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1862

TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

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



LONDON:

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

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1863

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REPORT

TO

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

General Register Office, Somerset House,
1st June 1864.

SIR,

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

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 twenty-four years preceding.

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

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,312,256	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,515,296	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
1840	15,721,029	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,153	343,847	168,311
1842	16,123,793	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,320,479	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,519,565	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,721,081	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,925,051	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,131,512	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,340,492	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,552,020	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,766,129	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	243,256
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,431	449,656	205,775
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,831	440,781	249,050
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	261,327
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	693,406	435,114	258,292
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, 1831-51; 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.

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

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

Table with columns for Years ended Dec. 31st, To 100 Persons Living (Marriages, Persons Married, Births, Deaths), and The Number of Persons Living (To one Marriage, To one Person Married, To one Birth, To one Death). Rows range from 1838 to 1862 and a Mean row.

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

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.

Table with columns for Years ending 31st December, Total Marriages (Special Licence, Licence, Banns, Superintendent Registrar's Certificate, Not stated, Total in Established Church), and Not according to the Rites of the Established Church (Total not in Established Church, Roman Catholics, Other Christian Denominations, Superintendent Registrar's Office, Quakers, Jews). Rows range from 1841 to 1862.

Table with columns for Years ending 31st December, Marriages contracted between (Bachelors and Spinsters, Bachelors and Widows, Widowers and Spinsters, Widowers and Widows), Re-married (Widowers, Widows), Under Age (Men, Women), and Signed the Marriage Register with Marks (Men, Women, Marriages in which both signed with Marks, Marriages in which one signed with Marks). Rows range from 1841 to 1862.

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 Licence and after Banns, together with the Price of Wheat per Quarter in England in each Year from 1841 to 1862.

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

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

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.

YEARS ended 31st December	TO 100 MARRIAGES.								
	THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.			THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			THE PROPORTION WHO WERE		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4.38	13.29	8.83	32.7	48.8	40.8	12.30	8.99	10.95
1842	4.53	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.95
1844	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.63
1845	4.37	13.48	8.93	33.2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.62
1846	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48.2	40.4	12.59	8.33	10.46
1847	4.09	13.34	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.93	8.51	10.74
1848	4.41	14.06	9.24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.86	11.31
1849	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.88	11.37
1850	4.88	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14.49	9.27	11.88
1851	5.02	15.75	10.39	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.93	9.00	11.49
1852	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.18
1853	5.55	17.78	11.68	30.4	43.9	37.2	13.59	8.97	11.28
1854	5.77	18.03	11.90	30.0	42.7	36.4	13.62	9.01	11.32
1855	5.51	17.89	11.70	29.5	41.2	35.4	14.42	9.49	11.95
1856	5.72	18.34	12.03	28.8	40.2	34.5	13.94	9.36	11.65
1857	5.58	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.43
1858	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14.22	9.20	11.71
1859	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.59
1860	6.35	19.35	12.85	25.5	36.2	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.46
1861	6.36	19.50	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.78
1862	6.47	19.79	13.13	23.7	33.2	28.5	13.69	8.98	11.34

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

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.

ENGLAND : DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS.					WESLEYAN METHODISTS.										CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.			All others.	
		Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Wesleyan Reformers.	Other Wesleyan Methodists.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	New Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.		
ENGLAND	4754	16	60	66	1529	1036	12	572	152	481	67	152	32	80	31	118	176	42	23	17	102
I.—LONDON.																					
Middlesex (part of)	228	4	4	4	76	38	1	33	6	15	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	3	—	5	23
Surrey (part of)	65	—	—	1	27	16	—	9	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Kent (part of)	31	—	—	2	11	10	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																					
Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	41	—	—	—	21	6	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	118	—	—	1	37	35	—	12	4	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sussex	72	1	—	—	23	17	—	8	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hampshire	104	—	—	3	41	23	—	11	4	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Berkshire	50	—	—	—	15	11	—	7	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
Middlesex (extra-metropol.)	34	—	—	—	18	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hertfordshire	50	—	—	—	29	15	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckinghamshire	42	—	—	—	19	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxfordshire	40	—	—	—	11	12	—	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northamptonshire	68	—	—	—	24	23	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingdonshire	23	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedfordshire	44	—	—	—	10	22	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridgeshire	55	—	—	—	15	26	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																					
Essex	96	—	—	—	50	17	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Suffolk	81	—	—	—	38	29	—	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norfolk	100	—	—	—	24	29	—	8	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																					
Wiltshire	79	—	—	—	30	29	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorsetshire	45	—	—	—	22	4	—	8	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Devonshire	172	—	—	—	61	36	—	8	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornwall	73	—	—	—	9	7	—	6	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somersetshire	144	—	—	—	49	32	—	9	7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
Gloucestershire	127	—	—	—	48	40	—	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herefordshire	23	—	—	—	4	6	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shropshire	62	—	—	—	21	10	—	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffordshire	132	—	—	—	3	32	—	14	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcestershire	56	—	—	—	1	11	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwickshire	104	—	—	—	2	30	—	25	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
Leicestershire	70	—	—	—	22	25	—	8	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutlandshire	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincolnshire	86	—	—	—	18	21	—	6	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottinghamshire	62	—	—	—	15	20	—	5	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derbyshire	72	—	—	—	21	10	—	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN CO.																					
Cheshire	100	—	—	—	3	31	—	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire	527	4	7	13	131	62	—	132	27	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																					
West Riding	332	—	—	—	105	48	—	2	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Riding (with York)	64	—	—	—	18	8	—	10	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Riding	50	—	—	—	1	12	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																					
Durham	109	—	—	—	5	21	—	5	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	105	6	27	21	11	6	—	18	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	44	1	4	3	13	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorland	15	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.																					
Monmouthshire	106	—	—	—	33	49	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Wales	413	—	—	—	186	137	—	11	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Wales	228	—	—	—	72	30	—	7	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS.	LEGITIMATE.	ILLEGITIMATE.
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241
1846	572,625	534,096	38,529
1847	539,965	503,840	36,125
1848	563,059	526,312	36,747
1849	578,159	538,825	39,334
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482
1853	612,391	572,628	39,763
1854	634,405	593,664	40,741
1855	635,013	594,200	40,783
1856	657,453	614,802	42,651
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305
1859	689,881	645,130	44,751
1860	684,918	640,355	43,693
1861	696,406	652,249	44,157
1862	712,684	667,462	45,222

