





1862 TWENTY-FIFTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# **REGISTRAR-GENERAL**

OF

# BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

Presented to both Bouses of Parliament by Command of Ber Majesty.



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

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

# General Register Office, Somerset House,

1st June 1864. I HAVE now the honour to submit to you my Report on the results of the Registration of the year 1862.

SIR.

1,477,310 names have been inscribed on the Registers of the year; comprising the names of 328,060 persons married, 712,684 children born, and 436,566 persons who died at all ages, some having seen the light only for a few minutes, and others having lived through an age of a hundred years.

The marriages were less than the average number, and thus reflected the passing suffering of the people from the depression of the cotton manufacture.

All the births in the first years after the Act came into operation in the year 1837 were not registered; but since 1851 the present system has been in full operation, and the birth-rate of the year 1862 exceeded the rate of every year except the rate of the year 1859, which it equalled.

To every 100 persons living 3.504 children were born in both years. The mortality was at the rate of 2.147 per cent. ; which is .078 below the average, and lower than the mortality in nineteen out of the twentyfour years preceding.

# TABLE I.-Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1862.

A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF	7				ALCONTRACTOR STATES	
YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	Excess of Births OVER DEATHS.
1838	$\begin{array}{c} 15,312,256\\ 15,515,296\\ 15,721,029\end{array}$	118,067	236,134	463,787	842,760	121,027
1839		123,166	246,332	492,574	838,984	153,590
1840		122,665	245,330	502,303	859,687	142,616
1841 1842 1843 1844 1844	$\begin{array}{c} 15,\!929,\!492\\ 16,\!123,\!793\\ 16,\!320,\!479\\ 16,\!519,\!565\\ 16,\!721,\!081 \end{array}$	122,496 118,825 123,818 132,249 143,743	$\begin{array}{r} 244,992\\ 237,650\\ 247,636\\ 264,498\\ 287,486\end{array}$	512,158 517,739 527,325 540,763 543,521	343,847 349,519 346,445 356,933 349,366	168,311 168,220 180,880 183,830 194,155
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	16,925,051 17,131,512 17,340,492 17,552,020 17,766,129	$\begin{array}{r} 145,664\\ 135,845\\ 138,230\\ 141,883\\ 152,744 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 291,328\\ 271,690\\ 276,460\\ 283,766\\ 305,488\end{array}$	572,625 539,965 563,059 578,159 593,422	390,315 423,304 399,833 440,839 368,995	182,810 116,661 163,226 137,320 224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	$\begin{array}{c} 657,453\\ 663,071\\ 655,481\\ 689,881\\ 684,048 \end{array}$	390,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194		419,815	243,256
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140		449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446		440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312		422,721	261,827
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,336,467	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118

\* 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.

# Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

It is thus gratifying to find, that, notwithstanding the depression of one great branch of trade, which was prudently met by a reduction of marriages, the health of the country remained better than it had been in many previous years.

# MARRIAGES.

164,030 marriages were solemnized in the year ; 129,733 or 79 per cent. according to the rites of the Established Church, and 34,297 or 21 per cent. not according to the rites of the Established Church. 19,486 marriages were by licence, 102,870 after banns, 3966 on Superintendent Registrar's certificate; and in 3393 instances it was not stated under which of those heads the marriages should be placed. In Roman Catholic Chapels there were 7345 marriages; in the registered places of other Christian denominations there were 13,870 marriages; and in the offices of the Superintendent Registrars 12,723. In 1847 the number of marriages in Roman Catholic places of worship was only 2961, while in 1862 they numbered 7345; this increase is partly due to the additional number of Foreigners and Irish resident in England since the former year. At the Census of 1851, 50,289 subjects of Foreign States resided in England, and this number was augmented to 84,090 in 1861. London is the principal seat of foreign residents; it contained 25,670 in 1851, and 40,909 in 1861; considerable numbers also locate themselves in the other large towns. The 519,959 natives of Ireland resident in England in 1851 increased to 601,634 in 1861. The marriages of Quakers numbered 59, and there were 300 nuptial celebrations among the Jews.

The marriages were below the average, for while there are usually 1:639 persons married to every 100 persons living, in 1862 only the marriages of 1.614 persons were solemnized to every 100 persons living. The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, together with a less productive harvest than usual, operated in causing a large number of persons to postpone the founding of new families until a more hopeful

YEARS	Dest el To	100 PERSON	S LIVING.	aca bi s	THE ]	NUMBER OF	PERSONS LI	VING
ended Dec. 31st	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARBIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE Marriage,	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	To one Birth.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1859 1860 1861	*771 *794 *780 *769 *737 *759 *801 *860 *861 *793 *797 *808 *860 *858 *860 *858 *873 *873 *873 *873 *873 *873 *858 *860 *858 *852 *855 *855 *855 *855	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 542\\ 1\cdot 588\\ 1\cdot 560\\ 1\cdot 538\\ 1\cdot 474\\ 1\cdot 518\\ 1\cdot 602\\ 1\cdot 720\\ 1\cdot 722\\ 1\cdot 586\\ 1\cdot 594\\ 1\cdot 616\\ 1\cdot 794\\ 1\cdot 616\\ 1\cdot 746\\ 1\cdot 746\\ 1\cdot 788\\ 1\cdot 716\\ 1\cdot 616\\ 1\cdot 616\\ 1\cdot 616\\ 1\cdot 616\\ 1\cdot 652\\ 1\cdot 604\\ 1\cdot 710\\ 1\cdot 628\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\cdot029\\ 3\cdot175\\ 3\cdot195\\ 3\cdot215\\ 3\cdot215\\ 3\cdot211\\ 3\cdot231\\ 3\cdot251\\ 3\cdot251\\ 3\cdot383\\ 3\cdot152\\ 3\cdot247\\ 3\cdot294\\ 3\cdot340\\ 3\cdot425\\ 3\cdot430\\ 3\cdot373\\ 3\cdot443\\ 3\cdot373\\ 3\cdot443\\ 3\cdot373\\ 3\cdot443\\ 3\cdot373\\ 3\cdot443\\ 3\cdot366\\ 3\cdot504\\ 3\cdot437\\ 3\cdot461\\ 3\cdot437\\ 3\cdot461\\ 3\cdot491\\ 3\cdot$	2·238 2·185 2·288 2·159 2·168 2·123 2·161 2·089 2·306 2·306 2·376 2·376 2·376 2·376 2·377 2·199 2·238 2·261 2·261 2·309 2·	$\begin{array}{c} 130\\ 126\\ 128\\ 130\\ 136\\ 132\\ 125\\ 116\\ 116\\ 116\\ 126\\ 125\\ 124\\ 116\\ 117\\ 114\\ 117\\ 112\\ 117\\ 124\\ 119\\ 121\\ 125\\ 117\\ 117\\ 117\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 119\\ 121\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 123\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 123\\ 124\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125$	65 63 64 65 68 66 62 58 58 63 62 58 63 62 58 58 58 58 58 58 62 60 61 62 59 58 62 62 60 61 62 58 62 62 62 63 62 58 58 62 58 58 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	83 81 81 81 81 81 80 82 81 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	45 46 44 46 47 46 48 48 43 40 43 40 43 40 43 40 43 45 45 45 45 44 43 45 45 45 47
1862 Mean		1.639	3.325	2.225	122	61	30	45

TABLE II .- Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1862.

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

# Marriages.

season should set in. The localities chiefly influenced and the circumstances in operation are discussed in the summary of the Quarterly Reports (pp. xix—xlii).

Re-marriages.-37,194 persons were married during the year who had been previously wedded; of this number 22,457 were widowers, and 14,737 were widows; of the widowers 14,566 formed alliances with spinsters, and 7891 with widows ; while of the widows who re-married 6846 were espoused by bachelors, and 7891 by widowers. Of every 100 men who married, 13.7 had been previously married, and among every 100 women who married there were 9 re-marriages. These proportions are less than those prevailing of late years, and seem to indicate that the causes which operated in depressing the marriage-rate generally

# TABLE III.-Marriages registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1862.

and William	510. 575	ng ann mi die	A	CCORDINE	NG TO I ABLISH	HE RI ED CH	TES OF 1 URCH.	THE	Not a TH	NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.			
YEARS ending 81st Decembe	do tai r sag	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.	Other Christian Perominations.	Supermtendent Kegis- trar's Office.	Quakers. Jews.
1841 1842 1843	1 1 1	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	588 620 715	2 0 2	2064 2357 2817	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
1844 1845 1846 1847 1848	1.1.1.2.6.1.	$132,249 \\ 143,743 \\ 145,664 \\ 135,845 \\ 138,230 \\ 138,$	10 10 14 14	14,930 16,013 17,135 17,052 16,896	85,176 92,867 92,995 84,863 86,510	1558 1706 1862 1968	18,335 18,919 18,503 16,979	$120,009 \\129,515 \\130,509 \\120,876 \\121,420$	$12,240 \\ 14,228 \\ 15,155 \\ 14,969 \\ 14,969$	2280 2816 3027 2961	6284 7181 7669 7483	3446 3977 4167 4258	55         175           74         180           68         224           83         184
1849 1850 1851 1852 1853	1111	$\begin{array}{r} 150,230\\ 141,883\\ 152,744\\ 154,206\\ 158,782\\ 164,520\\ \end{array}$	18 18 8 8 8 8	$   \begin{array}{r}     10,896 \\     16,697 \\     17,413 \\     17,781 \\     19,461 \\     20,624 \\   \end{array} $	90,644 98,669 99,406 106,497 109,166	2593 3136 3351 3610 3814	13,230 11,733 10,412 4,306 4 420	121,469 123,182 130,959 130,958 133,882 138,049	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,761 \\ 18,701 \\ 21,785 \\ 23,248 \\ 24,900 \\ 96,479 \\ \end{array} $	3658 4199 5623 6570 7479	8060 8662 9626 9540 10017	4790 5558 5207 6813 7100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1854 1855 1856 1857 1858		$\begin{array}{r} 159,727\\ 152,113\\ 159,337\\ 159,097\\ 156,070\\ \end{array}$	15 14 9 9 15	21,048 20,386 21,336 21,250 19,858	$\begin{array}{c} 105,100\\ 105,050\\ 99,546\\ 104,280\\ 102,062\\ 100,432\\ \end{array}$	3814 3811 3804 4045 3748 3787	4,430 4,185 4,001 3,949 3,962 3,990	138,042 134,109 127,751 133,619 131,031 128,082	26,478 25,618 24,362 25,718 28,066 97 988	8375 7813 7344 7527 7360 6643	9873 9296 9710 10686	7598 7593 7441 8097 9642	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1859 1860 1861 1862		167,723 170,156 163,706 164,030	19 14 16 18	20,345 20,742 20,090 19,486	107,737 108,655 102,955 102,870	4204 4243 4048 3966	3,905 3,686 3,588 3,393	136,210 137,370 130,697 129,733	21,586 31,513 32,786 33,009 34,297	0043 7756 7800 7782 7345	$\begin{array}{c} 11094 \\ 12519 \\ 13342 \\ 13182 \\ 13870 \\ 13870 \\ 1977 \\ 1977 \\ 199$	9952 0844 1257 1725 2723	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
00 × 00		MARR	IAGES BETV	CONTRA WEEN	CTED	RE-M	ARRIED	. UNI	DER AGE.	SIG REG	NED THE	IE MAI WITH I	RRIAGE MARKS.
YEARS ending 31st December	r	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and . Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Marriages in which both Signed with	Marks. Marriages in which one Signed with
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	1 1 1 1 1	  119,539	  6028	  11,835		15,619 16,303 16,941 18,176	10,57 10,81 11,18 12,36	9 5362 9 5387 1 5511 3 5515 9 6287	2 16,285 16,003 16,403 17,410 19,376	39,954 38,031 40,520 42,912 47,665	59,680 56,965 60,715 65,073 71,229		
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851		121,324 112,576 113,284 116,134 124,031 126,018	5997 5705 5920 6102 6575 6625	$12,212 \\11,667 \\12,702 \\13,155 \\14,558 \\14,210 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 6131 \\ 5897 \\ 6324 \\ 6492 \\ 7580 \\ 7950 \end{array}$	$18,343 \\ 17,564 \\ 19,026 \\ 19,647 \\ 22,138 \\ 91,569 \\ 15,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,12\\11,60\\12,24\\12,59\\14,15\\10,67$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29,001 18,118 19,436 21,105 23,109	47,488 42,429 43,166 44,027 47,572	70,148 61,877 62,771 65,138 70,600		22 39,062 74 39,989
1852 1853 1854 1855 1856		$130,672 \\135,023 \\131,141 \\123,398 \\129,960$	6696 7139 6826 6775 7163	14,513 14,044 14,739 14,189 14,280 14,462	7250 7370 7619 7571 7660 7759	21,568 21,414 22,358 21,760 21,940	$\begin{array}{c} 13,87\\ 14,06\\ 14,75\\ 14,39\\ 14,43\\ 14,43\\ 14,01\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24,286 26,978 29,219 28,797 27,207	47,439 48,421 49,983 47,843 44,846	$\begin{array}{c} 69,812 \\ 70,772 \\ 72,204 \\ 68,175 \\ 62,672 \\ 96 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36         44,879           36         45,921           45         47,497           55         45,508           39         43,240
1857 1858 1859 1860 1861		130,317 127,165 137,005 139,440 133,712	6908 6711 7058 7098 7034	$14,293 \\ 14,547 \\ 15,493 \\ 15,358 \\ 15,067$	7579 7644 8161 8260 7893	21,872 22,191 23,654 23,618	14,31 14,48 14,35 15,21 15,35	7 8885 5 9145 9 10397 8 10797 7 1041	29,218 28,798 28,664 32,041 32,927	45,900 44,013 42,141 44,807 43,401	64,132 61,765 58,738 63,127 61,677	30,51 30,51 30,51 30,51 30,51 28,78 30,51 28,90	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
1862		134,727	6846	14,566	7891	22,910	14,92	7 10413	31,927 32,464	40,204 38,801	56,77(	25,83	33         44,308           5         43,056

ii

were most seriously considered by those whose experience of family responsibilities was the largest. The proportion of re-married widowers was greatest (17 per cent.) in Suffolk and least (11 per cent.) in Cumberland; the proportion of widows was greatest (12 per cent.) in Monmouthshire, and least (5 per cent.) in Westmorland.

Minors.-10,615 young men and 32,464 young women who were under 21 years of age entered the matrimonial state, being in the respective proportions of 6.5 and 19.8 to every 100 of their sex married during the year. These proportions are in excess of the average, the restraining influence of experience and reflection not being so operative among these young people as among those who had been previously married, or were of a more mature age, and who naturally exhibit greater hesitation to assume the responsibilities of wedded life in times of national depression. In Bedfordshire nearly 16 of every 100 men married were under 21 years of age, while in Hampshire the proportion is less than 2; more than 30 in every 100 females married in Huntingdonshire were minors, and the lowest proportion (12 per cent.) occurred in North Wales.

Signatures of persons married .- It is gratifying to observe that although the number of persons who are unable to affix their names to

TABLE IV:	Proportion of Marriages and comparison of those celebrated by	y
Licence	and after Banns, together with the Price of Wheat per Quarter i	n
England	in each Year from 1841 to 1862.	

and such another	МА	RRIAGES.	Estimated to 1	00 persons living.	PRICE	OF
YEARS	To 100 Persons Living.	By BANNS TO ONE MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.	MARRIAGES of the HIGHEB and MIDDLE CLASSES.	MARRIAGES of the ARTIZANS and LABOURERS and other Classes.	WHEAT QUART	PER TER.
Average :	dialagog a	arafulay h	anit odgag	Witz sails no	<i>s</i> .	d.
Of 7 years of highest prices -	} .804*	4.936	• 135	•669	66	3
Of 8 years of intermediate prices	} .836	5*374	• 131	• 705	53	I
Of 7 years of <i>lowest</i> prices -	} .830	5.429	• 129	• 701	43	2
1855	•808	4.883	•137	•671	74	8
1854	•858	4.991	•143	.715	72	5
1847	•793	4.977	•133	.000	09	9
1856	•837	4.888	•142	695	09	2
1841	• 769	4.940	• 129	•040	04	4
1842	•737	5.072	.151	.610	51	5
1857	•826	4.803	•142	.004	50	5
1862	.807	5.279	• 128	•679	55	5
1861	.814	5.125	• 133	•681	55	4
1846	·861	5.427	•134	•727	54	8
1853	.894	5.293	•142	•752	53	3
1860	.855	5.240	•137	.718	53	3
1844	.801	5.705	.119	•682	51	3
1845	.860	5.799	•126	•734	50	10
1848	.797	5.131	-130	•667	50	6
1842	: 750	5.400	•117	•642	50	1
1043	.808	5.420	.126	•682	44	3
1849	*802	5'058	132	.670	44	3
1850	1852	5.206	.135	•717	43	10
1859	.872	5.472	135	•738	40	9
1052	.860	5.666	129	•731	40	3
1050	1858	5.201	•130	• 728	38	6

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

the marriage register is greater than could be wished, yet it is year by year decreasing, for while in the year 1845 no fewer than 41.4 in every 100 persons married signed the register with marks, the proportion has been gradually reduced until in 1862 not more than 28.5 exhibited inability to sign their names. Of every 100 males who married, 23.7 signed with marks, while 33.2 in every 100 females who married signed in the same manner in 1862. The proportions in each year, as well as a comparison of the facts for each county, are illustrated in Tables V. and VI. (pp. v, vi.). It will be observed that as regards this test of education the Northern Counties contrast favourably with the rest, Westmorland occupying the most creditable position. and in no other county do the females write so well. At the opposite end of the scale is Monmouthshire. in which county nearly half the people who marry exhibit an inability to sign their names. There is great need of the schoolmaster here, as well as in South and North Wales generally, and it is to be hoped that future years will show that the beautiful principality, which gives the heir to the British throne his renowned title, will not, as now, be conspicuous among the least educated portions of our island. The education of the children of the principality will be retarded so long as they speak the Welsh language in childhood. At the Census of 1851, when the last educational enumeration took place, it was found that the number of scholars attending day schools was 2,144,378, or one in every 8.36 of the population, while 318,000 teachers were engaged in educating 2,407,642 scholars in Sunday schools. Since that time the attention of the government and of the public has in a greater degree been directed to educational requirements, and the examination ordeal which the candidates for even the most subordinate public appointments have now to undergo has also stimulated scholastic progress, so that at the present time we are prepared for the information that the proportion of scholars to population is much greater than in 1851.

The Occupation Abstracts of the Census of 1861 disclose that while the population increased since 1851 12 per cent., the scholars of all ages

TABLE V.-Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each Year from 1841 to 1862.

		121	°	To I	100 MARR	IAGES.	ale trents	4364	
1 EARS ended	THE Pr 21	OPORTION YEARS OF A	UNDER AGE.	THE P SIGNED REGIST	ROPORTIO D THE MAI TER WITH 1	N WHO RRIAGE MARKS.	THE PROP	ORTION WE	10 WERE
31st December	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841 – 1842 – 1843 – 1844 – 1845 –	4·38 4·53 4·45 4·17 4·37	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 29 \\ 13 \cdot 47 \\ 13 \cdot 25 \\ 13 \cdot 16 \\ 13 \cdot 48 \end{array} $	8.83 9.00 8.85 8.67 8.93	32.7 32.0 52.7 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°30 13°14 13°17 12°81 12°64	*8.99 8.90 8.73 8.46 8.60	*10.95 11.02 10.95 10.63 10.62
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.33 \\ 4.09 \\ 4.41 \\ 4.69 \\ 4.88 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       13.73 \\       13.34 \\       14.06 \\       14.88 \\       15.13     \end{array} $	9.03 8.72 9.24 9.79 10.01	32.6 31.2 31.2 31.0 31.1	48°2 45°5 45°4 45°9 46°2	40°4 38°4 38°3 38°5 38°5	$12^{\circ}59 \\ 12^{\circ}93 \\ 13^{\circ}76 \\ 13^{\circ}85 \\ 14^{\circ}49$	8·33 8·54 8·86 8·88 9·27	10°46 10°74 11°31 11°37 11°88
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	5.02 5.39 5.55 5.77 5.51	$     \begin{array}{r}       15.75 \\       16.99 \\       17.76 \\       18.03 \\       17.89     \end{array} $	$10^{\cdot}39 \\ 11^{\cdot}19 \\ 11^{\cdot}66 \\ 11^{\cdot}90 \\ 11^{\cdot}70$	30*8 30*5 30*4 30*0 29*5	45·3 44·6 43·9 42·7 41·2	38°1 87°6 37°2 36°4 35°4	$     \begin{array}{r}       13 \cdot 93 \\       13 \cdot 49 \\       13 \cdot 59 \\       13 \cdot 62 \\       14 \cdot 42     \end{array} $	9.00 8.86 8.97 9.01 9.49	11'49 11'18 11'28 11'32 11'96
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	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 33 · 3 32 · 3 32 · 2 30 · 9	$\begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 94 \\ 13 \cdot 75 \\ 14 \cdot 22 \\ 14 \cdot 10 \\ 13 \cdot 88 \end{array}$	9*36 9*11 9*20 9*07 9*03	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.65\\ 11.43\\ 11.71\\ 11.59\\ 11.46 \end{array} $
1861 – 1862 –	6*36 6*47	19:50 19:79	12.93 13.13	24.6 23.7	34·7 33·2	29·7 28·5	14°03 13°69	9*12 8*98	11.78 11.34

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

# Marriages.

increased 37 per cent. in the same period, the male scholars increasing 33 per cent., and the females 42 per cent. The number of scholars, including those receiving private tuition at home, but exclusive of Sunday school children, in 1851, was 2,297,232, and in 1861 3,150,048; the

TABLE VI.—Proportional Number of Marriages in the several Counties of England during the Year 1862; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

	10 AND THE STORE	0 100 ING.	SIGNEI	THEIR	PERSONS	NOT OF	RE-MARI	IAGES.
	AND ANON COUNTIES	GES T	IN WR	ITING.	FULL	AGE.	WIDOWERS,	WIDOW3.
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MARRIA	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
	ENGLAND	•807	76.3	66.8	6.47	19.79	13.69	8.98
	I.—London	1.008	89.2	82*5	3.44	13.87	13.28	9.02
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – Hampshire – – – – –	*606 *757 *716 *813 *695	79°1 76°5 77°7 80°0 70°7	82.4 77.8 82.8 80.3 74.7	3·43 3·88 4·80 1·54 5·93	17.3521.0917.6620.4419.60	11.82 11.27 12.63 11.73 12.76	7°51 8°87 8°77 10°32 9°48
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	IIISOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.         Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)         Hertfordshire         -         Buckinghamshire         -         Oxfordshire         -         -         Northamptonshire         -         Bedfordshire         -         Bedfordshire         -         Cambridgeshire	*531 *563 *691 *666 *761 *688 *812 *681	$76.8 \\ 61.5 \\ 67.8 \\ 72.2 \\ 74.9 \\ 65.5 \\ 62.7 \\ 68.3 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 81:7\\ 64:4\\ 65:6\\ 74:6\\ 68:7\\ 65:0\\ 55:3\\ 68:3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3^{\circ}11\\ 9^{\circ}49\\ 10^{\circ}70\\ 5^{\circ}60\\ 9^{\circ}18\\ 12^{\circ}56\\ 15^{\circ}52\\ 9^{\circ}60\end{array}$	15·45 21·88 24·24 17·43 24·34 30·30 25·11 23·76	13:31 12:09 13:44 15:59 13:86 12:81 13:60 13:51	9·52 7·59 8·15 8·14 7·89 7·88 5·93 7·32
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	•591 •681 •726	66*3 64*5 64*2	74°2 70°3 67°4	6°55 8°15 7°11	22:50 21:33 19:77	12·79 16·82 15·54	8*88 8*67 8*62
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTEEN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – – Devonshire – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – – – –	*667 *680 *843 *783 *677	69*8 72*1 80*4 67*3 73*0	71°5 74°7 75°7 59°8 71°8	8*93 6*12 4*90 8*06 8*64	18·43 18·20 15·73 20·66 16·28	15°63 12°32 12°09 12°56 14°47	8*67 6:52 8:92 7*61 7:93
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire	*893 *638 *691 *811 *828 *795	77*8 66*6 66*3 62*9 72*9 72*9 75*8	74.0 69.2 64.3 51.8 66.3 67.4	6·42 2·76 4·42 9·09 6·77 7·78	16°30 14°51 15°18 28°67 19°94 21°87	14.17 12.63 13.30 12.05 11.92 13.32	8'15 8'56 8'06 9'76 7'53 9'19
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	*801 *610 *705 *758 *726	76.4 77.6 76.8 74.7 77.0	67*8 83*9 74*5 62*1 67*2	9.66 3.50 4.45 8.78 8.16	21·11 13·99 20·72 22·46 22·73	14.78 13.29 14.27 14.86 13.97	8·74 6·99 8·27 8·62 7·93
33 34	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES Cheshire	•768 •843	75 <b>·</b> 4 75 <b>·</b> 0	61·0 51·8	6*32 8*26	17°15 21°91	14·97 15·07	9°06 10°40
35 36 37	IXYOBKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	*856 •907 •674	76*7 82*1 82*9	55*9 71*9 74*3	9·17 6·46 3·61	26·12 21·50 19·01	15.07 14.64 13.60	9:35 8:90 7:08
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham	*840 *903 *716 *672	75*9 83*6 81 0 88*6	60°6 71°3 70°5 85°4	6·80 4·39 5·02 3·16	28·37 14·20 18·93 13·35	13°16 11°81 10°65 12°62	10.08 8.63 7.19 4.61
42 43	XIMONMOUTHSHIBE AND WALES Monmouthshire	· · · 763 · · 759 · · 700	58*9 64*1 64*3	49°2 43°7 48°5	6·39 6·02 4·62	21.81 16.98 12.22	12·32 12·29 14·54	11.59 8.03 8.62

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points :-In England, among every 100,000 persons living 807 marriages took place; of 1,000 men married 763, of 1,000 women 668, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 647 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 1979 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1369 were Widowers, of the same number of women married 898 were Widows. number of scholars under 5 years of age was doubled in the ten years. This increasing stream passing through the various schools of the country is asserting its presence in the marriage registers, and has reduced the proportion of those who signed with marks, which 18 years since was as high as 41 per cent., to little more than 28 per cent. of those who married in 1862.

