

AR-
ALS
CT

ONLY

S
UP
(1)

42 [HA 161]

STATISTICS
BAC.

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

42(R7)

THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1869.)

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



LONDON:

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

1871.

[C. 453.] Price 2s.

THIRTY-SECOND
 ANNUAL REPORT
 REGISTER GENERAL
 BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
 IN ENGLAND
 YEAR 1869

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT:—	
GENERAL REVIEW of FACTS for the Year 1869	v-x
MARRIAGES in 1869. Number celebrated according and <i>not</i> according to the Rites of the Established Church	xii
Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and Certified Places of Worship	xii
Re-marriages	xii
Marriages of minors	xii
Ages of Persons married	xiii
Signatures of Marriage Registers	xiii
BIRTHS in 1869. Number registered	xiii
Sex; Seasons; Children born <i>in</i> and <i>out</i> of Wedlock	xiv-xviii
DEATHS in 1869. Death-rate, Seasons, and Meteorology; Sex; Death-rate in town and country, in counties, and in the largest towns; Ages	xix-xxv
Deaths in Public Institutions	xxvi
UNITED KINGDOM: Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths	xxviii-xxix
FOREIGN STATES: FRANCE, AUSTRIA, ITALY, and SPAIN; Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths	xxx-xxxii
THE BRITISH ARMY: STRENGTH and MORTALITY of the ARMY at HOME and ABROAD	xxxiii-xxxv
BIRTHS and DEATHS of BRITISH SUBJECTS at SEA; MORTALITY of MERCHANT SEAMEN	xxxvi-xxxvii
MARINE REGISTER BOOK	xxxvii
PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION. Aggregate Number of NAMES ON THE REGISTERS, and the annual Number of SEARCHES FOR REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE	xxxvii-xxxviii
SUMMARY of the QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1869:—	
FIRST QUARTER, ending March 31st	xxxix-xlii
SECOND QUARTER, ending June 30th	xliii-xlvii
THIRD QUARTER, ending September 30th	xlvii-l
FOURTH QUARTER, ending December 31st	li-lvi
HEALTH of LONDON in 1869	lvii-lx
LONDON: Annual Rate of Mortality, 1840-69, in five groups of Districts	lxi
ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY in LONDON and THIRTEEN other LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM in each week of 1869	lxii
EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM	lxiii-lxv
NUMBER, AGES, RATINGS, and CAUSES OF DEATH of MERCHANT SEAMEN in 1869	lxvi
POPULATION, and LOGARITHMS of the POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, estimated to the middle of the Years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, <i>including</i> the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad and belonging thereto	lxvii
ESTIMATED POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM at Home, distinguishing ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, in each of the Years 1801-1870	lxviii-lxix
REMARKS on the METEOROLOGY of 1869; compiled from Tables, &c. furnished by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.	lxx-lxxiv
ABSTRACTS:—	
MARRIAGES Registered in England in each of the Divisions, Counties, and Districts in 1869; distinguishing those according and those <i>not</i> according to the Rites of the Established Church; and distinguishing also Persons married according to their conjugal Condition, Minority, and Signature of the Register by marks	2-25
AGES of 243,362 Persons married in 1869, distinguishing those of Bachelors, Spinsters, Widowers, Widows	26-27

CONTENTS.

ABSTRACTS— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS Registered, and Excess of Births over Deaths, in each of the Divisions, Counties, and Districts in 1869; also BIRTHS and DEATHS and EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS in each of the Sub-districts of England; distinguishing the Sexes and Illegitimate Births throughout	28-82
BIRTHS Registered in the DIVISIONS and COUNTIES (distinguishing Males and Females) in each of the Four Quarters of 1869	84-87
BIRTHS of Children born out of Wedlock Registered in the DIVISIONS and COUNTIES (distinguishing Males and Females) in each of the Four Quarters of 1869	88-91
DEATHS Registered in each of the Four Quarters of 1869 (distinguishing Males and Females), in DIVISIONS and COUNTIES	92-95
DEATHS of Males and Females at different AGES Registered in 1869 in DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS	96-117
CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females in ENGLAND, at different Periods of Life, in 1869	118-123
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE of CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females, in England at different Periods of Life, in 1869	124-127
CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females in LONDON, at different Periods of Life, in 1869	128-133
CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females in ENGLAND, and in each of the DIVISIONS and COUNTIES, in 1869	134-157
DEATHS from SEVERAL ZYMOTIC and OTHER CAUSES in 1869, in the DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS of ENGLAND	158-169
CHANGES in the CONSTITUTION of DISTRICTS and SUB-DISTRICTS during 1869	170-171
VIOLENT DEATHS in ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX and AGES	174-178
VIOLENT DEATHS in each of the ELEVEN DIVISIONS of ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX	179-183
DEATHS returned as having occurred from SUICIDE in ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX and AGES	184-185
DEATHS returned as having occurred from SUICIDE in each of the ELEVEN DIVISIONS of ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX	186-187
DEATHS returned as having occurred from MURDER and INFANTICIDE in ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX and AGES	188-189
DEATHS returned as having occurred from MURDER and INFANTICIDE in each of the ELEVEN DIVISIONS of ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX	190
DEATHS returned as having occurred from MANSLAUGHTER in ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX and AGES	191-192
DEATHS returned as having occurred from MANSLAUGHTER in each of the ELEVEN DIVISIONS of ENGLAND in the Year 1869, distinguishing SEX	193
DEATHS in Large Public Institutions, 1869	195-212
APPENDIX.	
LETTER TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND IN 1869, by WILLIAM FARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. :—	
INCREASE OF POPULATION AND CAUSES OF DEATH	215
(1) <i>Zymotic Diseases</i>	215-217
(2) <i>Diathetic Diseases</i>	217
(3) <i>Local Diseases</i>	217-219
(4) <i>Developmental Diseases</i>	219-220
(5) <i>Violent Deaths</i>	220
TABLES	221-238
INDEX of DISTRICTS, SUB-DISTRICTS, and of certain TOWNS, referring by Numbers to the several TABLES of ABSTRACTS	239-253
ALPHABETICAL INDEX to REPORT, TABLES, and APPENDIX	254-262

REPORT

TO

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

General Register Office, Somerset House,
1st July 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1869. All the figures in my Quarterly Reports for that year have been carefully revised, and an extensive series of facts has been added, so as to present a comprehensive analysis of the most important changes in the English population.

It has been deemed right for various reasons to delay the publication of this Report until the population was ascertained, in order to introduce the necessary corrections in the dependent calculations, and it is found that in the first two years of the last decade the required correction is insig-

TABLE 1.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1869.

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	15,287,699	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,514,255	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
1840	15,730,813	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,637	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
1842	16,130,326	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,332,228	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,535,174	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,739,136	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,944,092	145,664	291,323	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,150,018	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,356,882	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,564,656	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,773,324	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,393	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,566	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	243,256
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	653,481	449,656	203,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	261,327
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,336,467	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
1863	20,554,137	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
1864	20,772,308	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
1865	20,990,946	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	257,160
1866	21,210,020	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	253,181
1867	21,429,508	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	297,276
1868	21,649,377	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	306,236
1869	21,869,607	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	278,553

* The Population of each of the years since 1851 is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the twenty years, 1841-61, an allowance being made for the decrease in the rate during the latter ten years. The estimates for the years subsequent to 1861 will be subject to correction so soon as the revised numbers enumerated at the recent Census, taken on 3d April last, shall be available.

nificant. In 1869, the last of the series now dealt with, the marriage, birth, and death-rates become after correction of the population 16.2, 35.3, and 23.0, instead of 16.4, 35.9, and 23.3. The error only appears in the first decimal, so the correction of the rates in the Tables is deferred until the population returns have been finally revised.

Although this element of error in the estimate of persons living in the last few years is found to be slight, consideration in detail of all calculated rates, having population for a basis, has been deferred, and attention has been principally devoted to an examination of the facts themselves.

The number of persons who married was almost the same as in the year preceding, and it was much higher than any numbers before 1864; but the number of bridegrooms and brides was much lower absolutely, and still lower relatively to population, than the numbers in the extraordinary years 1864-5-6, when the marriage-rate of England was at its maximum. The births were numerous, but not so numerous as in the previous year. The deaths exceeded the numbers in any year since 1860, their causes will be discussed elsewhere. The excess of registered births over deaths, was 278,553 against 306,236 and 297,276 in 1867 and 1868, and was equal to 763 per day. The prosperity and health of the country suffered some depression in the year.

We cannot be surprised to find under these circumstances an increase in the flow of emigration to our enterprising colonies, and to the United States of America, where some voids had been left by the civil war. The emigrants from the United Kingdom amounted to 258,027, being at the rate of 707 daily; of these 92,555 were of English origin, 23,097 of Scotch, 75,064 of Irish, and 67,311 were foreigners; 5,975 whose birth-places were not distinguished have been proportionally distributed in this

TABLE 2.—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1869.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.				THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING			
	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE MARRIAGE.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	7.71	15.42	30.29	22.38	130	65	33	45
1839	7.94	15.88	31.75	21.85	126	63	31	46
1840	7.80	15.60	31.95	22.88	128	64	31	44
1841	7.69	15.28	32.15	21.59	130	65	31	46
1842	7.37	14.74	32.11	21.68	136	68	31	46
1843	7.59	15.18	32.31	21.23	132	66	31	47
1844	8.01	16.02	32.73	21.61	125	62	31	46
1845	8.60	17.20	32.51	20.89	116	58	31	48
1846	8.61	17.22	33.83	23.06	116	58	30	43
1847	7.93	15.86	31.52	24.71	126	62	32	40
1848	7.97	15.94	32.47	23.06	125	63	31	43
1849	8.08	16.16	32.94	25.12	124	62	30	40
1850	8.60	17.20	33.40	20.77	116	58	30	48
1851	8.58	17.16	34.25	21.99	117	58	29	45
1852	8.73	17.46	34.30	22.38	115	57	29	45
1853	8.94	17.88	33.27	22.88	112	56	30	44
1854	8.58	17.16	34.08	23.52	117	58	29	43
1855	8.08	16.16	33.73	22.61	124	62	30	44
1856	8.37	16.74	34.58	20.51	119	60	29	49
1857	8.26	16.52	34.43	21.80	121	61	29	46
1858	8.02	16.04	33.66	23.09	125	62	30	43
1859	8.32	17.04	35.04	22.39	117	59	29	45
1860	8.65	17.10	34.37	21.24	117	58	29	47
1861	8.14	16.28	34.61	21.63	123	61	29	46
1862	8.07	16.14	35.04	21.47	124	62	29	47
1863	8.44	16.88	35.39	23.05	118	59	28	43
1864	8.68	17.36	35.64	23.86	115	58	28	42
1865	8.34	17.68	35.64	23.39	113	57	28	43
1866	8.85	17.70	35.54	23.61	113	56	28	42
1867	8.36	16.72	35.85	21.98	120	60	28	45
1868	8.17	16.34	36.35	22.20	122	61	28	45
1869	8.09	16.18	35.36	22.63	124	62	28	44
Mean . .	8.26	16.52	33.78	22.41	121	61	30	45

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 100,000 persons living there were 771 marriages or 1542 persons married, 3029 births, and 2238 deaths; the number of persons living to every marriage, persons married, birth or death, was 130, 65, 33, and 45 respectively. A correction for increase of population has been made in calculating the above results; no correction, however, has been made for leap years.

statement. Of the adult emigrants, 60,464 were married; 99,524 were bachelors, 39,392 were spinsters; 21,597 were boys and 19,265 girls, of

TABLE 3.—Marriages registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1869.

YEARS ended 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						
		Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	5882	2064	66	113	
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6200	2357	58	163	
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7152	2817	61	161	
1844	132,249	10	14,920	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2816	7181	3977	74	180
1846	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,508	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848	138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3658	8060	4790	67	186
1849	141,883	18	16,697	90,644	2593	13,230	123,182	18,701	4199	8662	5558	58	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	153,782	8	19,461	106,497	3510	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7598	68	283
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,090	3811	4,135	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,386	99,546	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	224
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7360	10686	9642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	100,432	3787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	220
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,685	4243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7800	13342	11257	75	312
1861	163,706	13	20,090	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725	58	262
1862	164,030	13	19,486	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7345	13870	12723	59	300
1863	173,510	19	19,298	109,572	4312	3,542	136,743	36,767	8095	14714	13589	51	318
1864	180,387	12	19,874	113,564	4257	3,376	141,063	39,304	8659	15627	14611	58	349
1865	185,474	23	20,722	116,745	4170	3,444	145,104	40,370	8742	16429	14732	54	353
1866	187,776	17	20,297	118,274	4281	3,171	146,040	41,736	8911	17215	15246	63	301
1867	179,154	17	19,395	112,533	3981	3,004	138,930	40,224	7918	16865	15058	68	315
1868	176,962	26	18,186	110,324	4125	2,877	136,038	40,924	7517	17150	15378	73	306
1869	176,970	19	17,384	110,964	3993	2,722	135,082	41,888	7231	17526	16745	50	336

YEARS ended 31st December	MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN				RE-MARRIED.	UNDER AGE.	SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.					
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.			Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Marriages in which both Signed with Marks.	Marriages in which one Signed with Marks.
1841	—	—	—	—	15,619	10,579	5362	16,285	39,954	59,680	—	—
1842	—	—	—	—	16,305	10,811	5387	16,903	38,081	56,965	—	—
1843	—	—	—	—	16,941	11,133	5515	16,403	40,520	60,715	—	—
1844	—	—	—	—	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	42,012	65,073	—	—
1845	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	—	—
1846	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	—	—
1847	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622	39,062
1848	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974	39,989
1849	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	—	—
1850	124,031	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,806	—	—
1851	126,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186	44,879
1852	130,672	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
1853	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
1854	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
1855	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139	43,240
1856	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,133	32,238	45,557
1857	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518	44,742
1858	127,165	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,664	42,141	58,733	28,781	43,312
1859	137,005	7058	15,493	8161	23,654	15,219	10397	32,041	44,807	63,127	30,574	46,786
1860	139,440	7098	15,353	8260	23,618	15,358	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904	47,270
1861	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	26,333	44,308
1862	134,727	6846	14,566	7891	22,457	14,737	10615	32,464	38,801	54,405	25,075	43,056
1863	142,934	7082	15,269	8225	23,494	15,307	11475	34,527	41,262	57,416	26,626	45,426
1864	147,914	7511	16,117	8845	24,962	16,356	11934	36,235	41,998	58,402	26,582	47,236
1865	151,742	7887	16,590	9255	25,845	17,142	12410	37,260	41,664	57,828	26,216	47,060
1866	153,658	7890	16,467	9661	26,128	17,651	12569	37,610	40,609	56,395	25,169	46,666
1867	145,570	7917	16,304	9363	25,667	17,280	12299	36,144	37,379	51,606	22,664	44,157
1868	144,578	7521	15,762	9101	24,863	16,622	12658	37,245	35,628	49,244	21,009	42,854
1869	144,516	7724	15,722	9008								

the age one to 12 years; 11,849 were infants in arms; while the ages of 3836 males, 2100 females were not distinguished.

While the increase over the previous year in the total number of emigrants was large, amounting to 61,702, it was more especially marked in those of English origin, the number of whom rose from 60,265 in 1868 to 92,555 in 1869.

The United States attracted 203,001 of the emigrants, 33,891 went to British North America, 14,901 to the Australian Colonies, and 6,234 to various other places; 5,463 sailed from ports at which there were no Government emigration officers. Details showing the occupations, sex, and ages of the emigrants are given in tables at pages lxiv-v.

I will now notice more particularly the marriages out of which future births spring, and the facts respecting the 773,381 children that entered England by birth, as well as the 494,828 persons of all ages and classes who quitted its villages and cities by death.

The national registers thus received in 1869 an addition of one million six hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-nine names, raising the aggregate number since the commencement of civil registration in 1837 to *forty-three millions six hundred and seventy-five thousand and thirty-five*.

The principal features presented by the meteorology of the year are described in the Summary of the Quarterly Reports, pp. xxxix-lvi, and are exhibited in Mr. Glaisher's Tables, pp. lxx-lxxiii. The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 49°·5 or 0°·1 above the average: 24·0 inches of rain fell, being 0·2 below the average.

TABLE 4.—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 1869.

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 OF		
	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	8·54	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	13·98	9·00	11·49
1852	5·39	16·99	11·19	30·5	44·6	37·6	13·49	8·86	11·18
1853	5·55	17·76	11·66	30·4	43·9	37·2	13·50	8·97	11·28
1854	5·77	18·03	11·90	30·0	42·7	36·4	13·62	9·01	11·82
1855	5·51	17·89	11·70	29·5	41·2	35·4	14·42	9·49	11·96
1856	5·72	18·34	12·03	28·8	40·2	34·5	13·94	9·36	11·65
1857	5·58	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	11·58
1862	6·47	19·79	13·13	23·7	33·2	28·5	13·69	8·98	11·34
1863	6·61	19·90	13·26	23·8	33·1	28·5	13·54	8·82	11·18
1864	6·62	20·09	13·36	23·3	32·4	27·9	13·84	9·07	11·46
1865	6·69	20·08	13·39	22·5	31·2	26·9	13·93	9·24	11·59
1866	6·69	20·03	13·36	21·6	30·0	25·8	13·91	9·40	11·66
1867	6·87	20·17	13·52	21·1	28·8	25·0	14·33	9·65	11·99
1868	7·15	21·05	14·10	20·1	27·8	23·9	14·05	9·39	11·72
1869	7·22	21·37	14·30	19·9	27·6	23·8	13·97	9·45	11·71

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

The price of wheat was considerably lower than in the previous year. The fall which commenced in the latter part of 1868 continued in the early part of 1869: in the first three months the price averaged 50s. 2d. per quarter, in the next three months 45s. 7d., in the third quarter

TABLE 5.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1869; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS MARRIED TO 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.	SIGNED THEIR NAMES IN WRITING.		PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE.		RE-MARRIAGES.	
		Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	WIDOWERS.	WIDOWS.
						In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
ENGLAND	16·18	80·1	72·4	7·22	21·37	13·97	9·45
I.—LONDON	18·94	91·0	85·0	3·94	15·71	13·54	9·23
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	12·86	85·1	88·7	3·74	16·91	11·66	7·92
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	14·02	82·4	83·9	5·06	24·22	11·55	8·98
3 Sussex	15·20	83·4	88·6	6·17	18·58	13·41	8·46
4 Hampshire	15·48	84·3	85·4	5·40	21·44	11·74	9·67
5 Berkshire	15·00	78·4	83·0	6·64	18·45	12·84	8·94
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	10·26	85·3	87·1	3·92	16·71	12·39	7·22
7 Hertfordshire	12·32	69·0	76·8	9·18	23·76	12·51	6·39
8 Buckinghamshire	14·34	73·1	71·3	9·39	24·04	14·08	6·67
9 Oxfordshire	13·82	79·6	81·7	6·22	19·01	15·39	9·00
10 Northamptonshire	14·42	80·7	79·4	10·17	24·33	12·30	8·54
11 Huntingdonshire	13·52	71·1	78·2	11·93	25·89	11·68	7·61
12 Bedfordshire	14·24	70·0	64·9	13·57	25·86	12·59	4·72
13 Cambridgeshire	16·06	68·9	72·2	9·36	26·36	12·29	6·93
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex	12·10	73·5	80·6	7·33	25·59	12·34	8·28
15 Suffolk	13·74	68·7	76·7	9·52	21·91	13·86	8·04
16 Norfolk	14·70	70·7	76·7	8·46	21·98	14·87	8·46
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire	13·94	75·7	79·5	9·15	19·66	14·69	8·71
18 Dorsetshire	13·92	76·8	81·2	7·37	17·88	13·25	5·88
19 Devonshire	15·52	84·3	80·8	5·61	16·77	13·60	9·15
20 Cornwall	11·94	74·0	68·0	7·61	19·63	12·64	7·26
21 Somersetshire	14·00	76·5	76·8	7·91	16·78	15·73	8·84
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire	17·94	81·9	80·7	8·89	18·41	14·45	9·35
23 Herefordshire	12·74	72·8	66·8	3·88	14·19	13·39	10·17
24 Shropshire	12·22	71·3	69·6	4·34	14·27	14·80	10·05
25 Staffordshire	15·52	64·6	56·0	11·13	30·28	13·46	11·52
26 Worcestershire	15·40	76·3	72·7	7·53	21·56	13·33	7·80
27 Warwickshire	15·18	78·7	72·5	8·78	23·12	14·45	9·63
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire	17·30	81·0	74·3	12·42	26·25	13·69	7·88
29 Rutlandshire	12·96	86·2	87·5	2·63	11·18	13·16	7·24
30 Lincolnshire	14·92	81·1	81·0	4·48	19·69	13·11	8·03
31 Nottinghamshire	16·20	78·9	69·2	11·07	24·62	16·95	9·49
32 Derbyshire	14·44	80·1	73·9	7·34	22·09	14·76	9·09
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire	15·32	80·5	68·6	7·06	18·77	15·89	9·42
34 Lancashire	18·12	79·0	59·0	8·86	22·81	15·54	11·25
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding	17·98	80·3	63·7	9·48	26·65	14·85	10·45
36 East Riding (with York)	18·48	84·5	76·2	6·49	23·51	15·04	9·66
37 North Riding	14·04	84·8	78·8	6·23	22·44	14·27	8·90
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham	16·32	77·5	65·1	7·64	33·39	12·70	10·10
39 Northumberland	18·10	85·7	75·2	4·20	19·58	12·79	8·38
40 Cumberland	14·12	83·7	73·5	4·37	17·91	10·25	7·04
41 Westmorland	12·82	90·2	85·5	4·90	16·67	10·78	6·62
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire	16·84	64·7	53·3	7·31	26·47	12·83	9·95
43 South Wales	15·30	70·1	53·6	7·45	19·04	13·47	9·93
44 North Wales	12·94	71·2	60·2	4·40	12·46	15·15	8·06

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 100,000 persons living 1618 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 801, of 1,000 women 724, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 1,000 men married 72 were not of full age, of 1,000 women married 224 were not of full age; of 1,000 men married 140 were Widowers, of the same number of women married 95 were Widows.

