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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF THE

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

OF

IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1867.)

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



LONDON:

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

1869.

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REPORT ANNUAL

REGISTRAR-GEVERAL

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Presented to balt Mouses of Parliament by Commund of Mer Majesty.

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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

General Register Office, Somerset House, 31st March 1869.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1867.

The population is estimated to have reached 21,429,508 in the middle of the year 1867, being an increase of 219,488 over that of the previous year; 10,365,688 of the total number living are males and 11,063,820 are females.

The natural increase of population as represented by the excess of births over deaths is 297,276 or 814 per day, a number much above the average. 195,953 emigrants left the shores of the United Kingdom at the rate of 537 daily; of these 57,866 were of English origin, 13,317 of Scotch,

TABLE 1.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1867.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of	DEATHS Still-born).	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1838 1839 1840	15,812,256 15,515,296 15,721,029	118,067 123,166 122,665	236,134 246,332 245,330	463,787 492,574 502,303	342,760 338,984 359,687	121,027 153,590 142,616
1841 1842 1843 1844 1844	$\begin{array}{r} 15,929,492\\ 16,123,798\\ 16,320,479\\ 16,519,565\\ 16,721,081\end{array}$	122,496 118,825 123,818 132,249 143,743	244,992 237,650 247,636 264,498 287,486	512,158517,739527,325540,763543,521	343,847 349,519 346,445 356,933 349,366	$\begin{array}{r} 168,\!311 \\ 168,\!220 \\ 180,\!880 \\ 183,\!830 \\ 194,\!155 \end{array}$
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{c} 16,925,051\\ 17,131,512\\ 17,340,492\\ 17,552,020\\ 17,766,129\end{array}$	$145,664 \\ 135,845 \\ 138,230 \\ 141,883 \\ 152,744$	291,328 271,690 276,460 283,766 305,488	572,625 539,965 563,059 578,159 593,422	890,815 423,304 309,833 440,839 368,995	$\begin{array}{r} 182,310\\ 116,661\\ 163,226\\ 137,320\\ 224,427\end{array}$
1851 1852 1853 1854 1854	$\begin{array}{r} 17,982,849\\ 18,193,206\\ 18,404,368\\ 18,616,310\\ 18,829,000\\ \end{array}$	154,206 158,782 164,520 159,727 152,113	$\begin{array}{r} 308,412\\ 317,564\\ 329,040\\ 319,454\\ 304,226\end{array}$	615,865 624,012 612,391 634,405 635,043	895,396 407,135 421,097 437,905 425,703	220,469 216,877 191,294 196,500 209,340
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	$\begin{array}{c} 19,042,412\\ 19,256,516\\ 19,471,291\\ 19,686,701\\ 19,902,713\\ \end{array}$	159,337 159,097 156,070 167,723 170,156	318,674 318,194 312,140 335,446 340,312	657,453 663,071 655,481 689,881 684,048	$\begin{array}{r} 390,506\\ 419,815\\ 449,656\\ 440,781\\ 422,721\end{array}$	266,947 243,256 205,825 249,100 261,827
1861 1862 1863 1864 1864	20,119,314 20,336,467 20,554,137 20,772,308 20,990,946	163,706 164,030 173,510 180,387 185,474	327,412 328,060 347,020 360,774 870,948	696,406 712,684 727,417 740,275 748,069	435,114 436,566 473,837 495,531 490,909	261,292 · 276,118 253,580 244,744 257,160
1866 1867	21,210,020 21,429,508	187,776 179,154	3 75,552 358,308	753,870 768,349	500,689 471,073	253,181 297 , 276

* The Population of each of the years since 1851 is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the twenty years, 1841-61; and an allowance is made for the decrease in the rate during the latter ten years. On another hypothesis the numbers would differ slightly from the estimate here given, but as the rates of births, deaths, and marriages have been calculated on these numbers it is not considered advisable to give any other estimate of Population. 92,204 of Irish, 32,566 were foreigners : 7,778 persons whose birth-places were not distinguished are proportionally distributed in this statement.

The United States attracted 159,275 of the emigrants, while 15,503 went to the British North American colonies, the unusually small number of 14,466 to the Australian colonies, and 6,709 to various other places; the total shows a large reduction on the numbers emigrating in the four preceding years. Details showing the occupations, sex, and ages of the emigrants are given in tables at pages lix-lxi.

Emigration is considerably promoted by the sums annually remitted by residents in North America, either in the form of prepaid passage orders or in cash, to their friends in the United Kingdom. In the year 1867 the amount thus remitted was 543,029l.; this return is necessarily imperfect, and was obtained by the Emigration Commissioners through the courtesy of bankers, merchants, and shipowners through whom the remittances are made.

The number of persons married in England and Wales was 358,308; 768,349 children were born alive and registered; 471,073 persons died during the year; and the national registers have thus received an addition of one million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty names, raising the aggregate number since the commencement of registration in 1837 to forty millions four hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

The meteorology of the year presents some remarkable features which are described in the summary of the quarterly reports, pp. xxxiv-lii; the mean temperature of the air was 48°.6, or 0°.6 below the average; 28.4 inches of rain fell, being 4.2 inches above the average.

The price of wheat continued to rise; it was 60s. 7d. per quarter in the first three months, 63s. 11d. in the next three months, 65s. 4d. in the three following months, and 67s. 11d. in the last quarter, the average price during the year being 64s. 5d. per quarter, compared with 49s. 11d.

YEARS	То	1000 PERSON	IS LIVING.	and an and a series	THE]	NUMBER OF	PERSONS LI	IVING
ended Dec. 31st	MABBIAGES.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE Marriage,	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	7°71	15*42	30°29	22:38	130	65	83	45
1839	7°94	15*88	31°75	21:85	126	63	81	46
1840	7°80	15*60	31°95	22:88	128	64	81	44
1841	7*69	15·38	32·15	21.59	130	65	81	46
1842	7*37	14·74	32·11.	21.68	136	68	81	46
1843	7*59	15·18	32·31	21.23	132	66	31	47
1844	8*01	16·02	32·73	21.61	125	62	81	46
1845	8*60	17·20	32·51	20.89	116	58	81	48
1846	8*61	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \cdot 22 \\ 15 \cdot 86 \\ 15 \cdot 94 \\ 16 \cdot 16 \\ 17 \cdot 20 \end{array}$	33.83	23°06	116	58	80	43
1847	7*93		31.52	24°71	126	63	82	40
1848	7*97		32.47	23°06	125	63	81	43
1849	8*08		32.94	25°12	124	62	80	40
1850	8*60		33.40	20°77	116	58	80	48
1851	8*58	17·16	34·25	21.99	117	58	29	45
1852	8*73	17·46	34·30	22.38	115	57	29	45
1853	8*94	17·88	33·27	22.88	112	56	30	44
1854	8*58	17·16	34·08	23.52	117	58	29	43
1855	8*08	16·16	33·73	22.61	124	62	30	44
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	8*37 8*26 8*02 8*52 8*55	16°74 16°52 16°04 17°04 17°10	84*53 84*43 83*66 35*04 84*37	20.51 21.80 23.09 22.39 21.24	119 121 125 117 117	60 61 62 59 58	29 29 30 29 29 29	49 46 43 45 47
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	8*14 8*07 8*44 8*68 8`84	16°28 16°14 16°88 17°86 17°68	84.61 85.04 85.89 85.64 85.64	21.63 21.47 23.05 23.86 23.39	123 124 118 116 113	61 62 59 58 58 57	29 29 28 28 28 28	46 47 48 42 43
1866	8*85	17:70	35*54	23°61	113	57	28	42
1867	8*36	16:72	35*85	21°98	113	57	28	45
Mean	8.26	16.23	33.64	22.41	121	61	80	45

TABLE 2 .- Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1867.

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, persons 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; no correction, however, has been made for leap years.

Prices-Pauperism.

during the previous year. The wholesale price of potatoes rose from 89s. 6d. per ton in 1866 to 138s. per ton in 1867. The returns of pauperism show a considerable increase, and the average numbers on the last day of each week amounted to 139,565 in-door and 782,390 out-door recipients of relief against 129,914 in-door and 736,839 out-door poor in the previous year.

	TABLE 3MA	arriag	es re	gister	ed in :	Engl	and	in eac	h Yea r	from	184	1 to 1	867.
- 4	adama donom	and T	A	CCORDIN EST	NG TO T ABLISH	HE RI ED CH	TES OF URCH.	THE	Not A TH	CCORDIN E ESTAB	NG TO I LISHED	HE RITE CHURCH	S OF
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	YEARS ended 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Regis- trar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTA- BLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTA- BLISHED CHURCH.	RomanCatholics.	Denominations. Sumerintendent Regis-	trar's Office. Quakers.	Jews.
j.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1841 & - \\ 1842 & - \\ 1843 & - \end{array} $	122,496 118,825 123,818	13 9 8	15,792 14,935 14,544	78,015 75,744 79,849	972 944 1222	19,579 18,415 18,014	114, 371 110,047 113,637	8,125 8,778 10,181	5882 6200 7152	222	064 357 817 61	113 163 151
2 11 12	1844 - 1845 - 1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 - 1850 -	$\begin{array}{r} 132,\!249\\ 143,\!743\\ 145,\!664\\ 135,\!845\\ 138,\!230\\ 141,\!883\\ 152,\!744\\ \end{array}$	10 10 14 14 13 18 8	14,930 16,013 17,135 17,052 16,896 16,697 17,413	85,176 92,867 92,995 84,863 86,519 90,644 98,669	1558 1706 1862 1968 2170 2593 3136	18,335 18,919 18,503 16,979 15,871 13,230 11,733	$\begin{array}{r} 120,009\\ 129,515\\ 130,509\\ 120,876\\ 121,469\\ 123,182\\ 130,959\end{array}$	12,240 14,228 15,155 14,969 16,761 18,701 21,785	2280 2816 3027 2961 3658 4199 5623	6284 3 7181 3 7669 4 7483 4 8060 4 8662 5 9626 6	446 55 977 74 167 68 258 83 790 67 558 53 207 69	175 180 224 184 186 229 260
a charle a	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 154,206\\ 158,782\\ 164,520\\ 159,727\\ 152,113\\ 159,337\\ 159,097 \end{array}$	8 8 15 14 9 9	17,781 19,461 20,624 21,048 20,386 21,336 21,250	99,406 106,497 109,166 105,050 99,546 104,280 102,062	3351 3610 3814 3811 3804 4045 3748	$10,412 \\ 4,306 \\ 4,430 \\ 4,185 \\ 4,001 \\ 3,949 \\ 3,962$	130,958 133,882 138,042 134,109 127,751 133,619 131,031	23,248 24,900 26,478 25,618 24,362 25,718 28,066	6570 7479 14 8375 14 7813 7344 7527 7360 1	9540 6 0017 7 0149 7 9873 7 9296 7 9710 8 0686 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	260 247 288 287 224 312 311
T ET O. O.	1858 - 1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 -	156,070 167,723 170,156 163,706 164,030 173,510 180,387 185,474	15 19 14 16 18 19 12 23	$19,858 \\ 20,345 \\ 20,742 \\ 20,090 \\ 19,486 \\ 19,298 \\ 19,874 \\ 20,722 \\ 19,874 \\ 20,722 \\ 19,874 \\ 20,722 \\ 19,874 \\ 20,722 \\ 10,858 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 100,\!432\\ 107,\!737\\ 108,\!685\\ 102,\!955\\ 102,\!870\\ 109,\!572\\ 113,\!564\\ 116,\!745\\ \end{array}$	3787 4204 4243 4048 3966 4312 4257 4170	3,990 3,905 3,686 3,588 3,393 3,542 3,376 3,444	$\begin{array}{c} 128,082\\ 136,210\\ 137,370\\ 130,697\\ 129,738\\ 136,748\\ 141,083\\ 141,083\\ 145,104\\ \end{array}$	27,988 31,513 32,786 33,009 34,297 36,767 39,304 40,370	6643 1 7756 1 7800 1 7782 1 7345 1 8095 1 8659 1 8742 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1094 & 9\\ 2519 & 10\\ 3342 & 11\\ 3182 & 11\\ 3870 & 12\\ 4714 & 13\\ 5627 & 14\\ 6429 & 14\\ \end{array}$	952 79 844 70 257 75 725 58 2723 59 3589 51 4611 58 4792 54	220 324 312 262 300 318 349 353
th		187,776 179,154 Marri	17 17 IAGES	20,297 19,395 CONTRA	118,274 112,533 CTED	4281 3981	3,171 3,004	146,040 138,930	41,736 40,224	8911 7918 SIG	NED TE	5058 68 1E MARR	301 315 IAGE
tt.	YEARS ended 81st December	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and H	Widowers and Bank Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Kec.	Momen.	Marriages in which both Signed with Marks.	Marriages in Multiple which one signed with Marks.
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$\begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \\ 11,885 \\ 12,212 \\ 11,667 \\ 14,570 \\ 14,558 \\ 14,318 \\ 14,044 \\ 14,739 \\ 14,189 \\ 14,280 \\ 14,489 \\ 14,280 \\ 14,462 \\ 14,293 \\ 14,547 \\ 15,493 \\ 15,358 \\ 15,367 \\ 14,566 \\ 15,269 \\ 15,269 \\ 16,117 \\ 16,590 \\ 16,467 \\ 14,200 \\ 16$			$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\$	5362 79 5387 1 5511 5387 15 11 5511 83 5515 669 6287 28 6313 02 5556 94 6650 55 7453 89131 881 97 9210 35 8886 15 9120 37 88555 55 9145 19 10397 57 10615 37 10615 37 10615 37 10415 37 10412 37 10412 37 10412 37 10412 38 10397 56 11394 42 12410 51 12569 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	16,285 16,003 16,403 17,410 19,376 20,001 18,118 19,436 21,105 23,109 24,286 26,978 29,219 28,797 27,207 27,207 29,218 28,798 28,664 32,041 32,924 81,927 32,464 34,527 37,260 37,610	$\begin{array}{c} 39,954\\ 38,031\\ 40,520\\ 42,912\\ 47,665\\ 47,488\\ 42,429\\ 43,166\\ 44,027\\ 47,572\\ 47,572\\ 47,572\\ 47,572\\ 47,572\\ 47,593\\ 44,846\\ 45,900\\ 44,013\\ 42,141\\ 44,807\\ 43,801\\ 41,262\\ 41,998\\ 41,664\\ 40,609\\ 97,879\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8881\\ 1664\\ 40,609\\ 97,879\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8881\\ 1664\\ 40,609\\ 97,879\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8787\\ 8877\\ 8877$	59,680 56,965 60,715 65,073 71,1229 70,145 61,877 62,771 62,771 63,135 70,606 69,812 70,606 69,812 70,606 69,812 70,606 63,8125 62,672 64,133 61,765 55,8738 63,127 61,677 56,7700 54,405 57,416 58,402 57,828 56,395 51,606		

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

Marriages.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during the year was 179,154; of these 138,930, or 77.5 per cent., were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, and 40,224, or 22.5 per cent., not according to the rites of the Established Church. 19,395 marriages were by licence, 112,533 after banns, and 3,981 on superintendent registrar's certificate, while in 3004 instances the clergy omitted to state under which head the marriage should be recorded. 7918 marriages took place in Roman Catholic chapels, and 16,865 in the registered places of other Christian denominations, and 15,058 in the offices of Superintendent Registrars. There were 68 marriages among Quakers and 315 among Jews, both showing an increase on the preceding year.

Compared with 1866 there is a decline in the marriage rate to the extent of one person married in every 1000 of the population, the proportions being 17.70 per 1000 in 1866 and 16.72 in 1867, the diminished tendency to marry thus reflecting the continued and severe commercial depression, which commenced in 1866, combined with the increased cost of the chief articles of food.

Of the bachelors who married 145,570 were united to spinsters and 7917 to widows, while 16,304 widowers contracted marriage with spinsters and 9363 allied themselves to widows.

33 persons, 22 men and 11 women, were married after having been previously divorced; 21 of the divorced men married spinsters and one divorced man married a widow, 6 divorced women were married to bachelors and 5 divorced women were married to widowers; these numbers show an increase over the previous year, when 23 divorced persons were married.

Buildings registered for Marriages.—Of the 5780 buildings for the solemnization of marriages, which were on the register at the end of the year 1867, 1710 belonged to Independents, 1188 to Baptists, 1400 to the various orders of Wesleyan Methodists, of which 824 were of the original connection; 639 belonged to Roman Catholics, 290 to Calvinistic Methodists, and 173 to Presbyterians.

TABLE 4.—To every 1,000 unmarried Males living, and every 1,000 unmarried Females living, in England and Wales, the proportion who married at each Age in the Year 1867.

	To 1,000 living	UNMARRIED the
AGES.	Number of MALES MARRIED in 1867.	Number of FEMALES MARRIED in 1867.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 24\\ 2 \cdot 24\\ 11 \cdot 51\\ 42 \cdot 18\\ 76 \cdot 69\\ 134 \cdot 81\\ 100 \cdot 91\\ 60 \cdot 77\\ 42 \cdot 17\\ 31 \cdot 32\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	43°14 43°14 31°89 23°00 16°50 9°24 5°07 1°66 °61	22'48 12'41 6'88 8'97 '97 '38 '06

NOTE.-The Table may be read thus:-To 1,000 unmarried men living in England and Wales at the age 25 and under 30 years, 147'63 married in the year 1867; and to 1,000 unmarried women living at the same age-25 and under 30 years-100'91 married in the year 1867, and so on for other ages. The persons marrying without stating their ages have been distributed proportionally over all the ages in the Table.

Exclusive of churches 16,545 places of meeting for public worship in England and Wales were on the register on 31st December 1867; it is an increase of 566 during the year.

Re-marriages.—The number of widowers and widows who married was 25,667 and 17,280 respectively.

Marriages of Minors.—Of persons under the age of 21 years who contracted marriage during the year 12,299 were men and 36,144 were women. Thus in every 100 alliances 6.87 males and 20.17 females were legally infants at the time of marriage. These proportions reach a maximum in Bedfordshire, where 15 males and 27 females in every 100 were under age when married; Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire furnish the next high proportions.

Ages of Persons married.—The total number of marriages solemnized in the year 1867 was 179,154, and the precise ages of both parties were returned in 119,173 instances. In the other 59,981 cases the column of the register in which the age should be recorded is filled in by the officiating minister or registrar of marriages with the words "of full age," "minor," "under age," as the case may be, thus losing the additional means of identification afforded by a precise statement of the age of persons at the time of marriage. The ages of the husbands in combination with the ages of their wives are shown in a series of tables which will be studied with interest. (pp. 26 and 27.)

Ten men aged 80 and under 85 were married, two of them to women between the ages 25 and 30, four to women between the ages 35 and 60, and four of the brides were aged 65 and upwards.

The mean age of the persons who married in 1867, including those re-marrying, was $28 \cdot 0$ years for the men and $25 \cdot 8$ years for the women. Excluding the widowers and widows the mean age of those contracting marriage for the first time was $25 \cdot 8$ years for the bachelors and $24 \cdot 5$ for the spinsters who married in the year.

	- million	and the second second	a con inc	To 1	100 MARR	IAGES.			
YEARS	THE PI 21	ROPORTION YEARS OF A	UNDER AGE.	THE P SIGNEI REGIST	ROPORTIO THE MAE TER WITH I	N WHO RIAGE MARKS.	THE PROP	ORTION WE	IO WERE
31st December	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4·38 4·53 4·45 4·17 4·37	13·29 13·47 13·25 13·16 13·48	8*83 9*00 8*85 8*67 8*93	32.7 32.0 32.7 32.4 33.2	48.8 47.9 49.0 49.2 49.6	40.8 40.0 40.9 40.8 41.4	*12'90 13'14 13'17 12'81 12'64	*8.99 8.90 8.73 8.46 8.60	*10°95 11°02 10°95 10°68 10°62
1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 - 1850 -	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 33 \\ 4 \cdot 09 \\ 4 \cdot 41 \\ 4 \cdot 69 \\ 4 \cdot 88 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 73 \\ 13 \cdot 34 \\ 14 \cdot 06 \\ 14 \cdot 88 \\ 15 \cdot 13 \end{array}$	9*03 8*72 9*24 9*79 10*01	$\begin{array}{r} 32.6\\ 31.2\\ 31.2\\ 31.2\\ 31.0\\ 31.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48^{\circ}2 \\ 45^{\circ}5 \\ 45^{\circ}4 \\ 45^{\circ}9 \\ 46^{\circ}2 \end{array}$	40°4 38°4 38°3 38°5 38°7	$ \begin{array}{r} 12^{\circ}59 \\ 12^{\circ}93 \\ 13^{\circ}76 \\ 13^{\circ}85 \\ 14^{\circ}49 \end{array} $	8·33 8·54 8·86 8·88 9·27	10°46 10°74 11°31 11°37 11°88
$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 1851 & - \\ 1852 & - \\ 1853 & - \\ 1854 & - \\ 1855 & - \end{array}$	5.02 5.39 5.55 5.77 5.51	$ \begin{array}{c c} 15.75 \\ 16.99 \\ 17.76 \\ 18.03 \\ 17.89 \end{array} $	10:39 11:19 11:66 11:90 11:70	30°8 30°5 30°4 30°0 29°5	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$38^{\circ}1$ $37^{\circ}6$ $37^{\circ}2$ $36^{\circ}4$ $35^{\circ}4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 98 \\ 13 \cdot 49 \\ 13 \cdot 59 \\ 13 \cdot 62 \\ 14 \cdot 42 \end{array} $	9.00 8.86 8.97 9.01 9.49	11.48 11.18 11.28 11.82 11.82
1856 - 1857 - 1858 - 1859 - 1860 -	5.72 5.58 5.86 6.20 6.35	18·34 18·10 18·37 19·10 19·35	$12.03 \\ 11.84 \\ 12.12 \\ 12.65 \\ 12.85$	$\begin{array}{r} 28 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	40 • 2 38 • 8 37 • 6 37 • 6 36 • 2	34.5 83.3 82.3 82.2 30.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.94 \\ 13.75 \\ 14.22 \\ 14.10 \\ 13.88 \\ \end{array} $	9·86 9·11 9·20 9·07 9·03	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.63\\ 11.43\\ 11.71\\ 11.59\\ 11.46 \end{array} $
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6.36 6.47 6.61 6.62 6.69	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 12.93 \\ 13.13 \\ 13.26 \\ 13.36 \\ 13.39 \end{array}$	24.6 23.7 23.8 23.3 22.5	34.7 -33.2 -33.1 	29.7 28.5 28.5 27.9 26.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.03 \\ 13.69 \\ 13.54 \\ 13.84 \\ 13.93 \end{array} $	9·12 8·98 8·82 9·07 9·24	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.58\\ 11.34\\ 11.18\\ 11.46\\ 11.59 \end{array} $
1866 - 1867 -	6.69	20.03 20.17	13·36 13·52	21.6	30.0	25.8	13.91 14.38	9:40 9:65	11.6

TABLE 5.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each Year from 1841 to 1867.

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

Marriages.

Of every 1000 unmarried men of the ages 20 and under 25 living in 1867, there were 118 6 who married during the year; of 1000 unmarried women of the same ages living 134.8 became wives; in the next quinquennial period of age (25-30) 147.6 per 1000 unmarried men and 100.9 unmarried women contracted marriage in the year; in each succeeding

TABLE 6.-Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1867; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

100	PROJET ATION COUNTIES	MARRIED PERSONS	SIGNEI NA IN WR) THEIR MES LITING.	PERSON	5 NOT OF AGE.	RE-MARH WIDOWERS,	RIAGES. WIDOWS.
122	introles appairment to Tel	PERSONS TO 1,000 LIVING	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
0	ENGLAND	16.72	78.9	71.2	6.87	20.17	14.33	9.65
Che and	ILondon	20.56	90.7	85*5	3.21	14.83	14.24	9.86
No.	IISouth EASTERN COUNTIES.	13.46	84.0	88.4	3.16	16:07	10.93	7.90
12345	Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	15·18 15·98 16·12 14·84	81·1 82·2 83·8 76·5	82·1 86·7 83·8 81·8	5·49 6·83 4·64 5·37	23°69 19°19 20°79 15°92	10.00 11.99 13.09 12.65 14.30	9.67 8.58 10.18 9.84
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - Hertfordshire Buekinghamshire Oxfordshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire	11.02 13.20 14.24 13.80 13.90 13.86 15.64 15.88	84·1 68·0 73·3 77·0 78·2 69·9 67·2 69·9	86°3 73°9 72°9 80°5 76°6 75°3 60°6 72°2	4:42 10:04 11:16 5:57 10:89 9:63 15:47 8:47	16·42 24·64 21·67 17·13 22·54 27·90 26·83 24·91	11.44 10.55 13.53 13.00 12.90 14.32 12.43 12.85	7'97 6'41 8'04 8'78 6'86 7'16 5'90 7'39
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	12·16 14·20 14·62	71·1 67·0 68·8	78°2 76°4 73°1	7:04 8:83 9:07	25.58 21.46 19.63	12:91 14:14 14:75	9·37 8·25 8·49
10	VSouth Western Counties.	12	1097,019	IN DE	T FARE	MARK BI	mounds :	101 101
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire -	13.86 14.04 15.72 11.76 13.98	73.7 75.5 82.7 74.2 75.3	78.7 80.5 78.6 67.1 76.4	8·10 7·86 6·05 7·09 7·90	17·77 18·52 16·81 18·40 16·66	14*84 12*30 12*88 12*27 15*33	8*98 7*47 8*48 7*37 8*36
"We	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.	0.02.0	szet zi	te na vi	ownois	20 67.67		ans I
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	17.68 11.90 12.40 15.78 14.82 15.00	80.6 68.8 69.9 64.8 73.9 76.5	78•7 75•1 68•4 55•3 70•1 71•4	7.80 3.82 3.81 11.09 8.64 8.31	17•75 16•47 12•31 29•71 21•64 22•41	15.63 14.26 14.63 13.90 12.96 14.94	8*86 9·71 9·52 11·27 7·97 9·61
28 29 30 81 32	VII,-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	18·22 14·24 15·58 16·04 15·34	78.6 79.0 78.6 74.9 79.6	71.7 87.4 79.6 66.8 72.8	12.51 1.80 4.68 10.34 7.99	23·45 10·78 16·68 23·18 22·18	14:39 17:37 14:41 16:02 15:49	7.89 6.59 8.31 9.11 8.80
33 34	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire	16.00 19.04	79•7 76•8	66 ·1 56·0	5*60 8*45	16*47 21·10	17·26 15·75	9.69 11.11
85 36 87	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	18.64 18.90 14.54	78'6 83'1 84'0	62*3 76*2 79*2	8*69 5*62 8*81	25.59 23.13 19.84	15·52 14·69 13·61	10.26 10.12 8.23
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	15.96 18.16 15.00 11.38	75.9 84.3 82.7 89.1	63°3 74°4 70°8 85°2	7*45 4*52 4*76 3*63	30.64 17.97 16.87 13.41	12.95 12.61 11.91 11.73	11.51 9.05 9.34 6.15
42 43 44	XIMONMOUTHSHIBE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	16.60 15.80 14.10	63°1 69°1 68°4	57°1 51°9 57°6	7·35 6·71 4·39	23·93 17·95 12·39	18·23 14·44 15·14	11·46 9·32 9·71

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points :- In England, among every 100,000 persons living 1,672 persons were married ; of 1,000 men married 789, of 1,000 women 712, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 687 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 2017 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1433 were Widowers, of the same number of women married 965 were Widows.

quinquennial age the proportions decrease more rapidly in the case of females; at the ages 30-35 the numbers were 109.8 per 1000 males and 60.8 females, at ages 35-40 there were 81.0 males and 42.2 females, at ages 40-45 there were 63.8 males and 31.3 females. The probability of unmarried women of these last ages marrying during the year is about half that of the unmarried men. At the quinquennial periods of age after 45 the proportion per 1000 of bachelors who became husbands decreased as follows: 43.1, 31.9, 23.0, 16.5, 9.2, 5.1; and 1.7 at the advanced ages 75 and under 80. The chances of the spinsters becoming wives during the year diminished more rapidly at the same periods of age, the proportions per 1000 being respectively 22.5, 12.4, 6.9, 4.0, 1.0, .4, and ·1 at the extreme ages 75 and under 80.

Signature of Marriage Registers. -37,879, or 21.1 per cent., of the men and 51,606, or 28.8 per cent., of the women who married during the year 1867 signed the marriage register with marks. These proportions show that a continuous though slow progress in elementary education is made, and they furnish a favourable contrast with educational acquirement 21 years ago, when 32.6 per cent. of the men and 48.2 of the women who married were unable to write their names. As might be expected, London shows the highest proportion of those able to attach their signature to the register of marriage, 90.7 men and 85.5 women in every 100 having signed their names. In Westmorland the proportions were respectively 89.1 and 85.2, in Surrey 84.0 and 88.4, in Middlesex 84.1 and 86.3, in Northumberland 84.3 and 74.4, and in Hampshire, where the brides and bridegrooms wrote their names in exactly equal proportions, 83.8 per cent. The lowest amount of education as tested by signatures presents itself in Staffordshire, where only 64.8 in 100 males, and 55.3 in 100 females who married were able to sign their names; in Monmouthshire only 63.1 per cent. of males and 57.1 of females; in Bedfordshire the proportions were

TABLE 7.- Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Marriages in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838-67.

	14 20		MARRIAGES	REGISTERE	D.	A	NNUAL MA	RRIAGE RA	TE. antidad
	YEARS.	In the	Quarters en	ding the last	day of	In the	Quarters er	ding the las	t day of
	4	MARRIAGES H In the Quarters endit March. June. 23,201 29,801 24,679 31,339 26,395 30,786 24,447 32,551 25,860 30,048 26,385 34,268 29,551 35,300 31,417 37,111 27,480 35,197 28,398 34,721 28,429 35,844 30,567 39,204 32,724 38,635 32,977 40,092 35,149 40,446 33,234 40,518 29,186 38,549 33,21 41,267 29,918 39,890 35,150 43,777 33,274 40,853 35,528 41,146 37,983 40,853 35,528 41,146 37,985 44,589 36,807 45,827 37,579 48,577 36,441 45,589 <td>Sept.</td> <td>Dec.</td> <td>March.</td> <td>June.</td> <td>Sept.</td> <td>Dec.</td>		Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1838 & - \\ 1839 & - \\ 1840 & - \end{array}$	23,201 24,679 26,395	29,801 31,339 30,786	27,764 29,887 29,221	37,301 37,261 36,263	6·18 6·49 6·77	7.83 8.12 7.87	7·19 7·64 7·37	9.63 9.49 9.11
	1841 - 1842 - 1843 - 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 81,675 35,003	36,101 35,629 38,573 39,919 43,889	6°26 6°54 6°32 6°44 7°21	8°22 7°49 7°67 8°34 8°49	7.31 6.71 7.01 7.60 8.30	8.95 8.74 9.34 9.55 10.38
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31,417 27,480 28,398 28,429 30,567	37,111 35,197 34,721 35,844 39,204	35,070 32,439 32,995 33,874 37,636	42,066 40,729 42,116 43,736 45,337	7.57 6.55 6.61 6.61 7.02	8.82 8.26 8.05 8.22 8.88	8·22 7·51 7·55 7·66 8·40	9.83 9.40 9.61 9.86 10.10
	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	32,724 32,977 35,149 33,234 29,186	38,635 40,092 40,446 40,518 38,549	37,316 38,400 39,899 38,182 37,308	45,531 47,313 49,026 47,793 47,070	7·41 7·30 7·78 7·27 6·31	8.63 8.85 8.83 8.74 8.22	8·22 8*36 8·59 8·13 7*85	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.00 \\ 10.27 \\ 10.52 \\ 10.14 \\ 9.88 \end{array} $
1 1	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 1856 & - \\ 1857 & - \\ 1859 & - \\ 1859 & - \\ 1860 & - \end{array}$	33,427 33,321 29,918 35,382 35,150	38,820 41,267 39,890 42,042 43,777	39,089 38,669 38,599 39,803 40,541	48,001 45,840 47,663 50,496 50,688	7.07 7.05 6.26 7.32 7.11	8·19 8·61 8·23 8·58 8·58 8·83	8·13 7·96 7·85 8·01 8·07	9.96 9.40 9.67 10.13 10.06
1 2 mar 4	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 1861 & - \\ 1862 & - \\ 1863 & - \\ 1864 & - \\ 1865 & - \end{array}$	33,274 33,953 35,528 37,988 36,807	42,012 40,853 44,146 44,599 45,827	39,884 40,600 41,932 44,675 45,852	48,536 48,624 51,904 53,125 56,988	6*73 6*80 7*04 7*36 7*14	8·39 8·07 8·63 8·62 8·77	7.85 7.91 8.08 8.52 8.66	9.53 9.45 9.98 10.11 10.73
-	1866 - 1867 -	87,579 36,441	48,577 45,589	46,257 44,086	55,363 53,038	7·21 6·92	9·20 8·54	8.64 8.15	10·32 9·78
-	Mean A	nnual Rate j	per 1000 in ea	ich quarter		6.89	8.41	7*92	9.80

Marriages.

67.2 and 60.6 per cent. respectively, in Suffolk 67.0 and 76.4, in North Wales 68.4 and 57.6, in Hertfordshire 68.0 and 73.9, in Norfolk 68.8

TABLE 8.-Showing the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1867.

	fraction program with		P. TI	RESB	NS.			1			w	ESLE	YAN	ME	THODIS	rs.	CALVII METHO	DISTIC	ch.	0		
R	ENGLAND: DIVISIONS AND EGISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or M ravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesl. Meth. Asso. and Wesl. Reformers, generally forming the United Meth. FreeCh.	Other Wesleyan Me- thodists.	CalvinisticMethodists.	Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Chur	Catholic and Apostol Church.	All others.	
	ENGLAND	5780	19	74	80	1710	1188	17	639	171	824	86	249	42	187	12	251	39	23	18	151	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	DIVISIONS. LONDON	394 470 432 323 601 361 793 562 324 919	10101111100	8 1 - 1 13 3 48 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ - \\ 19 \\ 32 \\ 1 \end{array} $	124 170 145 119 181 161 87 188 154 49 332	81 105 165 93 122 118 90 85 69 17 243	2 - 3 - 3 3 - 3 2 1 -	52 55 29 24 36 95 30 170 58 58 32	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 27 \\ 18 \\ 11 \\ 44 \\ 18 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ \end{array} $	41 67 59 36 116 98 70 113 126 47 51	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 8 \\ 25 \\ 24 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$5 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 18 \\ 22 \\ 37 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 47 \\ 28 \\ 6 \\ -$	- 9 - 32 1 - - - -	8 4 5 8 25 11 24 37 45 18 2	- - 1 - 9 2 -	8 - - 1 8 - 10 - - 234	2 11 3 1 2 14 1 4 - - 1		6 3 2 - 1 3 1 1 1 - -	$35 \\ 11 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ 28 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 22 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 4$	
	I.—LONDON. Middlesex (part of) Surrey (part of) Kent (part of)	278 83 33	3 - 1	7 1 -	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\ 1\\ 2\end{array}$	83 29 12	47 24 10	2 - -	39 9 4	8 2 -	30 7 4	- 1 -	4 1 -	1 - 1	6 2 -	111	3 - -	2 - -	3	5 1 -	29 5 1	
12345	II.—South EASTERN Counties. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	54 140 92 126 58	-11	- - 1 -	- 1 - 3 -	28 43 35 48 16	7 36 21 28 13	11111	10 17 8 11 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array} $	4 28 10 16 9	TITT	- 2 - 4 5	- 1 2 6 -	1 - 1 1	11111		1 4 3 1 2	- - 1 -	- 1 1 1 -	2 1 6 1 1	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	IIISOUTH MIDLAND COUNT ⁸ . Middlesex (extra-metropol.) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	$52 \\ 60 \\ 49 \\ 47 \\ 78 \\ 26 \\ 54 \\ 66$			11111111	$21 \\ 31 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ 27 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 20$	$12 \\ 17 \\ 21 \\ 14 \\ 31 \\ 16 \\ 25 \\ 29$		9 3 2 9 3 - 1 2	- 1 1 1 - 1	5 6 5 7 12 4 11 9	1111111	$-\frac{1}{2}$	11111111	- - 2 - - 1	11111111	1.1.1.1.1.1	1 1	1111111	1 - - - 1	3 1 - 1 2 1 -	
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	110 99 114		111	1 1 1	56 38 25	21 37 35	111	11 5 8	- 3 4	14 8 14	- ī	- 6 12	111	- - 8	ī -		1	1 - -		7 1 6	
17 18 19 20 21	V.—South WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	97 55 195 94 160	11111	1111	- - 2 -	34 22 61 10 54	35 4 41 7 35	- - 1 - 2	4 8 9 6 9	$2 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ -7 \\ 7$	9 11 32 37 27		8 6 1 3 4	- 15 13 4	1 - 5 14 5	1111		- - 1 1	- - - 1	- - 1	4 - 13 1 10	
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shaffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	$155 \\ 27 \\ 75 \\ 159 \\ 65 \\ 120$	11111	1 - - - -	2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	50 5 28 33 12 33	46 6 10 17 12 27	1111	10 2 10 38 11 24	3-1455	21 3 7 39 13 15	1 -2 9 3 1	5 8 11 10 1 2	1 	4 - 1 3 1 2	11111	- 2 - 1	7 1 1 3 1	- - - 1	- 1 1	3 1 - 1 2 5	
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLANDCOUNT ^S . Leicestershire – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – Derbyshire – – –	80 8 115 65 93	1111	1111	11111	22 3 21 16 25	31 3 25 20 11	11111	8 - 6 5 11	3 - 3 2 3	10 1 31 11 17	1 -2 4 1	2 - 19 3 8	11111	1 - 8 2 13	1111	1111	- - - 1	- - - 1	- - 1 -	2 1 - 1 2	
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN CO ^s . Cheshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	135 658	- 5	58	3 16	36 152	11 74	- 3	19 151	12 32	22 91	7 18	6 28		7 30	1 8	4-6	-4	lī	ī	2 20	
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	422 78 62	111	2 - 1	2-1	121 19 14	59 7 3	2	36 10 12	15 2 1	88 19 19	22 2 -	26 13 8	111	40 2 3	11-	111	1.1.1	3 -	1 -	4 3 -	
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	132 116 57 19	- 81-	15 27 5 1	5 23 4 -	19 10 15 5	7 8 1 1		29 19 9 1	2 1 - 1	24 7 13 3	71	14 5 6 3	1111	9 5 2 2		1111		- 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSH.ANDWALES Monmouthshire – – – South Wales – – – – North Wales – – – –	118 504 297	111	111	-1	36 210 86	55 157 31	111	10 13 9		8 24 19		24-	111	1 1 -	111	5 80 149	1	1.1.1	111	1 2 1	

Marriages.

and 73.1, and in Herefordshire 68.8 per cent. of men and 75.1 per cent. of women. The respective proportions of males and females who sign the marriage register vary considerably in different counties. Thus in Lancashire, where, of men, 76.8 per cent. wrote their names, only 56.0 women were able to sign otherwise than by a cross. In Oxfordshire, however, the brides excelled the bridegrooms, for while 77.0 per cent. of the latter wrote their names the former wrote them in the proportion of 80.5 per cent. In Cambridgeshire and several other counties the females also signed the register in greater proportion than the males.