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.		BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
ENGLAND	363,534	349,150	340,501	326,961	23,033	22,189	104.1	104.1	103.4	6.3		
I.—LONDON	49,382	48,468	47,191	46,339	2191	2129	101.9	101.8	102.9	4.4		
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	4416	4212	4216	4005	200	207	104.8	105.3	96.6	4.7		
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	9249	8924	8740	8442	509	482	103.6	103.5	105.6	5.5		
3 Sussex	5785	5500	5415	5114	370	386	105.2	105.9	95.9	6.7		
4 Hampshire	7462	7239	7035	6862	427	377	103.1	102.5	113.3	5.5		
5 Berkshire	3409	3301	3170	3048	239	253	103.3	104.0	94.5	7.3		
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	2953	2907	2831	2773	122	134	101.6	102.1	91.0	4.4		
7 Hertfordshire	2955	2802	2770	2615	185	187	105.5	105.9	98.9	6.5		
8 Buckinghamshire	2522	2506	2358	2345	164	161	100.6	100.6	101.9	6.5		
9 Oxfordshire	2971	2738	2789	2542	182	196	108.5	109.7	92.9	6.6		
10 Northamptonshire	4318	3888	4056	3685	262	203	111.1	110.1	129.1	5.7		
11 Huntingdonshire	1069	939	1001	892	68	47	113.8	112.2	144.7	5.7		
12 Bedfordshire	2491	2411	2271	2244	220	167	103.3	101.2	131.7	7.9		
13 Cambridgeshire	2971	2893	2753	2695	218	198	102.7	102.2	110.1	7.1		
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	6383	6157	6032	5828	351	329	103.7	103.5	106.7	5.4		
15 Suffolk	5575	5376	5138	4965	437	411	103.7	103.5	106.3	7.7		
16 Norfolk	7176	6685	6444	5960	732	725	107.3	108.1	101.0	10.5		
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	4000	3845	3722	3601	278	244	104.0	103.4	113.9	6.7		
18 Dorsetshire	2933	2936	2761	2750	172	186	99.9	100.4	92.5	6.1		
19 Devonshire	9669	9085	9139	8596	530	489	106.4	106.3	108.4	5.4		
20 Cornwall	6598	6153	6181	5808	357	345	106.3	106.4	103.5	5.5		
21 Somersetshire	7350	7108	6933	6705	417	403	103.4	103.4	103.5	5.7		
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	7475	7194	7096	6829	379	365	103.9	103.9	103.8	5.1		
23 Herefordshire	1654	1601	1514	1481	140	120	103.3	102.2	116.7	8.0		
24 Shropshire	4350	4231	3917	3822	433	409	102.3	102.5	105.9	9.8		
25 Staffordshire	15755	15166	14775	14234	980	932	103.9	103.8	105.2	6.2		
26 Worcestershire	5313	5169	4966	4826	347	343	102.8	102.9	101.2	6.6		
27 Warwickshire	10779	10332	10183	9754	596	578	104.3	104.4	103.1	5.6		
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	4557	4224	4197	3895	360	329	107.9	107.8	109.4	7.8		
29 Rutlandshire	352	363	326	333	26	30	97.0	97.9	86.7	7.8		
30 Lincolnshire	6842	6454	6248	5887	594	567	106.0	106.1	104.8	8.7		
31 Nottinghamshire	5899	5687	5379	5145	520	542	103.7	104.5	95.9	9.2		
32 Derbyshire	5619	5129	5219	4783	400	346	109.6	109.1	115.6	6.9		
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	8966	8506	8276	7859	690	647	105.4	105.3	106.6	7.7		
34 Lancashire	49416	47653	46352	44602	3064	3051	103.7	103.9	100.4	6.3		
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	30085	28897	28143	27017	1942	1880	104.1	104.2	103.3	6.5		
36 East Riding (with York)	5043	4745	4671	4391	372	354	106.3	106.4	105.1	7.4		
37 North Riding	3689	3487	3371	3130	318	357	105.8	107.7	89.1	9.4		
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	12068	11514	11436	10943	632	571	104.8	104.5	110.7	5.1		
39 Northumberland	6608	6328	6119	5840	489	488	104.4	104.8	100.2	7.6		
40 Cumberland	3804	3473	3203	3075	401	398	103.8	104.2	100.8	11.3		
41 Westmorland	953	927	846	824	107	103	102.8	102.7	103.9	11.2		
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	3613	3427	3404	3247	209	180	105.4	104.8	116.1	5.5		
43 South Wales	12631	12296	11795	11426	836	870	102.7	103.2	96.1	6.8		
44 North Wales	6686	6274	6119	5804	567	470	106.6	105.4	120.6	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 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1853-62.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.										Average Annual Rate, 1853-62.
	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ENGLAND	3.327	3.408	3.373	3.453	3.443	3.366	3.504	3.437	3.461	3.504	3.423
I.—LONDON	3.343	3.390	3.356	3.372	3.397	3.320	3.408	3.372	3.448	3.422	3.383
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.											
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	2.870	2.853	2.758	2.924	2.907	2.925	3.097	3.031	3.054	3.043	2.946
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	3.110	3.180	3.110	3.231	3.356	3.133	3.327	3.139	3.296	3.279	3.216
3 Sussex	3.017	3.067	2.919	3.092	3.043	2.961	3.111	2.965	3.053	3.054	3.023
4 Hampshire	3.143	3.075	2.916	3.188	3.222	3.119	3.186	3.138	3.162	3.171	3.132
5 Berkshire	2.933	2.982	2.899	3.068	3.081	3.010	3.272	3.016	3.124	3.253	3.064
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	2.959	3.060	2.923	3.042	3.003	2.996	3.166	3.017	3.060	3.021	3.025
7 Hertfordshire	3.053	3.047	2.967	3.161	3.245	3.074	3.265	3.134	3.095	3.237	3.123
8 Buckinghamshire	3.134	3.195	3.160	3.203	3.350	3.198	3.490	3.324	3.408	3.408	3.225
9 Oxfordshire	3.033	3.154	2.971	3.247	3.259	3.180	3.434	3.307	3.330	3.332	3.287
10 Northamptonshire	3.272	3.335	3.445	3.529	3.563	3.502	3.625	3.613	3.506	3.517	3.491
11 Huntingdonshire	3.228	3.206	3.196	3.410	3.459	3.363	3.491	3.377	3.214	3.404	3.335
12 Bedfordshire	3.311	3.372	3.302	3.431	3.541	3.315	3.634	3.330	3.423	3.469	3.418
13 Cambridgeshire	3.153	3.202	3.172	3.350	3.304	3.298	3.486	3.308	3.269	3.251	3.279
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.											
14 Essex	3.080	3.103	3.133	3.234	3.268	3.146	3.361	3.238	3.236	3.258	3.206
15 Suffolk	3.085	3.136	3.086	3.264	3.302	3.234	3.474	3.208	3.256	3.266	3.231
16 Norfolk	2.995	3.189	3.029	3.219	3.186	3.187	3.427	3.162	3.230	3.249	3.187
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.											
17 Wiltshire	2.933	3.174	3.024	3.189	3.149	3.140	3.256	3.126	3.170	3.335	3.150
18 Dorsetshire	3.041	3.028	2.980	3.034	3.075	3.137	3.296	3.183	3.167	3.215	3.116
19 Devonshire	2.939	2.889	2.803	2.922	2.905	2.959	3.027	3.013	3.102	3.174	2.973
20 Cornwall	3.404	3.476	3.339	3.453	3.395	3.379	3.525	3.374	3.462	3.466	3.427
21 Somersetshire	2.919	3.024	2.914	2.996	2.984	2.997	3.139	3.052	3.088	3.120	3.018
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
22 Gloucestershire	3.027	3.134	3.112	3.087	3.038	3.139	3.134	3.123	3.212	3.286	3.129
23 Herefordshire	2.766	2.985	2.742	2.958	2.921	2.901	3.006	2.975	3.084	3.013	2.935
24 Shropshire	2.755	2.984	2.887	3.072	3.077	3.068	3.214	3.143	3.213	3.273	3.069
25 Staffordshire	3.954	4.145	4.227	4.230	4.143	4.152	4.165	4.165	4.024	3.917	4.112
26 Worcestershire	3.265	3.472	3.334	3.430	3.359	3.384	3.519	3.430	3.457	3.495	3.415
27 Warwickshire	3.636	3.779	3.721	3.754	3.692	3.647	3.698	3.707	3.694	3.690	3.702
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
28 Leicestershire	3.330	3.414	3.364	3.442	3.352</						