The efforts to extend the benefits of elementary education are bearing every year a more abundant harvest of good results, and should encourage us to increase our exertions until every man and every woman shall be able to attach their names to their marriage register.

It is impossible to calculate how much the value of the work of the population is increased by the increase of its intelligence.

Buildings registered for the solemnization of marriages.—During the year 1862 190 additional places of worship of the Roman Catholics and Dissenting denominations were registered for the solemnization of marriages; of these, 36 belonged to the Independents, 24 to the Baptists, 66 to Wesleyan Methodists, 24 to Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and 21 to Roman Catholics. In 1861 the number of buildings registered was 161. At the close of 1862 there were 4754 buildings on the register, including 1529 (nearly a third of the whole) belonging to the Independents, 1026 to the Baptists, 961 to the various societies of Wesleyan Methodists, and 572 to the Roman Catholics. The distribution of the registered buildings will be seen in the Table. (See Table VIII.)

The marriages in registered buildings in 1862 were 21,215; in the 324 buildings in London 2251 marriages were solemnized, including 1342 marriages in Roman Catholic chapels; in the 627 buildings in the Northwestern division (Cheshire and Lancashire) there were 5039 marriages, 3141 of which were in Roman Catholic chapels. In the Welsh Division, where the registered buildings are the most numerous, 2687 marriages were celebrated in the 747 chapels, namely 237 of Roman Catholics, and 2450 of other denominations. With regard to marriages in Roman Catholic chapels, it may be remarked that in some instances one of the parties to the marriage is a Protestant.

# TABLE VII.—Number and Annual Rate per Ce in each Quarter of the Years

	the state of the s	· · · ·	MARRIAGE	S REGISTERI	ED,	ANNUAL	RATE per	Cent. of M.	ABRIAGES.
YEARS	s.	In the	Quarters ei	nding the las	t day of	In the	Quarters er	ding the la	st day of
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838 1839 1840		23,201 24,679 26,395	29,801 31,339 30,786	27,764 29,887 29,221	37,301 37,261 36,263	·618 ·649 ·677	·783 ·812 ·787	·719 ·764	· 963 · 949
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	11111	24,447 25,860 25,285 26,387 29,551	32,551 30,048 31,113 34,268 35,300	29,397 27,288 28,847 31,675 35,003	36,101 35,629 38,573 39,919 43,889	*626 *654 *632 *644 *721	*822 *749 *767 *834 *849	731 ·731 ·671 ·701 ·760 ·820	*911 *895 *874 *934 *955
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	1111	31,417 27,420 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	757 655 661 661 702	*882 *826 *805 *822 *888	*822 *751 *755 *766 *840	1'038 '983 '940 '961 '986 1'010
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	+ 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	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	·741 ·730 ·778 ·727 ·631	*863 *885 *883 *874 *822	*822 *836 *859 *813 *785	1.000 1.027 1.052 1.014 .988
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	11+11	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	·707 ·705 ·626 ·732 ·711	*819 *861 *823 *858 *883	*813 *796 *785 *801 *807	*996 *940 *967 1*013 1*006
1861 1862	-	33,27 <b>4</b> 33,953	42,012 40,853	39,884 40,600	48,536 48,624	•67 •680	-839 -807	-*785 -*791	

nt. of	Marriages	in	En	gla	Ind
1838	-62.		-	and the	
	and the second second				
Marth Start	A CHERRY MOUNT AND				

b 2

#### Marriages.

Seventy new district churches and chapels-of-ease were licensed for marriages according to the rites of the Established Church in 1862.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages and on the Register on 31st December 1862.

	isting. Diction		Sco PB TE	OTTI ESBY	sH r- is.	7 C	112	-			WI	SLE	YAN	ME	тно	DIST	s.	CALVIN METHO	DISTIC			
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.	Wesleyan Methodust Association.	Wesleyan Reformers.	Other Wesleyan Me- thodists.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion.	New Church.	Catholic and Aposto Church.	All others.
	ENGLAND	4754	16	60	66	1529	1026	12	572	152	481	67	152	32	80	31	118	176	42	23	17	102
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Divisions. London	$\begin{array}{r} 324\\ 385\\ 356\\ 277\\ 516\\ 504\\ 299\\ 627\\ 446\\ 273\\ 747\\ \end{array}$	41	4 - - 1 - 9 3 43 -	7 4 - - 7 - 16 3 29 -	114 140 130 112 171 146 79 162 135 49 291	64 92 144 75 108 106 79 71 59 12 216	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ \end{array} $	46 45 25 22 35 87 30 144 58 53 27	8 16 4 7 27 18 10 37 13 3 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 19\\ 41\\ 31\\ 26\\ 77\\ 51\\ 40\\ 61\\ 73\\ 33\\ 29\\ \hline \end{array} $	2 - 1 - 14 - 14 - 6 - 19 - 17 - 8	$     \begin{array}{c}       2 \\       5 \\       7 \\       10 \\       16 \\       25 \\       21 \\       20 \\       27 \\       14 \\       5     \end{array} $	- - 26 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	551 -1796 1612 72	$-\frac{1}{2}$ 1 5 3 $-\frac{7}{1}$ 8 3 1	$5 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 13 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 25 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 2$	3 - - - - 3 - 6 - - 164	8 15 2 1 14 14 4 - - 1	$     \begin{array}{c}       3 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       2 \\       - \\     $	6 3 1 - 1 3 1 1 1 - -	28 6 2 13 18 7 2 18 5 3 -
	I.—LONDON. Middlesex (part of) Surrey (part of) Kent (part of)	228 65 31	4 - -	4 - -	4 1 2	76 27 11	38 16 10	1	33 9 4	6 2 -	$\begin{array}{c}15\\8\\1\end{array}$	-2	2 - -	01-7	5		3 1 1	3 - -	3 - 9 71	8 - -	5 1 -	23 3 2
12345	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 118 \\ 72 \\ 104 \\ 50 \end{array}$	1	THE POLICY	- 1 - 3 -	$21 \\ 37 \\ 26 \\ 41 \\ 15$	6 35 17 23 11	1111	7 12 8 11 7	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       4 \\       5 \\       4 \\       2     \end{array} $	$2 \\ 18 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	11111	- - - 32	- 1 1 3 -	1 1 1 1 1	- - - 1	1 - - 1 2		$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       6 \\       4 \\       1 \\       3     \end{array} $	- - 1 -	- 1 1 -	1 1 2 2 -
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III. – SOUTH MIDLAND COUNT <sup>5</sup> . Middlesex ( <i>extra-metropol.</i> ) – Hertfordshire – – – Buckinzhamshire – – – Oxfordshire – – – Huntingdonshire – – – Bedfordshire – – – Cambridgeshire – – –	$ \begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 50 \\ 42 \\ 40 \\ 68 \\ 23 \\ 44 \\ 55 \end{array} $	NI DI DI TI I	FALLET TO LET		18     29     19     11     24     4     10     15     15	8 15 17 12 28 16 22 26	- - 1 1 -	$     \begin{array}{c}       6 \\       3 \\       2 \\       9 \\       3 \\       - 1 \\       1     \end{array} $	- 1 1 - - 1	-1 366384	THURL	- - - - - 2 4	11111111			- - - - - - - - - 2		1		- - - 1	1
14 15 16	1VEASTERN COUNTIES.         Essex       -       -       -       -         Suffolk       -       -       -       -       -         Norfolk       -       -       -       -       -	96 81 100	3月2日 1月2日 1月2日 1月2日 1月2日 1月2日 1月2日 1月2日 1			50 38 24	17 29 29		10 4 8	- 3 4	10 3 13	- 1	- 3 7	11110			$\frac{2}{2}$	61_10 QQ 20008	-1	1		6 1 6
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	, 79 48 172 73 144	1111		1111	30 22 61 9 49	29 4 36 7 32		4 8 8 6 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 4\\ 14\\ -7 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6 \\ 20 \\ 24 \\ 21 \end{array} $	1111	7 3 1 2 3	- 14 8 4.	- - 3 12 2	1 - 1 - 1	-1 5 5 2	4-2		- - - 1	- - 1	- 9 - 9
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI. — WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES Gloncestershire – – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – Statfordshire – – – Worcestershire – – – Warwickshire – – –	$ \begin{array}{c} 127\\23\\62\\132\\56\\104\\\end{array} $	1 1 1 1 1		1 - - 3 1 2	48 4 21 32 11 30	$ \begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ 25 \end{array} $	1 1 1 - -	$     \begin{array}{ c c }         10 \\         2 \\         10 \\         34 \\         9 \\         22 \\         22         \end{array} $	3 -1 4 5 5	8 2 2 21 9 9 9	1 -2 8 2 1	1 7 7 7 1 2	11111	2 - 1 4 2 -	11111	2 - 3 2 - 2	- -2  -1	7 1 1 3 1		- 1 1 - 1	
28 29 30 31 32	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNT Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	5. 70 9 86 62 72	1111		1 1 1 1	22 3 18 15 21	$     \begin{array}{c}       25 \\       3 \\       21 \\       20 \\       10     \end{array} $		8 - 6 5 11	2 - 3 2 3	7  16 9 8	1 -2 2 1		11111	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       - \\       1 \\       2 \\       2     \end{array} $	1 - 1 1 4	- 3 8 1 4	1 1 1 1	- - - 1		- - 1 -	
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN Co <sup>8</sup> . Cheshire	100 527	• - 4	27	3 13	31 131	9 62	ī	12 132	10 27	13 48	3 16	4 16	ī	4 12	ī	5 20	2 4	-4		ī	2 16
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding	332 64 50		2 	2 - 1	105 18 12	48 8 3	2	36 10 12	10 2 1	53 10 10	15 2 -	16 6 5		11 1 -	8 -	17 5 5		1.1.1	3	1	32-
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	$     \begin{array}{c}       109 \\       105 \\       44 \\       15     \end{array} $		11 27 4 1	5 21 3 -	21 11 13 4			26 18 8 1	1 1 - 1	18 6 8 1	71	73331		2 - 3 2	21	3 2 1 1		1111			1 1 1
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSH.ANDWALE Monmouthshire – – – South Wales – – – North Wales – – –	s. - 106 - 413 - 228				38 186 72	8 49 137 2 30		9 11 7	- 8 1	6 11 12		3 1 1		11	1	2	4 48 112	- 1	-		

### BIRTHS.

The births of 712,684 living children were registered in the year 1862, a greater number than has ever been recorded since the commencement of the Registration system, and the proportional rate to the population (3.504 per cent., or one birth to 29 persons living) has only been equalled once, namely, in 1859, when it was the same to a fraction; the average birth-rate of 25 years is 3.325, or one birth to 30 persons living. Durham usually exhibits the highest birth-rate, the average for this county being 4.121, and in 1862 it rose to 4.197 to 100 persons living; the minimum rate (3.013) was in Herefordshire. The only counties that did not maintain their average rate of births were Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Cambridgeshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Rutlandshire, Nottinghamshire, and Monmouthshire.

Sex. — Of the births registered, 363,534 were male, and 349,150 were female children, being in the proportion of 104 male to every 100 female children. In several counties the proportion of male to female births was unusually large :—thus in Northamptonshire there were 111 males born to every 100 females, in Huntingdonshire nearly 114 males to 100 females, in Derbyshire nearly 110 males to 100 females. Dorsetshire and Rutlandshire reversed the proportion of the sexes, for in the former county there were 99'9, and in the latter only 97 males born to every 100 females.

Seasons.—There is no recorded exception to the rule that the births registered in the first six months of the year exceed those in the last six months; in 1862 there were 181,990 births registered in the March quarter, 185,554 in the June quarter, 172,709 in the September, and 172,431 in the December quarter. Assuming 1000 to represent the average quarterly number of births, the proportion in the first quarter was 1035, in the second 1044, in the third 961, and in the fourth quarter 960.

Children born out of wedlock.—The births of 45,222 illegitimate children were registered, being in the proportion of 6.3 to every 100 births; 23,033 of the illegitimate births were those of male, and 22,189 female children. In Norfolk the proportion of the illegitimate was 10.5 per cent., Herefordshire 8.0, Shropshire 9.8, Lincolnshire 8.7, Nottinghamshire 9.2, North Riding of Yorkshire 9.4, while Cumberland and Westmorland head the list with the respective proportions of 11.3 and 11.2 per cent., thus disappointing the expectations founded on their favourable educational standing.

# TABLE IX.—Births in the Years 1845-62 in England, distinguishing the Legitimate and Illegitimate.

$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	38,241 38,529 36,125 36,747 39,334
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38,529 36,125 36,747 39,334
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	36,125 36,747 39,334
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36,747
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39 334
1850         5983422         5033116           1851         615,865         573,865           1852         624,012         581,530           1853         612,391         572,628           1854         634,405         593,664           1854         692,600         503,664	10,001
1861         615,865         573,865           1852         624,012         581,530           1853         612,391         572,628           1854         634,405         593,664	40,306
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42,000
1853 612,391 572,628 1854 634,405 593,664	42,482
1854 634,405 593,664	39,763
	40,741
1000 000,010 004,200	40,100
1856 657,453 614,802	42,651
1857 663,071 - 620,069	43,002
1858 655,481 612,176	43,305
	44,751
1000 001,010 010,000	40,000
1861 696,406 652,249	44,157

viii .

# DEATHS.

In 1862 a total number of 436,566 deaths was entered in the English registers. It was less than in 1849, the cholera year, also less than in 1854, another year of that epidemic, less also than in either of the years 1858-9. The increase of deaths with the rising tide of population is such that while there were only two instances, viz. those of 1847 and

TABLE X. — Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1862.

	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	Bor WEDI	Females.	Born o Webi	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.
4	ENGLAND	363,534	<b>3</b> 49,150	340,501	326,961	23,033	22,189	104.1	104.1	103.4	6.3
1111	I.—London	49,382	48,468	47,191	46,339	2191	2129	101 • 9	101.8	102.9	4.4
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – – –	4416 9249 5785 7462 3409	4212 8924 5500 7239 3301	4216 8740 5415 7035 3170	4005 8442 5114 6862 3048	200 509 370 427 239	207 482 386 377 253	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$105 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 0$	96.6 105.6 95.9 113.3 94.5	4·7 5·5 6·7 5·5 7·3
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES: Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) – Hertfordshire – – – – Buckinghamshire – – – – Oxfordshire – – – – Huntingdonshire – – – – Bedfordshire – – – – Cambridgeshire – – – –	2953 2955 2522 2971 4318 1069 2491 2971	2907 2802 2506 2738 3888 939 2411 2893	2831 2770 2358 2789 4056 1001 2271 2753	2773 2615 2345 2542 3685 892 2244 2695	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 185\\ 164\\ 182\\ 262\\ 68\\ 220\\ 218\\ \end{array}$	$     134 \\     187 \\     161 \\     196 \\     203 \\     47 \\     167 \\     198     $	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \cdot 0 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 92 \cdot 9 \\ 129 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 7 \\ 131 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	4·4 6·5 6·5 6·6 5·7 5·7 7·9 7·1
14 15 16	IV.—EASTEBN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	6383 5575 7176	6157 5376 6685	6032 5138 6444	5828 4965 5960	351 437 732	329 411 725	103·7 103·7 107·3	$103 \cdot 5$ $103 \cdot 5$ $108 \cdot 1$	106·7 106·3 101·0	5·4 7·7 10·5
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire	4000 2933 9669 6538 7350	3845 2936 9085 6153 7108	3722 2761 9139 6181 6933	3601 2750 8596 5808 6705	278 172 530 357 417	244 186 489 345 403	104.0 99.9 106.4 106.3 103.4	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$113.9 \\92.5 \\108.4 \\103.5 \\103.5$	6.7 6.1 5.4 5.5 5.7
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire	7475 1654 4350 15755 5313 10779	7194 1601 4231 15166 5169 10332	7096 1514 3917 14775 4966 10183	6829 1481 3822 14234 4826 9754	379 140 433 980 347 596	365 120 409 932 343 578	103·9 103·3 102·8 103·9 102·8 102·8 104·3	103.9 102.2 102.5 103.8 102.9 104.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 8 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$5.1 \\ 8.0 \\ 9.8 \\ 6.2 \\ 6.6 \\ 5.6 \\ $
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – –	4557 352 6842 5899 5619	4224 363 6454 5687 5129	4197 326 6248 5379 5219	3895 333 5887 5145 4783	360 26 594 520 400	329 30 567 542 346	107 · 9 97 · 0 106 · 0 103 · 7 109 · 6	107.8 97.9 106.1 104.5 109.1	$   \begin{array}{c}     109.4 \\     86.7 \\     104.8 \\     95.9 \\     115.6   \end{array} $	7.8 7.8 8.7 9.2 6.9
33 34	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES Cheshire	8966 49416	8506 47653	8276 46352	7859 44602	690 3064	647 8051	105·4 103·7	105·3 103·9	106°6 100°4	7•7 6•3
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding	- 30085 - 5043 - 3689	28897 4745 3487	28143 4671 3371	27017 4391 3130	1942 372 318	1880 354 357	104·1 106·3 105·8	$   \begin{array}{c}     104 \cdot 2 \\     106 \cdot 4 \\     107 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	103·3 105·1 89·1	6.5 7.4 9.4
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	- 12068 - 6608 - 3604 - 953	11514 6328 8473 927	11436 6119 3203 846	10943 5840 8075 824	632 489 401 107	571 488 398 103	104·8 104·4 103·8 102·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 104.5 \\ 104.8 \\ 104.2 \\ 102.7 \end{array} $	110·7 100·2 100·8 103·9	5·1 7·6 11·3 11·2
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES Monmouthshire	- 3613 - 12631 - 6686	3427 12296 6274	3404 11795 6119	$3247 \\ 11426 \\ 5804$	209 836 567	180 870 470	105·4 102·7 106·6	104·8 103·2 105·4	116·1 96·1 120·6	5·5 6·8 8·0

1849, in the thirteen years 1838-50 in which the annual number reached 400,000, there are ten instances in the series of twelve years 1851-62 in which it rose above 400,000.

If there had been no efflux of the population to parts beyond the limits of the kingdom in the three years 1860-2 its natural growth within that period, derived from the excess of births over deaths, would have added to its numerical strength a population equal to those of the towns of Liverpool and Birmingham united.

	TABLE XI.—Births	to	100	ן
		1	19-17-24 	
	1			
	REGISTRATION COUN	TI	ES.	
	Real and services			
	ENGLAND			a state of the second
10	L-LONDON			- CINA
No.	IISOUTH EASTERN (	lou	NTIES	s.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Surrey (extra-metropolita Kent (extra-metropolitan)	n)	-	
3 4	Sussex – – – Hampshire – – –	-	-	
5	Berkshire	-	-	in the second
6	Middlesex (extra-metropo	lita	n)	ss.
78	Hertfordshire – – Buckinghamshire –	-	1974 1974	ALL ALL
9 10	Northamptonshire -			A start of
12 13	Bedfordshire – – Cambridgeshire – –		-	a series
	IVEASTERN COU	INT	IES.	
14 15	Essex	-	-	17
16	Norfolk – – –	-	-	inter the
17	VSOUTH WESTERN ( Wiltshire	Cot	NTIE	s.
18 19	Dorsetshire – – Devonshire – – –	-	-	1.0
20 21	Cornwall – – – Somersetshire – –	-	-	
	VIWEST MIDLAND	Cot	INTIE	s.
22 23	Gloucestershire – – Herefordshire – –	-	-	
24 25 96	Shropshire – – – Staffordshire – –	-	-	1000
20 27	Warwickshire	-	-	See all
98	VIINORTH MIDLAND	Co	UNTI	ES
29 30	Rutlandshire – –	-		20/21
31 32	Nottinghamshire – Derbyshire – – –	-	-	10002
	VIIINORTH WESTERN	Co	DUNTI	IES
33 34	Cheshire – – – Lancashire – – –		-	
	IXYORKSHIR	E.		
35 36	West Riding East Riding (with York)	1 -		
37	North Riding	-	199 <b>-</b> 19	
38	Durham	JNT -	IES.	
39 40	Northumberland – Cumberland – –	- 1		
41	Westmorland	-	-	Sec. Harris
42	Monmouthshire	ND	-	E
43 44	North Wales – –		-	
and the factor of the				

# Deaths.

Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1853-62.

	a da		BIRT	н <b>з</b> то 1	00 Pers	SONS LI	VING.			
1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Average Annual Rate, 1853-62.
3.327	3:408	3.373	3.453	3:443	3*366	3.504	3.437	·3·461	3.204	3.428
3.343	3.390	3.356	3*372	3*397	3.320	3.408	3.372	3.448	3.422	3.383
2.870	2.853	2.758	2.924	2·907	2.925	8:097	3.031	3.054	3.043	2:946
3.110	3.180	3.110	3.231	3·356	3.133	3:327	3.139	3.296	3.279	3:216
3.017	3.067	2.919	3.092	3·043	2.961	3:111	2.965	3.053	3.054	3:028
3.143	3.075	2.916	3.188	3·222	3.119	3:186	3.138	3.162	3.171	3:132
2.933	2.982	2.899	3.068	3·081	3.010	3:272	3.016	3.124	3.253	3:064
2.959 3.053 3.134 3.033 3.272 3.228 3.311 3.153	3.060 3.047 3.195 3.154 3.335 3.206 3.372 3.202	2.923 2.967 3.160 2.971 3.445 3.196 3.302 3.172	3.042 3.161 3.203 3.247 3.529 3.410 3.431 3.350	3.003 3.245 3.350 3.259 3.563 3.459 3.541 3.304	2.996 3.074 3.198 3.180 3.502 3.363 3.315 3.298	3:166 3:265 3:490 3:434 3:625 3:491 3:634 3:634 3:486	3.017 3.134 3.324 3.307 3.613 3.307 3.613 3.377 3.380 3.308	3.060 3.095 3.408 3.330 3.506 3.214 3.423 3.269	· 3·021 3·237 3·408 3·332 3·517 3·404 3·469 3·251	3.025 3.128 3.287 3.225 3.491 3.335 3.418 5.279
3.080	3·103	3·133	3·234	3·268	3·146	3·361	3·238	3·236	3·258	3·206
3.085	3·136	3·086	3·264	3·302	3·234	3·474	3·208	3·256	3·266	3·231
2.995	3·189	3·029	3·219	3·186	3·187	3·427	3·162	3·230	3·249	3·187
$2^{\cdot}933$	3.174	3.024	3°189	3°149	3·140	3·256	8.126	3°170	$\begin{array}{r} 3:335\\3:215\\3:174\\3:466\\3:120\end{array}$	3·150
$3^{\cdot}041$	3.028	2.980	3°034	3°075	3·137	3·296	3.183	3°167		3·116
$2^{\cdot}939$	2.889	2.803	2°922	2°905	2·959	3·027	3.013	3°102		2·973
$3^{\cdot}404$	3.476	3.339	3°453	3°395	3·379	3·525	3.374	3°462		3·427
$2^{\cdot}919$	3.024	2.914	2°996	°2°934	2·997	3·139	3.052	3°088		3·018
3.027	3·134	$\begin{array}{r} 3.112\\ 2.742\\ 2.887\\ 4.227\\ 3.334\\ 3.721\end{array}$	3.087	3.038	3.139	3.134	3·123	3·212	3·286	3:129
2.766	2·985		2.958	2.921	2.901	3.006	2·975	3·084	3·013	2:935
2.755	2·984		3.072	3.077	3.068	3.214	3·143	3·213	3·273	3:069
3.954	4·145		4.230	4.143	4.152	4.165	4·165	4·024	3·917	4:112
3.265	3·472		3.430	3.359	3.384	3.519	3·430	3·457	3·495	3:415
3.636	3·779		3.754	3.692	3.647	3.698	3·707	3·694	3·690	3:702
3:330	3:414	3:364	3:442	3*352	$3^{\circ}279$	3·466	3*477	3.447	3.596	3:417
2:989	3:080	2:942	3:055	3*108	$3^{\circ}134$	3·075	3*293	3.022	3.048	3:075
3:116	3:176	3:211	3:363	3*336	$3^{\circ}251$	3·375	3*301	3.347	3.286	3:276
3:399	3:523	3:469	3:575	3*701	$3^{\circ}480$	3·699	3*709	3.563	3.535	3:565
3:333	3:375	3:495	3:591	3*467	$3^{\circ}390$	3·642	3*522	3.496	3.598	3:491
3·369	3·472	3.464	3·451	3·481	3·332	3·563	3·444	3·528	3.673	3·478
3·788	3·837	3.777	3·763	3·747	3·580	3·713	3·676	3·770	3.858	3·751
3·775	3.826	3·788	3·809	3·767	3.602	3•745	3.759	3·707	8·795	3·757
3·254	3.330	3·327	3·486	3·420	3.860	3•453	3.422	3·476	3·539	3·407
3·114	3.192	3·283	3·370	3·344	3.327	3•421	3.429	3·323	3·355	3·316
3.689	3·943	4·241	4·368	4·276	4·127	4·225	4·110	4.029	4·197	4·121
3.234	3·265	3·431	3·556	3·416	3·454	3·510	3·509	3.552	3·718	3·465
3.148	3·271	3·192	3·199	3·267	3·231	3·422	3·277	3.444	3·436	3·289
2.926	3·073	2·788	2·902	2·928	2·826	2·993	3·253	3.159	3·067	2·992
3·348	3.687	$3.633 \\ 3.351 \\ 2.934$	3·812	3.826	3·707	3.842	3.676	3·541	3.539	3.661
3·234	3.357		3·502	3.559	3·503	3.714	3.585	3·419	3.501	3.473
2·865	2.883		3·009	2.950	2·879	3.060	2.996	2·953	3.103	2.963

# Deaths.

The rate of mortality in the year was 2.147 per cent., having been less by .064 than the average derived from the ten years 1853-62, which is 2'211.