50s. 11d., and in the last three months 46s.; the average for the year being 48s. 2d. per quarter compared with 63s. 9d. in the previous year: The wholesale price of potatoes also fell from 137s. 6d. per ton in 1868 to 99s. 6d. in 1869. The returns of pauperism show a slight increase, the average numbers of persons receiving relief on the last day of each week, being 149,207 in-door, and 815,570 out-door, against 148,511 in-door and 809,336 out-door in the previous year. England is the only country which by its laws insures under defined conditions, the whole population against death by starvation.

MARRIAGES.

The persons married during the year 1869 were 353,940, an excess of 16 over those in the previous year, but less by 4368 than in 1867, and 21,608 below the number in 1866. As the fluctuations in the marriages express pretty accurately the varied condition and prospects of the people, it may be inferred from these numbers that the effects of the commercial depression of the country which began in 1866-7 had not been dispelled.

The average minimum rate of discount charged by the Bank of England was slightly over 2 per cent. in 1868, rose to nearly 3¼ in 1869, exhibiting, as economists inform us, a more healthy condition of trade.

The average price of wheat was 48s. 2d. per quarter against 63s. 9d. per quarter in 1868. An increased number of marriages may be expected as the necessaries of life become cheaper.

TABLE 6.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 living, of Marriages in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838-69.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES REGISTERED.				ANNUAL MARRIAGE 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	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	6.18	7.83	7.19	9.63
1839	24,679	31,339	29,387	37,261	6.49	8.12	7.64	9.49
1840	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	6.77	7.87	7.37	9.11
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	6.26	8.22	7.31	8.95
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	6.54	7.49	6.71	8.74
1843	25,385	31,113	28,847	38,573	6.32	7.67	7.01	9.34
1844	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	6.44	8.34	7.60	9.55
1845	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	7.21	8.49	8.30	10.38
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	7.57	8.82	8.22	9.83
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	6.55	8.26	7.51	9.40
1848	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	6.61	8.05	7.55	9.61
1849	28,429	35,844	33,374	43,736	6.61	8.22	7.68	9.86
1850	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	7.02	8.88	8.40	10.10
1851	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	7.41	8.63	8.22	10.00
1852	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	7.30	8.85	8.36	10.27
1853	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	7.78	8.83	8.59	10.52
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	7.27	8.74	8.13	10.14
1855	29,186	37,308	37,308	47,070	6.31	8.22	7.85	9.88
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	7.07	8.19	8.13	9.96
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	7.05	8.61	7.96	9.40
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	6.26	8.23	7.85	9.67
1859	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	7.82	8.58	8.01	10.13
1860	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	7.11	8.83	8.07	10.06
1861	33,274	42,012	39,384	48,536	6.73	8.39	7.85	9.53
1862	33,953	40,853	40,600	48,624	6.80	8.07	7.91	9.45
1863	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	7.04	8.63	8.08	9.98
1864	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	7.36	8.62	8.52	10.11
1865	36,907	45,827	45,852	56,988	7.14	8.77	8.66	10.73
1866	37,579	48,577	46,257	55,363	7.21	9.20	8.64	10.32
1867	36,441	45,589	44,086	53,038	6.92	8.54	8.15	9.78
1868	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	6.82	8.42	7.96	9.38
1869	37,752	43,202	43,978	52,038	7.03	7.93	7.97	9.41
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter					6.89	8.39	7.92	9.77

* These rates may be read thus without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of 1838, to 100,000 persons living, there were 618 marriages registered. A correction has been made for the varying numbers of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 13.

TABLE 7.—Showing the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1869.

ENGLAND: DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	PRESBYTERIANS.			Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	WESLEYAN METHODISTS.					CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.		New Jerusalem Church, Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.			
		Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.						Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesl. Meth. Asso. and West. Reformers, generally forming the United Meth. Free Ch. Other Wesleyan Methodists.	Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.					
ENGLAND - - -	6212	20	72	92	1789	1255	19	668	161	939	92	291	52	197	22	291	35	27	19	171	
DIVISIONS.																					
1 LONDON - - -	414	5	6	14	129	86	1	54	7	45	2	5	-	8	-	5	1	4	6	36	
2 SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES - - -	495	1	1	4	171	116	-	56	13	70	-	15	10	5	-	3	10	-	3	17	
3 SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - - -	452	-	-	-	149	170	4	32	5	61	-	9	-	5	-	-	4	1	1	10	
4 EASTERN COUNTIES - - -	349	-	-	-	132	96	-	23	7	40	1	22	-	9	1	-	1	2	-	14	
5 SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES - - -	651	-	-	-	196	131	5	36	22	133	2	23	38	27	-	1	2	1	2	29	
6 WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES - - -	648	-	-	-	171	127	2	95	19	113	16	43	2	10	1	8	12	2	3	18	
7 NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - - -	383	-	-	-	89	92	-	30	12	76	9	39	-	22	4	-	1	2	2	5	
8 NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - - -	869	4	12	23	196	88	4	184	43	137	26	42	2	43	12	13	3	11	1	25	
9 YORKSHIRE - - -	634	-	-	-	166	75	3	66	20	155	27	55	-	48	3	-	1	3	1	7	
10 NORTHERN COUNTIES - - -	342	9	49	38	49	19	-	58	2	52	8	32	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	7	
11 MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES - - -	975	-	-	-	341	255	-	34	11	57	1	7	-	2	-	261	1	-	-	3	
I.—LONDON.																					
Middlesex (part of) - - -	293	5	5	11	87	49	1	43	5	33	1	4	-	6	-	5	1	3	6	28	
Surrey (part of) - - -	88	-	1	1	31	27	-	7	2	7	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	7	
Kent (part of) - - -	33	-	-	-	11	10	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																					
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - - -	65	-	-	-	32	12	-	10	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan) - - -	147	1	-	-	44	38	-	18	4	23	-	3	1	2	-	-	4	-	1	3	
3 Sussex - - -	98	-	-	-	35	24	-	10	4	10	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	-	1	4	
4 Hampshire - - -	131	-	1	3	46	29	-	11	4	18	-	3	7	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	
5 Berkshire - - -	54	-	-	-	14	13	-	7	1	9	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.) - - -	52	-	-	-	19	12	-	10	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	
7 Hertfordshire - - -	57	-	-	-	26	18	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	
8 Buckinghamshire - - -	55	-	-	-	20	26	-	2	1	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	
9 Oxfordshire - - -	46	-	-	-	13	10	-	9	1	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	
10 Northamptonshire - - -	85	-	-	-	30	33	1	4	1	12	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
11 Huntingdonshire - - -	26	-	-	-	4	14	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
12 Bedfordshire - - -	59	-	-	-	13	26	2	1	-	9	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13 Cambridgeshire - - -	72	-	-	-	24	31	-	3	1	9	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																					
14 Essex - - -	122	-	-	-	66	24	-	10	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	
15 Suffolk - - -	105	-	-	-	41	36	-	6	3	10	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
16 Norfolk - - -	122	-	-	-	25	36	-	7	4	17	1	16	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	6	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																					
17 Wiltshire - - -	108	-	-	-	39	39	2	4	1	9	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
18 Dorsetshire - - -	63	-	-	-	26	6	-	9	3	14	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 Devonshire - - -	209	-	-	-	64	43	1	8	11	37	-	1	18	6	-	1	-	1	-	15	
20 Cornwall - - -	98	-	-	-	10	8	-	6	-	39	2	4	15	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	
21 Somersetshire - - -	173	-	-	-	57	35	2	9	7	34	-	5	5	7	-	-	1	1	1	9	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
22 Gloucestershire - - -	166	-	1	1	56	47	2	9	3	23	1	5	2	4	-	3	4	-	-	5	
23 Herefordshire - - -	36	-	-	-	7	9	-	2	-	5	-	10	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	
24 Shropshire - - -	84	-	-	-	30	11	-	11	1	9	2	11	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	
25 Staffordshire - - -	164	-	-	-	34	17	-	37	4	44	9	13	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	
26 Worcestershire - - -	72	-	-	-	10	17	-	12	6	14	3	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	
27 Warwickshire - - -	126	1	-	-	34	26	-	24	5	18	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	7	
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
28 Leicestershire - - -	77	-	-	-	21	29	-	7	3	10	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
29 Rutlandshire - - -	9	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
30 Lincolnshire - - -	130	-	-	-	21	31	-	6	3	33	3	24	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	
31 Nottinghamshire - - -	62	-	-	-	16	15	-	6	3	11	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	
32 Derbyshire - - -	105	-	-	-	28	13	-	11	3	21	1	10	-	15	-	-	1	2	-	-	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN CO.																					
33 Cheshire - - -	153	-	4	6	37	13	1	23	13	25	7	9	-	8	1	5	-	-	-	1	
34 Lancashire - - -	716	4	8	17	159	75	3	161	30	112	19	33	2	35	11	8	3	11	1	24	
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																					
35 West Riding - - -	471	-	1	2	129	62	3	40	16	108	25	32	-	43	2	-	-	-	3	4	
36 East Riding (with York) - - -	83	-	-	-	19	8	-	10	2	22	2	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	
37 North Riding - - -	80	-	2	-	18	5	-	16	2	25	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																					
38 Durham - - -	135	1	16	5	17	8	-	29	1	26	7	15	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	
39 Northumberland - - -	123	8	26	26	12	8	-	19	-	7	1	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	3	
40 Cumberland - - -	62	-	6	7	15	1	-	9	-	15	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

Of the 176,970 marriages, the numbers celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church were 135,082, or 76 per cent. The numbers performed not according to the rites of the Establishment were 41,888, or 24 per cent. The proportion in 1868 was 77 and 23 per cent. respectively. Of 100 couples who married in 1869 according to the rites of the Church 101 were married by special licence, 13 by licence, 82 after banns, and 3 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate, while in 2 per cent. it was omitted to be stated under which of the foregoing heads the marriages should be classed. Of 100 couples who married not according to the rites of the Church of England 17 were Roman Catholics, 1 were Quakers, 42 were members of various other Christian denominations, 8 were Jews, and 40 were married without religious ceremony at the Superintendent Registrars' offices.

The marriages of Quakers declined from 73 in 1868 to 50 in 1869. The marriages of Jews on the contrary increased from 306 to 336 in the two years.

Of the 176,970 marriages celebrated in 1869, 144,516 were between bachelors and spinsters, 7724 between bachelors and widows, and 15,722 between widowers and spinsters; and 9008 between widowers and widows. These proportions nearly correspond with the proportions of the former year, except in the case of the marriages of bachelors and widows, which increased 2.7 per cent.

There were 45 marriages in the year 1869 in which one of the contracting parties is stated to have been previously divorced.* The registers of marriages show that 15 divorced men married spinsters, 5 divorced men married widows, 17 bachelors and 8 widowers married divorced women. Two divorced men married divorced women.

Buildings registered for Marriages.—The number of these buildings on the register at the end of the year 1869 was 6212; 1789 of these belonged to the Independents or Congregationalists; 1255 to the Baptists; 1593 to the various bodies of Wesleyan Methodists; 326 to the Calvinistic Methodists; 184 to the Presbyterians; 161 to the Unitarians; 668 to the Roman Catholics; the United Brethren or Moravians have 19 buildings registered for marriages; the New Jerusalem Church has 27, and the Catholic and Apostolic Church has 19. The number of places of meeting certified for public worship to the Registrar General and on the register on 31 December 1869, including the 6212 registered for marriages, was 17,590. The list comprises nearly 100 different religious titles but probably with far fewer distinctions of creed. Some of the communities are so small that they are each represented by only one place of worship.

Re-marriages.—The number of widowers and widows who married was 24,730 and 16,732 respectively; the mean age of the widowers who married in 1869 was 42.6, while the mean age of widows was 39.1.

Marriages of Minors.—12,775 men and 37,813 women married under 21 years of age, so that of 100 men who married 7.22 and of women who married 21.37 were minors. The marriages of minors continue to increase. The proportion of young women under age was 17.6 in a 100 for the ten years 1850-59, while it was 20.1 in 100 for the ten years 1860-69. The proportion of men under age also increased in the same years. The counties which supplied the greatest proportion of males who married under 21 years of age are Bedford 13.6, Leicester 12.4, Huntingdon 11.9, Nottingham 11.1, Staffordshire 11.1, Northampton 10.2; and of females under age were Durham 33.4, Stafford 30.3, West Riding of York 26.7, Monmouth 26.5, Cambridge 26.4, Leicester 26.3. As the total number of marriages in 1869 was only 8 in excess of the number

* The number of absolute decrees of divorce pronounced by Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in the year 1869, was 159. (*Judicial Statistics, 1869, Part II., p. xxxv.*)

in 1868 the differences in the various particulars between those years may be seen at a glance.

Ages of persons married.—Of 176,970 marriages in the year 1869 the precise ages of both parties were specified in 121,681 instances. In every 100 marriages the ages of one or both of the parties were omitted to be recorded in 31 cases. This defect is to be regretted, but there is a considerable improvement on former years. It is very desirable that whenever practicable the officiating minister and Registrar should ascertain and record the exact age. It would greatly add in future years to the means of identification in pedigree and other inquiries.

There were three deplorable cases in which men aged 80 and under 85 were married to women of 21-25, 30-35, 35-40, and one case in which a man of fourscore years married a bride of the same mature age.

The mean age of persons who married in 1869, including those who re-married, was 28.0 years for the men, and 25.7 years for the women; excluding widowers and widows, the mean age was 25.8 years for the bachelors and 24.4 years for the spinsters.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—35,199 men and 48,758 women made marks in signing the marriage register in the year 1869. Of 100 men married 20, and of 100 women 28, did not sign their names. The returns continue to afford proofs of slow improvement in the elementary education of the people; in the year under review out of every 100 persons married 17.0 were able to write their names in excess of the number in 1841, 28 years previously. The improvement has been greater in women than in men. In 1841 in 100 marriages the proportion of men and women who signed by mark was 33 and 49 respectively, and in 1869 it was 20 and 28. The ability to write the name is to some extent a test of the state of elementary education, for while there are some who are able to sign their name and nothing more, there are others, who writing with difficulty, even in less embarrassing situations than when surrounded by the spectators of a marriage ceremony, are satisfied with making a mark.

In some parts of England and Wales scarcely more than one half of the women who married were able to sign their names. In South Wales the proportion per cent. was 53.6, Staffordshire 56.0, Monmouth 58.3, Lancashire 59.0, North Wales 60.2. Among men the per-centages who wrote their names were lowest in Staffordshire 64.6, Monmouth 64.7, Suffolk 68.7, Cambridge 68.9, Bedfordshire 70.0, South Wales 70.1, North Wales 71.2, Shropshire 71.3.

The Counties and extra-metropolitan parts of Counties in which the highest proportions of women who wrote their names are Surrey 88.7, Sussex 88.6, Rutland 87.5, Middlesex 87.1, Westmorland 85.5, Hants 85.4, Kent 83.9, Berks 83.0. In London the proportion was 85.0. Among men the per-centages were highest in Westmorland 90.2, Rutland 86.2, Northumberland 85.7, Middlesex 85.3, Surrey 85.1, North Riding of York 84.8, East Riding of York 84.5. In London the per-centage was as high as 91.0.

In the South Eastern and Eastern Counties the proportions of women who wrote their names exceeded that of men; the same rule obtained in nearly all the purely agricultural Counties.

BIRTHS.

773,381 children born alive were registered in 1869, less by 13,477 than the number recorded in the previous year.

This is the first year since 1860 in which there is a decrease of births. During the ten years ended 1869 the increase had averaged 8933 per annum. Marriages, which were as high as one in 113 of the population in 1865 and 1866, declined to one in 122 in 1868, and were one in 124 in 1869; hence one cause of the diminution in the number of births.

Sex.—Of the 773,381 children born alive 394,570 were boys, and 378,811 were girls. Thus to every 100 girls 104.2 boys were born.

The proportion ranged in the counties from 100.8 in Shropshire to 113.7 in Rutland. It is worthy of notice that Rutland, which stood highest in the Kingdom in the excess of male over female births in 1869, exhibited in 1868 the exact reverse, the proportion then being 94.3 males to 100 females. This fluctuation in small numbers is fully in accordance with theory.

Seasons.—Births are generally most numerous in the first quarter. They were unusually high in the first quarter of 1869, the numbers were 203,775, 188,618, 190,394, and 190,594 in each quarter respectively.

Children born out of wedlock.—The proportions of males to females born in and out of wedlock present some remarkable variations; thus in Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) only 100.3 males to 100 females were born in wedlock, while no less than 128.6 males to every 100 females were born out of wedlock.

In Shropshire the proportions born out of wedlock were reversed, for 88.1 males only were born to 100 females. The counties showing the greatest excess of illegitimate males to females are Surrey (extra-metropolitan), Northampton, Worcester, Rutland, Northumberland, Cumberland, Dorset, and Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), ranging from 115 to 128.6.

Norfolk, North Wales, Sussex, Hertford, Westmorland, the North Riding of Yorkshire, Hants, Essex, Gloucester, and Kent (extra-metropolitan), exhibit an excess of less than two per cent.

Shropshire, Hereford, Leicester, and Derby show, on the contrary, an extraordinary excess of illegitimate females, ranging from 12 to 6 per cent. over males.

TABLE 8.—Births in the Years 1845-69 in England, distinguishing the Legitimate and Illegitimate, and the Proportion of Males born to every 100 Females born.

YEARS.	BIRTHS REGISTERED.			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.
	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	573,159	538,825	39,334	—	—	—	—
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306	—	—	—	—
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000	104.7	104.7	103.9	6.8
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482	104.6	104.6	104.8	6.8
1853	612,391	572,628	39,763	105.1	105.1	104.6	6.5
1854	634,405	593,664	40,741	104.4	104.3	106.1	6.4
1855	635,043	594,260	40,783	104.1	104.1	104.8	6.4
1856	637,453	614,802	22,651	104.2	104.3	103.1	6.5
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002	105.2	105.3	104.1	6.5
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305	104.5	104.4	106.2	6.6
1859	689,381	645,130	44,251	104.6	104.5	105.7	6.5
1860	684,048	640,355	43,693	104.7	104.8	102.9	6.4
1861	696,406	652,249	44,157	104.6	104.5	106.1	6.3
1862	712,684	667,462	45,222	104.1	104.1	103.4	6.3
1863	727,417	680,276	47,141	104.7	104.6	106.3	6.5
1864	740,275	692,527	47,748	104.2	104.2	104.4	6.4
1865	748,069	701,484	46,585	104.0	104.0	103.9	6.2
1866	753,370	708,369	45,001	104.3	104.3	104.8	6.0
1867	763,349	723,163	40,186	104.3	104.2	105.7	5.9
1868	786,358	740,520	45,838	103.6	103.5	104.7	5.9
1869	773,381	728,690	44,691	104.2	104.1	105.0	5.8

The causes of the disparity in the facts where the numbers are small may be accidental, but many of the variations depend upon causes which have yet to be explained.

The number of illegitimate children was 5.8 in every 100 births registered.