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.

Ser.—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.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,576	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,881	1000	1052	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	956	937
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1022	934	955
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1078	1066	927	929
1850	148,358	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1037	1019	969	974
1853	158,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1050	1044	956	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	169,370	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1067	1064	980	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960

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

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854
1839	123,543	128,803	120,115	120,110	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,985
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,323
1843	136,337	131,279	128,161	131,048	94,926	87,234	76,702	87,493
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,545
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080
1852	161,808	159,031	151,222	151,956	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	134,542	106,493	87,946	97,022
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238
1857	170,430	161,444	161,181	161,016	108,665	100,046	100,523	110,576
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774

in 1856; whereas that of females was in eleven out of the twenty-five years below 2·100, and in 1856 it was 1·969.

The rates of mortality in the sexes are calculated on the male and female populations respectively. In 1862 the death-rate of males was 2·249 to 100 males living; that of females was 2·049 to the same number of females living. The averages are 2·309 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.

YEARS.	DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
	OF MALES TO 100 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 100 FEMALES LIVING.		
1838	2·342	2·146	105	109
1839	2·277	2·037	104	109
1840	2·372	2·204	103	108
1841	2·288	2·083	103	107
1842	2·259	2·098	102	107
1843	2·199	2·047	103	107
1844	2·238	2·083	103	107
1845	2·166	2·011	103	103
1846	2·390	2·221	103	108
1847	2·541	2·380	103	107
1848	2·387	2·224	103	107
1849	2·578	2·445	101	105
1850	2·142	2·013	102	106
1851	2·276	2·124	103	107
1852	2·324	2·155	103	108
1853	2·383	2·197	104	108
1854	2·441	2·267	103	108
1855	2·351	2·174	104	108
1856	2·186	1·969	104	108
1857	2·257	2·107	102	107
1858	2·390	2·233	102	107
1859	2·327	2·155	103	108
1860	2·218	2·034	104	109
1861	2·268	2·063	104	110
1862	2·249	2·049	104	110
Average of 25 years, 1838-62	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 wide-spread 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.