That the public health was comparatively good in 1862 appears further from the fact that the death-rate was lower in that year than it had been in nineteen out of the twenty-four years that preceded it. One person died out of 47 living. In the healthier year of 1856 one died out of 49.

Sex.—The mortality of males is invariably higher than that of females. Throughout the twenty-five years 1838-62 the mortality of males did not in a single instance fall as low as 2.100 per cent.; the lowest was 2.136

# TABLE XII .- Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-62.

eptrais cas I	NUMBER	PR	OPORTIONAI	NUMBER O	OF BIRTHS.	adi and
YEARS.	OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839 1840	123,144 125,576	1000 1000	$     1017 \\     1059   $	1049 1033	967 949	967 959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	900 985
1843	131,831	1000	1052	1018	957	957
1844	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1843	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	9+1
1849	144,540	1000	974	1051	990	985
10.00	152.060	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1851	156,003	1000	1037	1019	969	974
1853	155,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	915
1855	158,761	1000	1000	1011	050	0.52
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1069	952	933
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1034	953	956
1858	163,870	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174 102	1000	1007	1064	980	949
1862	1/8,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960

TABLE XIII. -Births and Deaths registered in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1862.

		в	IRTHS.		1291	DEA	rus.	
YEARS.	In the	e Quarters e	ending the last	day of	In the (	Quarters end	ling the last	day of
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
1838 1839 1849 1841 1842 1843 1844 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855	$\begin{array}{c} 113,815\\ 123,543\\ 123,543\\ 132,305\\ 133,720\\ 135,615\\ 136,837\\ 143,578\\ 143,578\\ 143,578\\ 143,080\\ 145,108\\ 146,453\\ 139,736\\ 153,772\\ 144,551\\ 157,286\\ 161,803\\ 161,729\\ 160,785\\ 166,225\\ 169,250\\ 170,430\\ 170,959\\ 175,532\\ 183,180\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 121,781\\ 128,803\\ 129,059\\ 129,059\\ 134,096\\ 134,096\\ 134,279\\ 136,941\\ 136,853\\ 149,450\\ 139,072\\ 149,760\\ 153,693\\ 155,865\\ 159,073\\ 159,031\\ 158,697\\ 172,457\\ 165,277\\ 173,263\\ 170,444\\ 169,115\\ 175,864\\ 174,028\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114,734\\ 120,115\\ 119,822\\ 123,868\\ 123,296\\ 128,161\\ 130,078\\ 132,369\\ 133,718\\ 127,173\\ 140,359\\ 135,223\\ 146,911\\ 150,594\\ 151,222\\ 147,602\\ 154,724\\ 154,700\\ 157,462\\ 161,181\\ 157,445\\ 168,394\\ 164,121\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113,457\\ 120,110\\ 121,117\\ 124,686\\ 124,732\\ 131,048\\ 130,166\\ 131,219\\ 189,349\\ 127,267\\ 133,204\\ 135,471\\ 146,095\\ 148,912\\ 151,956\\ 144,363\\ 146,439\\ 148,841\\ 157,478\\ 161,016\\ 157,962\\ 170,091\\ 162,719\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 98,152\\ 89,740\\ 98,896\\ 99,069\\ 96,314\\ 94,926\\ 101,024\\ 104,664\\ 89,484\\ 119,672\\ 120,032\\ 105,870\\ 98,430\\ 105,359\\ 106,358\\ 118,119\\ 111,843\\ 134,542\\ 103,014\\ 108,665\\ 125,819\\ 122,687\\ 122,687\\ 122,687\\ 122,617\\ 122,617\\ 100,014\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,$	$\begin{array}{c} 90,877\\ 87,969\\ 90,339\\ 86,134\\ 86,538\\ 87,234\\ 85,337\\ 89,149\\ 90,230\\ 106,718\\ 99,727\\ 102,153\\ 92,871\\ 99,458\\ 100,625\\ 107,647\\ 102,586\\ 106,493\\ 100,099\\ 100,046\\ 107,142\\ 105,631\\ 110,869\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72,877\\ 76,280\\ 80,822\\ 75,440\\ 82,339\\ 76,792\\ 79,708\\ 74,872\\ 101,664\\ 93,435\\ 87,638\\ 135,227\\ 85,849\\ 91,499\\ 100,382\\ 92,201\\ 113,843\\ 87,646\\ 91,155\\ 100,528\\ 98,142\\ 104,216\\ 86,312\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 80,854\\ 84,995\\ 89,630\\ 85,204\\ 84,328\\ 87,493\\ 90,864\\ 80,681\\ 108,937\\ 103,479\\ 92,436\\ 97,7589\\ 91,545\\ 99,080\\ 99,770\\ 103,130\\ 109,633\\ 97,022\\ 96,238\\ 110,576\\ 118,553\\ 109,354\\ 102,923\\ 96,334\\ 102,923\\ 96,238\\ 110,576\\ 118,553\\ 109,354\\ 102,923\\ 102,554\\ 102,555\\ 102$
1860 1861 1862	172,933 181,990	184,820 185,554	172,033 172,709	166,620 172,431	121,215 122,019	107,558 107,392	101,232 92,381	105,109 114,774

Sec.

in 1856; whereas that of females was in eleven out of the twenty-five years below 2.100, and in 1856 it was 1.060.

The rates of mortality in the sexes are calculated on the male and female populations respectively. In 1862 the death-rate of males was 2.240 to 100 males living ; that of females was 2.040 to the same number of females living. The averages are 2.300 and 2.143. Thus it appears that when the salubrity of the year is viewed in regard to its influence on the sexes, the advantage is found in favour of the females; for the decrease of mortality below the average was greater amongst them than amongst the males.

On an average of twenty-five years 103 males died to 100 females. In 1862 the proportion was 104 to 100. But in all the Eleven Divisions of England, except the Northern Counties, the number of males living was less than that of females; consequently if equal numbers living, belonging to the two sexes, are taken, the proportion is found to be higher than that which has just been stated; it becomes 110 instead of 104 to 100.

In the Northern Division, to which mining operations, attract that labour which only men can supply, there were 106 deaths of males to 100 of females. If the population had consisted of equal numbers of the two sexes, the proportion of deaths of males would have been rather less than 106.

London and Counties .- While the mortality of England was 2.147 per cent., that of London was 2.356; that of the West Riding of Yorkshire 2.364. The mortality ranged from 1.645 in Rutlandshire, and 1.662 in the extra-metropolitan portion of Surrey, to 2.560 in Lancashire. The distress amongst the operatives of the manufacturing districts of Cheshire and Lancashire, arising from the shortness of the cotton supply, which was caused by war in the United States, commenced in the latter part of

# TABLE XIV.-Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England. 1838-62

-	(12) 5(9)	DEA	THS.	DEATHS OF MALES	OF EQUAL
YEARS.	dse	OF MALES TO 100 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 100 FEMALES LIVING.	TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
1838 -      1839 -      1840 -	100	2·342 2·277 2·372	$2 \cdot 146$ $2 \cdot 097$ $2 \cdot 204$	105 104 103	109 109 108
$ \begin{array}{r} 1841 \\ -1842 \\ -1843 \\ -1843 \\ -1844 \\$	1111	$2 \cdot 238$ $2 \cdot 239$ $2 \cdot 199$ $2 \cdot 238$ $2 \cdot 238$ $2 \cdot 238$	2.083 2.098 2.047 2.083 2.011	103 102 103 103	107 107 107 107 108
$ \begin{array}{r} 1843 \\ - \\ 1846 \\ - \\ 1847 \\ - \\ 1848 \\ - \\ 1849 \\ - \\ \end{array} $		2 196 2·390 2·541 2·387 2·578	$2 \cdot 21$ $2 \cdot 221$ $2 \cdot 380$ $2 \cdot 224$ $2 \cdot 445$	103 103 103 103 101	103 108 107 107 105
$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- - 4	2·142 2·276 2·324 2·383	2.013 2.124 2.155 2.197 9.967	102 103 103 104	106 107 108 108
1854 - 1855 - 1855 - 1856 - 1857 - 1858 - 1857 - 1858 - 1857 - 1858 -		2 441 2·351 2·136 2·257 2·390	2 207 2 174 1 969 2 107 2 233	103 104 104 102 102	108 108 107 107
1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 -		2·327 2·218 2·268 2·249	2°155 2°034 2°063 2°049	103 104 104 104	108 109 110 110
Average of 25 ye 1838-62 -	ars, }	2.309	2.143	103	108

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

1861; but 1862 may be reckoned the first year of that great and widespread calamity. The death-rate in Cheshire was 2.246 against an average of 2.219; and in Lancashire, which is five times as populous, it was 2.560 against 2.594. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it rose as high as the average, and in the two other Ridings it was above the average. In Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland it was also higher than the average of each county respectively; and the same is true of North Wales.

14	ELE AV.—Annual Ita Englan	<b>d</b> dur	ing ea	ich of	the '	Years	s 185	53-62	2.	and	Res M	dr. nb
1970	ivit comparts makes	11 Course	1. Jan	inders?	DEAT	HS TO ]	100 PE	RSONS L	IVING		nal:	T.I.2
RE	GISTRATION COUNTIES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Ave- rage Annual Rate, 1853-62.
3.4	ENGLAND	2.288	2.352	2.261	2.051	2.180	2*309	2.239	2.124	2.163	2.147	2.211
51	ILONDON	2.441	2.943	2.431	2.209	2.241	2.390	2.269	2.249	2.318	2.356	2.385
No. 12345	IISOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. SURREY (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire	1.834 2.033 1.869 2.020 2.087	1.896 2.188 1.897 2.081 2.049	1·944 2·083 1·971 2·292 2·173	1.768 1.947 1.734 1.921 1.856	1*648 1:983 1*743 1*989 1*869	1.877 2:129 2.070 2.067 2.132	1.813 2.049 2.058 2.036 2.043	1.767 1.863 1.881 1.902 1.972	1.743 1.992 1.819 1.796 1.892	1:662 1:790 1:828 1:875 1:876	1.795 2.006 1.887 1.998 1.995
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTES. Middlesex( <i>extra-metropolitan</i> ) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinchamshire – – – Oxfordshire – – – Huntingdonshire – – – Bedfordshire – – – Combrid (ceshire – – –	2.073 1.824 2.190 2.090 2.184 2.064 2.001 2.117	2·525 1·865 2·063 2·185 2·230 1·823 2·166 2·155	2.047 1.975 2.244 2.110 2.238 2.038 2.602 2.324	1.930 1.818 1.915 1.775 1.950 1.856 1.968 1.916	2:009 1:955 2:034 2:031 2:043 2:108 2:101 2:065	2.001 1.938 2.121 2.249 2.091 2.050 1.971 2.007	2:047 1:927 2:163 2:090 2:308 1:978 2:065 2:021	1 · 998 1 · 947 1 · 981 1 · 966 2 · 137 1 · 867 2 · 017 1 · 950	1.981 1.820 2.097 1.866 2.103 2.033 1.902 2.117	1.926 1.798 1.933 1.879 1.897 1.992 1.876 2.023	2.054 1.887 2.074 2.024 2.118 1.981 2.067 2.070
14 15 16	IVEASTEEN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	2.005 2.055 2.075	2·298 1·919 2·114	2·118 2·097 2·209	1.897 1.949 1.906	2:011 2:003 2:110	2.087 2.121 2.392	2.081 2.036 2.095	1.864 1.971 2.102	1·901 2·073 2·231	1.903 1.830 2.003	2.017 2.005 2.124
17 18 19 20 21	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Cornwall Somersetshire	2·210 1·971 1·970 2·101 2·033	2.054 1.870 1.938 1.953 1.852	2·254 2·005 2·070 2·076 2·106	1:825 1:641 1:745 1:909 1:735	1.909 1.901 1.948 1.970 1.848	2.081 2.185 2.067 2.074 2.153	2·112 2·072 2·092 2·019 2·083	2.001 1.868 1.971 2.040 1.963	1.787 1.692 1.891 1.991 1.921	1.855 1.764 1.924 2.004 1.757	2:009 1:897 1:962 2:014 7 1:945
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Shropshire Staffordshire Warwickshire Warwickshire	2·198 2·135 2·085 2·557 2·029 2·362	2·113 1·828 1·957 2·839 2·182 2·637	2·186 2·278 2·074 2·425 2·065 2·206	1.866 1.923 1.796 2.268 1.816 2.075	1 · 983 1 · 949 2 · 003 2 · 619 5 2 · 043 5 2 · 405	2·245 2·085 2·084 2·464 2·061 2·423	2·122 2·212 2·087 2·605 2·262 2·370	1.9511.9122.1122.1941.8782.043	2.058 1.909 2.099 2.110 1.891 2.119	$\begin{array}{c}1\cdot94'\\0&1\cdot79\\2&1\cdot91\\0&2\cdot34'\\1\cdot86\\2&2\cdot18\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
28 29 30 31 32	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire Kutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	2·269 1·818 1·841 2·421 2·338	2·121 1·652 2·090 2·350 2·224	2:069 1:990 2:071 2:050 2:120	1.951 1.785 1.677 2.124 1.955	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2:450 2:046 2:116 2:466 2:356	2·292 1·956 2·168 2·548 2·264	1.962 1.909 1.936 2.054 2.103	2 2.163 9 1.763 3 1.924 4 2.134 3 2.17	$\begin{array}{c} 2.04 \\ 1.64 \\ 3.1.80 \\ 6.2.04 \\ 1.98 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 9 & 2 \cdot 157 \\ 5 & 1 \cdot 810 \\ 2 & 1 \cdot 943 \\ 9 & 2 \cdot 239 \\ 4 & 2 \cdot 165 \end{array}$
1.0	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.		1.	1.18			0.000	0.100	0.17	2 9.16	4 2.24	6 2.21

Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the several Counties of

Deaths.

It is possible, and even probable that individuals and families of the Lancashire workmen, whose simple annals are unwritten on any page, and unremembered by any but themselves, suffered, while under fever or other sickness, from the want of necessaries or comforts which better times had supplied in greater abundance; and may even have traced prolonged illness or debility directly to that cause. If such cases were numerous, circumstances of a local or general character, and favourable to health, were in operation amongst a large and mixed community, and compensated, in the aggregate of sickness and mortality, for effects which the reduction of diet below the natural standard must necessarily produce. When the cotton manufacture was prosperous, factory labour fed and clothed a vast population, but it was not considered an unqualified good under all the conditions incidental to it :---men deprived of needful recreation in the open air ;---children robbed of that nursing which their mothers engaged in the factory could not give. When the collapse came, the temporary intermission of that labour was supposed by many persons to have conduced to the public health by offering opportunities which had previously been denied. To what extent, if any, this was true, is subject of reasonable opinion or speculation amongst members of the medical profession accustomed to study the habits and diseases of families in the neighbourhoods in which they live ; but there is no evidence to prove that exercise in the fields, domestic superintendence, and moderation in the use of drinks actually depressed the rate of mortality, though it may be safely admitted that this effect must necessarily follow, when for an adequate length of time such causes have been in operation. Influences that in their wide diffusion reduced the mortality of England below the average doubtless tended to reduce it also in Lancashire. The mean temperature of the air in the year  $(40.5^{\circ})$  somewhat exceeded the average at Greenwich; while in summer, the only quarter in which the temperature was not in excess, the coldness of the season was beneficial in its effect; and other physical agencies that are more difficult to be appreciated than heat and cold were probably at work. But that the registers did not tell a different tale,—that famine did not bear the fruit which in the history of nations it has too often borne, the spectacle of thousands struck by fever and death.—is mainly due to that legal provision for the poor which Christian civilization has established, and to the spontaneous munificence of a people amongst whom the seeds of charity have been liberally scattered.

The Seasons.—In the winter guarter of 1862, viz., the first three months, the rate of mortality (2.443) was slightly below the average of winter; in the spring quarter it was 2'121 per cent., and showed a greater decrease on its average; in summer the rate (1.800) was singularly low; but in autumn, the last three months, it rose to 2.230, a point higher than the average of twenty-five years.

If 1000 deaths be assumed as the average number in a quarter, the following will be the proportional numbers in England in the four quarters quarter ended March 31st, 986 in the June quarter, 839 in the September, and 1042 in the December quarter. In Lancashire the proportional numbers will be 1160, 956, 808, and 1076. In Devonshire 1084, 1040, 860, and 1016. In the West Riding of Yorkshire 1064, 996, 856, and 1084. In London 1080, 928, 916, and 1076. It appears from these figures that in the fluctuations of mortality caused by seasonal influences, Lancashire was particularly indebted to summer: that it suffered most in the winter quarter; that in London the winter and autumn quarters were alike, while the two intermediate quarters scarcely differed; that in the West Riding the autumn and winter quarters were the most unhealthy; and that Devonshire, while, like other places, it received most benefit from the summer, experienced a more equable rate of mortality in the course of the year than other parts.

xiv

Cheshire -Lancashire -

IX .-- YORKSHIRE.

West Riding - - -East Riding (with York) North Riding - -

Durham - -Northumberland -

Westmorland

South Wales North Wales

X .- NORTHERN COUNTIES.

XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire - - -

# Mortality of Males and Females at the various periods of Life. TABLES XVI. to XIX.

We have from the three Censuses of 1841, 1851, and 1861, in which the ages of the population were enumerated, the means of determining very nearly the numbers living in each of the twenty-five years (1838-62) during which the registration of deaths has been in operation.

The specification of the numbers living at each separate year of age is, except as a matter of curiosity, utterly useless, for in the first place great numbers of the people do not know their exact age within a year or two, and in the second place the actual numbers at each year of age fluctuate considerably from various causes, and an annual Census alone could supply the true numbers living for each year. By collecting together all the numbers returned in each five years of age under fifteen, and in each ten years after that age, groups of population are obtained at the censuses, of sufficient magnitude to allow us to determine the years of life, and the rate of mortality at each important period of life in each of the twentyfive years. The weight of the results is increased by the extended area of observation, which covers the whole of England and Wales, for a quarter of a century.

The deaths vary considerably in number in the various groups; thus . under the age of 5 the number of boys dying ranged from 70,000 to 100,000 annually; at the age 10 and under 15, the deaths of boys ranged from 4200 to 6100; while at each of the decennial periods afterwards, from 15 to 85, the number of deaths ranged from 10,000 to 21,000; in the decennium, from 85 to 95, the numbers fell to 4000 or 5000; and for 95 and upwards are about 200 to 300 men, and twice as many women.

The mortality of the two sexes differs considerably at different ages ; thus in the first five years of life the excess of mortality among boys over that of girls is in the ratio of 7.216 and 6.216, or 1.000 per cent.; in the next period it is only slightly in excess; but from the age of 10 to

TABL	e XVI	.—EN	GLA	ND.	ME	ortal	ity per	r Cent.	at diff	erent 1	Ages	-Male	s.*
						AG	ES1	IALES	3.				
YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55 —	65 —	75-	85—	95 and upwds.
	92 - 1.00 281 - 7.30	366 24 625 14		10-22	М	EAN	OF :	25 YE.	ARS.		259 - 5 (959 - 6	8 6	481 481
1838-62	2.309	7:216	·883	•499	•795	•975	1.272	1.809	3.136	6.202	14.681	30.332	43.566
	10.2 1 2.42 10.2 1 9.44 10.2 1 9.64	11 N.C. 41 S.C.S.	10 10		м	EAN	SOF	10 Y E	ARS.	6+ / 360 6+/ 814	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	+84 181
1841-50	2.312	7.153	·920	• 513	•822	· 991	1.275	1.843	3.188	6.711	14.832	30.612	44.051
1851-60	2.310	7:304	•856	•490	•772	•953	1.261	1.785	3.023	6.623	14.677	30.311	43.710
	-02 - 200 	es des	9 13 8 8	30' 12 .0. 8	М	EAN	SOF	5 YE	ARS.	8   963 200	1 ars		181
(3 Years.)	-00 - 000	100 C20	10 122 10 122		1990 F	1.848		1.045	0.050	0.750	14:407	90.981	43.380
1838-40	2.330	7.231	•961	•524	•835	1.024	1.298	1.849	3.200	0 750	14 407	20 001	10 000
(5 Years.)	as   coo	eel par	2 1 11	8-5-1	1		7.000	710740	2.019	6.530	14.376	29.905	43.177
1841-45	2.216	6.898	.885	*486	.781	1.040	1.206	1 742	3:335	6.892	15.288	31.319	44.925
1846-50	2.408	7-407	956	• 516	• 806	•001	1.986	1.861	3.120	6.684	15.083	30.502	44.963
1851-55 1856-60	2.355	7 189	•833	•464	.737	.915	1.236	1.708	2.997	6.621	14.271	30.120	42.456
(2 Years.)					Contraction of								10.00
1861-62	2.259	7.070	•722	•439	•723	.930	1.274	1.710	3.020	6.824	14.357	30.469	40.707

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

NOTE.-Tables XVI. to XIX. should be substituted for Table XV. in the 22d and previous Annual Reports. The Population used in the above calculations now being deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the 20 Years 1841-61.

25 and 35, the young women die in a greater proportion than young men, the cause of which it is important to investigate; at the age of 45 and upwards, the women die at a lower rate, and live longer afterwards than men.

The mean mortality among boys of 10-15 is at the rate of 5 in 1000; of young men in the next ten years (15-25) the mortality is somewhat less than 8 in 1000, and in the following decennial periods the numbers dying per 1000 run up to 10, 13, 18, 31, and 67 (at the age of 70=65-75), 147, 303, and 436, which is the rate carrying off the old men of 95 and upwards. The mortality among women goes through similar variations.

It will be observed that the mortality at the same periods of life fluctuated. Thus while the mean mortality of boys under five years of age was 7.216, their mortality in the year 1846 was as high as 7.781, and in 1845 as low as 6.683 per cent. The one was .565 above, the other . 533 below the average, making the total range in the rate 1.098.

Generally at all ages, from 5 to 65, the mortality was highest in the year of the great cholera epidemic (1849), and lowest in the years 1856, 186c, and 1861.

The mortality rate never falls so much below the mean mortality as it is raised above it by epidemics especially, and while the absolute difference of the rates is naturally greatest at the advanced ages, when the rates themselves are high, the relative rise and fall is greatest in

#### TABLE XVII.-ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per Cent. of Males at different Ages, 1838-62.

1943-271 1943-271					DE	АТН	ѕ то	100 L I	VING	- 30 N			n in Renda
YEARS.	e jeg ega e	000 http://	r (49. 1999:	01.3 190	1 414	AC	₽ E S.—1	IALE	s.	in in is is	la al boine	ting die 1 dizen	the C
W.Hain	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds
1838	2.342	7.012	·899	• 519	·853	1.078	1.358	1.945	3.413	7.053	14.810	29.870	45.69
1839	2.277	7.149	•903	•512	•820	•994	1.265	.1.795	3.194	6.499	13.908	27.995	39.65
1840	2.372	7.533	1.082	•542	•832	. 999	1.270	1.795	3.143	6.715	14.204	30.278	44.78
1841	2.238	6.843	·956	•510	·811	.978	1.217	1.785	3.137	6.482	14.266	29.650	43.1
1842	2.239	7.055	·901	.501	.782	.926	1.193	1.734	3.041	6.266	14.565	29.410	43.1
1843	2.199	6.910	·845	•478	.772	.919	1.212	1.723	3.007	6.525	14.067	28.708	42.6
1844	2.238	7.000	·898	•473	.762	•933	1.217	1.752	3.020	6.665	14.619	31.644	40.5
1845	2.163	6.683	•823	•466	.780	•919	1.193	1.718	2.973	6.413	14.365	30.114	46.3
1846	2.300	7.781	.826	.507	.858	1.016	1.262	1.802	3.128	6.673	15.032	32.127	49.1
1847	2:541	7.608	.971	.550	.927	1.091	1.425	2.067	3.648	7.603	17.284	35.462	54.3
1848	2.387	7.418	1.044	.530	.857	1.018	1.295	1.866	3.265	6.722	14.954	30.552	41.0
1849	2:578	7.526	1.125	•646	.950	1.236	1.573	2.264	3.623	7.186	15.162	29.925	41.9
1850	2.142	6.701	.815	•467	.716	•877	1.162	1.717	2.979	6.278	14.006	28.527	38.1
Mean of 25 Years (1838-62).	2.309	7.216	•883	•499	•795	•975	1.272	1.809	3.136	6.702	14.681	30.332	43.5
1851	2.276	7.298	•869	•491	•776	.948	1.236	1.787	3.031	6.396	14.055	28.245	41.5
1852	2.324	7.500	.908	.522	.802	.972	1.232	1.807	3.056	6.289	14.203	28.659	44.3
1853	2.383	7.332	.850	.508	•833	1.021	1.318	1.935	3.236	6.919	15.968	32.097	49.7
1854	2.441	7.770	•940	• 555	•842	1.039	1.355	1.928	3.162	6.684	14.913	29.093	41.4
1855	2.351	7.189	•822	.503	.778	.974	1.288	1.848	3.260	7.132	16.276	34.415	47.1
1856	2.136	6.753	.722	•456	.736	.904	1.189	1.644	2.879	6.163	13.099	28.092	36.7
1857	2.257	7.254	.783	:470	.737	.918	1.215	1.702	2.952	6.461	14.382	30.229	40 ::
1858	2.390	7.683	1.052	. 503	.766	.928	1.253	1.734	3.045	6.796	14.696	31.771	47 .
1859	2.327	7.499	.926	•478	.736	.920	1.255	1.735	3.018	6.644	14.019	29:376	43
1860	2.218	6.758	·683	•414	.712	.905	1.270	1.725	3.091	7.042	15.159	31.133	43*
1861	2:268	7.176	.674	•433	.728	.923	1.265	1.690	3:008	6.890	14.654	31.092	44.
1862	2.240	6.963	.770	.444	.717	.936	1.283	1.729	3.031	6.757	14.060	29.846	36.