TABLE 9.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1869.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
ENGLAND	394,570	378,811	371,681	357,009	22,889	21,802	104.2	104.1	105.0	5.8
I.—LONDON	57,039	55,293	54,770	53,087	2,269	2,206	103.2	103.2	102.9	4.0
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	5987	5655	5734	5435	253	220	105.9	105.5	115.0	4.1
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	10433	10109	10000	9624	433	485	103.8	103.9	101.6	4.7
3 Sussex	6393	6202	6053	5870	340	332	103.1	103.2	100.9	5.3
4 Hampshire	8118	7823	7702	7418	416	410	103.7	103.8	101.5	5.2
5 Berkshire	3672	3435	3439	3221	233	214	106.9	106.8	108.9	6.3
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	4100	4053	3933	3927	167	126	101.2	100.3	128.6	3.5
7 Hertfordshire	3184	3052	2983	2849	201	203	104.3	104.7	99.0	6.5
8 Buckinghamshire	2599	2521	2436	2377	163	144	103.1	102.5	113.2	6.0
9 Oxfordshire	2352	2320	2267	2255	185	165	101.1	100.5	112.1	6.2
10 Northamptonshire	4366	4200	4085	3967	278	233	104.0	103.1	119.3	6.0
11 Huntingdonshire	958	935	891	875	67	60	102.5	101.8	111.7	6.7
12 Bedfordshire	2632	2549	2424	2351	208	198	103.3	103.1	105.1	7.8
13 Cambridgeshire	3244	3066	3035	2864	209	202	105.8	106.0	103.5	6.5
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 Essex	7123	6827	6785	6494	338	333	104.3	104.5	101.5	4.8
15 Suffolk	5580	5289	5192	4930	388	359	105.5	105.3	108.1	6.9
16 Norfolk	6818	6529	6167	5880	651	649	104.4	104.9	100.3	9.7
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
17 Wiltshire	3777	3695	3554	3477	223	218	102.2	102.2	102.3	5.9
18 Dorsetshire	2957	2897	2759	2742	198	155	102.1	100.6	127.7	6.0
19 Devonshire	9492	9081	8950	8554	542	527	104.5	104.6	102.8	5.8
20 Cornwall	5754	5450	5391	5095	363	355	105.6	105.8	102.3	6.4
21 Somersetshire	7511	7134	7106	6745	405	389	105.3	105.4	104.1	5.4
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
22 Gloucestershire	7912	7625	7505	7224	407	401	103.8	103.9	101.5	5.2
23 Herefordshire	1681	1625	1557	1489	124	136	103.4	104.6	91.2	7.9
24 Shropshire	4293	4261	3923	3841	370	420	100.8	102.1	88.1	9.2
25 Staffordshire	17394	16415	16366	15477	1028	938	106.0	105.7	109.6	5.8
26 Worcestershire	5699	5486	5376	5215	323	271	103.9	103.1	119.2	5.3
27 Warwickshire	11005	10856	10438	10338	567	518	101.4	101.0	109.5	5.0
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 Leicestershire	4860	4789	4568	4472	292	317	101.5	102.1	92.1	6.3
29 Rutlandshire	381	335	359	316	22	19	113.7	113.5	115.8	5.7
30 Lincolnshire	7177	6711	6620	6181	557	530	106.9	107.1	105.1	7.8
31 Nottinghamshire	5876	5804	5398	5354	478	450	101.2	100.8	106.2	7.9
32 Derbyshire	5006	5338	5257	5168	349	370	101.2	101.7	94.3	6.5
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 Cheshire	9171	8935	8543	8365	628	570	102.6	102.1	110.2	6.6
34 Lancashire	53644	51549	50691	48666	2953	2883	104.1	104.2	102.4	5.5
IX.—YORKSHIRE.										
35 West Riding	34507	32858	32453	30906	2054	1952	105.0	105.0	105.2	5.9
36 East Riding (with York)	5189	4822	4821	4475	368	347	107.6	107.7	106.1	7.1
37 North Riding	4015	3635	3679	3303	336	332	110.5	111.4	101.2	8.7
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
38 Durham	14703	14051	13888	13337	815	714	104.6	104.1	114.1	5.3
39 Northumberland	7019	6697	6498	6262	521	435	104.8	103.8	119.8	7.0
40 Cumberland	3780	3470	3374	3120	406	350	108.9	108.1	116.0	10.4
41 Westmorland	974	948	882	857	92	91	102.7	102.9	101.1	9.5
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
42 Monmouthshire	3895	3758	3718	3603	177	155	103.6	103.2	114.2	4.3
43 South Wales	14043	13233	13164	12372	879	861	106.1	106.4	102.1	6.4
44 North Wales	7097	6790	6534	6231	563	559	104.5	104.9	100.7	8.1

The true proportion is probably somewhat higher, as in many cases the mother endeavours to evade the registration of her child as illegitimate. The difficulty of concealment in rural districts renders the return of illegitimacy in some counties very complete. In Cumberland the average

TABLE 10.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the TEN YEARS 1860-69.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER of CHILDREN born in the 10 Years 1860-69.		MALES BORN TO EVERY 100 FEMALES BORN.										Mean* of the 10 Years 1860-69.
	Males.	Fe-males.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
ENGLAND	377,262	361,374	104.7	104.6	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	103.6	104.2	104.3
I.—LONDON.	53,276	51,470	104.1	103.4	101.9	104.9	104.3	102.5	103.4	104.6	103.0	103.2	103.5
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	4,937	4,781	106.5	102.2	104.8	103.3	104.6	103.5	104.8	98.8	99.7	105.9	103.4
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	9,911	9,478	106.6	107.8	103.6	102.0	105.5	106.9	104.7	103.2	102.4	103.8	104.5
3 Sussex	6,079	5,823	103.6	106.8	105.2	104.0	104.3	104.7	103.8	103.6	105.0	103.1	104.1
4 Hampshire	7,805	7,509	104.3	104.7	103.1	102.1	105.1	104.1	105.0	107.5	100.1	103.7	104.0
5 Berkshire	3,446	3,329	104.7	100.5	103.3	99.7	101.8	106.7	104.6	107.5	100.0	106.9	103.6
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.)	3,473	3,348	108.1	106.2	101.6	108.3	102.9	104.6	104.8	99.5	103.1	101.2	104.0
7 Hertfordshire	2,979	2,898	107.2	105.5	105.5	101.2	98.4	99.8	105.4	99.6	101.9	104.3	102.9
8 Buckinghamshire	2,586	2,496	105.2	104.4	100.6	103.8	101.8	102.1	102.8	110.3	102.2	103.1	103.6
9 Oxfordshire	2,928	2,800	109.9	101.1	108.5	102.7	105.2	103.8	105.0	104.2	104.8	101.1	104.6
10 Northamptonshire	4,328	4,089	107.6	104.9	111.1	103.3	103.3	107.9	106.1	107.9	103.3	104.0	105.9
11 Huntingdonshire	1,001	965	105.3	102.3	113.8	109.8	98.7	104.1	103.3	103.7	94.3	102.5	105.8
12 Bedfordshire	2,599	2,491	105.6	104.5	103.3	106.6	103.8	107.5	104.1	104.0	101.1	103.3	104.4
13 Cambridgeshire	3,098	2,977	102.5	107.4	102.7	100.7	105.4	103.7	108.1	99.3	105.1	105.8	104.1
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14 Essex	6,733	6,482	102.3	101.8	103.7	107.5	103.7	103.1	106.9	102.5	102.9	104.3	103.9
15 Suffolk	5,610	5,390	105.4	103.6	103.7	107.7	102.2	102.3	105.9	102.2	102.7	105.5	104.1
16 Norfolk	7,026	6,683	105.3	107.3	107.3	105.6	103.6	104.0	105.7	102.8	105.3	104.4	105.1
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17 Wiltshire	3,842	3,707	104.6	105.0	104.0	102.2	101.5	103.0	104.0	106.0	103.8	102.2	103.6
18 Dorsetshire	2,991	2,896	105.0	101.4	99.9	102.8	103.5	106.7	106.8	99.9	105.2	102.1	103.3
19 Devonshire	9,525	9,106	104.7	106.6	104.4	104.2	102.7	103.1	104.7	104.1	105.3	104.5	104.6
20 Cornwall	6,364	5,998	105.1	105.7	106.3	106.9	102.9	106.2	109.3	105.1	108.2	105.6	106.1
21 Somersetshire	7,366	7,086	102.4	99.9	103.4	104.7	107.3	103.1	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.3	104.0
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22 Gloucestershire	7,574	7,227	103.3	104.9	103.9	104.4	105.5	104.7	104.2	107.0	106.2	103.8	104.8
23 Herefordshire	1,664	1,604	105.9	104.5	103.3	108.1	98.6	103.2	105.8	102.7	102.4	103.4	103.8
24 Shropshire	4,378	4,194	107.4	106.2	102.8	102.3	104.1	105.9	103.0	103.2	108.7	100.8	104.4
25 Staffordshire	16,950	16,298	104.9	102.3	103.9	105.0	104.3	103.8	102.3	104.0	103.6	106.0	104.5
26 Worcestershire	5,505	5,278	105.1	104.8	102.8	105.3	103.8	105.4	103.7	106.0	102.3	103.9	104.3
27 Warwickshire	10,909	10,595	103.8	103.2	104.3	101.1	105.0	104.1	103.3	102.7	100.9	101.4	103.0
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28 Leicestershire	4,655	4,455	104.0	107.7	107.9	102.8	106.0	104.7	103.0	105.0	103.0	101.5	104.6
29 Rutlandshire	370	359	99.5	109.8	97.0	99.5	114.6	101.3	98.9	103.3	94.3	113.7	103.2
30 Lincolnshire	6,981	6,675	102.1	106.7	106.0	103.9	104.8	104.0	102.1	104.7	104.6	106.9	104.6
31 Nottinghamshire	5,871	5,656	105.6	103.3	103.7	103.3	106.1	102.8	101.4	105.0	105.8	101.2	103.8
32 Derbyshire	5,578	5,365	105.9	104.3	109.6	106.0	101.9	104.0	102.6	102.9	102.2	101.2	104.1
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33 Cheshire	8,946	8,594	101.2	104.4	105.4	108.6	104.3	104.2	104.2	103.6	102.5	102.6	104.1
34 Lancashire	50,474	48,372	105.0	105.3	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.7	105.0	104.5	103.5	104.1	104.4
IX.—YORKSHIRE.													
35 West Riding	32,025	30,703	104.8	104.4	104.1	105.1	103.6	104.5	104.1	103.5	104.1	105.0	104.3
36 East Riding (with York)	5,054	4,805	105.8	106.7	106.3	107.6	102.1	105.3	100.7	104.8	105.3	107.6	105.3
37 North Riding	3,309	3,639	105.4	106.3	105.8	99.6	106.1	101.7	101.2	104.6	103.0	110.5	104.4
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38 Durham	13,163	12,512	106.7	107.0	104.8	103.6	105.3	103.7	106.4	106.7	104.0	104.6	105.2
39 Northumberland	6,782	6,427	104.3	108.2	104.4	106.6	106.5	104.1	104.9	104.7	106.7	104.8	105.5
40 Cumberland	3,886	3,500	99.4	102.5	103.8	111.8	103.8	109.4	103.6	109.1	101.3	108.9	105.4
41 Westmorland	969	931	102.4	105.4	102.8	109.1	95.9	106.3	106.3	107.4	104.2	102.7	104.3
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
42 Monmouthshire	3,821	3,651	105.2	103.2	105.4	111.0	104.5	104.7	104.9	101.2	103.4	103.6	104.7
43 South Wales	13,301	12,728	103.9	103.3	102.7	105.8	105.9	101.7	104.8	105.2	105.4	106.1	104.5
44 North Wales	6,894	6,504	105.1	106.7	106.6	109.2	105.8	105.9	107.4	105.6	103.5	104.5	106.0

* This mean is the average of the proportions in the 10 years, and not the proportion of the total Male and Female children born in the 10 years.

of illegitimate births was 10.4 in every 100 births, in Norfolk 9.7, in Westmorland 9.5, in Shropshire 9.2, in the North Riding of Yorkshire 8.7, and in North Wales 8.1. The counties showing the lowest rate were Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 3.5, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 4.1, Kent (extra-metropolitan) 4.7, Monmouth 4.3, Essex 4.8. In London the rate was 4.0.

TABLE 11.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1859-69.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.										Average Annual Rate, 1859-68.	1869.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.		
ENGLAND	35.04	34.37	34.61	35.04	35.39	35.64	35.64	35.54	35.85	36.35	35.85	35.86
I.—LONDON	34.08	33.72	34.48	34.22	35.16	34.80	35.68	35.77	36.56	36.44	35.09	35.43
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	30.97	30.31	30.54	30.43	31.03	31.12	31.31	31.90	32.01	34.03	31.37	33.32
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	33.27	31.39	32.96	32.79	33.90	34.25	34.61	33.52	34.89	34.92	33.65	33.52
3 Sussex	31.11	29.65	30.53	30.54	31.27	31.97	32.06	32.64	32.71	34.13	31.66	33.18
4 Hampshire	31.86	31.62	31.71	32.78	32.16	32.37	32.09	32.30	32.30	32.30	32.06	31.64
5 Berkshire	32.72	30.16	31.24	32.53	33.26	32.97	32.09	32.41	33.06	35.12	32.56	34.04
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	31.66	30.17	30.60	30.21	30.94	31.30	32.56	32.35	34.40	34.32	31.85	32.77
7 Hertfordshire	32.65	31.34	30.95	32.37	32.26	33.22	32.47	33.02	34.24	34.31	32.68	34.58
8 Buckinghamshire	34.90	33.24	34.08	34.08	34.20	34.45	34.59	34.39	35.07	34.96	34.40	34.46
9 Oxfordshire	34.34	33.07	33.30	33.32	33.80	33.89	32.93	33.83	32.48	34.22	33.52	32.98
10 Northamptonshire	36.25	36.13	35.06	35.17	36.91	34.97	36.13	34.79	34.42	35.22	35.51	34.67
11 Huntingdonshire	34.91	33.77	32.14	34.04	35.50	35.20	34.11	32.06	31.49	34.04	33.73	32.48
12 Bedfordshire	36.34	33.80	34.23	34.69	35.93	35.86	36.39	35.62	37.68	37.71	35.85	36.25
13 Cambridgeshire	34.86	33.08	32.69	32.51	33.78	34.07	34.33	34.39	34.30	36.10	34.01	36.17
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	33.61	32.33	32.36	32.58	33.78	33.62	33.51	33.88	33.43	33.98	33.31	33.27
15 Suffolk	34.74	32.08	32.56	32.66	32.84	33.98	33.13	32.48	33.28	32.78	33.05	32.47
16 Norfolk	34.27	31.62	32.30	32.49	32.51	33.29	32.39	31.49	32.18	32.60	32.51	31.56
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	32.56	31.26										

TABLE 12.—Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Births in England during each Quarter of the Years 1838-69.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	30.32	31.98	29.70	29.28
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	32.48	33.38	30.69	30.59
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	33.95	33.01	30.21	30.44
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	34.24	32.78	30.82	30.92
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	34.31	33.44	30.32	30.58
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	34.20	32.34	31.14	31.74
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	35.07	33.34	31.23	31.15
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	34.91	32.91	31.40	31.03
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	34.98	35.51	32.51	32.56
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34.88	32.65	29.45	29.38
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	32.52	34.74	32.11	30.38
1849	153,772	152,693	135,223	135,471	35.75	35.23	30.56	30.53
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	33.21	35.30	32.81	32.53
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	35.63	35.53	33.18	32.71
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	35.83	35.11	32.93	32.99
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35.79	34.64	31.77	30.99
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35.18	37.21	32.93	31.08
1855	166,225	165,277	154,709	148,341	35.96	35.26	32.55	31.23
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35.80	36.55	32.76	32.67
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36.04	35.55	33.16	33.04
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35.76	34.88	32.04	32.05
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	36.31	35.88	33.89	34.14
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37.07	35.12	32.67	32.30
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35.00	36.90	33.88	32.72
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36.44	36.65	33.65	33.50
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	178,297	36.91	37.00	33.43	34.28
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37.40	36.51	34.53	33.76
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37.65	36.92	34.34	33.70
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086	185,594	37.77	36.44	33.46	34.68
1867	194,763	199,660	190,782	183,144	37.00	37.42	35.28	33.78
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,852	36.93	37.63	35.25	35.21
1869	203,775	188,618	190,394	190,594	37.93	34.64	34.50	34.45
Mean Annual Rate per 1,000 in each Quarter					35.41	35.03	32.47	32.20

* These rates may be read thus without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of 1838, to 100,000 persons living there were 3,032 births registered. A correction has been made for the varying numbers of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 13.

TABLE 13.—Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter* of each Year, 1838-69.

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	1032	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1032	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1078	1066	927	929
1850	148,356	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1038	1019	969	974
1853	153,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1060	1044	966	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,870	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	950	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,855	1000	1039	1043	946	972
1864	185,069	1000	1047	1026	973	954
1865	187,017	1000	1051	1035	965	949
1866	188,468	1000	1058	1023	942	977
1867	192,087	1000	1028	1041	935	946
1868	196,714	1000	1015	1036	974	975
1869	193,345	1000	1067	978	977	978

* 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 calculations.

DEATHS.

In the year 1869 the deaths registered in England were 494,828, showing a further increase of 14,206 upon the numbers returned in the two preceding years. After allowing for increase of population the rate of mortality was 23 per 1000 against 22 both in 1867 and 1868. In the 32 years 1838-69 the average annual rate was 22.4 per 1000; the lowest rates being 20.5 and 20.8 in 1856 and 1850, and the highest 25.1 in 1849, the year of the severe cholera epidemic.

The deaths referred to zymotic diseases showed a considerable decrease upon those in 1868; the deaths from diarrhoea had declined nearly 10,000, thus more than counterbalancing the increase in the fatality from scarlet fever. The increase of deaths in the year appears to have been almost entirely due to the greater fatality from diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which caused 132,667 deaths in 1869 against 114,526 in 1868, or an increase of no less than 18,141. The causes of death in 1869 are considered in detail in Dr. Farr's letter in the Appendix, pp. 215-20.

The Seasons.—The meteorological characteristics of 1869 were not so marked as those of 1868. The temperature in the first quarter of the year, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 41°.3, or 2°.8 above the average for the same period of 98 years; in the second or spring quarter the mean was 52°.0, almost corresponding with the average; in the third 61°.4 and 1°.9 above the average, although 2°.5 lower than

TABLE 14.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, 1838-69.

YEARS.	DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	
	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.			
1838	23.42	21.46	105	109	
1839	22.77	20.97	104	109	
1840	23.72	22.04	103	108	
1841	22.38	20.83	103	107	
1842	22.39	20.98	102	107	
1843	21.99	20.47	103	107	
1844	22.38	20.83	103	107	
1845	21.66	20.11	103	108	
1846	23.90	22.21	103	108	
1847	25.41	23.80	103	107	
1848	23.87	22.24	103	107	
1849	25.78	24.45	101	105	
1850	21.42	20.13	102	106	
1851	22.76	21.24	103	107	
1852	23.24	21.55	103	108	
1853	23.83	21.97	104	108	
1854	24.41	22.67	103	108	
1855	23.51	21.74	104	108	
1856	21.36	19.69	104	108	
1857	22.57	21.07	102	107	
1858	23.90	22.33	102	107	
1859	23.27	21.55	103	108	
1860	22.18	20.34	104	109	
1861	22.68	20.63	104	110	
1862	22.49	20.49	104	110	
1863	24.24	21.93	105	111	
1864	25.14	22.64	105	111	
1865	24.77	22.08	106	112	
1866	24.96	22.34	105	112	
1867	23.40	20.65	106	113	
1868	23.63	20.86	106	113	
1869	24.16	21.19	106	114	
Average of 32 years, 1838-69		23.36	21.48	104	109

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 1000 males living there were 23.42 deaths of males; to every 1000 females living there were 21.46 deaths of females; and to every 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the relative mortality of males and females; and that out of equal numbers living the deaths of males were 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

in the same period of 1868; in the fourth quarter it was 43°0, and but slightly below the average. The rain-fall of the year was 24°0 inches, and .4 of an inch below the average in 54 years; of this 6°6 inches fell in the March quarter, showing an excess of 1°6 inches; in the last three quarters of the year the quantity measured was 5°5, 4°9, and 7°0 inches respectively, each showing a deficiency which was largest in the summer months.

TABLE 15.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1859-69.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.		DEATHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.											
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Ave- rage Annual Rate, 1859-68.	1869.
ENGLAND		22.39	21.24	21.63	21.47	23.05	23.86	23.39	23.61	21.98	22.20	22.48	22.63
I.—LONDON		22.69	22.49	23.18	23.56	24.47	26.53	24.56	26.48	23.01	23.60	24.06	24.63
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	18.13	17.67	17.43	16.62	18.82	19.02	18.39	18.22	16.83	18.44	17.96	18.16
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan)	20.49	18.63	19.92	17.90	20.69	20.98	20.46	19.32	19.38	19.02	19.68	19.40
3	Sussex	20.58	18.81	18.19	18.28	19.37	20.51	20.78	19.24	19.57	18.71	19.40	19.60
4	Hampshire	20.36	19.02	17.96	18.75	19.65	20.42	20.73	19.74	18.52	19.12	19.43	19.86
5	Berkshire	20.43	19.72	18.92	18.76	20.44	20.86	21.14	20.41	19.71	19.19	19.96	21.92
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	20.47	19.98	19.81	19.26	21.62	22.44	20.36	20.86	20.06	19.73	20.46	20.71
7	Hertfordshire	19.27	19.47	18.20	17.98	20.49	22.52	20.19	18.74	19.42	19.03	19.53	19.15
8	Buckinghamshire	21.63	19.81	20.97	19.33	20.62	22.40	20.84	19.63	20.28	19.06	20.46	20.43
9	Oxfordshire	20.90	19.66	18.66	18.79	21.42	22.35	20.58	19.37	19.37	18.36	20.00	19.72
10	Northamptonshire	23.08	21.37	21.03	18.97	22.27	23.09	22.95	19.41	20.35	19.19	21.17	19.14
11	Huntingdonshire	19.78	18.67	20.33	19.92	23.32	22.33	21.73	18.59	17.81	19.71	20.22	18.62
12	Bedfordshire	20.65	20.17	19.02	18.76	21.18	24.54	22.35	21.74	21.13	21.36	21.09	18.93
13	Cambridgeshire	20.21	19.50	21.17	20.23	22.56	22.50	22.06	20.31	20.22	20.63	20.94	20.88
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14	Essex	20.81	18.64	19.01	19.03	21.25	21.00	19.86	20.06	18.58	18.77	19.70	20.16
15	Suffolk	20.36	19.71	20.73	18.30	22.88	20.93	20.25	18.97	19.40	18.57	20.01	19.72
16	Norfolk	20.95	21.02	22.31	20.03	21.87	22.20	22.42	20.70	19.62	20.79	21.19	20.58
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17	Wiltshire	21.12	20.01	17.87	18.55	20.83	21.70	20.81	19.01	19.54	18.40	19.78	19.83
18	Dorsetshire	20.72	18.68	16.92	17.64	19.81	20.23	20.94	18.89	17.33	17.13	18.88	18.41
19	Devonshire	20.92	19.71	18.91	19.24	20.26	21.30	20.66	22.60	19.72	18.60	20.19	20.91
20	Cornwall	20.19	20.40	19.91	20.04	23.32	21.47	19.43	19.05	19.31	18.78	20.39	19.66
21	Somersetshire	20.83	19.63	19.21	17.57	21.14	22.33	20.60	20.16	18.91	18.06	19.84	19.61
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22	Gloucestershire	21.22	19.51	20.58	19.47	23.20	22.68	21.19	21.11	20.03	20.11	20.91	21.57
23	Herefordshire	22.12	19.12	19.09	17.90	18.70	22.35	21.34	17.45	16.50	17.83	19.24	18.36
24	Shropshire	20.87	21.12	20.92	19.11	20.62	21.10	21.43	19.67	18.41	18.96	20.22	18.68
25	Staffordshire	26.05	21.94	21.10	23.43	23.71	25.18	23.02	23.99	21.33	21.78	23.16	21.90
26	Worcestershire	22.62	18.78	18.91	18.63	20.95	22.90	19.98	19.81	18.71	19.78	20.11	21.22
27	Warwickshire	23.70	20.43	21.12	21.85	23.07	24.60	22.80	22.12	22.41	22.22	22.43	21.10
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28	Leicestershire	22.92	19.62	21.69	20.49	25.14	23.30	23.11	21.95	23.04	24.96	22.62	23.95
29	Rutlandshire	19.56	19.09	17.69	16.45	22.51	20.46	19.52	17.82	17.65	17.77	18.85	17.94
30	Lincolnshire	21.68	19.36	19.26	18.02	20.03	20.52	21.55	19.01	19.01	18.68	19.71	19.76
31	Nottinghamshire	25.48	20.54	21.36	20.49	21.77	22.63	21.67	21.31	19.47	21.64	21.64	22.79
32	Derbyshire	22.64	21.03	21.71	19.84	20.82	21.67	21.11	21.35	20.40	21.36	21.19	22.26
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33	Cheshire	21.69	21.73	21.64	22.46	23.96	23.00	23.28	25.38	22.52	23.53	22.92	21.60
34	Lancashire	24.54	23.71	25.92	25.60	26.29	27.18	23.32	30.16	26.83	27.11	26.57	26.31
IX.—YORKSHIRE.													
35	West Riding	23.96	23.60	23.21	23.64	25.73	26.56	26.67	26.84	24.43	25.74	25.04	26.66
36	East Riding (with York)	22.71	21.85	23.33	22.51	25.29	23.53	24.15	22.40	22.07	23.85	23.07	24.74
37	North Riding	21.78	20.27	20.01	20.52	21.04	20.71	20.66	20.33	20.05	19.17	20.45	21.12
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38	Durham	23.13	20.98	22.56	22.20	23.55	22.84	24.00	23.68	24.41	24.75	23.21	23.60
39	Northumberland	21.61	22.18	23.88	22.85	23.17	22.73	23.72	25.77	25.50	23.85	23.53	22.82
40	Cumberland	21.99	22.42	21.46	22.56	23.83	23.39	23.81	22.33	24.78	23.34	22.99	22.18
41	Westmorland	19.74	19.75	17.77	20.86	17.35	18.20	17.16	17.41	18.77	16.54	18.36	17.83
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
42	Monmouthshire	24.12	20.23	21.00	21.06	21.25	26.56	23.87	22.57	21.34	20.84	22.29	21.05
43	South Wales	22.89	21.16	20.52	19.97	20.50	23.10	23.89	22.43	19.78	18.89	21.31	19.65
44	North Wales	20.47	22.25	20.98	21.89	21.71	22.14	22.07	23.65	22.02	21.02	21.82	21.84