TABLE XV.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1853-62.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.		DEATHS TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.											Ave- rage Annual Rate, 1853-62.
		1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		
ENGLAND		2.288	2.352	2.261	2.051	2.180	2.309	2.239	2.124	2.163	2.147	2.211	
I.—LONDON		2.441	2.943	2.431	2.209	2.241	2.390	2.269	2.249	2.318	2.356	2.355	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												1.795	
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	1.834	1.896	1.944	1.768	1.648	1.877	1.813	1.767	1.743	1.662	1.795	
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan)	2.033	2.188	2.083	1.947	1.983	2.129	2.049	1.863	1.992	1.790	2.005	
3	Sussex	1.869	1.897	1.971	1.734	1.743	2.070	2.058	1.881	1.819	1.828	1.887	
4	Hampshire	2.020	2.081	2.292	1.921	1.939	2.067	2.036	1.902	1.796	1.875	1.938	
5	Berkshire	2.087	2.049	2.173	1.856	1.869	2.132	2.043	1.972	1.892	1.876	1.995	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												2.054	
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	2.073	2.525	2.047	1.930	2.009	2.001	2.047	1.998	1.981	1.926	2.054	
7	Hertfordshire	1.824	1.865	1.975	1.818	1.955	1.938	1.927	1.947	1.820	1.798	1.837	
8	Buckinghamshire	2.190	2.063	2.244	1.915	2.034	2.121	2.163	1.981	2.097	1.933	2.074	
9	Oxfordshire	2.090	2.135	2.110	1.775	2.031	2.249	2.030	1.966	1.866	1.879	2.024	
10	Northamptonshire	2.184	2.230	2.238	1.950	2.043	2.061	2.308	2.137	2.103	1.897	2.118	
11	Huntingdonshire	2.064	1.823	2.038	1.856	2.108	2.050	1.978	1.867	2.033	1.992	1.981	
12	Bedfordshire	2.001	2.166	2.002	1.968	2.101	1.971	2.065	2.017	1.902	1.876	2.067	
13	Cambridgeshire	2.117	2.135	2.324	1.916	2.065	2.007	2.021	1.950	2.117	2.023	2.070	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												2.017	
14	Essex	2.005	2.298	2.118	1.897	2.011	2.087	2.051	1.864	1.901	1.903	2.017	
15	Suffolk	2.055	1.919	2.097	1.949	2.003	2.121	2.036	1.971	2.073	1.830	2.005	
16	Norfolk	2.075	2.114	2.209	1.906	2.110	2.392	2.095	2.102	2.231	2.008	2.124	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												2.009	
17	Wiltshire	2.210	2.054	2.254	1.925	1.909	2.081	2.112	2.001	1.787	1.855	2.009	
18	Dorsetshire	1.971	1.870	2.065	1.641	1.901	2.185	2.072	1.868	1.692	1.764	1.897	
19	Devonshire	1.970	1.938	2.070	1.745	1.948	2.067	2.092	1.971	1.891	1.924	1.962	
20	Cornwall	2.101	1.953	2.076	1.909	1.970	2.074	2.019	2.040	1.991	2.004	2.014	
21	Somersetshire	2.033	1.852	2.106	1.735	1.848	2.153	2.083	1.963	1.921	1.757	1.945	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												2.067	
22	Gloucestershire	2.198	2.113	2.186	1.866	1.983	2.245	2.122	1.951	2.058	1.947	2.067	
23	Herefordshire	2.135	1.828	2.273	1.923	1.949	2.085	2.212	1.912	1.909	1.790	2.002	
24	Shropshire	2.085	1.937	2.074	1.796	2.003	2.084	2.087	2.112	2.092	1.911	2.020	
25	Staffordshire	2.587	2.839	2.425	2.268	2.619	2.464	2.605	2.194	2.110	2.343	2.442	
26	Worcestershire	2.029	2.182	2.065	1.816	2.043	2.061	2.262	1.878	1.891	1.863	2.009	
27	Warwickshire	2.362	2.637	2.206	2.075	2.405	2.423	2.370	2.043	2.112	2.185	2.282	
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												2.157	
28	Leicestershire	2.269	2.121	2.069	1.951	2.241	2.450	2.292	1.962	2.169	2.049	2.157	
29	Rutlandshire	1.818	1.652	1.990	1.755	1.533	2.046	1.956	1.909	1.769	1.645	1.810	
30	Lincolnshire	1.841	2.090	2.071	1.675	1.826	2.116	2.168	1.936	1.926	1.802	1.945	
31	Nottinghamshire	2.421	2.350	2.050	2.124	2.196	2.466	2.548	2.054	2.136	2.049	2.239	
32	Derbyshire	2.338	2.224	2.120	1.953	2.104	2.356	2.264	2.103	2.171	1.984	2.162	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												2.219	
33	Cheshire	2.488	2.221	2.197	2.048	2.269	2.267	2.169	2.173	2.164	2.246	2.219	
34	Lancashire	2.769	2.701	2.680	2.464	2.628	2.719	2.454	2.371	2.592	2.560	2.594	
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												2.363	
35	West Riding	2.457	2.438	2.223	2.212	2.368	2.491	2.396	2.360	2.321	2.364	2.363	
36	East Riding (with York)	2.200	2.248	2.072	1.902	2.346	2.349	2.271	2.185	2.333	2.251	2.216	
37	North Riding	1.833	1.961	2.063	1.748	1.919	1.939	2.178	2.027	2.001	2.052	1.977	
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												2.321	
38	Durham	2.415	2.485	2.304	2.332	2.386	2.404	2.313	2.098	2.256	2.220	2.321	
39	Northumberland	2.745	2.070	2.115	2.031	2.167	2.189	2.161	2.218	2.388	2.285	2.287	
40	Cumberland	2.062	2.169	2.215	1.945	1.986	2.064	2.199	2.242	2.146	2.256	2.128	
41	Westmorland	2.020	1.777	1.805	1.574	1.661	1.770	1.974	1.975	1.777	2.086	1.842	
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												2.256	
42	Monmouthshire	2.411	2.487	2.355	2.037	2.161	2.465	2.412	2.096	2.100	2.106	2.256	
43	South Wales	2.202	2.219	2.230	2.004	2.004	2.412	2.289	2.116	2.052	1.959	2.153	
44	North Wales	2.076	1.962	2.145	1.894	1.938	2.026	2.047	2.225	2.098	2.187	2.060	

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 (49.5°) 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 quarter 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 of 1862, as obtained from the actual numbers in that year:—1133 in the 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.