Excepting London, Surrey, Middlesex, and Westmorland, no county in England reached the educational standard implied by the numbers writing their names in the marriage registers of Scotland, where 88.8 per cent. men and 78.0 per cent. women signed by writing in 1867.

As marriage is contracted on an average at the age of 27, the returns show the state of education among the marrying men and women of the country; and it is evident that the schools now existing will produce no effect whatever on the great mass of the youthful population above the school age, who will in the next 12 years become the fathers and mothers of the following generations. We shall endure all the evil consequences of their ignorance. They form an immense mass of the existing population. The number of men and women of the ages 15 and under 27, amounts to about 4,731,388; and allowing for their possible superiority over those who married in the last year, at least a million of them are not able to write their names. The number who do not write, estimated by the standard of 1867, is 1,182,849. When we consider that many who write their names can scarcely read, and know little of the elements of arithmetic, to say nothing of any other learning, it becomes a question whether the country ought not to make a strenuous effort to educate this great mass of the youthful adult population. A generation would thus be partially saved.

No existing school system provides for the instruction of adults; and they could not be taught as children; but many plans have been partially tried, and by careful adjustment might no doubt be rendered successful. The soldiers and sailors might all be taught to read and write; so may the artisans of the country. The agricultural labourer too might in some way be taught.

TABLE 9.-Births in the Years 1845-67 in England, distinguishing the Legitimate and Illegitimate, and the Proportion of Males born to every 100 Females born.

1	BI	RTHS REGISTER	RED.	Males born to every	Males born in Wedlock	Males born out of Wedlock	Children born
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS.	LEGITIMATE.	ILLE- GITIMATE.	100 Females born.	100 Females so born.	100 Females so born.	to every 100 Births.
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241		-		
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	572,625 539,965 568,059 578,159 593,422	534,096 503,840 526,312 538,825 553,116	38,529 36,125 36,747 39,334 40,306	1111	1 14 1 1		
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	$\begin{array}{r} 615,865\\ 624,012\\ 612,391\\ 634,405\\ 635,043\end{array}$	573,865 581,530 572,628 593,664 594,260	42,000 42,482 39,763 40,741 40,783	$104.7 \\ 104.6 \\ 105.1 \\ 104.4 \\ 104.1$	104.7 104.6 105.1 104.8 104.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 103.9\\ 104.8\\ 104.6\\ 106.1\\ 104.8 \end{array} $	6·8 6·8 6·5 6·4 6·4
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	657,453 663,071 655,481 689,881 684,048	614,802 620,069 612,176 645,130 640,355	42,651 43,002 43,305 44,751 43,693	104·2 105·2 104·5 104·6 104·7	$ \begin{array}{r}104.3\\105.3\\104.4\\104.5\\104.8\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	6·5 6·5 6·6 6·5 6·4
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	696,400 712,684 727,417 740,275 748,069	652,249 667,462 680,276 692,827 701,484	44,157 45,222 47,141 47,448 46,585	104.6 104.1 104.7 104.2 104.0	104:5 104:1 104:6 104:2 104:0	$ \begin{array}{r} 106.1 \\ 103.4 \\ 106.3 \\ 104.4 \\ 103.9 \end{array} $	6·3 6·3 6·5 6·4 6·2
1866 1867	753,870 768,349	708,369 723,163	45,501 45,186	104·3 104·3	104·3 104·2	104·8 105·7	6.0 5.9

viii

The births of living children have never been so numerous in any previous year; the number registered was 768,349; 392,224 were males and 376,125 were females. There were 35.85 births to every 1000 persons, or one birth to every 28 persons, living in 1867. The average since the commencement of registration is 33.64 per 1000, or one in every 30 persons living.

TABLE 10. — Number and	Proportion of	Male and	Female	Children	born in
and out of Wedlock in the	several Counti	es of Englan	nd during	the Year	1867.

	The second s	A G. C. G. G. K.	CONCERCION OF CALL	THE OWNER WHEN THE	Contraction of the local division of the loc	No. of Concession, Name	-	Contractory of the local division of the loc	COLUMN TWO IS NOT	ALC AND ME	A A STATISTICS
03 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	Bor WeD	Females.	Males.	Females.	MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wed- lock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
	and guilding and at diameter	Cicles,	1 and a second	Carlo An	and a	1 and	1	741.4.5 4.5	1-1-1-	1111114	1 20
1.1	ENGLAND	392,224	376,125	369,006	354,157	23,218	21,968	104.3	104.2	105.7	5:9
E.	monodus supresol more a	57 000	FF 000	55 101	F0.007	0417	0.100	104.0	104.4	100.1	4.1
S.L.	ILONDON	01,000	00,000	00,101	02,001	2417	2210	104.0	104 4	109 1	U.T. T
No.	11.—South EASTERN COUNTIES.	5237	5299	5003	5103	234	196	98.8	98.0	119.4	4.1
2	Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	10557	10226	10060	9704	497	522	103.2	103.7	95.2	4.9
84	Hampshire – – – – – – –	8238	7663	5944 7831	7270	407	344 393	103.6	103-9	103.6	5.0
5.	Berkshire - 1-10- 7-10 - 7	3566	8317	3341	3081	225	236	107.5	108.4	95.8	6.7
87	IIISouth Midland Counties.	2010	0007	10 60	1.201	Store .	F. 0.0	00.5	00.7	09.17	0.0
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) – Hertfordshire – – – – – –	3946 3069	3967 3081	3792 2867	3811 2880	202	156 201	99.6	99.5	100.5	6.6
8	Buckinghamshire – – – – –	2729 2848	2475 2732	2581 2666	2339 2551	148	136 181	110.3	110.3	108.8	5.5
10	Northamptonshire	4340	4023	4116	3793	224	230	107.9	108.5	97.4	5.4
12	Bedfordshire	2745	2639	2525	2440	220	199	104.0	103.5	110.6	7.8
18	Cambridgeshire – – – – –	2998	3018	2782	2836	216	182	99.3	98.1	118.7	6.6
	IVEASTERN COUNTIES.	1015	0717	10000	disti a	1000	100	100.5	100.0	00.17	P.0
14 15	Essex	5633	6747 5511	6553 5232	6384 5119	401	363 392	102.3	102.6	102.3	5.3
16	Norfolk	6911	6720	6202	6062	709	658	102.8	102.3	107.8	10.0
	VSouth Western Counties.	a start		1	and have	A set	and a second	2.5	1214314		1
17	Wiltshire	8794 2960	3578	3557 2800	3349 2803	237	229	106.0	106.2	103·5 99·4	-6·3 5·4
19	Devonshire	9601	9224	9048	8695	553	529	104.1	104.1	104.5	5.7
20 21	Somersetshire	7449	7139	7040	6739	409	363 400	104.3	104.5	102.3	5.2
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.	dine .					-	the d	20103	20%	
22	Gloucestershire	7925	7408	7492	7021	433	387	107.0	106.7	111.9	5.3
23 24	Herefordshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	4313	1596 4180	1483 3899	1467 3795	414	129 385	102.7	101.1	120.9	8.8 9.4
25	Staffordshire	17819 5728	17136	16766	16114	1053	1022	104.0	104.0	103·0 121·8	5.9
26 27	Warwickshire	11154	10859	10567	10327	587	532	102.7	102.3	110.3	5.1
1 miles	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			1 the second		the		1		- James	2:21
28	Leicestershire	4875	4641	4546	4314	329	327	105.0	105.4	100.6	6.9
29 30	Lincolnshire – – – – – –	6900	6593	6375	829 6067	525	32 526	104.7	105.1	99.8	7.8
31 32	Nottinghamshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	5913 5793	5633 5628	5413 5416	5205 5274	377	428 354	105.0	104.0	106.5	6.4
1	VIII NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES						1		1. F. 8 35	A GAS	
33	Cheshire	9008	8696	8439	8119	569	577	103.6	103.9	98.6	6.2
34	Lancashire	53050	50767	50051	47883	2999	2884	104.5	104.5	104.0	5.7
	IXYORKSHIRE.		i pri		the state	1	123212		1.46	1 His	
35	West Riding	83825 5063	32689 4833	81753 4681	30791 4488	2072	1898 345	103.5	$103 \cdot 1$ $104 \cdot 3$	109·2 110·7	6.0 7.3
37	North Riding	3934	3762	3584	3420	350	342	104.6	104.8	102.3	9.0
1	XNORTHERN COUNTIES.		07102 37102				NRE, ESC		en and a Million a		
38	Durham	14126	13236	18415	12583	711	703	106.7	107.0	101.1	5.2
39 40	Cumberland – – – – –	6884 3862	8539	6412 3453	3126	472 409	465 413	109.1	104.9	99.0	11.1
41	Westmorland	978	911	859	817	119	94	107.4	105.1	126.6	11-3
1	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.		6-10 - 1	1	allada .				00.54V		4.7
42 43	Monmouthshire	3887 13768	3840 13091	3698 12918	3662 12300	189	178 791	$101 \cdot 2$ $105 \cdot 2$	101.0	106.2	6.1
44	North Wales	7109	6731	6536	6216	573	515	105.6	105.1	111.3	7.9

The birth-rate was highest (41.81 per 1000) in Durham; next follows The birth-rate was highest (41.81 per 1000) in Durham; next follows the West Riding of Yorkshire (40.18); it was 39.78 in Staffordshire, 38.88 in Leicestershire, 38.19 in Lancashire, 37.72. in Monmouthshire, 37.68 in Bedfordshire, 36.59 in Northumberland, 36.56 in London, and 35.74 in Cumberland. The lowest birth-rate is shown in Herefordshire, where it reached only 28.29 per 1000 living, in Cornwall only 31.17, in Rutlandshire 31.29, in Shropshire 31.33, in Somersetshire 31.46, in Huntingdonshire 31.49, in Devonshire 31.75, and in Wiltshire 31.84 per 1000 living.

r	ABLE 11.—Number Coun	and P ties of	roport Engl	tion and	of M in eac	ale a h of t	the T	emal en Ye	e Ch	ildre 1858	n boi - 67.	n in	the se	everal
ere a ba	• REGISTRATION	Aven Ann Nume Childr in the 1	AGE UAL ER of EN born 0 Years	- 535 - 535	12 189 12 189	MAL	ES BOI	N TO I	EVERY 1	.00 FEI	ALES	BORN.		Ŧ
. 70	COUNTIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Mean of the 10 Years 1858-67.
	ENGLAND	366,532	351,116	104.5	104.6	104.7	104'6	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.4
123	ILONDON.	51,061	49,255	103.9	103*8	104.1	103.4	101.9	104.9	104.3	102.5	103.4	104.6	103.7
No. 1 2 3 4 5	IISOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire IIISOUTH MIDLAND	4,540 9,558 5,901 7,620 3,361	4,398 9,079 5,647 7,291 3,255	$100.6 \\ 109.2 \\ 105.4 \\ 104.5 \\ 100.4$	103·9 104·2 103·8 104·8 103·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 106.5 \\ 106.6 \\ 103.6 \\ 104.3 \\ 104.7 \\ \end{array} $	102°2 107°8 106°8 104°7 100°5	104.8 103.6 105.2 103.1 103.3	103·3 102·0 104·0 102·1 99·7	104.6 105.5 104.3 105.1 101.8	103·5 106·9 104·7 104·1 106·7	104.8 104.7 103.8 105.0 104.6	98.8 103.2 103.6 107.5 107.5	103*3 105*4 104*5 104*5 103*3
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	COUNTIES. Middlesex'(extra-metropol.) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	3,185 2,916 2,560 2,928 4,279 1,020 2,561 3,096	3,085 2,841 2,472 2,775 4,037 966 2,438 2,966	99'5 104'0 97'0 108'9 101'6 105'3 106'6 105'5	97.5 101.0 107.4 106.3 106.5 110.1 104.7 108.8	108°1 107°2 105°2 109°9 107°6 105°3 105°6 102°5	106·2 105·5 104·4 101·1 104·9 102·3 104·5 107·4	101.6 105.5 100.6 108.5 111.1 113.8 103.3 102.7	108·3 101·2 103·8 102·7 103·3 109·8 106·6 100·7	102.9 98.4 101.8 105.2 103.3 98.7 103.8 105.4	104.6 99.8 102.1 103.8 107.9 104.1 107.5 103.7	104.8 105.4 102.8 105.0 106.1 103.3 104.1 108.1	99.5 99.6 110.3 104.2 107.9 103.7 104.0 99.8	103.3 102.8 103.5 105.6 106.0 105.6 105.1 104.4
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	6.537 5,668 7,105	6,287 5,399 6,727	104·9 109·6 106·1	103·4 107·5 108·5	$102.3 \\ 105.4 \\ 105.3$	101.8 103.6 107.3	103·7 103·7 107·3	107·5 107·7 105·6	103·7 102·2 103·6	103·1 102·3 104·0	$106.9 \\ 105.9 \\ 105.7$	102°5 102°2 102°8	104.0 105.0 105.6
17 18 19 20 21	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	3,852 2,996 9,414 6,472 7,313	3,714 2,893 8,979 6,107 7,047	105·5 106·8 106·2 105·3 100·7	101·4 103·4 106·1 107·0 107·2	104.6 105.0 104.7 105.1 102.4	105.0 101.4 106.6 105.7 99.9	$104.0 \\ 99.9 \\ 106.4 \\ 106.3 \\ 103.4$	102·2 102·8 104·2 106·9 104·7	101.5 103.5 102.7 102.9 107.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 103.0 \\ 106.7 \\ 103.1 \\ 106.2 \\ 103.1 \end{array} $	104.0 106.8 104.7 109.3 104.8	$106'0 \\ 99'9 \\ 104'1 \\ 105'1 \\ 104'3$	103.7 103.6 104.9 106.0 103.8
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire VIINORTH MIDLAND	7,379 1,638 4,325 16,563 5,366 10,738	7,075 1,578 4,129 15,948 5,137 10,365	102.0 106.1 105.6 103.7 101.0 105.2	102.8 100.6 107.7 104.4 106.3 103.4	103°3 105°9 107°4 104°9 105°1 103°8	104:9 104:5 106:2 102:3 104:8 103:2	103·9 103·3 102·8 103·9 102·8 102·8 104·3	104·4 108·1 102·3 105·0 105·3 101·1	105·5 98·6 104·1 104·3 103·8 105·0	104.7 103.2 105.9 103.8 105.4 104.1	104·2 105·8 103·0 102·3 103·7 103·3	107'0 102'7 103'2 104'0 106'0 102'7	104:3 103:9 104:8 103:9 104:4 103:6
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – Derbyshire – – –	4,520 375 6,894 5,849 5,451	4,283 363 6,604 5,620 5,227	$105.6 \\ 98.7 \\ 104.6 \\ 105.2 \\ 105.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 109 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$104.0 \\ 99.5 \\ 102.1 \\ 105.6 \\ 105.9$	$107.7 \\ 109.8 \\ 106.7 \\ 103.3 \\ 104.3$	107·9 97·0 106·0 103·7 109·6	102.8 99.5 103.9 103.3 106.0	106.0 114.6 104.8 106.1 101.9	$104.7 \\ 101.3 \\ 104.0 \\ 102.8 \\ 104.0 \\ 104.$	$103.0 \\98.9 \\102.1 \\101.4 \\102.6$	105.0 103.8 104.7 105.0 102.9	105.6 103.4 104.4 104.1 104.1
83 84	Counties. Cheshire	8,723 48,454	8,318 46,368	108·6 104·9	104.6 104.1	$101^{\circ}2$ $105^{\circ}0$	104·4 105·3	105.4 103.7	108.6 103.9	104·3 104·0	104·2 104·7	$104.2 \\ 105.0$	103.6 104.5	104·9 104·5
35 36 8 7	West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	30,667 4,937 3,708	29,450 4,727 3,586	103·4 101·0 99·7	103·9 104·4 104·0	104.8 105.8 105.4	$104.4 \\ 106.7 \\ 106.3$	104·1 106·3 105·8	* 105*1 107*6 99*6	103°6 102°1 106°1	104·5 105·3 101·7	$104.1 \\ 100.7 \\ 101.2$	108.5 104.8 104.6	$104.1 \\ 104.5 \\ 103.4$
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	12,385 6,539 3,622 957	11,757 6,203 3,447 909	104.8 105.5 102.5 116.0	$104.8 \\ 105.1 \\ 104.7 \\ 104.4$	106.7 104.3 99.4 102.4	$107.0 \\ 108.2 \\ 102.5 \\ 105.4$	104.8 104.4 103.8 102.8	103.6 106.6 111.8 109.1	$105.3 \\ 106.5 \\ 103.8 \\ 95.9$	103.7 104.1 109.4 106.3	$106.4 \\ 104.9 \\ 103.6 \\ 106.3$	106·7 104·7 109·1 107·4	$ 105.4 \\ 105.4 \\ 105.1 \\ 105.6 $
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – – South Wales – – – North Wales – – –	3,791 12,994 6,719	3,602 12,444 6,325	105·3 106·7 105·1	107·4 104·4 104·9	105°2 103°9 105°1	103·2 103·3 106·7	105 [•] 4 102 [•] 7 106 [•] 6	111·0 105·8 109·2	104·5 105·9 105·8	104·7 101·7 105·9	104·9 104·8 107·4	101·2 105·2 105·6	105°8 104°4 106°2

ion	of	Male	and	Female Children	born	in	the	several	
and	in	each of	the	TEN YEARS 1858-6	7.				

Births.

Sex .- The relative proportion of births of males and females in England is remarkably constant, although it varies in different counties ; the proportionof males born alive to every 100 females is never less than 104, and very rarely reaches 105. In 1867 the proportion was 104.3, exactly the same as in the previous year, while the average of the last 10 years is 104.4.

In Buckinghamshire the proportion of males born in 1867 was as high as 110.3 to every 100 females born, the average, however, during 10 years having not exceeded 103.5. In Cumberland 109.1 males were born in 1867 to every 100 females, the average being 105.1; in Northampton the proportion was 107.9 males in 1867, the average being 106; in Hampshire and Berkshire there were 107.5 male births to every 100

	TABLE 12.—Births to 1000	Perse eacl	ons liv h of t	ving i he v e	n the ars :	sever	al Co -67.	untie	s of	Engl	and	during	
					BI	RTHS TO	0 1000 P	ERSONS	LIVING	3.	10014	repositi	t.
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1835.	1866.	Average Annual Rate, 1857-66.	1867.
	ENGLAND	34.43	33.66	35.04	34.37	34.61	35.04	85.39	35.64	35.64	35.54	34.94	35.85
	ILONDON	33.97	33.20	34.08	33.72	34.48	34.22	35.16	34.80	35.68	35.77	34.21	36.26
No. 12345	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – – –	29.07 33.56 30.43 32.22 30.81	29°25 31°33 29°61 31°19 30°10	30.97 33.27 31.11 31.86 32.72	30·31 31·39 29·65 31·38 30·16	30°54 32°96 30°53 31°62 31°24	30°43 32°79 30°54 31°71 32°53	31 °03 33 °90 31 °27 32 °78 33 °26	31·12 34·26 31·97 32·16 32·97	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 31 \\ 34 \cdot 61 \\ 32 \cdot 06 \\ 32 \cdot 37 \\ 32 \cdot 09 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 90 \\ 33 \cdot 52 \\ 32 \cdot 64 \\ 32 \cdot 09 \\ 32 \cdot 41 \end{array}$	30.59 33.16 30.98 31.94 31.83	32.01 34.89 32.71 32.30 33.06
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshiro Cambridgeshire	$\begin{array}{c} 30^{\circ}03\\ 32^{\circ}45\\ 33^{\circ}50\\ 32^{\circ}59\\ 35^{\circ}63\\ 34^{\circ}59\\ 35^{\circ}41\\ 33^{\circ}04 \end{array}$	29:96 30:74 31:98 31:80 35:02 33:63 33:15 32:98	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 66 \\ 32 \cdot 65 \\ 34 \cdot 90 \\ 34 \cdot 34 \\ 36 \cdot 25 \\ 34 \cdot 91 \\ 36 \cdot 34 \\ 34 \cdot 86 \end{array}$	80°17 81°34 83°24 83°07 86°13 83°77 83°80 33°08	$\begin{array}{c} 30^\circ60\\ 30^\circ95\\ 34^\circ08\\ 33^\circ30\\ 35^\circ06\\ 32^\circ14\\ 34^\circ23\\ 32^\circ69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \cdot 21 \\ 32 \cdot 37 \\ 34 \cdot 08 \\ 33 \cdot 32 \\ 35 \cdot 17 \\ 34 \cdot 04 \\ 34 \cdot 69 \\ 32 \cdot 51 \end{array}$	30°94 32°26 34°20 33°80 36°91 35°50 35°93 33°78	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 30 \\ 33 \cdot 22 \\ 34 \cdot 45 \\ 33 \cdot 89 \\ 34 \cdot 97 \\ 55 \cdot 20 \\ 35 \cdot 86 \\ 34 \cdot 07 \end{array}$	32.56 32.47 34.59 32.93 36.13 34.11 36.59 34.33	32·35 33·02 34·39 33·83 34·79 32·06 35·62 34·39	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \cdot 98 \\ 32 \cdot 15 \\ 33 \cdot 94 \\ 33 \cdot 29 \\ 35 \cdot 61 \\ 34 \cdot 00 \\ 35 \cdot 16 \\ 33 \cdot 57 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot 40 \\ 34 \cdot 24 \\ 35 \cdot 07 \\ 32 \cdot 48 \\ 34 \cdot 42 \\ 31 \cdot 49 \\ 37 \cdot 68 \\ 34 \cdot 30 \end{array}$
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	32.68 33.02 31.86	31·46 32·34 31·87	33.61 34.74 34.27	32·38 32·08 31·62	32·36 32·56 32·30	32.58 32.66 32.49	33.78 32.84 32.51	33·62 33·98 33·29	83°51 83°13 82°39	33.88 32.48 31.49	32.99 32.98 32.41	33·43 33·28 32·18
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	31·49 30·75 29·05 33·95 29·34	31·40 31·37 29·59 33·79 29:97	32:56 32'96 30:27 35:25 31:39	31·26 31·83 30·13 33·74 30·52	31°70 31°67 31°02 34°62 30°88	33·35 32·15 31·74 34·66 31·20	33·35 33·51 32·17 35·89 31·35	32.81 33.05 31.71 35.48 31.12	31'73 32'26 31'46 35'39 31'15	32.24 31.58 31.64 33.09 30.83	32·19 32·11 30·88 34·59 30·78	31·84 32·35 31·75 31·17 31·46
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	30°38 29°21 30°77 41°43 33°59 36°92	31·39 29·01 30·68 41·52 33·84 36·47	31:34 30:06 32:14 41:65 35:19 36:98	31 · 23 29 · 75 31 · 43 41 · 65 34 · 30 37 · 07	32°12 30°84 32°13 40°24 34°57 36°94	32.86 30.13 32.73 39.17 34.95 36.90	32·93 29·81 32·39 40·60 35·03 36·96	33°11 30°84 33°43 40°93 35°73 36°77	$\begin{array}{r} 32:04\\ 28:01\\ 32:11\\ 41:14\\ 33:75\\ 35:85\end{array}$	32:34 28:78 -32:63 40:07 35:31 -36:28	31.97 29.64 32.04 40.84 34.63 36.71	33°47 28°29 31°33 39°78 34°59 35°64
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – Derbyshire – – – – – –	33°52 31°08 33°36 37°01 34°67	32°79 31°34 32°51 34°80 33°90	34.66 30.75 33.75 36.99 36.42	34°77 32°93 33°01 37°09 35°22	34·47 30·22 33·47 35·63 34·96	35.96 30.48 32.86 35.35 35.98	36°47 31°37 34°13 34°75 35°43	37.62 32.48 33.69 33.65 35.96	37.02 31.93 33.74 33.69 35.33	38.12 30.26 33.09 32.83 35.37	35.54 31.28 33.36 35.18 35.32	38.88 31.29 33.19 33.47 35.51
33 34	VIIINOBTH WESTERN COUNTIES Cheshire	34·81 37·47	33·32 35·80	35.63 37.13	34·44 36·76	35·28 37·70	36·73 38·58	36*53 37*25	36°60 37°68	36.79 37-26	35°79 -37°32	35°59 37°30	35·72 38·19
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding — — — — — East Riding (with York) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	37.67 34.20 33.44	36.02 33.60 33.27	37 • 45 34 • 53 84 • 21	37°59 34°22 34°29	37·07 34·76 33·23	37·95 35·39 33·55	38.63 35.25 33.74	39.66 35.32 33.83	39.85 35.50 34.58	39·32 35·49 33·81	38·12 34·83 33·80	40°18 35°06 33°86
88 89 4(4)	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – – – – Northumberland – – – – Cumberland – – – – – Westmorland – – – – –	42.76 34.16 32.67 - 29.28	41·27 34·54 32·31 28·26	42°25 35°10 34°22 29°93	41°10 35°09 32°77 32°53	40°29 35°52 34°44 31°59	41.97 37.18 34.36 30.67	42.07 36.86 34.97 29.53	42.98 37.34 35.21 31.24	43.58 37.63 34.95 30.06	43·37 37·92 34·43 29·68	42°16 36°13 34°03 30°28	41.81 36.59 35.74 30.03
41	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	- 38·26 - 35·59 - 29·50	37.07 35.03 28.79	38·42 37·14 30:60	36°76 35°85 29°96	85°41 34°19 29°53	35·39 35·01 31·03	36·81 34·76 31·69	37 · 28 35 · 62 32 · 72	38·23 35 ⁻ 78 31·81	37.90 35.96 32.98	37·15 35·49 30·86	87.72 35.15 32.68

females, in Westmorland 107.4, in Gloucestershire 107.0. In Surrey, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Dorsetshire the births of

AND ALL AND AL	NUMBER	Pr	OPORTIONAL	L NUMBER O	OF BIRTHS.	
YEARS.	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 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1853 1854 1855 1855 1856 1857 1858 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863	115,947 123,144 125,576 128,040 129,435 131,831 135,191 135,880 143,156 134,991 140,765 144,540 148,356 153,966 155,098 158,001 158,761 164,363 165,790 163,870 172,470 171,012 178,171 181,855	1000). 1000	995 1017 1059 1059 1062 1068 1068 1068 1027 1099 998 1078 974 1022 1037 1026 1026 1026 1026 1026 1042 1057 1032 1077 1035 1039	1053 1049 1033 1017 1039 999 1018 1009 1047 1032 1070 1066 1051 1033 1019 1037 1090 1044 1060 1031 1034 1022 1023 1064 1043	981 967 949 959 944 964 957 966 961 934 991 927 990 978 969 964 968 968 965 952 964 953 968 966 952 964 953 968 968 966 952 964 953 968 969 954 969 964 953 968 954 954 980 961 946 946	971 967 959 965 955 985 957 957 965 935 941 929 985 967 974 943 916 930 953 963 956 978 946 978 946 979
1864 1865 1866 1867	185,069 187,017 188,468 192,087	1000 1000 1000 1000	$ 1047 \\ 1051 \\ 1058 \\ 1028 $	1026 1035 1023 1041	973 965 942 985	954 949 977 946

XXX.

		I	BIRTHS.			ANNUAL B	IRTH RATE.	inde pres
YEARS.	In th	e Quarters	ending the last	day of	In the	Quarters en	ding the last	t day of
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838 1839 1840	113,815 123,543 132,305	121,781 128,806 129,059	114,734 120,115 119,822	$113,457 \\120,110 \\121,117$	30·32 32·48 33·95	31 · 98 33 · 38 33 · 01	29.70 30.69 30.21	29·28 30·59 30·44
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	133,720 135,615 136,837 143,578 143,080	129,884 134,096 131,279 136,941 136,853	$123,868 \\ 123,296 \\ 128,161 \\ 130,078 \\ 132,369$	124,686 124,732 131,048 130,166 131,219	34·24 34·31 34·20 35·07 34·91	32 ^{.78} 33 ^{.44} 32 ^{.34} 33 ^{.34} 32 ^{.91}	$\begin{array}{c} 30^{\circ}82\\ 30^{\circ}32\\ 31^{\circ}14\\ 31^{\circ}23\\ 81^{\circ}40 \end{array}$	30°92 30°58 31°74 31°15 81°03
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	145,108 146,453 139,736 153,772 144,551	149,450 139,072 149,760 153,693 155,865	$138,718 \\ 127,173 \\ 140,359 \\ 135,223 \\ 146,911$	139,349 127,267 133,204 135,471 146,095	34.98 34.88 32.52 35.75 33.21	$35^{\circ}51$ $32^{\circ}65$ $34^{\circ}74$ $35^{\circ}23$ $35^{\circ}30$	$\begin{array}{r} 32.51 \\ 29.45 \\ 32.11 \\ 30.56 \\ 32.81 \end{array}$	32°56 29°38 30°38 30°53 32°53
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	157,286 161,803 161,729 160,785 166,225	$159,073 \\ 159,031 \\ 158,697 \\ 172,457 \\ 165,277$	$150,594 \\ 151,222 \\ 147,602 \\ 154,724 \\ 154,700$	148,912 151,956 144,363 146,439 148,841	35.63 35.83 35.79 35.18 35.96	$ \begin{array}{r} 35^{\circ}53 \\ 35^{\circ}11 \\ 34^{\circ}64 \\ 37^{\circ}21 \\ 35^{\circ}26 \\ \end{array} $	33°18 32°93 31°77 32°93 32°55	$\begin{array}{c} 32.71\\ 32.99\\ 30.99\\ 31.08\\ 31.23\end{array}$
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	169,250 170,430 170,959 175,532 183,180	$173,263 \\ 170,444 \\ 169,115 \\ 175,864 \\ 174,028$	$157,462 \\ 161,181 \\ 157,445 \\ 168,394 \\ 164,121$	$157,478 \\ 161,016 \\ 157,962 \\ 170,091 \\ 162,719$	35*80 36*04 35*76 36*31 37*07	36*55 35*55 34*88 35*88 35*12	32.76 33.16 32.04 33.89 32.67	32.67 33.04 32.05 34.14 32.30
$1861 \\ 1862 \\ 1863 \\ 1864 \\ 1865$	172,933 181,990 186,341 192,947 194,130	184,820 185,554 189,340 188,835 192,988	172,033 172,709 173,439 181,015 181,941	166,620 172,431 178,297 177,478 179,010	35*00 36*44 36*91 37*40 37*65	36.90 36.65 37.00 36.51 36.92	33.88 33.65 38.43 34.53 34.34	82'72 83'50 84'28 83'76 53'70
1866 1867	196,753 194,763	192,437 199,660	179,086 190,782	185,594 183,144	37·77 37·00	36·44 37·42	83*46 85*28	34·58 33·78
Mean	n Annual Ra	te per 1,000	in each Quarte	er – –	, 35.28	35.01	32.31	32.02

xii

Births.

TABLE 13.-Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-67.

TABLE 14.-Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Births in England during each Quarter of the Years 1838-67.

b

Births.

Births.

males were fewer than those of females, the respective proportions in each of these counties being 98.8, 99.5, 99.6, 99.3, and 99.9 males born to every 100 females born in 1867.

In conformity with mathematical theory the least variation in the results year by year is shown in those counties which contribute the greatest number of facts, and the proportions given in Table 11 should be examined in connexion with the columns showing the average annual number of births registered in each county.

In England the proportion of males born is lower than in the other parts of the Kingdom. In the year 1867 there were in Scotland 105.5, and in Ireland 106.4 males born to every 100 females born. In France, on an average of 44 years, 106 males were born to 100 females.

Seasons.—Winter is the season most prolific in births. They are usually most numerous in the quarter ending 31st March, and they then decrease in numbers during each succeeding quarter of the year. In 1867, however, a departure from the ordinary rule is observed, as the births were most numerous in the spring quarter, ending 30th June. The numbers registered in the quarterly periods were 194,763, 199,660, 190,782, and 183,144 respectively.

Taking 1000 as a quarterly unit of comparison, there were registered in the first three months of the year 1028 births, in the second quarter 1041, in the third quarter 985, and in the last three months the minimum number of 946 births.

Children born out of wedlock.—The births of 45,186 children born out of wedlock were registered in 1867; of these 23,218 were of males, and 21,968 of females. In every 1000 births registered in England, 59 were

TABLE 15.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, 1838-67.

	YEARS.		Dea	THS.	DEATHS OF MALES	OF EQUAL
YEA	RS.	201 	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.	DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	NUMBERS LIVING THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATH OF FEMALES.
1838 1839 1840	12	11	23·42 22·77 23·72	21·46 20·97 22·04	105 104 103	109 109 108
1841 1842 1843		111	22:38 22:39 21:99 22:38	20.83 20.98 20.47 20.83	103 102 103 103	107 107 107 107
1845 1846 1847	-	1-1-1	21.66 23.90 25.41	20·11 22·21 23·80	103 103 103	108 108 107 107
1848 -1849 1850 1851		111	23.87 25.78 21.42 22.76	22 24 24·45 20·13 21·24	103 101 102 103	105 106 107
1852 1853 1854 1855		1111	23·24 23·83 24·41 23·51	21:55 21:97 22:67 21:74	103 104 103 104	108 108 108 108
1856 1857 1858 1859		1111	21:36 22:57 23:90 23:27 29:18	19.69 21.07 22.33 21.55 90.34	104 102 102 103 104	108 107 107 108 109
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865		1 1 1 1 1	22.68 22.49 24.24 25.14 24.77	20.63 20.49 21.93 22.64 22.08	104 104 105 105 105	110 110 111 111 111 112
1866 1867	-	20	24·96 23·40	22·34 20·65	105 106	112 113
Average of	30 yes	ars, (93.83	91:51	104	108

The Table may be read thus: --In the year 1838 to every 1000 males living there were 23.42 deaths of males; to every 1000 females living there were 21.46 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. illegitimate, a proportion which it is gratifying to observe is the lowest recorded since the commencement of registration. In the previous year there were 60 illegitimate births in every 1000; in 1865 there were 62, in 1864 there were 64, and in 1863 there were 65 in every 1000 births, so that a gradual improvement is perceptible year by year. The average proportions for the whole kingdom are largely exceeded in several counties; thus in Westmorland as many as 113 in 1000 children are born out

TABLE 16.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1857-67.

	ly less than that of	dera	lence	ECVI	Di	EATHS	то 100	00 PER	SONS L	IVING.		T YAB	ai
R	EGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Ave- rage Annual Rate, 1857-66.	1867.
	ENGLAND	21.80	23.09	22:39	21.24	21.63	21.47	23.05	23.86	23.39	23.61	22.55	21.98
1 in	I.—London	22.41	23.90	22.69	22.49	23.18	23.56	24.47	26*53	24.56	26:48	24.03	23.01
No.	. 11.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	16.49	19.77	10.10	17.07	17.40	10.00	10.00	10100	10.00	10100	0213	13
2345	Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex	19.83 17.43 19.89	21·29 20·70 20·67	10 13 20·49 20·58 20·36	17 67 18.63 18.81 19.02	$17 \cdot 43$ $19 \cdot 92$ $18 \cdot 19$ $17 \cdot 96$	16.62 17.90 18.28 18.75	18.82 20.69 19.37 19.65	$ \begin{array}{r} 19'02 \\ 20'98 \\ 20'51 \\ 20'42 \end{array} $	18.39 20.46 20.78 20.73	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.22 \\ 19.32 \\ 19.24 \\ 19.74 \end{array} $	17*96 19*95 19*39 19*72	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 83 \\ 19 \cdot 38 \\ 19 \cdot 57 \\ 18 \cdot 52 \end{array} $
ľ	IIISouth Midland	19.09	21.92	20.43	19.72	18.92	18.76	20.44	20-86	21.14	20.41	20.02	19.71
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex(cstra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire - Buckinghamshire - Oxfordshire - Huntingdonshire - Huntingdonshire - Cambridgeshire - - -	20.09 19.55 20.34 20.31 20.43 21.08 21.01 20.65	20.01 19.38 21.21 22.49 20.91 20.50 19.71 20.07	20:47 19:27 21:63 20:90 23:08 19:78 20:65 20:21	19:98 19:47 19:81 19:66 21:37 18:67 20:17 19:50	19.81 18.20 20.97 18.66 21.03 20.33 19.02 21.17	19:26 17:98 19:33 18:79 18:97 19:92 18:76 20:23	21.62 20.49 20.62 21.42 22.27 28.32 21.18 22.56	22°44 22°52 22°40 22°35 23°09 22°33 24°54 22°56	20:36 20:19 20:84 20:58 22:95 21:73 22:35 22:06	20.86 18.74 19.63 19.37 19.41 18.59 21.74 20.31	20°49 19°58 20°68 20°45 21°35 20°63 20°91 20°93	20.06 19.42 20.28 19.87 20.35 17.81 21.13 20.22
1.	IVEASTERN COUNTIES.					aread or	-				Sec.		
14 15 16	Lessex	20·11 20·03 21·10	20·87 21·21 23·92	20.81 20.36 20.95	18.64 19.71 21.02	$ \begin{array}{c} 19.01 \\ 20.73 \\ 22.31 \end{array} $	19.03 18.30 20.03	21·25 22·88 21·87	21°00 20°93 22°20	19·86 20·25 22·42	20.06 18.97 20.70	20°06 20°34 21°65	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \cdot 58 \\ 19 \cdot 40 \\ 19 \cdot 62 \end{array}$
17	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire	19.09	20.81	21.12	20.01	17.87	18.55	20.83	21.70	20.81	19.01	19.98	19.54
10 19 20 21	Devenshire – – – – Cornwall – – – – Somersetshire – – –	19.01 19.48 19.70 18.48	21.85 20.67 20.74 21.53	20.72 20.92 20.19 20.83	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.68 \\ 19.71 \\ 20.40 \\ 19.63 \end{array} $	16·92 18·91 19·91 19·21	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.64 \\ 19.24 \\ 20.04 \\ 17.57 \end{array} $	19.81 20.26 25.32 21.14	20°23 21°30 21°47 22°33	20.94 20.66 19.43 20.60	18.89 22.60 19.05 20.16	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.47 \\ 20.38 \\ 20.63 \\ 20.15 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 83 \\ 19 \cdot 72 \\ 19 \cdot 31 \\ 18 \cdot 91 \end{array} $
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.						1	-	1	1			
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – – Staffordshire – – – Worcestershire – – – Warwickshire – – –	19.83 19.49 20.03 26.19 20.43 24.05	$\begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 45 \\ 20 \cdot 85 \\ 20 \cdot 84 \\ 24 \cdot 64 \\ 20 \cdot 61 \\ 24 \cdot 23 \end{array}$	21·22 22·12 20·87 26·05 22·62 23·70	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.51\\ 19.12\\ 21.12\\ 21.94\\ 18.78\\ 20.43 \end{array} $	20.58 19.09 20.92 21.10 18.91 21.12	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.47 \\ 17.90 \\ 19.11 \\ 23.43 \\ 18.63 \\ 21.85 \end{array} $	23°20 18°70 20°62 23°71 20°95 23°07	22°68 22°35 21°10 25°18 22°90 24°60	21·19 21·34 21·43 23·02 19·98 22·80	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 11 \\ 17 \cdot 45 \\ 19 \cdot 67 \\ 23 \cdot 99 \\ 19 \cdot 81 \\ 92 \cdot 12 \end{array}$	21·12 19·84 20·57 23·93 20·36	$\begin{array}{c} 20.03 \\ 16.50 \\ 18.41 \\ 21.38 \\ 18.71 \\ 20.01 \\ 18.71 \\ 10.01 \\$
	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							20 01	21 00	22 00	22 12	22 00	22.41
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – – Derbyshire – – –	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 41 \\ 15 \cdot 33 \\ 18 \cdot 26 \\ 21 \cdot 96 \\ 21 \cdot 04 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 50 \\ 20 \cdot 46 \\ 21 \cdot 16 \\ 24 \cdot 66 \\ 23 \cdot 56 \end{array}$	22.92 19.56 21.68 25.48 22.64	$19.62 \\ 19.09 \\ 19.36 \\ 20.54 \\ 21.03$	21.69 17.69 19.26 21.36 21.71	20·49 16·45 18·02 20·49 19·84	25.14 22.51 20.03 21.77 20.82	$\begin{array}{r} 23:30\\ 20:46\\ 20:52\\ 22:63\\ 21:67\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 11 \\ 19 \cdot 52 \\ 21 \cdot 55 \\ 21 \cdot 67 \\ 21 \cdot 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 95 \\ 17 \cdot 82 \\ 19 \cdot 01 \\ 21 \cdot 31 \\ 21 \cdot 35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22.51 \\ 18.89 \\ 19.89 \\ 22.19 \\ 21.48 \end{array}$	23.04 17.65 19.01 19.47 20.40
	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.					a state					State 2	03,772	
33 34	Lancashire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	22.69 26.28	22.67 27.19	21.69 24.54	21·73 23·71	21.64 25.92	22·46 25·60	23*96 26*29	23°00 27°18	23·28 28·32	25·38 30·16	22·85 26·52	$22.52 \\ 26.83$
35 36 37	West Riding	23.68 23.46 19.19	24·91 23·49 19·39	23·96 22·71 21·78	23.60 21.85 20.27	23·21 23·33 20·01	23.64 22.51 20.52	25·73 25·29 21·04	26°56 22°53 20°71	26.67 24:15 20.66	26.84 22.40 20.83	24.88 23.17 20.39	24·43 22·07
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham	23°86 21°67 19°86 16°61	24.04 21.89 20.64 17.70	23·13 21·61 21·99 19·74	20·98 22·18 22·42 19·75	22:56 23:88 21:46 17:77	22·20 22·85 22·56 20·86	23·55 23·17 23·83 17·35	22.84 22.73 23.39 18.20	24:00 23:72 23:81 17:16	23.68 25.77 22.33 17.41	23.08 22.95 22.23 18.26	20 05 24·41 25·50 24·78 18·77
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	21.61 20.04 19.38	24.65 24.12 20.26	24·12 22·89 20·47	20·26 21·16 22·25	21 • 00 20 • 52 20 • 98	21.06 19.97 21.89	21·25 20·50 21·71	26°56 23°10 22°14	23.87 23.89 22.07	22·57 22·43 23·65	22:70 21:86 21:48	21·34 19·78 22·02

b 2

Deaths.

of wedlock, in Cumberland 111, in Norfolk 100, in Shropshire 94, in the North Riding of Yorkshire 90, in Herefordshire 88, in Nottinghamshire 80, in North Wales 79, and in Lincolnshire 78 in every 1000 births. The counties having the lowest rate in 1867, were Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 39, London and the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey each 41, Monmouthshire 47, Kent 49, and Hampshire 50 per 1000 births.