In the four quarters of the year the annual rate of mortality was respectively 24.8, 21.8, 20.8, and 23.2 per 1000 of the estimated population; in the first three quarters of the year the mortality differed but slightly from the mean rate in the corresponding quarters of the years 1838-69. The excess in the last quarter was due to the fatality from diseases of the respiratory organs. Of 4000 deaths in 1869, 1090 were recorded in the first, 964 in the second, 919 in the third, and 1027 in the fourth quarters respectively.

Sex.—Of the 494,828 deaths registered in 1869, 254,863, or 51.5 per cent., were of males, and 239,965, or 48.5 per cent. of females. The deaths of males were to the deaths of females as 106 to 100.

From various causes the females considerably exceed the males in the English population, but of equal numbers living 114 deaths of males in 1869 were registered to every 100 deaths of females. In the 32 years 1838-69 this proportion averaged 109, and since 1849 has steadily increased from 105 to the 114 shown in 1869. The mortality among males in England always exceeds that of females; in the 30 years 1838-67 the

TABLE 16.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in the 32 Years 1838-69.—Males.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—MALES.																		
		Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.				5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.	?	
			1	2	3	4														
1838	175,160	41,081	13,712	7,649	4,938	3,610	70,990	8,306	4,431	5,542	6,891	12,021	11,200	11,378	12,827	14,656	12,331	3,736	265	586
1839	172,766	41,725	14,836	7,668	5,169	3,765	73,163	8,425	4,410	5,466	6,633	11,278	10,640	10,685	12,244	13,859	11,734	3,612	230	487
1840	182,421	43,504	15,267	8,691	5,990	4,536	77,988	10,199	4,722	5,761	6,663	11,532	10,902	10,872	12,294	14,688	12,404	3,811	259	326
1841	174,198	41,444	13,987	7,516	5,028	3,620	71,595	9,093	4,478	5,604	6,633	11,467	10,636	10,995	12,508	14,511	12,350	3,739	249	340
1842	176,594	44,046	14,748	7,580	4,852	3,421	74,647	8,657	4,444	5,450	6,483	11,019	10,624	10,867	12,362	15,037	12,767	3,717	248	272
1843	175,721	44,480	14,292	7,100	4,708	3,345	73,925	8,197	4,282	5,349	6,543	11,100	10,978	10,982	12,462	15,265	12,478	3,634	244	282
1844	181,126	45,183	14,060	7,629	5,151	3,757	75,780	8,804	4,278	5,233	6,645	11,425	11,205	11,366	12,887	15,921	13,126	4,013	231	212
1845	177,529	43,520	14,364	7,097	4,669	3,524	73,174	8,150	4,251	5,416	6,864	11,397	11,166	11,333	12,803	15,616	13,045	3,823	262	229
1846	198,325	52,388	17,544	8,056	4,787	3,444	86,219	8,256	4,674	6,064	7,574	12,762	11,992	12,102	13,727	16,551	13,807	4,083	276	238
1847	212,426	49,415	16,642	8,880	5,850	4,112	84,899	9,756	5,088	6,601	8,220	13,789	13,673	14,057	16,234	19,092	15,974	4,488	301	254
1848	202,265	48,373	15,666	9,050	6,144	4,695	83,928	10,618	4,957	6,129	7,719	13,037	12,616	12,932	14,831	17,184	13,994	3,875	226	219
1849	221,801	51,417	15,981	8,673	5,826	4,594	86,491	11,592	6,119	6,891	8,666	16,044	15,589	16,019	16,966	18,714	14,388	3,809	229	

annual death-rate of males averaged 23·3 per 1000, while it did not exceed 21·5 among females. Except at the child-bearing ages the mortality among males exceeds that among females at each period of life, the largest excess occurring in male children under five years of age, who, in the 30 years above mentioned died at the rate of 72·4 per 1000 living at those ages, while among female children the rate did not exceed 62·5 per 1000. This excessive death-rate among male children is not so easy of explanation as the higher death-rates which also prevail among males at mature and old age, when they are exposed to the unhealthy and dangerous risks of workshops and manufactories, and of excessive bodily toil, inducing a variety of bodily ailments. Females are not exposed to these risks in anything like the same proportion as males, a certain proportion of women, however, die in childbirth.

Locality.—The mortality of England and Wales in 1869, as before stated, was at the rate of 22·6 per 1000 persons estimated to be living; in the ten years 1859–68 the rate had averaged 22·5. The uncertainty attaching to the estimates of population in counties affects their rates, which are, therefore, only given as provisional. Taking them as they stand, in the several

TABLE 17.—ENGLAND. Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in the 31 Years 1838–69.—
Females.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—FEMALES.																		
		Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	95 and upwards.	?
1838	167,600	32,525	13,240	7,692	4,980	3,510	61,947	7,882	4,744	6,302	7,345	12,902	11,240	10,250	12,130	14,504	13,043	4,646	416	299
1839	166,218	32,806	13,846	7,762	5,354	3,766	63,534	8,291	4,704	6,422	7,224	12,556	10,863	9,742	11,346	13,859	12,512	4,458	404	303
1840	177,266	33,907	14,776	8,301	5,890	4,458	67,332	10,008	5,044	6,803	7,277	13,027	11,251	10,040	12,004	15,005	13,785	5,049	468	173
1841	169,649	32,766	13,281	7,511	4,886	3,544	61,988	8,775	4,638	6,452	7,289	12,836	11,069	10,060	11,857	15,129	13,856	5,054	465	181
1842	172,925	34,658	13,959	7,504	4,795	3,472	64,388	8,551	4,596	6,382	7,263	12,945	11,201	10,141	12,116	15,866	13,799	5,119	434	124
1843	170,724	34,773	13,600	7,151	4,815	3,359	63,698	7,945	4,382	5,980	6,995	12,710	11,460	10,043	12,125	15,792	13,994	5,008	473	119
1844	175,807	34,903	13,124	7,562	5,094	3,541	64,224	8,563	4,569	6,234	7,262	13,234	11,397	10,503	12,737	16,559	14,738	5,179	452	156
1845	171,837	33,906	13,350	7,069	4,718	3,360	62,403	7,702	4,356	6,364	7,300	13,034	11,487	10,293	12,503	16,323	14,495	5,053	426	98
1846	191,990	41,256	16,739	8,114	4,898	3,394	74,401	7,934	4,909	6,753	7,984	14,083	12,213	11,134	13,304	17,474	15,609	5,596	529	112
1847	207,240	39,093	15,982	8,490	5,781	4,126	73,472	9,364	5,323	7,138	8,408	15,863	14,166	12,948	15,659	20,042	18,279	5,928	537	113
1848	196,266	38,034	14,917	8,999	6,130	4,497	72,577	9,968	5,267	6,893	8,087	14,916	13,209	11,730	14,181	17,822	15,896	5,139	473	108
1849	219,038	40,754	14,896	8,544	6,077	4,338	74,609	11,202	6,133	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060	17,021	19,775	16,730	5,261	439	147
1850	182,504	37,915	13,669	6,804	4,378	3,613	66,679	8,350	4,644	6,294	7,182	13,843	12,318	11,306	13,584	17,454	15,396	4,895	435	119
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037	4,923	3,631	73,932	8,977	5,014	6,626	7,647	14,231	12,779	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	203
1852	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167	6,996	7,729	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
1853	206,377	43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708	12,745	15,347	19,488	17,808	5,624	474	161
1854	215,483	43,919	18,384	9,765	6,363	4,312	82,743	9,980	5,513	7,216	8,291	16,144	14,725	13,443	15,563	19,226	17,023	5,189	422	—
1855	209,116	42,705	15,725	8,345	5,610	3,831	76,216	8,792	4,898	6,940	7,969	14,783	14,107	12,751	16,238	20,801	19,088	6,091	442	—
1856	191,631	41,809	15,335	7,737	5,191	3,715	73,787	8,134	4,524	6,428	7,344	13,984	13,140	11,801	14,095	17,697	15,626	4,706	365	—
1857	207,459	45,942	17,339	8,618	5,400	3,790	81,089	8,644	4,686	6,718	7,786	14,277	13,551	12,456	15,348	19,727	17,251	5,475	451	—
1858	222,436	46,021	18,250	10,447	7,180	5,204	87,102	11,851	5,430	7,018	8,199	14,978	14,151	12,761	15,747	20,702	18,248	5,795	454	—
1859	217,205	46,697	17,707	9,504	6,597	4,885	85,390	10,771	5,392	6,866	7,914	14,996	14,219	13,166	15,526	19,934	17,224	5,407	400	—
1860	207,483	44,092	16,134	7,630	4,985	3,515	76,356	8,032	4,550	6,520	7,554	14,745	14,165	13,223	16,513	21,309	18,296	5,828	392	—
1861	212,833	46,755	19,412	8,787	5,181	3,517	83,652	7,964	4,574	6,837	7,838	14,830	13,915	13,159	16,366	20,341	17,667	5,231	439	—
1862	213,944	44,413	18,167	9,763	5,972	4,169	82,484	8,838	4,859	6,740	7,612	14,914	14,364	13,473	16,593	20,787	17,537	5,351	392	—
1863	231,634	47,382	21,427	11,363	7,814	5,570	93,556	11,973	5,591	6,803	7,965	15,544	14,870	13,735	16,944	20,720	17,798	5,705	430	—
1864	241,912	50,117	19,540	10,353	7,324	5,257	92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	16,656	15,878	15,465	18,954	23,584	19,733	6,040	443	—
1865	238,691	53,303	19,807	9,415	5,979	4,183	92,687	9,683	5,111	7,007	8,542	16,661	16,026	15,714	18,556	22,750	19,533	5,940	481	—
1866	244,287	53,448	20,805	10,197	6,034	4,111	94,595	9,126	5,074	7,123	8,682	17,454	16,940	16,258	19,176	23,426	19,958	6,059	416	—
1867	228,487	51,797	18,354	8,332	5,145	3,468	87,096	7,850	4,401	6,788	7,926	15,915	15,438	15,247	18,256	23,064	20,142	5,926	433	—
1868	233,515	54,785	19,992	9,624	6,092	4,311	94,804	9,619	4,804	6,663	7,978	15,967	15,050	14,836	17,780	21,639	18,448	5,494	383	—
1869	239,965	53,583	19,445	10,117	6,637	4,768	94,550	10,253	5,071	6,562	7,566	15,896	15,468	15,812	18,819	23,653	20,031	5,882	402	—

counties of England during 1869 the lowest rates were 17·8 in Westmorland, 17·9 in Rutland, 18·2 in Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*), and 18·4 in Dorset; the highest rates were 24·0 in Leicester, 24·6 in the London division, 24·7 in the East Riding of York, 26·3 in Lancashire, and 26·7 in the West Riding of York. Compared with the average rate in the ten previous years the death-rate in 1869 was considerably below the average in Staffordshire and Northamptonshire, while the largest excess was shown in Berkshire and Yorkshire. It will be seen that the mortality in different parts of England is to a great extent governed by the proportions of large town populations which they contain; and with the increase of those proportions in Lancashire and Yorkshire in recent years the death-rates have steadily increased. The dwellers in large towns not only suffer from the effects of over-crowding in dwellings, and other sanitary shortcomings, but are likewise exposed to greater risk from the various forms of mechanical and other injuries which result in what are classified as “violent deaths,” than are those living in the smaller towns and in rural districts.

Towns.—The relative mortality prevailing in towns can only be satisfactorily calculated when the number of the population may be fixed with approximate accuracy. Estimates of population to the middle of 1869, especially in the larger towns, are in so many instances open to suspicion, that it is well to postpone consideration of the death-rates calculated thereon until the revised numbers obtained at the recent Census (1871) are available. It will be safe, however, to observe a few of the results from a comparison of the facts. The deaths in the 11 largest English towns, including London, showed a slight increase upon those in 1868. This increase was largest in Bristol, Salford, and London, while the numbers in Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds had considerably declined; the sanitary condition of the last two boroughs showed especial improvement.

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND. Mortality per 1000 at different Ages.—Males.*

YEARS.	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0–	5–	10–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	95 and upwards.
MEAN OF 30 YEARS.													
1838–67	23·33	72·42	8·79	4·95	7·90	9·93	13·03	18·16	31·53	63·54	147·74	309·22	446·87
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841–50	23·12	71·53	9·20	5·13	8·22	9·91	12·75	18·43	31·88	67·11	143·32	306·12	440·51
1851–60	23·10	73·04	8·56	4·90	7·72	9·53	12·61	17·85	30·73	66·53	146·77	303·11	437·10
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 Years.)													
1838–40	23·30	72·31	9·61	5·24	8·35	10·24	12·98	18·45	32·50	67·56	144·07	293·81	433·80
(5 Years.)													
1841–45	22·16	68·98	8·85	4·86	7·81	9·35	12·06	17·42	30·42	65·30	143·76	299·05	431·77
1846–50	24·08	74·07	9·56	5·40	8·62	10·48	13·43	19·43	33·35	68·92	152·88	313·19	449·25
1851–55	23·55	74·18	8·78	5·16	8·06	9·91	12·86	18·61	31·50	66·84	150·83	305·02	449·63
1856–60	22·66	71·89	8·33	4·64	7·37	9·15	12·36	17·08	29·97	66·21	142·71	301·20	424·56
1861–65	23·86	73·66	8·57	4·73	7·49	10·04	13·71	17·94	31·57	71·98	147·42	320·99	464·02

* For mode of reading this Table, see Note to Table 19.
NOTE.—The Population used in the above calculations is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the 20 Years 1841–61.

Mortality at different ages.—It is advisable to postpone any detailed consideration of the mortality at the different groups of ages until the results of the 1871 Census furnish the means of ascertaining the proportions of the population living at the several groups of ages. The unusually high temperature during the summer of 1868 caused an exceptional mortality among children from diarrhoea. In 1869, although the deaths at all ages showed an increase upon 1868 of 14,206, the deaths of infants under one were 120,274, and 1801 less than in 1868. Of children under five years of age 203,562 deaths were registered in 1869, or 41·1 per cent. of the total deaths; in the two preceding years the proportion was 40·0 and 42·3 per cent. respectively. The deaths of children over five years showed an

TABLE 19.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Males at different Ages, 1838-67.†

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.												
	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
1838	23·42	70·12	8·99	5·19	8·53	10·78	13·58	19·45	34·13	70·53	148·10	298·70	456·95
1839	22·77	71·49	9·03	5·12	8·20	9·94	12·65	17·95	31·94	64·99	139·08	279·95	396·94
1840	23·72	75·33	10·82	5·42	8·32	9·99	12·70	17·95	31·43	67·15	145·04	302·78	447·52
1841	22·38	68·43	9·56	5·10	8·11	9·78	12·17	17·85	31·37	64·82	142·66	296·50	431·64
1842	22·39	70·55	9·01	5·01	7·82	9·26	11·93	17·34	30·41	65·66	145·65	294·10	431·42
1843	21·99	69·10	8·45	4·78	7·72	9·19	12·12	17·23	30·07	65·25	140·67	287·08	426·51
1844	22·38	70·00	8·98	4·78	7·62	9·33	12·17	17·52	30·50	66·65	146·19	316·44	405·89
1845	21·66	66·83	8·23	4·66	7·80	9·19	11·93	17·18	29·73	64·13	143·65	301·14	463·40
1846	23·90	77·81	8·26	5·07	8·58	10·16	12·62	18·02	31·28	66·73	150·32	321·27	491·69
1847	25·41	76·08	9·71	5·50	9·27	10·91	14·25	20·67	36·48	76·03	172·84	354·62	543·29
1848	23·87	74·18	10·44	5·30	8·57	10·18	12·95	18·66	32·65	67·22	149·54	305·52	410·95
1849	25·78	75·26	11·25	6·46	9·50	12·36	15·73	22·64	36·53	71·86	151·62	299·25	419·16
1850	21·42	67·01	8·15	4·67	7·16	8·77	11·62	17·17	29·79	62·78	140·06	285·27	381·17
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67).	23·33	72·42	8·79	4·95	7·90	9·93	13·03	18·16	31·53	68·54	147·74	309·22	446·87
1851	22·76	72·98	8·69	4·91	7·76	9·48	12·36	17·87	30·31	63·96	140·55	282·45	419·37
1852	23·24	75·00	9·08	5·22	8·02	9·72	12·32	18·07	30·56	62·89	142·03	286·59	445·39
1853	23·83	73·32	8·50	5·08	8·33	10·21	13·18	19·35	32·36	69·19	159·68	320·97	497·32
1854	24·41	77·70	9·40	5·55	8·42	10·39	13·55	19·28	31·65	66·84	149·13	290·93	414·26
1855	23·51	71·89	8·22	5·03	7·78	9·74	12·88	18·48	32·60	71·32	162·76	344·15	471·61
1856	21·36	67·53	7·22	4·56	7·36	9·04	11·89	16·44	28·79	61·63	130·99	280·92	367·01
1857	22·57	72·54	7·83	4·70	7·37	9·18	12·15	17·02	29·52	64·61	143·82	302·29	403·74
1858	23·90	76·83	10·52	5·03	7·66	9·28	12·53	17·34	30·45	67·96	146·96	317·71	477·26
1859	23·27	74·99	9·26	4·78	7·36	9·20	12·55	17·35	30·18	66·44	140·19	293·76	437·47
1860	22·18	67·58	6·83	4·14	7·12	9·05	12·70	17·25	30·91	70·42	151·59	311·33	437·32
1861	22·68	71·76	6·74	4·33	7·28	9·23	12·65	16·90	30·08	68·90	146·54	310·92	448·35
1862	22·49	69·63	7·70	4·44	7·17	9·36	12·83	17·29	30·31	67·57	140·60	298·46	365·79
1863	24·24	77·43	10·31	5·03	7·39	9·68	13·30	17·29	30·55	69·24	140·84	312·45	488·48
1864	25·14	75·35	9·93	5·03	7·80	10·75	14·93	19·01	33·85	77·56	154·13	343·40	532·46
1865	24·77	74·13	8·16	4·81	7·81	11·16	14·82	19·19	33·08	76·65	154·99	339·73	485·03
1866	24·96	73·81	7·94	4·68	7·89	11·68	15·45	19·47	32·82	78·38	154·55	342·64	487·10
1867	23·40	67·98	6·60	4·07	7·26	10·80	14·34	17·61	31·59	78·91	157·44	355·38	521·54

The Table may be read thus:—Of 1000 males living at the ages 35 and under 45, 13·58 died in 1838, 12·65 in 1839, and 11·62 in 1850; the average annual rate in the 30 years, 1838-67, among the aggregate of males in this decennial period of age was 13·03.