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 twenty-five 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

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

YEARS.	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
MEAN OF 25 YEARS.													
1838-62	2.309	7.216	.883	.499	.795	.975	1.272	1.809	3.136	6.702	14.681	30.332	43.566
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	2.312	7.153	.920	.513	.822	.991	1.275	1.843	3.188	6.711	14.832	30.612	44.051
1851-60	2.310	7.304	.856	.490	.772	.953	1.261	1.785	3.073	6.653	14.677	30.811	43.710
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 Years.)													
1838-40	2.330	7.231	.961	.524	.835	1.024	1.298	1.845	3.250	6.756	14.407	29.381	43.380
(5 Years.)													
1841-45	2.216	6.898	.885	.486	.781	.935	1.206	1.742	3.042	6.530	14.376	29.905	43.177
1846-50	2.408	7.407	.956	.540	.862	1.048	1.343	1.943	3.335	6.892	15.288	31.319	44.925
1851-55	2.355	7.418	.878	.516	.806	.991	1.286	1.861	3.150	6.684	15.083	30.502	44.963
1856-60	2.266	7.189	.833	.464	.737	.915	1.236	1.708	2.997	6.621	14.271	30.120	42.456
(2 Years.)													
1861-62	2.259	7.070	.722	.439	.723	.900	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.

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 100 LIVING.												
	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
1838	2.342	7.012	.899	.519	.853	1.078	1.358	1.945	3.413	7.053	14.810	29.870	45.695
1839	2.277	7.149	.903	.512	.820	.994	1.265	1.795	3.194	6.499	13.908	27.995	39.694
1840	2.372	7.533	1.082	.542	.832	.999	1.270	1.795	3.143	6.715	14.504	30.278	44.752
1841	2.238	6.843	.956	.510	.811	.978	1.217	1.785	3.137	6.482	14.266	29.650	43.164
1842	2.239	7.055	.901	.501	.782	.926	1.193	1.734	3.041	6.566	14.565	29.410	43.142
1843	2.199	6.910	.845	.478	.772	.919	1.212	1.723	3.007	6.525	14.067	28.708	42.651
1844	2.238	7.000	.898	.473	.762	.933	1.217	1.752	3.050	6.665	14.619	31.644	40.589
1845	2.163	6.683	.823	.466	.780	.919	1.193	1.718	2.973	6.413	14.365	30.114	46.340
1846	2.390	7.781	.826	.507	.858	1.016	1.262	1.802	3.128	6.673	15.032	32.127	49.169
1847	2.541	7.608	.971	.550	.927	1.091	1.425	2.067	3.648	7.603	17.284	35.462	54.329
1848	2.387	7.418	1.044	.530	.857	1.018	1.295	1.866	3.265	6.722	14.954	30.552	41.095
1849	2.578	7.526	1.125	.646	.950	1.236	1.573	2.264	3.653	7.186	15.162	29.925	41.916
1850	2.142	6.701	.815	.467	.716	.877	1.162	1.717	2.979	6.278	14.006	28.527	38.117
Mean of 25 Years (1838-62).	2.309	7.216	.883	.499	.795	.975	1.272	1.809	3.136	6.702	14.681	30.332	43.566
1851	2.276	7.298	.869	.491	.776	.948	1.236	1.787	3.081	6.396	14.055	28.245	41.937
1852	2.324	7.500	.908	.522	.802	.972	1.232	1.807	3.056	6.289	14.203	28.659	44.539
1853	2.383	7.332	.850	.508	.833	1.021	1.318	1.935	3.236	6.919	15.968	32.097	49.732
1854	2.441	7.770	.940	.535	.842	1.039	1.355	1.928	3.165	6.684	14.913	29.093	41.423
1855	2.351	7.189	.822	.503	.778	.974	1.238	1.848	3.260	7.132	16.276	34.415	47.181
1856	2.136	6.753	.722	.456	.736	.904	1.189	1.644	2.879	6.163	13.099	28.092	36.701
1857	2.257	7.254	.783	.470	.737	.918	1.215	1.702	2.952	6.461	14.382	30.229	40.374
1858	2.390	7.683	1.052	.503	.766	.928	1.253	1.734	3.045	6.796	14.696	31.771	47.726
1859	2.327	7.499	.926	.478	.736	.920	1.255	1.735	3.018	6.644	14.019	29.376	43.747
1860	2.218	6.758	.683	.414	.712	.905	1.270	1.725	3.091	7.042	15.159	31.133	43.732
1861	2.268	7.176	.674	.433	.728	.923	1.235	1.690	3.008	6.890	14.654	31.092	44.835
1862	2.249	6.963	.770	.444	.717	.936	1.283	1.729	3.031	6.757	14.060	29.846	38.379

The Table may be read thus:—Of 100 males living of the age 35 and under 45, 1.358 died in 1838, 1.265 in 1839, and 1.162 in 1850; the average annual rate in the 25 years, 1838-62, among the aggregate of males in this 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°, at fifty-one degrees 49.3°, at fifty-two degrees 48.7°, at fifty-three degrees 47.6°, at fifty-four degrees 46.1°, at fifty-five degrees 45.7°. Between south and north there was a difference in mean temperature amounting to 5°, or one less for every stretch of sixty geographical miles northwards. The mean temperature of the dew-point fell constantly from 45.8° at fifty degrees latitude to 42.1° 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 XVIII.—ENGLAND. Mortality per Cent. at different Ages—Females.