DEATHS.

In a population of 21,429,508, as estimated for the middle of the year 1867, the number of persons who died in that year, exclusive of still-born children, was 471,073. This sum of mortality was less than the amount in any previous year since 1862, and it was considerably less than that of the cholera year 1866, when the deaths rose to more than half a million. In thirty years six millions have been added to the English population, and the deaths in 1867 were more numerous than they had been in 1838 by about 130,000.

The rate of mortality was 21.98 per 1000 of the estimated population against an average annual rate of 22.55 in the ten years 1857-66; or it may be stated that the number of persons living to one who died was in the proportion of 45.5 in 1867, whereas in the preceding ten years the average annual proportion of the living was 44.3.

The extreme rates of mortality experienced in the course of thirty years occurred in 1856, when the result was as low as 20.51, and in 1849, when, under the pressure of a fierce cholera epidemic, the death-rate rose to 25.12 per 1000.

The Seasons.—The temperature of the air in its fluctuations from low to high and high to low, now steady or moderate, now fickle or extreme, produces effects on human health and sickness, which, if not more certain and striking than those caused by some other physical agents, are most of

TABL	TABLE 17ENGLAND. WORTANLY PER 1000 at different riges. Flates.													
2 8-1010	a port a					AG	ESN	ALES	5.	1 . · ·			la de la com	
YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	85-	45 —	55 -	65—	75-	85-	95 and upwds.	
					N	IEAD	NOF	30 YE.	ARS.				areasti a	
1838-67	23.33	72.42	8.79	4.95	7:90	9.93	13.03	18.16	31.23	68.54	147.74	309.22	446.87	
1 27 6 20					M	EAN	IS OF	10 Y I	EARS.			Jacob		
1841-50	23.12	71.53	9.20	5.13	8.22	9.91	12.75	18.43	31.88	67.11	148.32	306.12	440.51	
1851-60	23.10	73.04	8.26	4.90	7.72	9.23	12.61	17.85	30.73	66.23	146.77	303.11	437.10	
					N	IEAL	NS OF	5 YE	ARS.					
(3 Years.) 1838-40	23.30	72.31	9.61	5.24	8.32	10.24	12.98	18.45	32.20	67.56	144.07	293.81	433.80	
(5 Years.)	22:16	68.98	8.85	4.86	7.81	9.35	12.06	17.42	30.42	65.30	143.76	299.05	431.77	
1846-50	24.08	74.07	9.56	5.40	8.62	10.48	13.43	19.43	33.35	68.92	152.88	313.19	449.25	
1851-55	23.55	74.18	8.78	5.16	8.06	9.91	12.86	18.61	31.50	66.84	150.83	305.02	449.63	
1856-60	22.66	71.89	8.33	4.64	7.37	9.15	12.36	17.08	29.97	71.98	142 71 147.42	320.99	464.02	
1001 00	20 00	1.5 00			1. Salar		C. S. Contraction	Carl Carl	State State	and the second	1 and the state	Constant of		

* For mode of reading this Table, see Note to Table 18.

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

all the subject of daily and hourly observation. The year 1867 cannot be described as generally in its course a period of warmth. June and July were cold months; the weather was changeful, with much cloud and little sunshine, and in the latter month the rain was greatly in excess. In each of the first three quarters, according to the observations at Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air did not exceed or hardly exceeded its average, and in the last quarter it fell decidedly below the standard. Eleven inches of rain fell in the third or summer quarter, an amount which is 4 inches in excess for the same period.

In the winter quarter (ending 31st March) the deaths were 134,008, in the next 112,355, in the third 108,513, and in the fourth or autumn quarter 116,197. These numbers imply the following death-rates successively, $25 \cdot 5$ per 1000, $21 \cdot 1$, $20 \cdot 1$, and $21 \cdot 4$. Out of 1000 deaths in the whole year the proportional numbers are for the first quarter 284, for the second 239, for the third and fourth quarters respectively 230 and 247. The rate of mortality in the winter and the average for the winter season were almost identical, the mean temperature at Greenwich having been

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Males at different Ages, 1838-67.

the states	Andrew Fr	April .			DE	ATH	IS TO	1000 L	IVIN	G.			
YEARS.		10 10		E al	line .	A	G E S.—	MALE	s.	60 X.	1 2		A 1. 12
na kian Abeka	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds
1838	23.42	70.12	8.99	5.19	8.53	10.78	13:58	19:45	34.13	70.52	148.10	000.70	1 450.00
1839	22.77	71.49	9.03	5.12	8.20	9.94	12.65	17.95	31.94	64.00	120.00	290 10	400 90
1840	23.72	75.33	10.82	5.42	8.32	9.99	12.70	17.95	31.43	67.15	145.04	219 95	090 99
1841	22.38	68.43	0.50	5.10	0.11	0.70	10.75		01 10	07 10	110 01	002 10	447 52
1842	22:39	70.55	0.01	5.01	7.00	978	12.17	17.85	31.37	64.82	142.66	296.50	431.64
1843	21.99	69.10	8.45	1.70	7.70	9.26	11.93	17.34	30.41	65.66	145.65	294.10	431.42
1844	22.38	70.00	8.06	1.79	1 12	9.19	12.12	17.23	30.02	65.25	140.67	287.08	426.51
1845	21.66	66.83	8.93	1.66	7.00	9 33	12.17	17.52	30.20	66.62	1.46.19	316.44	405.89
7040		00 00	0 20	1 00	1 00	9.19	11.93	17.18	29.73	64.13	143.65	301.14	463.40
1840	23.90	77.81	8.26	5.07	8.28	10.16	12.62	18.02	31.28	66.73	150.32	321.27	491.69
1040	25.41	76.08	9.71	5.20	9.27	10.91	14.25	20.67	36.48	78.03	172.84	354.62	543.29
1040	23.87	74.18	10.44	5.30	8.57	10.18	12.95	18.66	32.65	67.22	149.54	305.52	410.95
1019	25 78	75.26	11.25	6.46	9.20	12.36	15.73	22.64	36.23	-71.86	151.62	299.25	419.16
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67)	21 42	72.42	8.15	4·67 4·95	7·16 7·90	8·77 9·93	11.62 13.03	17·17 18·16	29.79 31.53	62.78 68.54	140.06 147.74	285·27	381.17
1851	22.76	79.00	0.00	4.01		10.00					Carl States		
1852	22 10	75.00	0.00	4.91	7.76	9.48	12.36	17.87	30.31	63.96	140.55	282.45	419.37
1853	23.83	72.20	9.08	5.00	8.02	9.72	12.32	18.07	30.26	62.89	142.03	286.59	445.39
1854	20 00	77.70	0.40	5.08	8.33	10.21	13.18	19.35	32.36	69.19	159.68	320.97	497.32
1855	23.51	71.90	9 40	5.00	8.42	10.39	13.55	19.28	31.62	66.84	149.13	290.93	414.26
	20 01	11 00	0 44	5.03	7.78	9.74	12.88	18.48	32.60	71.32	162.76	344.15	471.81
1856	21.36	67.53	7.22	4.56	7.36	9.04	11.89	16.44	28.79	61.63	130.99	280.92	867.01
1857	22.57	72.54	7.83	4.70	7.37	9.18	12.15	17.02	29.52	64.61	143.82	302.29	403.74
1858	23.90	76.83	10.22	5.03	7.66	9.28	12.53	17.34	30.45	67.96	146.96	817.71	477.26
1859	23.27	74.99	9.26	4.78	7.36	9.20	12.55	17.35	30.18	66.44	140.19	293.76	437.47
1800	22.18	67.58	6.83	4.14	7.12	9.05	12.70	17.25	30.91	70.42	151.59	811.33	437.32
1861	22.68	71.76	6.74	4.33	7.28	9.23	12.65	16:90	30.08	68.90	146.54	210.09	440.05
1862	22.49	69.63	7.70	4.44	7.17	9.36	12.83	17.29	30:31	67.57	140.60	208.40	448.35
1863	24.24	77.43	10.31	5.03	7.39	9.68	13.30	17.29	30.55	69.24	140.84	312:45	100-10
1864	25.14	75.35	9.93	5.03	7.80	10.75	14.93	19.01	33.85	77.56	154.13	843:40	100 48
1865	24.77	74.13	8.16	4.81	7.81	11.16	14.82	19.19	33.08	76.65	154.90	880.79	195:00
1866	24.96	73.81	7.01	1.00	7.00	11.00	75.15	10.15	00 00	10 00	101 00	000 10	400-03
1867	23.40	67.98	6.60	1.02	7.00	10.00	10.40	19.47	32.82	78.38	154.55	342.64	487.10
and a start		01 00	0 00	4.01	7 26	10.80	14.34	17.61	31.29	78.91	157.44	355.38	521.54

The Table may be read thus: -- Of 1000 males living of the age 35 and under 45, 13.58 died in 1838, 12.65 in 1839, and 11.62 in 1850; the average annual rate in the 30 years, 1838-67, among the aggregate of males in this decennial period of age was 13.03.

 $38 \cdot 9^{\circ}$, which is also near its average, although on three nights in the first week of January the thermometer fell to $6 \cdot 6^{\circ}$, $7 \cdot 7^{\circ}$, and $10 \cdot 4^{\circ}$. In the spring the rate of mortality was below the average, the mean temperature of the period $(53 \cdot 5^{\circ})$ having been slightly in excess of its average value. In the summer mortality there was a close approximation to the average, the mean temperature having been $59 \cdot 7^{\circ}$, and almost exactly corresponding with the average. And the mortality of autumn was under the average, although the air was cold, the mean temperature having been $42 \cdot 5^{\circ}$, which is $2 \cdot 1^{\circ}$ below the average. The mean temperature of 1867 was $48 \cdot 6^{\circ}$, a general result which indicates nothing unusual as regards climatic condition.

But any investigation of the laws of health and sickness, life and death, in connexion with meteorological phenomena, which is confined in its scope to mean temperatures, must be imperfect, and can hardly be expected to be crowned with any important results. The facts observed were entities; they had an actual existence, and they produced actual effects; but the mean forces derived from them exist only in the tables of the meteorologist. Two periods of equal length might be compared as regards the mean force of the wind, and two amounts might be obtained exactly equal. One of those periods, though generally marked by tranquillity of the air, might in one or two short intervals have given birth to hurricanes, and in this latter mood the noblest trees may have been uprooted, the ocean strewed with wrecks, buildings overthrown, and their inhabitants buried under them. Throughout the second period the movement of the air, undisturbed by convulsions, may have sufficed only to maintain a healthy and agreeable freshness. The character of the two periods, estimated, by total work done in each, by the anemometer, would be the same ; the facts on which it was based, and the effects produced by these on the face of nature, would be entirely different. The temperature, weight, humidity of the atmosphere, and other physical forces should not be masked under mean values, but laboriously traced throughout their course from day to day, and, if it were possible, from morning to night and from night to morning, and observed in connexion with the contemporaneous facts that relate to human life, as these also are successively

TABLE	19.—	ENGL	ANI). 🖪	Iort	ality	per 1	000 a	t diffe	rent A	.ges.—	Fema	les.
tos defen fi	14 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		- 19 - 19	00168-	12.0	AGE	SFE	MALI	s.		1.12 1	1.22	8181
YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-*	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
- to-get	MEAN OF 30 YEARS.												
1838-67	21.21	62.46	8.67	5.10	8.22	10.12	12.30	15.67	28.56	57.52	135.36	283.07	432.05
12-173	MEANS OF 10 YEARS.												
1841-50 1851-60	21.61 21.42	61·35 63·31	9·10 8·44	5:33 5:09	8·53 8·14	10.63 9.96	12·79 11·98	15·89 15·14	28·22 27·47	61·34 56·93	135·06 133·55	283·76 281·25	444·45 428·16
10.03db	2728		1997 - 19	ingen og	N	IEAI	IS OF	5 YE	ARS.	14-10	rent h	19-12	108£
(3 Years.) 1838–40	21.49	61.80	9.83	5.47	8.22	10.27	12.80	16.01	28.82	57.64	132.60	267.85	386-82
(5 Years.) 1841-45 1846-50 1851-55	20.64 22.57 21.88 21.00	58.78 63.91 64.05 62.57	8.86 9.33 8.54 8.34	5.00 5.66 5.34 4.84	8.17 8.90 8.44 7.84	9.95 11.30 10.40 9.51	12.11 13.47 12.37 11.59	15.04 16.74 15.58 14.69	27.04 29.41 27.85 27.08	59*43 63*24 58*97 54*89	131·23 138·90 136·23 130·88	280°19 287°32 283°59 278°91	420.45 468.44 440.06 416.26
1856-60	21.00	63.80	8.33	4.79	7.76	9.65	11.72	15.67	29.92	53.08	136.32	286.65	442.52

recorded, if the sway which they exercise is to be appreciated in its full significance.

Sex.—Of the total number of deaths, viz., 471,073, those of males were 242,588, those of females 228,485. The mortality of males was 23.40 per 1000 of males living; the mortality of females was 20.65 out of a 1000 females living. The difference of results in relation to the sexes is remarkable. The mortality of the year bore more heavily on males than it did on females, for the average mortality of the former is 23.33 per 1000, that of the latter is 21.51.

To a hundred deaths of females the proportion of deaths of males was 106; the average is 104. But in the population as constituted in England the number belonging to the female sex preponderates over the number of males. If the latter had been as numerous as the former they would have supplied 113 deaths (instead of 108, the average) for every hundred deaths that occurred in females.

To persons who are accustomed to engage in biological researches it may be proposed as a question whether there can be ascertained in the climatic constitution of 1867 any adverse elements by which the male sex can be supposed to have suffered, while females were comparatively protected from their operation.

TABLE 20.-ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Females at different Ages, 1838-67.

riality	m.edt	india.		lo be	DE	ATH	S TO	1000 L	IVIN	G.	tes at	76-1930	-Ce
But .	I WOU	all ear	17 20	i sans	3 10	955	r alter	N .923	0405739	947-11	0150.00	210 35%	302 13
YEARS	th mi	and d	11 1			AGI	ES.—FI	EMAL	ES.		ort theo		
	ATT	hat all to	fiel or	Lough S	1	Inche	Stars of	Ferning	1 in eline	1 51.2	In the m	1 1	05
NET IN	AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 -	85-	and
ALE 1 + 11.3	100 00			1 7.02	1	12 - 12	1 Trailer		1	1	1	- to the	ap 11 dos.
1838	21.46	60.07	8.99	5.40	8.51	10.44	13.19	16.75	30.37	58.75	135.16	265.99	370.84
1839	20.97	61.13	9.37	5.33	8.47	10.06	12.51	15.28	27.64	55.29	126.55	253.22	364.01
1840	22.04	64.20	11.14	5.69	8.68	10.32	12.71	15.71	28.45	58.87	136.08	284.35	425.62
1841	20.83	58.61	9.63	5.20	8.42	10.07	12.27	15.42	27.40	58.41	133.75	282.55	427.06
1842	20.98	60.32	9.24	5.13	8.31	10.05	12.19	15.23	27.31	60.23	130.31	284.05	402.16
1843	20.47	59.13	8.47	4.86	7.85	9.77	12.25	14.79	26.70	58.94	129.44	275.97	442.17
1844	20.83	59.06	9.00	5.04	8.11	10.07	11.97	15.18	27.43	60.76	133.67	283.56	426.17
1845	20.11	56.80	7.98	4.78	8.16	9.81	11.85	14.59	26.35	58.83	128.96	274.82	404.71
1846	22.21	67.04	8.11	5.35	8.71	10.49	12.38	15.50	27.47	61.85	136:40	802.50	508.39
1847	23.80	65.80	9.48	5.79	9.20	11.75	14.18	17.79	. 31.86	69.96	157.78	320.03	519.95
1848	22.24	64.19	9.95	5.68	8.79	10.91	12.98	15.81	28.29	60.96	184.76	275.47	460.30
1849	24.45	65.06	11.00	6.55	10.01	13.48	16.14	19.90	33.28	66.16	139.27	279.69	428.56
1850	20.13	57.47	8.10	4.92	7.78	9.88	11.68	14.70	26.13	57.26	126.33	258.92	427.05
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67).	21.51	62.46	8.67	5.10	8.22	10.15	12.30	15.67	28.56	57.52	135.36	283.07	432.05
1851	21.24	62.99	8.60	5.27	8.18	10:05	11.93	15.19	26.79	58.54	198.18	962.57	450.17
1852	21.55	64.41	8.77	5.39	8.37	10.32	12.09	15.08	26.53	56.58	131.64	200 01	419.49
1853	21.97	63.42	8.10	5.43	8.67	10.64	12.39	15.82	28.30	60.17	140.72	298.50	472.06
1854	22.67	67.80	9.20	5.64	8.68	11.02	13.09	16.43	28.34	58.07	132.97	269.50	421.56
1855	21.74	61.63	8.01	4.97	8.28	9.98	12.35	15.37	29.31	61.20	147.63	315.17	443.03
1856	19.69	58.85	7.32	4.55	7.59	9.33	11.33	14.03	25.12	51.19	119.77	242.66	866.92
1857	21.07	63.77	7.69	4.66	7.92	9.42	11.52	14.62	27.11	55.81	131.16	281.41	454.50
1858	22.33	67.52	10.43	5.35	8.24	9.77	11.85	14.79	27.59	57.26	187.75	296.97	458.45
1859	21.55	65.23	9.37	5.26	7.94	9.66	11.74	15.07	27.01	58.89	129.20	276.35	404.55
1860	20.34	57.46	6.91	4.39	7.50	9.39	11.23	14.96	28.56	56.28	136.51	297.14	396.90
1861	20.63	61.98	6.78	4.36	7.76	9.33	11.17	14.72	28.17	52.46	131.23	266.13	444.79
1862	20.49	60.16	7.45	4.58	7.51	9.28	11.37	14.91	28.45	52.34	129.80	271.72	897.95
1863	21.93	67.15	9.98	5.21	7*66	9.55	11.61	15.05	28.97	50.91	131.37	289*22	435.65
1864	22.64	65.37	9.53	5.13	7.95	10.11	12.24	16.77	32.35	56.52	145.40	305.78	448.51
1865	22.08	64.35	7.91	4.65	7.92	9.99	12 19	16.89	81.65	53.17	143.80	300.38	486.42
1866	22.34	64.56	7*39	4.56	7.97	10.34	12.72	17:81	82.71	53.36	146.93	806.14	420:07
1867	20.65	58.41	6.29	3.91	7.33	9.31	11.49	16:10	81.14	51.10	148'49	299.25	449:90
1			5 10			000	11 10	10 10	01 14	01 19	110 12	400 40	142 22

Locality.-The death-rates in English counties exhibit a range which is of considerable width, though necessarily less than what is shown in the comparison of town and country. Herefordshire attained the highest point of salubrity in the year, and there the rate of mortality was as low as 16.50 per 1000. Surrey in its extra-metropolitan parts was next, where the rate was 16.83 per 1000. These furnish the only instances in which the rate was lower than 17.00. Rutlandshire, Huntingdonshire, and Dorsetshire produced death-rates varying from 17.65 in the first to 17.83 in the last. London and Leicestershire experienced equal mortality, namely, 23 o per 1000. But all the highest rates occurred in the thick populations of northern counties, where children abound, and mining, manufactures, and traffic are fertile of accidents. In Durham county and the West Riding of Yorkshire the death-rate was 24.4; in Cumberland 24.78; in Northumberland 25.5; and it culminated in Lancashire, where it was 26.83. Such differences, probably, are little, if in any degree, the effect of various clime. The people scattered at the foot of the Cheviots, and doubtless those of many rural spots in Lancashire over which the smoky veil that wraps its large towns has not been drawn, are as healthy as the populations that breathe the warmer and milder air of the southern counties.

Towns.—London and Bristol, in which the death-rate was 23 per 1000, were the healthiest of 10 large towns in 1867. In Birmingham and Sheffield the mortality was above 24; in Hull 25. In Liverpool it was nearly 30; in Newcastle-on-Tyne it was nearly 31; and in Manchester it was as high as 31.4.

Death-rates at different ages.—It was remarked above that the mortality of males exceeded the average, while that of females was below it. But this statement holds good not in the early periods of life but in the more advanced, as the following results will show. From birth to five years of age the death-rate of males was 67.98 per 1000 against a mean rate derived from the returns of 30 years (1838-67) of 72.42. The death-rate

TABLE 21.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-67.

The second backet	NUMBER	PF	OPORTIONA	L NUMBER O	F DEATHS	and the Solid of
YEARS.	OF DEATHS	In the AVERAGE	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH
	IN THE	QUARTER	QUARTER	QUARTER	QUARTER	QUARTER
	AVERAGE	(assumed to be	ending	ending	ending	ending
	QUARTER.	1000).	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.
1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1855 1855 1856 1857 1858 1856 1857 1858 1856 1857 1858 1856 1857 1858 1866 1861 1862 1863 1864	85,690 84,746 89,922 85,962 87,380 86,611 89,233 87,342 97,579 105,826 99,958 99,958 99,958 99,958 110,210 92,249 93,849 101,784 105,274 105,274 105,274 105,274 104,955 105,428 97,627 104,955 112,414 110,195 105,680 108,778 109,142 118,460 123,833	$\begin{array}{c c} 1000\\ 100$	$\begin{array}{c} 1145\\ 1059\\ 1059\\ 1100\\ 1152\\ 1096\\ 1132\\ 1198\\ 917\\ 1131\\ 1201\\ 961\\ 1067\\ 1066\\ 1045\\ 1122\\ 1036\\ 1280\\ 1061\\ 1050\\ 1134\\ 1118\\ 1166\\ 1129\\ 1133\\ 1095\\ 1159\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1061\\ 1038\\ 1038\\ 1005\\ 1002\\ 990\\ 1007\\ 956\\ 1021\\ 925\\ 1008\\ 998\\ 927\\ 1007\\ 1006\\ 989\\ 1022\\ 940\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1001\\ 1055\\ 955\\ 961\\ 1054\\ 990\\ 986\\ 999\\ 999\\ 949\\ 949\\ 949\\ 949\\ 949\\ 94$	850 900 899 878 887 893 857 1042 883 877 1227 931 926 986 876 1031 816 928 966 876 1031 816 928 938 950 865 938 812 923 839 942 922	944 1003 997 965 1010 1018 924 1116 978 925 885 996 1002 980 980 993 9903 980 993 9903 980 1045 1046 983 968 958 1045 1046 958
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1153	956	914	978

of females at the same age was 58.41 against 62.46. At the age of 5 years and under 10, males died at the rate of 6.60 per 1000, the mean rate being 8.79; and females at that of 6.29, the mean being 8.67. At the age 10-15 years the lowest mortality occurred; it was 4.07 in the male sex against the mean 4.95; and it was 3.91 in females against the mean 5.10. In the period 15-25 years the rate in males was 7.26, the mean 7.90; in females 7.33, the mean 8.22. In the period 25-35 years the rate in males was 10.80, the mean 9.93; in females 9.31, the mean 10.15. In the period 35-45 the rate in males was 14.34. the mean 13.03; in females 11.49, the mean 12.30. In the age 45-55 years the rate in males was 17.61, the mean 18.16; in females 16.10, the mean 15.67. In the period 55-65 years, the rate in males 31.50, the mean 31.53; in females 31.14, the mean 28.56. In the period 65-75, the rate in males 78.91, the mean 68.54; in females 51.10, the mean 57.52. In the period 75-85 the rate in males rose to 157.44, the mean 147.74; in females it was 148.42, the mean 135.36. In the period 85-95 years the rate in males was 355.38, the mean 309.22; in females 299.25, the mean 283.07. At the age 95 and upwards men died at the rate of 521.54, the mean 446.87; while among women the proportion was 442'22; the mean being 432'05. Thus of persons living at this extreme age nearly a half sunk under the load of years.

From these facts it appears that the mortality of males in all the above quinquennial or decennial stages of life was higher than that of females, except in the period 15-25 years.

DEATHS. ANNUAL DEATH RATE.* YEARS. In the Quarters ending the last day of In the Quarters ending the last day of March. June. Sept. Dec. March. June. Dec. Sept. 1838 1839 1840 98,152 89,740 98,896 90,877 87,969 90,339 86,134 86,538 87,234 85,337 89,149 26.1523.5925.3872,877 76,280 80,822 80,854 84,995 89,630 $23^{\circ}87$ $22^{\circ}80$ $23^{\circ}10$ 18.87 19.49 20.38 $20.86 \\ 21.64 \\ 22.52$ 99,069 96,314 94,926 101,024 104,664 1841 1842 1843 1844 1844 75,440 82,339 76,792 79,708 74,872 1111 $\begin{array}{r} 25.37\\ 24.36\\ 23.73\\ 24.67\\ 25.54 \end{array}$ 83,204 84,328 87,493 90,864 80,681 $\begin{array}{c} 21.74 \\ 21.58 \\ 21.49 \\ 20.77 \\ 21.44 \end{array}$ $18.77 \\ 20.25 \\ 18.66 \\ 19.13 \\ 17.76$ $\begin{array}{r} 20^{\circ}63\\ 20^{\circ}67\\ 21^{\circ}19\\ 21^{\circ}75\\ 19^{\circ}08 \end{array}$ 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 89,484 119,672 120,032 105,870 98,430 90,230 106,718 99,727 102,153 92,871 101,664 93,435 87,638 135,227 85,849 $21.57 \\ 28.50 \\ 27.94 \\ 24.62 \\ 22.61$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 108,937 103,479 92,436 97,589 91,845 21.44 25.06 23.13 23.41 21.07 $\begin{array}{r} 23.82 \\ 21.63 \\ 20.05 \\ 30.57 \\ 19.17 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 25^{\circ}45\\ 23^{\circ}89\\ 21^{\circ}08\\ 21^{\circ}99\\ 20^{\circ}45\end{array}$ 99,458 100,625 107,647 102,586 106,493 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 $\begin{array}{c} 105,\!359\\ 106,\!358\\ 118,\!119\\ 111,\!843\\ 134,\!542 \end{array}$ 23.87 23.55 26.14 24.47 29.10 91,499 100,382 92,201 113,843 87,646 99,080 99,770 103,130 109,633 97,022 22·22 22·22 23·49 22·13 22·72 $\begin{array}{c} 20\,^{\circ}16\\ 21\,^{\circ}86\\ 19\,^{\circ}85\\ 24\,^{\circ}23\\ 18\,^{\circ}44 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 21.76\\ 21.66\\ 22.14\\ 23.26\\ 20.36\end{array}$ 1 1 1 1 1 103,014 108,665 125,819 121,580 122,617 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 100,099 100,046 107,142 105,631 110,869 91,155 100,528 98,142 104,216 86,312 21·79 22·98 26·31 25·15 24·81 96,238 110,576 118,553 109,354 102,923 21·11 20·87 22·10 21·55 22·37 18.96 20.68 19.97 20.97 17.18 19.9722.6924.0621.9520.431111 121,215 122,019 128,096 142,977 140,410 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 107,558 107,392 118,121 $\begin{array}{r} 101,232\\92,381\\112,504\\112,223\\113,362 \end{array}$ 105,109 114,774 115,116 123,451 121,245 24 • 53 24 • 43 25 • 38 27 • 72 27 • 23 $\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 47 \\ 21 \cdot 21 \\ 23 \cdot 08 \\ 22 \cdot 60 \\ 22 \cdot 17 \end{array}$ 19·94 18·00 21·69 21·41 21·40 20.64 22.30 22.13 23.49 22.83 1111 116,880 115,892 138,136 134,008 128,551112,355116,650 108,513 117,352 116,197 21·79 20·06 1866 1867 26°52 25°46 24·34 21·06 21·87 21·43 Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter 25.12 22.25 20.50 21.81

TABLE 22.—Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Years 1838-67.

* These rates 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 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 ealculation.

The United Kingdom.

It appears further, that amongst males the mortality was under the mean in the first four stages, to wit, up to the age of 25 years, as also at the age 45-55 years, and that it was below the mean at all other stages. On the other hand, in the female sex the rate of mortality was below the average up to the age of 45 years, and afterwards, with the exception of 65-75 years, was above it, though that excess was not so great as in males, and did not countervail the decrease in the earlier periods of life in such degree as to raise the total mortality of the female sex above its average.

The number of boys who died in the year under five years of age was 101,502, out of a total number at all ages amounting to 242,588. The proportion which these numbers imply is that of 10 to 24. The number of men who died at the age of 85 and under 95 years was 4407; that of men at still more advanced ages was 212, among whom were 17 centenarians.

The number of females who died in the year under 5 years of age was 87,096, out of a total number at all ages of 228,487. These figures exhibit a proportion of 10 to 26. The number of women who died at the age 85-95 years was 5926. The number of still greater age was 438, in which number 53 centenarians are included.

Further details relating to marriages, births, and deaths that occurred in 1867, with remarks on the sanitary condition of districts, and other matters, will be found in the summary of quarterly reports that are appended to this letter, and which were published within a month after the expiration of each quarter.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom estimated for the middle of the year 1867 was 30,157,473, of which, besides the 21,429,508 in England and Wales, there was 3,170,769 in Scotland and 5,557,196 in Ireland. The English marriages were 179,154, the Scotch 22,521, the Irish (corrected for defect of registration) 46,459; the total number 248,134. The births were in England 768,349, in Scotland 114,115, and in Ireland 199,252 (corrected); total number 1,081,716. The deaths were 471,073 in England, 69,024 in Scotland, and in Ireland (after correction) the number was 122,161. Total number of deaths in the three divisions 662,258.

The English people married at the rate of 16.72 to 1000 of the population; the Irish probably at the same rate; the Scotch at a rate of lower activity, 14.20.

TABLE 23.—Estimated Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1867.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1867.	MARBIAGES,	Persons Marbied.	Births.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,286,901	30,157,473	248,134	496,268	1,081,716	662,258
Great Britain	56,964,260	24,600,277	201,675	403,350	882,464	540,097
England and Wales -	87,324,883	21,429,508	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073
Scotland	19,639,377	3,170,769	22,521	45,042	114,115	69,024
Ireland	20,322,641	5,557,196	46,459	92,918	199,252	122,161

Note.—The registered Marriages, Births, and Deaths for Ireland were 29,796, 144,318, and 93,911 respectively. By the authority of the Registrar-General of Ireland these numbers have been corrected in the above table for defective registration. It has been assumed that the marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland in the year 1867 were in the same proportion to population as the marriages, births, and deaths in England. Births in England occurred at the rate of 35.85 per 1000 of the population; in Ireland probably at the same rate; and in Scotland at a rate slightly higher, 35.99. The people of England died at the rate of 21.98 per 1000; the death-

The people of England died at the rate of 21.98 per 1000; the deathrate in Ireland was probably little different. In Scotland it was 21.77.

TABLE 24.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1867.

10%	iddle of 1867 is 38,201	Acres	T	o 1000 PERS	ONS LIVING	pulodon
dit (the births 927,396;	TO A PERSON.	MARRIAGES,	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1901	United Kingdom	2.26	8*23	16.46	85.87	21.96
	Great Britain – – – England and Wales – –	2·32 1·74	8·20 8·36	16·40 16·72	35·87 85·85	21.95 21.98
9.00	Scotland	6·19 3·66	7·10 8·36	14·20 16·72	85.99 85.85	21.77 21.98

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

TABLE 25 .- Population, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas.

YEARS.	Islands Britis	IN THE H SEAS.	Isle o	F MAN.	ISLAND O	F JERSEY.	GUERNS ADJACENT	SEY AND S Islands.
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	4,114 4,801 4,010 4,239 3,871	3,681 2,906 2,741 3,118 2,873	1,494 1,530 1,439 1,552 1,397	1,440 837 1,008 1,249 965	1,696 1,768 1,676 1,639 1,524	1,258 1,423 1,091 1,201 1,241	924 1,003 895 1,048 960	983 646 642 668 667
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	3,949 3,810 4,004 3,953 3,812	2,534 2,716 2,671 2,947 2,667	1,431 1,431 1,442 1,575 1,409	849 931 965 949 948	$1,582 \\ 1,424 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,451 \\ 1,557$	1,112 1,154 1,110 1,273 985	936 955 996 927 846	578 681 596 725 784
$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1861 & - \\ 1862 & - \\ 1863 & - \\ 1864 & - \\ 1865 & - \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,541 1,492 1,647 1,629 1,644	904 850 944 1,356* 1,466*	$1,562 \\ 1,542 \\ 1,676 \\ 1,543 \\ 1,604$	1,132 1,114 1,185 1,166 1,240	859 823 805 803 769	626 588 602 572 720
$ 1866 - \\ 1867 - $	3,897 3,805	3,341 3,189	1,559 1,573	1,203* 921	1,611 1,502	1,486 1,507	727 730	652 761
all film lan	each arsaic	ared the Ro	real and a P	OPULATION.	han Clash	of the Stat	talestili İte	an T. M. # Deserved and
Enumerated 1851 -	143,	126	52,	387	57,0	020	83,719	
1861 -	143,	447	52,	469	55,6	318	35	,365
1867 -	147,	CLONDER 118	55,	,000.*	57,7	21 al suda da	85,090†	
1868 -	148,	028	55	,600	58,	178	34	,250
			AREA IN	STATUTE .	Acres.			1
	- 226,684			,000	28	,717	17,967	

Note.—The above numbers have been compiled from returns furnished to the Registrar-General by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Murray, Government Secretary of Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bell, Government Secretary of Guernsey, &c., and by Mr. J. T. Clucas, Clerk to Council and Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. The returns for Guernsey and adjacent islands are imperfect owing to certain denominations neglecting to register the births and deaths.

* The increase in the number of deaths in each of the years 1864-66 is attributable to the prevalence of fever and small-pox. The Island is visited by a considerable number of persons, and it is estimated that on 1st August 1867 there were 64,000 persons on it.

[†] The decrease of population in 1867 is confined to Alderney, and is attributed to the discharge of men from the Government works.

FOREIGN STATES.

In France marriages were celebrated to the number of 299,521. The proportion to the population of persons married (599,042) was 15.68 per 1000 against 16.72 in England. The French births were 1,002,621; the birth-rate 26.24 per 1000 that of England being 35.85. The French deaths were 866,366; the death-rate 22.68, while in England the mortality was 21.98 per 1000.

The population of France estimated for the middle of 1867 is 38,204,696.

The population of Italy, including Venetia, was at the same time 25,404,723. The marriages were 170,456; the births 927,396; the deaths 866,865. The proportionate results derived from these numbers are :- of persons married there were 13.44 per 1000; of births 36.51; of deaths 34.12.

The first of these results is low as compared with the English or French marriage-rate ; the second is high ; the third enormous.

A STATE AND A STATE OF	and in the the	well excluse using		in , and has have	
ALLESS STR	YEARS.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.	
i Cardo	1853	18,404,368	86,225,000	31,328,874	
a statements	1854	18,616,310	35,910,496	31,493,583	
1 300	1855	18,829,000	35,974,930	31,200,576	
	1856	19,042,412	36,039,364	31,425,385	
S. And	1857	19,256,516	36,154,398	32,053,235	
1.1.1.1.1	1858	19,471,291	36,236,322 .	32,361,905	
1. 22	1859	19,686,701	36,331,642	32,750,697	
A See	1860	19,902,713	\$6,522,404	33,108,529	
	1861	20,119,314	37,386,313†	33,399,945	
	1862	20,336,467	37,521,486†	33,719,823	
	1863	20,554,137	37,657,134†	23,078,057‡	
	1864	20,772,308	37,793,278†	23,317,544‡	
	1865	20,990,946	37,929,918†	20,876,643‡	
	1866	21,210,020	38,067,064†	20,835,008‡	
in the	1867	21,429,508	38,204,696†	20,986,536‡	

TABLE 26 .- Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, 1853 to 1867.

* M. Legoyt, director of the Statistical Department of France, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of France for the years 1853-61 and for the year 1866. The population in the four years 1862-65, and in the year 1867 has been estimated by means of the average annual rate observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866.

† Including the three newly annexed departments, viz., Savoie, Savoie (Haute), and Alpes-Maritimes.

‡ Dr. Ficker, chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of Austria. The population returned above includes Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. From 1863-67 inclusive the population of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania is excluded. From 1853 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; from 1865 to 1867 they are excluded. It is to be hoped that the Hungarians will no longer neglect the statistics of their country.