† The ages of the people have not been ascertained since the Census in 1861. There are no means, therefore, of determining, with any degree of accuracy, the relation which the deaths now bear to the population at the several ages in the above Table. Under these circumstances it has been considered expedient to discontinue publishing the rates of mortality at the different ages, until the results of the enumeration in 1871 are ascertained. The rates of mortality at each age for the years 1863 and 1869 are therefore omitted in Tables 19 and 21. The deaths registered at the several ages are, however, given in Tables 16 and 17.

excess in 1869 partly owing to the fatal prevalence of scarlet fever; while between 15 and 55 the deaths showed a somewhat lower proportion than in 1868. The principal excess of deaths in 1869 occurred among elderly persons; at the ages 55 and upwards 135,229 deaths were registered, or 27·3 per cent. of the total deaths, while in 1868 the number did not exceed 125,522, and the proportion was 26·1 per cent.

The proportions of deaths occurring at the different groups of ages varies very considerably in the two sexes. Of the 254,863 deaths of males registered in 1869, 109,012, or 42·8 per cent. were of children under five years of age; these included 66,691 or 26·2 per cent. of infants under one year of age. The deaths of females in 1869 under five years of age were 94,550 out of the 239,965 deaths at all ages; the proportion of female children under five was therefore 39·4 per cent.; of these 22·3 per cent. or 53,583 deaths were of infants under one year of age. The proportion of deaths of young male children, therefore, considerably exceeded that of females, especially under one year of age. Of male children between 5 and 15 years of age 16,020 deaths were registered in 1869, or 6·3 per cent. of the total male deaths; the deaths of female children at those ages were 15,324 or 6·4 per cent. Between 15 and 55 the male deaths also exceeded those of females, although from 15 to 35, including the principal child-bearing ages, the deaths of females somewhat exceeded those of males. The deaths of males from 15 to 55 in 1869 were 63,389 or 24·9 per cent. of the deaths at all ages; those of females were 61,304 or 25·5 per cent. The males, aged 55 years and upwards, who died in 1869 were 66,442 or 26·1 per cent.; the females 68,787 or 28·7 per cent. of the deaths of females at all ages. The greater longevity among females is especially shown at the extreme ages; at 95 years and upwards only 166 deaths of males were registered in 1869, while the females at those ages were 402. Aged 100 and upwards the deaths of 26 males and 53 females, in all 79 persons, were reported in 1869 against 63 in 1868. The highest ages said to have been attained in 1869 were 106 by a male, and 107 by a female.

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND. Mortality per 1000 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 30 YEARS.													
1838-67	21·51	62·46	8·67	5·10	8·22	10·15	12·30	15·67	28·56	57·52	135·36	283·07	432·05
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	21·61	61·35	9·10	5·33	8·53	10·63	12·79	15·89	28·22	61·34	135·06	283·76	444·45
1851-60	21·42	63·31	8·44	5·09	8·14	9·96	11·98	15·14	27·47	56·93	133·55	281·25	423·16
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 Years.)													
1838-40	21·49	61·80	9·83	5·47	8·55	10·27	12·80	16·01	28·32	57·64	132·60	267·85	386·82
(5 Years.)													
1841-45	20·64	58·78	8·86	5·00	8·17	9·95	12·11	15·04	27·04	59·43	131·23	280·19	420·45
1846-50	22·57	63·91	9·33	5·66	8·90	11·30	13·47	16·74	29·41	63·24	138·90	287·32	463·44
1851-55	21·83	64·05	8·54	5·34	8·44	10·40	12·37	15·58	27·85	58·97	136·23	283·59	440·06
1856-60	21·00	62·57	8·34	4·84	7·84	9·51	11·59	14·69	27·08	54·89	130·88	278·91	416·26
1861-65	21·55	63·80	8·33	4·79	7·76	9·65	11·72	15·67	29·92	53·08	136·32	286·65	442·52

* See Note to Table 19.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year 1869 there were 41,263 deaths recorded in 1002 of the largest public institutions of England and Wales. Of these institutions, 689 were workhouses, 241 were hospitals and infirmaries, and 72 were lunatic asylums. Of each hundred deaths registered in England and Wales during 1869, 8·3 occurred in large Public Institutions, of which 5·6 were recorded in workhouses, 2·0 in hospitals, and ·7 per cent. in public lunatic asylums. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions varied very considerably in the different registration Divisions; in the London Division 15·8 per cent. of the total deaths were returned in the larger public institutions; in the South-eastern Counties, Surrey (extra metropolitan), Kent (extra metropolitan, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, the proportion was 9·6 per cent. and in the North-western counties, Lancashire and Cheshire, it was 8·5. The smallest proportions were 5·1 per cent. in the Northern, 5·0 in the North Midland, and 3·8 in the Welsh registration divisions. The proportion of deaths recorded in workhouses throws some light upon the varying extent of pauperism in different parts of England and Wales. As stated above 5·6 per cent. of the deaths registered in England and Wales during 1869 occurred in workhouses. In London the per-centage

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Females at different Ages, 1838-67.*

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.												
	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
1838	21·46	60·07	8·99	5·40	8·51	10·44	13·19	16·75	30·37	58·75	135·16	265·99	370·84
1839	20·97	61·13	9·37	5·33	8·47	10·06	12·51	15·58	27·64	55·29	126·55	253·22	364·01
1840	22·04	64·20	11·14	5·69	8·68	10·32	12·71	15·71	28·45	58·87	136·08	284·35	425·62
1841	20·83	58·61	9·63	5·20	8·42	10·07	12·27	15·42	27·40	58·41	133·75	282·55	427·06
1842	20·98	60·32	9·24	5·13	8·31	10·05	12·19	15·23	27·31	60·23	130·31	284·05	402·16
1843	20·47	59·13	8·47	4·86	7·85	9·77	12·25	14·79	26·70	58·94	129·44	275·97	442·17
1844	20·83	59·06	9·00	5·04	8·11	10·07	11·97	15·18	27·43	60·76	133·67	283·56	426·17
1845	20·11	56·80	7·98	4·78	8·16	9·81	11·85	14·59	26·35	58·83	128·96	274·82	404·71
1846	22·21	67·04	8·11	5·35	8·71	10·49	12·38	15·50	27·47	61·85	136·40	302·50	506·33
1847	23·80	65·80	9·48	5·79	9·20	11·75	14·18	17·79	31·86	69·96	157·73	320·03	519·95
1848	22·24	64·19	9·95	5·68	8·79	10·91	12·98	15·81	28·29	60·96	134·76	275·47	460·30
1849	24·45	65·06	11·00	6·55	10·01	13·48	16·14	19·90	33·28	66·16	139·27	279·69	428·56
1850	20·13	57·47	8·10	4·92	7·78	9·88	11·68	14·70	26·13	57·26	126·33	253·92	427·05
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67).	21·51	62·46	8·67	5·10	8·22	10·15	12·30	15·67	28·56	57·52	135·36	283·07	432·05
1851	21·24	62·99	8·60	5·27	8·18	10·05	11·93	15·19	26·79	58·54	128·18	263·57	450·17
1852	21·55	64·41	8·77	5·39	8·37	10·32	12·09	15·08	26·53	56·58	131·64	276·23	413·48
1853	21·97	63·42	8·10	5·43	8·67	10·64	12·39	15·82	28·30	60·17	140·72	293·50	472·06
1854	22·67	67·80	9·20	5·64	8·68	11·02	13·09	16·43	28·34	58·07	132·97	269·50	421·56
1855	21·74	61·63	8·01	4·97	8·28	9·98	12·35	15·37	29·31	61·50	147·63	315·17	443·03
1856	19·69	58·85	7·32	4·55	7·59	9·33	11·33	14·03	25·12	51·19	119·77	242·66	366·92
1857	21·07	63·77	7·69	4·66	7·92	9·42	11·52	14·62	27·11	55·81	131·16	281·41	454·50
1858	22·33	67·52	10·43	5·35	8·24	9·77	11·85	14·79	27·59	57·26	137·75	296·97	458·45
1859	21·55	65·23	9·37	5·26	7·94	9·66	11·74	15·07	27·01	53·89	129·20	276·35	404·55
1860	20·34	57·46	6·91	4·39	7·50	9·39	11·53	14·96	28·56	56·28	136·51	297·14	396·90
1861	20·63	61·98	6·78	4·86	7·76	9·33	11·17	14·72	28·17	52·46	131·23	266·13	444·78
1862	20·49	60·16	7·45	4·58	7·51	9·28	11·37	14·91	28·45	52·34	129·80	271·72	397·25
1863	21·93	67·15	9·98	5·21	7·66	9·55	11·61	15·05	28·97	50·91	131·37	289·22	435·65
1864	22·64	65·37	9·53	5·13	7·95	10·11	12·24	16·77	32·35	56·52	145·40	305·78	448·51
1865	22·08	64·35	7·91	4·65	7·92	9·99	12·19	16·89	31·65	53·17	143·80	300·38	486·42
1866	22·34	64·56	7·39	4·66	7·97	10·34	12·72	17·31	32·71	53·36	146·93	303·14	420·01
1867	20·65	58·41	6·29	3·91	7·33	9·31	11·49	16·10	31·14	51·19	148·42	299·25	442·22

* See Note to Table 19.

TABLE 22.—Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Years 1838-69.

YEARS.	DEATHS.				ANNUAL 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	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854	23·15	23·87	18·87	20·86
1839	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995	23·59	22·80	19·49	21·64
1840	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25·38	23·10	20·38	22·52
1841	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25·37	21·74	18·77	20·63
1842	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,323	24·36	21·58	20·25	20·67
1843	94,926	87,294	76,792	87,493	23·73	21·49	18·66	21·19
1844	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864	24·67	20·77	19·13	21·75
1845	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25·54	21·44	17·76	19·08
1846	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21·57	21·44	23·82	25·45
1847	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28·50	25·06	21·63	23·89
1848	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27·94	23·13	20·05	21·08
1849	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24·62	23·41	30·57	21·99
1850	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845	22·61	21·07	19·17	20·45
1851	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23·87	22·22	20·16	21·76
1852	106,353	100,625	100,382	99,770	23·55	22·22	21·86	21·66
1853	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26·14	23·49	19·85	22·14
1854	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633	24·47	22·13	24·23	23·26
1855	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29·10	22·72	18·44	20·36
1856	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21·79	21·11	18·96	19·97
1857	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	22·98	20·87	20·68	22·69
1858	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26·31	22·10	19·97	24·06
1859	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25·15	21·55	20·97	21·95
1860	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24·81	22·37	17·18	20·43
1861	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24·53	21·47	19·94	20·64
1862	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24·43	21·21	18·00	22·30
1863	123,096	113,121	112,504	115,116	25·38	23·08	21·69	22·13
1864	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27·72	22·60	21·41	23·49
1865	140,410	116,892	113,362	121,245	27·23	22·17	21·40	22·83
1866	133,136	123,551	116,650	117,352	26·52	24·34	21·79	21·87
1867	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25·46	21·06	20·06	21·43
1868	119,676	110,010	130,462	120,454	22·26	20·41	23·83	21·99
1869	133,096	118,947	114,644	128,141	24·78	21·84	20·77	23·16
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter					25·02	22·18	20·62	21·85

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

TABLE 23.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter* of each Year, 1838-69.

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	1099	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1002	878	963
1842	87,380	1000	1103	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1133	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99,958	1000	1200	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1066	1007	931	996
1851	93,849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	966	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1031	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	923	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	986	859	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991
1865	122,727	1000	1159	946	916	979
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1152	956	914	973
1868	120,156	1000	1001	921	1081	997
1869	123,707	1000	1090	964	919	1027

* 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 calculations.

was 9·1, in Lancashire and Cheshire 6·9, in the South Eastern Counties 6·8, and in the Eastern Counties 6·0; the smallest proportions were 3·7 in Yorkshire, 3·6 in the North Midland Counties, 3·5 in the Northern Counties, and 2·9 per cent. in Wales. In a considerable number of the Welsh Unions there are no workhouses, only out-door relief being given; this in a great measure accounts for the small proportion of deaths being recorded in the workhouses of the principality.

Further details relating to the marriages, births, and deaths in 1869, with remarks upon the sanitary condition of districts, and other matters, will be found in the Quarterly Reports which were published within a month after the expiration of each of the quarters of the year. (See pp. xxxix-lvi.).

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom at the middle of the year 1869 was estimated at 30,611,305. After correction for defective registration in Ireland, by authority of the Registrar General of that portion of the Kingdom, the persons married in the year were 487,682, the births were 1,082,537, and the deaths 695,902. The natural increase to the population of the Kingdom during the year, by excess of births over deaths, was 386,635. After deducting 190,716 emigrants of home origin, this number is reduced to 195,919, while in 1868 it was 288,221.

The marriage-rate for the United Kingdom in 1869 was 15·9, the birth-rate was 35·4, and the death-rate 22·7 per 1000 of the estimated population.

TABLE 24.—Estimated Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1869.

—	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1869.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
				MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,286,901	31,275,782	30,611,305	243,841	487,682	1,082,537	695,902
Great Britain - -	56,964,260	23,051,796	25,075,088	199,053	398,106	886,776	570,617
England and Wales -	37,324,883	15,104,307	21,869,607	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828
Scotland - - - -	19,639,377	7,947,489	3,205,481	22,083	44,166	113,395	75,789
Ireland - - - -	20,322,641	8,223,986	5,536,217	? 44,799	? 89,598	? 195,779	? 125,264

Note.—The registered Marriages, Births, and Deaths for Ireland were 27,277, 145,659, and 89,573 respectively. By the authority of the Registrar General of Ireland these numbers have been corrected in the above table for defective registration. It has been assumed that the marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland in the year 1869 were in the same proportion to population as the marriages, births, and deaths in England.

TABLE 25.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1869.

—	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	2·52	1·022	7·97	15·94	35·36	22·73
Great Britain - - -	2·27	·919	7·94	15·88	35·36	22·76
England and Wales -	1·71	·691	8·09	16·18	35·36	22·63
Scotland - - - -	6·13	2·479	6·89	13·78	35·38	23·64
Ireland - - - -	3·67	1·485	? 8·09	? 16·18	? 35·36	? 22·63

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

The marriage-rate in Scotland was only 13·8 per 1000, against 16·2 in England and Wales. The birth-rates in these two divisions of the country were, however, almost identical, 35·36 in England and Wales, and 35·38 in Scotland. The death-rate per 1000 in 1869 was 23·6 in Scotland, or one per 1000 higher than in England and Wales.

In estimating the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered in Ireland, it has been assumed that the respective rates were the same as prevailed in England and Wales.

TABLE 26.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas.

YEARS.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		ISLE OF MAN.		ISLAND OF JERSEY.		GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1851 -	4,114	3,681	1,494	1,440	1,696	1,253	924	983
1852 -	4,301	2,906	1,530	887	1,768	1,423	1,003	646
1853 -	4,010	2,741	1,439	1,008	1,676	1,091	895	642
1854 -	4,239	3,118	1,552	1,249	1,639	1,201	1,048	668
1855 -	3,871	2,873	1,397	965	1,524	1,241	960	667
1856 -	3,949	2,534	1,431	849	1,582	1,112	936	573
1857 -	3,810	2,716	1,431	931	1,424	1,154	955	631
1858 -	4,004	2,671	1,442	965	1,566	1,110	996	596
1859 -	3,953	2,947	1,575	949	1,451	1,273	927	725
1860 -	3,812	2,667	1,409	948	1,557	985	846	734
1861 -	3,962	2,662	1,541	904	1,562	1,132	859	626
1862 -	3,857	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588
1863 -	4,123	2,681	1,647	944	1,676	1,135	805	602
1864 -	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356	1,543	1,166	803	572
1865 -	4,006	3,426	1,644	1,466	1,604	1,240	769	720
1866 -	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203	1,611	1,436	727	652
1867 -	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868 -	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
1869 -	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559

POPULATION.				
Enumerated				
1851 -	143,126	52,387	57,020	33,719
1861 -	143,447	52,469	55,613	35,365
Estimated				
1867 -	147,811	55,000	57,721	35,090
1868 -	148,028	55,600	58,178	34,250
1869 -	148,687	55,600	58,407	34,680
1870 -	148,362	55,600	58,672	34,990*

AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.				
	226,684	180,000	28,717	17,967

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

* The estimated decrease in the population of Guernsey and adjacent islands between 1869 and 1870 was confined to Alderney, and arose from the partial cessation of the government works in that island.

FOREIGN STATES.

In consequence of the disturbed state of France from external and internal wars the usual returns have not been received showing the marriages, births, and deaths returned in 1869 among the population of that country, which was estimated to the middle of that year at 38,481,444.

In the Austrian empire the marriage-rate during 1869—that is, the rate of persons married—was 20·74 per 1000 of the population; this considerably exceeded the rate in recent years, and was 4·56 per 1000 higher than the rate in England and Wales for the same year. The birth and death rates also showed a considerable excess, and were 41·99 and 29·58 respectively in Austria during 1869 against 35·36 and 22·63 in England and Wales during the same year.

Italy with an estimated population of 25,766,217 shows a marriage-rate for 1869 of 15·94; the birth-rate was 36·95, and the death-rate 27·70 per 1000 of the population.

No returns have been received from Spain relating to the marriages, births, or deaths in that country during 1868 or 1869.

TABLE 27.—Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, in the middle of the Years 1853 to 1869.

YEARS.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.†
1853	18,404,368	36,225,000	31,328,874
1854	18,616,310	35,910,496	31,493,583
1855	18,829,000	35,974,930	31,200,576
1856	19,042,412	36,089,364	31,425,385
1857	19,256,516	36,154,398	32,053,235
1858	19,471,291	36,236,322	32,361,905
1859	19,686,701	36,331,642	32,750,697
1860	19,902,713	36,522,404	33,108,529
1861	20,119,314	37,386,313†	33,399,945
1862	20,336,467	37,521,486†	33,719,323
1863	20,554,137	37,657,134†	23,078,057‡
1864	20,772,308	37,793,278†	23,317,544‡
1865	20,990,946	37,929,918†	20,876,643‡
1866	21,210,020	38,067,064†	20,835,008‡
1867	21,429,508	38,204,696†	20,986,536‡
1868	21,649,377	38,342,818†	21,185,021‡
1869	21,869,607	38,481,444	21,412,564

* M. LEGOYT, late director of the Statistical Department of France, favoured the Registrar General with the returns of France for the years 1853-61 and for the year 1866. The population in the four years 1862-65, and in the years 1867-69 has been estimated by means of the average annual rate observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866.

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

‡ The Registrar-General has, from time to time, been indebted to the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria for the figures relating to that empire. The population returned above includes Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. From 1863-68 inclusive the population of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania is excluded. From 1863 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; from 1865 to 1869 they are excluded. Baron HOHENBUHEL, in furnishing to the Registrar-General the figures for 1869, states that they are derived from the Census enumeration carried out on the last day of December in that year, showing that the population of Hungary, and its annexed territories, was 14,326,364, thus giving 35,788,928 as the inhabitants of the entire empire.

TABLE 28.—Number and Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, and in Austria, per 1000 of the Population, 1853-69.

(The returns relating to France were supplied by M. LEGOYT, late Director of the Statistical Department of France. Those relating to Austria have been supplied by the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, from time to time.)