The Table may be read thus: -Of 100 males living of the age 35 and under 45, [1.358 died in 1888, J 1889, and 1.162 in 1850; the average annual rate in the 25 years, 1838 62, among the aggregate of males decennial period of age was 1.272.

childhood after the age of 5 years and under 15, when the zymotic diseases of that age are most prevalent. Women of the age of 15 and under 45 were cut off in great numbers in the cholera years.

The following are examples of the fluctuations of the rates of mortality in the twenty-five years.

The mean annual mortality of men of the age 25-35 was '975, but the mortality of men of that age in 1849 was 1.236, and in 1850 it was as low as '877 per cent. The range was '359; in the one case it was more than 26 per cent. above '975, and in the other 10 per cent. below that mortality rate.

The mean annual mortality of men of 55-65 was 3.136, but in 1849 the rate was 3.653, in 1850 it was 2.979; thus the range was .674 in the twenty-five years.

An Insurance office upon a large number of these lives of 55-65 would pay at the rate of 31 policies in 1000 during ordinary years, but it may pay on 37 or 30 deaths in years of high or low mortality. The relative fluctuation is greater when small numbers are concerned.

Meteorology.—At fifty degrees latitude the mean temperature of the air was  $50.6^{\circ}$ , at fifty-one degrees  $49.3^{\circ}$ , at fifty-two degrees  $48.7^{\circ}$ , at fifty-three degrees  $47.6^{\circ}$ , at fifty-four degrees  $46.1^{\circ}$ , at fifty-five degrees  $45.7^{\circ}$ . Between south and north there was a difference in mean temperature amounting to  $5^{\circ}$ , or one less for every stretch of sixty geographical miles northwards. The mean temperature of the dew-point fell constantly from  $45.8^{\circ}$  at fifty degrees latitude to  $42.1^{\circ}$  at fifty-four degrees. The mean elastic force of vapour from .316 to .276.

At nearly all the fifty-two meteorological stations westerly winds prevailed, and taking one station with another, from Guernsey and Truro in the south to Shields and Alnwick in the north, the wind blew from a westerly point on 133 days out of the 365, from the east on 70 days, from

TABLE	XVII	I,—EN	IGL A	AND.	IVI	orta	lity pe	er Cent	. at dif	ferent	Ages-	-Fem	ales.		
				12452		AG	ESFI	EMAL	ES.						
YEARS.	ALL Ages.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	. 65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.		
	MEAN OF 25 YEARS.														
1838-62	2.143	6.216	•876	•518	•831	1.021	1.235	1.552	2.800	5.841	13.380	27 • 966	42.914		
	102 - C20	MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	2.161	6.132	•910	• 533	•853	1063	1.279	1.289	2.822	6.134	13.506	28.376	44 • 445		
1851-60	2.142	6.331	•844	• 509	•814	•996	1.198	1.214	2.747	5.693	13.355	28.125	42.816		
				192	Д	IEAI	NS OF	5 Y H	ARS.						
(3 Years.)	14 1 230	PI LEIL	6 1 3	Prin I	12.64	1.4.4		1 The	17.20 2 28	Product V	p part	13. 0	Paral I		
1838-40	2.149	6.180	.983	• 547	.855	1.027	1.280	1.601	2.882	5.764	13.260	26.785	38.682		
(5 Years.)	er bete	121		and t	1-12 A	Karlan				and the second		2 6	101 - A		
1841-45	2.064	5.878	•886	• 500	.817	•995	1.211	1.204	2:704	5.943	13:123	28.019	42.045		
1846-50	2.257	6.391	•933	•566	.890	1.130	1.347	1.674	2.941	6.324	13.890	28.732	46.844		
1851+55	2.183	6.405	.854	•534	•844	1.040	1.237	1.558	2.785	5.897	13.623	28.359	44.006		
1856-60	2.100	6.257	.834	•484	•784	.951	1.129	1*469	2.708	5.489	13.088	27.891	41.626		
(2 Years.)	14 15 Fe	4 816-22	1		1.17.1	1. 9.2	Bernal P	Responses	4.40-1	usti tau	and the se	of all a	d'à l'		
1861-62	2.056	6:107	•712	:447	•764	.931	1.127	1.482	2.831	5.240	13.022	26:893	42.102		

the south on 84, and from the north on 78. But it blew from a northerly point nearly a third part of the year at Truro, and even more at Worthing. Southerly winds prevailed more or as much as northerly in some parts.

The amount of rain collected at Greenwich was 26 inches; at Truro, Bath, Barnstaple, Silloth, and Allenheads, about 45 inches; at Stonyhurst 55 inches; at Scarborough, Leeds, Grantham, Holkham, little more than 20 inches. The average rain-fall in England as represented by the fiftytwo stations was 31 inches.

# Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1862.

# First Quarter.-January, February, March.

The marriage-rate, which had been low during the whole of the previous year 1861, continued low in the first quarter of the year 1862. The births were numerous in the first quarter of the present year, as they had been in 1861; and the rate of mortality, which was comparatively low in the last two years, was not high in the first quarter of the year. The marriage-rate in 1861, and the increase of pauperism in the same period, concur to indicate a less prosperous state of trade and industry in the community; but physical causes, and improvement in sanitary condition, appear to have exercised a favourable influence on the public health.

#### TABLE XIX.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per Cent. of Females at different Ages, 1838-62.

51.053 be						AGI	ES.—FI	EMAL	ES.	Teo:	and the second	Jac Ya	1. 25 -
YEARS.			1		1		1177 537				1	- A rates	
anina Na sul	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25 -	35-	45 -	55-	65-	75 -	85-	9. ai upv
1838	2.146	6:007	.899	.540	.851	1.044	1.319	1.675	3.037	5.975	19.510	96.500	97.
1839	2.097	6.113	.937	.533	.847	1.006	1.251	1.558	2.764	5.529	12.655	20 099	36.
1840	2.204	6.420	1.114	.569	.868	1.032	1.271	1.571	2.845	5.887	13.608	28.435	42.
1841	2.083	5.861	.963	. 520	.842	1.007	1:997	1.549	2.740	5.041	10.075	00.055	40.
1842	2.098	6.032	·924	.513	.831	1.002	1.219	1.523	2.731	6.023	13 031	28:405	42
1843	2.047	5.913	·847	•486	.785	.977	1.225	1.479	2.670	5.894	12.944	27.597	44.
1844	2.083	5.906	.900	• 504	·811	1.007	1.197	1.218	2.743	6.076	13.367	28.356	42
1845	2.011	5.680	.798	•478	·816	·981	1.185	1.459	2.635	5.883	12.896	27.482	40
1846	2.221	6.704	.811	.535		1.049	1.238	1:550	2.747	6.185	13.640	30.950	50
1847	2.380	6.280	.948	.579	.920	1.175	1.418	1.779	3.186	6.996	15.773	32.003	51
1848	2.224	6.419	.995	.568	.879	1.091	1.298	1.281	2.829	6.096	13.476	27.547	46
1849	2.445	6.206	1.100	•655	1.001	1.348	1.614	1.990	3.328	6.616	13.927	27.969	42
1850	2.013	5.747	·810	•492	.778	·988	1.168	1.470	2.613	5.726	12.633	25.892	42
Mean of 25 Years (1838-62).	}2.143	6.216	•876	•518	•831	1.021	1.235	1.552	2.800	5.841	13:380	27 • 966	42
1851	2.124	6.299	·860	• 527	·818	1.002	1.193	1.519	2.679	5.854	12.818	26.357	45
1852	2.155	6.441	.877	• 539	.837	1.032	1.209	1.208	2.653	5.658	13.164	27.623	41
1853	2.197	6.342	.810	•543	•867	1.064	1.239	1.582	2.830	6.017	14.072	29.350	47
1854	2.267	6.780	•920	•564	.868	1.102	1.309	1.643	2.834	5.807	13.297	26.950	42
1855	2.174	6.163	.801	•497	•828	.998	1.235	1.237	2.931	6.120	14.763	31.517	44
1856	1.969	5.885	.732	•455	.759	·933	1.133	1.403	2.512	5.119	11.977	24.266	36
1857	2.107	6.377	•769	•466	.792	•942	1.152	1.462	2.711	5:581	13.116	28.141	45
1858	2.233	6.752	1.043	•535	.824	.977	1.185	1.479	2.759	5.726	13.775	29.697	45
1859	2.155	6.523	•937	• 526	.794	•966	1.174	1.207	2.701	5.389	12.920	27.635	40
1860	2.034	5.746	.691	•439	•750	.939	1.153	1.496	2.856	5.628	13.651	29.714	39
1861	2.033	6.198	.678	.436	.776	.933	1.117	1.472	2.817	5.246	13.123	26.613	44
1862	2.049	6.016	.745	.458	.751	.928	1.137	1.491	2.845	5.234	12.980	27.172	20

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## xx Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1862.

Marriages.—In the first three months of this year 67,906 persons were married in England. They married at the rate (per annum) of 1.360 in a hundred of the population, whilst the average of corresponding quarters in the years 1852-61 is 1.41. But the marriage-rate was not so low as it had been in the same quarter of 1858, when it declined to 1.252, and when, to quote the words of the Report of that period, "the stagnation "of trade in the manufacturing districts had cast a shadow over the "prospects of the people, and they did not marry."

The population of Lancashire has undoubtedly increased during the last five years, and while this circumstance is borne in mind, it may be stated that the marriages in that county in the winter quarter of 1858 were 4157; in that of 1860 they were 5524; and in the same quarter of this year 4882.

It may be anticipated, that when the marriage results in Lancashire for the June quarter are ascertained, the effect of a season of depression worse than that of 1858 will be manifested in the returns more conspicuously.

By comparing the numbers of marriages in the winter quarters of 1861-2, it will be seen that there was an increase in London and in the ten other divisions of England, with the exception of the Eastern Counties, where there was a decrease, of the North Midland Counties, where the number was stationary, and of the North-western counties, where there was an important decrease in consequence of a reduction of the marriage-rate in Lancashire, which forms the chief part of the division.

In Liverpool the marriages decreased from  $8_28$  in the winter or March quarter of 1861 to 785 in that of 1862; in Wigan from 228 to 186; in Bury from 210 to 173; in Chorlton from 131 to 91; in Salford from 143to 126; in Manchester from 951 to 829; in Ashton from 278 to 225; in Oldham from 215 to 172; in Rochdale from 223 to 169; in Haslingden from 170 to 142; in Burnley from 185 to 128; in Blackburn from 259 to 216; in Preston from 265 to 220. In the iron district of Ulverston, in the north-west of Lancashire, the marriages appear to have been fairly maintained; and the report of the Registrar of Dalton in that district is cheerful amid the gloom. He says:—" There is no distress in the sub-

TABLE XX.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-62.

	NUMBER	Pr	OPORTIONA	L NUMBER O	F DEATHS	R 19 4
YEAR3.	OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838 1839 1840	85,690 84,746 89,922	1000 1000 1000	1145 1059 1100	1061 1038 1005	850 900 899	944 1003 997
1841 1842 1843 1844	85,962 87,380 86,611 89,233 87,342	1000 1000 1000 1000	$     \begin{array}{r}       1152 \\       1102 \\       1096 \\       1132 \\       1198 \\     \end{array} $	1002 990 1007 956 1021	878 942 887 893 857	968 965 1010 1018 924
1846 1847 1848 1849	97,579 105,826 99,958 110,210 92,940	1000 1000 1000 1000	917 1131 1201 961 1067	925 1008 998 927 1007	1042 883 877 1227 931	1116 978 925 885 996
1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	93,849 101,784 105,274 109,476	1000 1000 1000 1000	1066 1045 1122 1036 1280	1006 989 1022 940 1001	926 986 876 1031 816	1002 980 980 993 903
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	105,426 97,627 104,954 112,414 110,195	1000     1000	1250 1061 1050 1134 1118 1166	1031 955 955 961 1054	928 950 865 938 812	980 1045 1046 983 968
1860 1861 1862	108,778 109,142	1000 1000	1129 1133	990 986	923 839	958 1042

" district; men are fully employed, and wages are good according to the " price of food."

Births.—The total number of births in the first three months of this year was 181,990; in the same period of last year it was 172,933. The birth-rate, 3.644, was higher than in any of the years 1852-61, with the exception of 1860; the average rate is 3.59.

By a review of results in the Eleven Divisions it will be seen that in seven of them the number of births was less last quarter than it had been in the corresponding quarter of 1860; that in London, and in the South Eastern Division, the numbers were slightly higher; in the North-western Division the number was higher by nearly 2000; in the Northern Division also the births exhibited an increase.

In connexion with the above statement it may be observed here that in comparing the same two periods the absolute numbers of deaths were less in 1862 in all the Divisions except the two last mentioned, viz., the North-western and the Northern, which embrace Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. The conclusion is that generally where the quarter was more fruitful than that of 1860 in respect of births it was also unfortunately distinguished by more numerous deaths. Where many children were born, many died; and their names were enrolled on both sides of the account. To this circumstance the tabular results are probably to some extent due. But the observation is not applicable to certain towns in the North-western Division, for in Stockport, Manchester, and Salford, there was a decrease of births and a great increase of deaths.

The following report is from the registrar of-

COVENTRY; Holy Trinity, sub-district.—Births 160; Deaths 93. There is a very perceptible diminution in the number of births within my district since the commencement of 1861. Thus, for the five quarters ending 31st December 1860, the number of

in the second	Styrate.		parts are	BIRTH	RATE.	list orti	to troco	DEATH	RATE.	Sec. Shi
	YEARS.		In the	Quarters end	ling the last	day of	In the	Quarters end	ling the last	day of
and and	AREAGE T	20	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
	1838 1839 1840		3.032 3.248 3.305	3°198 3°338 3°301	$2^{.970}$ $3^{.069}$ $3^{.021}$	2.928 3.059 3.044	2.615 2.359 2.538	2·387 2·280 2·310	1.887 1.949 2.038	2.086 2.164 2.252
	1841 1842 1843 1844 1844	1111	3 * 424 3 * 431 3 * 420 3 * 507 3 * 491	3·278 3·344 3·234 3·334 3·291	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 \cdot 082 \\       3 \cdot 032 \\       3 \cdot 114 \\       3 \cdot 123 \\       3 \cdot 140     \end{array} $	3.092 3.058 3.174 3.115 <b>3.</b> 103	$2^{\cdot}537$ $2^{\cdot}436$ $2^{\cdot}373$ $2^{\cdot}467$ $2^{\cdot}554$	$2.174 \\ 2.158 \\ 2.149 \\ 2.077 \\ 2.144$	1.877 2.025 1.866 1.913 1.776	2.063 2.067 2.119 2.175 1.908
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	11 060	3*498 3*488 3*252 3*575 3*321	3:551 3:265 3:474 3:523 3:530	3°251 2°945 3°211 3°056 3°281	3·256 2·938 3·038 3·053 3·253	$\begin{array}{r} 2^{\circ}157\\ 2^{\circ}850\\ 2^{\circ}794\\ 2^{\circ}462\\ 2^{\circ}261\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2.144 \\ 2.506 \\ 2.313 \\ 2.341 \\ 2.107 \end{array}$	2:382 2:163 2:005 3:057 1:917	$2^{\circ}545$ $2^{\circ}389$ $2^{\circ}108$ $2^{\circ}199$ $2^{\circ}045$
and the second	1851 1852 1853 1854 1854 1855	C L L L L	3,563 3,583 3,579 3,518 3,596	$3^{\circ}553$ $3^{\circ}511$ $3^{\circ}464$ $3^{\circ}721$ $3^{\circ}526$	3°318 3°293 3°177 3°293 3°255	$3^{\circ}271$ $3^{\circ}299$ $3^{\circ}099$ $3^{\circ}108$ $3^{\circ}123$	$2^{\cdot}387 \\ 2^{\cdot}355 \\ 2^{\cdot}614 \\ 2^{\cdot}447 \\ 2^{\cdot}910$	2·222 2·222 2·349 2·213 2·272	2:016 2:186 1:985 2:423 1:844	$\begin{array}{r} 2^{\circ}176\\ 2^{\circ}166\\ 2^{\circ}214\\ 2^{\circ}325\\ 2^{\circ}035\end{array}$
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	1.1.1.1.1	3*580 3*604 3*576 3*631 3*707	3*655 3*555 3*488 3*588 3*512	3 • 276 3 · 316 3 • 204 3 · 389 3 • 267	3·267 3·304 3·205 3·414 3·230	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 179 \\ 2 \cdot 298 \\ 2 \cdot 631 \\ 2 \cdot 515 \\ 2 \cdot 481 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 111 \\ 2 \cdot 087 \\ 2 \cdot 210 \\ 2 \cdot 155 \\ 2 \cdot 237 \end{array}$	1.896 2.068 1.997 2.097 1.718	1 • 997 2 • 269 2 • 403 2 • 195 2 • 043
	1861 1862	11	3·500 3·644	3.690 3.665	8*388 3*365	3·272 3·350	2·453 2·443	2·147 2·121	1.994 1.800	2.064 2.230
1000	Mean	1	3.487	3.464	3.193	3.162	2.485	2.217	2.035	2.170

#### TABLE XXI.—Annual Rate per Cent. of Birth, and Death, in England, during each Quarter of the Years 1838-1862.

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

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births was 1011; while for the 5 quarters just ended, 31st March 1862, the number was only 850. I attribute this decline in the number of births to the circumstance of many young married couples having emigrated, or left Coventry in consequence of the extreme depression of the ribbon and watch trades.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths constitutes a natural increase of the population. This excess in the quarter was 59,971, which is equal to a daily average of 666.

In the first three months of this year the total number of emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom where there are Government Emigration Officers was 15,159, of which 5197 were persons of English, and about 8000 of Irish origin. English emigrants left these shores at the rate of 58 daily. About two-thirds of the English went to the Australian Colonies.

The emigration to the Australian Colonies which had been much reduced as well as the emigration to all parts, exhibits some appearance of revival, while that to the United States continues rapidly to decline. In the quarter that ended 31st March emigrants (English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreign) to the Australian Colonies were 4411 in 1860, 3227 in 1861, and 6322 in the present year; to the United States there went in the same periods 15,117, 12,156, and 7210. The last number forms not more than the sixth or seventh part of the emigration to the same part of the world ten years ago.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The average price of wheat per quarter was 60s.; it was higher than it had been in any quarter since 1856. In the March quarter of 1860 and 1861 the price was 44s. 5d. and 55s. 1d. Potatoes were not cheap; they were on an average 142s. 6d. per ton. Beef was at the same price as in the same period of last year; mutton was a penny per lb. cheaper.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the three months was  $41^{\circ} \cdot 1$  (which was also the temperature of February); it was  $1^{\circ} \cdot 6$  above the average of 21 years. The mean temperature of each month was above the average; the highest temperature recorded was obtained at Bournemouth, near Poole, where the thermometer reached 70° in March; the lowest was registered at Holkham; it was  $11^{\circ} \cdot 8$ , and occurred in March.

The character of the weather as it was observed at Greenwich is thus described by Mr. Glaisher :—" During the whole of the past three months " the temperature of the air has been for a few days together cold, and " then for a few days together warm, and so on alternately; the former " or cold periods have varied from five to nine days, and the warm from " seven to nine days, with one of fifteen days. The warm periods have " generally been of somewhat longer duration than the cold periods, and " have also been generally more in excess of the average than the cold " periods have been in defect, so that upon the quarter the temperature " has been in excess, and would class as a warm period. I have no recol-" lection of such a succession of hot and cold periods of nearly equal " lengths.

"The fall of rain in January was 1.9 inch, in February 0.5 inch, and in March 3.7 inches; the total fall for the quarter was 6.1 inches, being about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch above the average of the preceding 45 years. The fall in February was nearly the smallest which has occurred in this month since 1815, it having been less on three occasions; viz., 0.04 inch in 1821, 0.4 inch in 1834, and 0.2 inch in 1857. The fall in March has been exceeded twice since 1815, viz., in 1818, when it was 3.8 inches, and again in 1851, when it was 4.1 inches."

It is stated that at Belvoir Castle the land was in excellent condition for farming operations in January and February; but the wet weather at the latter end of March prevented all out-door work. Wheat looked well in favourable situations. Influenza had been prevalent among horses in January and February, and was fatal in many cases. At Culloden ploughing was completed about the middle of January on many farms; wheat had an early and rapid growth, and looked well. At Harrogate vegetation was very forward.

The registrar of Wells in Norfolk mentions "the continuance of a very " damp and cold atmosphere," to which he attributes "fever of a low type " and diphtheria, which often proved rapidly fatal." The registrar of Salisbury believes that the excess of deaths which he records was partly caused "by the trying weather which we have had of late." "The "increase of deaths," says the registrar of Lansdown (Bath), "is un-" doubtedly owing to the frequent and sudden changes of the weather " during the past remarkable winter, when the thermometer frequently " ranged 20° or 30° in the course of 24 hours." Variable or otherwise unfavourable weather is reported to have had a similar effect at Bilston, Darlaston (Walsall), and at Birmingham. At Lincoln, where cases of scarlatina were numerous but not fatal, the weather was "extremely damp and unhealthy." At Liverpool pulmonary complaints were supposed to have resulted from damp and changeable weather, aided by privation, which the poor had suffered. At Royton (Oldham) the weather had been very wet, working time short, and the mortality more than double the average. Changeable weather and want of employment had caused much fatal sickness at Crompton in the same district. Wet, cold, and changeable weather had raised the mortality in Lancaster, at Thornton and Wilsden (Bradford), at Malton, Whitby, and Northallerton; Middleton and Chester-le-Street in the county of Durham suffered from the same cause. The registrar of Newport in Monmouthshire states that "the " quarter has been wet and cold to an unusual degree, and chest diseases had prevailed ;" and at Kington in South Wales, where there was a great deal of sickness from scarlatina and diphtheria, the medical men attributed it to the unsettled state of the weather.

The Returns of the Poor Law Board bear faithful witness to the distress that unhappily prevails in many districts. The average number of in-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week rose from 118,523in the March quarter of 1860 to 143,772 in the corresponding quarter of this year; that of out-door paupers from 717,269 to 804,268. The increase which the last returns show was very manifest, though not to an equal degree, in the March quarter of the intermediate year 1861.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The total number of deaths registered in the quarter was 122,019; it was not so great as in the same quarter of 1860, when the number was 122,617. London returned 18,191 deaths; Lancashire, which has a population less by upwards of three hundred thousand persons, returned 18,650. If the rate of mortality had been the same in Lancashire that it was in London, the deaths in that county would have been about 16,000.

The rate of mortality was lowest in the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, which include Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, and the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Kent; and in the SOUTH WESTERN, which include Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire; it was higher in the EASTERN and NORTH and SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISIONS; higher still in the WEST MIDLAND. The highest rates of mortality prevailed in Yorkshire, the Northern Counties, Monmouthshire, and Wales; in London; and in the NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION, which includes Cheshire and Lancashire. The last-mentioned Division is unfavourably distinguished above all the rest.

The rate of mortality in England and Wales in the quarter was 2.443 per cent.; the average being 2.49. It ranged in the March quarter of the previous ten years from 2.2 to 2.9.

In the districts that comprise the chief towns, the rate of mortality was 2.655 per cent. against an average of 2.683. In those that consist chiefly of small towns and country parishes the rate was 2.184, against

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an average of 2.278. The country was not only favourably distinguished from town by having a rate of mortality which was lower by five deaths in each thousand of the population ; it also appears to have attained a higher degree of salubrity as compared with that which had been experienced in the winters of former years.

The quarter, for which the present return is made, was at least as healthy as the same period in 1861, and more healthy than that of 1860. Taken as a whole, the season was warm, and "the wet," which is so much the subject of complaint in the local reports, was probably an evil that was not without its wholesome mixture of good. But Lancashire, as has been already mentioned in general terms, has tended to darken the aspect of returns, which viewed in the aggregate are not unfavourable. In the last three corresponding quarters the deaths in that county considerably increased; they were in the first 16,024, in the next 17,408, and in the March quarter of the present year 18,650.

Of twenty-six districts of which Lancashire consists, there was in twenty-four an increase of the deaths now returned over those of the March quarter of 1860; and in seventeen an increase over those of the same quarter of 1861. In Leigh the deaths in the three corresponding quarters were successively 273, 274, and 339; in Bury 591, 695, and 802; in Salford 706, 632, and 817; in Oldham 692, 809, and 890; in Haslingden 400, 422, and 490; in Burnley 500, 531, and 603; in Blackburn 727, 850, and 996; in Preston 823, 876, and 886; and in Manchester 1760, 1775, and 2312. In Stockport the deaths in the same periods were 651, 589, and 711.

The registrars in certain districts refer the increased mortality which these figures too plainly reveal, to scarlatina, measles, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which had been prevalent ; and by some of them an opinion. which there is reason to fear may be too well founded, appears to be entertained that those complaints had found an active ally in the poverty and want which many of the unemployed thousands now suffer in the great seats of manufacture. Facts have been adduced to prove that in instances of great depression of trade like that which recently occurred in Coventry the mortality of children is reduced in consequence of the due amount of maternal care being bestowed on them which in more prosperous times is withdrawn by the importunate requisition of factory labour. This is within limits. Nursing in straitened circumstances may be better for children than fulness of good cheer without it; but when hard times are prolonged, and the small store that had been gathered in the day of full work is exhausted, the greatest amount of parental attention will not expel physical decline, sickness, or death itself from the dwelling.