YEARS.	NUMBER of	Marriages, B Deaths.	IRTHS, and	PRO MARRIAG	PORTIONS per 10 ES, BIRTHS, and the POPULATIO	000 of 1 DEATHS DN.
no crist	England.	France.*	Austria.†	England.	France.*	Austria
			MARR	IAGES.	a state of the state	
1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863	$\begin{array}{c} 164,520\\ 159,727\\ 152,113\\ 159,337\\ 159,097\\ 156,070\\ 167,723\\ 170,156\\ 168,706\\ 164,030\\ 173,510\\ \end{array}$	280,609 270,896 283,335 284,401 295,510 307,056 298,417 288,936 305,203 303,514 301,376	263,627 241,799 228,515 295,970 281,643 280,558 242,371 289,119 286,244 304,188 199,833†	8*94 8*58 8*08 8*37 8*26 8*52 8*55 8*55 8*14 8*07 8*44	7·75 7·54 7·88 8·17 8·47 8·21 7·91 8·16 8·09 8·00	8:41 7:68 7:32 9:42 8:79 8:67 7:40 8:67 7:40 8:73 8:57 9:02 8:67†
1864 1865 1866 1867	173,510 301,376 180,387 299,579 185,474 298,838 187,776 301,390 179,154 299,521		194,837 167,004 141,072 187,079	8.68 8.84 8.85 8.36	7*93 7*88 7*92 7*84	8°36 8°00 6°77 8°91
	2.23.2.2.1	in the last	Persons	MARRIED.		
1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1866 1867	$\begin{array}{c} 329,040\\ 319,454\\ 304,226\\ 318,674\\ 318,194\\ 312,140\\ 335,446\\ 340,312\\ 327,412\\ 327,412\\ 328,060\\ 347,020\\ 360,774\\ 370,948\\ 375,552\\ 358,308\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 561,218\\ 541,792\\ 566,670\\ 568,802\\ 591,020\\ 614,112\\ 596,834\\ 577,872\\ 610,406\\ 607,028\\ 602,752\\ 599,158\\ 597,676\\ 602,780\\ 599,042\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 527,254\\ 483,598\\ 457,030\\ 591,940\\ 563,286\\ 561,116\\ 484,742\\ 578,238\\ 572,488\\ 608,376\\ 399,666\\ 389,674\\ 334,008\\ 282,144\\ 374,158\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17\cdot 88\\ 17\cdot 16\\ 16\cdot 16\\ 16\cdot 74\\ 16\cdot 52\\ 16\cdot 04\\ 17\cdot 04\\ 17\cdot 10\\ 16\cdot 28\\ 16\cdot 14\\ 16\cdot 88\\ 17\cdot 36\\ 17\cdot 68\\ 17\cdot 70\\ 16\cdot 72\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15\cdot 50\\ 15\cdot 08\\ 15\cdot 76\\ 15\cdot 78\\ 16\cdot 34\\ 16\cdot 94\\ 16\cdot 42\\ 15\cdot 82\\ 16\cdot 32\\ 16\cdot 18\\ 16\cdot 00\\ 15\cdot 86\\ 15\cdot 76\\ 15\cdot 84\\ 15\cdot 68\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	1.000		BIR	THS.	Contraction of	
1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1864 1865 1866 1807	$\begin{array}{c} 612,391\\ 634,405\\ 635,043\\ 657,453\\ 663,071\\ 655,481\\ 689,881\\ 684,048\\ 696,406\\ 712,684\\ 727,417\\ 740,275\\ 748,069\\ 753,870\\ 768,349\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 936,967\\ 923,461\\ 902,336\\ 952,116\\ 940,709\\ 969,343\\ 1,017,896\\ 956,875\\ 1,005,078\\ 995,167\\ 1,012,794\\ 1,005,880\\ 1,006,753\\ 994,288\\ 1,002,621\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,279,226\\ 1,208,853\\ 1,151,039\\ 1,245,330\\ 1,373,988\\ 1,364,905\\ 1,413,983\\ 1,342,992\\ 1,334,727\\ 1,358,116\\ 920,439^{\dagger}\\ 942,826\\ 816,753\\ 817,346\\ 729,037\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33\cdot 27\\ 34\cdot 08\\ 33\cdot 73\\ 34\cdot 53\\ 34\cdot 43\\ 33\cdot 66\\ 35\cdot 04\\ 34\cdot 81\\ 35\cdot 04\\ 35\cdot 04\\ 35\cdot 64\\ 35\cdot 64\\ 35\cdot 64\\ 35\cdot 64\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 85\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25.87\\ 25.72\\ 25.08\\ 26.02\\ 26.02\\ 26.75\\ 28.02\\ 26.20\\ 26.88\\ 26.52\\ 26.52\\ 26.54\\ 26.54\\ 26.54\\ 26.54\\ 26.24\\ \end{array}$	40.75 38.38 36.89 39.63 42.87 42.18 43.17 40.56 40.28 39.96 40.28 39.88† 40.43 39.12 44.18 34.74
2002		A BOOM (ANTING	DEA	THS.		
1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1865	$\begin{array}{r} 421,097\\ 437,905\\ 425,703\\ 390,506\\ 419,815\\ 449,656\\ 440,781\\ 422,721\\ 435,114\\ 436,566\\ 473,837\\ 495,531\\ 490,909\\ 500\\ 689\end{array}$	795,607 992,779 937,942 857,082 858,785 874,186 979,333 781,635 866,597 812,978 846,917 860,330 921,8871 885	$\begin{array}{c} 1,096,119\\ 1,177,888\\ 1,435,949\\ 1,002,068\\ 947,817\\ 1,036,148\\ 1,004,295\\ 936,928\\ 1,048,016\\ 1,043,403\\ 693,016\\ 7703,339\\ 646,980\\ 84\ell,980\\ 84\ell,981\\ \end{array}$	22:88 23:52 22:61 20:51 21:80 22:30 21:24 21:63 21:24 21:47 23:05 23:86 23:89 93:41	21:96 27:65 26:07 28:23 23:75 24:12 26:96 21:40 23:18 21:67 22:49 22:76 24:31 22:76 24:31 23:42	84:99 37:40 46:02 31:59 29:57 32:02 30:66 29:81 81:38 30:94 31:10† 30:16 80:99 81:01

deaths of Frenchmen abroad—civil or military—are registered in the books of the commune in which was their last domicile. M. Legoyt has revised the population and the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for the years 1853-65. † The returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. From 1863-67 inclusive the returns are exclusive of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. From 1853 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; from 1865 to 1867 they are excluded. For the years 1860-62 the numbers for Hungary and its annexed territories have been estimated. 1 In France in 1865 and 1866 cholera was prevalent.—(M. Legoyt.) § Dr. Ficker attributes the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to cholera and war.

XXV

British Army.

The BRITISH ARMY.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has favoured me with a Return which exhibits the strength and mortality of the army at home and abroad in the year now under review. At home the average strength in 1867 was 87,607 officers and men, abroad 112,728; total 200,335. In England and the Channel Islands the strength was 60,344; in Scotland 3517; in Ireland 23,746. In the total strength at home the deaths were,—of officers 49, of non-commissioned officers and men 901, representing a mortality in the former of 10.95 per 1000, and in the latter of 10.84 per 1000. In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was

TABLE 28.-Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population, Numbers, and Proportions per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and still-born, in each of the Years 1863 to 1867.

(Supplied by DR. MAESTRI, Chief of the Statistical Department of Italy.)

		1	NUMBERS.	LHI arcent	- 1 - 	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.				
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR- BIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive o	DEATHS. f Still-born.	MAR- [RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1863	24,680,974	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	8.17	16.34	39.06	30.78	
1864	24,882,633	189,759	379,518	938,795	737,136	8.02	16.04	37.73	29*62	
1865	25,097,182	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	9.23	18.46	38.30	29.75	
1866	25,344,192	142,024*	284,048	980,200	733,190	5.37	10.74	38.67	28.93	
1867	25,404,723	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	6.72	13.44	36.21	34.12	

* The new law which in 1866 removed civil registration from the parochial authorities to the communes, caused a marked decrease in the number of Marriages. Although the decrease is generally attributable to this cause it should be stated that a large number of Marriages were contracted in the previous year, in order to evade the law which was about to come into operation. On the other hand it should not be forgotten that in 1866 many of the Marriages continued to be celebrated at church without being registered, and are consequently not taken into account in the statistical department.

Note.-Dr. Maestri, writing on the 7th December 1868, adds: "Two facts are to be observed in the Tables of 1867-"The decrease of births and the remarkable increase of deaths. The cause of the former may possibly be found in the " dearness of provisions, produced by the failure of the harvest in many states of Europe, from the effects of which Italy "also suffered by rebound of the disaster. In respect to the increase of deaths, we perceive in that fact the influence of " cholera, from which about 117,000 persons died in 1867."

	1710 70710 70710 70710	NUMBERS.		PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.		
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1861	15,879,868	624,096	417,764	39.30	26.30	
1862	16,065,124	615,919	430,663	38.33	26.80	
1863	16,210,263	606,800	461,661	87.43	28.47	
1864	16,340,323	629,546	499,486	38.52	30.26	
1865	16,423,798	622,050	538,580	37.87	87.29	
1866	16,579,090	618,981	463,684	37.33	27.96	
1867	16,716,151	624,212	487,151	37:34	29.14	

TABLE 29.-Spain. Population, Numbers and Proportions per 1000 of

Note.-The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years 1861-7 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. This method of estimating the population is sanctioned by the Junta General de Estadistica.

12.55; in Ireland 6.62 per 1000. In Great Britain the death-rate of men was 12.06; in Ireland 7.54.

TABLE 30.— Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Great Britain, England, France, Austria, and in Italy, including the Deaths of Soldiers at Home and Abroad, 1857 to 1867.

	YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.	ITALY.
AND IN	1857	21.69	21.84	23.75	29.49	_
	1858	22.97	23.23	24.12	81.94	-
	1859	22.18	22.44	26.96	80.68	_
0.00	1860	21.42	21.27	21.40	29.82	22
120.	1861	21.47	21.64	23.18	31.21	- in The
. they	1862	21.20	21.46	21.67	30.78	
	1863	23.03	23.03	22.49	31.01	30.78
184	1864	23.83	23.84	22.76	31.66	29.62
	1865	23*27	23.38	24.31	29.98	29*75
P.C. S.	1866	23.45	23.28	23.26	32.07	28.93
and an and a	1867	21.95	21.98	22.68	27.53	84.12

TABLE 31 .- Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1867. (Furnished to the Registrar General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

-	TARA TARA	D SHE	:410 	UNITED	KINGDOM.	Englan A Channe	D, WALES, ' ND L ISLANDS.	Scor	CLAND.	IRE	LAND.
s and been	S metalate		trans a terra	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.
Contraction of the	Cavalry	- 3	Apress In	784	12,570	508	8,109	35	546	241	3,915
	Infantry	-		2,707	53,145	1,723	34,357	120	2,325	864	16,463
	Artillery	Y		638	14,743	553	12,471	9	356	76	1,916
441	Engineers	-	-	347	2,673	310	2,313	9	117	28	243
3	Total	-	012	4,476	83,131	3,094	57,250	173	3,344	1,209	22,587
021	Officers and Men. British Army at Home in 1867 87,607 ,, Abroad ,, 112,728										

TABLE 32 .- Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per

1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1867.

1			AVERAGE	STRENGTH.	Dr	CATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.		
-			Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	4,476	83,131	49	901	10.92	10.84	
Great Britain Ireland – –			3,267 1,209	60,594 22,537	41 8	731 170	12•55 6·62	12·06 7·54	

T'otal.

Births and Deaths in each of the Years 1861 to 1867. (Supplied by His Excellency JOSÉ EMILIO DE SANTOS, Vice-President of the Junta General de Estadistica, Madrid.)

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British Army.

The strength of the army abroad in 1867 was 112,728; the deaths were 81 of officers and 2203 of men, representing a mortality of 13.33 per 1000

TABLE 33. - Return showing the Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1864-1867. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	1	864	nan sarang	1865	1	.866	1867 -		
	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	
Cavalry	386	6,207	393	6,083	413	6,283	400	5,653	
Infantry – –	4,572	98,865	4,409	92,672	4,192	85,882	4,112	82,976	
Artillery	818	19,143	965	17,519	1,216	17,347	1,177	16,444	
Engineers -	891	1,825	388	1,775	431	1,753	.389	1,577	
Total -	6,167	126,040	6,155	118,049	6,252	111,265	6,078	106,650	

TABLE 34. - Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Years 1864-1367. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

1864					1865				1866				1867											
	GI BRI	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	Ав	ROAD.	GI BRI	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	AB	ROAD.	GI BR	REAT ITAIN.	IREI	LAND.	Аві	ROAD.	GR BRI	EAT TAIN.	IRE	LAND.	Авв	CAD.
CORPS.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.																						
Cavalry and Infantry -	}17	613	8	192	92	1,920	21	529	2	191	75	1,990	17	576	13	218	67	1,381	27	598	8	149	69	1,828
Artillery -	9	157	-	11	12	416	12	162	1	18	17	468	13	181	2	20	9	316	.10	120	-	18	10	353
Engineers	1	13	-	1	3	50	1	22	-		5	23	4	11	-	1	3	26	4	13	-	3	2	22
Total -	27	783	3	204	107	2,386	34	713	3	209	97	2,481	84	768	15	239	79	1,723	41	731	8	170	81	2,203

TABLE 35. - Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army Abroad, in each of the Years 1858-67. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

YEARS.	OFFICERS.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.
1858	85.13	67.01
1859	21.11	33.96
1860	16.39	26.03
1861	15.74	25.67
1862	13.46	19.81
1863	15.86	16.82
1864	17.35	18.93
1865	15.76	21.02
1866	12.64	15.49
1867	13.33	20.66

Births and Deaths of British Subjects at Sea.

in officers, and 20.66 in men. In 1865 the mortality of men abroad was 21'02; in 1866 it fell as low as 15.49 per 1000. The deaths of the English and Welsh soldiers (officers and men) in the army abroad in 1867 may be estimated at 1298.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The number of seamen reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen as having died in the merchant service in 1867 is 5283. When this is compared with the mercantile marine force, amounting to 196,340, it yields a proportionate mortality of 26.9 per 1000. The deaths from each separate



TABLE 37 .- 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 Years 1858-1867.

	YFADS	DEATHS of OFFICERS AND	Estimated Nur belong	nbers in Col. 2. ing to
	TEARS,	MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	MEN IN the RMY ABROAD. GREAT BRITAIN.	
	1	2	8	4
	1858	7,363	4,275	3,486
	1859	4,150	2,409	1,965
	1860	3,293	1,912	1,559
and the second	1861	3,097	2,042	1,760
	1862	2,544	1,677	1,445
	1863	2,209	1,457	1,255
	1864	2,493	1,644	1,417
	1865	2,578	1,700	1,465
at gamen	1866	1,802	1,188	1,024
	1867	2,284	1,506	1,298

The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 were estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in the Table 36.

TABLE 38.-Austria. Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 in the Army in each of the Years 1857-67. (Dr. Ficker.)

YEARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.
1857	379,374	8,646
1858	347,696	8,577
1859	527,772	16,638
1860	384,302	11,903
1861	459,300	8,763
1862	400,895	6,800
1863	467,154	5,811
1864	559,599	6,928
1865	552,148	5.261
1866	646,636	11.942
1867	615,409	4,432

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and	Abroad.
the second	
	0.04

1861	5.0
130,469	
20,901	
71,556	
6,635	
229,561	
	See Lin



disease, compiled from a return furnished by the Registrar General of Seamen, are given in page lxii.

There were 367 deaths of sailors from typhus, 214 from dysentery, 212 from cholera, 346 from yellow fever, 1808 by shipwreck, 1105 by other accidental drowning. Nearly half of the deaths of seamen occurred in the period of life 20-30 years.

Excluding seamen, soldiers, and marines, the deaths of British subjects at sea were 655. And to the same class of passengers 339 children were born.

MARINE REGISTER BOOK.

It is required by the Registration Act and the Passengers' Act that captains or commanding officers of British vessels should transmit to me the particulars of all births and deaths that occur at sea amongst English subjects. The entries for 1867 in the Marine Register Book which is kept by me are 114 births and 172 deaths; but the returns are far from complete.

TABLE 39.-Number of Births and Deaths of British* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in the Years 1856-1867, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom. - (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Seamen.)

Provident to a Carl Andrews	and and provide the second		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
	(1856 (imperfect)	-	71	66	137
	1857	-	168	142	310
	1858	10	132	117	249
	1859		135	182	267
	1860	-	136	114	250
	1861	-	110	108	218
BIRTHS at Sea -	1862	-	146	148	294
	1863	-	159	185	344
	1864	2.	203	177	380
	1865	-	210	202	412
	1866	-	213	202	415
	11867	-	162	177	339
	Total		1,845	1,770	3,615
	(1856 (imperfect)	1	121	78	199
	1857	and served	238	140	378
	1858	-	253	182	435
excert and the Upid	1859	-	524	303	827
	1860	·	241	156	397
	1861	-	213	121	334
DEATHS at Sea .	- 1862	4.5	221	148	369
	1863	3.2	347	231	578
	1864	-	379	210	589
	1865	1-	483	315	798
	1866	-	690	363	1,053
	1867	-	441	214	655
			4151	2.461	6.612

* British subjects are not particularly described in these returns, but foreign names have been excluded. A column headed Place of Birth was formerly contained in these returns, for the purpose of distinguishing passengers as British subjects or Foreigners, but in many cases it was not filled up by masters, in consequence of their inability to obtain the information after the death had taken place. British and Foreign seamen are distinguished.

† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, and 97 in 1867. The number is 1,464 in twelve years, which, if added to the 6,612 above, makes 8,076, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-67, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

NAMES ON THE REGISTERS, AND SEARCHES.

The names of all persons whose marriages, births, and deaths in the $30\frac{1}{2}$ years (from the middle of 1837 to the end of 1867) have been recorded in the registers amounted at the end of that period to the number of 40,431,482, of which 1,597,730 were entered in the last year of the series. Respecting facts recorded of this immense accumulated list of persons enquiries are daily made at this office with the view to procure evidence of births, deaths, or marriages.

The number of searches for registers at the CENTRAL OFFICE continued to increase during 1867. In the indexes prepared under the Registration Act 11,306 searches were made, and 9517 certificates were given; the searches for non-parochial registers were 1030, and the certificates granted 757. The total amount received in fees for searches and certificates, and paid into the Exchequer was 1,9061. 16s. 6d. The numerous searches for registers of births for purposes connected with the Factory Acts, being made without charge, are not included in the above.

In addition to the 11,306 searches for registers on payment of the fee of 1s. each under the Registration Act, 566 registers were searched for and found upon the production of copies under the hands of clergymen or registrars, making 11,872 searches in all. Of these 4756 were for registers of births, 5293 of deaths, and 1823 of marriages. The certificates of births are applied for in the largest proportion of

cases when the individuals have recently attained the age of 21 years. Thus nearly one-third of the birth searches concerned persons who were born in the five years ended in 1846, the number for that year being more than double the average of the period. The searches for births registered in the first $10\frac{1}{2}$ years of the civil registration, namely, from 1st July 1837

TABLE	40Mortality	of	Merchant Seamen	1 ;	at Sea,	in	the	16	Years
	the second s		1852-67.*						

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
a number i will all	interest.	infilm,	To 1000 living.
1852	159,563	2.205	18.8
1853	172,525	3,276	19.0
1854	162,416	2,772	17.1
1000	168,537	3,318	19.7
1857	178,918	3,549	20.4
1858	177 832	2 496	19.5
1859	172,506	3,430	19.0
1860	171,592	3,760	21.9
1861	171,957	3,580	20.8
1862	173,863	3,620	20.8
1863	184,727	3,380	18'3
1865	195,756	3,893	19.9
1866	196 371	4,600	23.3
1867	196,340	5,283	26.9
In the 16years }	2,851,933	58,462	20.2

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

If a seaman dies on the passage from Sunderland to Calcutta, his death is reported at Calcutta, and his wages and effects are accounted for and transmitted home, if the vessel is not to return direct to the United Kingdom. But if a passenger dies on board a ship which does not return to a British port immediately, but trades for a time in foreign parts, considerable delay may occur before his death is reported. In all cases, however, the date is given, and in the accompanying tables the births and deaths are classed according to the years in which they occurred. In some passenger-ships women are employed as stewardesses, and are counted as part of the crew. They therefore form part of the strength in this Table, and if the death of a stewardess occurs in the course of a voyage, it is included in the column of Deaths.

When a ship is lost with all persons on board, the owners return the number and names of the crew, and the names of the passengers, when known, to the Registrar-General of Seamen.

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to 31st December 1847, were 2588; for those registered in the next 10 years, 1499; and for those registered in the 10 years ended 31st December 1867, only 669. It appears, therefore, that until the age for apprenticeship is reached a certificate of birth is not often required.

The certificates of deaths are applied for in the largest proportion of instances where the individual has not been many years deceased. The searches for deaths registered in the first $10\frac{1}{2}$ years of registration were 003; in the succeeding 10 years, 1476; and in the decenniad ended 31st December 1867 they were 2914, and of these 1862 concerned persons. deceased in the five years 1863-67.

Of the 1823 marriage registers searched for 498 concerned parties married or supposed to have been married before the end of 1847; 516 had reference to the 10 years ended 1857, and the remaining 809 to the 10 years ended 1867. Many speculative searches are made with a view of discovering whether a marriage has taken place or not, and the proportion of unsuccessful searches for very recent alleged marriages is about one-fourth of the whole number searched for.

The following are the registers and records deposited in my custody at this Office for public use on payment of the statutory fees, viz., 1s. for search, and 2s. 6d. for certificate or certified extract :--

- 1. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in England and Wales on and after 1st July 1837.
- 2. REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES registered in England and Wales on and after 1st July 1837, after solemnization in Churches of the Established Church, in registered Roman Catholic and Dissenting Places of Worship, and in District Register Offices; also of Quakers and of Jews.

3. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SEA registered since 1st July 1837.

TABLE 41 .- Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-67; also the Number of Searches for Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

MARAN	T STRINGS	AGGREGAT	E NUMBER	and a second second second	NUMBER OF SEARCHES		
YEARS.	OF Persons MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.	for REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.		
1837 1838 1839	116,958 353,092 599,424	164,116 627,903 1,120,477	148,701 491,461 830,445	429,775 1,472,456 2,550,346	Not		
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	844,754 1,089,746 1,327,396 1,575,032 1,839,530	$1,622,780 \\ 2,134,938 \\ 2,652,677 \\ 3,180,002 \\ 3,720,765$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,190,132\\ 1,533,979\\ 1,883,498\\ 2,229,943\\ 2,586,876\end{array}$	3,657,666 4,758,663 5,863,571 6,984,977 8,147,171	620 705		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,127,016 2,418,344 2,690,034 2,966,494 8,250,260	4,264,286 4,836,911 5,376,876 5,939,935 6,518,094	$\begin{array}{r} 2,936,242\\ 3,326,557\\ 3,749,861\\ 4,149,694\\ 4,590,533\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,327,544\\ 10,581,812\\ 11,816,771\\ 13,056,123\\ 14,358,887\end{array}$	744 881 941 1,030 1,162		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8,555,748 8,864,160 4,181,724 4,510,764 4,830,218	7,111,516 7,727,381 8,351,323 8,963,784 9,598,189	$\begin{array}{r} 4,959,528\\ 5,354,924\\ 5,762,059\\ 6,183,156\\ 6,621,061\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 15,\!626,\!792 \\ 16,\!946,\!465 \\ 18,\!295,\!176 \\ 19,\!657,\!704 \\ 21,\!049,\!468 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,228\\ 1,442\\ 1,658\\ 1,676\\ 2,340\end{array}$		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,134,444 5,453,118 5,771,312 6,083,452 6,418,898	$\begin{array}{c} 10,233,232\\ 10,890,685\\ 11,553,756\\ 12,209,237\\ 12,899,118 \end{array}$	7,046,764 7,437,270 7,857,085 8,306,741 8,747,522	22,414,440 23,781,073 25,182,153 26,599,430 28,065,538	2,492 2,853 2,965 4,063 5,052		
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	6,759,210 7,086,622 7,414,682 7,761,702 8,122,476	$13,583,166\\14,279,572\\14,992,256\\15,719,673\\16,459,948$	9,170,243 9,605,357 10,041,923 10,515,760 11,011,291	29,512,619 30,971,551 32,448,861 33,997,135 35,593,715	5,636 6,133 7,297 7,715 8,346		
1865 1866 1867	8,493,424 8,868,976 9,227,284	17,208,017 17,961,887 18,730,236	$11,502,200 \\ 12,002,889 \\ 12,473,962$	87,203,641 38,833,752 40,431,482	9,016 10,970 11,306		

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

- 4. NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS or Births, BURIALS or Deaths, and (in a few instances) of MARRIAGES, being the Registers or Records kept by various bodies and congregations of Nonconformists prior to the general system of regis-tration commenced in 1837;—comprising amongst others the Registers kept at Dr. Williams' Library from 1742; Bunhill Fields Burial Ground from 1713; the registers of French Protestant and other Foreign Churches in England; the registers of the Society of Friends, &c.
- 5. REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES OF British Subjects in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, pursuant to the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68. [The Marriages under this Act are those solemnized since July 1849, at British Consulates abroad.]
- 6. REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES IN INDIA, pursuant to 14 & 15 Vict. c. 40. [The Marriages under this Act are those solemnized since 1st January 1852, in the presence of Registrars in India; the Marriages by Clergymen of the Church of England are not included.]
- 7. REGISTER OF BUILDINGS CERTIFIED to the Registrar General AS PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP (18 & 19 Vict. c. 81.)
- 8. RETURNS OF PLACES OF WORSHIP certified to Diocesan Registrars, Clerks of the Peace, &c. prior to 1st July 1852 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 119. s. 24.) 9. FLEET and MAY FAIR REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES.
- 10. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS of British Subjects received from Her Majesty's Consuls and from other authorities in Foreign Countries.

Numerous applications respecting registers in the British colonial possessions being made to me, I have obtained, through the courtesy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, information as to the arrangements for registration now in force in most of the colonial possessions, and it has appeared to be desirable to give a précis of the particulars in this Report.

A full Report on the Causes of Death in England, addressed to me by Dr. Farr, will be found in the Appendix, and accompanying the usual abstracts are detailed tables of considerable interest relating to the violent deaths registered during each of the last five years.

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

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1867.

First Quarter.-January, February, March.

The United Kingdom.—The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 260,284 children, and the deaths of 184,445 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on March 31st.

The registered marriages of the United Kingdom in the quarter ending March 31st, 1867, were 54,589.

The death-rate of the United Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales. The several facts concerning the other divisions of the Kingdom are set forth in the reports of the Registrar General of Scotland and the Registrar General of Ireland.

The resident population of England, Scotland, and Ireland in the middle of 1867 is estimated at about 30,157,473. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 25.5 per 1000.

England.—The returns are on the whole satisfactory. The marriages and the births are above the average numbers. The death-rate is exactly the average of the season, but it is lower than it was in any of the three previous winters. Had it not been for the intense cold weather in January, which proved fatal to many old people, and for epidemics of whoopingcough, small-pox, and measles, the results would have been still more favourable. Cholera was only epidemic in Durham, and there it has subsided. Prices are high, and the scarcity of potatoes is likely again to give rise to scurvy unless other antiscorbutics are resorted to.

Marriages. -72,882 persons were married in the three months of January, February, and March; and thus the annual marriage-rate of the season, in which it is invariably lowest, was 13.8 per 1000, the average of the three months being 14.0. The decline of marriages in Cornwall was remarkable, and the emigration from the mining districts of that county is spoken of as an exodus. Marriages in Durham and Northumberland in the Northern Division were depressed; but the marriages in the other divisions showed little variation from the average.

Births.—The number of children born in the winter quarter (Jan., Feb., Mar.) of the present year was 194,763 against 196,753 in the winter of last year. In London the births in three March quarters (1865–7) were successively 27,824, 28,410, and 28,933, showing a constant increase. In Yorkshire they were in the same times 20,740, 20,871, and 20,477, showing a decrease.

The annual birth-rate of last quarter was 37'1 per 1000 against an average of ten winter quarters of 36'6.

By comparing the birth-rates of certain large towns it is found that the highest was in Leeds, where the rate reached 43.5 per 1000. In Glasgow it was 42.6; in Sheffield 41.8; in Liverpool 41.4; in Birmingham 40.7; in Bristol 30.8; in London 38.4; in Edinburgh 36.5.

Increase of Population.—The deaths in the March quarter were 134,008, and the births, as has been stated, were 194,763. These numbers show a balance, amounting to 60,755, which represents natural increase of population.

This result is affected by the daily flow of emigrants. Of these the total number from all ports in the United Kingdom, where emigration officers are stationed, was 26,753 in the quarter ended 31st March.

Distinguishing the emigrants in respect to origin, this number consisted of about 8000 English, 1200 Scotch, 14,000 Irish, 3000 foreigners. There went to the United States nearly 7000 English, 900 Scotch, 13,000 Irish. 2000 persons of various origin went to the Australian colonies, less than 100 to British North America.

In the March quarter of the three years 1865-6-7 the total emigration was 27,513, 39,672, and 26,753.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—Wheat rose from 56s. 8d. per quarter, its price in the last three months of 1866, to 60s. 7d. in the first quarter of the present year. Beef, as sold by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets, was from $4\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. for inferior quality to 7d. for superior quality. The same prices have ruled for the last six months. Mutton was decidedly cheaper than it had been for some time previously. The worse and better qualities were 5d. and $7\frac{1}{4}d$. But potatoes were very dear; the best at waterside market, Southwark, having ranged from 115s. to 160s. per ton. The mean price was 137s. 6d.; that of the March quarter in last year was 72s. 6d.

Pauperism exhibits a marked increase, as is shown in the following average numbers of persons relieved on the last day of each week in three winter quarters :---

Quarter ending 31st March.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1865	142,329 -	- 813,371
1866	139,546 -	- 759,402
1867	147,620 -	- 832,364

The month of January opened with a severe frost which continued till the 5th, and the defect of temperature was great, particularly on the 4th. The thermometer fell to zero at many places, and below that point at others. Snow fell frequently all over the country, and in such amount that traffic by road or railway was rendered difficult, and in some places was quite suspended. This severity of weather was succeeded by a sudden thaw, and by heavy gales of wind from the west and south-west. The snow was cleared away rapidly, and its sudden melting caused rivers to overflow their banks in many parts of the country. From January 6th to 10th the average excess of daily temperature above the average was 7 degrees. On the 11th another period of frost set in and continued till January 22d, during which there were several very heavy falls of snow, especially in the northern parts of the kingdom. Cases were reported of persons who perished in the snow. The average daily deficiency of temperature on those twelve days was nearly 10 degrees. On the morning of the 23d a sudden change took place; the temperature was no less than 20 degrees higher than that of the preceding day, and a period of warmth almost unprecedented for the season commenced. which lasted for thirty-five days. The average excess of temperature during this period was 7 degrees daily, and it is necessary to go back as far as 1779 for a period of higher temperature and of equally prolonged duration. The melting of the snow and heavy falls of rain produced inundations which were extensive in some parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. From February 27th to the end of March the weather, except on a few days, was cold and wintry; snow and sleet were frequent all over the country. In the first three weeks of March the average daily defect of temperature at Greenwich was nearly 7 degrees. January and March will be distinguished in meteorology for their severe frosts and snow-falls, February by its high temperature, and the whole quarter by an unusual succession of heavy gales. In February the excess of rain and the floods impeded agricultural operations, while in March vegetation was checked and growing crops damaged by the protracted wintry character of the season.

At Greenwich the mean temperature of January was $34^{\circ} \cdot 2$; of February $44^{\circ} \cdot 7$; of March $37^{\circ} \cdot 7$; of the quarter $38^{\circ} \cdot 9$. The rain-fall in the three months was $6 \cdot 3$ inches, which is an inch and a half above the average.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health .- The deaths in the three months that ended in March amounted to 134,008; and the annual rate of mortality was nearly 26 per 1000 for the winter, which is now in England the most fatal of the four seasons. The death-rate was 27 in the town, 23 in the country districts. In the thirteen great towns of the United Kingdom the winter death-rate was 29. Hull had the lowest rate, 25; Newcastle-on-Tyne the highest, 37. It may be desirable to inquire into the causes of the singular insalubrity of this city of the Tyne, for which nature has done so much, and for which the municipal authorities appear to be still incapable of procuring the conditions of healthy existence. If coals are dear that is scarcely a disadvantage to Newcastle, which supplies the country with that article and obtains its artificial heat at much cheaper rates than London. The dwellings, the water supply, the drainage, the scavenging, the disinfection of the sick, the habits of the people, demand effectual measures of reform; and then Newcastle, now classed among the great towns of the kingdom, will no longer be the worst hot-bed of epidemics amongst them.

In one parish of Newcastle there are seventeen unpaved streets, together with a large number of back lanes: in the cellars or underground kitchens stood seven or eight inches of water and liquid filth; the upstairs rooms were all occupied by four and five families in each house. The Registrar of Westgate, after noticing that the mortality has been very great, says that "it would have been much worse but for the strenuous exertions of the public health committee," who collected information, and instituted house-to-house visitation.

Thirty-five persons, including 22 males and 13 females, died of cholera, 19 of diarrhœa, in the sub-district of St. Nicholas, Durham; and there the epidemic had apparently subsided at the end of the quarter.

The deaths by two terrible colliery explosions appear in the returns; the one at the Oaks Colliery, where the deaths of 320 colliers were registered, while a number not exceeding 50 still remain unregistered; at Talk-o'-the-Hill Colliery, the other raised the deaths of the district up to 155, the births remaining only 83.

In the SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION the mortality was at the rate of 22 per 1000; in the SOUTH MIDLAND, 24. The deaths of Southampton have fallen from 330 to 216 on the last winter ; and the mitigation of the heavy mortality hitherto prevailing in this important town is ascribed to the alteration of the drainage under the supervision of the sanitary committee. Diphtheria was fatal to seven persons in the Soham subdistrict of Newmarket. Oxford has been much healthier than Cambridge during the quarter; the deaths having been 86 in the Oxford district, 184 in the Cambridge district. The Oxford workhouse is in Headington, but the mortality of the two districts together is at the annual rate of 21, while that of Cambridge is 28. No explanation is given of the illhealth of Cambridge. The health had improved in both places in the decenniad 1851-60; and it is very desirable that Cambridge should not be deprived of the hygienic improvements on which vigor as well as health depends. Since the epidemics of 1863 Cambridge instead of improving has retrograded.

The mortality of the EASTERN COUNTIES was at the rate of 22 in 1000, or one less than it was in the previous winter. Scarlatina had disappeared in South Yarmouth; and the decline in the mortality of Norwich is remarkable : in the three last winters the deaths there were 564, 575, and 436.

The mortality of the SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES was at the rate of 24 per 1000; precisely the same as it was in the previous winter. Emigration from Cornwall is still going on, and at Redruth unusual distress has arisen from the depressed state of mining.

Eight deaths of men belonging to a Swedish brig, and 11 deaths of men belonging to a Norwegian barque, were registered in Cornwall, and may be held with others to be some set-off against the unregistered loss of English lives on foreign strands.

The mortality in the WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES was 24 (per 1000 per annum is always understood); in the NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, 23; in both below the rates of the previous winter. Wolverhampton with the surrounding districts is healthier than it was; but it is still not out of danger, and yet we are told deprives itself of the services of a health officer.

In the NORTH WESTERN DIVISION, Lancashire and Cheshire, the mortality was 29; in Yorkshire 27, still high, but not so high as in the previous winter. We have a right to expect that these great and aspiring counties will no longer remain the unhealthiest communities in the United Kingdom. The authorities know what is required, and can do it.

The two Northern Counties of Durham and Northumberland are unhealthier than they ever were; and the mortality of the winter quarter of the NORTHERN DIVISION was 27. The mortality has been exceptionally high in the Morpeth district during the last three months; and the deaths were 208. All the exertions of the Board of Health are required in the area over which its jurisdiction extends; and for the future no exertions should be spared to prevent the invasion of epidemics.

WALES experienced a mortality at the rate of 24 annually to 1000 living.

Second Quarter.- April, May, June.

The United Kingdom.—The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 270,092 children, and the deaths of 154,053 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on June 30th. The recorded natural increase was 116,039; the emigrants were 60,876.

The registered marriages of the United Kingdom in the quarter ending June 30th, 1867, were 56,357.

The death-rate of the United Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales. The several facts concerning the other divisions of the Kingdom are set forth in the reports of the Registrar General of Scotland and the Registrar General of Ireland.

The resident population of England, Scotland, and Ireland in the middle of 1867 is estimated at 30,157,473. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is $21\cdot 0$ per 1000; the birth-rate $37\cdot 3$; the marriage-rate $15\cdot 4$.

England.—The spring quarter has been in every respect genial. The births exceeded the average number of the season, and the low mortality presented a striking contrast to that prevailing in the previous spring. Sanitary work was accelerated last year by the impending epidemic of Asiatic cholera, and the fruits of the efforts then made are reaped now. The marriage-rate was below the average in the winter quarter, and reflected the prevailing depression of certain classes of industry.

Marriages.—In the quarter ending 30th June the number of persons married was 90,924, or 6,122 fewer than were married in the same period of the previous year. The returns confirm previous experience, and show that times of commercial depression and higher prices of wheat and potatoes are quickly followed by a decrease in the number of persons contracting marriage. The annual rate during the quarter was 170 to ten thousand of the population, which is 1'4 less than the average of the

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season, and 13.4 less than the corresponding three months of 1866, when trade disasters and the consequent diminution of employment were commencing, but had not yet influenced the marriage returns.

The tables show that each of the eleven great divisions of England contributed more or less to the deficiency of marriages, as compared with the same quarter of 1866; in the counties the numbers exhibit fluctuations, and the following even show an increase, namely, Hants, Bucks, Northampton, Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Dorset, Rutland, Lincoln, and Cheshire.

Births.—199,660 living children were registered in the months of April, May, and June. The increase of births is constant, and the excess in this quarter over the numbers of the previous spring quarter was 7233. The birth-rate of the quarter was 37.4, which is the highest rate on record. The increase of births was greatest in London and in the North-western Counties.

Increase of Population.—As the births were in number 199,660, the deaths 112,355, the natural increase of the people in the quarter was 87,305, or 959 daily.

Against this increase is to be put the loss by the emigration of 16,718 persons of English origin; 11,980 to the United States, 2028 to British North America, 2142 to the Australian Colonies, and 568 to other places. The internal movements of the population of the United Kingdom are unrecorded. The spring emigration has been for the last five years stationary or declining.

Prices and the Weather.—Wheat rose in the three months from 60s. 7d. to 63s. 11d. a quarter, potatoes from 77s. 6d. a ton to 155s. The price of this important esculent was doubled, and its use was greatly diminished. Mutton fell from its extremely high price, but beef remained dear.

At Greenwich the mean temperature of the air in the shade was 53° 5 during the spring quarter ; it was 1° 3 above the average of 96 years. Of every month the temperature was above the average ; but the variations were so unusually great as to seriously affect plants of every kind. April was unsettled, windy, rainy, and warmer than usual. May, after the first few days, covered the earth with brilliant sunshine ; the heat of summer filled the air, and vegetation shot out luxuriantly. Then came a great change; the sky grew cloudy, the weather cold, the nights frosty. The ground and the tender shoots of plants were frozen. Flowers were in blossom, the cuckoo, the swallow, and the nightingale had come, but it was winter weather. The young shoots of holly, ivy, walnut, beech, and even oak, were injured in many places. Strawberries and peas in flower were nipped ; potatoes were damaged. At the end of May and in the beginning of June came warmth and rain, followed by cooler days to the end of the month. The hay crop was good, and was stacked in good condition. No signs of the potato disease were visible.