YEARS.	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.			PROPORTIONS per 1000 of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the POPULATION.		
	England.	France.*	Austria.†	England.	France.*	Austria.†
MARRIAGES.						
1853	164,520	280,609	263,627	8·94	7·75	8·41
1854	159,727	270,896	241,799	8·58	7·54	7·68
1855	152,113	283,335	228,515	8·08	7·88	7·32
1856	159,337	284,401	295,970	8·37	7·89	9·42
1857	159,097	295,510	281,643	8·26	8·17	8·79
1858	156,070	307,056	280,558	8·02	8·47	8·67
1859	167,723	298,417	242,371	8·52	8·21	7·40
1860	170,156	288,936	289,119	8·55	7·91	8·73
1861	163,706	305,203	286,244	8·14	8·16	8·57
1862	164,030	303,514	304,188	8·07	8·09	9·02
1863	173,510	301,376	199,833†	8·44	8·00	8·67‡
1864	180,387	299,579	194,837	8·68	7·93	8·36
1865	185,474	298,838	167,004	8·84	7·88	8·00
1866	187,776	301,390	141,072	8·85	7·92	6·77
1867	179,154	299,521	187,979	8·36	7·84	8·91
1868	176,962	301,197	196,274	8·17	7·86	9·26
1869	176,970	—	222,013	8·09	—	10·37
PERSONS MARRIED.						
1853	329,040	561,218	527,254	17·88	15·50	16·82
1854	319,454	541,792	483,598	17·16	15·08	15·36
1855	304,226	566,670	457,080	16·16	15·76	14·64
1856	318,674	568,802	591,940	16·74	15·78	18·84
1857	318,194	591,020	563,286	16·52	16·34	17·58
1858	312,140	614,112	561,116	16·04	16·94	17·34
1859	335,446	593,834	484,742	17·04	16·42	14·80
1860	340,312	577,872	578,238	17·10	15·82	17·46
1861	327,412	610,406	572,488	16·28	16·82	17·14
1862	328,060	607,028	608,376	16·14	16·18	18·04
1863	347,020	602,752	399,666†	16·88	16·00	17·34‡
1864	360,774	599,158	389,674	17·36	15·86	16·72
1865	370,948	597,676	334,008	17·68	15·76	16·00
1866	375,552	602,780	282,144	17·70	15·84	13·54
1867	358,308	599,042	374,158	16·72	15·68	17·82
1868	353,924	602,394	392,548	16·34	15·72	18·52
1869	353,940	—	444,026	16·18	—	20·74
BIRTHS.						
1853	612,391	936,967	1,279,226	33·27	25·87	40·75
1854	634,405	923,461	1,208,853	34·08	25·72	38·38
1855	635,043	902,336	1,151,039	33·73	25·08	36·89
1856	637,453	952,116	1,245,330	34·53	26·42	39·63
1857	663,071	940,709	1,373,988	34·43	26·02	42·87
1858	655,481	969,343	1,364,905	33·66	26·75	42·18
1859	689,881	1,017,896	1,413,983	35·04	28·02	43·17
1860	684,048	956,875	1,342,992	34·37	26·20	40·56
1861	696,406	1,005,078	1,334,727	34·61	26·88	39·96
1862	712,684	995,167	1,358,116	35·04	26·52	40·28
1863	727,417	1,012,794	920,439†	35·39	26·90	39·88‡
1864	740,275	1,005,880	942,326	35·64	26·62	40·43
1865	748,069	1,006,753	816,753	35·64	26·54	39·12
1866	753,870	994,288	817,346	35·54	26·12	44·18
1867	768,349	1,002,621	729,037	35·85	26·24	34·74
1868	786,858	984,020	832,684	36·35	25·66	39·30
1869	773,381	—	890,226	35·36	—	41·99
DEATHS.						
1853	421,097	795,607	1,096,119	22·88	21·96	34·99
1854	437,905	992,779	1,177,888	23·52	27·65	37·40
1855	425,703	937,942	1,435,949	22·61	26·07	46·02
1856	390,506	837,082	1,002,068	20·51	23·23	31·89
1857	419,815	858,785	947,817	21·80	23·75	29·57
1858	449,656	874,136	1,036,148	23·09	24·12	32·02
1859	440,781	979,333	1,004,295	22·39	26·96	30·66
1860	422,721	781,635	986,928	21·24	21·40	29·81
1861	435,114	866,597	1,048,016	21·63	23·18	31·38
1862	436,566	812,978	1,043,403	21·47	21·67	30·94
1863	473,887	846,917	693,016†	23·05	22·49	31·10‡
1864	485,531	860,330	703,339	23·86	22·76	30·16
1865	490,909	921,887‡	646,980	23·39	24·31‡	30·99
1866	500,639	885,559‡	846,991§	23·61	23·26‡	33·32§
1867	471,073	866,366	590,352	21·98	22·68	28·13
1868	480,622	918,517	621,588	22·20	23·96	29·34
1869	494,828	—	633,447	22·63	—	29·58

* The returns for France in the years 1861 to 1866 include the three newly annexed departments. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad—civil or military—are registered in the books of the commune in which was their last domicile. M. Legoyt revised the population and the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for the years 1853-65.

† The returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. From 1863-68 inclusive the returns are exclusive of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. From 1863 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; from 1865 to 1869 they are excluded. For the years 1860-62 the numbers for Hungary and its annexed territories were estimated. Baron Hohenbuehel, Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, expresses a hope that the Hungarians will no longer neglect the statistics of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in their portion of the empire.

‡ In France in 1865 and 1866 cholera was prevalent.—(M. Legoyt.)

§ Dr. Ficker attributed the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to cholera and war.

TABLE 29.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population, Numbers, and Proportions per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1863 to 1869.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,680,974	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	8·17	16·34	39·06	30·78
1864	24,882,633	189,759	379,518	938,795	737,136	8·02	16·04	37·73	29·62
1865	25,097,182	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	9·23	18·46	38·30	29·75
1866	25,344,192	142,024*	284,048	980,200	733,190	5·37	10·74	38·67	28·98
1867	25,404,723	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	6·72	13·44	36·51	34·12
1868	25,527,915	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,223	7·16	14·32	35·27	30·45
1869	25,766,217	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	7·97	15·94	36·95	27·70

* The decrease of marriages in 1866 may be attributed to the law which then came into operation removing the civil registration from the parochial authorities to the communes; there had been a marked increase in the previous year resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. Doubtless many of the marriages solemnized in the churches during 1866 escaped registration.

TABLE 30.—Spain. Population, Numbers and Proportions per 1000, of Births and Deaths in each of the Years 1861 to 1869.

(Supplied by His Excellency JOSÉ EMILIO DE SANTOS, Vice-President of the Junta General de Estadística, Madrid.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.			PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.	
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,879,868	624,096	417,764	39·30	26·30
1862	16,065,124	615,919	430,663	38·33	26·80
1863	16,210,263	606,800	461,661	37·43	28·47
1864	16,340,323	629,546	499,486	38·52	30·56
1865	16,423,793	622,050	538,530	37·87	37·29
1866	16,579,090	618,981	463,634	37·33	27·96
1867	16,716,151	624,212	487,151	37·34	29·14
1868	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years 1861-7 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. This method of estimating the population is sanctioned by the Junta General de Estadística. No returns have been received for the two years 1868-9.

TABLE 31.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Great Britain, England, France, Austria, and in Italy, including the Deaths of Soldiers at Home and Abroad, 1857 to 1869.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.	ITALY.
1857	21·69	21·84	23·75	29·49	—
1858	22·97	23·23	24·12	31·94	—
1859	22·18	22·44	26·96	30·68	—
1860	21·42	21·27	21·40	29·82	—
1861	21·47	21·64	23·18	31·21	—
1862	21·50	21·46	21·67	30·73	—
1863	23·03	23·03	22·49	31·01	30·78
1864	23·83	23·84	22·76	31·66	29·62
1865	23·27	23·33	24·31	29·98	29·75
1866	23·45	23·58	23·26	32·07	28·93
1867	21·95	21·98	22·68	27·53	34·12
1868	22·13	22·18	23·96	28·72	30·45
1869	22·76	22·63	—	—	—

THE BRITISH ARMY.

During the year 1869 the average strength of the British Army at home and abroad, as shown by the returns with which I have been favoured by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, was 186,668.

At home the average strength was 86,278 officers and men; and the deaths from all causes were 903, of which 28 occurred among officers, and 875 among non-commissioned officers and men. The ratio of deaths per 1000 of the mean strength at home was 5·91 in the former, and 10·73 in the latter.

In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 5·83, and of non-commissioned officers and men 11·62 per 1000, of the mean strength. In Ireland the respective rates were 6·18 and 8·06 per 1000. Compared with the results for the previous year the ratios showed a great reduction in the mortality of all ranks at home, the only increase being among officers stationed in Ireland.

The average strength of the army abroad in 1869 was 100,390; the deaths were 2347, viz., 65 officers and 2282 non-commissioned officers and men, yielding a death-rate per 1000 of the mean strength of 11·88 in the former, and 24·04 in the latter.

Compared with the results for 1868 there is a decrease in the mortality of officers, and a large increase in that of non-commissioned officers and men, of the British army abroad.

TABLE 32.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1869.

(Furnished to the Registrar General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	UNITED KINGDOM.		ENGLAND, WALES, AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	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 - - -	772	12,267	513	8,142	33	523	226	3,599
Infantry - - -	2,983	53,229	2,059	36,747	132	2,132	792	14,350
Royal Artillery -	613	13,279	520	10,537	9	350	84	2,092
Royal Engineers -	368	2,767	330	2,363	7	100	31	304
Total - - -	4,736	81,542	3,422	58,069	181	3,108	1,133	20,345

Officers and Men.
 British Army at Home in 1869 - - - 86,278
 „ Abroad „ - - - 100,390
 Total - - - 186,668

TABLE 33.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1869.

	AVERAGE STRENGTH.		DEATHS.		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
UNITED KINGDOM - - -	4,736	81,542	28	875	5·91	10·73
Great Britain - - -	3,603	61,197	21	711	5·83	11·62
Ireland - - - - -	1,133	20,345	7	164	6·18	8·06

TABLE 34.—Return showing the Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1866-1869. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	1866		1867		1868		1869	
	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 - -	413	6,283	400	5,653	365	5,171	363	5,144
Infantry - -	4,192	85,882	4,112	82,976	3,820	77,925	3,573	71,813
Royal Artillery -	1,216	17,347	1,177	16,444	1,169	16,949	1,165	16,459
Royal Engineers	431	1,753	389	1,577	384	1,484	372	1,501
Total -	6,252	111,265	6,078	106,650	5,738	101,529	5,473	94,917

TABLE 35.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Years 1866-1869. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1866			1867			1868			1869														
	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.												
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.												
Cavalry and Infantry -	17	576	13	218	67	1,381	27	598	8	149	69	1,828	25	686	3	156	53	1275	15	551	5	138	52	1,808
Royal Artillery -	13	181	2	20	9	316	10	120	-	18	10	353	12	159	-	30	16	344	5	140	1	25	13	456
Royal Engineers	4	11	-	1	3	26	4	13	-	3	2	22	4	12	-	1	6	22	1	20	1	1	-	18
Total -	34	768	15	239	79	1,723	41	731	8	170	81	2,203	41	857	3	187	75	1,641	21	711	7	164	65	2,282

TABLE 36.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army Abroad, in each of the Years 1858-69. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

YEARS.	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.
1858	35.13	67.01
1859	21.11	33.96
1860	16.39	26.03
1861	15.74	25.67
1862	13.46	19.81
1863	15.86	16.82
1864	17.35	18.93
1865	15.76	21.02
1866	12.64	15.49
1867	13.33	20.66
1868	13.07	16.16
1869	11.88	24.04

TABLE 37.—Army serving at Home and Abroad.

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

TABLE 38.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Years 1858-1869.

YEARS.	DEATHS of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated proportion of Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to	
		GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND AND WALES.
1	2	3	4
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445
1863	2,209	1,457	1,255
1864	2,493	1,644	1,417
1865	2,578	1,700	1,465
1866	1,802	1,188	1,024
1867	2,284	1,506	1,238
1868	1,716	1,132	975
1869	2,347	1,548	1,334

The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 were estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in the Table 37.

TABLE 39.—Austria. Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 in the Army in each of the Years 1857-69. (Dr. Ficker.)

YEARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1,000.
1857	379,374	8,646	22.79
1858	347,696	8,577	24.67
1859	527,772	16,638	31.52
1860	384,302	11,903	30.97
1861	459,300	8,763	19.08
1862	400,895	6,800	16.96
1863	467,154	5,811	12.44
1864	559,599	6,928	12.33
1865	552,148	5,261	9.53
1866	646,636	11,942	18.46
1867	615,409	4,422	7.22
1868	614,826	3,422	5.57
1869	609,072	3,533	5.80

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The strength of the mercantile marine decreased from 197,502 in 1868 to 195,490 in 1869. The number of deaths reported to the Registrar General of Seamen during the year was 4832 or 24·7 per 1000 of the strength. A statement of the deaths from different causes, compiled from a return furnished by the Registrar General of Seamen, is given at page lxvi., the following causes accounting for five-sixths of the 4832 deaths:—Drowned by wreck 1770, drowned by accident other than wreck 1069, other accidental deaths not by drowning 277, fever 291, consumption 165, yellow fever 162, dysentery 157, and cholera 137; the deaths from scurvy, which were 52 in 1867 and 26 in 1868, fell to 9 in 1869. There were 21 deaths

TABLE 40.—Number of Births and Deaths of British* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in the Years 1856–1869, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.—(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Seamen.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
BIRTHS at Sea	1856 (imperfect) - - - -	71	66	137
	1857 - - - - -	168	142	310
	1858 - - - - -	132	117	249
	1859 - - - - -	135	132	267
	1860 - - - - -	133	114	250
	1861 - - - - -	110	103	213
	1862 - - - - -	146	148	294
	1863 - - - - -	159	185	344
	1864 - - - - -	203	177	380
	1865 - - - - -	210	202	412
	1866 - - - - -	213	202	415
	1867 - - - - -	162	177	339
	1868 - - - - -	147	125	272
	1869 - - - - -	134	124	258
	Total - - - - -	2,123	2,019	4,145
†DEATHS at Sea	1856 (imperfect) - - - -	121	78	199
	1857 - - - - -	233	140	373
	1858 - - - - -	253	182	435
	1859 - - - - -	324	303	627
	1860 - - - - -	241	156	397
	1861 - - - - -	213	121	334
	1862 - - - - -	221	148	369
	1863 - - - - -	347	231	578
	1864 - - - - -	379	210	589
	1865 - - - - -	483	315	798
	1866 - - - - -	690	363	1,053
	1867 - - - - -	441	214	655
	1868 - - - - -	389	196	585
	1869 - - - - -	318	184	502
	Total - - - - -	4,858	2,841	7,699

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

† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, 97 in 1867, 81 in 1868, and 51 in 1869. The number is 1,593 in fourteen years, which, if added to the 7,699 above, makes 9,292, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856–69, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

from murder and manslaughter and 15 from suicide. Of the total deaths 941 occurred at ages under 21 years, 2752 at ages 21 and under 41, 432 at ages 41 and upwards, and 707 at unknown ages.

The number of births and deaths among British subjects at sea reported to the Registrar General of Seamen in 1869, exclusive of seamen, soldiers, and marines, amounted to 258 and 502 respectively.

MARINE REGISTER BOOK.

By the Registration Act and the Passengers Act captains or commanding officers of British vessels are required to transmit to me the particulars of all births and deaths that occur at sea amongst English subjects. The entries for 1869 in the Marine Register Book which is kept by me are 89 births and 240 deaths, the returns, however, as appears from the numbers reported to the Registrar General of Seamen, are by no means complete.

NAMES ON THE REGISTERS AND SEARCHES.

The names of all persons whose marriages, births, or deaths have been recorded in the registers during the 32½ years, from the middle of 1837 to the end of 1869, amounted on the 31st December in the latter year to 43,675,035, of which 1,622,149 were entered in 1869.

The means thus afforded of obtaining evidence of births, deaths, or marriages are each year used to a greater extent, as is shown (*see* Table 42) by the constant increase in the number of searches made at the Central Office. In 1869 the searches in the indexes prepared under the Registration Act were 13,326, and the certificates given 11,503; the searches for non-parochial registers were 929, and the certificates granted 724. The searches made in 1869 showed an increase of 1400 upon those in 1868. The total

TABLE 41.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the 18 Years 1852–69.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
			To 1000 living.
1852	159,563	2,205	13·8
1853	172,525	3,276	19·0
1854	162,416	2,772	17·1
1855	168,537	3,318	19·7
1856	173,918	3,549	20·4
1857	176,337	3,444	19·5
1858	177,332	3,486	19·6
1859	172,506	3,430	19·9
1860	171,592	3,760	21·9
1861	171,937	3,580	20·8
1862	173,863	3,620	20·8
1863	184,727	3,380	18·3
1864	195,756	3,393	19·9
1865	197,643	4,000	23·3
1866	196,371	4,866	25·8
1867	196,340	5,283	26·9
1868	197,502	5,237	26·6
1869	195,490	4,832	24·7
In the 18 years } 1852–69	3,244,925	68,531	21·1

* Deduced from a return of the number of accounts of wages and effects of seamen (exclusive of masters) dying before the termination of the voyage, received by the Registrar General of Seamen. Since 1867 the return includes seamen dying ashore in foreign parts, whose wages and effects are delivered to the consuls or officers of the hospitals on their discharge from their ships.

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

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

amount received in fees for searches and certificates, and paid into the Exchequer, was 203*l.* 11*s.* The numerous certificates of births furnished for purposes connected with the Factory Acts, being given free of charge, are not included in the above.

The return of the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate shows that the number of probates and letters of administration granted at the principal registry in the year 1869 was 14,674. The value of the effects was sworn under 60,869,055*l.* The returns furnished by the district registrars show that the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the 40 district registries in the same year was 23,388. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 40,025,714*l.* At the principal Registry and the district Registries the total number of probates in 1869 was therefore 38,062, and the value of the effects was sworn under 100,894,769*l.*; in 1868 these figures were 36,292 probates, and the value 94,040,261*l.*

A report on the Causes of Death in England in 1869, addressed to me by Dr. Farr, will be found in the Appendix, pp. 215-20, and accompanying the usual abstracts are detailed tables of considerable interest relating to the violent deaths, and to the deaths registered in the large public institutions during the year 1869.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

TABLE 42.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-69; also the Number of Searches for Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				NUMBER OF SEARCHES FOR REGISTERS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE.
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.	
1837	116,938	164,116	148,701	429,775	Not known.
1838	353,992	627,908	491,461	1,472,453	
1839	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346	
1840	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	620
1841	1,089,746	2,134,338	1,533,979	4,758,063	
1842	1,327,336	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,511	
1843	1,575,932	3,180,002	2,220,943	6,984,977	
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	705
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	744
1846	2,418,344	4,896,311	3,327,537	10,581,812	881
1847	2,699,034	5,375,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941
1848	2,966,494	5,839,835	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,523	15,626,792	1,228
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442
1852	4,181,724	8,331,233	5,762,059	18,274,176	1,658
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340
1855	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492
1856	5,453,118	10,890,855	7,457,270	23,791,073	2,533
1857	5,771,512	11,553,763	7,857,083	25,182,153	2,965
1858	6,083,452	12,200,237	8,306,741	26,590,430	4,063
1859	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,222	28,065,233	5,062
1860	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,696
1861	7,086,022	14,273,572	9,605,337	30,971,551	6,133
1862	7,414,632	14,952,256	10,041,923	32,448,811	7,297
1863	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715
1864	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346
1865	8,486,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,206,641	9,016
1866	8,868,976	17,991,837	12,002,830	38,833,752	10,970
1867	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306
1868	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,934,284	42,062,886	11,926
1869	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326

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

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1869.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

In the United Kingdom the births of 270,799 children, and the deaths of 179,814 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on March 31st. The recorded natural increase was 90,985; the native emigrants were 23,612.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31st, 1869, was 106,448.

The death-rate of the Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales.

The resident population of the Kingdom in the middle of 1869 is estimated at 30,621,431; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,869,607, of Scotland to 3,205,481, and of Ireland to 5,546,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 24.9 per 1000; the birth-rate 37.7; the marriage-rate 16.4.

The several facts concerning Scotland and Ireland are recorded in the quarterly reports of the Registrars General of those parts of the kingdom.

England.—After a season of depression, which extended over a period of two years, the marriage-rate rallied in the first quarter of the year 1869. The births, allowing for increase of population, were numerous beyond example. The mortality was slightly below the average of the season, but as many places continued to suffer from an epidemic of scarlet fever the quarter cannot be classed as healthy. The death-rate exhibited an increase over the winter quarter of 1868, when the mortality was exceptionally low.

Marriages.—The marriages in the three winter months of January, February, and March, are always less numerous than in any other season of the year, but 75,504 persons married in that quarter of the year 1869, or 2112 more than were married in the same period of 1868. This improvement implies that the people began to think more favourably of their prospects. There was an increase in the number of marriages in each of the eleven great divisions of England, except in the South-western Counties, the North Midland Counties, and the North Western Counties, which exhibited a slight decrease as compared with the number in the corresponding quarter of last year. Marriages in Kent and Lincolnshire were depressed. A remarkable decline was observed in Saffron Walden, Yarmouth, Totnes, Bodmin, Stone, Basford, Bakewell, Liverpool, and Ecclesall Bierlow. The people married at the rate of 14.0 in 1000 of the population, whilst the average of the corresponding quarter of the last 10 years was 14.1. The proportional numbers in the same period in 1867 and 1868, respectively, were 13.8 and 13.6.

Births.—The number of births registered in the first three months of 1869 was 203,775, being 5191 in excess of the number registered in the winter quarter of the year 1868. In London there was a slight decrease, the births having declined from 29,857 to 29,293 in the winter quarters of 1868-9. In all the other great divisions there was an increase in the absolute numbers. Passing on to counties it appears there was a decrease in Sussex, Bedford, Rutland, Lincoln, and Westmorland. The deficiencies, however, were small, excepting in the case of Bedford, where it may be the consequence of the removal of families dependent on the straw plait manufacture. The annual birth-rate of England in the quarter was 38.0

per 1000 of population, against an average of 36.9. Arranging the fourteen large towns of the United Kingdom according to their respective birth-rates the following is their order of precedence: Leeds 42.8, Newcastle-on-Tyne 41.5, Glasgow 41.5, Sheffield 41.1, Salford, 39.5, Edinburgh 39.2, Bristol 38.8, Liverpool 38.7, Birmingham 38.4, Manchester 38.2, Bradford 37.9, London 37.5, Hull 33.7, and Dublin 28.7.

Increase of Population.—As the births in the first quarter of the year amounted to 203,775, and the deaths to 133,096, the natural increase of population in England and Wales in the 90 days was 70,679. This addition, however, to the population of the country was reduced by emigration.

The number of emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom was 30,275, of whom about 11,110 were English by origin, 2702 were Scotch, 9800 were Irish, and 6663 were foreigners. Of the total number 26,900 chose the United States for their destination, 2713 the Australian Colonies. Of the 9800 Irish emigrants, 8964 went to the United States. The number of Irish who emigrated during the quarter was 2332 less than in the winter of 1868; in the total number of emigrants in the quarter there was an increase of about 4289, which is accounted for by the excess in the English, Scotch, and foreign emigrants.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The price of wheat, thanks to a bountiful harvest, fell from 72s. 2d. per quarter in the first three months of 1868 to 50s. 2d. in the first three months of the year 1869, representing a marked decrease of 30 per cent. Potatoes were also 29 per cent. lower in price than in the winter of 1868. The mean price per ton for the best quality at the waterside market in Southwark in each of the three winter quarters of 1867-9 was 137s. 6d., 147s. 6d., and 105s. respectively. Beef as sold by the carcass at Smithfield market ranged from 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for inferior quality to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for superior quality. Mutton was from 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for inferior quality to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for superior quality. Both beef and mutton were dearer than in the winter quarter of 1868.