The following reports are from Registrars of the district of Stockport :--

" Hyde.-Births 183; Deaths 163. The deaths are above the average, 14 occurred " from scarlatina. There has been great privation and distress among the factory " operatives, arising from want of employment."

Stockport, First Part.-Births 239; Deaths 253. The deaths are more than the " average. Measles, whooping-cough, pneumonia, and bronchitis have been prevalent, " and caused many deaths amongst young children. I have had an increased number " of deaths at the workhouse, in consequence of the present depressed state of trade " having augmented the number of inmates."

" Stockport, Second Part.-Births 97; Deaths 126. The mortality is considerably in " excess of that of the corresponding quarter of 1861, when the deaths were 78. The " increase is attributable to the prevalence of whooping-cough 17, and bronchitis 19. " The state of the cotton trade, the staple of this district, may have had some effect. " The Board of Guardians, aided by private benevolence, has, however, done much to " mitigate privations consequent on the suspension of employment."

The Registrar of Preston writes thus :---

" Births 932; Deaths 710. The deaths are 72 above the average of five corresponding " quarters. 362 children died at and under 5 years of age. During the last three " months great distress has existed in this district in consequence of the insufficient

" supply of cotton. Several thousands of the operative classes have been out of work, " or only partially employed. From a statement published March 12th it appears that " there are 1,645,830 mule spindles in the cotton factories, of which 533,706 were " entirely stopped; the rest 1,112,124 were working from 3 to 6 days per week. There " are 27,186 power looms for the manufacture of cotton cloth, of which 9033 were " stopped ; the rest 18,153 were working from 3 to 6 days per week. The loss of wages " alone to the operatives is estimated at 7000/. per week. Great efforts have been made " by the benevolent to relieve the distress, and a large sum of money has been raised. " The operatives at several establishments working full time have manifested a truly " fraternal feeling towards their less fortunate fellow workmen, by contributing towards " their relief. Amongst others, those employed at the extensive cotton mills of Messrs. " Horrocks, Miller, and Co., have presented the noble sum of 225l. 4s. 4d. In the week " ending March 29th, 3149 cases, comprising 14,314 persons, were visited and relieved " from this fund. Too much cannot be said in favour of the distressed operatives " for their patient and orderly conduct in the midst of their privations and sufferings."

#### Second Quarter.—April, May, June, 1862.

The leading facts that are disclosed in this return are of a mixed character; they are favourable generally, as regards the health and growth of the population, but they are not without indications of a diminished prosperity in important districts of the country. Marriages were not numerous in the spring quarter of this year. During a period of eighteen months, embracing the whole of 1861 and the earlier half of the current year, the marriage rate was low, and the concluding three months exhibited a remarkable inactivity of the rate at which new families are formed. Births were numerous in the three months that ended 30th June. A birth-rate above the average degree of activity has prevailed during the last fifteen months. The mortality was below the average ; and it is satisfactory to add, that the healthy summer of 1860 inaugurated a period which has been extended through two years, and in which the mortality has not in any quarter reached the average. Atmospheric agencies of a beneficial character have been at work in that time; but public bodies that have projected and successfully carried out local improvements may claim the credit of having contributed in a great degree to produce this result.

Marriages .-- The total number of marriages in the spring quarter of 1860 was 43,777; in that of 1861 it was 42,012; and in the same quarter of the present year it fell to 40,853.

The annual marriage-rate in the spring quarter of this year, viz., persons married to a hundred in the population, was 1.614. This proportion is lower than any result obtained in the same season during an extended series of years, for in the ten years 1852-61 it fell to its lowest point, which was 1.638, in 1856; and the average of the whole series is 1.71.

It will be seen that the whole of England and Wales, for the metropolis hardly constitutes an exception to the rule, has been affected more or less in its different parts by the operation of circumstances unfavourable to marriage, and that in the eighth division (comprising Lancashire and Cheshire) which in its present state of adversity will first excite attention in the observation of results that are to be obtained from the tables, the decrease of marriages is more striking than it is in any other of the groups of counties which form the eleven divisions. It may be remembered that a decrease of marriages in the cotton manufacturing districts in the first quarter of the year was mentioned in the last Quarterly Report.

In the three spring quarters of 1860-2 (ending 30th June) the marriages in Cheshire numbered respectively 993, 940, 917; those in Lancashire in the same times were 6331, 6115, and 5484. By comparing the marriages in both counties, the number in last spring with the mean of the number in two preceding springs, it is found that the decrease is equal to 11.0 per cent.

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By a similar mode of comparison the next greatest decrease occurred in the Eastern Counties, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it was 9.2 per cent. Sussex may be mentioned as an example of a single county in which there was a decrease of equal amount.

The decrease in Monmouthshire and Wales was 4.6 per cent.; in Yerkshire it was 4.0. The Northern Counties also show a decrease, but it was less than one per cent. London stands alone in the eleven divisions as presenting an example of increase, but as this was only one per cent. in an ever-growing population the marriage-rate even in the metropolis was not unusually brisk.

The decrease in the marriages of all England was 4.8 per cent.; and it may be inferred from the above facts that a large portion of that class of the population by which families are established did not consider that their circumstances justified the formation of fresh alliances. Lancashire in its season of calamity has borne witness to the operation of a law of **prudence** which has not been without its effect in most of the other parts of the kingdom.

Lancashire is divided into twenty-six districts, and of these there appears to have been in West Derby alone a continuous increase of marriages in three June quarters (1860-2); the numbers in that district were 375, 433, 460. The numbers as returned by some of the more important districts, and showing a decrease, may be stated,—Liverpool 1058, 997, 967; Prescot 137, 139, 126; Wigan 198, 223, 174; Bury 226, 221, 186; Salford 161, 159, 145; Manchester 1245, 1161, 1052; Ashton 352, 284, 220; Oldham 207, 233, 195; Haslingden 167, 173, 145; Burnley 166, 159, 141; Blackburn 346, 315, 200; Chorley 95, 88, 67; Preston 325, 289, 213.

The returns of Ashton, Blackburn, and Preston may be selected from the list as signal instances of the marriage-rate being depressed when hard times have fallen on the industry of a people.

Births.—The number of children born in the spring quarter (ending 30th June) was 185,554. The birth-rate was 3.665 to a hundred of the population. The average rate is 3.57. If last quarter is compared with the corresponding quarter of 1861 it will be found that the birth-rate was nearly the same in the two periods. But assuming that there was an increase of population within the last year in each of the eleven divisions, there was a decrease of the birth-rate in London in last spring quarter on that of the same quarter in 1861; there was also a decrease in six other divisions; whilst the birth-rate increased or was tolerably well maintained in Lancashire and Cheshire, in Yorkshire, in Durham, Northumberland, and Wales.

The general result, that the birth-rate exceeded the average, appears to be chiefly due to the Northern parts of the kingdom.

London returned 24,692 births last quarter; Lancashire with a less population returned 25,921. Births were numerous in Liverpool.

Increase of Population.—The births in the quarter exceeded the deaths in the same time by 78,162; and the population, if it had been free from disturbance by migration, would have increased at the rate of 859 persons daily.

Last quarter 47,112 persons, of whom about 14,296 were of English origin, and nearly twice that number were Irish, left ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Officers, for the United States, the Colonies, and other parts.

The emigration to the United States has, during a succession of years, suffered a rapid rate of reduction, but last quarter the number of persons who went thither slightly exceeded that of the same period in 1861. But the emigration to British North America has in late years been constantly on the increase; and that to the Australian Colonies gained last quarter a considerable accession. Notwithstanding these fluctuations the return shows that the United States still received more than half of the emigrants who sailed from these shores.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The average price of Consols was  $93\frac{3}{4}$ , which is higher than it had been in any quarter since the middle of 1860. The average price of wheat per quarter was 56s. 8d. It was higher than that of the same period in either of the two previous years. The mean price of beef sold by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets was 5d. per lb.; the best quality was 6d., and cheaper than it had been, taking the average quarterly prices, for a considerable time. The highest and lowest prices of mutton, if the means are taken, were 5d. and 7d., and were lower than the prices of the June quarter in the last two years.

MR. GLAISHER in his Report on the Weather states that at Greenwich the warm weather which set in on the 24th of March continued till the 7th of April; it was followed by a cold period of eight days duration, after which, on the 17th, very warm weather began and with occasional interruptions continued till the 8th of June. On 25th April the mean temperature was 12°.6 in excess of the average of that day, and on several days in May also the excess was remarkable. Cold weather commenced on the oth of June and continued till the end of the month. The mean temperature of April was higher than that of any April since 1854; that of May was higher than it had been in this month since 1848; whilst the June of this year was the coldest that has occurred since 1854. The mean temperature of the three months was 53°. 3, which slightly exceeds the average of the same period in twenty-one years. The amount of rain at Greenwich was 7'4 in. More than the average quantity fell in April. Snow fell throughout the greater part of the country on the 12th and 13th of April; at Guernsey and Brighton on the 14th April; and at Grantham on oth May. The heaviest falls of rain were at Stonyhurst, Allenheads, and Cockermouth. At the first of these places the amount in the quarter was nearly 15 inches.

Some remarks on the progress of vegetation and the state of the crops have been made by observers at several of the meteorological stations.

The tables of pauperism exhibit heavier totals. The quarterly averages of the number of in-dcor paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the June quarter of 1860 were 107,050; in that of 1861 they were 117,801; and in that of the present year 127,861. In the same three periods the out-door paupers rose according to the following numbers :—

692,384 ; 713,786 ; 782,113.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The total number of deaths registered in the three months was 107,392. In the same period of 1860-17the numbers were respectively 110,869 and 107,558; whence it appears that in an increasing population decreasing numbers were entered in the records in the last two spring quarters. The annual rates of mortality in the three seasons now compared were  $2^{\circ}237$  per cent.;  $2^{\circ}147$ ;  $2^{\circ}121$ . The average obtained from returns in ten years is  $2^{\circ}20$  per cent. The weather generally was favourable to health; and in many parts the purifying agency of rain was supplied in aid of sanitary expedients, or perhaps as a partial remedy for the want of them.

The rate of mortality in the districts which comprise the chief towns was  $2 \cdot 267$ . In the small towns and country parishes it was  $1 \cdot 940$ . These rates may be compared with their respective averages, which were  $2 \cdot 349$  and  $2 \cdot 040$ . The benefit was equally shared between town and country.

When the eleven great divisions of England are compared, London, which is one of them, is found to have held last quarter nearly a middle

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position in respect of mortality. Its chief zymotic malady was typhus, which numbered about a thousand victims.

The mortality was greatest in the North-western division, which consists of Cheshire and Lancashire, and where the death-rate was 2<sup>418</sup> per cent. The South-eastern counties, viz., Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, and the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Kent, were the healthiest division; and the rate of mortality that prevailed there was 1<sup>7</sup>742, and presented a striking contrast to that of the North-western division, which besides the great seats of manufacture contains the town of Liverpool.

In adverting to these facts it is important to observe that the high mortality of Lancashire is not a newly discovered phenomenon, the cause of which might probably be found in the distress that prevails in that county at the present time. It may be traced in the annual tables of mortality during a long series of years. The average rate of mortality in Lancashire in the ten years 1851-60 was 2.630 per cent. In 1852 the death-rate rose to 2.865; but with increased attention paid to the public health the returns of later years have shown more favourable results.

It was noticed above that the depression of trade in the manufacturing districts had sensibly affected the marriage returns; but happily it does not appear that the same cause, acting in the opposite direction, has tended materially to raise the rate of mortality; and it cannot positively be asserted that it has produced that effect in any degree. England, as has already been mentioned, was generally rather healthier last quarter than in the same season of 1861; but the rate of mortality in Cheshire and Lancashire was, though in an inconsiderable degree, higher last quarter than it had been in the Spring of the previous year. The difference was only between 2°397 and 2°418.

The registrars of the North-western Counties possess the means of personal observation, but they have only in a few instances ventured remarks on manufacturing distress in connexion with the mortality ; and some of them have arrived at opposite conclusions. In Hyde, a subdistrict of Stockport, the deaths were above the average, and the registrar believes that some of them were caused "by privation arising from the "want of employment." Another registrar of Stockport states that measles was prevalent and very fatal in May, but the mortality in his sub-district was not maintained in excess till the end of the quarter ; it became very low in June. The registrar of Bollington (Macclesfield) mentions that fever prevailed to a serious extent in April and May, in Oldham-street, which is mostly inhabited by a very poor class of persons, and he adds that " perhaps the privations they have endured caused the " fever to spread more widely than it would otherwise have done." In Wigan there were cold winds with heavy rains in June, and distress prevailed greatly and was on the increase ; but nevertheless the deaths were much below the average. The registrar of Walton-le-dale (Preston), where the deaths were much below the average, though the cotton mills were almost entirely stopped, holds it not improbable that the health of his sub-district had been improved by the able-bodied poor being employed in out-door labour. In the last week of June public relief was extended to a fifth part of the population. The registrar of Preston writes thus :---

" Births 956; Deaths 595. The deaths are 33 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year, and 4 more than the average for the last five corresponding quarters. 299 children died at and under five years of age. Distress amongst the operatives in this district has considerably increased, both in extent and intensity, during the past three months. There are now upwards of 22,000 persons out of employment, and entirely dependent upon private charity or the Board of Guardians for support. In the week ending June 14th, 17,244 persons were relieved by the Relief Committee. But it is gratifying to know, that, notwithstanding so much poverty, the rate of mortality has not increased, but decreased. During that week I registered 30 deaths, and in the corresponding week of last year, when the cotton mills and other establishments were in full operation, and working people well employed, 56 deaths were " registered." Typhus or typhoid fever has prevailed in certain localities where it is reported to have existed in conjunction with bad sanitary condition. These places are :—Weston Colville in Cambridgeshire, Hadleigh in Suffolk, Holt in Norfolk, Willingham (Gainsborough) in Lincolnshire, Horsforth in the West Riding, Northallerton in the North Riding, and Bridgend in Wales. Measles was a common complaint; it was very fatal in the village of Weston near Hitchin, and at Burnham near Slough; and small-pox prevailed much in Bradford and Lowestoft.

The extra-metropolitan part of Kent appears to have enjoyed unusual health ; for the deaths in that portion of the county declined from about 2600 in each of the two preceding springs to 2323 in the same season of this year. But the health of Gravesend, one of its towns, was not equally good ; in which district the deaths rose from 85 and 96 to 115, in consequence of scarlatina, which numbered 19 fatal cases in the quarter, and, as appears from a subsequent report of the registrar, continued its ravages in July. A house is mentioned, 5 Russell-street, Milton, in which two children died of scarlatina last November, and three last month ; and at the date of the report the mother and two others of her children had been attacked by the disease.

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Though the marriage-rate was fairly maintained in London and some other parts, it was so much depressed in Lancashire that the general result was lower than the average. But the birth-rate was well maintained in the last summer quarter, and in each quarterly period during the last eighteen months children were born in a number exceeding the average. It is still more satisfactory to add that the health of last summer was unusually good. The death-rate has not risen above its average in any quarter of the year since June in 1860.

Marriages.—There were 40,600 marriages in the third quarter of the year. In London the number rose from 7708 and 7322 in the third quarter of 1860-1 to 8082 in the same period of 1862. This increase occurred at a time when the Exhibition was an inducement to part of the permanent population to remain in town, and attracted strangers from the provinces, and more distant parts, to spend some weeks of leisure within a convenient distance of its precincts.

In Lancashire the marriages, which were  $6_{315}$  and  $6_{127}$  in the third quarter of 1860-1 respectively, declined to 5475 in that of last year. The following are some of the more important districts in that county, with the number of marriages in the quarter ending 30th September of each of the last three years :—

			1860.		1861.		1862.
Bolton .	never	-	287	9456	301	m-g[i	236
Bury -	14 -10	33431	229	03	185	13 - W	167
Chorlton	1-512011	W4 :	142	d•in	128	di-soh	140
Salford -	alo gao	6 -20	161	h-qu	154	111 <del>5</del> JR	141
Manchester	1.40-94	(d - 30)	1,194	Magni i	1,157	( 5-18-1	1,018
Ashton	1. <b>-</b> 62, 6638	<b>.</b>	350	al - d:	365	66-X	220
Oldham		8 <b>-</b> 7	243	ora-ala	221	lo <del>-</del> m	184
Rochdale	i <b>-</b> ndi sa	114	218	sert-	221	a - az	158
Burnley -	196-196	102	204	ylde <b>=</b> Leek	184	1000 <b>-</b> 170	175
Blackburn	-	-	338	-	306	- A.	243
Preston	The sec	-	298	-	257	-	249

The marriages in Stockport, in Cheshire, show a clear decrease in 1862; they were 201, 301, and 204.

It has been stated that Ashton-under-Lyne stands at the top of the scale of pauperism; and if marriages are expected to be fewest where distress is greatest, the returns fully justify that expectation. In Ashton

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the decrease on the two previous summers was no less than 38 per cent. Next in respect of decrease is Stockport, where it was 31 per cent. The marriages of Rochdale decreased 28 per cent.; of Chorley 28; of Leigh 24; of Blackburn 25; of Oldham 21; of Bolton 20; of Bury 19; of Manchester 13; of Salford and of Haslingden 11 per cent. In Preston and Burnley they decreased 10 per cent., and in Wigan the decrease was 9 per cent. Chorlton showed a slight increase. When the marriage returns for the year are completed, they may be compared with the amount of pauperism, namely, the proportion which the persons relieved from the local rates and the funds of Relief Committees bore to the whole population.

Births.—The total number of births in the quarter that ended 30th September was 172,709. It showed an increase of 4632 above the mean of two previous summer quarters (1860–1). The birth-rate was  $3^{\circ}365$  per cent. of the population, against an average of  $3^{\circ}29$  in ten corresponding quarters (1852–61).

In Cheshire and Lancashire the numbers of children born in three summer quarters were 25,691 in 1866; 27,233 in 1861; and 28,029in 1862. The last number as compared with the mean of the two previous numbers represents an excess of 5.9 per cent. This increase is higher than that shown by any other of the groups of counties distinguished as the "Eleven Divisions." This fact is the more remarkable, because it is probable that not a few of the industrial population had left their homes for Yorkshire and other parts in quest of work, and that comparatively few persons arrived to settle in the districts of the cotton manufacture; while it can be shown that in other parts where the population increases even more rapidly, the increase of births was less than it was in Lancashire; as, for example, in the Northern Division the births increased only 2.8 per cent., and in London about one per cent. The increase which was next to that of Cheshire and Lancashire occurred in the Welsh Division.

Though London contains 300,000 more people than Lancashire the number of children born in the former was less than that of the births returned by the latter. The respective numbers were 23,253 and 23,761.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths in the last quarter was 80,328. The natural increase of the population was therefore at the rate of 873 daily. As the stream rises, part of it overflows into other regions of the globe.

The number of emigrants to all parts who left ports in the United Kingdom where there are emigration officers, in the three months that ended 30th September, was 33,240; and in this number the English emigrants may be stated approximately as 12,866. The emigration to the Australian colonies has much increased; the English, Irish, Scotch, and others who went thither last quarter was 12,071; in either of the two previous summers they were little more than 7000. British North America also drew a larger company. The number who sought the United States was 14,170, the number in the same quarter of 1860 having been 21,104, and in that of the following year 6348. Of the 12,866 English who emigrated about 5,255 went to the United States, and 6536 to the Australian colonies.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The average price of consols was  $93\frac{1}{4}$ ; it has been above 93 in the four quarters that have elapsed since September of last year. Wheat (the average price 56s. 10d. per quarter) was dearer than in the same period of last year, when the price was 52s. 1d. The average of the highest and lowest prices of beef at Leadenhall and Newgate was  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb.; and of mutton  $6\frac{1}{8}d$ . Best potatoes were 115s. per ton; they were dearer than they had been at the same time last year.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was 58° 7, which is 1º:3 below the average of the same three months in twenty-one years. The coldness of the season would have ranged still higher in meteorological notation, but that warmer weather in the latter half of September modified the final result. Mr. Glaisher writes that "the cold weather which set " in on the oth June continued with triffing exceptions till the 12th " September. Within this long period of ninety-six days there were only " twelve days on which the temperature reached or exceeded its average. " value." During the last eighteen days of September the weather was warm. The mean temperature of July was lower than that of the same month in any year since 1841 with the exception of 1860. The mean temperature of August was lower than that of the same month in any year since 1845, with the exception of 1860. The mean temperature of September was nearly one degree above the average. The atmosphere was humid throughout the summer. The fall of rain was 6.3 inches, the half of which was in August; but though the last-mentioned month, was wet, the total fall in the quarter was not excessive.

Much rain fell in the northern counties; as much as six inches in August at Alnwick and North Shields. At Manchester the fall in the three months was almost 12 inches. In some of the reports of registrars in Lancashire the weather is stated to have been mild, and conducive to health.

The returns of the Poor Law Commissioners are heavy for the summer quarter. The increase of pauperism is seen in the following statement, which shows the quarterly average of poor persons relieved on the last day of each week :

encode and the state of the second seco	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Quarter ending 30th Sept. 1860	- 101,680	- 667,680
" " 1861	- 112,930	• 693,631
,, 1862	- 119,600	- 789,917

Deaths, and the State of the Public Health.—The total number of deaths in the three months that ended 30th September was 92,381. In the same quarter of 1860 it did not much exceed 86,000; in that of 1861 it was 101,232. The cold summer of this year was less healthy than the still colder summer of 1860; but it was healthier than the warmer summer of last year. A cold winter makes frequent funerals; it cuts off quickly the old and infirm; but it may be admitted amongst ascertained facts that a cold summer with rain enough to wash and sweeten the earth and air is favourable to health, and especially to the health of children. The weather which the farmer most desires for his harvest operations is not the most salubrious for the people who are to be afterwards fed with his produce. It is the business of sanitary science to assist in reconciling these separate interests.

The annual rate of mortality in the quarter was 1.800 per cent. of the population against an average derived from ten summers (1852-61) of 2.02 per cent. In these ten summers there is but a single example of so low a death-rate, viz., that furnished by 1860, which was 1.718. Even in summer which is the healthiest season of the year the mortality of all England is seldom so low as 1.90 per cent.

But the country districts apart from the towns testify as usual to the benefit which they derive from "country air," for their rate of mortality was 1'572 (the average being 1'719); whilst in urban populations it was 1'984 (the average being 2'295). The causes, meteorological or of whatever kind they may have been, which 'exerted a wholesome influence on the population generally, saved in the country districts in every ten thousand persons 15 lives, which would have been lost in a season when the mortality was near its average; and in the towns the saving was double that, amount, namely of 31 lives in an equal number (10,000) of the population. The remark is obvious enough, but it may be excused because it is in accordance with the facts stated, that if there is dirt to be removed by water, or miasms to be checked by cold, the part where such nuisances most abound will be most benefited by the destruction or removal of them.

Though the rate of mortality of town districts in the aggregate was 1.98 per cent., in many towns it was much higher. To take a few instances: in London it was 2.09; in Liverpool 3.12; in Manchester 2.40; in Sheffield 2.47; in Leeds 2.75; and in Rotherham 2.76.

Two of the registrars of Rotherham report that there is a great increase of the deaths in that district in consequence of an outbreak of typhoid fever ascribed by the medical officer of health, Dr. Shearman, to the scantiness of the water supply, which is not sufficient for the effective working of the drains. Of 143 deaths in Kimberworth, a sub-district of Rotherham, no less a number than 66 was from typhoid fever. The two sub-districts, Rotherham and Kimberworth, suffered a mortality in the quarter equal to 3 22 per cent. per annum.

The mortality of the North-western counties (Lancashire and Cheshire), which is always high, was last quarter not quite so high as that of London, and it was not much higher than that of Yorkshire. In the last-mentioned division the death-rate was 1.97 per cent.; in Lancashire and Cheshire 2.02; in London 2.13. The Northern counties (Northumberland, Durham, &c.) show a rate of mortality in the quarter of 1.84. These four divisions are distinguished from the remaining seven divisions by the higher death-rates that prevailed in them. In the South-western counties (Cornwall, Somersetshire, &c.) the population enjoyed the greatest health, for the death-rate did not exceed 1.54; and in the South-eastern (Surrey, Kent, Sussex, &c.) it was almost equally low. The following districts in the North-western counties exhibited a continuous increase in the number of deaths in three September quarters :--

	1860.	1861.		1862,
Northwich -	- 144	- 155	00200	192
Great Boughton -	- 225	- 261	Nesae.	299
Wirral and Birkenhead	- 281	- 337	ME_ 23	397
Liverpool -	- 1,680	- 2,037	1.4	2,115
West Derby -	- 923	- 1,227	8-00	1,321
Clitheroe -	- 68	- 85	AND THE	100
Chorley -	- 147	- 191	98 <u>2</u> 9'	207
Ulverston	- 1.37	- 149	accest.	177

The excess in Liverpool was caused by diarrhea and scarlatina; and it cannot be doubted that if those and other diseases of children, or fever, broke out in the more distressed districts where families who had lived apart now crowd in the same house, the mortality would be great. The following are certain of the districts where there has been a decrease of deaths in the last September quarter :--

and a hars with a	1860.		1861.		1862.	
Wigan	- 452	-	496	Ida v	432	
Bolton	- 624	-	836	n - Texas	572	
Bury -	- 461	-	556 -	615 a	453	
Chorlton	- 716	1704	1,000		880	
Manchester	- 1,553	-	1,968	-	1,475	
Ashton	- 638	15-1	817	and f	636	
Oldham	- 542	-	666	n Sui	601	
Rochdale	- 431	-	481	talan	353	
Haslingden	- 34I	-	387	-	296	
Burnley	- 339	-	448	-	326	
Blackburn	- 562	-	687		526	
Preston	- 549		731		603	

 $\mathbf{A}$  few of the registrars witnessing a reduction of the mortality with the distress that prevailed in their districts at the same time have been

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tempted to speculate on the facts, and as those officers in the course of their duties are in frequent communication with the labouring classes their opinions may be quoted. The registrar of Wigan states that more freedom to breathe the fresh air, inability to indulge in spirituous liquors, and better nursing of children, are believed to have improved the public health. The registrar of Little Bolton holds that the decrease of deaths is mainly due to a greater amount of domestic superintendence. The registrar of Hulme thinks that the even temperature of the weather and increased attention paid to young children have caused the decrease. The registrar of Knott Lanes (Ashton) attributes the result to absence of epidemics, mildness of the weather, out-door exercise, maternal care ; also to parish relief and charitable contributions, by means of which food has been obtained not sufficient for health but enough to mitigate distress and prevent hitherto an increase of mortality. The registrar of Preston sub-district also refers to the good effect of fresh air, nursing, and mildness of the weather, and he adds: "In the weeks ending August " 2d, oth, 16th, 23d, and 30th, I registered 30, 25, 29, 24, and 37 deaths, " but in the corresponding weeks of 1861 when work was more plentiful " and people in better circumstances they were 50, 40, 50, 42, and 57. " The peaceful and dignified conduct of the operatives entitles them to the " warmest sympathy and support of all classes." The registrar of Ancoats (Manchester) is convinced that the low rate of mortality in his sub-district was due to the coldness of the summer, in consequence of which diarrhœa did not prevail.