The rainfall at Greenwich was $6\cdot 3$ inches, which is about half an inch above the average. The wind blew at a velocity of 17 miles an hour during April, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour during May and June.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—112,355 deaths were registered during the three months of April, May, and June. The mortality was at the rate of 21°1 per 1000; the average death-rate of the quarter being 22.

The great towns of the country have executed a certain number of useful sanitary works. They are procuring better waters, providing drainage, adopting measures for the restoration of impurities as soil to the earth, by police measures regulating lodging-houses and dwellings; and now the towns appear to be realizing some of the results in the diminished mortality of the population. Sickness has declined. There is scarcely a trace of the threatened cholera epidemic, which is still ravaging parts of Europe. Nothing in this country, perhaps, so well deserves the attention of the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt as the great fact that England, which was once ravaged by the plague that preys on the East, is free from that pestilence, and has now learnt how to disarm the terrible cholera of its malignancy.

The town districts in England contained eleven millions of people at the last census. Their average mortality in the last quarter was at the annual rate of 21 in 1000; in the ten corresponding quarters that preceded, the mortality was 24 in 1000. It is chiefly in the large town districts that the reduced mortality of the kingdom is observed, but in the country districts there was also a slight decline of death.

In the thirteen principal cities of the United Kingdom, containing about 6,187,764 people, the mortality was at the rate of 23 in 1000. The rates of the great cities stand thus: London 20, Bristol 21, Birmingham 20, Liverpool 26, Manchester 28, Salford 25, Sheffield 22, Leeds 25, Hull 22, Newcastle-on-Tyne 27, Edinburgh 29, Glasgow 29, Dublin 27. In health, Birmingham has had the best, Edinburgh the worst of it during the season. Even Glasgow will now get for its people the other complementary requirements of salubrity; but Manchester in these measures as in the water supply may take the lead.

London presents a striking contrast in health to its condition in the spring quarter of last year; the mortality now 20 was then at the rate of 25. To every five funerals in that quarter four only were performed in this quarter. Cholera at the close of the previous June had broken out in the region of the East London Water supply; in the last June no traces remained of its malignant type.

The South Eastern was the healthiest Division; the mortality was at the rate of 18. The Registrar of Croydon observes that the death-rate of the district was 17, of the parish 16. The preventible diseases, he says, have been at a minimum. In a few days time the town will be again in possession of a constant supply of water. The thorough ventilation of the sewers has greatly checked the appearance of fever of a low typhoid type, only one case having been registered during the quarter. This is one of the serious complications of watercloset drains ; under that system every house is put into communication with every other house, so that the zymotic volatile stuff of disease has a chance of finding its way from house to house through this artificial channel, the only barrier being in the most favourable circumstances a film of a few inches of water. This system is an improvement on that of cesspools; but it deprives houses of the safeguards of isolation, the utility of which is evident to the grossest observation in such cases as the cattle plague. The chief security against the evils incidental to this system is to be sought in an abundant supply of water, with a fall sufficient to carry off the refuse beyond the limits of the towns where it is still liable to infect the rivers, or to surcharge the air with impurities.

The earth is one of the best known disinfectants; and in the dry state it has some of those physical properties of water, which led to the invention now so common. To a scientific clergyman of the Church of England it is due that by mechanical adaptions the earth-closet system has been constructed, which promises to be as useful in the departments of public health and national agriculture as the Reverend Edward Cartwright's invention is in the cotton manufacture. The Reverend Henry Moule, M.A., vicar of Fordington, has shown how, in the easiest and cheapest way, soil in houses and towns can be disinfected, converted into mould, and delivered back to the uses of agriculture, whilst leaving fields uncontaminated and rivers unpolluted.

The mortality of the South Midland and of the North Midland Counties was 20, in the Eastern, South Western, and West Midland Counties 19, in 1000. The three Northern Divisions are still by far the unhealthiest, not by nature, but by the negligence of the authorities, and defaults of the inhabitants; but in these counties the evidence of improvements is encouraging to the public spirit of their promoters. The mortality of the spring quarter in Cheshire and Lancashire was at the rate of 24, in Yorkshire 23, in the northern counties 24, in 1000.

In Wales and Monmouthshire the mortality is still high, but it is lower

than it was in the spring quarter of last year. In the sub-district of Winterton, Glandford Brigg, Lincolnshire, fever is still prevailing. The Registrar says :--

I have again to report the great prevalence of fever in Winterton. In the month of April the average number of cases of typhus and typhoid fever daily attended by me was 60, in May 50, and in June 30; altogether 100 were fresh cases of fever; which, in addition to 150 cases in the previous quarter, makes 250 cases of fever attended by myself since the 1st of January last. There have been 7 deaths from fever this quarter in Winterton. I am glad to report that there have been no fresh cases of fever in the last 10 days ; and I have only 10 cases to attend at present, which, with one exception, are doing well. In addition to the above there have been many cases attended by two other medical men.

The condition of Northallerton in the North Riding of Yorkshire is unsatisfactory. The Registrar reports :--

The deaths have increased since the commencement of the quarter : April, 13 ; May, 20 ; and June, 22 deaths. The greatest mortality has been amongst children under two years. During the whole quarter the district has been in a very unhealthy state. At the commencement whooping-cough and measles were prevalent; at the same time the mortality from pneumonia and bronchitis was greatly above the average. Next followed low fever and typhus, the latter causing one death; afterwards small-pox, which prevails at the present time, but so far has only proved fatal in one case. Diarrhœa is now very prevalent.

Winterton derives its water from springs and wells in the town itself, which is drained but not efficiently by porous pipes. Cesspools and privies abound ; only four or five closets empty themselves into the sewers. A full churchyard, with bodies lying above the road adds to the danger. Northallerton is drained by sewers, but has no organized system of watersupply; it has neither earth nor water closets. These two places pay a costly tribute to death.

Towns neglecting their sanitary defences, and exposed to diarrhea, are in danger of falling the victims of some local eruption of cholera, which it must be borne in mind is still prevalent as an epidemic in Europe.

Third Quarter .- July, August, September.

The United Kingdom .- The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 252,918 children, and the deaths of 142,168 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on September 30th. The recorded natural increase was 110,750; the native emigrants were

45,278. The registered marriages of the United Kingdom in the quarter ending

September 30th, 1867, were 54,669. The death-rate of the United Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales. The several facts concerning the other divisions of the Kingdom are set forth in the quarterly reports of the Registrar General of Scotland and the Registrar General of Ireland.

The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1867 is estimated at 30,157,473; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,429,508, of Scotland to 3,170,769, and of Ireland to 5,557,196. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 19.5 per 1000; the birth-rate 34.7; the marriage-rate 15.2.

This Return comprises the Births and Deaths registered by 2200 Registrars in all the districts of England during the quarter that ended on September 30th, 1867; and the Marriages in 12,975 churches or chapels, about 5663 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on June 30th, 1867.

England.—The marriage returns show that taking the increase of population into account the number of alliances formed has been below the average. The returns of births and deaths may be regarded with satisfaction ; during the nine months ending 30th September the births have exceeded and the deaths have been below the average numbers.

Marriages .- In the summer quarter, ended 30th September, 88,172 persons were married. The marriages were 44,086; they were about 46,000 in the same period of each of the two previous years. In London the marriages were 8537 against 9038 in the corresponding three months of 1866; in the West Midland Counties they were 4948 against 5288; in the North-western Counties they were 7715 against 8067; and in Yorkshire 4792 against 5020. And by carrying the comparison of results through the eleven divisions of the kingdom, it will be seen that the marriage-rate was depressed by influences operating more or less powerfully almost everywhere, but chiefly in those parts that are the seats of manufacturing and mining industry.

The annual marriage-rate of the quarter was 16.3 per 1.000 (viz. persons married to 1000 of the population). The average marriage-rate for the corresponding period in ten previous years (1857-66) is also 16.3 per 1000.

Births.—The births of 100,782 children were registered in England during the summer quarter (July, August, September), a number greater than has ever been recorded during the same period, and 11,686 more than were registered in the summer of 1866. The average annual birth-rate of the season is 335 for ten thousand of the population; in the last quarter it reached the high proportion of 353. The increase is spread over each of the eleven divisions of the country, and the only counties which show a decrease are Northampton, Cambridge, Cornwall, Northumberland, and Monmouth.

A comparison of the birth-rates in certain large towns shows that the highest was in Leeds, where it reached 433 in ten thousand of population. In Sheffield it was 409; in Salford 396; in Glasgow 394; in Liverpool 388; in Birmingham 377; and in Manchester 376.

Increase of Population .- The natural increase of population, as represented by the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 82,269 in the quarter, or an average of 804 daily.

A considerable number of persons, however, left these shores for various parts of the globe, and the returns from all ports in the United Kingdom. at which there are government emigration officers, show that 45,278 (or an average of 492 daily) persons of native origin emigrated during the three months. Of these 34,853 went to the United States, 5,340 to British North America, 4,155 to the Australian Colonies, and 930 to all other places. 17,983 of the emigrants were of English origin, 4,485 of Scotch, 22,810 of Irish. The number who left ports of the United Kingdom in the summer of 1867 exceeds by 8,654 the number who emigrated in the same period of 1866.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.-A marked increase in the price of wheat has taken place during the three months, the average price per quarter having been 65s. 4d. as compared with 51s. in the summer of 1866, and 43s. 3d. in the same season of 1865; this represents a rise of 28 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively. Potatoes are also 31 per cent. higher in price than in the summer of 1866. Influenced by the cessation

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of the cattle plague, and probably also by a smaller consumption consequent on the diminished earnings of the labouring classes, the wholesale price of meat, at Leadenhall and Newgate markets, has fallen since the quarter ending 30th September 1866; the average price of beef has been $5\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., and mutton 6d. per lb. during the quarter just ended; this is a decrease of 6 per cent. in beef and 11 per cent. in mutton compared with the same period of 1866. As some compensation for the higher price of bread and potatoes it may be hoped that consumers will obtain the full benefit of the diminished cost of meat.

Pauperism continues to show a considerable increase in the number of persons receiving in-door and out-door relief; the average numbers relieved on the last day of each week in three summer quarters were—

				III-4001.		Out-0001.	
Quarter ending 30th	September	т865	-	117,172	-	719,589	
	"	1866		120,955		717,553	
	,,	1867	-	129,838	-	743,977	

Many interesting facts on the meteorological character of the past summer are related in detail by Mr. Glaisher in his Report, which is subjoined. He states that "the cold period, which set in on 3d June, " continued throughout July, and extended to 7th August; the weather

TABLE 42Annual Rate	of Mortality per	1000 in Town and	Country Districts of
England	in each Quarter	of the Years 1857-	-1867.

8.2	AREA	Popul	ATION erated.		A	NNUA	L RAT	e of M	ORTAI	ITY pe	er 1000	in each	Quar	ter of t	he Yea	rs
Detel	in Statute Acres.	1851.	1861.	ending	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Mean 1857-66	1867.
In 142 Districts and 56 Sub- districts com- prising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151	9,155,964	10,930,841	(March June Sept. Dec. YEAR	25*06 22*43 23*74 25*57 24*20	27 • 57 23 • 56 22 • 45 27 • 24 25 • 21	26.51 22.49 22.84 23.58 23.86	26.17 23.16 18.43 22.85 22.65	26.58 22.71 21.93 22.91 23.53	26°55 22°67 19°84 25°25 23°58	27.06 24.70 24.10 24.22 25.02	29.80 24.12 23.86 26.15 25.98	28*83 23*46 23*88 25*65 25*46	29.66 26.39 25.13 24.39 26.39	27 • 38 23 • 57 22 • 62 24 • 78 24 • 59	27·23 21·99 22·47 23·92 23·90
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales com- prising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES -	34,087,782	8,771,645	9,135,383	YEAR { March June Sept. Dec.	19·16 20·72 19·18 17·27 19·48	20.77 24.97 20.49 17.17 20.44	20.77 23.63 20.51 18.84 20.08	19·51 23·26 21·48 15·73 17·57	19·38 22·10 19·99 17·53 17·90	18.90 21.84 19.40 15.72 18.64	20°57 23°23 21°00 18°62 19°44	21.07 25.12 20.70 18.33 20.14	20*81 25*22 20*55 18*24 19*23	20.08 22.50 21.71 17.49 18.60	20·10 23·26 20·50 17·49 19·15	19.54 23.16 19.84 16.93 18.21

The following are the names of the 139 Distriets and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS :--All the 37 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge; *West and East Maidstone Sub-districts* (Maidstone); Canterbury; Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; Shorekam Sub-district (Sterning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; *Winchester Sub-district* (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; St. Clement Sub-district (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; *Peterborough Sub-district* (Peterborough); *Eedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-district* (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham, Salisbury; *Weymouth Sub-district* (Weymouth); Exter; *Torquay Sub-district* (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Cheltenham; *Hereford City Sub-district* (Hereford); Madeley, Sherwsbury; Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); *Newcostle-under-Lyme Sub-district* (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; Kidderminster and Lower Mitton Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Woreester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Suton Sub-districts (Macelesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Great Bonghton); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescot, Wigan, Warrington, Leich, Bolton, Bury, Bardord, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-district (Corley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (Lancaster); Keighley, T

Note.—The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year, 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculations, also for the difference between 365 and 365*25 days, and 366 and 365*25 days in leap year.

Third Quarter.-July, August, September.

" was changeable and very unsettled, there was little sunshine, and during " the first week of August the temperature was unseasonably cold, and

TABLE 43.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the *last* day of each Week, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1857–1867.

and the se	Lille a	Average Price	PAU	PERISM.		and and the	Average	PRICES	OF	10 1000
Section 2.50	Average Price of Consols (for Money)	of WHEAT per Quarter in England	Averag of PAUPE on the each	e Number RS RELIEVED last day of WEEK.	at Le Marl BEI	MEAT eadenhal kets (by EF.	per lb. ll and New the Carca	rgate se).	BES POTAT per To Waterside Southy	T TOES n at Market, vark.
ADDER STO	money).	Wales.	In-door.	Out-door.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.
YEARS. 1857 - 1858 - 1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 - 1866 - 1867 -	£ 91 ⁷ /97 95 94 92 93 ¹ /12 90 ¹ /12	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 56 \ 5 \\ 444 \ 3 \\ 43 \ 10 \\ 55 \ 3 \\ 3 \\ 55 \ 5 \\ 444 \ 8 \\ 40 \ 2 \\ 41 \ 9 \\ 49 \ 11 \\ 64 \ 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 121,669\\ 120,140\\ 110,703\\ 110,603\\ 122,600\\ 130,974\\ 129,934\\ 126,753\\ 127,589\\ 129,914\\ 139,565\\ \end{array}$	737,287 751,031 705,590 687,763 720,366 820,953 859,751 788,689 758,199 736,339 782,390	$\begin{array}{c c} d. \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}$	כר כ	d. 7 64 7 64 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	d. ris-faris 6 for rise 10 rises 10 for 10	$\begin{array}{c} s.\\ 108-134\\ 104-136\\ 79-109\\ 120-145\\ 114-134\\ 125-149\\ 90-110\\ 64-86\\ 75-101\\ 69-109\\ 115-161\end{array}$	s. d. 120 8 120 0 94 0 132 6 124 0 137 0 100 0 75 0 88 5 89 6 138 0
QUARTERS ending				La L				1.53 . L.	ender de	The second
1857 : March - June - Sept Dec	93 ¹ / ₂ 93 ⁸ / ₈ 90 ⁷ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{ccc} 56 & 10 \\ 56 & 9 \\ 59 & 11 \\ 52 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 135,121 \\ 119,241 \\ 109,371 \\ 122,942 \end{array}$	777,426 732,284 702,644 736,794	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	CT CT CT CT operation P for	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{43} - 7\frac{1}{43} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \end{array}$	6 5 5 5 5 5	$100-120 \\ 105-150 \\ 95-115 \\ 130-150$	$ \begin{array}{c} 110 & 0 \\ 127 & 6 \\ 105 & 0 \\ 140 & 0 \end{array} $
March - June - Sept Dec	96 ¹ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈ 96 ¹ / ₂ 98 ¹ / ₄	$\begin{array}{ccc} 46 & 5 \\ 44 & 1 \\ 44 & 7 \\ 41 & 9 \end{array}$	138,376 119,234 107,197 115,751	835,641 752,278 705,301 710,904	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6 \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	555555	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	55555	$130-175 \\ 140-185 \\ 65-90 \\ 80-95$	$\begin{array}{c} 152 & 6 \\ 162 & 6 \\ 77 & 6 \\ 87 & 6 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec 1860 :	$\begin{array}{c} 95\frac{5}{8}\\ 92\frac{7}{8}\\ 95\frac{3}{8}\\ 96\frac{1}{8}\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 8 \\ 47 & 3 \\ 44 & 0 \\ 43 & 4 \end{array}$	123,071 109,350 100,770 109,623	743,517 710,968 683,423 684,454	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 5 - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	578 6 51431 5431	$\begin{array}{c} 80 - 100 \\ 85 - 110 \\ 65 - 105 \\ 85 - 120 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 90 & 0 \\ 97 & 6 \\ 85 & 0 \\ 102 & 6 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec 1861 -	945 947 934 934 934	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 44 & 5 \\ 52 & 8 \\ 59 & 1 \\ 56 & 9 \end{array}$	118,523 107,050 101,680 115,161	717,269 692,384 667,680 673,721	$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 7 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	55555 54500218	43-634 552-7313 514-73 514-733 43-634	3년4-1년4 8월 88일 6 6 55	$115-145 \\ 125-160 \\ 125-145 \\ 115-130$	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \ 0 \\ 142 \ 6 \\ 135 \ 0 \\ 122 \ 6 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec 1862 :	$\begin{array}{c} 91\frac{3}{4} \\ 91\frac{3}{4} \\ 91\frac{3}{8} \\ 93\frac{1}{4} \\ 93\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 55 & 1 \\ 54 & 9 \\ 52 & 1 \\ 59 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 131,138\\ 117,801\\ 112,930\\ 128,533 \end{array}$	757,950 713,786 693,631 716,096	$\begin{array}{r} 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	CT CT CT CT 20-00000000000000000000000000000000000	$ \begin{array}{r} 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{7}{8} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	5 6 6 5 5 5 5 5	$140-155 \\120-140 \\85-110 \\110-130$	$\begin{array}{c} 147 & 6 \\ 130 & 0 \\ 97 & 6 \\ 120 & 0 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec 1863 :	935 933 934 934 935	$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 & 1 \\ 56 & 8 \\ 56 & 10 \\ 48 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 143,772\\ 127,861\\ 119,600\\ 132,663\end{array}$	804,268 782,113 789,917 907,514	$\begin{array}{r} 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & -6 \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	5 ¹ / ₈ 5 5 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₈	$\begin{array}{r} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 ⁵ / ₈ 6 6 ¹ / ₈ 6	130-155180-200100-13090-110	$\begin{array}{c} 142 & 6 \\ 190 & 0 \\ 115 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec 1864 -	92 ¹ / ₂ 93 ¹ / ₈ 93 92 ² / ₈	$\begin{array}{ccc} 46 & 7 \\ 46 & 2 \\ 45 & 7 \\ 40 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 142,257\\ 127,063\\ 120,343\\ 130,072 \end{array}$	943,324 873,503 817,238 804,940	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	55555555555555555555555555555555555555	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & -7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 & -7 \end{array}$	6 5 5 5 4 3 4 6	$120-130 \\ 110-130 \\ 70-105 \\ 60-80$	$\begin{array}{c} 125 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 87 & 6 \\ 70 & 0 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \\ 91\frac{1}{2} \\ 89\frac{1}{5} \\ 89\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 40 & 4 \\ 39 & 7 \\ 42 & 3 \\ 38 & 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 139,606\\ 122,883\\ 116,198\\ 128,326 \end{array}$	855,776 786,863 740,210 771,908	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \end{array}$	1914-1919 1914-1919	$5\frac{1}{2}-7$ $5\frac{1}{4}-7$ $5\frac{1}{4}-7$ $5\frac{1}{4}-7\frac{1}{4}$	614 613 614 614 614	$\begin{array}{c} 55 - 70 \\ 40 - 60 \\ 80 - 120 \\ 80 - 95 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62 & 6 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \\ 87 & 6 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec 1866 :	89 <u>5</u> 90 <u>5</u> 89 <u>5</u> 89 <u>5</u> 88 <u>8</u>	38 4 40 6 43 3 44 10	140,517 123,760 117,221 128,858	819,898 768,496 719,611 724,792	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 7 \end{array}$	CT CT CT CT Carpicarian	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	614 Starlar 78	$\begin{array}{r} 85 - 97 \\ 90 - 115 \\ 65 - 100 \\ 60 - 90 \end{array}$	$91 0 \\ 102 6 \\ 85 0 \\ 75 0$
March - June - Sept Dec 1867 :	87 864 888 898 898	$\begin{array}{cccc} 45 & 6 \\ 46 & 6 \\ 51 & 0 \\ 56 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 139,541 \\ 125,044 \\ 120,985 \\ 134,086 \end{array}$	759,400 734,748 717,555 735,654	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\end{array}$	537 557 665 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	6 ⁵ / ₈ 7 6 ³ / ₄ 6 ³ / ₈	$\begin{array}{c} 55 - 90 \\ 60 - 95 \\ 75 - 120 \\ 85 - 130 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 72 & 6 \\ 77 & 6 \\ 97 & 6 \\ 107 & 6 \end{array}$
March - June - Sept Dec	907 92* 94* 94* 94* 94* 94*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 & 7 \\ 63 & 11 \\ 65 & 4 \\ 67 & 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 148,\!280 \\ 134,\!233 \\ 129,\!860 \\ 145,\!886 \end{array}$	834,681 779,158 743,965 771,754	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	CT CT CT CT CT CT CT CT CT	$5 - 7\frac{1}{54} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115 - 160 \\ 135 - 175 \\ 100 - 155 \\ 110 - 155 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 137 \cdot 6 \\ 155 \cdot 0 \\ 127 \cdot 6 \\ 132 \cdot 6 \end{array}$

" some of the nights frosty." The mean temperature at Greenwich was 59° \cdot 7, or about the average of the same season of 96 years. The rainfall was 11.3 inches in the three months, which is 3.9 inches above the average of 52 summer quarters.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health .- The number of deaths registered in the three months that ended on 30th September was 108,513; and the annual rate of mortality was 20'1 in a thousand; the average rate of the season is 20.3, and in the same three months of 1866, when cholera was epidemic in London and other places, the rate was 21.8 per thousand. Fewer deaths have been registered, and the rate of mortality has been lower than in any corresponding quarter since 1862.

The summer has been favourable to health, and there has been no recurrence of epidemic cholera, although its prevalence has been remarked in some continental cities.

The death-rate experienced by about eleven millions of people inhabiting the chief towns was 22 per 1000, while rather more than nine millions of persons residing in the small towns and country parishes had a mor-

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	the		Barom	ieter.		Tł	nermon	neter.			Temper	ature
NAMES of STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above Sea Level.	Latitude.	Mean.	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	feet. 204	0 / // 49 20 0 N.	in. 29.684	in. 1'028	0 64*9	0 39·7	0 25°2	0 56•0	0 47·0	9·0	0 50·3	o 45·6
Helston – – – – Truro – – – – – Sidmouth – – – – Eastbourne – – – Osborne – – – – Bournemouth – – – Worthing – – – –	106 43 30 11 172 125 25	50 7 0 50 17 0 50 41 0 50 44 0 50 45 0 50 47 0	29.667 29.697 29.711 29.689 29.662 29.662	1.092 1.097 1.134 0.998 1.073 1.100 0.974	67·3 66·9 65·8 66·9 70·6 65·8 64·9	$\begin{array}{c} 39 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	28·3 35·3 32·1 34·5 37·7 32·7 30·1	59°2 58°6 57°3 56°7 58°7 56°9 56°1	$\begin{array}{r} 46.7\\ 45.3\\ 43.4\\ 43.5\\ 42.4\\ 43.2\\ 44.1\end{array}$	$12.5 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.9 \\ 13.2 \\ 16.3 \\ 13.7 \\ 12.0 $	51.7 50.3 49.3 49.5 49.4 49.4	48·1 45·0 44·0 44·3 46·3 45·4
Wilton House Barnstaple Aldershot Camp Bath Mariborough College Clifton (Bristol) Parvel Obsery Greenwich -	$ \begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 43 \\ 325 \\ 86 \\ 456 \\ 228 \\ 159 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29.647 29.657 29.620 29.652 29.684 29.684 29.687	$1.068 \\ 1.112 \\ 1.027 \\ 1.146 \\ 1.116 \\ 1.174 \\ 1.132$	68°8 68°1 68°9 67°4 68°7 67°8 69°7	26.8 33.2 29.7 30.4 26.6 33.0 30.8	$\begin{array}{r} 42.0\\ 34.9\\ 39.2\\ 37.0\\ 42.1\\ 34.8\\ 38.9 \end{array}$	$58^{\circ}0 \\ 57^{\circ}7 \\ 57^{\circ}2 \\ 56^{\circ}1 \\ 55^{\circ}3 \\ 56^{\circ}1 \\ 57^{\circ}3 \\ 57^{\circ}3 \\ $	$\begin{array}{r} 38.8 \\ 44.5 \\ 41.1 \\ 42.7 \\ 39.4 \\ 43.1 \\ 41.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 19.2 \\ 13.2 \\ 16.1 \\ 13.4 \\ 15.9 \\ 13.0 \\ 15.5 \end{array}$	48.0 48.5 48.8 47.0 48.6 48.6	43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.0
Streatley Vicarage Camden Town Oxford	152 100 210 100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 [•] 652 29 [•] 636 29 [•] 685	1.097 1.132 1.174	69 [•] 2 67 [•] 4 70 [•] 2	30 ^{.7} 29 ^{.6} 31 ^{.3}	38.5 37.8 38.9	57.8 55.9 58.3	42.7 42.1 42.7	15°1 13°8 15°6	49.6 48.8 49.7	43.7 44.3 42.7
Royston Cardington Wisbech	269 100 14 100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29.692 29.678 29.626	1.102 1.106 1.105	70°3 68°8 69°2 68°1	30.4 -28.3 30.1 36.5	39·9 40·5 39·1 31·6	57.4 56.8 57.2 56.2	41.5 40.9 41.7 44.3	$15.9 \\ 15.9 \\ 15.5 \\ 11.9 $	48°1 48°4 48°7 49°6	43·3 42·8 45·1 43·7
Grantham – – – – Derby – – – – – Holkham – – – – Boston – – –	181 174 39 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 ^{.647} 29 ^{.642} 29 ^{.614}	1.124 1.127 1.220	67·3 66·7 68·1	31 [•] 4 29 [•] 6 31 [•] 3	35 ^{.9} 37 ^{.1} 36 ^{.8}	55°9 55°1 55°9	41.7 42.1 41.9	14 [•] 2 13•0 14 [•] 0	47·4 47·7 47·8	43·3 42·8 44·0
Hawarden – – – – Kingsley – – – – Liverpool – – – – Manchester – – – Wakefield – – – – Halifax – – – – Stonyhurst – – – Otley – – – – –	270 194 212 123 145 115 660 138 381 205 50	53 11 0 53 16 0 53 24 0 53 29 0 53 29 0 53 41 0 53 48 0 53 51 0 53 54 0 53 58 0 53 58 0	29.643 29.652 29.654 29.667 29.667 29.628 29.634 29.605 29.594	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 222\\ 1\cdot 208\\ 1\cdot 172\\ 1\cdot 213\\ 1\cdot 165\\ 1\cdot 222\\ 1\cdot 179\\ 1\cdot 172\\ 1\cdot 218\\ 1\cdot 196\\ 1\cdot 207\end{array}$	68:0 66:8 69:0 67:6 68:7 62:5 69:1 65:6 63:0 64:3	$\begin{array}{c} 35^{\circ}2\\ 29^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}2\\ 30^{\circ}7\\ 30^{\circ}1\\ 27^{\circ}7\\ 31^{\circ}5\\ 32^{\circ}8\\ 29^{\circ}9\\ 34^{\circ}1\\ 31^{\circ}2 \end{array}$	38 ^{*7} 31 ^{*6} 38 ^{*3} 37 ^{*5} 41 ^{*0} 31 ^{*0} 36 ^{*3} 35 ^{*7} 28 ^{*9} 33 ^{*1}	$\begin{array}{c} 56^{\circ}1\\ 54^{\circ}8\\ 55^{\circ}9\\ 54^{\circ}8\\ 57^{\circ}1\\ 49^{\circ}9\\ 56^{\circ}9\\ 54^{\circ}1\\ 52^{\circ}4\\ 53^{\circ}3\end{array}$	44'1 41'2 43'3 40'8 41'2 35'2 41'1 41'7 41'2 43'2 **	14.9 11.5 15.1 13.6 21.9 8.8 15.2 12.9 9.2 	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	43°3 42°6 44°5 41°7 42°1 40°9 40°6 42°9 41°9 41°5 44°4
Ripon – – – – – – Cookermouth – – – Allenheads – – – Silloth – – – –	$ \begin{array}{c c} 146 \\ 148 \\ 1360 \\ 28 \\ 114 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29.653 29.625 29.611 29.590 29.649	1.208 1.274 1.190 1.321 1.305	67·2 65·3 58·6 66·5 66·3	27.6 29.7 26.5 30.9 28.0	39.6 35.6 32.1 35.6 38.3	55.1 54.5 49.8 55.7 54.2	39·7 43·2 37·8 42·2 40·3	15·4 11·3 12·0 13·5 13·9	46.8 47.5 42.3 40.6 46.5	40·2 42·1 37·8 42·7 43·0
North Shields	124	55 0 0	29.691	1.239	62.0	32.6	29.4	51.7	41.6	10.1	45.4	41*2
Miltown (Ireland) -	- 200	54 23 0	29.617	1.305	64.3	28.8	35.5	54.8	40.9	13.9	47.1	41.2
Culloden (Scotland) -	- 104	57 31 0	29.739	1.415	59.6	33.1	26*5	50.4	41.2	8.9	45.1	41.7

f Moteorological Elements

Third Quarter.-July, August, September.

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tality of somewhat less than 17 per 1000; it is far from being the case that this latter population lives under conditions so favourable to health as not to be capable of improvement, but the higher mortality in the towns shows that much sanitary work remains there to be performed before a satisfactory state of public health can be attained.

In London and twelve other great towns in the United Kingdom the annual death-rate during the quarter was 24 per thousand ; it was highest in Manchester 32, and lowest in Bristol 19 per thousand; in London it was 21, Birmingham 26, Liverpool 29, Salford 28, Sheffield 24, Leeds 29, Hull 26, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 30, Edinburgh 23, Glasgow 24, and Dublin 23. The Registrars in many of these towns allude to the prevalence of diarrhœa, measles, scarlatina, typhus, and whooping-cough. The unhealthy condition of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with its numerous

unpaved streets, its cellars and underground kitchens standing seven or eight inches under water and liquid filth, has been referred to in previous reports, and, notwithstanding the sanitary improvements instituted by the newly appointed Health Committee, zymotic diseases have been fatally

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	Elas ur.	Weig oic F	ur r n.	legre	Wei of A	estir igth.	N.	E.	s.	w.	Amol	r of	it col	STATIONS.
	Vapo	ean cul	Vapo Tapo atio	ean d	Foot	ean		P			ean 1	imbe	Inou	
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	in. •314	grs. 3.6	gr. 0'7	84	grs. 541	1.5	99	69	84	113	5.2	days. 169	in. 37.1	Guernsey.
	•343	8.9	0.6	87	541	2.2	80	95	73	117	6.2	181	38.3	Helston.
	*306 *299	3.5	0.8	82 83	543 545	2.2	108 · 116	77 64	67 78	113 107	7°0 3°7	200 177	36.5	Truro. Sidmouth.
	•305 •327	3·4 3·7	0.7	83 89	545 542	0.6	82 90	63 63	80 92	140 120	6:3	185 134 199	29.6 27.7	Eastbourne. Osborne.
	•316	3.2	0 [:] 7	86	545	0 [:] 8	95	55	92 92	143	4.5	141	23.9	Worthing.
	•297	3'4	0.6	85	544	1.5	112 74	61 71	100 98	92 122	6.0 3.9	180	31.6	Wilton House. Barnstaple.
-	•293 •290	3·4 3·3	0.8	84 82	539 544	1.2 1.6	89 85	59 73	81 67	136 140	7.3	178 181	25·9 30·3	Aldershot Camp. Bath.
	·293 ·289	3.3	0.8	83 81	542 543	0.6	99 -86 -80	79 68 63	83 105	117 128 117	6·3 7·0	$ \frac{195}{216} 163 $	32.9 33.6 28.6	Clifton (Bristol). Royal Observ., Greenwich.
	•293	8.3	0:9	81							4.5	$ 140 \\ 152 $	26°6 26°2	Streatley Vicarage. Camden Town.
	•300 •285	3·4 3·3	0.7	84 78	541 543	1.2	94 90	51 81	91 70	129 124	7·4 6·2	161 131	27°2 24°0	Oxford. Gloucester.
and	•290 •286	8·3 3·2	0.7	84 81	541 544	iio	85 90	37 65	95 77	148 133	6·6 6·8	182	24·9 23·2	Royston. Cardington.
-	•314 •293	3.8	0.6	87 81	545 542	0.4	77 65	66 79	90 18	$\begin{array}{c}132\\203\end{array}$	6.6 6.2	155 168	26·0 32·0	Wisbech. Llandudno.
	·290	3.3	0.6	85	543		78	71	61	155		168	25 0 29.5 25.7	Derby. Holkham
	•300	3.4	0.6	86	545	1.5	88	62	71	144	6.1	204	25.0	Boston.
	•290 •285	3·3 3·2	0.7	83 84	541 542	2.1	95 65	50 69	86 108	134 123	6.9	170 180	27·5 29·1	Hawarden. Kingsley.
	·295 ·274	3.3	0.7	86	543		53	76	148	88	6·5 7·0	188	34.6	Manchester.
100	·262 •258	3.0	1.0	88 77 85	544 544 526	1.4	70	58 75	78 78	152 159 137	6.3	178	27.3	Wakefield. Halifax.
10111	*288 *276	3.3	0.8	81 84	540 539	1.6	106	53 69	75	131 136	7.0	163 222	21·0 43·2	Leeds. Stonyhurst.
all and a	•270 •305	3·1 3·5	0.6	84 91	543 545	1.4	80	54	53	178	6.8	i56	$23.5 \\ 25.2$	Otley. York.
	·257	2.9	0.9	78	544	1.0	115	65	53	132	5.8	149	25.8	Ripon. Cockermouth.
	*239 *288	2.7	0.5	83 84 99	543 525 544	1.7	63 40	55 97	96 64	151	7.0	267	45.3	Allenheads. Silloth.
Sel Con	•290	3.3	0.2	88	545	0.5	47	81	94	143	8.3	184	23'8	Carlisle.
State of the state	•267	3.1	0.2	85	547	1.2	96	61	79	129	6.1	188	23.5	Miltown (Ireland).
T	•269	8.5	0.7	81	542	2.3	77	57	107	104	5.4	212	26*3	Culloden (Scotland).
	-272	3.1	0.2	87	545	0.3	58	84	80	101	02	200	200	

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prevalent; in the All Saints sub-district, out of 220 deaths registered during the quarter, no less than 147 were those of children not exceeding 5 years of age; the hard working poor are described as crowding together, and in want of proper house accommodation; diseases generated in these localities spread among all classes of the population. The local authorities of this important town will probably see the necessity of appointing a permanent Medical Officer of Health.

Salisbury continues to furnish an instance of the advantages resulting from good hygienic arrangements; it is more than six years since the census was taken, and the present population of towns can only be approximately estimated, but, assuming that Salisbury has increased in population since 1861 in the same annual ratio as in the previous ten years, then the mortality during the quarter has been at the low rate of 10 per 1000 annually, a result as creditable to the authorities as it is satisfactory to the citizens, whose years of life are prolonged; that the healthiness of this city is mainly owing to the sanitary system now in operation, and not chiefly to advantages of situation, is proved by the fact that during the ten years 1841-50 the average annual number of deaths was 28 per thousand living, and in the following ten years it was 24 per thousand; it also suffered severely from epidemic cholera in 1849.

The Registrar of the Lockwood sub-district of Huddersfield states that-

The health of the inhabitants is very much improved by the Local Government Boards of Lockwood and Linthwaite partially carrying out the beneficial provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, and other Acts incorporated therewith. This quarter there have been no cases of small-pox, measles, scarlatina, or whooping-cough. This gratifying result should incite the authorities of other towns to en-

deavour to place the inhabitants beyond the reach of epidemic diseases.

Sickness is frequently induced by families occupying recently built houses before the walls have had time to get sufficiently dry; the Registrar of the Chadderton sub-district of Oldham furnishes an instance of this practice resulting fatally; he says :---

Dwelling houses are in such demand that parties go to reside in them whilst the plastering is still wet; in one house a family did so, the plaster being in a state that you might take marbles and imbed them in it; the whole of the family were seized with fever, and 2 deaths from typhoid fever occurred in the house.

Of the eleven great divisions of England the rate of mortality during the quarter was lowest (15.9 per 1000) in the South Western Counties, and highest (23.8 per 1000) in Cheshire and Lancashire; the Tables show the proportion in each of the other. Divisions.

TABLE 45.-Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

.tai	dr. beset	Const. S. P.	1 1 8 M	17E 1.2	a 1 65	1.5.	3.0 1 2	12 1 12	1 2 4	1 813	de marte
.20	Feet rel.	Baro	meter.			Therm	ometer.		1010	Me Tempe	an rature
PABALLELS of LATITUDE.	Mean Elevation in] above the Sea Lev	Mean.	Mean of Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew- point.
Between the latitudes,	feet. 204 73 186 112 227 109 1860 124 200 104 270	in. 29.684 29.682 29.674 29.650 29.635 29.629 29.611 29.617 29.739 29.661	in. 1.028 1.067 1.118 1.131 1.198 1.277 1.190 1.239 1.305 1.415 1.197	0 64·9 66·9 68·6 66·5 66·3 58·6 62·0 64·3 59·6 64·6	0 39°7 33°9 30°2 31°1 31°3 29°1 26°5 32°6 28°8 33°1 31°6	0 25·2 33·0 38·4 37·3 35·2 32·1 29·4 35·5 26·5 33·0	0 56:0 57:6 57:0 56:4 54:7 54:9 49:8 51:7 54:8 50:4 54:3	0 47.0 44.1 41.9 42.0 41.0 41.4 87.8 41.6 40.9 41.5 41.9	0 9.0 13.5 15.1 14.4 13.7 13.5 12.0 10.1 13.9 8.9 12.4	0 50.3 49.9 48.6 48.2 47.3 45.4 42.8 45.4 47.1 45.1 47.0	0 45°6 45°5 43°5 43°6 42°4 42°4 42°4 42°2 41°2 41°5 41°7 41°7 42°5

Fourth Quarter.-October, November, December.

The United Kingdom.—The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 243,488 children, and the deaths of 153,342 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on December 31st. The recorded natural increase was 90,146; the native emigrants were 30,453.

The registered marriages of the United Kingdom in the quarter ending December 31st, 1867, were 65,856.