The pauperism returns for the quarter showed an increase of in-door paupers and a decrease of out-door paupers compared with the same period of 1868.

The months of January and February, with the exception of a short period extending from 19th to 25th of January, were remarkably warm. Up to March 1st the excess of temperature averaged more than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° daily. On March 2d a change took place and a period of cold and wintry weather set in and continued until the end of the quarter. The average deficiency of temperature during this period exceeded 4° daily. The mean daily temperature of the quarter exceeded the average by more than 2°. At Greenwich the mean temperature of January was 41.1°, or 4.9° higher than the average of 98 years. The mean temperature of February was 45.3°, or 6.9° in excess of the average of 98 years; and it is necessary to go back to 1779 for a similar period of high temperature. The mild weather which prevailed in these two months was favourable to the grazier. By the end of February vegetation was remarkably forward, but the land was very moist, which impeded agricultural operations. The rainfall was 1.1 inch in excess of the average in January, and 0.7 inch in excess in February. Four-fifths of the rainfall of the quarter fell in the first two months. The mean temperature of March was 37.5°, or 6.5° colder than that of the same month in 1868, and 3.5° below the average of 98 years. During the greater part of this month there was an advantageous check on vegetation. Agricultural spring operations were generally in a backward state, and a great deal of ploughing and sowing remained to be done at the end of the quarter. The rainfall of the three months was 6.6 inches, or 1.6 inch in excess of the average. Six or seven inches were measured at Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, and Leeds; amounts of from 7 to 10 inches at Sheffield, Birmingham, Dublin, Salford, and Bristol;

while at Glasgow the fall measured 11.19 inches. The highest mean temperatures for the quarter were recorded at Dublin 43.6°, Leeds 42.9°, Bristol 42.1°, and Liverpool 42.0°; the lowest at Newcastle-on-Tyne 38.7°, and Hull 39.1°; at Edinburgh and Glasgow the mean temperature was slightly below that of London, viz., 40.0° and 41.1°.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—The number of deaths registered in the first quarter of the year 1869 was 133,096, against 119,676 in the winter quarter of 1868, the respective death-rates of the seasons being in the annual proportion of 24.8 and 22.3 per 1000 of population. The winter of 1868 was therefore a healthier season to the people of England than that of 1869. The fine weather which prevailed in the first quarter of the year 1868 had a remarkable influence on the mortality; fever and diseases incidental to childhood being much less fatal than usual. The winter of 1869—although the mean temperature was in excess of the average—was not so favourable to the public health, for, in addition to an epidemic of scarlet fever, trying and exceptional climatic conditions prevailed. The weather in the beginning of January—as previously described—was very warm, but suddenly turned cold for about a week, and swelled the number of deaths from bronchitis; then a warm period set in and lasted until the beginning of March, when there was another change to wintry and ungenial weather, which continued up to the end of the quarter, and cut off many of the very young, the weakly, and the aged. The winter of 1869 affords another example of the effect of vicissitude of temperature on the health of the people, and warns those who are very susceptible to such variations to endeavour, in their manner of life, to counteract in some measure the severity of the climatic changes experienced in an English winter. The period of life when the greatest susceptibility to a fatal attack of bronchitis exists is after 65; but at the age 45 and under 55 the increase is remarkable; as also is the high rate of mortality in infancy. The average annual death-rate from bronchitis in six recent years among males, was 4.42 per 1000 of population at the age under 5 years; at the ages 5 and under 45 the mortality was comparatively inconsiderable; at 45-55 it was 1.51 per 1000; at 55-65 it was 3.79; and continued to increase as age advanced, viz., 8.76 at 65-75; 16.14 at 75-85; 22.76 at 85-95; and 23.57 at the age of 95 and upwards.

If the prevalence or non-prevalence of zymotic elements in the metropolis may be taken as an indication that the same conditions exist over the whole of England, then the 648 deaths registered in London from scarlet fever during the first quarter of 1869—against 339 and 368 in the winter quarters of 1867-8—imply that the country was visited very severely by this epidemic in the winter of 1869. Whooping-cough and measles prevailed in many districts. The death-rate of the quarter under review was below the average of the season of the last ten years, and compares favourably with the rate observed in the three years 1864-6.

The annual death-rate of the quarter experienced by the people inhabiting the chief towns, where there were 37.9 persons to every ten acres was 26.55 per 1000 of population, against an average of 27.24, while the death-rate of persons residing in the small towns and country parishes, where the population to every ten acres only averaged 2.7, was 22.56 per 1000, against an average rate of 23.02. But where proper arrangements are adopted for adequate water supply and good drainage the evils which make dense districts so fatal can be mitigated.

As the mortality in the winter quarter is not so much influenced by the activity which a higher temperature gives to zymotic elements, perhaps the comparative salubrity of the fourteen large towns of the United Kingdom is not most strikingly shown by the annual death-rate of the quarter. Arranging them, however, in the order of their respective death-rates the

following is their position on the hygienic scale. Birmingham, with a population of 360,846, showed a death-rate of 20·7 in every 1000 persons; London, with 3,170,754, showed 25·4; Hull, with 126,682, showed 26·3; Bristol, with 169,423, showed 26·6; Bradford, with 138,522, showed 26·9; Leeds, with 253,110, showed 27·5; Salford, with 119,350, showed 27·8; Dublin, with 320,762, showed 29·1; Sheffield, with 239,752, showed 29·4; Liverpool, with 509,052, showed 29·6; Newcastle-on-Tyne, with 130,503, showed 30·4; Manchester, with 370,892, showed 31·0; Edinburgh, with 178,002, showed 33·0; and Glasgow, with 458,937, showed 40·1. Birmingham, in the West Midland Division, and London, enjoyed the greatest amount of health, and Edinburgh and Glasgow the least.

A comparison of the results for the eleven divisions of England shows that the south-eastern, where the mortality for the quarter was at the annual rate of 21·4 per 1000, was the healthiest. In Croydon scarlet fever caused 20 out of 321 deaths.

Mr. George Rigden, M.R.C.S., of Canterbury, to whose exertions that city is much indebted, reports upon its sanitary condition as follows:—During the year 1868 the prevalence among children of diarrhoea and abdominal diseases, which were general throughout the Kingdom in July, August, and September, raised the mortality above that of 1867. It was gratifying, however, to observe that although the deaths registered in each of the three years 1863–5 were as high as 515, 558, and 549, respectively, yet during the three years 1866–8 they were 497, 463, and 500, or less in the aggregate by 162 than in the three preceding years. This improvement may be justly regarded as the beneficial result of increased attention to sanitary arrangements, and cannot be attributed to mere chance. It should, however, be stated that the mortality of Canterbury has been considerably in excess of a healthy standard, and, with every advantage of unlimited water-supply, and great facilities for drainage, it will only be through lamentable neglect if a much lower rate of mortality is not ultimately attained.

The south-western and south-midland counties follow next in order of salubrity; their respective death-rates were 21·8 and 21·9.

The mortality of the eastern counties was 22·4; that of Monmouthshire and Wales, 23·1. At Holywell, the deaths exceeded the births by 30; scarlet fever was the cause of 33 deaths out of 125. This epidemic had raged in the sub-district for 15 months, but was now passing away; it had, however, been followed by measles. In the west-midland and north-midland counties the respective death-rates of the season were 23·6 and 24·4. The mortality was very high in Caistor, Mansfield, Basford, and Radford. In Basford the deaths rose from 394 to 605 in the respective winter quarters of 1868–9; in some parts of the district scarlet and typhoid fevers had been very prevalent. The northern counties show a mortality of 26·1. In the township of Cockfield in Teesdale 17 deaths occurred from typhus fever, which had prevailed to an alarming extent. The registrar stated that the bad sanitary condition of the place was sufficient cause of so serious an epidemic. At Barnard Castle, also in Teesdale, a fatal case of typhus occurred in the Union workhouse. The supposed cause of the disease was sewage matter in the wells that supplied the house with water for domestic use. There had been no further case since the pumps had been fastened up. Yorkshire showed the high death-rate of 28·1. In the sub-district of Brightside, in Sheffield, 30 deaths from small-pox were recorded; of these cases 21 were unvaccinated. In Sheffield, north sub-district, 19 fatal cases of small-pox were returned. The north-western counties also showed the high rate of mortality of 28·1. Rochdale experienced a high rate of mortality, scarlatina, typhus, and small-pox having prevailed. The registrar states that the authorities are actively exerting themselves in improving the sanitary arrangements, which it is hoped will have a beneficial effect on the health of the town.

Second Quarter.—April, May, June.

In the United Kingdom the births of 257,529 children, and the deaths of 162,534 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on June 30th. The recorded natural increase was 94,995.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30th, 1869, was 108,726.

The death-rate of the Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales.

The resident population of the Kingdom in the middle of 1869 is estimated at 30,621,431; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,869,607, of Scotland to 3,205,481, and of Ireland to 5,546,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 22·1 per 1000; the birth-rate 34·8; the marriage-rate 14·9.

The several facts concerning Scotland and Ireland are recorded in the quarterly reports of the Registrars General of those parts of the Kingdom.

England.—The marriage-rate in the second quarter of the year 1869 was the lowest recorded in any corresponding season during the last quarter of a century. The birth-rate was also remarkably low; and the death-rate slightly below the average of the season.

Marriages.—86,404 persons married in the quarter that ended on 30th June. The marriage-rate was 15·8 or 1·4 below the quarterly average, thus the symptoms of increase in the marriage-rate which were noticed in the previous quarter subsided in the subsequent months, and the decrease would seem to indicate, that no steady improvement had at this period taken place in the means of the great bulk of the population of England. The Tables show that the decrease was spread over most of the counties and districts.

Births.—In the three months ending 30th June, the births registered were 188,618, against 202,839 in the same season of 1868. This decrease of 14,221 extended more or less over the whole country; the greatest proportional decrease was observed in the North Western Counties (Cheshire and Lancashire), where it reached 9 per cent. In the West Midland Counties the decrease was 8·4 per cent. In London it was 7·2 per cent. In the Eastern Counties it was 6 per cent., and it was 4·4 per cent. in the Northern Counties. In Canterbury the decrease was 34 per cent.; in Mansfield 31 per cent.; in Northleach it reached 38 per cent., and in Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barnsley, and Ecclesall Bierlow, where the decline in the number of births was also remarkable, the local registrars reported that the decrease was owing to serious depression in the coal and iron trades. Many of the workmen were compelled to seek new fields of labour. The annual birth-rate of the quarter was 34·6 per 1000 of the population, against 37·6 in the same period of the previous year; the average of ten previous springs being 36·7. The birth-rate is the lowest on record since 1847, and only thrice in the last twenty-one years was there any approximation to it, viz., in 1848, 1853, and 1858; perhaps the chief cause of such an unusual feature in the returns may be sought in the depressed marriage-rate, which prevailed for eight consecutive quarters during the years 1867–68.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths in the quarter under review was 69,671. The natural increase of the population was, therefore, at the rate of 765 daily; which number, however, was considerably diminished by emigration.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The price of wheat fell. The average price in the quarter ending 30th June was 45s. 7d. per quarter, which was less by 26s. 3d. than in the corresponding period of 1868; the reduction was 37 per cent. The average of the highest and lowest prices

of beef at Smithfield market was $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; and of mutton $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ Both beef and mutton were $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. dearer than in the spring quarter of 1868. Best potatoes were $9s.$ per ton, which was 37 per cent. cheaper than they were at the same time in the year 1868.

The pauperism returns for the quarter show an increase of in-door and out-door paupers compared with the same period of 1868.

The meteorological character of the spring of 1869 is recorded in detail by Mr. Glaisher; he shows that the cold period which set in on the 2d of March continued until the 5th of April. On the 6th there was a change, and the only warm period of any duration during the quarter set in, and extended to the 29th; the mean daily excess of temperature for these 24 days was $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. From the 30th of April to 12th of May, there were alternations of cold and warm weather; but the cold predominated. On the 13th of May the weather turned colder, and so continued with trifling exceptions until the 1st of June, the cold being most intense towards the end of May. From May 13th to June 1st the mean temperature was $3\cdot9^{\circ}$ in defect daily. The period from the 2d to the 8th of June, with the exception of the 4th day, was warm; on the 7th it was excessively warm, but on the 10th of June a remarkable period of severe cold weather set in, which lasted to the end of the month, some days being marked by exceedingly low temperatures. The average temperature of the month of April was $4\cdot3^{\circ}$ in excess; only four instances of warmer Aprils are recorded; viz., in 1779, 1821, 1844, and 1865. The average temperature of the cold months of May and June was $52\cdot9^{\circ}$, or 7° less than that of the same period in 1868. Since the year 1770 there were only ten instances of lower temperature in these two months.

The wintry character of the month of March, with a temperature of $37\cdot5^{\circ}$, checked the progress of vegetation, but the genial weather of April, when the temperature rose to $50\cdot3^{\circ}$, caused vegetation to progress very rapidly, so that by the end of the month the prospects of the harvest were very good. The cold weather of May and June, with mean temperatures of $50\cdot5^{\circ}$ and $55\cdot3^{\circ}$ respectively, was most unfavourable, and by the end of the quarter all cereal crops were backward, and great uncertainty prevailed as to the yield. Only the early kinds of corn were in ear and blossomed by the end of June, but this was confined to the Southern counties, so there was every probability that the harvest would be late.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—During the quarter ending 30th June the health of the country was good; a mild April followed by a cold May and June did not act very unfavourably on the public health. The deaths were below the average of the season, and the improvement would no doubt have been greater if the preceding March had been more genial, for many bronchial affections which commenced then, terminated fatally in the quarter now under review. The total deaths numbered 118,947 and were at the annual rate of 21·8 per thousand of population against an average of 22·0. The deaths were 8,937 in excess of those registered in the same period of the previous year, but the death-rate then was exceptionally low. In most of the South-eastern, South-midland, Eastern, and South-western counties of England the epidemic of scarlatina almost subsided, but only to be followed by measles and whooping-cough, so the benefit arising from exemption from one epidemic was counterbalanced by the outbreak of others. In the West Midland, North Midland, North-western, and Northern counties, and in Yorkshire and Wales, scarlet fever continued to reign epidemically, and some places suffered from small-pox.

In London small-pox and measles declined, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868, while scarlet fever and whooping-cough increased, as did also the deaths by bronchitis and pneumonia. The deaths in London in each of the two quarters ending 30th June 1868

and 1869 respectively were as follows: small-pox 187 and 55, measles 741 and 315, scarlet fever 352 and 675, whooping-cough 780 and 1177, bronchitis 1366 and 1655, and pneumonia 878 and 1001.

The annual rate of mortality in the population of the country districts was at the rate of 20·6 per 1000, the average rate being 20·3, while in the chief towns, where the inhabitants are in closer proximity to each other, the mortality was at the rate of 22·8 against an average of 23·4,—the benefit of the low death-rate being confined to the denser districts. The general mortality, however, is to a considerable extent made up of the deaths of children, and in comparing the mortality of town and country, without distinction of age, it must be borne in mind that the method is favourable to the towns, where there is an excess of persons at the ages when the mortality is comparatively low.

The returns contain some examples of the efficacy of hygienic measures, but much remains to be done to complete the sanitary defences of the Kingdom. In London and 13 other large towns the annual death-rate of the quarter was 24 per 1000. In Glasgow the mortality per 1000 of population rose from 29·5 in the second quarter of 1868 to 36·4 in that of 1869; in Edinburgh from 23·8 to 33·0; in Liverpool from 25·8 to 27·3; in Hull from 19·4 to 24·0; in Newcastle-on-Tyne from 21·9 to 24·0; in Leeds from 21·3 to 22·4; and in London from 21·9 to 22·3. In the following large towns the mortality fell, viz., in Manchester from 27·7 to 25·0; in Bradford from 25·1 to 24·7; in Sheffield from 26·3 to 24·5; in Salford from 25·9 to 24·2; in Dublin from 22·9 to 22·7; in Bristol from 23·3 to 21·6; and in Birmingham from 20·7 to 18·3.

The high rate of mortality in Glasgow is partly due to epidemic and other diseases, to which children succumbed in undue proportions to the rest of the population. While protection against the diffusion of cholera poison by means of an impure water supply has been secured in this city, the importance of aiming at immunity from other generating elements of disease should not be lost sight of. Glasgow is supplied with an abundance of good water, but other sanitary defences have been practically overlooked. Dr. Gairdner reports that the true causes of the excessive liability of this city to high tides of disease and death are to be sought chiefly in the low standard of domestic comfort, in overcrowding, general squalor, and physical degradation, which are the unhappy characteristics of a large section of the population. The city of Manchester, which is also supplied with an abundance of pure water, shows a high rate of mortality, but it is considerably lower than the Scottish city. Why cannot the administrative abilities, which have been so successful in commanding a pure water supply, be as successfully applied, not only in the demolition of old tenements, but in the erection of new constructions and improved house accommodation for the poorer classes, and also in enforcing the law against overcrowding?

The mortality of London steadily increased from 20·2 and 21·9 to 22·3 per 1000 in the three spring quarters of 1867–68–69. The preservation of the health of this vast city depends greatly upon an uncontaminated water supply; but the Thames and the Lea do not yet flow unpolluted. Recent and frequent analyses have proved that organic matter in the form of nitrates generated from sewage and animal refuse is found in these waters; and when the towns from Oxford downwards have completed the works required by the Act to enable them to discontinue discharging their sewage into the Thames, even then a certain diluted form of liquid sewage, after it has been used for purposes of irrigation, will filter off the land into the river and so render the water unsafe for domestic use unless this contamination can be destroyed in its course.

In 57 seaside sub-districts containing the principal English watering places the annual death-rate during the quarter was 20 per 1000. On the north-east coast Whitby and Scarborough showed a mortality of 23 and 21

respectively. On the east coast Yarmouth showed 23, and Lowestoft 15. On the south-east coast Margate showed 23, Ramsgate 27, Dover 16. On the south coast Hastings and St. Leonards showed 15, Eastbourne 12, Brighton 19, Worthing and Littlehampton 20, Isle of Wight 19, Weymouth 19, Torquay 19. On the south-west coast Ilfracombe showed 18. In South Wales, Tenby showed 20. In North Wales, Bangor and Beaumaris showed 22, Llandudno 27. On the north-west coast New Brighton showed 12, Blackpool 26.

Of 9 inland watering places contained in 17 sub-districts Tunbridge Wells showed a mortality of 20, Bath 22, Cheltenham 19, Harrogate 23. As there are no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the present population of the English watering places, and as they are resorted to in different proportions by the healthy portion of the community as well as by invalids, the results must be taken only as an approximation to the true rate of mortality.

The mortality in the South-eastern counties was at the rate of 19 per 1000 of population. Measles was epidemic in some districts. In the South Midland counties some parts of Cambridgeshire suffered from the same epidemic, and the mortality was at the rate of 19. In the Eastern counties, where the death-rate was 21, measles and whooping-cough prevailed; at St. Matthew, Ipswich, 11 deaths from small-pox were registered. The South-western counties were also visited by measles and whooping-cough; at Lyme, Axminster, there were 500 cases of measles, 18 of which proved fatal; some districts in Devon and Cornwall suffered severely from the epidemic; the mortality from all causes was at the rate of 21. Passing on to the West Midland counties, where the death-rate was 20, the prevailing epidemics were measles and scarlet fever; at Evesham, out of 68 deaths during the quarter, 21 were referred to scarlet fever. In the North Midland counties scarlet fever and measles were prevalent, the mortality was at the rate of 22; at Saltfleet, Louth, small-pox was imported from Hull, but no fatal cases had occurred. In the North-western counties the death-rate was 24 per 1000; typhus, scarlatina, measles, and small-pox were fatal in several town districts. The deaths in the Liverpool workhouse, in the Mount Pleasant sub-district of Liverpool, were above 100 more than in the same period of the two previous years, owing chiefly to an epidemic of measles among children of German emigrants temporarily located in this institution; there were also 101 deaths from typhus, nearly all of which occurred in the workhouse. At Atherton, in Leigh, out of 147 deaths in the quarter 77 occurred from an epidemic of measles of a most malignant kind. At Tonge, in Chadderton, complaint was made of children afflicted with small-pox running in the streets at the time the eruption was discharging from their faces. At Royton, in Oldham, where the drainage was imperfect, typhoid fever was prevalent. Yorkshire still exhibited a high death-rate, viz., 25 per 1000. Scarlet fever and small-pox were the prevailing epidemics. At Brightside, Sheffield, 10 fatal cases of small-pox occurred, vaccination having been much neglected; of the number of children born from September 1868 to the end of February 1869, the Registrar reported that up to the 30th June 1869 some 250 remained unvaccinated. At Brompton and Osmotherley, in Northallerton, scarlet fever was very prevalent; the Registrar was of opinion that the disease might have been arrested if precautionary measures had been adopted; he reported that in one of the townships of Northallerton where scarlet fever broke out in a virulent form, it was, owing to the adoption of sanitary measures, confined to the dwelling in which it began. The mortality in the Northern counties was at the rate of 23; scarlet fever was epidemic in some districts of Durham, and in a village a few miles from Cocker-mouth, typhoid fever caused 5 deaths, 3 of which occurred in one house; upon inquiry, a cesspool used by a butcher for the deposit of offal was discovered in a

very foul condition. In Wales the death-rate was 22. At Holywell the deaths exceeded the births, owing chiefly to measles following an epidemic of scarlet fever.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

In the United Kingdom the births of 252,061 children, and the deaths of 149,673 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on September 30th. The recorded natural increase was 102,388.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending September 30th, 1869, was 108,380.