It has been recently asked whether starvation is good for the health, and attempts have been made with indifferent success to solve a difficulty which has not arisen. Nobody will seriously contend that inadequate supplies of food are conducive to health; it is too well known that famine has often slain its thousands; but it is right at the present time to guard against deductions from the returns of mortality which they do not justify. It has been assumed as obvious that if the death-rate in the distressed districts does not exceed or falls below that which has prevailed in times of prosperity, the relief obtained by the unemployed from public and private sources has sufficed to maintain them in health. The allowances may or may not have been sufficient in amount, but the returns of mortality furnish no evidence of the fact; they only show that extreme consequences of famine have not yet been manifested. Recreation in the open air, moderation in meat and drink, and the due administration of domestic offices are beneficial to health, but if they have been compensation for the loss of wages the tables above quoted are silent on the point. These tables prove that under circumstances favourable to human life the mortality in England was reduced last quarter, and that the districts of the cotton manufacture were not prevented by the distress from participating in the benefit; they cannot show that if Lancashire had been prosperous the health of its people would not have been still better and a further reduction of mortality obtained. It is a matter not of speculation but fact that winter approaches, and that the cold of winter swells the bills of mortality by attacking the old, the young, and the infirm of middle age, and it needs not the gift of prophecy to predict that if cold and want, prolonged and embittered, attack a population with combined force, it must fall as if under an armed host. To avert or mitigate such a result, food, clothing, bedding, and firing must be dispensed by a public or private charity that can rise to the greatness of the occasion.

The registrar of Corby (Bourn) in Lincolnshire writes as follows :--

An epidemic of typhus broke out in Corby about three weeks ago, almost simultaneously in all parts of the village. In a few days there were under medical treatment about 40 cases, more or less severe, in a population of rather more than 800. Though there are some severe cases, there has been no death as yet; neither has the epidemic, so far as I am aware, spread into the surrounding parishes. The place, however, is shunned. Corby has, until the last few years, been considered healthy. In 1858 there

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were some deaths from fever; in 1859 diphtheria broke out, and 10 deaths from it were registered, in Corby, in a few weeks. Since that time fever appeared to linger in the place, a death from that cause now and then occurred till the present visitation, which may be considered general, for about half the houses in the village contain sufferers from the epidemic.

Smallpox was very prevalent in Sunderland.

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## Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December, 1862.

In respect to marriages the general result is unfavourable ; during the whole of two years, 1861-2, the marriage-rate has been low. The growth of the population did not suffer by failure of the natural supply, for births were numerous in the last three months, as they were during the whole of last year. But the deaths were also numerous. The rate of mortality was above the average ; and apparently the principal cause of this excess was the cold weather of November, which carried off many persons in all parts of the country.

Marriages.—There were 48,624 marriages in the last quarter of 1862; a number nearly the same as that of the corresponding period in 1861, but less than in that of 1860 when it was 50,688. The circumstances that have operated to depress marriages in England have not prevented

TABLE XXII.—Annual Rate of	Mortality per Cent.	in Town and Co	untry Districts of
England in	each Quarter of the	Years 1853-186:	2

When the	AREA	Popul	POPULATION enumerated.		ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in each Quarter of the Years										
Kaled Alexandre	Statute Acres.	1851.	1861.	ending	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Mean 1853-62
In 139 Districts and 56 Sub- districts com- prising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151	9,155,964	10,930,841	March - June - Sept Dec	2.800 2.515 2.276 2.606	2*727 2*445 2*984 2*667	3*113 2*402 2*057 2*281	2:391 2:294 2:160 2:256	2·506 2·243 2·374 2·557	2.757 2.356 2.245 2.724	2.651 2.249 2.284 2.358	2.617 2.316 1.843 2.285	2.658 2.271 2.193 2.291	2.655 2.267 1.984 2.525	2.688 2.336 2.240 2.455
HER DA		rec no	1999-00 100-00	YEAR -	F2·549	2*706	2.463	2.275	2.420	2.21	2.386	2.262	2.323	2.358	
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales com	34,037,732	8,771,645	9,135,383	YEAR - (March - June - Sept Dec	2.018 2.422 2.177 1.676 1.796	1°975 2°151 1°969 1°817 1°961	2.055 2.698 2.137 1.615 1.771	1.797 1.951 1.915 1.609 1.713	1.916 2.072 1.918 1.727 1.948	2.077 2.497 2.049 1.717 2.044	2.363 2.051 1.884 2.008	1.951 2.326 2.148 1.573 1.757	1.938 2.210 1.999 1.753 1.790	1.890 2.184 1.940 1.572 1.864	1.969 2.287 2.030 1.694 1.865

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

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

# Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

an increase of them in certain parts. In the three March quarters of 1860-2 the marriages in London were respectively 7265, 7333, and 7811. A few districts in the South-eastern Division that furnish examples of increase may be noted, viz., Thanet, Faversham, Eastbourne, Hailsham, Ticehurst, Uckfield, East Grinstead. There is in England as much diversity in the social condition of the populations of different localities as in the nature of their respective soils; they have their various times and opportunities to win and to lose; to marry and abstain from marriage. Circumstances of an exceptional character are also constantly at work to

# TABLE XXIII.-The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of

Potatoes, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1854-1862 ; 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 1857-1862.

	ikolizi alfi.	and in	Average Price	ge PAUPERISM.		10-73	af shi	VERAGE	PRICES	OF	Nicks.
12725		Average Price of CONSOLS	of WHEAT per Quarter	Average of PAUPER on the <i>l</i>	e Number RS RELIEVED ast. day of	at Le Mark	MEAT adenhall tets (by	per lb. and New the Carca	gate se).	BEST POTAT per Tor Watersidel	o <del>Es</del> 1 at Market,
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		(for Money).	England and Wales.	In-door.	Out-door.	Range of Prices	Mean.	MUT1 Range of Prices	Mean.	Range of Prices	Mean.
	YEARS.	e e	s. d.			d.	d.	d.	<i>d</i> .		s. d.
1 16.88	1854 - 1855 -	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 90 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	72 5 74 8			$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{6}{3} - 6\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$	51 55 58	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5783	$107 - 131 \\ 94 - 107$	119 0 100 6
	1856 - 1857 - 1858 -	$ \begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 91\frac{7}{8} \\ 97 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       69 & 2 \\       56 & 5 \\       44 & 3     \end{array} $	121,669 120,140	737,287 751,031	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	5555	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{r} 78 - 93 \\ 108 - 134 \\ 104 - 136 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85 & 6 \\ 120 & 8 \\ 120 & 0 \end{array}$
the state	1859 - 1860 - 1861 -	95 94 92	$\begin{array}{r} 43 \ 10 \\ 53 \ 3 \\ 55 \ 4 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     110,703 \\     110,603 \\     122,600 \\     120,054   \end{array} $	705,590 687,763 720,366	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 - 6\frac{5}{8} \\ 4 - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	538	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{8} \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $6\frac{1}{8}$	79-109 120-145 114-134	$\begin{array}{r} 94 \ 0 \\ 132 \ 6 \\ 124 \ 0 \\ \end{array}$
	1862 -	932	55 5	130,974	820,953	462	58		55	125—149	
	ending 1854 :									14/10	
	March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \\ 88\frac{5}{8} \\ 93\frac{7}{8} \\ 93\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 79 & 6 \\ 78 & 4 \\ 63 & 10 \\ 68 & 0 \end{array}$			$\begin{vmatrix} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	514 30 30 14 50 30 5 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 - 7 \\ 5 - 7 \\ 5 - 7 \end{array}$	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>3</sub> / <sub>3</sub> / <sub>3</sub> / <sub>4</sub> 5 6 6	$\begin{array}{r} 120 - 160 \\ 137 - 172 \\ 75 - 85 \\ 95 - 105 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 & 0 \\ 155 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \end{array} $
	1855 : March - June - Sept	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>88</sub> 90 <sup>33</sup> / <sub>90</sub>	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \ 11 \\ 73 \ 4 \\ 76 \ 1 \\ \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	CT CT CT CT	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 - 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>334</sub> 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 105-120\\ 110-130\\ 69-79\\ 79 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 & 6 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 74 & 0 \end{array} $
	Dec 1856 : March -	884 903	79 4 72 4	and the second		$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	5 <u>4</u> 5 <u>4</u>	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	90—100 78— 93	95 0 86 0
anti-	June - Sept Dec	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 95 92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$     \begin{array}{r}       68 & 8 \\       72 & 3 \\       63 & 4     \end{array} $			$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 3\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	54753 54 54	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5\frac{7}{8} \\ 6 \\ 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c } 70 - 90 \\ 75 - 80 \\ 90 - 110 \end{array}$	80 0 78 0 100 0
	1857 : March - June - Sept Dec -	$\begin{array}{c} 93\frac{1}{2} \\ 93\frac{3}{8} \\ 90\frac{7}{8} \\ 89\frac{1}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 & 10 \\ 56 & 9 \\ 59 & 11 \\ 52 & 0 \end{array}$	$135,121 \\ 119,241 \\ 109,371 \\ 122,942$	777,426 732,284 702,644 736,794	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	2. Ct Ct Ct	$\begin{vmatrix} 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \end{vmatrix}$	614 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 - 120 \\ 105 - 150 \\ 95 - 115 \\ 130 - 150 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 110 & 0 \\ 127 & 6 \\ 105 & 0 \\ 140 & 0 \end{array} $
	1858 : March - June - Sept	$\begin{array}{c} 96\frac{1}{8} \\ 97\frac{1}{8} \\ 96\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	46 5 44 1 44 7	138,376 119,234 107,197	835,641 752,278 705,301	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6 \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 14 5 5 14	$\begin{vmatrix} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$	5781 512 512 512	$\begin{vmatrix} 130 - 175 \\ 140 - 185 \\ 65 - 90 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 152 & 6 \\ 162 & 6 \\ 77 & 6 \end{array} $
Although 1	Dec 1859:- March -	981 955	41 9 40 8	115,751 123.071	710,904	$4 - 6\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{2}$	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{3}{4}-7$	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80-95	87 6
ALL PROPERTY	June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{r} 92\frac{7}{8} \\ 95\frac{3}{8} \\ 96\frac{1}{8} \end{array}$	47 3 44 0 43 4	109,350 100,770 109,623	710,968 683,423 684,454	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{44} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	531414 54	$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	6 5 <sup>34</sup> 5 <sup>34</sup> 5 <sup>43</sup>	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	97 6 85 0 102 6
	March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 94\frac{5}{8} \\ 94\frac{7}{8} \\ 93\frac{1}{4} \\ 93\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 44 & 5 \\ 52 & 8 \\ 59 & 1 \\ 56 & 9 \end{array}$	118,523 107,050 101,680 115,161	717,269 692,384 667,680 673,721	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{5}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 7 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	5 <sup>1</sup> 884 5 <sup>1</sup> 884 5 <sup>1</sup> 87 4 <sup>3</sup> 87	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	541 638 638 54 54	$\begin{array}{c} 115 - 145 \\ 125 - 160 \\ 125 - 145 \\ 115 - 130 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 130 & 0 \\ 142 & 6 \\ 135 & 0 \\ 122 & 6 \end{array}$
	March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 91\frac{3}{4} \\ 91\frac{3}{4} \\ 91\frac{3}{8} \\ 91\frac{3}{8} \\ 93\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 55 & 1 \\ 54 & 9 \\ 52 & 1 \\ 59 & 3 \end{array}$	131,138 117,801 112,930 128,533	757,950 713,786 693,631 716,096	$\begin{array}{c c} 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{7}{8} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	65814 647583 5534	$\begin{array}{c} 140 - 155 \\ 120 - 140 \\ 85 - 110 \\ 110 - 130 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	1862 : March - June - Sept Dec	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 93 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 93 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 & 1 \\ 56 & 8 \\ 56 & 10 \\ 48 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 143,772\\ 127,861\\ 119,600\\ 132,663\end{array}$	804,268 782,113 789,917 907,514	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	518 5 14 5 5 44 5 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$     5\frac{5}{8} \\     6 \\     6\frac{1}{8} \\     6   $	$\begin{vmatrix} 130 - 155 \\ 180 - 200 \\ 100 - 130 \\ 90 - 110 \end{vmatrix}$	142         6           190         0           115         0           100         0

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Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1862.

cause fluctuations in the marriage lists; as, for example, the attraction of labourers to a spot for the construction of a new line of railway, or the partial interruption of operations in an iron mine.

In five of the Eleven Divisions an increase of marriages is found in comparing those of the December quarter of 1862 with the mean of the two previous corresponding quarters. Those five Divisions are London, North Midland Counties, Wales, South-eastern Counties, and Northern Counties. The increase in the Northern Counties is hardly appreciable. In the remaining six Divisions there is a decrease which varies from about one per cent. in the South Midland and Eastern Counties to 4 and 5 per cent. in the West Midland Counties and Yorkshire, and to no less than 15 per cent. in the North-western Division, in which the cotton manufacturing industry has been so long in a state of prostration.

Lancashire, exclusive of Ulverston, consists of twenty-five districts; and in fifteen of them there was a decrease of marriages in each of the December quarters of the last two years. The numbers in these districts were-

	he		Baron	neter.		Т	hermo	meter.			Me	an	-
NAMES of STATIONS,	Elevation in feet above t 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	204	o , " 49 33 0 N.	in. 29 <b>·7</b> 46	in. 0'931	0 63*0	0 40.6	0 23`4	0 54•5	0 47·0	0 7•5	0 50•5	0 46•4	
Helston – – – – Truro – – – – – Ventnor – – – – Osborne – – – – Bournemouth – – Little Bridy – – – Exeter,7 Albert-ter.,St. Leon. Exeter, 200 High-street – Worthing – – –	$106 \\ 43 \\ 150 \\ 162 \\ 30 \\ 367 \\ 140 \\ 164 \\ 34 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 106 \\ 100 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 29.868\\ 29.803\\ 29.838\\ 29.770\\ 29.861\\ 29.538\\ 29.794\\ 29.755\\ 29.902\\ 29.784 \end{array}$	1.024 1.087 0.906 0.940 0.937 1.013 0.991 0.990 0.887 0.940	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \cdot 6 \\ 65 \cdot 8 \\ 62 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 2 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	36.8 33.9 38.3 33.7 32.1 31.8 33.4 35.7 55.9 31.3	27*8 31*9 23*9 32*5 35*9 34*3 34*3 30*0 27*3 37*8	$\begin{array}{c} 58^{\circ}3\\ 58^{\circ}3\\ 55^{\circ}5\\ 58^{\circ}0\\ 58^{\circ}5\\ 56^{\circ}9\\ 59^{\circ}1\\ 57^{\circ}2\\ 55^{\circ}6\\ 56^{\circ}9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$11.6 \\ 12.1 \\ 8.2 \\ 13.7 \\ 15.2 \\ 14.0 \\ 14.5 \\ 11.6 \\ 10.3 \\ 14.0 \\ 1$	$51 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 3 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 50 \cdot 7 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	
Petersfield Barnstaple Aldershot Camp - Bath Cliiton Royal Observ., Greenwich - Regent's Park St. John's Wood - Guildhall Battersea Camden Town Great Berkhampstead Hartwell House - Hartwell Rectory -	$\begin{array}{c} 218\\ 31\\ 350\\ 6^{07}\\ 228\\ 157\\ 113\\ 161\\ 47\\ 13\\ 100\\ 125\\ 210\\ 370\\ 260\\ 290\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29:913 29:610 29:272 29:680 29:766 29:758 29:716 29:858 29:934 29:830 29:811 29:683 29:535 29:623 29:597	1.020 0.914 0.976 1.044 0.981 0.886 0.891 0.938 1.015 0.987 0.968 1.027 0.968 1.027 0.971 0.987	$\begin{array}{c} 68^{\circ}5\\ 66^{\circ}3\\ 68^{\circ}3\\ 68^{\circ}4\\ 65^{\circ}7\\ 69^{\circ}3\\ 66^{\circ}1\\ 67^{\circ}3\\ 68^{\circ}2\\ 68^{\circ}1\\ 68^{\circ}2\\ 68^{\circ}1\\ 65^{\circ}3\\ 66^{\circ}8\\ 68^{\circ}2\\ 66^{\circ}9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30^{\circ}9\\ 34^{\circ}6\\ 32^{\circ}1\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 32^{\circ}4\\ 32^{\circ}5\\ 35^{\circ}5\\ 35^{\circ}5\\ 31^{\circ}9\\ 38^{\circ}7\\ 31^{\circ}7\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 32^{\circ}0\\ 31^{\circ}5\\ 28^{\circ}6\\ 30^{\circ}9\\ 30^{\circ}6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 57^{\circ}2\\ 56^{\circ}9\\ 56^{\circ}5\\ 56^{\circ}4\\ 56^{\circ}3\\ 57^{\circ}9\\ 55^{\circ}5\\ 58^{\circ}7\\ 58^{\circ}7\\ 56^{\circ}0\\ 56^{\circ}5\\ 57^{\circ}5\\ 57^{\circ}5\\ 55^{\circ}0\\ 56^{\circ}4\\ 58^{\circ}0\\ 53^{\circ}6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14:0\\ 12:0\\ 14:0\\ 14:4\\ 12:4\\ 12:4\\ 15:8\\ 9:9\\ 13:5\\ 15:7\\ 14:4\\ 12:5\\ 14:3\\ 15:6\\ 11:2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49 \cdot 1 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 9 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 9 \\ 50 \cdot 3 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44:9\\ 45:3\\ 45:0\\ 45:1\\ 43:9\\ 44:9\\ 44:5\\ 44:3\\ 44:3\\ 44:3\\ 44:7\\ 45:2\\ 43:9\\ 44:5\\ 43:1\\ 44:2\\ 44:1 \end{array}$	
Aspley         - <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 460\\ 271\\ 100\\ 420\\ 106\\ 174\\ 190\\ 39\\ 174 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 345 \\ 29 \cdot 666 \\ 29 \cdot 815 \\ 29 \cdot 451 \\ 29 \cdot 817 \\ 29 \cdot 689 \\ 29 \cdot 701 \\ 29 \cdot 872 \\ 29 \cdot 726 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 0.922\\ 0.996\\ 1.020\\ 1.052\\ 1.032\\ 1.113\\ 1.067\\ 1.654\\ 1.116\end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 60 \cdot 5 \\ 67 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 4 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 35.7\\ 31.4\\ 30.1\\ 27.5\\ 33.1\\ 31.5\\ 32.1\\ 30.7\\ 28.7 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 24 &amp; 8 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 52 \cdot 3 \\ 56 \cdot 7 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \\ 57 \cdot 1 \\ 54 \cdot 7 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 7 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 7^{\cdot 8} \\ 15^{\cdot 3} \\ 14^{\cdot 9} \\ 15^{\cdot 5} \\ 14^{\cdot 1} \\ 13^{\cdot 4} \\ 11^{\cdot 3} \\ 11^{\cdot 9} \\ 15^{\cdot 8} \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 47.8 \\ 48.5 \\ 49.1 \\ 48.3 \\ 49.1 \\ 50.2 \\ 48.0 \\ 48.4 \\ 48.7 \end{array}</math></td> <td>44.6 44.2 43.5 44.1 44.6 40.4 43.7 44.1 42.7</td> <td></td>	$\begin{array}{r} 460\\ 271\\ 100\\ 420\\ 106\\ 174\\ 190\\ 39\\ 174 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 345 \\ 29 \cdot 666 \\ 29 \cdot 815 \\ 29 \cdot 451 \\ 29 \cdot 817 \\ 29 \cdot 689 \\ 29 \cdot 701 \\ 29 \cdot 872 \\ 29 \cdot 726 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.922\\ 0.996\\ 1.020\\ 1.052\\ 1.032\\ 1.113\\ 1.067\\ 1.654\\ 1.116\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \cdot 5 \\ 67 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35.7\\ 31.4\\ 30.1\\ 27.5\\ 33.1\\ 31.5\\ 32.1\\ 30.7\\ 28.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 & 8 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \cdot 3 \\ 56 \cdot 7 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \\ 57 \cdot 1 \\ 54 \cdot 7 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7^{\cdot 8} \\ 15^{\cdot 3} \\ 14^{\cdot 9} \\ 15^{\cdot 5} \\ 14^{\cdot 1} \\ 13^{\cdot 4} \\ 11^{\cdot 3} \\ 11^{\cdot 9} \\ 15^{\cdot 8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47.8 \\ 48.5 \\ 49.1 \\ 48.3 \\ 49.1 \\ 50.2 \\ 48.0 \\ 48.4 \\ 48.7 \end{array}$	44.6 44.2 43.5 44.1 44.6 40.4 43.7 44.1 42.7	
Hawarden Kingsley Parsonage Thelwall Liverpool Wakefield Bradford Leeds Stonyhurst Harrogate	260 200 96 37 115 364 138 301 204 400	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29:606 29:676 29:783 29:889 29:743 29:446 29:543 29:440 29:646 29:409	$\begin{array}{c} 1\!\cdot\!066\\ 1\!\cdot\!120\\ 1\!\cdot\!173\\ 1\!\cdot\!108\\ 1\!\cdot\!152\\ 1\!\cdot\!139\\ 1\!\cdot\!109\\ 1\!\cdot\!159\\ 1\!\cdot\!128\\ 1\!\cdot\!116\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \\ 64 \cdot 2 \\ 62 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 9 \\ 61 \cdot 3 \\ 62 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	34·4 30·0 30·0 38·5 28·2 35·5 30·6 32·2 33·5 31·9	28.8 35.1 34.1 23.9 38.9 26.1 32.4 30.7 27.8 30.9	$54.8 \\ 54.5 \\ 54.4 \\ 55.1 \\ 55.4 \\ 53.1 \\ 53.3 \\ 53.9 \\ 51.8 \\ 53.1 \\ 53.1 \\ \\ 53.$	$\begin{array}{r} 43.7\\ 40.7\\ 41.5\\ 46.3\\ 40.3\\ 44.4\\ 40.9\\ 41.7\\ 42.6\\ 41.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	48.1 47.7 47.9 49.5 48.3 47.9 46.7 47.3 46.4 46.3	43.1 43.1 43.4 43.6 43.6 43.6 42.1 42.8 42.3 42.1	
Scarborough Silloth Bywell Allenheads	91 28 86 1360	54       17       0         54       50       0         54       56       0         54       58       0	29.809 29.816 29.742 28.386	1.099 1.287 1.101 1.114	61·2 65·6 65·6 59·5	35.8 30.2 31.7 27.2	25·4 34·4 33·9 32·3	51·3 54·0 55·1 49·8	42°9 41°3 41°1 37°6	8·4 12·7 14·0 12·2	46.8 47.8 47.3 42.7	44°7 42°6 41°7 39°2	
North Shields High House, Alnwick -	129 411	55 0 0 55 24 0	29·805 29·396	1·224 1·143	61·8 63·0	31·9 30·6	29·9 32·4	51°7 52°7	41·3 39·2	10°4 13°5	45·9 45·6	42°3 42°6	

THEF XXIV -- Wean Annual Value of Meteorological Element:

# December quarter

	Leigh
	Bolton
	Bury
	Barton-upon-Irwell
	Chorlton -
	Manchester -
	Ashton -
	Oldham -
	Rochdale -
124	Haslingden -
	Burnley -
	Blackburn -
	Chorley -
	Preston -
	Lancaster -

# in the Woom 1962 Dr. Turns Crutsupp For FP

XXV.