The death-rate of the United Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales. The several facts concerning the other divisions of the Kingdom are set forth in the quarterly reports of the Registrar General of Scotland and the Registrar General of Ireland.

The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1867is estimated at 30,157,473; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,429,508, of Scotland to 3,170,769, and of Ireland to 5,557,196. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is $21\cdot4$ per 1000; the birth-rate $33\cdot9$; the marriage-rate for the quarter $18\cdot3$.

England.—In each of the four quarters of 1867 the marriage-rate suffered depression; it was in a marked degree less active than it had been in the three previous years. The condition of the people supplied less encouragement than it had done to form fresh family ties. The birth-rate, which had been high during three fourths of the year, was well maintained to its close; and another feature of the returns, which will be observed with gratification, is the unusually low rate of mortality last quarter. As compared with the four previous years, 1863–66, the whole of 1867 must be classed as healthy.

Marriages.—The marriages in England in the last (or autumnal) quarter of 1867 were 53,038; they were less than in the autumn of the previous year, when 55,363 were registered, and they were, in a greater degree, less than in that of 1865, when they numbered 56,988. Comparative infrequency of marriages was the rule over the kingdom; but was apparently due to causes of discouragement which operated chiefly on centres of trade and commerce. The following numbers, being the marriages in the three consecutive autumnal quarters of 1865-66-67, will show the decline in a few selected parts of the country:—In London 9738, 9103, 8527. In the South Western counties 3961, 3824, 3661. In the West Midland counties 6981, 6386, 6100. In Cheshire and Lancashire 8583, 8653, 8052. In Yorkshire 6285, 6129, 5905. In the

in the Year 1867 for different Parallels of Latitude.

ce of	utav.	pour Air.	eight nired	of Air. 0.	Jubie	Sant 1	7	Vind.	1		pnof	R	ain.	TEARS.
Mean Elastic For	Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vs in a Cubic Foot of	Mean additional W of Vapour req for Saturation.	Mean Degree (Humidity of the . Saturation=10	Mean Weight of a (Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	P N.	Rela ropor E.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of C (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	PARALLELS of LATITUDE,
in minimum in the state	n. 314 316 292 294 280 278 289 267 269 272 289 272 282	grs. 3.6 3.6 3.3 3.3 3.2 2.7 3.1 3.2 3.1 3.2 3.1	gr. 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.7	84 85 82 84 84 83 84 85 81 87 87 84	grs. 541 543 544 544 544 544 544 525 547 542 545 542 542	1.5 1.3 1.1 1.0 1.1 0.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.5 2.3 0.3 0.3 1.3	999 97 90 84 81 65 63 96 77 58 81	69 64 67 60 64 76 55 61 57 84 66	84 81 85 77 85 73 96 79 126 86 86 87	113 123 123 144 135 151 151 151 129 105 137 131	5·2 5·6 6·3 6·6 6·9 6·2 7·0 6·1 5·4 6·2 6·2	days. 169 164 170 178 183 172 267 188 212 206 - 191	in. 37 *1 30 * 6 28 * 7 26 * 4 29 * 1 28 * 7 45 * 3 23 * 5 32 * 1 26 * 3 30 * 8	Between the latitudes,- 40° and 50° 50° and 51° 50° and 52° 53° and 53° 54° and 55° Allenhends, Mott Shields, Miltown (Ireland), Culloden (Scotland), Between the latitudes,- 49° and 55°

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xlviii Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1867.

Northern Counties 3284, 3013, 3004. In Monmouthshire and Wales 3552, 3477, 3297.

The annual marriage-rate for the quarter, viz., proportion of persons married to people living, was 19.6 per 1000 against an average of 20.0. It was lower than in any previous autumn since 1862. The habits and circumstances of the people make the fourth quarter of the year more convenient for marriage than any other season; and the celebrations of the rite are in consequence most numerous at that time. The marriage-rate in the year 1867 was 16.7 per 1000 against an average of 16.9.

Births.—Of children born in the December quarter the number was $18_{3,144}$, which is about 24_{50} less than it had been in the fourth quarter of the previous year. Fluctuations in the absolute numbers of births are seen in the seasons as they change with one another; but it is seldom that there is a decrease in one year as compared with its predecessor; and when the comparison is extended further, the progress is steady and striking.

In particular districts a decrease in the number of births registered is assigned by the registrars to want of work ; as amongst Cornish miners, many of whom have emigrated for that reason to America. Depression in the coal and iron trade had caused many persons to leave West Bromwich for other districts ; and Darlaston (Walsall) had also lost part of its population this way.

The annual hirth-rate of the quarter was 33.8 per 1000 persons living. The average derived from ten previous quarters (in 1857-66) is 33.4 per 1000.

In large towns the birth-rate is higher than that obtained for England. But Bristol, where it was only 33.6 per 1000, formed an exception to the rule. In London it was 35.3, in Edinburgh 36.9, in Liverpool 38.3, in Glasgow 39.5, in Hull 39.9.

Increase of Population.—The births in the last quarter exceeded the deaths that occurred in the same time by 66,947; and this excess is the natural increase of population, a certain portion of which is required to fill the vacant places of those whom death spared but opportunity removed to other parts of the world.

The number of emigrants in the quarter that ended 31st December from ports in the United Kingdom where there are Emigration Officers was 35,472, of whom about 12,151 were persons of English origin, 2938 were of Scotch, and 15,364 of Irish origin. Four-fifths of the aggregate movement went to the United States.

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average.	Mean Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Departure from Average.	Mean TEMPERA- TURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average.
1840 - 1850 - 1851 - 1852 - 1853 - 1855 - 1855 - 1856 - 1855 - 1856 - 1856 - 1857 - 1860 - 1862 - 1863 - 1863 - 1863 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 - 1867 -	Miles. 1808 1841 1730 1781 1597 1775 1562 1628 1676 1666 1680 1775 1597 1553 1917 1981	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Milles.} \\ + 95 \\ + 28 \\ + 17 \\ + 68 \\ - 116 \\ + 18 \\ - 54 \\ + 22 \\ - 151 \\ - 37 \\ - 47 \\ - 37 \\ - 47 \\ - 37 \\ - 47 \\ - 100 \\ + 208 \\ \end{array}$	Inches. 23'9 19'7 21'6 34'2 29'0 18'7 22'2 21'1 22'2 21'4 17'8 25'9 32'0 20'8 20'0 20'6 20'0 20'0 30'7 28'4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Inches.} \\ = 4^{0.3} \\ = 4^{0.5} \\ = 4^{0.5} \\ + 10^{10} \\ + 5^{10} $	$ \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$	$ \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ + \circ \circ * \\ - \circ \circ * \\ + \circ \circ * \\ - \circ \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ - \circ \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ - \circ \circ \circ * \\ - \circ \circ \circ * \\ - \circ \circ \circ * \\ - \circ \circ \circ \circ * \\ - \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \\ - \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \\ - \circ \circ \circ \circ$	0 50.0 49.3 40.2 50.6 47.7 47.1 49.0 50.7 47.0 49.4 49.2 50.6 50.7 47.0 49.4 49.5 50.3 49.5 50.3 48.6	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.0 \\ + & 1.6 \\ - & 2.2 \\ + & 1.7 \\ + & 1.7 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array}$
Average -	1718	102- 50	24*2	11-14	5.8		49*3	-

TABLE 46.-Meteorology of Greenwich

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

Fourth Quarter. - October, November, December. xlix

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The price of wheat has been rising steadily in the last two years, and its average price in the four successive quarters of 1867 was 60s. 7d., 63s. 11d., 65s. 4d., and 67s. 11d. per quarter. Potatoes were also dear last year, and the mean price last quarter (132s. per ton) for the best quality at the waterside market in Southwark was nearly twice as high as it was at the end of 1865. Beef as sold by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets varied little in price last year, and last quarter it averaged $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for inferior quality and $6\frac{3}{4}d$. for the best. Mutton became cheaper in the latter half of the year, and in the last quarter the mean price ranged from $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. according to quality.

Mr. Glaisher's Meteorological Tables prepared from returns obtained from more than fifty stations, and his comments, are published with this Report. The weather was cold with much fog from the 1st October to the 13th October; from the latter day the weather was warm everywhere for five days, and rain fell daily ; during the rest of the month the weather was generally mild with frequent rain and dampness of the atmosphere. In November the temperature was sometimes above but chiefly below the average; the month was one of the finest Novembers that have ever been known, with little fog, and with less rain than has fallen in that month for fifty years. A sudden change occurred in the first week of December. Rain, hail, sleet, and snow fell in various parts, and a hurricane caused great destruction by sea and land. On the 11th the frost vanished, and for seven days the weather was very warm, and afterwards till the close of the year it was changeable, with clouds and fogs, and much rain all over the country. The mean temperature at Greenwich was below the average in each of the three months; that of the quarter was 42° 5, which is 2°.5 below the average of the same period in 26 years. The rainfall was 4.5 inches, which is 2.6 inches below the average. It was in defect in October, defective by 2 inches in November, and slightly in excess in December.

The returns of pauperism are heavy : the average numbers relieved on the last day of each week in the quarter were in-door 146,237, out-door 771,230. In the December quarter of 1865 the respective numbers were 129,036 and 725,259.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—In the three months that ended 31st December, 116,197 deaths were registered in England. In the same period of 1866 the number was 117,352, in that of 1865 it was 121,245. To find at two intervals a decrease of deaths in an increased

March. Dep	parture rom June.	Departure from Average.	Sept.	Departure from Average.	Dec.	Departure from Average.	YEARS.
0 41.9 4 39.4 4 4 4 41.9 4 4 4 38.1 4 4 4 38.1 4 4 4 38.1 4 4 4 38.1 4 4 38.3 43.3 37.8 4 38.3 43.3 4 39.9 4 43.7.9 4 42.6 41.2 41.1 4 41.2 41.2 41.2	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ -1.08 \\ +1.125 \\ -1.159 \\ -2.124 \\ +1.16 \\ +1.16 \\ +1.16 \\ +2.92 \\ -0.96 \\ +0.14 \\ +3.55 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.8 \end{array}$	0 61'0 59'6 61'8 68'5 59'8 60'4 59'9 63'3 61'0 62'8 56'2 60'4 58'8 66'4 58'8 66'4 58'8 69'4 69'4 58'9 59'7	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + 0 \\ + 0 \\ 0 \\ + 1 \\ - 0 \\ 0 \\ - 1 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 44:8\\ 44:7\\ 48:7\\ 48:7\\ 42:3\\ 43:7\\ 42:7\\ 44:9\\ 43:8\\ 43:3\\ 43:3\\ 45:6\\ 5\\ 45:0\\ 46:8\\ 7\\ 45:0\\ 46:2\\ 42:5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ + \circ \circ 2 \\ + \circ \circ 1 \\ + \circ \circ 1 \\ + \circ 3 \cdot 5 \\ - \circ \circ 9 \\ + \circ 3 \cdot 5 \\ - \circ \circ 9 \\ + \circ 3 \cdot 3 \\ - \circ 1 \cdot 9 \\ - \circ $	1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1853 1853 1853 1855 1855 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1865 1865

in the Nineteen Years 1849-1867.

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population is a satisfactory circumstance. The south-western counties, and chiefly Devonshire and Somersetshire, appear advantageously in the Tables. The northern counties, consisting of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, were ravaged by scarlatina, and consequently yield less favourable results.

The deaths in London were 18,526. In four of the thirteen weeks they were above the average (corrected for population); in the remaining nine they were below it. There was more than the usual amount of bronchitis in some weeks of November and December, when the temperature was low, but zymotic diseases showed no extraordinary prevalence.

The annual rate of mortality in England in the last quarter was $21 \cdot 4$ per 1000 (deaths to 1000 living), against an average for ten December quarters (1857-66) of $22 \cdot 2$ per 1000. It was lower than it had been in any quarter of that series except those of 1860-61.

Both town and country districts experienced the reduction of the death-rate, for in the former the mortality was $23 \cdot 8$ against an average of $24 \cdot 8$, and in the latter it was $18 \cdot 2$ against $19 \cdot 2$. The south-western counties, the south-eastern, and the eastern were the three healthiest divisions, their respective rates of mortality having been $17 \cdot 7$, $18 \cdot 1$, and $18 \cdot 4$. The division comprising Monmouthshire and Wales was remarkably healthy, for the death-rate in it was also under 19; but its mining districts, it is not improbable, have been seriously thinned by emigration. In the northern and north-western counties, dotted with large town populations, it rose to $24 \cdot 7$ and $26 \cdot 3$ per 1000.

By comparing the THIRTEEN LARGE TOWNS of the United Kingdom it is seen that in four, namely, Salford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, and Manchester, the death-rate ranged from $29 \cdot 2$ per 1000 in the first to $32 \cdot 6$ in the last; in Birmingham, Hull, and Edinburgh it was 26 and under 27, and in Glasgow $27 \cdot 8$. In London it fell to $23 \cdot 6$; which is but slightly in excess of that which was obtained for Dublin. The late Mr. Bryson, the town surveyor of Newcastle, in his report to his Committee, while admitting that great improvement in the sanitary condition of the borough has been effected, states that "much still remains to be done," and strongly laments the want of good accommodation for the working classes, without which he does not expect that the death-rate can be materially reduced. Mr. Errington, registrar, writes, in corroboration of this report, that many of the houses in the overcrowded parts of Newcastle are wholly unfit to be inhabited by human beings.

A summary review of the national registers furnishes proof of a favourable state of the public health viewed in comparison with that of former seasons; but there are exceptional facts that cannot be regarded with like com-

TABLE 47. — Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in the 11 Divisions of England in the 10 Years 1851-60, and in the Year 1867.

	AVERAGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY to 1000 LIVING in the YEAR 1867.												
DIVISIONS.	10 Years 1851-60.	Year.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.								
I. LONDON II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES - III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - IV. EASTERN COUNTIES - V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES - VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES - VII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - VII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - IX. YORKSHIRE X. NORTHERN COUNTIES -	23.63 19.55 20.44 20.58 20.01 22.85 21.10 25.51 23.09 21.99 21.99	22:98 18:90 20:32 19:33 19:13 20:70 20:81 25:69 23:64 24:73 90:69	26.65 21.87 24.02 22.27 23.83 24.20 23.44 20.44 26.58 27.23 24.19	20.38 18.02 19.87 19.43 19.13 19.49 19.92 24.06 23.45 28.83 21.85	21:27 17:64 18:34 17:24 15:89 18:63 23:76 22:65 23:19 17:82	23.61 18.07 19.03 18.88 17.65 20.30 19.25 26.31 21.89 24.67 18.85								

Note.-The above mortality for the year 1867 is the mean of the quarterly rates.

placency; for it is impossible that the elements of nature, however happily blended to constitute a fine autumn, can successfully contend with human ignorance and neglect, can suddenly counteract poisonous emanations from drains and from marsh lands covered with hovels, or sweeten well water that has been contaminated with sewage. It is found that in different situations there were outbreaks of fever which the local officers attribute to overcrowding, bad drainage, or otherwise defective sanitary condition ; they were not confined to towns, but occurred equally in the purer atmosphere of the country. Such outbreaks are at all times numerous enough, and if they were all reported would probably be found more numerous still. They occur in the secluded hamlets of thinly-peopled districts, where inspectors of nuisances are unknown; where the doctor, when summoned, is too busy with his patients to explore their surrounding conditions; and where, as fevers may be prevalent without being fatal. it is obvious that even an intelligent registrar living at a distance, it may be of some miles, has but imperfect means of acquainting himself with authenticated facts. Epidemic disease is rapid in its origin and progress; the art of sanitation, as applied by public bodies, is slow and often difficult. What may be done with the present consent of all, and the prospect of certain benefit in the end, is the wide diffusion of sanitary knowledge. among all classes, not excepting the rich. People must be taught to protect themselves. If wells in the neighbourhood of drains are fraught with danger, the fact should be made familiar to all; and if there be a simpleand ready means of detecting pollution in water, that too should be universally known.* Short and easy lessons on the physical forces, on animal and vegetable physiology, on health and longevity, should be interspersed in elementary school books, with sketches in natural history, narratives of adventure, and other more attractive matter.

In the parish of Terling, in the sub-district of Witham, Essex, with a population of about 900, typhoid fever broke out, and there have been about 180 cases. The Registrar reports that from the 14th to the 31st December there were 12 deaths from it, 11 of which occurred in nine days. The ages of the 12 persons who died ranged from four to forty-four years, and 9 of them were females.

The Registrar of Tamworth writes :---

"Deaths 48. There is an increase of 16 over those of the corresponding quarter of last year. There has been much fever in the borough of Tamworth in the last quarter, and I have registered 8 deaths from it. The town is in a very bad state, abounding with nuisances, none of which are ever removed by the authorities. The mortality bears but a small proportion to the amount of sickness occasioned by the extremely filthy condition of the town."

The Registrar of the sub-district of Northowram (Halifax) says :---

"Deaths 123. 9 were from measles, 10 from typhoid fever, and one from typhus. In the last general return, attention was called to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the northern portion of the district, within the jurisdiction of the Queensbury Board of Health. I regret to say that the fever continues there."

It appears that in the six months from 23d April to 23d October 29 persons had died of the fever, and probably 500 or 600 had been attacked. Well water is drunk, and it is stated that the drainage is exceedingly bad.

The Registrar of Earsdon (Tynemouth) remarks :---

"Deaths 74. Scarlatina has been very prevalent during the past quarter, and 29 deaths have been registered from this cause. The cottages for the occupation of workmen employed at the collieries (in part of my sub-district) have been erected in low and marshy situations, and evidently without any regard to sunlight or drainage. Recent legislation has, however, had the effect of drawing the attention of the colliery proprietors to the sanitary state of their cottages; and those now being erected by Mr. H. Taylor at East Holywell colliery are so placed as to receive the largest amount of sunlight. The drainage, ashpit, and other accommodation are excellent, and an ample supply of pure water is provided."

* See letter in the Times of the 18th January 1868 by Mr. Attfield.

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Typhus or typhoid fever was reported in the parishes of Therfield and Guilden Morden, Hertfordshire; in that of Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire; at Winterton in the same county; at Westhoughton (Bolton); and is attributed to the existence of nuisance or other sanitary wrong. Scarlatina prevailed fatally in the sub-district of Kessingland, Sutfolk; at Leek, where it caused a third part of the 96 deaths; at Stourbridge; in Birmingham and Stockport; in Ormskirk; at Wigan, where out of 377 deaths 87 were caused by that disease; at Hulme (Chorlton), where it caused 91 out of 614 deaths; at Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Royton (Oldham), where it has been severe and caused 28 out of 78 deaths; at Towlaw in Durham and other parts of the same county; at Tynemouth, Bedlington, Penrith, Carlisle, Cockermouth. At Workington 53 deaths out of 125, and at Kendal 41 out of 106 were from scarlatina.

An eruption of fever occurred in the Royal Marines' Barracks of East Stonehouse, which is stated to have arisen from polluted water of a well supplied from a large natural cavern, on the top of which, or near it, houses had been built.

Health of London in 1867.

THE Weekly Returns of London for the year 1867, a summary of which is now presented, contain the Births, Deaths, and Causes of Death in a population which is estimated to have been at the middle of that year 3,082,372. This great and unrivalled aggregation of human beings, living in high and low degrees of density, covered a surface of 122 square miles, intersected by the river, which separates 51 square miles, with about three fourths of the whole population, on its northern bank, from 71 square miles, with the remaining fourth of the inhabitants, on its southern side. Over this area were scattered 46 workhouses, 12 prisons, 4 military and naval asylums, 31 civil hospitals, 8 military and naval hospitals, and 19 lunatic asylums. The facts were collected and recorded by 135registrars.

During the year 112,691 births and 70,924 deaths were registered. The male births and the male deaths were in excess of the female births and deaths respectively, notwithstanding the preponderance of the female element in the population of the metropolis, which is as 114 to 100. The year 1866 was fatal to nearly 10,000 persons above the number who died in 1867.

The rate of mortality was $23 \cdot 0$ per 1000 persons living (in males $25 \cdot 3$, in females $20 \cdot 9$). This rate can be advantageously compared with those of the previous five years, which were successively $23 \cdot 6$, $24 \cdot 5$, $26 \cdot 5$, $24 \cdot 6$, and $26 \cdot 5$ per 1000. If the rising and falling rate of mortality be taken as the criterion of

If the rising and falling rate of mortality be taken as the criterion of health, the year 1867 was the healthiest that London has enjoyed since 1860. Through the four years that followed 1860 the annual mortality uninterruptedly rose, and reached 26.5 per 1000 in 1864. It then began to decline, and probably the decrease would have continued in 1866 if cholera had not attacked London in that year. In 1867 it was, as has been stated, 23.5, against an average of 24.4.

When the metropolis as a whole is compared with the principal northern towns, its three millions have reason to be satisfied with the position it holds in the mortality tables. If its worst districts, such as St. Giles, St. Luke, East London, Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Southwark, are compared with the worst of the English provincial towns, the comparison is not unfavourable, though it is in a much less degree advantageous to the sanitary reputation of London. In Birmingham the death-rate of 1867 was 24'3, in Sheffield 24'7, in Liverpool 29'6, in Newcastle-on-Tyne 30'8, in Manchester 31'4. In Dublin it was 27'1, in Edinburgh nearly the same, in Glasgow 28'5. It has been stated that "nothing but " the great quantity of rain that falls in Manchester makes residence " within that city tolerable : it washes down the noxious products with

TABLE 48.-LONDON.-Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1855 to 1867.

YEARS.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
BIRTHS	85532	87430	89577	89012	92909	93414	97064	97850	102119	102625	106803	108665	112691
DEATHS	61942	57274	59103	64093	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060	78238	73531	80453	70924
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS - }	23590	30156	30474	24919	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059	24387	33272	28212	41767
(Males -	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277	52383	54051	55249	57608
Females -	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842	50242	52752	53416	55083
(Males -	31354	29076	29769	32579	31577	31657	33105	34288	86354	39551	37578	41092	36378
DEATHS - {Females -	30588	28198	29334	31514	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706	38687	35953	89361	34546
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 }	24.31	22.09	22:41	23.90	22*69	22-49	23.18	28.28	24.47	26.23	24.56	26.48	28.01

" which the atmosphere is charged." In a comparison of thirteen large towns in 1867 Manchester shows the highest mortality, and also, with exception of Salford and Glasgow, the highest amount of rain (34.0 in.) The rain of Liverpool measured only 25.4 in. last year; that of Glasgow the enormous amount of 45.8 in. The five leading Divisions of London. viz., the West, North, Central, East, and South groups of districts, also exhibit differences of death-rate; all of those large areas being planted wholly or partially with thick populations, and those being the healthiest that are endowed most liberally with open space. The Central Group, which includes St. Giles, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, East and West London, and City, suffered a mortality of 24.4 per 1000. The Eastern Districts, comprising Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile End Old Town, and Poplar, had a death-rate almost the same, namely, 24.2. In the Northern Group, Marylebone, Hampstead, Pancras, Islington, and Hackney, it was decidedly less, having been 23.1. The Western Division, which includes Kensington, Chelsea, St. George Hanover-square, Westminster, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. James Westminster, was, in the four years 1863-6, the healthiest of all the five divisions, but last year its death-rate was in excess, though only in the slightest degree, of that which prevailed in the South Districts. In the West the rate was 22.1; in the South 22.0.

This last Division, stretching on the Surrey side of the river from its western limit at Putney to Greenwich and Woolwich in Kent, has an area almost six times as great as the East and Central Divisions together, but a population which does not equal that of these two divisions combined. In it there is still abundance of uncovered ground ; there are also compact masses of population, chiefly where Lambeth, St. George Southwark, St. Saviour, St. Olave, Bermondsey, and Newington lie within the northward sweep of the river. Wandsworth, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, Lewisham, complete the South Division. A review of the Tables apparently justifies the observation that in none of the London divisions are the signs of sanitary improvement more legible than in this extensive southern section. In the four quinquennial periods between 1845 and 1864, the rates of mortality were consecutively 28.2, 25.8, 22.9 and 23.3. Last year the mortality declined, as already mentioned, to 22.0. Within these 20 years the water supplied to the South districts, the previous quality of which was exceedingly bad, has been much improved. When extensive clearances have been made for new railways, the formation of streets, or other operations, the hardship inflicted on the working classes by ejectment from their dwellings in central and confined districts such as Clerkenwell and Somers Town, would, it may be conjectured, be less

TABLE 49.-LONDON.-Deaths in Public Institutions, 1855-67.

ADDE IT SEEK.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS	11310	10381	(53 weeks) 10079	10004	9638	9550	10276	11313	(58 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	12002
IN WORKHOUSES	6552	5797	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055	- 6715	7088	6829
PRISONS	71	81	71	57	40	41	46	53	64	125	99	95	90
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS -	299	304	285	317	307	272	251	307	289	315	278	195	147
GENERAL HOSPITALS	2956	2859	3008	3094	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558	3354	3813	3291
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES -	441	612	832	272	431	413	335	690	827	982	1002	1167	929
Women -	27	14	11	11	35	34	38	85	11	24	26	22	31
LYING-IN HOSPITALS - Children -	40	31	23	32	51	57	58	40	87	48	42	50	51
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS -	404	282	180	211	187	173	223	236	203	215	176	146	177
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	64	61	63	58	46	47	58	74	61	82	71	96	100
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	456	340	392	422	381	313	276	810	264	327	353	382	857

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

severe, and less attended with dangerous overcrowding, in those on the south side of the river, where the population had ampler room to expand, and house accommodation was less difficult to be obtained. In estimating the fruits of sanitary labours in the older neighbourhoods, it should not be forgotten that the condition of populations increasing rapidly within fixed boundaries has a constant tendency to deterioration,—that the rate of mortality uncontrolled must rise; and if there be reasonable ground to believe that the great engineering works that have been undertaken in the interest of the public health have checked this tendency, and, though they have not extirpated epidemic diseases, have to some extent quelled their fury, this result must be regarded with satisfaction and hope.

The highest weekly number of births registered in London in 1867 was 2,489 in the last week of March; the lowest numbers of births were 1,910 in the third week of July, and 1,701 in the fifty-second week of the year, when Christmas shortened the period available for registration.

The highest weekly number of deaths registered was 1,891, and occurred in the second week of the year; the return rose again nearly as high (1,880) in the fourth week, but it exceeded 1,700 in only two other instances. The lowest number of deaths was 1,052, near the middle of June. In the first week of January the mean temperature of the air was $25^{\circ} \cdot 2$, and the mean of the lowest thermometrical readings was $17^{\circ} \cdot 2$. The mean temperature of the second week of June was $59^{\circ} \cdot 9$, and the mean of the lowest readings 51° . The difference between winter's cold and summer's heat caused a loss or saving of eight hundred lives in a week. But it does not follow that the prolongation of those temperatures through many successive weeks would produce effects of proportional magnitude. The third quarter of the year is the warmest, but in it the mortality is higher than in the second.

The great changes that have taken place within the metropolitan area in recent years in the demolition of old structures, the extension of thoroughfares, and migration of families into the suburbs, may be very

1 4	Total	Mean	Dryness	Fall	Move- Move- Air, ap- there- inson's by re- n Whe-	l val	trojotz konuco	WEEKLY	Y AVERAG	E OF 186	7.	
YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Tem- perature of Air.	of Atmo- sphere.	of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly & of Horizontal ment of the proximated to sults of Rol Anemotien ductions fron well's to 1859.	1867	Number of Deaths	Mean Tem- pera-	Average daily Range of	Dryness of Atmo-	Fall of Rain in	Amount of Hori- zontal Move- ment of the
1849	68756	50.0	°.6	in. 23 [.] 9	miles. 1808	and n	weekly.	of Air.	Tem- perature.	sphere.	Inches.	Air in each Week.
1850	48950	49.3	6.1	19.7	1841		1	1	- Marcana and and	Printer of the	[************************	I see allowers
1851	55488	49.2	6.2	21.6	1730		1	0	0	(0	in.	miles.
1852	54638	50.6	7.4	34.2	1781	First	1 7470	00.00	77.00	1.0	0.0	0070
1853	60069	47.7	6.2	29.0	1597	Quarter	\$ 1072	38-9	11.2	4.9	0.9	2352
1854	73697	48.9	4.7	18.7	1731	Grand	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1.1.19				
1855	61942	47.1	4.2	21.1	1659	Quarter	} 1201	53.5	19*2	7.4	6.3	2030
1856	57274	49.0	5.6	22.2	1775		1 TOTAL	1	The second second	prosent a server	and server a	The second second
1857	59103	51.0	5.2	21.4	1062	Third	} 1261	59.7	19'3	6.8	11.4	1685
1858	64093	49.2	6.9	17.8	1626	Quarter	1 1.00	and a	See A dise		- 20	The second second
1000	60200	47:0	1.0	20.9	1090	Fourth	2 1410	42.5	12.6	3*5	4.6	1855
1861	65951	41 0	40	90.0	10/0	Quarter	5 1110	1	14 0		-	1000
1869	67971	10.2	1.7	20 0	1680	1 Martin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	al an	- Chilling	and the second		and shall a
1863	71060	50.3	6.0	20 2	1775	1 Carlos	1 an anna				22.200	1 62.0 S
1864	78238	48.5	7.0	16.7	1597		The second	and the second		and and	7	A STATE OF
1865	73531	50.3	6.2	29.0	1553		1.	See State	1. See	a state	C	1
1866	80453	49.8	5.6	30.7	1917	1 states	1	and the second		Comments.	La de la deserva	Same F
1867	70924	48.6	5.6	28.6	1981		1.1	1	(alphanashi	Transfer (Constanting	- The second

TABLE 50.-LONDON.-Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-67.

* For the years 1849-59 the results are only approximative, having been reduced to Robinson's Anemometer from observations made with Whewell's. t By Robinson's Anemometer. legibly traced in the Table of Deaths in the thirty-seven districts of London in each of the last ten years. In the three City Districts the decrease in absolute numbers of deaths is very conspicuous. St. Martinin-the-Fields and others are nearly stationary; St. Saviour Southwark and St. Olave show a great decrease. The mortality of Kensington has increased from 3,500 deaths in a year to 5,000. There is an increase in Marylebone but it is less remarkable. Hampstead, which registered 300deaths ten years ago, now registers 400 annually. Pancras has suffered an addition of at least 500. In Islington the annual average was nearly 3,000in the years 1858-60; it now approximates to 5,000; and Hackney exhibits an increase which is proportionably as great. The deaths in Lewisham, which were about a thousand, are now 1,400.

The total deaths in the year were 70,924, and of 70,586 of these deaths the causes were more or less fully and accurately described and recorded. Zymotic diseases, in which class the chief heads are typhus, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, and diarrhea, were fatal in 15,301 cases, which is more than a fifth part of the whole. This aggregate result was, however, considerably less than it had been in any previous year since 1860; and the only disease in this class which displayed increased activity was small-pox, the deaths from which were 1,345. This complaint was prevalent chiefly in the March quarter, and in the remaining nine months declined. Part of Lambeth suffered from it; but its chief points of attack were apparently Limehouse, Bow, Poplar, Bermondsey, Deptford, and Greenwich. Whooping-cough carried off many children all over London; and diarrhœa, which was the most fatal of the zymotic class, caused 2,969 deaths. Cholera, chiefly cholera infantum, was fatal in 240 cases ; typhus, typhoid fever, &c., in 2,184 against 3,232 and 2,681 in the two previous years.

There were 7,613 deaths from bronchitis, 3,700 from pneumonia, 8,928 from phthisis, 2,993 from heart disease, 46 from privation, 118 from purpura and scurvy, 170 from delirium tremens and intemperance, 2,191 from accident or negligence, 108 from homicide, 259 from suicide, 3 public executions, 47 other violence not described.

The thorough systematic cleansing of the streets and the regulation of the traffic on them are subjects which urgently claim public attention. 164 deaths from injuries caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded in 1867. 10 persons were killed by horses, 3 by carriages, 7 by omnibuses, 17 by cabs, 32 by waggons, 5 by drays, 43 by carts, and 47 by vehicles not described.

TABLE 51.—Population; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1867, in LONDON and TWELVE other LARGE TOWNS

		and the second second second			and the second	and the second second	and the second
CITIES, &c.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the Middle of the Year	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 28th Dec.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 28th Dec.	ANNUAT to 1000 livi the 52 Wee 28th De	L RATE ng during eks ending ec. 1867.	MEAN TEMPERA- TURE in 52 Weeks ending	RAINFALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending
and the with party	1867.	1867.	1867.	Births.	Deaths.	28th Dec. 1867.	28th Dec. 1867.
TOTAL	6,187,764	230,199	155,943	37.33	25.29	47.7	30*6
LONDON - (Metropolis) -	3,082,372	112,264	70,588	86.55	22.98	48.6	28.4
BRISTOL (City) -	165,572	6,004	3,721	36.39	23.08	48.7	83.9
BIRMINGHAM - (Borough) -	343,948	13,029	8,318	38.01	24.27	48.5	30.4
LIVERPOOL - (Borough) -	492,439	19,561	14,511	39.86	29.57	48.8	25*4
MANCHESTER - (City) -	362,823	13,365	11,354	36.96	31.40	47.4	34.9
SALFORD - (Borough) -	115,013	4,517	3,267	39.41	28.50	46.8	35.9
SHEFFIELD _ (Borough) -	225,199	9,264	5,537	41.28	24.67	46.9	33*3
LEEDS - (Borough) -	232,428	10,254	6,246	44.27	26.96	48.0	26*2
HULL (Borough) -	;106,740	4,142	2,655	38.94	24.96		
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Borough)	124,960	4,815	3,834	38.66	30.79	46.8	21.7
EDINBURGH - (City) -	176,081	6,422	4,760	36.60	27.13	46.8	26.9
GLASGOW - (City) -	440,979	18,322	12,543	41.69	28.54	46.4	45.8
DUBLIN (City and some suburbs)	319,210	8,240	8,609	25.90	27.06	49.2	24.5

Annual Rate of Mortality in London.

TABLE 52 .- LONDON. Annual Rate of Mortality, 1840-1867, in Five GROUPS of

		DISI	TRICTS.	- 1	ATA MARCEL	and the second the
and all as	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
Area in Square Miles .	121.8	16.8	21.1	3.0	9.7	71.2
Annual Increase of Popu- lation per Cent., 1851-61 5	1.73	2.10	2.34	- · 39 (decrease).	1.63	2*28
Population, 1861	2,803,989	463,388	618,210	378,058	571,158	773,175
YEARS.		ANNUAL	RATE OF 1	MORTALITY	PER 1000.	and the second s
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 98 \\ 24 \cdot 04 \\ 23 \cdot 52 \\ 24 \cdot 66 \\ 25 \cdot 00 \end{array}$	24.08 22.36 22.56 23.26 23.87	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 94 \\ 22 \cdot 41 \\ 22 \cdot 55 \\ 23 \cdot 08 \\ 23 \cdot 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 47 \\ 24 \cdot 96 \\ 23 \cdot 61 \\ 25 \cdot 28 \\ 24 \cdot 44 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 71 \\ 25 \cdot 06 \\ 24 \cdot 43 \\ 26 \cdot 39 \\ 25 \cdot 86 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 89 \\ 24 \cdot 40 \\ 23 \cdot 92 \\ 24 \cdot 75 \\ 25 \cdot 60 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23°19 23°30 26°95 25°82 30°14	22:53 21:58 24:50 23:61 26:13	21.01 21.85 25.37 23.38 23.68	$24 \cdot 02$ $22 \cdot 92$ $27 \cdot 89$ $25 \cdot 33$ $27 \cdot 91$	24.63 24.14 29.35 28.67 31.76	$\begin{array}{r} 23.76\\ 24.63\\ 27.71\\ 27.18\\ 37.62\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21.0423.3822.6124.4129.43	19.64 22.02 21.53 22.29 28.51	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.80 \\ 22.16 \\ 21.22 \\ 22.37 \\ 24.36 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 14 \\ 24 \cdot 07 \\ 23 \cdot 93 \\ 25 \cdot 13 \\ 27 \cdot 44 \end{array}$	21.68 24.28 23.32 26.47 29.98	21 • 92 24 • 04 23 • 01 25 • 33 34 • 83
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 31 \\ 22 \cdot 09 \\ 22 \cdot 41 \\ 23 \cdot 90 \\ 22 \cdot 69 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23{}^{\circ}00\\ 21{}^{\circ}46\\ 21{}^{\circ}19\\ 22{}^{\circ}37\\ 21{}^{\circ}44 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 28 \\ 21 \cdot 09 \\ 21 \cdot 50 \\ 22 \cdot 88 \\ 21 \cdot 67 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\cdot09\\ 23\cdot03\\ 23\cdot77\\ 24\cdot46\\ 24\cdot14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\cdot 46\\ 23\cdot 81\\ 24\cdot 63\\ 25\cdot 78\\ 23\cdot 95\end{array}$	$24.61 \\ 21.84 \\ 21.49 \\ 23.96 \\ 22.60$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\cdot49\\ 23\cdot18\\ 23\cdot56\\ 24\cdot47\\ 26\cdot53\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 17 \\ 22 \cdot 42 \\ 22 \cdot 30 \\ 23 \cdot 24 \\ 24 \cdot 89 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 17 \\ 22 \cdot 33 \\ 22 \cdot 00 \\ 23 \cdot 77 \\ 25 \cdot 37 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 34 \\ 25 \cdot 03 \\ 25 \cdot 83 \\ 26 \cdot 51 \\ 29 \cdot 26 \end{array}$	$24^{\circ}08$ $24^{\circ}02$ $25^{\circ}98$ $26^{\circ}48$ $29^{\circ}03$	22.14 22.79 22.68 23.33 25.36
1865 • • • 1866 • • • 1867 • • •	$24 \cdot 56$ $26 \cdot 48$ $23 \cdot 01$	$22 \cdot 96$ $22 \cdot 95$ $22 \cdot 12$	$24^{\circ}53$ $25^{\circ}32$ $23^{\circ}14$	26·79 26·77 24·35	$\begin{array}{c} 26\cdot 40 \\ 34\cdot 01 \\ 24\cdot 24 \end{array}$	23.16 24.11 22.04
Average Number living to One Death annually (1840-67)	41	44	44	40	38	40

NOTE.—The Annual Rate of Mortality in this Table is deduced from the Population at the Censuses of 1841, 1851, and 1861, and from the Deaths registered in London in each of the several years.

The Mortality for LONDON in each year, 1840-67 is calculated on the Deaths for the complete years, instead of for 52 or 53 weeks.

LONDON.-Mean Mortality per 1000.

Y	EARS	5.		LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	South Districts.
State State						MEAN OF	28 YEARS		
1840-186	7.	•	•	24.36	22.89	22.80	25.03	26.04	24.81
					1	MEANS OF	10 YEAR	s.	
1840-9 1850-9	•	:	•	25·16 23·63	23·45 22·35	23*06 22*03	25.08 24.22	$26.60 \\ 24.89$	26·55 24·36
					1	MEANS OI	5 YEARS	s.	10.6 M
1840-4 1845-9 1850-4 1855-9 1860-4	• • • • •	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•	$\begin{array}{c} 24\cdot 44\\ 25\cdot 88\\ 24\cdot 17\\ 23\cdot 08\\ 24\cdot 05\end{array}$	23·23 23·67 22·80 21·89 23 00	23.06 23.06 21.98 22.08 22.93	$\begin{array}{c} 24\cdot55\\ 25\cdot61\\ 24\cdot34\\ 24\cdot34\\ 24\cdot10\\ 25\cdot99\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\cdot 49\\ 27\cdot 71\\ 25\cdot 15\\ 24\cdot 63\\ 25\cdot 92\end{array}$	24·91 28·18 25·83 22·90 23·26

Emigration.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the Twenty-eighth Report of the Emigration Commissioners.)