YEARS.	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
	MEAN OF 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
	MEANS OF 10 YEARS.												
1841-50	2.161	6.135	.910	.533	.853	1.063	1.279	1.589	2.822	6.134	13.506	28.376	44.445
1851-60	2.142	6.331	.844	.509	.814	.996	1.198	1.514	2.747	5.693	13.355	28.125	42.816
	MEANS OF 5 YEARS.												
(3 Years.)													
1838-40	2.149	6.180	.983	.547	.855	1.027	1.280	1.601	2.882	5.764	13.260	26.785	38.682
(5 Years.)													
1841-45	2.064	5.878	.886	.500	.817	.995	1.211	1.504	2.704	5.943	13.123	28.019	42.045
1846-50	2.257	6.391	.933	.566	.890	1.130	1.347	1.674	2.941	6.324	13.890	28.732	46.844
1851-55	2.183	6.405	.854	.534	.844	1.040	1.237	1.558	2.785	5.897	13.623	28.359	44.006
1856-60	2.100	6.257	.834	.484	.784	.951	1.159	1.469	2.708	5.489	13.088	27.891	41.626
(2 Years.)													
1861-62	2.056	6.107	.712	.447	.764	.931	1.127	1.482	2.831	5.240	13.052	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 fifty-two 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.

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 100 LIVING.												
	ALL AGES.	AGES.—FEMALES.											
	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.	
1838	2.146	6.007	.899	.540	.851	1.044	1.319	1.675	3.037	5.875	13.516	26.599	37.084
1839	2.097	6.113	.937	.533	.847	1.006	1.251	1.558	2.764	5.529	12.655	25.322	36.401
1840	2.204	6.420	1.114	.569	.868	1.032	1.271	1.571	2.845	5.887	13.608	28.435	42.562
1841	2.083	5.861	.963	.520	.842	1.007	1.227	1.542	2.740	5.841	13.375	28.255	42.706
1842	2.098	6.032	.924	.513	.831	1.005	1.219	1.523	2.731	6.023	13.031	28.405	40.216
1843	2.047	5.913	.847	.486	.785	.977	1.225	1.479	2.670	5.894	12.944	27.597	44.217
1844	2.083	5.906	.900	.504	.811	1.007	1.197	1.518	2.743	6.076	13.367	28.356	42.617
1845	2.011	5.680	.798	.478	.816	.981	1.185	1.459	2.635	5.883	12.896	27.482	40.471
1846	2.221	6.704	.811	.535	.871	1.049	1.238	1.550	2.747	6.185	13.640	30.250	50.638
1847	2.380	6.580	.948	.579	.920	1.175	1.418	1.779	3.186	6.993	15.773	32.003	51.995
1848	2.224	6.419	.995	.568	.879	1.091	1.298	1.581	2.829	6.096	13.476	27.547	46.030
1849	2.445	6.506	1.100	.655	1.001	1.348	1.614	1.990	3.328	6.616	13.927	27.969	42.856
1850	2.013	5.747	.810	.492	.778	.988	1.168	1.470	2.613	5.726	12.633	25.892	42.705
Mean of 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
1851	2.124	6.299	.860	.527	.818	1.005	1.193	1.519	2.679	5.854	12.818	26.357	45.017
1852	2.155	6.441	.877	.539	.837	1.032	1.209	1.508	2.653	5.658	13.164	27.623	41.348
1853	2.197	6.342	.810	.543	.867	1.064	1.239	1.582	2.830	6.017	14.072	29.350	47.206
1854	2.267	6.780	.920	.564	.868	1.102	1.309	1.643	2.834	5.807	13.297	26.950	42.156
1855	2.174	6.163	.801	.497	.828	.998	1.235	1.537	2.931	6.150	14.763	31.517	44.303
1856	1.969	5.885	.732	.455	.759	.933	1.133	1.403	2.512	5.119	11.977	24.266	36.692
1857	2.107	6.377	.769	.466	.792	.942	1.152	1.462	2.711	5.581	13.116	23.141	45.450
1858	2.233	6.752	1.043	.535	.824	.977	1.185	1.479	2.759	5.723	13.775	29.697	45.845
1859	2.155	6.523	.937	.526	.794	.966	1.174	1.507	2.701	5.389	12.920	27.635	40.455
1860	2.034	5.746	.691	.439	.750	.939	1.153	1.496	2.856	5.623	13.651	29.714	39.690
1861	2.033	6.198	.678	.436	.776	.933	1.117	1.472	2.817	5.246	13.123	26.613	44.473
1862	2.049	6.016	.745	.458	.751	.923	1.137	1.491	2.845	5.234	12.980	27.172	39.725

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 828 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 143 to 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.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	85,690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84,746	1000	1059	1038	900	1003
1840	89,922	1000	1100	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1002	878	963
1842	87,380	1000	1102	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1132	956	893	1013
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	90,953	1000	1201	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	981	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1067	1007	931	996
1851	93,849	1000	1063	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1031	993
1855	105,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	928	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	936	839	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

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

YEARS.	BIRTH RATE.				DEATH RATE.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	3.032	3.198	2.970	2.928	2.615	2.387	1.887	2.086
1839	3.248	3.333	3.069	3.059	2.359	2.280	1.949	2.164
1840	3.395	3.301	3.021	3.044	2.538	2.310	2.038	2.252
1841	3.424	3.278	3.082	3.092	2.537	2.174	1.877	2.063
1842	3.431	3.344	3.032	3.058	2.436	2.158	2.025	2.067
1843	3.420	3.420	3.114	3.174	2.373	2.149	1.866	2.119
1844	3.507	3.334	3.123	3.115	2.467	2.077	1.913	2.175
1845	3.491	3.291	3.140	3.103	2.554	2.144	1.776	1.908
1846	3.498	3.551	3.251	3.256	2.157	2.144	2.382	2.545
1847	3.488	3.265	2.945	2.938	2.850	2.506	2.163	2.389
1848	3.282	3.474	3.211	3.038	2.794	2.313	2.005	2.103
1849	3.575	3.523	3.056	3.053	2.462	2.341	3.057	2.199
1850	3.321	3.530	3.281	3.253	2.261	2.107	1.917	2.045
1851	3.563	3.553	3.318	3.271	2.387	2.222	2.016	2.176
1852	3.583	3.511	3.293	3.299	2.355	2.222	2.186	2.166
1853	3.579	3.464	3.177	3.099	2.614	2.349	1.985	2.214
1854	3.518	3.721	3.293	3.108	2.447	2.213	2.423	2.323
1855	3.596	3.526	3.255	3.123	2.910	2.272	1.844	2.033
1856	3.580	3.655	3.276	3.267	2.179	2.111	1.896	1.997
1857	3.604	3.555	3.316	3.304	2.298	2.087	2.063	2.269
1858	3.576	3.488	3.204	3.205	2.631	2.210	1.997	2.403
1859	3.631	3.588	3.389	3.414	2.515	2.155	2.067	2.195
1860	3.707	3.612	3.267	3.230	2.481	2.237	1.718	2.013
1861	3.500	3.690	3.388	3.272	2.453	2.147	1.994	2.064
1862	3.644	3.665	3.365	3.350	2.443	2.121	1.800	2.230
Mean	3.487	3.464	3.193	3.162	2.485	2.217	2.035	2.170