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and the second	of	ur in	ht of Satu-	lity of 100).	Cubic	ieum't	V	Vind.	rater	Dinoi C		Rai	n.	
	Mean Elastic Force Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapo a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weig Vapour required for S ration.	Mean degree of Humid the Air (Saturation=	Mean Weight of a ( Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Relat	E.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	NAMES of STATIONS.
	in. •323	grs. 3.6	gr. 0'6	86	grs. 541	1.6	92	67	93	113	5.1	days. 165	in. 33•1	Guernsey.
	*839 *324 *304 *339 *325 *310 *301 *299 *310 *306	3.8 3.6 3.4 3.8 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	0.6 0.7 0.9 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.7	86 85 79 91 87 87 87 82 83 83 85 84	$\begin{array}{c} 541 \\ 541 \\ 541 \\ 540 \\ 542 \\ 538 \\ 540 \\ 540 \\ 540 \\ 543 \\ 541 \end{array}$	$2.1 \\ 2.5 \\ \\ 0.8 \\ \\ 1.5 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.3 $	112 50 69 75 82 117 89 127 84	 53 83 73 54 60 71 58 55 64	 84 91 96 86 80 74 94 72 96	116 140 127 150 143 103 124 111 121	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.6\\ 7.2\\\\ 6.9\\\\ 5.5\\ 6.3\\ 6.0\\ 6.2 \end{array} $	$178 \\ 222 \\ 163 \\ 129 \\ 132 \\ 224 \\ 210 \\ 237 \\ 198 \\ 125$	$\begin{array}{c} 38 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Helston. Truro. Ventnor. Osborne. Bournemouth. Little Bridy. Exeter, 7 Albert-ter., St. Leon. Exeter, 200 High-street. Worthing. St. John's Coll., near Brighton.
and the second of the second	*293 *321 *307 *308 *294 *306 *308 *298 *315 *306 *309 *294 *299 *285 *300 *298	3.3 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 4 3.4 4 3.4 4 3.4 4 3.6 5 3.5 3.5 4 3.5 5 3.5 4 3.5 5 3.5 4 4 3.5 5 3.5 5 3.5 4 4 3.5 5 5 3.5 5 5 3.5 5 5 3.5 5 5 5	0'7 0'6 0'7 0'5 0'7 0'6 0'7 0'6 0'7 0'6 0'7 0'8 0'7	82 86 85 89 83 84 85 80 85 86 85 82 84 83 82 85	548 545 538 534 541 542 542 542 542 542 545 542 542 542 541 539 539 539	0.9 1.3 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	99 60 79 78 68 65  70  59 83 73 83 77 88 69	$56 \\ 82 \\ 66 \\ 80 \\ 74 \\ 61 \\ \\ 62 \\ \\ 77 \\ 61 \\ 48 \\ 62 \\ 56 \\ 78 \\ $	99 104 81 86 78 102  94 64 94 112 89 118 95	$\begin{array}{c} 111\\ 119\\ 139\\ 141\\ 145\\ 137\\\\ 146\\\\ 135\\ 141\\ 137\\ 122\\ 137\\ 103\\ 123\\ \end{array}$	4.7 6.8 6.8 6.5 7.7 7.3  6.1 6.8 6.6 7.7 7.0 7.2 7.5	163 203 148 171 209 179  197 170 190 164 176 180 180  119	$\begin{array}{c} 35^{\circ}4\\ 43^{\circ}7\\ 27^{\circ}6\\ 45^{\circ}9\\ 32^{\circ}7\\ 26^{\circ}4\\\\ 28^{\circ}7\\ 25^{\circ}3\\ 28^{\circ}1\\ 22^{\circ}9\\ 28^{\circ}8\\ 27^{\circ}0\\ 29^{\circ}6\\ 29^{\circ}6\\ 22^{\circ}5\end{array}$	Petersfield. Barnstaple. Aldershot Camp. Bath. Clifton. Royal Observ., Greenwich. Regent's Park. St. John's Wood. Guildhall. Battersea. Leyton. Camden Town. Oxford. Great Berkhampstead. Hartwell House. Hartwell Rectory.
	*303 *297 *300 *295 *300 *263 *289 *299 *299 *283	3.4 3.4 3.3 3.4 2.9 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.2	0°4 0°6 0°7 0°6 0°7 1°2 0°6 0°6 0°6	89 86 84 86 85 71 84 86 80	$\begin{array}{c} 535\\ 540\\ 542\\ 536\\ 542\\ 541\\ 541\\ 545\\ 541\\ 541\\ \end{array}$	 1 <sup>·</sup> 1 0 <sup>·</sup> 7  0 <sup>·</sup> 4 1 <sup>·</sup> 8 0 <sup>·</sup> 7	 88 83 55 82  78 78 87	 48 62 75 65  55 62 66	<ul> <li>5.</li> <li>88</li> <li>88</li> <li>119</li> <li>124</li> <li>110</li> <li>113</li> <li>93</li> </ul>	141 132 116 94  122 112 119	4.0 6.9 7.2 7.1 6.5 7.6 7.4 7.1	177 240 181 187 186 205 190 162 181	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	Aspley. Royston. Cardington. Lampeter. Diss. Derby. Grantham. Holkham. Nottingham.
	*284 *283 *287 *292 *289 *294 *278 *282 *277 *275	3·2 3·2 3·3 3·3 3·3 3·3 3·2 3·2 3·2 3·2	0.6 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.6	84 84 85 82 84 85 84 85 84 86 85	539 542 543 543 542 538 541 538 541 538 543 538	2.1 0.5 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 1.5 0.6 1.2 0.8	45 54  90 83 63 88 72 98	82 76  73 74 69 81 71 74	109 113  86 85 112 72 47 77	129 122 116 123 111 128 175 116	7·4 7·1 6·4 7·5 7·2 7·2 7·2 7·8 7·7 6·9 3·9	150 225 218 188 202 220 191 232 116 202	30·4 37·3 35·9 27·5 27·0 25·2 21·7 54·6 30·5 32·5	Hawarden. Kingsley Parsonage, Thelwall. Liverpool. Wakefield. Bradford. Leeds. Stonyhurst. Otley. Harrogate.
	*303 *278 *272 *245	3·4 3·2 3·1 2·9	0.3 0.8 0.8 0.4	93 83 81 90	545 544 544 525	2.9 1.4 1.2 1.5	64 36 61 54	82 97 85 41	106 84 61 133	113 148 158 137	6·3 5·5 ; '0	 163 205 289	20°3 44°0 26°3 45°3	Searborough. Silloth. Bywell. Allenheads.
	*276 *282	3·1 3·2	0°5 0°4	88 87	546 541	1.9 1.8	93 70	57 80	81 54	134 161	6·5 6·7	242 191	27°9 31°0	North Shields. High House, Alnwick.

# Fourth Quarter.-October, November, December.

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-	79	-	71	-	63

#### Fourth Quarter.-October, November, December. xxxix

#### xxxviii Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1862.

In Cheshire the marriages in the district of Stockport were 332; 218; and 198 in the three corresponding quarters.

In Blackburn the decrease of marriages in the quarter on those of two previous December quarters was equal to 48 per cent.; in the more extensive but less populous district of Chorley, the decrease exceeded that high proportion, and reached 59 per cent. In Burnley it was 39 per cent.; in Chorlton, Bury, Preston, about 36 per cent.; in Wigan and Leigh 33 per cent.; in Stockport 28 per cent.; in Bolton and Oldham 25 per cent.; in Ashton and Haslingden 23 per cent.; in Manchester it was only 14 per cent.

The annual marriage-rate in England (persons married to the population) in the quarter was 1.890 per cent. against an average (in the 10 December quarters 1852-61) of 1.99. In London it was 2.15; and in Lancashire it was 1.70 per cent.

Births.—The total number of children born in the autumn, *i.e.* the fourth quarter, was 172,431. In autumn the birth-rate is invariably lower than in either of the first two quarters; and it is generally lower than in the September quarter. But, whatever may be the fluctuations in the birth-rate if season with season, or year with year, is compared, the rule holds, not without deviation, but with tolerable constancy, that more children are enrolled in the birth-registers in any year than have been entered in that which preceded it; and the births in 1862 exceeded by 88,672 the number in 1852. The birth registration of last year, extending over a period of 52 weeks, was as great as it was ten years ago, in fifty-nine or sixty weeks.

In last quarter the annual birth-rate was 3.350 to a hundred of the population. It was higher than the average, which is 3.23. In London 24,480 children were born; in the North-western Counties, Cheshire and Lancashire, the number was 26,419. The metropolis had a population in 1861 in round numbers of 2,804,000; the manufacturing division had 2,936,000.

The birth-rate in Cheshire and Lancashire was 3.481 per cent.; it was higher than the birth-rate in England (3.350). In London the rate was 3.370, and therefore lower than the rate that prevailed in the entire English population. It rose as high as 3.552 in Yorkshire, 3.633 in the Northern Counties (Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland); and it fell as low as 3.090 in the Welsh Division. The most prolific population is found in the coal-producing districts of the North, and the thriving ports on the Tyne and the Wear.

Increase of Population.—The births in the quarter exceeded the deaths in the same period by 57,657. Part of the accumulation is constantly

	Baromete	er.	1 511		Therm	ometer.	24 1 45		Me	an ature
PARALLELS of LATITUDE.	Mean.	Mean of Monthly Ranges.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-
Between the latitudes, $49^{\circ}$ and $50^{\circ}$ $50^{\circ}$ and $51^{\circ}$ $52^{\circ}$ and $33^{\circ}$ $33^{\circ}$ and $54^{\circ}$ $54^{\circ}$ and $55^{\circ}$ $55^{\circ}$ and $56^{\circ}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	in. '931 '971 '971 '041 '127 '150 '183	0 63.0 65.6 67.3 59.3 63.4 62.9 62.4	+0 40*6 34*3 32*3 31*2 82*5 31*2 31*3	0 22·4 31·3 34·0 28·1 30·9 31·7 31·1	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 54\cdot 5\\ 57\cdot 4\\ 56\cdot 6\\ 55\cdot 9\\ 53\cdot 9\\ 53\cdot 9\\ 52\cdot 5\\ 52\cdot 2\end{array}$	0 47°0 44°9 43°3 42°9 42°3 40°7 40°3	0 7·5 12·5 13·3 13:0 11·6 11·8 11·9	0 50*5 50*6 49*3 48*7 47*6 46*1 45*7	0 46·4 45·8 44·5 43·5 43·5 43·5 43·5 42·1 42·1 42·4
Between the latitudes,- 49° and 56°	29.650 1	•053	64.1	33.3	29.8	54.7	43.1	11.6	48.4	44.0

TABLE XXV.-Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

lost in the stream of emigrants. In the three months 25,284 emigrants left ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Officers; and of these about ten thousand were of English origin. In the last three months of 1861 the total number of emigrants was only 16,559.

The whole emigration of 1862 consisted of 121,214 persons, English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreign, of whom 58,706 left the shores of the United Kingdom for the United States, 15,522 for the North American Colonies, 41,843 for the Australian Colonies, 5143 for other places. England contributed more than a third part of the total number of emigrants. About 60,000 persons of Irish origin left in the year; and more than half of these went to the United States. The Scotch preferred Australasia.

Of married men there were 10,725; of married women 12,854; of the unmarried above 12 years of age there were 39,563 males, 24,240 females.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The price of wheat fell. The average price in the last quarter of the year was 48s. 2d. per quarter, which is less by 8s. 7d. than in the corresponding period of 1860, and less by 11s. 1d. than in that of 1861. The average price of the best potatoes was five pounds per ton, which is less by a pound than it was in the last quarter of the two previous years. The cheapness of this favourite and anti-scorbutic esculent was a fortunate circumstance for the workmen of Lancashire in the ruin of their trade.

Mr. Glaisher, in his Report on the Weather, states that the quarter began with a warm period that lasted seventeen days; after which the weather was variable, but for the most part rather cold till the end of the month. November commenced with a few warm days, which were followed by a cold period that set in on the 6th and continued to the 2d December, the mean temperature having been  $4^{\circ}.5$  below the average. In the last twenty-nine days the air was as warm as it had previously been cold, the average excess having been  $4^{\circ}.5$  daily.

The mean temperature of October was, with two exceptions, higher than it had been in the same month since 1847; that of November was lower than it had been in the same month since 1829, two Novembers excepted; and December was warmer than that month had been since 1843, with the exception of three Decembers in that period.

At Greenwich the fall of rain in the year was 26.5 in., and a fourth part of it was in the last quarter. Both these quantities are rather more than their respective averages. The rain-fall in 1862 varied from 20.4 in. at Scarborough to 54.4 in. at Stonyhurst.

Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Wind. Rain. Mean Weight of Vapou in a Cubic Foot of Air Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air. Saturation=100. Papour requir Days Mean Elastic For Vapour. unt collected. Relative Proportion of PARALLELS nt of Mean estimated Strength. of Mean Ame (0-10). Number it fell. LATITUDE. Mean of for w. E. s. N. days. 165 181 175 190 194 219 217 in. 33\*1 32\*7 29\*4 26\*0 82\*3 34\*0 29\*4 grs. 3.6 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 gr. 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.5 Between the latitudes, in. \*323 \*316 \*303 \*292 \*284 \*276 \*279 grs. 541 542 541 540 541 539 544  $113 \\ 129 \\ 123 \\ 119 \\ 151 \\ 139 \\ 147$ 5·1 6·4 6·8 6·7 6·8 6·3 6·6 49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 92 89 75 79 74 54 82 1.61.50.82.21.31.71.893 86 89 105 52 96 68 86 85 84 83 84 87 88 55° and 56° Between the latitudes, 49° and 56° 3.4 0.6 31.0 •297 85 1.7 78 70 84 133 6.4 192 541 d 2

#### in the Year 1862 for different Parallels of Latitude.

The average numbers of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the quarter were :---

Handsald, sitt and				In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending	31st December	1860	.e.41 0	115,161	673,721
	nal " Larapha	1861	94-1	128,533	716,096
	,,	1862	(	132,663	907,514

If the last of the three periods is compared with the first, the recipients of parochial aid increased by 251,318.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—The total number of deaths in the three months that ended 31st December was 114,774. In the corresponding season of 1860 it was nearly 103,000; in that of the following year nearly 105,000. Though the last of these autumns was not as a whole colder than those which preceded it, the sudden invasion of cold in November and the abrupt succession of heat account for its having been the most fatal. The death-rate was 2°230 per cent. against an average of 2°17. In the principal towns the rate of mortality in the quarter would have carried off 253 persons in a year out of a population of ten thousand (against an average of 245); and in the small towns and country parishes it would have carried off 186 out of a population of equal amount (against an average of 187).

The North-western Counties, Yorkshire, London, the Northern Counties, the West Midland, are five divisions in which the highest rate of mortality prevailed. In the first, which contains the districts of the cotton manufacture, the rate (2.66 per cent.) was higher than in any other division. This distinction is not of recent birth ; it is not the fruit of adverse circumstances, but has sprung from causes which have been in operation since Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns in what has been called the worst drained part of England rose into importance as seats of commerce and manufacture. But whatever be the sanitary condition of the towns and villages they inhabit, human beings must be affected by the atmosphere in which they are immersed, and the effects of which they can but partially control; and as the cotton districts participated with the rest of the kingdom in the benefit of a healthy summer, they have also suffered, like other parts, from a less healthy autumn. The mortality rose from 2.46 per cent., the mean rate of the two previous autumns, to 2.66 per cent., but in London it also rose from 2.25 to 2.49. Further, the mortality did not increase quite so much in Lancashire and Cheshire as it did in Yorkshire.

The registrar of Preston sub-district reports that typhus became prevalent there in the early part of October ; it excited the most serious apprehensions, and, notwithstanding the greatest efforts to check its pro-

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average.	Mean Dryness of Atmos- phere.	Departure from Average.	Mean TEMPERA- TURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average.
1849         -         -           1850         -         -           1851         -         -           1853         -         -           1855         -         -           1855         -         -           1856         -         -           1857         -         -           1858         -         -           1859         -         -           1860         -         -           1861         -         -           1862         -         -           4verage         -         -	Miles. 1808 1841 1730 1781 1597 1731 1659 1775 1562 1626 1698 1666 1680 1695	Miles. +113 +146 + 85 + 86 - 98 + 36 - 38 + 80 - 133 - 69 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 15	Inches. 23'9 19'7 21'6 34'2 29'0 18'7 21'1 22'2 21'4 .17'8 25'9 82'0 20'8 26'2 23'9	Inches. $0^{\circ}0$ $-4^{\circ}3$ $+10^{\circ}3$ $+5^{\circ}1$ $-5^{\circ}2$ $-2^{\circ}8$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}5$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}0$ $+8^{\circ}1$ $-3^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $-6^{\circ}1$ $+2^{\circ}3$ $-6^{\circ}1$	0 6·6 6·1 6·5 7·4 6·2 4·7 4·5 5·6 5·2 6·0 4·6 5·0 4·7 5·7	○ +0094 +1075 +102 -0058 +008 +0058 +008 -107 -100 -100 -100 -100 -100 -100 -100	C 5500 492 606 4777 4899 4771 490 507 507 492 507 494 495 507 495 492 507	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ + \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ + \circ * \\ - \circ$

#### TABLE XXVI.-Meteorology of Greenwich

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

gress, 48 cases proved fatal. Dr. Buchanan in his report pronounced it to be of the Irish type, "the steady follower on famine;" he found a decline from the normal standard of health among the unemployed operatives of the cotton towns, and that scurvy and other symptoms of a hæmorrhagic tendency had been manifested. On the other hand, the report of the Central Executive Committee (for the relief of distress), dated 10th January, states that the middle of winter had been gained without the outbreak of any serious epidemic, or the appearance of scurvy, diarrhœa, or dysentery, forms of disease that follow prolonged low diet, and the use of coarse food without much variety. The registrar of Chorlton-upon-Medlock writes that notwithstanding the great number of persons unemployed, no epidemic has prevailed, nor any disease resulting from privation; that the poor are provided for liberally and with "wise economy." Scarlatina and diphtheria, and also diarrhea, prevailed to a considerable extent in Manchester. An increase of deaths in Ashton-under-Lyne is attributed to scarlating and measles. Scarlating caused eighty deaths, being a third part of the total number, in Oldhamabove-Town; these occurred not only in the working class but in the general population. In Blackburn and in Witton, which is also in the Blackburn district, the mortality was increased by measles and bronchitis: and at the latter place there was "much sickness in consequence of the damp weather." The mortality in the Chorley sub-district was nearly doubled, chiefly by measles; and the weather, "mild and damp," was considered unfavourable to health.

It will tend to strengthen the conclusion that the increase of mortality in Lancashire in the last quarter was not caused directly by famine, nor indirectly by diseases induced or aggravated by it, if it be stated, in addition to facts that have been mentioned above, that of the twentysix districts of which that county is composed, while a certain number exhibited an increase of deaths over those of the corresponding quarter in 1861, there was in an equal number of districts an actual decrease. The districts of Bolton, Manchester, Salford, Burnley, and Preston are amongst those that stand in the latter more favourable category. The munificence of the nation, aided by its kinsfolk in other lands who "have brought their food from afar," has hitherto averted the last, direst extremity, the death of a people by famine. Amongst elements of the situation that have been conducive to health, are the cheapness of provisions, a winter in great part unusually mild, increase of maternal care, recreation out of doors, and perhaps, for many men and women who were not robust, a season of needful rest. The future of "the cotton-famine" is still undetermined,-in the language of the Central Executive Com-

MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of YEARS. Departure from Average. Departure Departure Departure March. Sept. Dec. June. from Average. fcom Average from Average.  $\begin{array}{r} 44.8\\ 44.7\\ 43.7\\ 48.1\\ 42.3\\ 43.7\\ 42.7\\ 44.2\\ 47.9\\ 43.8\\ 43.3\\ 42.6\\ 45.5\\ 45.0\end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 51\cdot7\\ 53\cdot5\\ 51\cdot5\\ 51\cdot2\\ 52\cdot3\\ 53\cdot8\\ 54\cdot3\\ 53\cdot7\\ 50\cdot5\\ 53\cdot3\\ 53\cdot7\\ 50\cdot5\\ 53\cdot3\end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 61 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 8 \\ 61 \cdot 8 \\ 58 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 8 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 63 \cdot 3 \\ 61 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 8 \\ 56 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 58 \cdot 8 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{r} + 0.8 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 4.0 \\ - 4.0 \\ - 1.4 \end{array}$ 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 41.9 39.4 41.9 41.4 38.1 40.8 34.1 40.0 39.2 37.8 43.3 38.8 39.9 41.0  $\begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 5 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 1.0 \\ \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{r} + 6.4 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 3.7 \\ + 2.1 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 2.1 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.6 \end{array}$ 1861 1832 41.4 39.8 52.3 60.2 Average.

in the Fourteen Years 1849-1862.

mittee it may be even "full of gloom and uncertainty," and "to chill the sympathy or arrest the efforts" that have been evoked, would be rash,—but that which is past may be subject of congratulation; and it is now known that the history of the distress is not written in the deathregisters of the year that has closed.

The registrar of Preston sub-district wrote at the end of the quarter, as follows :---

There are 42,331 persons, exclusive of 883 in the workhouse, now receiving relief, or more than one half of the whole population entirely dependent upon the Board of Guardians and the Relief Committee for support. It is gratifying that in the midst of so much poverty there has been a decrease of crime to the extent of one-sixth; and the mayor stated, that on Tuesday, December 9th, there was not a police case for adjudication, a circumstance that had not occurred for many years before.

The deaths in the district of Liverpool rose from 1883 and 2184, the numbers in the corresponding quarters of 1860-1, to 2621 last quarter; those in West Derby rose from 1111 and 1472 to 1728. A great part of this formidable increase has been caused by the ravages of scarlatina. This disease caused 50 out of 105 deaths in the Clowance sub-district in Devonshire. Of 203 deaths in Kingston (Portsea Island) no less than 126 were those of children from scarlatina or other fever, and croup. A very malignant form of scarlatina raised the deaths much above the average at Halstead in Essex; and it is reported in many other parts. Diphtheria caused a third part of the mortality at Hailsham in Sussex; and it is stated that it has been very prevalent in South Walsham in Norfolk, where, out of 34 deaths from all causes, 13 were from this disease, and 9 of these occurred in the parish of Beighton. Diphtheria was very prevalent in Diss, Norfolk, and trebled the average mortality in the parish of Dickleburgh. Measles has been unusually rife and fatal in Falmouth; hardly a family with children escaped, and many adults were attacked by it.

The registrar of Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, writes :---

Births are 233; Deaths 165. The deaths are very much above the average. Scarlatina prevails in my sub-district to an alarming extent, and 44 cases have proved fatal. In my opinion the increase of epidemic diseases is partly accounted for by sanitary measures not being thoroughly carried out in back streets, alleys, and courts, where there are many nuisances. Dock-street, Victor-street, Barrington-street, Hardwick-street, Bloomfield-street, Topliffs-row, and Wilson-street, where many of the deaths have occurred, and many children are still lying ill of small-pox and fever, should be specially mentioned.

# Health of London in 1862.

THE AVERAGE BIRTH-RATE in London is 3.383 per cent.; or in every thousand of a population, which in a short time will have completed its third million, nearly 34 children are born annually. Partly by an excess

TABLE XXVII.—I	LOND	ON	Birt	hs an to 1	d De 862.	aths	in tl	ie Tl	nirtee	n Ye	ars 14	351
YEARS.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
BIRTHS	78300	81250	82254	84885	85532	87430	89577	89012	92909	93414	97,064	97850
DEATHS	55488	54638	60069	73697	61942	57274	59103	64093	61860	62309	65,251	67371
Excess of BIRTHS	22812	26612	22185	11188	23590	30156	30474	24919	31049	31105	31,813	30479
(Males -	40056	41388	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330	47645	49,335	49382
BIRTHS - Females -	38244	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47,729	48468
(Males -	28140	28063	30852	37151	31354	29076	29769	32579	31577	31657	33,105	34288
DEATHS - { Females -	27348	26575	29217	36546	30588	28198	29334	31514	30283	30652	32,146	33083
ANNUAL MORTALITY ) per 1000 }	23.38	22.61	24.41	<b>29.4</b> 3	24.31	22.09	22.41	23.90	22.69	22,49	23.18	28.56

of births over deaths, which has been maintained above 30,000 in each of the last four years, and partly by immigration from the provinces and more distant parts, the London population has made such progress that its births in 1862 exceeded by nearly seventeen thousand its births in 1852. In 1863 or 1864 100,000 children will probably be born in London. It may be stated in approximative numbers that each of its three millions of inhabitants will produce annually 34,000 children. Last year 97,850 children were born, of whom 49,382 were boys, and 48,468 were girls. The proportion was nearly 102 males to 100 females. In 1860 the proportion was 104; in 1861 it was 103 males to 100 females. But this due proportion of the sexes at birth is reversed in the actual constitution of the population, in which females preponderate. In the middle of last year the male population is estimated to have been 1,333,781; the female population 1,525,953; the total 2,859,734. The metropolis attracts young women to its families and its shops,---to millinery and other female occupations in which it abounds. Young men are tempted by more active fields of enterprise to seek their fortunes abroad. A higher standard of life has given numerical preponderance to the female element of the population, in England as well as in London.