TABLE 53.— per	- Tem 1000	perat in Ti	ure a	t the I	Loyal GE TO	Obse	rvato of the	D ry, C Unit	ireen ed Ki	wich NGDO	, and , m, in e	Annu ach W	al R Veek o	ate o	of Ma 67.	ortali	ty
a comparison of the second second	TEMI	PERATU	RE		and a		Ann	TUAL]	RATE O	of Mo	RTALIT	Y PER	, 1000.	nin ingen	andrenia manana		_
WEEKS	Royal Gr	at the Observa eenwich	tory,	r or 18 s Towns.	. ИС	OL.	INGHAM.	tPOOL.	HESTER.	ORD.	FIELD.	S.	L.	CASTLE-UN- NE.	NBURGH.	sgow.	
anter a	Mean.	Highes	Lowest	TOTA LARGI	LOND	BRIST	BIRM	LIVE	MANC	SALF	SHEF	TEEL	HULL	UEW LLEN	EDII	GLA	DUB
YEAR . of 52 Weeks end- og 28 Dec. 1867.)	0 48.6	° 89.0	° 6.6	25	23	23	24	30	31	28	25	27	25	31	27	29	27
March Quarter	38.9	59.1	6.6	29 23	27	26 21	25 20	33 26	34 28	31 25	27 22	29 25	25 22	37 27	30 29	34 29	35 27
September "	59·7 42·5	89·0 66·7	35·5 21·2	24 26	21 24	19 25	26 26	29 30	32 33	28 29	24 25	29 24	26 26	30 29	23 27	24 28	23 24
January 5 12 19 19 26 February 2 9 16 23 March 2	25·2 39·3 26·0 37·2 46·0 43·4 46·7 46·5 39·0	41.9 54.4 34.9 54.5 55.0 54.8 57.1 56.9 52.3 49.7	6°6 22°5 13°9 22°0 35°0 32°9 37°9 39°9 28°2 27°6	27 33 31 35 30 28 26 25 25 25 97	24 32 29 32 28 27 24 23 22 24	24 25 29 35 31 25 23 22 22 22 24	24 25 29 28 26 24 24 22 25 23	35 36 38 41 30 32 31 28 30 33	31 38 38 48 32 30 30 29 29 29 30	29 39 29 40 31 27 28 27 23 34	22 32 27 31 29 26 26 25 25 25 29	30 31 28 29 32 28 28 28 28 26 31 29	28 29 28 30 30 29 25 23 18 18	44 42 42 43 32 44 37 43 31 30 21	31 33 31 32 30 30 28 22 26 27 33	33 37 35 42 35 32 30 30 29 32 33	25 31 31 43 47 37 34 37 34 31 31 30
yy 9 yy 16 yy 23 yy 30	35·3 34·1 35·5 46·6	44·8 55·1 59·1	24·5 26·1 34·4	29 31 29	27 29 27	24 23 25	23 26 31	33 36 29	37 34 34 28	33 36 30 28	$ \begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 31 \\ 24 \\ 25 \end{array} $	31 29 30 30	20 23 21 24	31 37 27 30	28 33 28	35 34 34	35 42 28
April 6 " 13 " 20 " 27 May 4 " 11 " 18 " 25 June 1 " 25 June 1 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 27 " 25 " 25	$\begin{array}{c} 48.6\\ 46.7\\ 50.9\\ 48.7\\ 51.5\\ 63.4\\ 46.8\\ 45.7\\ 59.0\\ 56.8\\ 59.9\\ 55.3\\ 59.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 1 \\ 58 \cdot 9 \\ 64 \cdot 8 \\ 64 \cdot 8 \\ 68 \cdot 4 \\ 83 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 77 \cdot 5 \\ 79 \cdot 7 \\ 82 \cdot 1 \\ 72 \cdot 1 \\ 80 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30^{\circ}5\\ 34^{\circ}5\\ 42^{\circ}5\\ 39^{\circ}0\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 43^{\circ}7\\ 34^{\circ}9\\ 31^{\circ}9\\ 46^{\circ}5\\ 46^{\circ}0\\ 44^{\circ}4\\ 44^{\circ}5\\ 40^{\circ}5\\ \end{array}$	27 25 23 23 24 22 22 24 22 24 22 22 20 21	25 23 21 22 21 19 19 21 19 19 19 18 19	26 18 24 21 19 26 17 20 24 20 21 20 21 20 17	25 22 18 20 20 20 21 20 19 19 19 19 17 17	29 28 27 24 26 27 25 25 30 24 26 24 26 24 25	209 222 31 27 30 29 26 28 26 27 26 28 28	29 24 22 26 28 25 22 30 21 24 28 19	22 22 24 25 23 18 16 24 23 23 22 20	23 29 20 26 23 24 25 28 25 25 25 24 26	17 28 19 22 25 22 23 20 24 25 20 21	25 27 32 28 28 30 26 29 26 29 26 28 23 23	30 30 25 24 37 33 29 33 36 28 21 26	34 29 28 31 29 25 33 28 30 24 25 26	35 25 28 24 27 31 23 32 25 28 22 27 27
July (" 20 " 20 August " " 11 " 12 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 "	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 61 \cdot 9 \\ 3 & 60 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 7 & 59 \cdot 2 \\ 3 & 55 \cdot 0 \\ 0 & 60 \cdot 1 \\ 7 & 66 \cdot 1 \\ 4 & 63 \cdot 1 \\ 1 & 61 \cdot 1 \\ 7 & 63 \cdot 2 \\ 4 & 60 \cdot 1 \\ 1 & 54 \cdot 8 \\ 8 & 53 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 81.5\\ 75.3\\ 74.3\\ 74.3\\ 74.1\\ 77.6\\ 89.0\\ 77.6\\ 79.6\\ 77.6\\ 279.9\\ 173.2\\ 368.3\\ 067.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45^{\circ}9\\ 45^{\circ}0\\ 51^{\circ}2\\ 45^{\circ}8\\ 40^{\circ}1\\ 50^{\circ}2\\ 49^{\circ}1\\ 50^{\circ}2\\ 49^{\circ}5\\ 46^{\circ}3\\ 52^{\circ}4\\ 49^{\circ}1\\ 44^{\circ}2\\ 35^{\circ}6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19 21 21 23 22 24 21 22 24 21 22 24 21 22 21 19 20	$18 \\ 21 \\ 16 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 23 \\ 20 \\ 23 \\ 17 \\ 20 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	19 18 24 21 24 27 24 27 24 27 32 32 33 28 26	24 26 27 29 28 27 30 30 31 33 29 31	27 29 29 34 28 28 26 29 32 38 39 35 38	26 29 25 27 28 24 28 26 29 29 36 33 29	16 22 18 21 22 22 24 22 28 28 31 28 28 28 28 26	24 23 24 26 29 29 33 26 30 36 37 32	22 19 22 20 22 22 23 23 22 25 37 38 40 29	22 23 23 26 27 24 28 33 40 27 42 34 34 34	27 27 29 23 26 21 22 19 22 20 19 21 23	26 24 27 23 24 21 25 24 22 23 26 22 25	20 20 19 23 22 21 21 26 26 24 22 24 22
October " 1 " 2 November " 2 November " 2 " 3 December " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3	5 48°: 2 43° 9 52° 2 48° 9 41° 6 52° 9 41° 6 45° 3 39° 6 45° 7 35° 7 35° 4 38° 7 35° 1 41° 28 37°	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 66 \cdot 7 \\ 5 & 58 \cdot 4 \\ 5 & 64 \cdot 8 \\ 1 & 63 \cdot 9 \\ 5 & 54 \cdot 0 \\ 9 & 53 \cdot 5 \\ 6 & 46 \cdot 8 \\ 7 & 64 \cdot 0 \\ 9 & 53 \cdot 5 \\ 6 & 46 \cdot 8 \\ 7 & 47 \cdot 7 \\ 7 & 55 \cdot 2 \\ 4 & 50 \cdot 8 \\ 0 & 53 \cdot 2 \\ 2 & 49 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	30*8 31*2 39*6 35*8 33*6 33*6 33*7 33*2 33*2 33*2 32*2	3 23 3 24 3 25 3 23 2 23 3 26 5 28 1 29 2 30 6 28 4 26	20 21 23 21 20 20 25 24 27 27 29 26 24	19 19 26 22 27 20 24 28 29 28 23 33 33 21	26 28 24 25 22 25 24 26 25 29 28 30 29	26 31 25 29 26 32 32 32 32 33 33 33 32	29 34 31 26 38 26 31 35 34 35 36 36 35 32	28 29 30 31 27 27 27 34 33 29 30 31 23	20 24 27 23 24 24 24 28 21 33 27 28 23 29	29 24 28 23 24 24 22 23 24 24 23 24 23 25	22 35 27 24 25 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 27 27 27 31 26	29 33 29 32 30 29 28 33 25 30 32 22 22 27	26 23 21 24 20 27 24 33 27 31 33 29 30	24 24 28 24 24 24 27 24 27 33 33 33 33 28 32	22 23 19 20 24 25 23 22 26 25 25 28 29 22

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. Annual Role of Siivlakey in Lander.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	Тота
1815	680	1-900	12 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 100	antis mean	Part +
1816	3,370	9.022	* Giller Fright	192	2,08
1817	9,797	10,280	2003 + 1003	557	12,51
1818	15,136	12,429	Citi * 1888	222	20,00
1819	23,534	10,674	****	579	34.7
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,7
1822	12,955	4,958	1-2 1 280.13 1 207,50	3841	18,2
1823	10,010	4,157		279	20,4
1824	8.774	5.152	*	163	16,5
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,02
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20.00
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,00
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,09
1830	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,19
1831	58.067	24,887	1,242	204	56,90
1832	66.339	32,872	1,001	114	83,16
1833	28,808	29,109	4.093	196	103,14
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76 29
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44.47
1830	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,41
1838	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,03
1839	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,22
1840	32 293	40 642	15,786	227	62,20
1841	38,164	45.017	32,625	9,500	90,74
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1.835	118,59
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1.881	57 21
	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70.68
1846	31,803	58,538	830	- 2,330	93,50
1847	109 680	02,209 142,154	2,347	1,826	129,85
1848	31,065	188.233	23 904	1,487	258,27
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	4,007 6 490	248,08
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8.773	299,498
1852	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472 -	335 966
1853	32,873	244,261	87,881	- 3,749 -	368.764
1854	04,522 42.7c1	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1855	17 966	103,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1856	16.378	111.837	52,309	3,118	176,807
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,755	176,554
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5.957	212,875
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12.427	113,972
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	120,432
1862	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91 770
1863	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1864	10,085	146,813	53,054	- 5,808 -	223,758
1865	17,211	147 259	40,942	* 8,195 *	-208,900
1866	13,255	161.000	24 007	- 8,049	209,801
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,530	204,882
TOTAL .	1.301 523	3 918 064	042.040		105,953
and the second	2,001,020	0,010,004	943,648	139,110	6,302,345

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this Table.

Emigration.

Emigration.

TABLE 55.-Emigration in 1867.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	A	ge, Ser	x, &c. (of Emi	GRANTS	EMBA	RKED.				NATIV	e Coun	TRY OF	EMIGRA	ANTS.
DESTINATION.	Mar	Adı ried.	ilts.	gle.	Child fro 1 to Yes	iren, om o 12 ars.	Infa	ints.	N dist guis as to	ot in- hed Age.	TOTAL.	lish.	ch.	ч.	eigners.	t distin- uished.
	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.		Eng	Scot	Iris	For	No
To the United States – To British North America To Australasia – – To all other places – –	15,523 1,761 1,357 853	17,522 1,884 1,619 816	61,125 6,492 5,050 2,776	30,288 1,937 4,095 684	11,697 1,313 1,031 265	10,670 1,128 971 295	3,243 870 175 85	2,682 325 168 52	4,123 198 - 651	2,402 95 232	159,275 15,503 14,466 6,709	38,231 5,476 7,783 4,004	8,249 ~2,102 2,156 	79,571 4,582 4,084 385	26,632 3,050 443 1,068	6,592 293 - 893
To all places from ports at which there are Go- vernment Emigration Officers To all places from other ports	18,747 747	21,244 597	73,489 1,954	36,561 448	14,082 224	12,801 263	3,790 83	3,188 39	4,972	2,729	191,603 4,350	52,509 2,985	12,749 117	88,340 282	30,227 966	7,778
TOTAL	.19,494	21,841	75,443	37,004	14,306	13,064	3,873	3,227	4,972	2,729	195,953	55,494	12,866	88,622	31,193	7,778

TABLE 56.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1867.

Occupation.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL- ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.				5	
In the second se		and the second		100 1000	
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners,	150	75	601	121	- 947
Bakers Confectioners, &c	125	16	32	2	175
Blacksmiths and Farriers	64	12	55	2	133
Bookbinders and Stationers	6	-	3		. 9
Boot and Shoe Makers	305	17	55		377
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	71	7	7		85
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	45	3	2	8	- 53
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers,	450	17	32		- 499
Slaters, &c.	95	-	- 2		- 27
Builders -	47	1	- 21	1	70
G Linet Makers and Unholsterers	62	7	12	-	81
Camentons and Joiners	1 818	187	108	4	2,117
Carpenters and Gilders	47	2	2		- 51
Clarkers and Glucis	435	133	161	64	793
Clock and Watch Makers	22	2	12	ĩ	37
Crock Makers and Trimmers -	6	2	5		13
Coal Miners	29	-	-	-	_ 29
Coopera	62	5	1	1	- 69
Cutlers	37	1	-		* 38
Domestic Servants	131	18	51	53	253
Duors	43	2	2		47
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c	9	6	6	4	25
Engineers	140	31	39	- 47	257
Engravers	14	-	3	2	19
Farmers	4,979	1,302	529	93	6,903
Centlemen Professional Men. Mer-	a marine	a starting	a	a sharehold have	-
chants, &c	4,135	1,195	1,273	989	7,592
Jewellers and Silversmiths	13	4	7	-	24
Labourers, General	42,503	2,789	1,722	1 148	47,162

TABLE showing the Occupations, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1867—continued.

		1		1	1311111
OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL- ASIA.	ALLOTHE PLACES.	B TOTAL.
ADULT MALES-continued		1		1	- Construction
T I W G	1	and the second	1 3 1. 54		1 Seconda
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c	5				5
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	29	6	7		42
Millwrights	6		-	2	8
Miners and Quarrymen	4,407	1,005	204	25	5,641
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	181	8	22	1	212
Pensioners	1.1.1.	1	1	1	3
Printers	46	5	5	-	56
Rope Makers	4	1	1	1	6
Saddlers and Harness Makers -	13	-	9	2	24
Sail Makers :	3	-	2	1	6
Sawyers	12	2	7	-	21
Seamen	200	92	39	8	339
Shipwrights	17	7	3	5	3
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehouse- men, &c.	237	29	83	15	
Smiths, General	1.267	58	17	15	364
Spinners and Weavers	433	36	2	9	1,351
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c	33	2			472
Surveyors	4	_		-	85
Tailors	634	141	20	2	13
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	The state of			- 1-	812
Tanners and Curriers	7	2	- 0	-	-
Turners	19	4	0	ALL TARA	17
Wheelwrights	18	- 1		in an in the second	28
Wool Combers and Sorters	10	2	1		26
Trades and Professions not before specified	9.476	202	I	and the set	13
Not distinguished -	10 814	292	291	124	3,583
	10,014	040	907	1,897	13,943
ADULT FEMALES.		•		200	
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	5 577	105	-		
Gentlewomen and Governesses	557	187	2,665	170 -	8,599
Milliners, Dressmakers and	001	192	223	119	1,087
Needlewomen	232	2	118	2	954
Married Women	17,522	1,884	1,619	816	01 041
Shopwomen	2		6	-	21,841
Trades and Professions not before		101-	V and I am	1. n 12 1	•
Not distinguished	79	3	15	2	99
ator distinguisticut	23,841	1,557	1,068	391	26,857
CHILDREN.				and anterior	and an and
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	11,697	1.313	1 081	90=	1/000
Female do. do	10,670	1.128	971	205	14,306
Infants, Males	3,243	370	175	290	13,064
Do. Females	2,682	325	169	50	3,873
Not distinguished			100	54	3,227
Do Do Do	4,123	198	-]	651	4,972
Do. Do. Females	2,402	95		232	2,729
merin -	-	-		-	
TOTAL	159,275	15,503	14,466	6,709	195,953

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eaths.

5 7
24

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17 T

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3 1,105 1,808 2 272

16

16

5,090 193 5,283

- 117 - 686 - 5,283

The Martin

RETURN of the NUMBER, AGES, RATINGS, and CAUSES of DEATHS of SEAMEN reported to the REGISTRAR GENERAL of SEAMEN as having died in the BRITISH

MERCHA	NI OLITICA IN .	and an an a grow a strange the	Contracting the set of
	Closs T.		ORDER III.—cont.
	UIGSS EI		Pneumonia
	ORDER I.	Deaths	s. Asthma
Smallnox -		21	Tung disease, &c
Measles -		I	Ling about, etc.
Quinsy .		4	ORDER IV.
Typhus .		367	Gastritis
Erysinelas .		4	Enteritis
Influenza .		5	Peritonitis
Dysentery .	3	214	Ulceration of Intestines
Diarrhea	四 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38	Hernia
Cholera		212	2 Ileus
Amo	I MA	21	Fistula
Ague -			Stomach disease, &c
Remittent ie	ver •	246	Hepatitis
Tenow level		7	Jaundice
Rneumatism	in and	and the second	Liver disease, &c
	ORDER II.		Spleen disease, &c
Syphilis		II	
Stricture of	Urethra -	2	2 ORDER V.
000	S O TTT		Ischuria
	ORDER 111.		Nephria
Privation		1	Stone
Purpura and	Scurvy -	52	Kidney disease, &c
Alcoholism .	Dehrium Tren	iens - c	OPDER VIII.
Alcononsin	1 Intemperance		O THEFT
	and the second	1.	Ulcer
a the second pro-	Class II.		Class IV.
	ORDER I.		ORDER IV.
Dronsy	- 23	24	4 Atrophy and Dehility
Cancer			3 Attopily and Decimily
Montification			5 Class V.
MOMMCador		and the second	OPDER I
	ORDER II.		(A COLDENT OF NECLIGENCE
Scrofula			I (ACCIDENT ON MEGHICIANOL
Phthisis		15	I Fractures and Contusions -
			Drowning - S by accident -
ine a	Class III.		browning by wreck -
	ORDER I.		Suffocation
Conhalitie			I Otherwise
Apoplary		4	ORDER III.
Developiexy	and the second		5 (HONICIDE)
Faralysis	1000 - 1000	305	3 (IIOMICIDE.)
Insanity	The survey	I	Murder and Manslaughter -
Epilepsy	-011 -034		
Convulsions		2	URDER IV.
Brain diseas	se, &c		(SUICIDE.)
	ORDER II.		Means not stated
Aneurism	!		2
Heart disea	se, &c	9	91 TOTAL specified Causes -
ficure			Causes not specified
	()RDER 111.		Cuuses not spectre
the second se	said the said	and the second se	T
Laryngitis		- 1	TOTAL
Laryngitis Bronchitis		1	TOTAL
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy		1	1 12 4
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy		I I	TOTAL
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy	412. 194. 262 Eld	I I I 	TOTAL 4 RATING.
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates		4 Surgeons	TOTAL TOTAL RATING. TI Firemen -
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates -	43	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards	RATING. 11 Firemen 207 Stowaways -
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmen		4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks	П ТотаL 12 4 RATING. 5 11 Firemen 207 Stowaways - 153 Unknown -
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmen Quartermas Boatermain	43 ters - 1	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpentel	П ТотаL 12 4 RATING. 5 11 Firemen 207 Stowaways - 153 Unknown - rs - 170
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates – Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains	43 ters - 1 16	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmake	I I I TOTAL 12 4 I TOTAL 4 I Firemen
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains Able seame		4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 5 Sailmake 2 Minor ca	I I TOTAL 12 4 TOTAL 4 I Firemen
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates – Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary sy		4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpented 5 Sailmaked 2 Minor cal 2 Engineer	ITotal12I 4 RATING. 3 4 5 $ -$ <
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmen Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary so Apprentice	43 ters	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmaker 2 Minor ca 3 Engineer	I Image: Constraint of the second
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmen Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary so Apprentice	43 43 ters 1 16 m 201 eamen - 61 s and boys 43	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenteu 5 Sailmakei 2 Minor caj 3 Engineer	I Image: Constraint of the second
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary se Apprentice	43 43 ters 1 ters 16 m 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmaker 2 Minor caj 3 Engineer	I I TOTAL 12 4 TOTAL RATING. - - I 3 - - 11 Firemen - - - - 207 Stowaways - - - - 153 Unknown - - rs - 170 TOTAL - pacities - 163 - rs - - 64 AGES. 32 Over 60 years - 7
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary so Apprentice	ters - 1 amen 61 s and boys 43 Under 20 year	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmaker 2 Minor caj 3 Engineer 3 Engineer	I TOTAL 12 4 RATING. 11 $3 11$ Firemen $ 207$ Stowaways - $ 153$ Unknown - rs $- 170$ ors $- 37$ rotal - $- 37$ pacities 163 rs $- 64$ AGES. $- 64$ 32 Over 60 years - 7 12 Unknown 651
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary ss Apprentice	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}$	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmaker 2 Minor cal 3 Engineer 75 - 93 - 2,44	I Image: Constraint of the system of th
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates – Midshipmen Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary so Apprentice	ters - 43 ters - 1 - 61 s and boys 43 Under 20 years 31 - 40 years	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmaker 2 Minor caj 3 Engineer 15 - 93 - 2,44 - 799	Image: Constraint of the system of the s
Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Mates - Midshipmer Quartermas Boatswains Able seame Ordinary se Apprentice	ters	4 Surgeons 3 Stewards 1 Cooks 0 Carpenter 5 Sailmaker 2 Minor caj 3 Engineer 5 - 93 2,44 - 79 - 35	1 1 TOTAL 12 4 TOTAL RATING. - - 1 3 - 1 Firemen - $$ - 207 Stowaways - $$ - 153 Unknown - $$ 170 TotAL - pacities - 163 - $$ 64 - - AGES. - - - 32 Over 60 years - 7 42 Unknown - - 651 29 TOTAL - 5,283 - 30 TOTAL - 5,283 -

TABLE 57.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

with Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad belonging thereto.*

5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Middle o Years.	of	Persons.	Males.	FEMALES.
	1801	-	16,302,410	8,096,082	8,206,328
	1811 1821		18,532,522 21.300.573	9,194,348 10,519,256	9,338,174 10,781,317
	,1831	11(4) 	24,423,588	12,004,025	12,419,563
	1841 1851	1.1	27,077,095 27,764,034	13,325,889 13,656,998	13,751,206 14,107,036
	1861 (Estimate	- d.)	29,358,927	14,397,427	14,961,500
	1866 1867	-	30,339,861 30,551,276	14,784,947 14,864,733	15,554,914
	1868	-	30,774,590	14,950,520	15,824,070
	1869	-	31,015,234	15,043,923	15,971,311

* In estimating the number of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad, a certain proportion belonging to foreign countries and the colonies has been excluded. In 1811 the troops and seamen were 640,500, but as this number included natives of colonies and foreign parts, only 502,536 were taken. [The above numbers (1801-61) have been deduced by raising the enumerated population of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, (see Table 9, p. 84, of Vol.1II. Census of England and Wales, 1861,) up to the middle of the respective Census years. In 1866-1869 the numbers have been estimated by adding the population enumerated in the islands in the British Seas in 1861, and the number of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad, (see Tables 3, and 16, pp. 81, and 87. Vol. III. Census 1861,) to the population for 1866-7-8 and 9, returned in Table 59. pp. lxiv-lxv.

TABLE 58 .- Logarithms of the above Population of the UNITED KINGDOM.

	Middle	Middle of Years.		Persons.	Males.	FEMALES.
	1801		1040 1040 1440 -	7.2122518	6.9082749	6.9141489
	1811	-	-	7 • 2679345	6.9635210	6.9702620
	1821	-		7:3283913	7.0219850	7.0326718
	1831	-	•	7:3878095	7.0793269	7.0941063
	1841	-	-	7.4326020	7.1246962	7.1383408
	1851	-		7.4434825	7.1353552	7.1494358
	1861	1	- 1	7.4677402	7.1582849	7.1749751
	1866	-		7.4820136	7.1698198	7.1918676
1	1867	-		7.4850293	7.1721571	7.1955273
	1868	-	- J	7•4881923	7.1746563	7.1993182
	1869	-	A second and	7.4915751	7.1773611	7.2033406
and the	the me stores				and the second second second	

each Year 1801-69, exclusive of the portions of the Army, Navy, Seamen Abroad.

				The second second second second	in the second	Lotar about
	SCOTLAND.	and and the	plot dates	IRELAND.	and the state of	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	- YEARS.
$1,625,000 \\ 1,643,877 \\ 1,662,981 \\ 1,682,318 \\ 1,701,890$	751,998 760,616 769,341 778,178 787,126	873,002 883,261 893,640 904,140 914,764	5,216,329 5,285,994 5,356,594 5,428,135 5,500,636	2,591,758 2,624,911 2,658,488 2,692,494 2,726,936	2,624,571 2,661,083 2,698,106 2,735,641 2,773,700	1801 1802 1803 1804 1805
$\begin{array}{c} 1,721,701\\ 1,741,750\\ 1,762,045\\ 1,782,587\\ 1,803,384\end{array}$	796,188 805,361 814,653 824,063 833,596	925,513 936,389 947,392 958,524 969,788	5,574,105 5,648,558 5,724,008 5,800,464 5,877,946	2,761,818 2,797,146 2,832,927 2,869,164 2,905,865	2,812,287 2,851,412 2,891,081 2,931,300 2,972,081	1806 1807 1808 1809 1810
1,824,434 1,851,003 1,877,966 1,905,352 1,933,141	843,250 857,627 872,255 887,136 902,275	981,184 993,376 1,005,711 1,018,216 1,030,866	5,956,466 6,036,034 6,116,668 6,198,381 - 6,281,188	2,943,037 2,980,683 3,018,811 3,057,426 3,096,536	3,013,429 3,055,351 3,097,857 3,140,955 3,184,652	1811 1812 1813 1814 1815
1,959,229 1,986,045 2,013,552 2,041,720 2,070,523	915,552 929,399 943,776 958,652 973,996	1,043,677 $1,056,646$ $1,069,776$ $1,083,068$ $1,096,527$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,365,103\\ 6,450,141\\ 6,536,316\\ 6,623,645\\ 6,712,144\end{array}$	3,136,146 3,176,263 3,216,892 3,258,041 3,299,717	3,228,957 3,273,878 3,319,424 3,365,604 3,412,427	1816 1817 1818 1819 1820
2,099,945 2,125,822 2,152,017 2,178,536 2,205,383	989,793 1,002,327 1,015,019 1,027,872 1,040,889	$\begin{array}{c} 1,110,152\\ 1,123,495\\ 1,136,998\\ 1,150,664\\ 1,164,494\end{array}$	6,801,827 6,892,708 6,984,809 7,078,140 7,172,722	3,341,926 3,384,674 3,427,971 3,471,820 3,516,230	3,459,901 3,508,034 3,556,838 3,606,320 3,656,492	1821 1822 1823 1824 1825
2,232,639 2,259,072 2,287,924 2,316,020 2,344,662	$1,054,068 \\ 1,066,418 \\ 1,080,935 \\ 1,094,524 \\ 1,108,485$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,\!178,\!571\\ 1,\!192,\!654\\ 1,\!206,\!989\\ 1,\!221,\!496\\ 1,\!236,\!177\end{array}$	7,268,570 7,365,700 7,464,131 7,563,878 7,664,964	3,561,209 3,606,763 3,652,899 3,699,625 3,746,950	3,707,361 3,758,937 3,811,232 3,864,253 3,918,014	1826 1827 1828 1829 1830
2,873,561 2,397,777 2,422,239 2,446,968 2,471,889	$\begin{array}{c} 1,122,526\\ 1,134,485\\ 1,146,585\\ 1,146,585\\ 1,158,798\\ 1,171,097\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,251,035\\ 1,263,292\\ 1,275,654\\ 1,288,170\\ 1,300,792 \end{array}$	7,767,401 7,809,578 7,851,988 7,894,634 7,937,516	3,794,880 3,818,515 3,842,296 3,866,227 3,890,306	$\begin{array}{c} 3,972,521\\ 3,991,063\\ 4,009,692\\ 4,028,407\\ 4,047,210\end{array}$	1831 1832 1833 1834 1835
2,497,167 2,522,653 2,548,402 2,574,413 2,600,692	$\begin{array}{c} 1,183,629\\ 1,196,245\\ 1,208,997\\ 1,221,884\\ 1,234,910\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,313,538\\ 1,326,408\\ 1,339,405\\ 1,352,529\\ 1,365,782 \end{array}$	7,980,637 8,023,995 8,067,596 8,111,438 8,155,521	3,914,535 3,938,914 3,963,447 3,988,132 4,012,970	$\begin{array}{r} 4,066,102\\ 4,085,081\\ 4,104,149\\ 4,123,306\\ 4,142,551\end{array}$	1836 1837 1838 1839 1840
2,621,854 2,653,165 2,683,639 2,713,318 2,742,167	1,242,689 1,258,690 1,274,223 1,289,265 1,303,795	1,379,165 1,394,475 1,409,416 1,424,053 1,438,372	8,199,853 8,220,926 8,239,832 8,276,627 8,295,061	4,037,964 4,047,879 4,056,704 4,074,467 4,083,043	$\begin{array}{r} 4,161,889\\ 4,173,047\\ 4,183,128\\ 4,202,160\\ 4,212,018\end{array}$	1841 1842 1843 1844 1844
2,770,154 2,797,245 2,823,406 2,848,609 2,872,821	$\begin{array}{c} 1,317,792\\ 1,331,236\\ 1,344,105\\ 1,356,381\\ 1,368,045\end{array}$	1,452,362 1,466,009 1,479,301 1,492,228 1,504,776	8,287,848 8,025,274 7,639,800 7,256,314 6,877,549	4,078,789 3,943,938 3,746,427 3,551,244 3,361,009	4,209,059 4,081,336 3,893,373 3,705,070 3,516,540	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850
2,896,015 2,918,162 2,939,236 2,959,211 2,978,065	1,379,080 1,389,469 1,399,196 1,408,246 1,416,606	$\begin{array}{c} 1,516,935\\ 1,528,693\\ 1,540,040\\ 1,550,965\\ 1,561,459\end{array}$	6,514,473 6,336,889 6,198,984 6,083,183 6,014,665	3,181,353 3,095,135 3,031,226 2,976,928 2,946,068	3,333,120 3,241,754 3,167,758 3,106,255 3,068,597	$ 1851 \\ 1852 \\ 1853 \\ 1854 \\ 1855 $
2,995,771 3,012,310 3,027,665 3,041,812 3,054,738	1,424,261 1,431,200 1,437,414 1,442,890 1,447,622	1,571,510 1,581,110 1,590,251 1,598,922 1,607,116	5,972,851 5,919,454 5,890,814 5,861,711 5,820,960	2,926,173 2,897,924 2,881,994 2,865,930 2,845,121	3,046,678 3,021,530 3,008,820 2,995,781 2,975,839	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860
3,066,633 3,083,989 3,101,345 3,118,701 3,136,057	$1,451,707\\1,459,144\\1,466,581\\1,474,018\\1,481,455$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,614,926\\ 1,624,845\\ 1,634,764\\ 1,644,683\\ 1,654,602 \end{array}$	5,788,415 5,784,527 5,739,569 5,675,307 5,641,086	2,831,783 2,828,357 2,801,963 2,765,504 2,745,753	2,956,632 2,956,170 2,937,606 2,909,803 2,895,333	1861 1862 1863 1864 1865
3,153,413 3,170,769 3,188,125 3,205,481	1,488,892 1,496,329 1,503,766 1,511,203	1,664,521 1,674,440 1,684,359 1,694,278	5,582,625 5,557,196 5,543,285 5,546,343	2,705,859 2,686,220 2,673,515 2,669,395	2,876,766 2,870,976 2,869,770 2,876,948	1866 1867 1868 1869

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TABLE 59.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of and Merchant

1	υ	NITED KINGDOM	1.	Eng	LAND AND WAL	LES.
YEARS.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801 1802 1803 1804 1805	$\begin{array}{c} 15.902.322\\ 16.059.507\\ 16.254.224\\ 16.477.279\\ 16.715.637\end{array}$	7,748,246 7,826,658 7,921,956 8,029,902 8,145,199	8,154,076 8,232,849 8,332,268 8,447,377 8,570,438	9,060,993 9,129,636 9,234,649 9,366,826 9,513,111	$\begin{array}{r} 4,404,490\\ 4,441,131\\ 4,494,127\\ 4,559,230\\ 4,631,137\end{array}$	4,656,503 4,638,505 4,740,522 4,807,596 4,881,974
1806 1807 1808 1809 1810	$\begin{array}{c} 16,951,925\\ 17,184,902\\ 17,410,054\\ 17,639,472\\ 17,866,908 \end{array}$	8,258,482 8,370,728 8,479,565 8,588,409 8,697,020	8,693,443 8,814,174 8,930,489 9,051,063 9,169,888	$\begin{array}{c} 9,656,119\\ 9,794,594\\ 9,924,001\\ 10,056,421\\ 10,185,578\end{array}$	4,700,476 4,768,221 4,831,985 4,895,182 4,957,559	4,955,643 5,026,373 5,092,016 5,161,239 5,228,019
1811 1812 1813 1814 1815	$\begin{array}{c} 18,103,492\\ 18,366,908\\ 18,644,377\\ 18,923,845\\ 19,218,341 \end{array}$	8,811,499 8,941,561 9,082,277 9,224,893 9,374,727	9,291,993 9,425,347 9,562,100 9,698,952 9,843,614	$\begin{array}{c} 10,322,592\\ 10,479,871\\ 10,649,743\\ 10,820,112\\ 11,004,012 \end{array}$	5,025,212 5,103,251 5,191,211 5,280,331 5,375,916	5,297,380 5,376,620 5,458,532 5,539,781 5,628,096
1816 1817 1818 1819 1820	19.520,488 19,814,027 20,104,922 20,388,744 20,686,389	9,526,546 9,673,857 9,819,981 9,964,535 10,117,002	$\begin{array}{r} 9,993,942 \\ 10,140,170 \\ 10,284,941 \\ 10,424,209 \\ 10,569,387 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,196,156\\ 11,377,841\\ 11,555,054\\ 11,723,379\\ 11,903,722 \end{array}$	5,474,848 5,568,195 5,659,313 5,747,842 5,843,289	5,721,308 5,809,646 5,895,741 5,975,537 6,060,433
1821 1822 1823 1824 1825	21,007,386 21,338,890 21,666,344 21,977,412 22,281,164	$\begin{array}{c} 10,278,540\\ 10,437,930\\ 10,596,147\\ 10,745,695\\ 10,891,074\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,728,846\\ 10,900,960\\ 11,070,197\\ 11,231,717\\ 11,390,090 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,105,614\\ 12,320,360\\ 12,529,518\\ 12,720,736\\ 12,903,059 \end{array}$	5,946,821 6,050,929 6,153,157 6,246,003 6,333,955	6,158,793 6,269,431 6,376,361 6,474,733 6,569,104
1826 1827 1828 1829 1830	$\begin{array}{c} 22,575,495\\ 22,872,049\\ 23,190,529\\ 23,504,943\\ 23,814,667\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,032,473\\ 11,173,727\\ 11,325,793\\ 11,475,573\\ 11,622,656\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,543,022\\ 11,698,322\\ 11,864,736\\ 12,029,370\\ 12,192,011 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,074,286\\ 13,247,277\\ 13,438,474\\ 13,625,045\\ 13,805,041 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,417,196\\ 6,500,546\\ 6,591,959\\ 6,681,424\\ 6,767,221 \end{array}$	6,657,090 6,746,731 6,846,515 6,943,621 7,037,820
1831 1832 1833 1834 1835	$\begin{array}{c} 24,135,422\\ 24,372,051\\ 24,602,698\\ 24,861,899\\ 25,133,468\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,776,491 \\ 11,896,932 \\ 12,012,203 \\ 12,141,056 \\ 12,275,028 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12,358,931\\ 12,475,119\\ 12,590,495\\ 12,720,843\\ 12,858,440 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,994,460\\ 14,164,696\\ 14,328,471\\ 14,520,297\\ 14,724,063\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.859,085\\ 6,943,932\\ 7,023,322\\ 7,116,031\\ 7,213,625\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.135,375\\7,220,764\\7,305,149\\7,404,266\\7,510,438\end{array}$
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840	$\begin{array}{c} 25,406,281\\ 25,650,426\\ 25,903,697\\ 26,200,106\\ 26,487,026 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12,408,238\\ 12,527,350\\ 12,651,465\\ 12,796,609\\ 12,937,181 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,998,043\\ 13,123,076\\ 13,252,232\\ 13,403,497\\ 13,549,845 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,928,477\\ 15,103,778\\ 15,287,699\\ 15,514,255\\ 15,730,813\end{array}$	7,310,074 7,392,191 7,479,021 7,586,593 7,689,301	7,618,403 7,711,587 7,808,678 7,927,662 8,041,512
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	$\begin{array}{c} 26,751,199\\ 27,004,417\\ 27,255,699\\ 27,525,119\\ 27,776,364 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,065,536\\ 13,194,189\\ 13,321,297\\ 13,456,832\\ 13,582,614\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,685,663\\ 13,810,228\\ 13,934,402\\ 14,068,287\\ 14,193,750\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,929,492\\ 16,130,326\\ 16,332,228\\ 16,535,174\\ 16,739,136\end{array}$	7,784,883 7,887,620 7,990,370 8,093,100 8,195,776	$\begin{array}{r} 8,144,609\\ 8,242,706\\ 8,341,858\\ 8,442,074\\ 8,543,360\end{array}$
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	28,002,094 27,972,537 27,820,088 27,669,579 27,523,694	13,694,941 13,675,994 13,593,648 13,512,837 13,436,128	$\begin{array}{r} 14,307,153\\ 14,296,543\\ 14,226,440\\ 14,156,742\\ 14,087,566\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,944,092\\ 17,150,018\\ 17,356,882\\ 17,564,656\\ 17,773,324\end{array}$	8,298,360 8,400,820 8,503,116 8,605,212 8,707,074	8,645,732 8,749,198 8,853,766 8,959,444 9,066,250
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	27,393,337 27,448,257 27,542,588 27,658,704 27,821,730	$\begin{array}{c} 13,369,095\\ 13,394,542\\ 13,441,288\\ 13,496,584\\ 13,574,202\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,024,242\\ 14,053,715\\ 14,101,300\\ 14,162,120\\ 14,247,528 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,982,849\\ 18,193,206\\ 18,404,368\\ 18,616,310\\ 18,829,000 \end{array}$	8,808,662 8,909,938 9,010,866 9,111,410 9,211,528	$\begin{array}{c} 9,174,187\\ 9,283,268\\ 9,393,502\\ 9,504,900\\ 9,617,472\end{array}$
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	28,011,034 28,188,280 28,389,770 28,590,224 28,778,411	13,661,616 13,739,458 13,828,357 13,915,802 13,997,137	$\begin{array}{c} 14,349,418\\ 14,448,822\\ 14,561,413\\ 14,674,422\\ 14,781,274\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,042,412\\ 19,256,516\\ 19,471,291\\ 19,686,701\\ 19,902,713\end{array}$	9,311,182 9,410,334 9,508,949 9,606,982 9,704,394	9,731,230 9,846,182 9,962,342 10,079,719 10,198,319
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	28,974,362 29,204,983 29,395,051 29,566,316 29,768,089	$\begin{array}{c} 14,084,642\\ 14,184,718\\ 14,261,081\\ 14,326,608\\ 14,408,029 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,889,720\\ 15,020,265\\ 15,133,970\\ 15,239,708\\ 15,360,060\\ \end{array}$	20,119,314 20,336,467 20,554,137 20,772,308 20,990,946	9,801,152 9,897,217 9,992,537 10,087,086 10,180,821	$\begin{array}{c} 10,318,162\\ 10,439,250\\ 10,561,600\\ 10,685,222\\ 10,810,125 \end{array}$
1866 1867 1868	29,946,058 30,157,473 30,380,787 30,621,431	$14,468,451 \\ 14,548,237 \\ 14,634,024 \\ 14,727,427$	15,477,607 15,609,236 15,746,763 15,894,004	21,210,020 21,429,508 21,649,377 21,869,607	$\begin{array}{r} 10,273,700\\ 10,365,688\\ 10,456,743\\ 10,546,829 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 10,936,320\\ 11,063,820\\ 11,192,634\\ 11,322,778\end{array}$

Note.—The above Table has been constructed by the Registrar-General of England in islands in the British

conjunction with the Registrars-General of Scotland and Ireland. The population of the Seas is not included.