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

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°·1 (which was also the temperature of February); it was 1°·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°·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 recollection 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 1¼ 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 undoubtedly 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 118,523 in 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

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*l.* 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 225*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* In the week ending March 20th, 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.

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 Yorkshire 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 1038, 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 9th 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 9th May. The heaviest falls of rain were at Stonyhurst, Allenheads, and Cocker mouth. 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-door 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 1860-1 the 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 2·237 per cent.; 2·147; 2·121. The average obtained from returns in ten years is 2·20 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 2·267. In the small towns and country parishes it was 1·940. These rates may be compared with their respective averages, which were 2·349 and 2·040. 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

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 2.418 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 1.742, 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 sub-district 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.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September, 1862.

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 6315 and 6127 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	287	301	236
Bury	229	185	167
Chorlton	142	128	140
Salford	161	154	141
Manchester	1,194	1,157	1,018
Ashton	350	305	220
Oldham	243	221	184
Rochdale	218	221	158
Burnley	204	184	175
Blackburn	338	306	243
Preston	298	257	249

The marriages in Stockport, in Cheshire, show a clear decrease in 1862; they were 291, 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

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 3.365 per cent. of the population, against an average of 3.29 in ten corresponding quarters (1852-61).

In Cheshire and Lancashire the numbers of children born in three summer quarters were 25,691 in 1860; 27,233 in 1861; and 28,029 in 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 93½; 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 5¼d. per lb.; and of mutton 6½d. 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 1°.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 9th June continued with trifling 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:

	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	192
Great Boughton	225	261	299
Wirral and Birkenhead	281	337	397
Liverpool	1,680	2,037	2,115
West Derby	923	1,227	1,321
Clitheroe	68	85	100
Chorley	147	191	207
Ulverston	137	149	177

The excess in Liverpool was caused by diarrhoea 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:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Wigan	452	496	432
Bolton	624	836	572
Bury	461	556	453
Chorlton	716	1,000	880
Manchester	1,553	1,968	1,475
Ashton	638	817	636
Oldham	542	666	601
Rochdale	431	481	353
Haslingden	341	387	296
Burnley	339	448	326
Blackburn	562	687	526
Preston	549	731	603

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

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, 9th, 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 diarrhoea 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

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—

Table with 4 columns: Station Name, 1860, 1861, 1862. Lists stations like Leigh, Bolton, Bury, etc., with corresponding marriage counts for each year.

TABLE XXIV.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Large meteorological data table with columns for Station Names, Elevation, Latitude, Barometer (Mean, Monthly Range), Thermometer (Mean of highest, lowest, monthly range, all the highest, all the lowest, daily range), and Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point).

in the Year 1862. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Meteorological data table for the year 1862, including columns for Mean Elastic Force of Vapour, Mean Weight of Vapour, Mean additional Weight of Vapour, Mean degree of Humidity, Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot, Mean estimated Strength, Wind (Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W), Rain (Mean Amount of Cloud, Number of Days it fell, Amount collected), and Station Names.

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

	In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 31st December 1860	115,161	673,721
" " 1861	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-

TABLE XXVI.—Meteorology of Greenwich

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*		Fall of Rain in Inches.		Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.		Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR.	
	Departure from Average.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	o	o	o	o
1849	—	1808	23.9	0.0	6.6	+ 0.9	50.0	+ 0.8
1850	—	1841	+113	— 4.3	6.1	+ 0.4	49.3	+ 0.1
1851	—	1790	+146	— 2.3	6.5	+ 0.8	49.2	0.0
1852	—	1781	+ 35	34.2	7.4	+ 1.7	50.6	+ 1.4
1853	—	1787	+ 86	+10.3	6.2	+ 0.5	47.7	— 1.5
1854	—	1597	— 98	29.0	4.7	— 1.0	48.9	— 0.3
1855	—	1731	+ 36	18.7	4.5	— 1.2	47.1	— 2.1
1856	—	1659	— 36	21.1	5.6	— 0.1	49.0	— 0.2
1857	—	1775	+ 80	22.2	6.5	+ 0.5	51.0	+ 1.8
1858	—	1562	—133	21.4	6.2	+ 0.8	49.2	0.0
1859	—	1626	— 69	17.8	6.0	+ 0.3	50.7	+ 1.5
1860	—	1638	— 97	25.9	4.6	— 1.1	47.0	— 2.2
1861	—	1676	— 19	32.0	5.0	— 0.7	49.4	+ 0.2
1862	—	1635	— 29	20.8	4.7	— 1.0	49.5	+ 0.3
1862	—	1680	— 15	26.2	—	—	—	—
Average	—	1695	—	23.9	—	—	49.2	—

* 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 19th 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 diarrhœa, prevailed to a considerable extent in Manchester. An increase of deaths in Ashton-under-Lyne is attributed to scarlatina and measles. Scarlatina caused eighty deaths, being a third part of the total number, in Oldham-above-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 twenty-six 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-

in the Fourteen Years 1849-1862.

MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of								YEARS.
March.	Departure from Average.	June.	Departure from Average.	Sept.	Departure from Average.	Dec.	Departure from Average.	
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
41.9	+ 2.1	51.7	— 0.6	61.0	+ 0.8	44.8	+ 6.4	1849
39.4	— 0.4	53.5	+ 1.2	59.6	— 0.6	44.7	+ 0.3	1850
41.9	+ 2.1	51.5	— 0.8	59.8	— 0.4	43.7	— 0.7	1851
41.4	+ 1.6	51.2	— 1.1	61.8	+ 1.6	48.1	+ 3.7	1852
38.1	— 1.7	51.8	— 0.5	58.5	— 1.7	42.3	— 2.1	1853
40.8	+ 1.0	51.7	— 0.6	59.8	— 0.4	43.7	— 0.7	1854
34.1	— 5.7	50.5	— 1.8	60.4	+ 0.2	42.7	— 1.7	1855
40.0	+ 0.2	52.3	0.0	59.9	— 0.3	44.2	— 0.2	1856
39.2	— 0.6	53.8	+ 1.5	63.3	+ 3.1	47.9	+ 3.5	1857
37.8	— 2.0	54.3	+ 2.0	61.0	+ 0.8	43.8	— 0.6	1858
43.3	+ 3.5	53.7	+ 1.4	62.8	+ 2.6	43.3	— 1.1	1859
38.8	— 1.0	50.5	— 1.8	56.2	— 4.0	42.6	— 1.8	1860
39.9	+ 0.1	51.8	— 0.5	60.4	+ 0.2	45.5	+ 1.1	1861
41.0	+ 1.2	53.3	+ 1.0	58.8	— 1.4	45.0	+ 0.6	1862
39.8	—	52.3	—	60.2	—	44.4	—	Average.

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 death-registers 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.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1851 to 1862.

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 over DEATHS	22812	26612	22185	11188	23590	30156	30474	24919	31049	31105	31,813	30479
BIRTHS — Males	40056	41388	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330	47645	49,335	49332
BIRTHS — Females	38244	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47,729	48468
DEATHS — 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	23.88	22.61	24.41	29.43	24.31	22.09	22.41	23.90	22.69	22.49	23.18	23.56

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-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95 and upwards.
M. 1,307,781	180,893	149,335	130,799	119,949	122,548	111,638	102,755	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	150,924	133,550	139,206	154,841	140,337	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.)

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	10116	12046	11310	10881	10079	10004	9633	9550	10276	11313
IN WORKHOUSES	5955	6812	6552	5797	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401
PRISONS	106	155	71	81	71	57	40	41	46	53
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	342	312	299	304	285	317	307	272	251	307
GENERAL HOSPITALS	2675	3415	2956	2859	3008	3094	2927	3039	3234	3167
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	281	326	441	612	332	272	431	413	335	690
LYING-IN HOSPITALS — Women	18	20	27	14	11	11	35	34	38	35
LYING-IN HOSPITALS — Children	22	43	40	31	23	32	51	57	53	40
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	263	441	404	282	180	211	187	173	223	236
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	59	57	64	61	63	53	46	47	53	74
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	400	465	456	340	392	422	331	313	276	310

* See note (*) on page 83.

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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 demonstration 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.

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air, approximated to the present Anemometer by reductions from Whewell's.*	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1862.						
						Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air in each Week.†	
1849	68756	50.0	6.6	23.9	Miles. 1808							
1850	48950	49.3	6.1	19.7	1841							
1851	55488	49.2	6.5	21.6	1730							
1852	54638	50.6	7.4	34.2	1781							
1853	60669	47.7	6.2	29.0	1597							
1854	73697	48.9	4.7	18.7	1731							
1855	61942	47.1	4.5	21.1	1659							
1856	57274	49.0	5.6	22.2	1775							
1857	59103	51.0	5.2	21.4	1562							
1858	64093	49.2	6.5	17.8	1623							
1859	61860	50.7	6.0	25.9	1598							
1860	62309	47.0	4.6	32.0	1676†							
1861	65251	49.4	5.0	20.8	1666†							
1862	67371	49.5	4.7	26.2	1680†							
						1862						
							Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air in each Week.†
						First Quarter	1416	41.0	10.3	4.1	0.44	1706
						Second Quarter	1207	53.3	17.3	5.8	0.59	1753
						Third Quarter	1164	58.8	19.0	6.0	0.44	1487
						Fourth Quarter	1363	45.0	11.9	2.9	0.54	1793

* 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 29th November, when they rose to 1745. In that week the mean temperature of the air fell to 37.1°, and the dryness of the atmosphere was only 2.9°. The least number of deaths occurred in the twenty-eighth week, and was 1065, when the mean temperature of the air rose to 58.2°, and the dryness was 5.1°. The mean dryness of the atmosphere (the difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature) was as high as 10.6° in the thirty-first week, and as low as 1.1° 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 20.4°, and occurred on 19th January. The highest day temperature was 81.5°, 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 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 diarrhoea 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,

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	1.624	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, 1857 to 1862.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.
1857	2.169	2.184	2.323	2.941
1858	2.297	2.323	2.308	3.160
1859	2.218	2.244	2.670	3.074
1860	2.142	2.127	2.139	2.924
1861	2.147	2.164	2.308	3.066
1862	2.150	2.146	2.133	3.020

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		1860		1861		1862	
	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 - -	303	6,943	363	6,946	308	5,805	343	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.)

CORPS.	1859						1860						1861						1862					
	GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.		
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	355	4	181	-	17	8	238	7	288	-	9	7	167	7	142	-	19	12	370
Engineers -	3	11	-	3	6	44	5	11	-	-	45	1	19	-	1	1	38	2	18	-	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 and MEN.
1858	3.513	6.701
1859	2.111	3.396
1860	1.639	2.603
1861	1.574	2.567
1862	1.346	1.981

TABLE XXXIX. — Army serving at Home and Abroad.

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

Certified Places of Worship.

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.