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

ALL AGES.	Under 5 Years. 5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	80-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95 and upwards.
M. 1,307,781	180,893 149,33	5 130,799 11	19,949	122,548	111,668	102,7 <i>5</i> 5	88,366	82,068	62,782	51,497	34,985	30,438	17,614	12,241	6,133	2,706	779	183	42
F. 1,496,208	181,403 150,92	4 133,550 13	39,206	154,841	140,367	122,012	102,151	93,832	71,408	61,231	43,202	40,878	25,322	18,862	10,061	4,821	1,615	412	110

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

Not only the births of males are in excess of those of females, but also the deaths of males almost invariably exceed those of females, and in last year the proportion in London was 104 deaths of males to 100 females, which is nearly the average proportion in England. Maitland, who published his History of London in 1739, speculated on this twofold result, which he was enabled to deduce from the christenings and burials of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and he drew the conclusion, which undoubtedly was erroneous in those times, as it would be in the present day, that the population within the bills of mortality contained a

#### TABLE XXVIII.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions, 1853-62.\* (Compiled from the Weekly Returns.)

the season news milling but	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS	10116	12046	11310	10381	10079	10004	9633	9550	10276	11313
IN WOBKHOUSES PRISONS MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS - GENERAL HOSPITALS HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES - LYING-IN HOSPITALS - WOMEN - MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS - HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	5955 106 342 2675 281 13 22 263 59 400	6812 155 312 3415 326 20 43 441 57 465	6552 71 299 2956 441 -27 40 404 64 456	5797 81 304 2859 612 14 31 282 61 340	5714 71 285 3008 332 11 23 180 63 392	5535 57 317 3094 272 11 32 211 53 422	5228 40 307 2927 431 35 51 187 46 381	5161 41 272 3039 413 34 57 173 47 313	5757 46 251 3234 335 38 53 223 58 223 58 276	6401 53 307 3167 690 35 40 236 74 310

\* See note (\*) on page 83

Tobala a discourse

majority of males. He writes : "Having the bills of mortality now " before me, I think it will not be amiss to undeceive the public in these " particulars: 1. Much the greatest part of mankind are of opinion that " there are two females to one male of the human species; but that this " is a palpable error is manifest from the accounts of christenings and " burials from the year 1657 to that of 1738, during which time of " eighty years there appears to have been christened 619,187 males and " 585,334 females, and buried 994,656 males and 965,298 females, which " in the christenings amount to 33,853 more males than females, which " is 51 per cent. in favour of the former, and in the burials, 29,358, which " is likewise 3 per cent. in favour of the males. This is a double de-" monstration that there are considerably more males than females." He adds, that "the majority in favour of the males is by our naturalists " said to be designed by nature for the support of that part of the human " species which is more liable to be destroyed by war than the other. "But as war is only casual, and not perpetual, I am of opinion that " this supernumerary supply is designed by nature as a constant remedy " against incessant contingencies which the males are more obnoxious to " both by land and water than the females." The second prevailing opinion which he undertakes to refute is, that "not one person in a " thousand lives to the age of seventy or eighty."

Births in England are more numerous in the six months, January— June, than in the six months, July—December; and on an average of years the birth-rate falls with the four quarters, for it is highest in the March quarter, next highest in the following quarter, till the December quarter, when it is lowest. In 1862, the greatest number of births in London in any of the fifty-two weeks was registered in the sixth week, when it rose to 2197. The number of births, which with one exception was the lowest, was returned in the thirty-third week ending 16th August, and was 1648. Only 1610 births were returned in the fifty-second, or last week of the year; but as it included Christmas-day, which is lost in a great measure to registration, the return is not justly admissible in the present comparison. Births which had occurred before the end of the fifty-second week, and which for the reason that has been stated were

TABLE XXIX.-LONDON.-Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-62.

20 50	Total	Mean	Dryness	Fall	Amount I Move- Air, ap- othere- binson's r by re- m Whe-	li thit	4 op appel	WEEKLY	VERAG	E OF 186	2. AMCDP	
YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Tem- perature of Air.	of Atmo- sphere.	of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly. of Horizonta ment of the proximated t sults of Ro Anemometel ductions froj well's.*	1862	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	6.6	23.9	Miles. 1808	imua en lle	weekly.	of Air.	Tem- perature.	sphere.	Inches.	Air in each Week.†
1850	48950	49.3	6.1	19.7	1841	They agond	or che	C. S. Starting	bolaar	tor georg	13 9737	2
1851	00488	49.2	6.5	21.6	1700	2.2170	E brand	0	0	0	2 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
1802	01000	17.7	0.0	01 2	1507	First	1 1416	41.0	10.3	4.1	0.44	1706
1000	73607	48.0	4.7	18.7	1731	Quarter	1	1 CTOPS	Part of		x 123 1	
1855	61049	47.1	4.2	21.1	1659	Second	} 1207	53.3	17.3	5.8	0.29	1753
1856	57974	49:0	5.6	22.2	1775	Quarter	1 8301		1 struck	ONE	- :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
1857	59103	51.0	5.2	21.4	1562	Third	} 1164	58.8	19.0	6.0	0*44	1487
1858	64093	49.2	6.2	17.8	1626	Quarter	·				a devenes	
1859	61860	50.7	6.0	25.9	1598	Fourth	} 1363	45.0	11.9	2.9	0.54	1793
1860	62309	47.0	4.6	32.0	1676†	Quarter	1860		1.0	Augusta Carto	Section 2	
1861	65251	49.4	5.0	20.8	1666†				1.1.1	and the second	Para and	and the
1862	67371	49.2	4.7	26.2	1680†	24 30	noit	dista	1 8 1 1 1	an inter	Sal June	25 8-1

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

† By Robinson's Anemometer, adopted in place of Whewell's, which was used formerly.

not registered in that week, contributed to swell the return of the first week of 1863, when the number rose to 2146.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in the forty-eighth week, ending 20th November, when they rose to 1745. In that week the mean temperature of the air fell to  $37 \cdot 1^{\circ}$ , and the dryness of the atmosphere was only  $2^{\circ}9^{\circ}$ . The least number of deaths occurred in the twenty-eighth week, and was 1065, when the mean temperature of the air rose to  $58 \cdot 2^{\circ}$ , and the dryness was  $5 \cdot 1^{\circ}$ . The mean dryness of the atmosphere (the difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature) was as high as 10 $\cdot 6^{\circ}$  in the thirty-first week, and as low as 1 $\cdot 1^{\circ}$  in the forty-fifth. Nearly two inches of rain fell in the twelfth week, and nearly as much in the fifteenth, nineteenth, thirty-fourth, and forty-second week. In three weeks no rain was measured, and in eight others the quantity was little more than appreciable. It fell on 177 days. The whole amount of rain in the year was 26 inches, which is 2 inches above the average. This quantity was distributed in tolerably equal proportions over the four quarters.

The lowest night temperature of the air was  $20^{\circ}4^{\circ}$ , and occurred on 19th January. The highest day temperature was  $81 \cdot 5^{\circ}$ , on 6th May. In eight out of the twelve months the mean temperature was above the average.

The year to which the present "Summary of Weekly Returns" relates is the tercentenary of bills of mortality in London. It is interesting to know that those records made their first appearance three hundred years ago, and for the year 1562, though it seems that they were not published weekly at that early period but only as a summary at the end of the year. The following is an extract from the writer who has been quoted above : " As neither the parish clerks' account or that published by Mr. Graunt " take any notice of the first bill of mortality published in this city for " the year 1562, nor of those for the years 1593 and and 1603, I shall " supply those defects from the great and valuable library of Sir Hans " Sloane, Bart., which by the vast number of its books and generosity of " its owner is rendered as useful as any of the public libraries within the " city or suburbs of London. In the year 1562 a grievous pestilence " raged in this city; therefore, in order to know the increase and decrease " of the same, it was judged necessary to take an account of the number " of burials, which being the first of the kind that ever was taken in " London, it commenced on the 1st January 1562 and ended the last of " December, whereby it appears that the number total buried within the " city and suburbs in that year amounted to 23,630, whereof of the " plague 20, 136."

In 1562 the plague caused 85 per cent. of the total number of deaths; in 1849 cholera and diarrheea caused 26 per cent., and in 1854 they caused 19 per cent. of the total number.

Last year the deaths from all causes were 67,371, of which 34,288 were those of males; 33,083 were those of females. The rate of mortality was 2.356 per cent. In the North districts the rate was 2.200, in the West 2.230, in the South 2.268, in the Central 2.583, and in the East districts the highest rate of mortality prevailed, namely, 2.598 per cent. The South districts have achieved for themselves a marked improvement.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The estimated population of Great Britain in the year 1862 was 23,416,117, and the marriage-rate was 1.576 per cent., the birth-rate 3.501, and the death-rate 2.151. The marriage-rate of Scotland is below that of England; thus in a population of 100,000 in England,

# England, France, and Austria.

1614 persons married in the year ; while in Scotland 1334 married out of the same population. The Registrar General of Scotland does not appear to consider that this reduced proportion is entirely due to defective registration.

It is a remarkable fact that the registration of marriages is compulsory in England, and is not compulsory in Scotland as regards irregular marriages; while the registration of births is compulsory in Scotland, but is not compulsory in England. The registration is so important to the children in both cases, that it should be at once enforced by penalties in all the divisions of the kingdom.

TABLE	XXXEstimated	Population,	Marriages,	Births,	and	Deaths	in
ATUR MARK	Grea	at Britain, in	the Year 18	362.			

to ogen y ago d.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1862.	Marriages,	Persons Marbied.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales - Scotland	37,324,883 19,639,377	20,336,467 3,083,989	164,030 20,544	328,060 41,088	712,684 107,138	436,566 67,159
GREAT BRITAIN -	56,964,260	23,420,456	184,574	369,1.48	819,822	503,725

TABLE XXXI.-Proportion per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of Great Britain, in the Year 1862.

		ACRES		Fo 100 PERS	ONS LIVING	· 103-039
1	ho enci <u>n' s</u> intitati 1 secondari interación 1 secondari interación	TO A PERSON.	MARRIAGES,	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000						
and the state	England and Wales Scotland	1`84 6`37	*807 *666	1.614 1.332	3·504 3·474	2·147 2·178

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

TABLE XXXII.-Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, 1853 to 1862.

YEARS.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.
1853	18,404,368	36,225,000	a sinisaada — a d
1854	18,616,310	36,155,682	and a second second
1855	18,829,000	36,118,408	
1856	19,042,412	36,205,792	1
1857	19,256,516	36,292,663	21,774,412
1858	19,471,291	36,387,679	21,999,254
1859	19,686,701	36,426,910	22,244,976
1860	19,902,713	\$6,597,461	22,474,156
1861	20,119,314	36,752,565	22,648,851
1862	20.336.467	37,532,883†	22,841,580

\* M. Legoyt, director of the Statistical Department of France, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of France for the years 1857-62.

† Including the three newly annexed departments.

6. M

‡ Dr. Ficker, chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, has favoured the Registrar General with the TDr. Ficker, chief of the Statistical Department of Austra, has favorited the Registrar General with the returns of Austria. The population returned above is exclusive of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transyl-vania. The population estimated for the entire empire, for each of the years 1857-62, is 34,499,755; 24,822,519; 35,228,383; 35,594,418; 35,905,968; and 36,235,552 respectively. (See also Table XLI.)

The birth-rate of Scotland was below, and the death-rate was above, that of England in 1862. way the and an the hand of the Straighted Densmont as Wheness the

TABLE XXXIII. - Number and Proportion per Cent. to Population of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, and in Austria, 1853-62.

YEARS.		DEATHS.	irrns, and	MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the POPULATION.			
CRUSS O	England.	France.*	Austria.†	England.	France.*	Austri	
- 9712881 11	1 . 4.2. H. H. J.	CODE TOTAL	MARR	IAGES.	The second second		
1853	164,520	280,609		*894	•775		
1854	159,727	270,906		:858	•749		
1855	152,113	283,846	and the philippin	*808	.786	37 . 19	
1856	159,337	284.335		*837	•785	-	
1857	159,097	290,349	183,531	*826	:800	.874	
1010	150.070	207,919	100 570	1000		- ALLAN -	
1000	100,070	000,218	189,776	-802	*844	.870	
1009	10/,/20	298,309	160,627	852	-819	•738	
1000	10,100	290,007	190,224	855	•794	•880	
1862	164,030	298,812	207,874	*807	•772	·869 ·913	
		Automation 1	MARRIED.	1	-		
1853	329.040	561 218	reterige in	1.788	1.550	1.9 . 2 L	
1854	319.454	541.812	and a second second	1.716	1 550		
1855	304 226	567 602	and the second second second	1 710	1 490	-	
1856	318.674	568 670	Martin Alter	1 010	1 0/2	a get and the	
1857	318,194	580,698	367.062	1.659	1 0/0	1.74	
100	010,101		001,002	1 002	1 000	1 74	
1858	312,140	614,436	379,552	1.604	1.688	1.74	
1859	335,446	596,618	321,254	1.704	1.638	1.47	
1860	340,312	581,314	380,448	1.710	1.288	1.76	
1861	327,412	567,284	378,116	1.628	1.244	1.73	
1862	328,060	697,624	415,748	1.614	1.292	1.82	
	teres as and hours	e in esti cartin e	BII	RTHS.	ie is specialized	and the second	
1853	612,391	936,967		3.327	2.587	-	
1854	634,405	923,461	an - management	3.408	2.554		
1855	635,043	899,559	The second	3.373	2.491		
1856	657,453	952,116	aspertade a	3.453	2.630	Contraction-	
1857	663,071	929,832	863,812	3.443	2.562	4.16	
1858	655,481	967,638	868,599	3.366	2.659	4.00	
1859	689,881	1,011,787	910,170	3.504	2.778	4.25	
1860	(84,048	953,315	845,882	3.437	2.605	3.9	
1861	696,406	987,830	857,441	3.461	2.688	3.94	
1862	712,684	985,589	869,094	3, 204	2.626	3.94	
		and grade	DEA	THS.	The Bart	uits vit te	
1853	421,097	795,607		2.288	2.196	-	
1854	437,905	992,779	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.352	2.746	-	
1855	425,703	936,833		2.261	2.594	1	
1856	390,506	835,017	and a man	2.051	2.306		
1857	419.815	842,961	609,150	2.180	2.323	2.9	
1010	110.020	070 000	CALCOF	0.200	0.000		
1858	449,656	872,622	044,000	2.309	2.898	3.10	
1859	440,781	972,556	664,448	2.239	2.670	3.01	
1860	422,721	782,764	616,702	2.124	2.139	2.93	
1861	435,114	848,174	682,736	2.163	2 308	3.08	
1862	436,566	802,590	676,375	2'147	2.138	3.0	

\* The returns for France in the year 1862 include the three newly annexed departments. † The returns for Austria exclude Hungary, Kroatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania : but the proportions per cent. are estimated to represent the rates prevailing in the entire empire.

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# England, and other European States.

I have for some years been able, through the courtesy of M. Legoyt, to give the returns for France in conjunction with those of England. This year Dr. Ficker, the head of the Statistical Department at Vienna, has supplied me with similar returns for the Austrian Empire; and thus we have the means of comparing the progress of marriage, birth, and death among nearly a hundred millions of people.

The government of the King of Italy has displayed great activity in the field of statistics, and has just published a report on the statistics of the kingdom during the year 1862, from which Table XXXIV. has been derived.

Including the three newly annexed departments, France had 37,532,883 inhabitants in 1862; the marriage-rate was 1.592, the birth-rate 2.626, and the death-rate 2.138 per cent. on the population, including the army.

The death-rate of France agrees closely with that of Great Britain, and is rather below it; but the mortality there fluctuates largely, and the average rate is above that of England. The birth-rate of France is

TABLE XXXIV. - Italy. Population on 31st December 1861; Number and Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Year 1862.\*

POPULATION enumerated 31st Dec. 1861.	MARRIAGES.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
21,777,334	176,897	353,794	833,054	681,212
Proportion per Cent. } to Population _ }	·812	1.024	3.825	3.128

\* Compiled from "Statistica del Regno D'Italia. Movimento dello Stato Civile Nell' Anno 1862."

TABLE XXXV. - Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in Great Britain, England, France, and in Austria, including the Deaths of Soldiers Abroad, 18 57 to 1862.

AUSTRIA.	FRANCE.	ENGLAND and WALES.	GREAT BRITAIN.	EARS.
2.941	2.323	2.184	2.169	1857
3.160	2:398	2.323	2.297	1858
3.014	2.670	2.244	2.218	1859
2.924	2.139	2.127	2.142	1860
3.066	2:308	2.164	2.147	1861
3.050	2.138	2.146	2.120	1862

TABLE XXXVI.-Return showing the Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1859-1862. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	1859		1	860	1	861	1862		
	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.							
Cavalry	308	6,943	363	6,946	308	5,805	843	6,328	
Infantry	3,236	100,839	4,289	104,215	4,110	99,473	4,319	100,721	
Artillery	348	9,705	349	10,160	358	10,303	702	15,410	
Engineers -	134	2,196	- 125	1,944	116	2,063	132	2,244	
Total -	4,026	119,683	5,126	123,265	4,892	117,644	5,496	124,703	

2.626, of England 3.504 per cent.; the marriage-rate being little lower in France than it is in England.

The marriage-rate of Austria is 1.826, the birth-rate 3.945, and the death-rate 3.020. Austria is evidently advancing rapidly, and the increase of marriages implies the increasing prosperity of the Empire which stands on the Carpathians, the Alps, and the Danube. The measures tried successfully in England will diminish the high mortality there, which is referable to causes evident to all travellers in Germany, and which has attracted the attention of Dr. Helm, Dr. Haller, Dr. Glatter, and other patriotic Austrian physicians. In the meantime Dr. Ficker's Tables exhibit in a trustworthy form an immense series of facts of universal interest.

TABLE XXXVII. - Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Years 1859-1862. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

		in and provide A constraint of the second	1	859			1860		1860 1861				1862											
	G	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	AB	ROAD.	GI BRI	GREAT BRITAIN. IRELAND. AS		AND. ABROAD. GREAT BRITAIN. IRE		GREAT BRITAIN. IRELAND. ABROA		ROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN		IRELAND. ABR		ROAD.					
Corps.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry and Infantry -	}22	769	4	294	75	3,666	25	794	10	330	76	2,926	18	728	5	225	69	2,815	22	604	6	194	61	2,063
Artillery -	6	127	1	17	4	855	4	181	-	17	8	238	7	288	-	. 9	7	167	7	142	-	19	12	370
Engineers	3	. 11	-	3	6	• 44	5	11	- [N	23 <sup>21</sup> 3	13:24	45	1	19	- N	10.1	1	38	2	18	1	3	1	87
Total -	31	907	5	314	85	4,065	34	986	10	347	84	3,209	26	1,035	5	235	77	3,020	31	764	6	216	74	2,470

TABLE XXXVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army Abroad, in each of the Years 1858-62. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

	YEARS.	OFFICERS.	Non- commissioned Officers	1881 Så2	
	And And And		and MEN.	District and	
	1858	3.213	6.701		
A STATISTICS	1859	2.111	3.396	10001220	
d Inmanal	1860	1.639	2.603	as care o	
G INCLUSION	1861	1.574	2.267	- CALO -	
	1862	1.346	1.981	10 100	

#### TABLE XXXIX.-Army serving at Home and Abroad.

					1861	
Officers and	Men born i	n ENGLAND -	_100	-	130,469	
EN.CT ,,	,,	SCOTLAND -	-	- 1	20,901	
,,	,,	IRELAND -	-	- 1	71,556	
"	"	FOREIGN PAR	RTS	-	6,635	
	TOTAL		-	-	229,561	1

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# Births and Deaths of British Subjects at Sea.

It will be gratifying to observe that our army, which was for many years of peace exposed to a mortality in the various climates of the British

TABLE XL.-Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Five Years 1858-1862.

harden for meder a	DEATHS of OFFICERS AND	Estimated Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to				
Y EARS.	MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	England and Wales. 4			
1	2	3				
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486			
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965			
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559			
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760			
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445			

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

TABLE	XLI.—Austria.	Annual Rate of M	fortality per	Cent. in	the Army in
and the second s	and the second s	each of the Years 1	857-62.		a set to set

EARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent.
1857	379,374	8,646	2.279
1858	347,696	8,577	2.467
1859	527,772	16,638	3.122
1860	384,302	11,903	3.092
1861	459,300 -	8,763	1.908
1862	400,895	6,800	1.696

TABLE XLII.-Number of Births and Deaths of British\* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in the Years 1856-1862 inclusive, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen upon Schedule C., deposited at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom .- (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Seamen.)

pereta en sibus	ape digentia		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
and the second	(1856 (imperfect)	63040 Lad	71	66	137
- Larry	1857	-	168	142	310
	1858		132	117	249
BIRTHS at Sea	- 1859	-	135	132	267
and the state	1860	-16	136	114	250
	1861	-	110	108	218
12	1862	-	146	148	294
	Total	- -	898	827	1,725
*****	(1856 (imperfect)	- -	121	78	199
- Contraction of the second second	1857	-	238	140	378
Commente de conse	1858		253	182	435
†DEATHS at Sea	- { 1859	-44	524	303	827
the second of the second s	1860	-	241	156	397
1 TRUE	1861	-	213	121	334
and the second s	(1862	-	221	148	369
	Total	CA 280 CA 280	1,811	1,128	2,939
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL			NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTION OF	The second s	And the second se

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

British subjects are not particularly described upon Schedule c, but folgit hands have seen excluded from this account.
† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and invalided seamen from the Royal Navy were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, and 122 in 1862. The number is 831 in seven years, which, if added to the 2939 above, makes 3401, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-62, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

# Progress of Registration.

Empire greater than that of any army in Europe, is now approaching the normal state. The deaths per 1000 of the non-commissioned officers and

#### TABLE XLIII.-Mortality of Merchant Sean 1852-62.\* YEARS. STRENGTH. DEATHS 1852 159,563 2,205 1853 172,525 3.276 1854 162.416 2,772 1855 168,537 3,318 1856 173.918 3,549 1857 176,387 3.444 1858 177.832 3,486 1859 172,506 3,430 1860 171,592 3,760 1861 171,957 3.580 1862 173.863 3,620 In the 11 years 1852-62 1,881,096 36,440 13 - W18

\* 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 of officers of the hospitals to which such men are sent; accounts of their effects are sent direct to the Board of Trade.

of Trade. If a seaman dies on the passage from Sunderland to Calcutta, his death is reported at Calcutta, and his wages and effects are accounted for and transmitted home, if the vessel is not to return direct to the United Kingdom. But if a *passenger* dies on board a ship which does not return to a British port immediately, but trades for a time in foreign parts, considerable delay may occur before his death is reported. In all cases, however, the date is given, and in the accompanying tables the births and deaths are classed according to the years in which they occurred. A column headed *Place of Birth* was formerly contained in the schedule, for the purpose of distinguishing passengers as British subjects or Foreigners, but in many cases it was not filled up by masters, in consequence "supposed to be a British subject or Foreigner" might be attempted. British and Foreign seamen are When a ship is lost with all persons on based the companying the companying the attempted.

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

# TABLE XLIV.-Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-62; also the Number of Searches for Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

and and a	erand h			AGGREGATE NUMBER			
and the second se	Ye	ARS.	OF PERSONS MABRIED.	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
-	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844		844,754 1,089,746 1,327,396 1,575,032 1,839,530	$1,622,780 \\ 2,134,938 \\ 2,652,677 \\ 3,180,002 \\ 3,720,765$	$1,190,132 \\ 1,533,979 \\ 1,883,498 \\ 2,229,943 \\ 2,586,876$	3,657,666 4,758,663 5,863,571 6,984,977 8,147,171	known. 620 705
	1845 1846 1847 1848 1849		$\begin{array}{c} 2,127,016\\ 2,418,344\\ 2,690,034\\ 2,966,494\\ 3.250,260\end{array}$	4,264,286 4,836,911 5,376,876 5,939,935 6,518,094	$\begin{array}{c} 2,936,242\\ 3,326,557\\ 3,749,861\\ 4,149,694\\ 4,590,533\end{array}$	9,327,544 10,581,812 11,816,771 13,056,123 14,258,887	744 881 941 1,030
	1850 1851 1852 1853 1853 1854		3,555,748 3,864,160 4,181,724 4,510,764 4,830,218	7,111,516 7,727,381 8,351,393 8,963,784 9,598,189	4,959,528 5,354,924 5,762,059 6,183,156 6,621,061	$\begin{array}{c} 15,626,792\\ 16,946,465\\ 18,295,176\\ 19,657,704\\ 21,049,468\end{array}$	1,102 1,228 1,442 1,658 1,676 2,340
	1855 1856 1857 1858 1859		5,134,444 5,453,118 5,771,312 6,083,452 6,418,898	10,233,232 10,890,685 11,553,756 12,209,237 12,899,118	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
	1860 1861 1862		6,759,210 7,086,622 7,414,682	$13,583,166\\14,279,572\\14,992,256$	9,170,243 9,605,357 10,041,923	29,512,619 30,971,551 32,448,861	5,636 6,133 7,297

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

1

ANNUAL RATE	
MORTALITY.	
To 100 living.	E Mary Day
1.38	ded and a
1.90	For Salto any work
1.71	a dina tana
1.97	which is an an and a second
2.04	and the Archine
1.92	and the second
1.96	TELENSTRINE TO
1.99	
2.19	
2.08	er silvest In mary

1.94

men during the five years 1858-62,—the first that of the war with China, were 67, 34, 26, 26, and 20. Still further reductions may be hoped for when the army in India is subject to judicious sanitary regulation, such as is now in contemplation. The mortality of the officers in the same period was in the five successive years 35, 21, 16, 16, and 13 per 1000.

## MORTALITY OF MERCHANT SEAMEN AT SEA.

In the year, 294 births and only 369 deaths of British subjects at sea were reported at this office for entry in the Marine Register.

The Merchant Seamen in the year 1862 were 173,863 in number, out of whom 3620 deaths were recorded by the Registrar General of Merchant Seamen. The mortality among them was at the rate of 2.08 per cent., or nearly 21 in 1000. This return does not include seamen dying ashore, at home, or in foreign parts. Something may be done to reduce this high rate of mortality, affecting an important class of men.

## PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

The number of searches for entries in the registers of births, of deaths, or of marriages, at the Central Office, was 7297 in the year 1862; but these numbers bear a small proportion to the number of searches in the books of which the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars have the custody. The utility of the records is every day increasing.

#### CERTIFIED PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The number of buildings certified as places of meeting for religious worship, and recorded in this Office under the Act of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 81., during 1862 was 704. At the close of the year the total number of such buildings on the register was 15,354, including 517 belonging to the Roman Catholics, 1910 to the Independents, 1546 to the Baptists, 9285 to the various denominations of Wesleyan Methodists, and 752 to the Calvinistic Methodists.

For an account of the Causes of Death in 1862, I beg to refer you to a letter addressed to me by Dr. Farr, which will be found in the Appendix.

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