20

ARRANGEMENTS respecting the Registration of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES in the British Colonies and Possessions.

Letter from the Registrar-General to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

General Register Office, Somerset House, London, 5th April, 1867.

It not unfrequently happens that applications are made to me by persons who require for legal purposes connected with the succession of property, or for life insurance, certificates or other documentary evidence of Births, Deaths, and Marriages which have taken place in British Colonies and Possessions of the Crown ; applicants addressing themselves to me in the belief that I am able to assist them in procuring the required documents, or at least to furnish them with information as to the steps they should take to obtain them.

In the case of the Australian Colonies, being aware that a system of registration of these events has been established under a Registrar-General in each colony, I have had no difficulty in advising the applicants how to proceed; but with respect to other colonies, I have been unable, from want of information, to render them any assistance.

It appears to me desirable that this department, to which persons naturally resort in such cases, should possess information as to the existing arrangements for recording Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the colonics.

I have therefore to request that you will submit to the Secretary of State whether his Grace will be pleased to direct that a list be furnished to me of the names of the officers in the several colonies charged with the duty of superintending the registration of these events, together with any further information on the subject which his Grace may see fit to place at my disposal.

I have, &c., (Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

To the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Whitehall.

Letter from the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Registrar-General.

SIR,

Downing Street, 24th April, 1867.

I HAVE laid before the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos your letter of the 5th instant, and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that it is difficult to furnish with accuracy from the records of this office the information which you desire with regard to the officers in the several colonies (Australia excepted) who may be charged with the duty of superintending the records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. His Grace will address a circular despatch to the governors of those colonies, directing them to send home in each case an authentic return, and any information which may assist you; and in the meantime I transmit to you, for immediate use, such information as it has been possible to supply in this office with reference to the North American and African Colonies, and Malta. No information can at present be supplied with regard to the West India Colonies.*

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Registrar-General, Somerset House.

* A précis of the information subsequently obtained and forwarded to the Registrar General by the Secretary of State is given at pp. lxxv-vi, post.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

VICTORIA.-By an Act of the Legislative Council passed in 1853, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages was established, and a department for that purpose was organized under the direction of the present able Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer. The schedules in use in Victoria were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Registration Committee of the Statistical Society of London,* and the records of marriage, birth, and death contain, therefore, many more details than are given in the English schedules. The law in respect of the registration of births and deaths differs from that in force in England in some respects. Thus the amended Registration Act, passed in 1865, requires parents or occupiers to give notice of a birth within sixty days, of a death within fifteen days, to the Registrar, under a penalty not exceeding 10%. Registration of birth after the expiration of sixty days is permitted, under special regulation, but after the lapse of *twelve months* no birth can be registered unless the child was born at sea. No dead body may be buried without a certificate of registry or of in-quest, unless notice thereof be given to the registeras within one month; and quest, interest notice index of great the the object of the terms of the theory in the second secon " such death unless there shall also be an entry of the register of burial." The Act makes no mention of medical practitioners, and any legal informant can state the "cause of death "; the registrar being further unauthorized to question the qualification of any practitioner who certifies the cause of death. All registers of births and deaths are to be made in duplicate, and of marriages in triplicate, each copy bearing the original signatures of the informants, parties, witnesses, &c. No provision is made in the schedules for still-born cases, but the deputy registrars are instructed to procure information of such cases wherever possible, and to report their number to the Registrar-General periodically. The allowance paid to the deputy registrars by Government is the uniform sum of 2s. 6d. for each correct entry of birth and death; certificates of birth and death are given by the deputy registrars on payment by applicants of 2s. 6d., in addition to a fee of 5s. for the search : this last fee is not required in cases of very recent birth or death, when the indexes do not need to be referred to. Marriages, whether in places of religious worship, in registrars' offices, or in private dwellings, are regulated by the provisions of "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Marriage, and to de-"serted Wives and Children, and to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" (28 Vict. No. 268.), and are registered by the minister, Registrar-General, or other officer by whom they are celebrated. The schedules (in specimen) for Marriages, Births, and Deaths used in Victoria are appended.

Form of Marriage Declaration before Minister, Registrar-General, or other Officer.

I, Charles Brown, of Russell Street, Melbourne, Storekeeper, being duly sworn, make oath and say [or if objecting to take an oath, "do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm"], that I am a bachelor, and am above the age of twenty-one years, and that I have no knowledge of any just impediment or lawful objection, by reason of any kindred, relationship, or alliance, or any former marriage, or the want of consent of parents or guardians, or any other lawful cause whatever, to my being married to Charlotte Simpson, of Howard Street, North Melbourne, Dressmaker, daughter of John Simpson, late of Sydney, Mariner : And I hereby further declare that I have full knowledge that in swearing or affirming falsely in this matter I am guilty of perjury, and liable to the pains and penalties thereof.

maker, daughter of John Sumpson, tate of Syaney, Mariner: And Thereby further declare that I have full knowledge that in swearing or affirming falsely in this matter I am guilty of perjury, and liable to the pains and penalties thereof. I, Charlotte Simpson, of Howard Street, North Melbourne, Dressmaker, being duly sworn, make oath and say [or if objecting to take an oath, "do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm"], that I am a spinster, and am under the age of twenty-one years, and that I have no knowledge of any just impediment or lawful objection, by reason of any kindred, relationship, or alliance, or any former marriage, or the want of consent of parents or guardians, or any other lawful cause whatever, to my being married to Charles Brown, of Russell Street, Melbourne, Storekeeper, son of Henry Charles Brown, of Exeter, England, Ironmonger : And I hereby further declare that I have full knowledge that in swearing or affirming falsely in this matter I am guilty of perjury, and liable to the pains and penalties thereof.

lared and sworn [or '' affirmed "] arties named, this <i>first</i> day of Jun	Signatures $\begin{cases} Charles Brown. \\ Charlotte Simpson. \\ by both the \\ be, 1865. \end{cases}$	
ature and designation, whether inister, Registrar-General, or her Officer.	James Smith, Registrar of Marriages.	

* Vide Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Vol. xi. p. 282 (1848).

De

Sig

SIR.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF MELBOURNE, IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

		ere Name and Surname of the Parties. Widower or Widower or Widowe		11/100	RESID:	ENCE.	PARENTS.					
n Register.	When and where married.	Name and Surname of the Parties.	Bachelor or Spinster. If a Widower or	Children by each former Marriage.		Birthplace.	Rank or Profession.	Ages.	Present	Henel	Names.	Father's
No. in H	001		Decease of former Wife or Husband.	Living.	Dead.						[Mother'sMaiden Name.]	Profession.
8	First June, 1865, At the Office of the Registrar of Marriages,	Charles Brown.	Widower, January 1860.	1	-	Exeter, Devonshire, England.	Storekeeper	30	33, Russell Street, Melbourne.	Kyneton	Henry Charles Brown and Sarah Brown [Maiden Name, Henley.]	Iron- monger.
and the second	Melbourne. [Or if at a private dwelling, state the locality.]	Charlotte Simpson.	Spinster.	-		Melbourne, Victoria.	Dressmaker	20	Howard Street, North Melbourne,	HowardStreet, North Melbourne,	John Simpson and Ellen Simpson [Maiden Name, White.]	Mariner.

I, James Smith, being Registrar of Marriages for the District of Melbourne, do hereby certify that I have this day, at my office at Melbourne, duly celebrated Marriage between Charles Brown, of Russell Street, Melbourne, Storekeeper, and Charlotte Simpson, of Howard Street, North Melbourne, Dressmaker, after notice and declaration duly made and published, as by law required (and with the written consent of the father of the bride).

Dated this first day of June, 1865.

Signature of Minister, Registrar-General, or other Officer.

James Smith.

Marriage, after notice and declaration duly made, was solemnized between us according to the provisions of the 28 Vict. No. 268. Charles Brown. Charlotte Simpson.

> Witnesses { Jos. Geo. Thompson. Mary Miller.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF BOURKE, IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

	Sold Frederic States		Condition	OF THE PA	RTIES.		in the second		RESID	ENCE.	PARENTS.	
Register.	When and where married,	Name and Surname of the Parties.	Bachelor or Spinster. If a Widower or Widow. Date of	Child ea former I	ren by ch Marriage.	Birthplace.	Rank or Profession.	Ages.	Present	Henel	Names	Father's
No. in I			Decease of former Wife or Husband.	Living.	Dead.	And the second s	a second	California -		U SHAI.	[Mother's Maiden Name.]	Profession.
8	First June, 1865. St. James's Church, Melbourne.	Charles Brown.	Widower, January 1860.	1		Exeter, Devonshire, England.	Storekeeper	30	33, Russell Street, Melbourne.	Kyneton	Henry Charles Brown and Sarah Brown [Maiden Name, Henley.]	Iron- monger.
	[Or if at a private dwelling, state the locality.]	Charlotte Simpson.	Spinster			Melbourne, Victoria.	Dressmaker	20	Howard Street, North Melbourne,	Howard Street, North Melbourne.	John Simpson and EUen Simpson [Maiden Name, White.]	Mariner,

I, James Richards, being Curate of St. James's Church, Melbourne, do hereby certify that I have this day, at St. James's Church, Melbourne, duly celebrated marriage between Charles Brown, of Russell Street, Melbourne, Storekeeper, and Charlotte Simpson, of Howard Street, North Melbourne, Dressmaker, after notice and declaration duly made and published, as by law required (and with the written consent of the father of the bride).

Dated this first day of June, 1865.

Signature of Minister, Registrar-General, or other Officer. James Richards.

Marriage, after banns [or by licence], was solemnized between us according to the rites of the Church of England.

Witnesses { Jos. Geo. Thompson. Mary Miller. Colonial Registration : Australia.

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Colonial Registration : Australia.

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BIRTHS	IN	THE	DISTRICT	OF	MELBOURNE,	IN	VICTORIA
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REGISTERED BY JOHN WILLIAMS.

	Сн	LD.	atter		PARENTS.		INFORMANT.	WITNESSES.	REGIS	TRAR.	
No.	ente sego o processo o Alto Inducedo , por corpo de	Name, and	(1111)	FATI	IER.	Mother.	Signature,	 (1) Accoucheur. (2) Nurse by whom corting 	When	Signature	Name, f added after
	When and where Born.	whether present or not.	Sex.	 Name and Surname, Rank or Profession of the Father. Age, and Birthplace. 	 When and where Married. Previous Issue living and de- ceased. 	 Name and Maiden Sur- name of the Mother. Age, and Birthplace. 	and Residence of Informant.	 (3) Names of Occupiers, or other Witnesses. 	registered, and where.	of Deputy Registrar.	Regis- tration of Birth.
1	10th February, 1864, 29, Bourke Street East, Melbourne.	James (not present).	Male.	 Edward Jones, Grocer, 30, Gravesend, Kent, England. 	 10th January, 1859, Melbourne, George, 4 years, Ann, deceased, Jane, 1 year. 	 Rebecca Jones, m.n. Thompson, late Williamson, 27, London. 	Edward Jones, Father, 29, Bourke Street East, Melbourne.	 Dr. Harvey. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. White. 	14th February, 1864, Melbourne,	John Williams.	Marener,
2	12th February, 1864, 20, Swanston Street, Melbourne.	(Present.)	Fe- male.	 Henry Monk, Merchant, 45, Lea, Wiltshire, England. 	 30th December, 1860, Melbourne, Mary, 2 years. By a former Marriage: John 10 years 	 Mary Monk, formerly Everest, 38, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Facland 	Sarah Everest, Aunt, 5, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.	 Dr. Hill. Mrs. Vincent. (Not any.) 	15th February, 1864, Melbourne.	John Williams.	Trous theuger.
	· martina		1 42200	Without In Without In a second Data second of Management, 1, 2 Historiand, 1, 2	Henry, 8 years, Agnes, deceased, Harriet, 4 years, William, deceased,		Langer La	OBCATE -	nal. Mother	Naireg SääväseNaire, vo	r ratheo's Rookeer Fredarion
3	25th February, 1864, 205, Flinders Lane East, Melbourne.	Evelyn (not present).	Fe- male.	Goxpiries or Theriteles or	THE PARTES.	 Maria Ann Green, 22, Boston, Lincolnshire. 	Maria Ann her + mark Green, Mother, 205, Flinders Lane East	 Dr. Hallam. Mrs. Bourke. 	27th February, 1864, Melbourne.	John Williams.	
	and the second s		and the second second		and a second	States of the second	East, Melbourne.	and the second sec	a series in the second s		

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF MELBOURNE, IN VICTORIA.

					REGISTERED	BY JOHN	VILLIAMS.					
	DE	SCRIPTION.	1.	(1) Cause of Death.	Name and Surname	Signature,	(1) Signature	IF BURIAL	REGISTERED.	Where Born,	IF DECEA MARR	SED WAS IED.
No.	• When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.	 (2) Duration of fast Illness. (3) Medical Attendant by whom certified, and (4) When he last saw deceased. 	Father and Mother, Maiden Name, if known, with Rank or Profession.	ther and Tother, len Name, known, with Rank or rofession. Lescription, and ' Residence of Informant.		When and where Buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Names of Witnesses of Burial.	and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	 Where, and at what Age, and to Whom. 	Issue in order of Birth, their Names, and Ages.
1	23rU February, 1864. 23, Collins Street East, Melbourne.	William John Nicholls, Carpenter.	Male, 30 years.	 (1) Phthisis. (2) 4 months. (3) J. Hutchins. (4) 22nd February 1864. 	William Henry Nicholls, Carpenter. Lucy Nicholls, formerly Mercer.	C. Nicholls, Brother, Melbourne.	 John Williams. 24th Fe- bruary, 1864. Mel- bourne. 	25th February, 1864. General Cemetery, Melbourne. John Daly.	James Broughton, Church of England.	Manchester, England. 2 years in New South Wales, 3 years in Victoria.	 Mel- bourne, Victoria. (2) 25. (3) Fanny Bright. 	John, 4 years. Thomas (dead). Helen, 1 year.

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF BALLARAT, IN VICTORIA.

REGISTERED BY HENRY BURNS.

2	24th February, 1864. Sebastopol Reef, Ballarat.	Thomas King, Miner.	Male, 40 years.	 Earth falling on him in a drive whilst engaged in mining. Sudden death, Verdict at In- quest, held by J. Wilson, Coroner, on 25th February 1864. 	(Not known.)	Henry Nolan, Sergeant of Police, Present at Inquest, Ballarat,	 Henry Burns. 25th Fe- bruary, 1864. Ballarat. 	26th February, 1864. Cemetery, Ballarat. Henry Harris.	John Jones. Henry Arnold.	Lewes, Sussex. 10 years in Victoria.	 Generally reported to have been married, particulars not known. Not known. Not known. 	Not known.	<i>a</i> .) : Ix
	Patr.			1864.	in the	De	Age	Par	Dec	*	known.	Nil St	IXX

lxx

Colonial Registration : Australia.

lxxii Colonial Registration : Australia.

I (A.B.), Minister of f or Deputy Registrar of do hereby certify that I have this day baptized by the name of Thomas (or that the name of Thomas hath this day been given to) a male child produced to me by Edward Jones as the son of Edward Jones and Rebecca Jones, and declared by the said Edward Jones to have been born at f on the day of f 186.

Witness my hand this

day of 186 . A.B., Minister,

or

C.D., Deputy Registrar.

INFORMATION OF INQUESTS OR MAGISTERIAL INQUIRIES. (Pursuant to The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Statute, 1865, No. 2.)

For the Registrar-General [or the Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of]

Deceased's name and surname	
Rank or profession	
Date of death	
Place of death	
Age	
Sex	
Cause of death (as the result of in- quest or inquiry)}	
Date of inquest or inquiry	
Where born?	and a strange for the state of the state of the
And how long in the Australian colonies (stating which)	
Father's and mother's surnames (if known)	
If deceased was married :	
Where ?	
At what age?	The State and the set as one protection
To whom?	
Issue?	
Remarks as to any "mark " or "scar," or other particulars, which by being recorded might prove useful for iden- tification	
Place and Date	Signature of Coroner or Magistrate
I (A.B.), Deputy Registrar of Births a do hereby certify that the death of " <i>Ro</i> on the day of Witness my hand this	nd Deaths in the District of bert Taylor" was duly registered b me 186 . day of 186 . (Signed) A B
	Deputy Registrar.

I (A.B.), Coroner for the District of of do hereby order the burial of the body now shown to the Inquest Jury (or to me) as the body of Thomas Jones. Witness my hand this day of 186 . A.B., Coroner, or J.P. (as the case may be.)

Colonial Registration : Australia ; North America.

I (A.B.), of "Robert Taylor" was on the duly buried at Witness our hands this

Undertaker, do hereby certify that the body of day of 186 in my presence. day of 186

A.B., Undertaker. G.H., Minister. or C.D., Householder. lxxiii

C.D., Householder. E.F., Householder.

New South Wales Queensland -Tasmania -South Australia New Zealand -

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Registration system similar to that of

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Victoria.

UPPER CANADA (June 1867) .- A Board of Registration and Statistics exists in Canada, composed of the Minister of Agriculture, the Receiver-General, and the Provincial Secretary. Returns of births, deaths, and marriages are annually forwarded to this Board. The Act of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada (cap. 72.) provides that every clergyman or minister who celebrates a marriage in Upper Canada shall enter in a book a true record of the marriage, and shall, on or before the 1st of February in each year, return a complete list of all marriages solemnized by him during the year ending 31st December next preceding to the registrar of the county in which the marriages have taken place. The Act of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada (cap. 331.) respecting the Census provides that each clergyman, teacher, or minister duly authorized by law to baptize, marry, or perform the funeral service in Upper Canada shall keep a registry showing the persons whom he has baptized or married, or who have died within his care, and belonging to his congregation; and the said registry is to be forwarded by him to the clerk of the peace of the county, or clerk of the city or town council of the city or town where he resides or officiates at the time, or is within five days after the 1st day of January in each year. Where there is no minister, then the head of the family is required to notify any such births, marriages, or deaths which have taken place in his family to the clerk of the township in which he resides, or, if there be none, to the nearest township officer. The clerk of the township is required to forward the returns to the clerk of the peace, and that officer must send them on to the Board of Census and Statistics on or before the 1st of January in each year.

From the report of the Select Committee on the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Upper Canada (dated 11th September 1865) it appears that the returns required by the first-mentioned Act (cap. 72.) have been transmitted by the clergymen generally with considerable regularity, especially during recent years ; but that the returns under the Census Act are so irregularly made as to be utterly worthless. This committee recommended that the duty of preparing returns of births, marriages, and deaths in each township should be assigned to the township clerks and assessors in each township, and that the clerks should report to the registrars of the county, who should transmit an abstract of those returns to the Board of Census and Statistics.

LOWER CANADA (May 1867).—The clergy of the various denominations in their respective districts or counties are required to deposit a copy of their registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials at the close of each year with the prothonotaries and clerks of circuit courts. These officers send to the Government every year an abstract statement of the numbers of baptisms, marriages, and burials recorded in the registers so deposited; but they keep no index of names nor possess any facilities for referring to names, so that an inquirer must be acquainted with the name of the denomination which deposited the register, the year when deposited, and the prothonotary or clerk of circuit court with whom deposited.

Nova Scotla (October 1867).—The Secretary of the Board of Statistics, in the Department of the Financial Secretary, is de facto the Registrar-General of the Province. The deputy registrars for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages send quarterly returns to the Board of Statistics of the entries and records made by them in their respective districts. Registration is conducted under the "Amended Registration Act" (passed on 7th May 1866), which requires that particulars of marriage shall be recorded by clergymen and deputy registrars; that parents or occupiers, or some person present at the birth, shall give notice of birth to the deputy registrar, that the birth shall be registered within sixty days under a penalty of two dollars for non-compliance, and that births at sea shall be recorded in a special register; that information of death shall be given before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, to the deputy registrar; that to the deputy registrar within seven days after such inquests have been held; that "every medical practitioner who shall have been in attendance during the last "illness and until the death of any person shall, within seven days after the "death of such person, transmit to the nearest deputy registrar a certificate under "his signature of the dause of death, according to a form to be provided by the "deputy registrar; and it shall be the duty of every qualified medical practitioner "to apply for blank forms for this purpose;" and that deaths at sea shall be recorded in a special register.

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 1867).—By an old law of 1833 marriages are registered in the office of the Colonial Secretary, who is empowered to grant certificates. The Colonial Secretary's department is charged with the general registry, the system of which is unsatisfactory and imperfect.

BERMUDA (May 1867).—By Act No. 4 of 1865 the registration of births, marriages, and deaths was established, and a Registrar-General and district registrars were appointed, whose duties, fees, &c. were prescribed by the Act. Alphabetical indexes were to be made and kept to facilitate reference to the registers, and the Registrar-General was to compile and publish every year a summary of births, marriages, and deaths registered. Clause 7 of the Act (defining the obligations of the registrars and of the public in relation to registration) enacts that officiating ministers shall give information of marriages performed by them, and parents or occupiers shall give information of birth or death to the registrar, within fourteen days after such marriage, birth, or death shall have taken place. Coroners are required to furnish the registrar with particulars of inquests within twenty-four hours after they have terminated. Registration is permitted up to a limit of twenty-eight days, on payment of a special fee. Neglect to furnish information of marriages, births, and deaths as required by the Act is punishable by a penalty not exceeding 51., or imprisonment in default. "Provided "nevertheless, that notwithstanding the neglect of any such person as aforesaid "to give the proper information to the registrar, it shall be the duty of the regis-"trar, after the expiration of 28 days or earlier, if for any reason he shall deem it "necessary or expedient, to procure by all means in his power the best and most "accurate information respecting any birth, marriage, or death which may have "occurred within his district, but not to enter the birth, marriage, or death on "such information until after the expiration of the time last mentioned."

NEW BRUNSWICK (May 1867).—The Provincial Secretary states that "there are "no persons appointed to keep records of births or deaths. The clerks of the "peace in the several counties are required to keep a record of marriages."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (December 1867).—The Lieutenant Governor writes: "There is not any record of births and deaths kept in this colony. By the Local "Act 2 William IV. cap. 14. the parties authorized to solemnize matrimony are "required to submit, within a period of six months, a certificate of the celebration of each marriage solemnized by them to the surrogate of the island, and the "surrogate is required to record such certificates."

BRITISH COLUMBIA (May 1868).—No provision is made by law for the registration of births and deaths. Marriages should be registered, but the Marriage Ordinance is said to be defective, and contains no provision for the appointment of a registrar-general of marriages. The Governor of the Colony states (11th August 1868) that under present circumstances a general system of registration could not be worked satisfactorily on account of the scattered population, and the conditions under which many of them are living.

Colonial Registration: North America; West Indies. 1xxy

FALKLAND ISLANDS (August 1867).—Registration was established by an ordinance in 1853. Clergymen are required to keep registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, and to send copies of all the marriage entries to the registrar.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

JAMAICA (June 1867).—The Bishop's Registrar records all the births, deaths, and marriages occurring among the Episcopalian community; the marriages of Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians are recorded in the Secretary's office, but no record is kept of births and deaths occurring in those denominations.

BRITISH HONDURAS (June 1868).—There is no general registration of marriages, births, or deaths in the colony, but a register of baptisms, marriages, and burials has been kept in the parish church of St. John in Belize since 1812, and a similar register is also now kept in the district church of St. Mary : these registers are not kept in duplicate, and are liable to destruction at any moment. By Acts of the local legislature (14, 15, and 18 Vict.) records of marriages and burials performed by nonconformist ministers and others at Belize or elsewhere are to be transmitted periodically to the Colonial Secretary.

TURKS ISLAND (June 1867).—Registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials is provided for by an ordinance; returns are made by the registrars to the Colonial Secretary, in whose office the records are kept.

BRITISH GUIANA (June 1868).—Ordinance No. 10 of 1868, providing for the registration of births and deaths, is framed upon the model of the Irish Registration Act (26 & 27 Vict. c. 11.) The registration of marriages is provided for under an Order in Council.

BAHAMAS (May 1867).—For the purposes of registration the colony is divided into districts, and the registrars of births and deaths are required to inform themselves of every birth and death which takes place. Marriage officers are appointed in the out-islands where no clergyman of the Church of England or other minister resides, whose duty it is to solemnize marriages, and to transmit to the office of registry certified copies of the entries made by him. The general custody of the records of birth, death, and marriage in the colony is with the "Registrar of Records" at Nassau.

TRINIDAD (December 1867).—There appears to be a Registrar-General who is charged with the duty of superintending the records of births, deaths, and marriages in the colony.

BARBADOS (May 1867).—The only registration records are those of baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England; copies of these registers are sent in by the officiating ministers to the Colonial Secretary, under whose superintendence they are arranged and indexed, and in whose custody they remain.

ST.VINCENT (June 1867).—Births and deaths are registered under an Act passed in 1864, and the Colonial Secretary is *ex officio* the Registrar-General, having charge of the records. There is no registration of marriages.

GRENADA (June 1867). — The Colonial Secretary is the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages.

ST. LUCIA (July 1868).—An ordinance for the registration of births and deaths was passed in March 1868. The records of marriage are very imperfectly kept, under the provisions of two ordinances dated 1667 and 1838.

ANTIGUE (November 1868).—An Act for registering births and deaths came into operation in August 1856; no provision was made therein for a general registration of marriages, but those solemnized by ministers not belonging to the Church of England continued to be recorded under an Act passed in 1844. An Act for the complete registration of births, marriages, and deaths has, however, been passed by the legislature, to come into operation on 1st January 1869.

MONTSERRAT (July 1867).—By an Act passed in October 1861, the registration of marriages, births, and deaths was established. Registrars are required to inform themselves of every birth and death happening within their districts, and to register them in due course. Parent or occupier must personally give information of birth to the registrar, within 21 days, under a penalty of 20s.; and some person present at the death, or other qualified informant, must within eight days personally give notice to the registrar of the death, under a penalty of 20s. Persons solemnizing marriage are required to send certificates to registrar. Indexes to the registers are kept at the office of the Registrar-General.

1xxvi Colonial Registration: West Indies; Mediterranean and Africa.

ST. KITTS (October 1868) .- Births and deaths are registered under an Act passed in 1858, and marriages are recorded by the several ministers of religion under an Act passed in 1845.

NEVIS (June 1867). The system of registration of births and deaths established by law has been in operation since 1st January 1862. The Colonial Secretary acts as the Registrar General, and there are five local Registrars who receive 1s. for each birth or death recorded.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (November 1867) .- The Colonial Secretary is ex officio the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages.

DOMINICA (June 1868) .- An Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths was passed in 1860, and is now in operation. By that Act the registration of every marriage, birth, and death is enforced under a penalty of 21. Certified copies of all entries by registrars and ministers of religion are required to be sent periodically to the Registrar-General of the island.

TOBAGO (June 1867).—There is no civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and the only information obtainable in reference to those events is in the hands of the ministers of religion, who register the baptisms, funerals, and marriages which they perform.

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN COLONIES.

GIBRALTAR (May 1867).—There is an officer charged with the duty of super-intending the records of births and marriages. An ordinance for the registration of deaths was promulgated on the 13th December 1868.

MALTA (May 1867) .- The registration of births, marriages, and deaths was provided for by an ordinance (No. 2.) in 1862, and the records are kept in the Public Registry offices of Malta and Gozo. The ordinance specifies in detail the various regulations for the performance of registration, the duties of the officers and the public, and the penalties for non-compliance. Alphabetical indexes to the registers are to be kept. Notice of birth is to be given within five days to the registrar, whether the child be living or still-born ; children born at sea and foundlings are also to be enrolled in the registers. Illegitimate children may be legitimated per subsequences matrimonium, or by decree of the competent authority. Certificates ("acts") of marriage are to be presented to the registrar within 15 days, for entry in the register, under pain of purishment of the parties; but registration is de-clared "not necessary for the validity of marriage." Secret marriages (matrimonia consciential, which, according to the existing laws and usages, are not entered in the parcochial registers, are not subject to the obligation of registration prescribed by the ordinance. Notice is to be given "without delay" to the registrar of the occurrence of a death, and a certificate of the cause of death is to be given by the medical man in attendance during the last illness; the cause of death is, however, not entered in the "act" or certificate of death. Certain persons are exempted from the provisions of this ordinance.

SIERRA LEONE (May 1867).-There is a Registrar-General who keeps registers of births, deaths, and marriages.

GAMBIA (May 1867).-Registers of births and deaths are kept by a registrar.

LAGOS (June 1868). - A registrar of births, deaths, and marriages has been appointed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.-A death register is kept in the office of the Master of the Supreme Court.

ST. HELENA (November 1868) .- The laws providing for the registration of births; deaths, and marriages were framed from and are similar to the registration Acts in England.

HELIGOLAND (July 1867) .- The clergyman superintendent of Heligoland has charge of the records of births, deaths, and marriages occurring in the colony.

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EASTERN COLONIES.

CEVLON (February 1868) .- By Ordinance No. 6 of 1847 provision was made for the better registration of marriages, births, and deaths. The provisions in relation to the registration of marriages were amended by Ordinance No. 13 of 1863, and further by Ordinance No. 8 of 1865. Notice of intended marriage must be given to the registrar of the district for publication in his office and elsewhere, and at any time between 21 days and three months after the entry of the notice the registrar is required to issue the certificate for marriage, except in cases where it is forbidden by some one whose consent is necessary. Marriages may be solemnized in registered places of worship, or contracted in the offices of the registrars. Particulars of marriages to be sent by ministers to registrars for enrolment in the registers. Legal marriage between parties legitimate children of same parties before marriage. The registration of births and deaths is now provided for by Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which amends previous ordinance relating thereto. Registrars are required to inform themselves of births and deaths; parents and occupiers must give notice of births to registrar within three months; and no birth can be registered after the lapse of two years. Some person present at the death, or the occupier of the house in which it occurs, must within eight days after the death takes place give information to the registrar, and any person neglecting or refusing to give such information is subject to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. The Registrar-General of the colony keeps certified copies of all the registers of marriages, births, and deaths occurring therein.

HONG KONG (September 1868).—The Governor states that reliable statistics of marriages, births, and deaths are not procurable. He considers that the measures adopted in Ceylon are inapplicable in Hong Kong, and he deems it "inexpedient "to run the risk of further exciting the suspicions and wounding the prejudices "of the large Chinese population, without the prospect of any better result than " the compilation of inaccurate statistics."

MAURITIUS (July 1867).—The system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages is similar to that of France, and information may be obtained relative to these matters from the Civil Status Office, or the Governor of the colony.

Letter from the Registrar-General to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

General Register Office,

SIR,

Somerset House, London, 31st March 1868. REFERRING to your letter of the 30th January last, and previous communications, transmitting to me documents received from Colonial Governments relating to the existing arrangements for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in British Colonies and Possessions, I have to request that you will do me the favour to express to the Duke of

Buckingham and Chandos my thanks for the useful information with which his Grace has been pleased to furnish me, enabling me to answer without further trouble to the applicants or to the Colonial Office. inquiries which are daily being made here by the public.

With reference to his Grace's desire to receive any suggestions which, on consideration of these various communications, may occur to me as calculated to improve the existing system of Colonial Registration, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :

I observe with satisfaction that the same considerations of public and private advantage which have led to the establishment of a system of registration in the United Kingdom and in the different continental states, have had equal weight, with few exceptions, in the colonial dependencies of this country. Amongst the exceptions, however, are some colonies in which it is evident, from the documents before me, that no sufficient provisions for the attainment of this object has yet been made. As instances I may refer to the colonies of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, the Cape of Good Hope, British Honduras, and Jamaica ; partial but insufficient arrangements appear to exist in Lower Canada, Antigua, St. Lucia, Barbados, Tobago, and British Guiana.

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Colonial Registration : India.

Colonial Registration : India.

In some of these colonies attention has apparently been directed to the subject, but the endeavours made to improve the present defective arrangements have hitherto been attended with little success.

Perhaps it may be convenient if I take the liberty of stating, for the consideration of his Grace, what in my opinion are the principal objects to be kept in view in any local legislation on this subject, due regard being had to the circumstances of the locality.

I think they are-

- 1st. To provide a system of civil registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, including all classes and all religious persuasions.
- 2nd. That the forms adopted for registers should be such as, avoiding needless multiplications of statements, would clearly establish the identity of the persons recorded, and assist medical and statistical inquirers in useful research.
- 3rd. That registration districts should be formed where necessary, and a registrar appointed for each of such districts.
- 4th. That all registers should be kept in duplicate, one to be retained by the registrar, and the other to be transmitted periodically to a central office, where a superior authority should exist, and alphabetical indexes and abstracts should be prepared. If preferred, certified copies might be sent to the central office instead of making duplicate registers.
- 5th. The registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages should be enforced by suitable penalties. The essential feature of the registers should be to make provision for the registering of all ranks of society, without interference with the institutions and rights of religionists of any class.

I observe that in Ceylon an excellent system of registration is now in force, which appears to me to be worthy of imitation.*

I have, &c. (Signed)

To the Under Secretary of State,

GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

Colonial Office.

[MEM.-A copy of this letter, together with a copy of the Ceylon Ordinances, appears to have been sent by direction of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to the governors of certain colonies in a circular to which some replies have recently been received.]

INDIA.

Letter from Registrar-General to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

General Register Office, Somerset House, London, 5th April 1867.

SIR, UNDER the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 40., certificates of certain marriages in India are transmitted to me here periodically for the purpose of being deposited with the other records of the same character in this office.

It frequently happens that applications are made to me respecting certificates or other documentary proof of the births and deaths of Europeans in India, as also of marriages not celebrated in pursuance of the above-mentioned statute, such certificates being required for legal purposes connected with the succession of property, or for life insurance,

* This remark had reference only to the documents then under consideration and did not include any papers relating to the highly effective arrangements in force in Victoria and other Australian colonies.

&c., the applicants addressing themselves to me in the belief that I am able to assist them in procuring the required documents, or at least to furnish them with information as to the proper course to be taken to obtain them.

It appears to me desirable that this department, to which persons naturally resort in such cases, should be acquainted with the nature of the existing arrangements for recording the births, deaths, and marriages of Europeans in India, and for procuring certificates in proof of those events, in order that proper information on the subject may be given, when necessary, to the public.

I have therefore to request you to submit to the Secretary of State for India in Council, whether he will be pleased to direct that a list of the names of the officers charged with the duty of superintending the registration of these events may be furnished to me, together with any other information on the subject which he may see fit to place at my disposal.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM. To the Under Secretary of State, Registrar-General.

Letter from the Under Secretary of State, India Office, to the Registrar-General.

SIR, India Office, 8th April 1867. I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that the Official Agent to the Administrators-General has charge of all ecclesiastical registers, including those to which you refer, and that all written applications for certificates are acknowledged by a printed letter, a copy of which is enclosed.*

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant. J. COSMO MELVILL.

Major George Graham. &c. &c. &c.

India Office.

* India Office, Westminster, S.W.,

I am,

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I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to inform you in reply, that, prior to complying with your request, the fee of must be paid personally or by

according to the scale laid down by an Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 21st July 1862.

			Your	obedient servant, M. HORNIDGE				
	Scale	of	Fees.			s.	d.	
pecial search -	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	
eneral search -		-		•		2	6	
opy of will, &c	-	-	1	-	-	10	0	
		- I	per sheet	of 600	words	10	0	

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ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS.

JERSEY.—By an Act of the States of the Island, which was ratified by an Order in Council of the 27th April 1842, the registration of marriages, births, and deaths was established on the basis of the English Registration Act. A superintendent registrar (whose office is at St. Helier's) and subordinate registrars were appointed. Searches for entries may be made and certified copies obtained on payment of the following fees: for a general search 5s., for a special search 1s., and for a certified copy 2s. These regulations as to fees apply equally to all records of marriage, birth, or death, whether in the custody of the superintendent registrar, the registrars, rectors, vicars, or other persons.

GUERNSEY.—The ordinance of 24th October 1840 established a registration of marriages, births, and deaths conformably to the spirit and intention of the English law thereon. The chief registrar is required to provide indexes of the registers in his custody, and to allow searches to be made of such indexes and registers. For every search, together with a certified copy of an entry "if required at the same time," a fee of 1s. is payable.

ISLE OF MAN.—At a Tynwald Court, holden on 10th August 1847, three Acts were passed : (1) for the better regulating parish and other registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials; (2) to amend the law respecting the solemnization of marriages according to the rites of the Established Church ; and (3) to provide for the solemnization of marriages of persons who object to and decline the offices of the Established Church. The provisions of these Acts are similar to those in force in England. In the Act for regulating parish registers it is provided that copies of the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials shall be sent annually by the officiating ministers to the Episcopal Registrar, who shall cause them to be securely deposited and carefully arranged, and cause alphabetical lists to be made of the names of all persons mentioned therein, to be open to public search on payment of the usual fees.

By an Act of Tynwald, 10th August 1848, provision was made to enable persons who object to and decline the offices of the Established Church to cause registers to be made of births and marriages. Civil registry offices were established in Castletown, Douglas, Ramsay, and Peel, and four deputy registrars, under the supervision of a Registrar General, were appointed. Parents may give notice of births to the deputy registrar, who for the registry of a birth is entitled to have a fee of 6d. from the person requiring such birth to be registered, but if after 42 days following the birth and within six months, the fee of 5s. Deputy registrars are to allow searches in register books in their keeping, and to receive 1s. for every search extending over one year, and 6d. for every additional year; also 1s. for every certificate. Copies of all entries are to be sent quarterly to the Registrar General of the Island, who is to cause indexes to be made, to allow searches, and to issue certificates, receiving the same fees as the deputy registrar. The Act makes provision for registering dissenters' marriages but none for registering deaths.