The death-rate of the Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales.

The resident population of the Kingdom in the middle of 1869 is estimated at 30,621,431; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,869,607, of Scotland to 3,205,481, and of Ireland to 5,546,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 20.8 per 1000; the birth-rate 34.5; the marriage-rate 14.8.

The several facts concerning Scotland and Ireland are recorded in the quarterly reports of the Registrars General of those parts of the Kingdom.

England.—In the third quarter of the year the marriages were below and the births and deaths slightly above the average of the season.

Marriages.—87,956 persons were married in the quarter that ended on September 30th, 1869. The marriages were 43,978, against 43,509 in the preceding summer, and allowing for increase of population, the rate was slightly above that of the corresponding season of 1868. The marriage-rate was 15.9 per 1000, while the average of ten preceding quarters was 16.4; the circumstances, however, which operated to depress marriages in England did not prevent an increase in certain parts. In the South-western, West Midland, North-western, and Northern Divisions, and in Yorkshire, there was an increase. In Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Durham there was a notable increase; in the district of Dudley the increase in the number of marriages was 28 per cent.

Births.—The births fluctuate less than the marriages, and in each of the three quarters ending 30th September 1867, 1868, and 1869, the numbers were 190,782, 192,583, and 190,394 respectively, or nearly the same. The Eastern division, and Monmouthshire and Wales, show the greatest proportional decrease. A considerable decline was also observed in the counties of Middlesex (*extra-metropolitan*), Northampton, Devon, Salop, Stafford, Lincoln, Northumberland, and Cumberland. The annual birth-rate of England in the three months under review was 34.5 per 1000 of population against an average of 34.0. A comparison of the birth-rates to every 1000 of population in certain large towns in each of the two quarters ending 30th September 1868 and 1869 respectively shows the following results:—Salford 38.6 and 40.0, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 37.0 and 38.2, Glasgow 39.7 and 37.8, Sheffield 38.4 and 37.7, Edinburgh 35.9 and 36.4, Liverpool 37.3 and 35.4, Bristol 33.5 and 35.1, London 34.6 and 34.7, Manchester 37.2 and 34.4, Birmingham 35.9 and 34.4, Dublin 28.3 and 25.3.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of population in England and Wales in the 92 days, or the excess of births over deaths, was 75,750, or more by 13,649 than the excess in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This addition, however, to the population of the country was greatly reduced by emigration.

The number of emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom was 70,734, of whom 30,114 were of English, 7873 of Scotch, and 18,855 of Irish origin, while 13,892 were foreigners. The most noticeable feature in the return is the increased activity with which emigration proceeded

during the quarter. Those who sailed from ports where Government emigration agents are not stationed, are not included in the returns. The greatest proportional increase as regards nationality appears to have taken place amongst the English and Scotch emigrating to the United States and to British North America. The number of Irish who emigrated during the quarter is only 3171 in excess of that in the corresponding season of 1868. In the total number of emigrants the increase was 18,109. Of the English emigrants 54,925 sailed to the United States of America, 10,131 to British North America, 4662 to the Australian colonies, and 1016 to other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The price of wheat rose from 45s. 7d. per quarter in the three months ending 30th June 1869 to 50s. 11d. per quarter in the succeeding three months. In the same period of 1868 it had been 59s. 1d., and in that of 1867, 65s. 4d. In the last eight quarters the decrease amounted to 22 per cent. Potatoes were also lower in price than in the summer of 1867 by 14 per cent. The mean price per ton for the best quality at the waterside market in Southwark in each of the three summer quarters of 1867–69 was 127s. 6d., 147s. 6d., and 110s. respectively. Beef as sold by the carcase at Smithfield Market ranged from 4³/₄d. to 7¹/₂d. per lb. according to quality. Mutton ranged from 5¹/₄d. to 7¹/₂d. per lb. Both beef and mutton were about ¹/₂d. per lb. dearer than in the summer quarter of 1868. The rise is perhaps due to continued interference with the cattle trade.

The returns of pauperism were heavy. The average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week in each of the quarters ending 30th September 1867, 1868, and 1869 respectively, was as follows:—

Quarter ending 30th September	In-door.	Out-door.
1867	129,860	743,965
1868	138,284	778,804
1869	137,599	780,398

Mr. Glaisher remarks on the meteorology of the quarter that a remarkably cold period set in on the 10th of June and lasted until the 3d of July, after which a warm period, with very little rain, prevailed until the end of the month. On 1st August the weather suddenly changed, and for 21 days there was an average daily deficiency in the temperature of 2°·8. This was followed by a week of very warm weather with brilliant sunshine, and on the 28th August the excess of temperature was as much as 12°. From the 29th August to the 3d September it was cloudy, bleak, and cold; but on the 4th the temperature again rose above the average, and continued generally warm until the end of the quarter, with frequent heavy gales and storms. The mean excess of temperature for the 92 days averaged 1°·9° daily.

In July the mean reading of the barometer was remarkably high, being 29°·928 in. Only two instances in the preceding 20 years are recorded when such high readings in July were observed, viz., in 1859 and 1863, on which occasions 29°·937 in., and 29°·961 in. were registered. In August the mean reading was still higher, being 29°·968 in.; only one reading approximated to it during the preceding 20 years, viz., in 1864, when it was 29°·918 in. In September the reading was very low, viz. 29°·642 in., and during the preceding 20 years, the only instances when the mean readings for September were about the same, were in 1841 and 1866, viz., 29°·624 in. and 29°·575 in. respectively. During the periods of great barometric depression in September, violent gales raged from the south-west, which caused great destruction of life and property.

The mean temperature of the quarter was 61°·4 or 1°·9 above the average of 98 years. In July it was 3°·1 higher than the average; in August 0°·1 higher, while in September it was 2°·5° higher. The rainfall for the quarter amounted to 4·9 in. or 2·5 in. below the average of the season; in September it was 0·7 in. in excess of the average.

Harvest work began in the south of England early in August, and became general towards the end of the month; by the end of September it was completed except in the north-west of Ireland, and in the Scottish Highlands.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—The number of deaths registered in the third, or summer quarter of the year was 114,644, or 15,838 less than in the same period of 1868, when the prevalence of diarrhoea in London and in other large towns raised the number of deaths considerably above the average. The rate of mortality in the quarter was 20·8 per 1000, and in the same quarter of 1868 it was 23·9, the average of the season being 20·6.

Taking the eleven great divisions of the country as they appear in the tables, it will be seen that in London, 19,306 deaths were registered, compared with 19,248 in 1868, and 16,567 in 1867; the mortality of the quarter was at the rate of 24·3 per 1000. Small-pox caused 62 deaths, measles 337, whooping-cough 869, typhus 534, diarrhoea 2644, summer cholera 192, diphtheria 85, and scarlet fever 1770; this last disease was epidemic and increased rapidly from 75 deaths in the third week of the quarter to 238 in the last week. Few districts were exempt from this disease, but it was most fatal in the East districts, where 642 deaths were ascribed to it; in the West districts it caused 127 deaths, in the North districts 315, in the Central 247, and in the South 439.

In the South Eastern Counties 9538 deaths occurred, being 1280 fewer than in the summer of 1868; the rate of mortality was 18·4 per 1000. Diarrhoea and scarlet fever prevailed in many places; the latter disease causing 32 deaths in Croydon, 22 of the 85 deaths in Alton sub-district, and 29 of the 89 deaths in St. Mary Reading, the mortality in which town greatly exceeded the average, the deaths in summer quarter in the last three years being 121, 163, and 210 respectively.

The South Midland Counties showed a death-rate of 18·9. Typhus and scarlet fever visited several districts, Wycombe suffered severely from the latter disease, and in the West Wycombe sub-district it caused 23 of the 49 deaths.

In the Eastern Counties the mortality was at the annual rate of 18·4 per 1000. The Registrars' notes record several instances of the prevalence of diarrhoea, typhus, small-pox, and scarlet fever. In West Ham there were 527 deaths from all causes, compared with 369 in the same season of 1867, and 473 in 1868; in Yarmouth the deaths were fewer than in 1867 and 1868, the numbers being 232, 306, and 192 respectively.

The South Western Counties had a death-rate not exceeding 17·1, and compare favourably with the other groups of counties. Chippenham suffered from fever, Devizes and Warminster from small-pox, Exeter severely from measles, Tiverton from scarlet fever. Nearly all the large towns in Devonshire experienced a high mortality.

In the West Midland Counties the mortality was at the rate of 18·8 per 1000 annually; all the counties, and particularly Warwickshire, showed a decrease on the same period of 1868; the district of Warwick, however, had an increased mortality, without any cause being assigned by the Registrars. Scarlet fever was very fatal in Shrewsbury, West Bromwich, Dudley, and Coventry, and this disease, as well as typhus, prevailed to some extent in other districts.

In the North Midland Counties, which had a death-rate of 20·0, Lutterworth and Basford were reported by the Registrars to have suffered greatly from malignant scarlet fever, which prevailed also, but with less severity, in many other places. Leicester had a rate of mortality of 28·9 per 1000, and it perhaps suffered more severely from diarrhoea than any other large town in England, and the mortality among young children was excessive; to every 100 births registered there were 26·8 deaths of infants under one year of age.

The rate of mortality in the North Western Counties was 23·2, and the Registrars' notes show how severely many of the large towns suffered from zymotic diseases. In Liverpool and West Derby, typhus, scarlet fever, measles, and diarrhoea were extremely fatal. Wigan, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, and Preston had a high mortality from diarrhoea, and scarlet fever visited with great severity Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Clitheroe, and Blackburn.

In Yorkshire, where the mortality was 23·9 per 1000, scarlet fever prevailed in Wharfedale, some parts of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, in Dewsbury, Barnsley, Sheffield, Lockington sub-district of Beverley, Sculcoates, Hull, Hornsea sub-district of Skirlaugh and Scarborough. The sub-district of Northallerton was in a very unhealthy state, particularly the village of Osmotherley. In Halifax there was a remarkable infant mortality; to every 100 births registered there were 26·9 deaths of children under one year of age.

The Northern Counties had a death-rate of 21·3. Scarlet fever was most fatal in Stockton, some parts of Durham, Chester-le-Street, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Whitehaven. In Cocker-mouth the mortality was 33 per cent. lower than in 1868.

Monmouthshire and Wales experienced the lowest rate of mortality, 16·9 per 1000. Scarlet fever caused 25 of the 62 deaths in the Coleford sub-district of Monmouth; the same disease also prevailed at Merthyr Tydfil, Swansea, Holywell, and Denbigh sub-district of St. Asaph.

The eleven millions of persons living in the chief towns experienced an annual rate of mortality during the quarter of 23·3 per 1000 living, as compared with an average of 22·9; while the inhabitants of small towns and country parishes, numbering somewhat more than nine millions, only suffered to the extent of 17·4, the average rate being 17·8 per 1000.

Of eleven of the largest English cities and boroughs, Liverpool exhibited the highest death-rate, 30·5 per 1000; next followed Manchester 29·3, Leeds 27·2, Salford 25·9, Sheffield 25·7, Hull 25·2, Bradford 24·6, London 24·3, Newcastle-on-Tyne 23·7, Bristol 21·7, and Birmingham 21·4.

Among the forty-six towns next in size, instances of high mortality are shown in Gateshead 30·3 per 1000, Leicester 28·9, East Stonehouse 27·4, South Shields 26·5, Halifax 26·2, Tynemouth 26·2, and Exeter 26·0. The lowest death-rates appear in Merthyr Tydfil 15·8 per 1000, Dudley 16·5, Chester 16·6, Walsall 16·8, and Gosport 16·9.

The large amount of preventible mortality has frequently been alluded to in these reports, but the statement sometimes has all the freshness of novelty; as an illustration of this waste of life it may be repeated with advantage that during the ten years between the last two censuses—1851-60—thirty large towns, having a mean aggregate population of 2½ millions, lost every year 32,735 persons more than would have died had they been subject only to the rate of mortality prevailing in the healthy districts of England.

The most striking feature of this return was the extensive prevalence of scarlet fever. This highly contagious disease finds in the crowded quarters of our large towns all the conditions favourable to its extension; the skill and energy of the medical profession and more particularly of the officers of health are taxed to the utmost in dealing with the disease, in endeavouring where possible to separate the sick and the dying, and in making generally known the precautions most needful; their humane efforts are however beset with difficulties. Until better habitations are within reach of the labouring and poorer classes, until decent public mortuaries are provided in all populous towns, and perhaps also until the rudiments of physiology are included in the education of our youth, so that all who read may know something of the laws by which we live and have our being, we cannot extinguish with needful rapidity the oft recurring visitations of epidemics like that we are now considering; for ignorance is the foster-mother of disease as well as of crime.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

In the United Kingdom the births of 252,046 children, and the deaths of 168,169 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on December 31st. The natural increase of population was thus 83,877.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending December 31st, 1869, was 129,106.

The death rate of the Kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales.

The resident population in the middle of 1869 is estimated at 30,621,431; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,869,607, of Scotland to 3,205,481, and of Ireland to 5,546,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 23·3 per 1000; the birth-rate 34·5; the marriage-rate 17·6.

The several facts concerning Scotland and Ireland are recorded in the quarterly reports of the Registrars General of those parts of the Kingdom.

England.—Marriages, which had been declining every Christmas quarter since the year 1865, evinced a disposition to revive in the last quarter of 1869. The births were slightly and the deaths considerably in excess of the average.

Marriages.—104,076 persons married in the Christmas quarter of the past year. The number exceeds by 1290 the number in the previous Christmas quarter. The marriage-rate of the season remained, as in the two previous autumn seasons, below the average; it was 18·8 to 1000 living. Marriage was below the rate of the previous Christmas quarter in London, Lancashire, and Yorkshire; the rise was chiefly in the Midland and the Western Counties.

Births.—The number of births registered in England in the three months ending 31st December 1869 was 190,594, or more than 2000 less than in the autumn of 1868. The birth-rate of the quarter, however, 34·4 per cent., compares favourably with the average of 10 corresponding seasons, which was 33·8.

Increase of Population.—The births of the last quarter of the year were in excess of the deaths by 62,453, and if emigration and immigration had been equal, this number would represent an average daily increase of population during the three months of 679.

The total number of emigrants who left ports of the United Kingdom where there are Emigration officers, in the quarter ending 31st December 1869, was 38,481, of whom 16,762 were of English, 4123 of Scotch, and 10,305 of Irish origin, while 7291 were foreigners. 31,695 were bound for the United States, 1989 for the North American Colonies, 3826 for the Australian Colonies, and 971 for other places. The emigration was greater than it had been in any autumn quarter since 1865. On an average, emigration carried off 182 emigrants of English origin daily. After deducting this number from the natural increase of population, the daily increase becomes 497.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat fell from 67s. 11d. in the autumn of 1867 and 51s. 11d. in the autumn of 1868 to 46s. 0d. per quarter in the last 13 weeks of 1869, so that the reduction in the last eight quarters amounted to 32 per cent. The best beef was a halfpenny a lb. dearer than it was at the end of 1868, while the price of inferior beef was a farthing per lb. dearer. Inferior mutton was a halfpenny a lb. dearer than it was at the close of 1868; superior mutton was three farthings a lb. dearer. Potatoes were cheaper than they were in the autumn of 1868. The wholesale price at Waterside Market, Southwark was 3s. 9d. to 5s. a hundred weight, according to quality.

The returns of pauperism still continued heavy. The average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week in each of the quarters ending 31st December 1867, 1868, and 1869 respectively, was as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 31st December 1867	- 145,886	- 771,754
" " 1868	- 152,733	- 797,546
" " 1869	- 151,996	- 813,315

The weather was characterized by alternations of high and low temperatures, circumstances which could hardly fail to injuriously affect the public health. The mean temperature of the whole quarter was 43·3, which is about half a degree below the average of 98 years. The amount of rain measured was 7 inches, a quantity which very closely represents the average fall. There were several very heavy gales of wind during the quarter, and pressures of wind were recorded of 30 lbs. on the square foot.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—In the last 92 days of the year 1869 as many as 128,141 deaths were registered. This number is 7687 more than in same period of 1868, and 11,944 more than in the last quarter of 1867.

The mortality was at the annual rate of 23·2 per 1000 living, whereas the rate in the same season during the ten previous years was 21·9 per 1000; the names of nearly 7000 persons have thus been added to the death registers of England during the last 3 months of the year who would not have found a place there had the ordinary rate of mortality prevailed.

It is noticeable that while the excess in the death-rate of the previous 3 months, ending 30th September, was caused by the high mortality in large towns, in the last quarter of the year the excess was shared by the small towns and country parishes.

The chief towns, inhabited by more than eleven millions of persons, experienced a death-rate during the quarter of 25·8 per 1000 annually, the average of the season being 24·3 per 1000; the inhabitants of the small towns and rural parishes died during the same period at the annual rate of 19·7, the average being 18·9.

The 14 greatest cities and towns among them, peopled by more than six and a half millions inhabitants, suffered a mortality at the annual rate of 27·6 per 1000 living.

Of the English towns in this group, Sheffield showed the highest rate, 30·8 per 1000; Manchester followed with a rate of 30·6; Salford 29·1; Liverpool 28·9; Leeds 27·9. Birmingham had the lowest mortality, 25·7; Hull 26·0; Bradford 26·0; while it is gratifying to notice that the rate of 26·4 per 1000 in Newcastle-on-Tyne indicated a considerable improvement in the health of that town.

In the 46 towns next in importance, having an aggregate population of 2,819,555, the death-rate during the quarter was at the rate of 24·4 per 1000 annually. Among these the following showed the highest rates of mortality; Blackburn 38·0 per 1000; Swansea 31·6; Gateshead 30·9; Exeter 30·0; Derby 29·9; Nottingham 29·8; and Bolton 29·5. Comparing favourably with these are Gosport 16·8 per 1000; Yarmouth 19·1; Norwich 19·2; Merthyr Tydfil 19·2; Plymouth 19·8; Devonport 20·5; and Ashton-under-Lyne 20·6.

Of the eleven great divisions of the country, in the first, London, 21,186 deaths were registered in the last three months of the year, compared with 19,416 in 1868, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 26·7 per 1000. Small-pox caused 87 deaths, measles 473, diphtheria 113, whooping-cough 823, typhus 552, diarrhoea 368, and scarlet fever 2710; this epidemic prevailed with remarkable intensity, increasing from 75 deaths in the third week of July to 245 early in December; from

this maximum number it subsided gradually, and the deaths amounted to 159 in the last week of the year. It was most fatal in the East Districts, where the mortality from the disease was at the annual rate of 51 per 10,000 living; in the North Districts it was 30·1, in the South Districts 39·1, in the Central Districts 29·4, and in the West Districts 14·7 per 10,000 living.

The South Eastern Counties had a death-roll of 10,466, being at the annual rate of 20·2 per 1000. Scarlet fever caused 15 of the 57 deaths in the Carshalton sub-district of Epsom, 35 of the 319 deaths in the sub-district of Croydon, 10 of the 40 deaths in Mortlake, 6 of the 21 deaths in Hoo, 21 out of 77 in Eastbourne, 17 of 63 in the Broadwater sub-district of Worthing, 12 of 31 in the Farnborough sub-district, 10 of 27 in Bramley, Basingstoke, 19 of 84 in Abingdon, and 82 of the 235 deaths in Reading. Measles prevailed in Dartford, Rochester, Ryde, and Hastings, which experienced a high rate of mortality. There were 12 deaths from fever and 4 from scarlet fever in Tonbridge. Scarlet fever and whooping-cough caused many deaths in Brighton; and Portsea Island suffered from measles and scarlet fever.

In the South Midland Counties the mortality was at the rate of 20·8 per 1000. Scarlet fever prevailed in every county and was most noticeable in Willesden, Edmonton, Aylesbury, and Wycombe. Measles was most fatal in Royston, Watford, and the Duxford sub-district of Linton.

Fever caused 10 deaths in Huntingdon, and diarrhoea 7 in Biggleswade.

The Eastern Counties experienced a mortality of 19·8 per 1000, which compares favourably with the other divisions of the country. West Ham was severely visited by scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, and typhus. In the parish of Sheering, Epping, 20 persons contracted typhoid fever, of whom 4 died. The Registrar of the Newport sub-district of Saffron Walden reported:—

“Fever of a typhoid nature has prevailed in the parish of Wicken; about 50 cases have occurred up to the present time, and 9 deaths. The impurity of the water is alleged as the principal cause.”

Colchester and Witham suffered from scarlet fever; diphtheria was fatal to 3 persons in one family in Melford, Sudbury, and 5 deaths were referred to that disease in the Attleborough sub-district of Wayland. In Docking there were 107 deaths compared with 60 in the same period of 1868.

In the South-western Counties the death-rate was 20·2. Seventy persons have suffered from small-pox in Warminster since its first outbreak in the spring of the year. Measles and scarlet fever prevailed in many districts. Exeter experienced a high death-rate, the number of deaths being 261, compared with 176 in the corresponding period of 1868. In the North Hill sub-district of Launceston 31 of the 60 deaths were from measles, which was very fatal in the parish of Stoke Climsland.

In the West Midland Counties the mortality was at the annual rate of 22·1 per 1000. Bristol, Clifton, Cheltenham, Stafford, West Bromwich, Stourbridge, Droitwich, Kings Norton, Foleshill, and Warwick, are districts in which the deaths largely exceeded the average. Scarlatina and measles prevailed in most of the districts. West Bromwich suffered severely from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus, and diarrhoea.

The North Midland Counties experienced a death-rate of 22·1 per 1000. In Leicester the deaths amounted to 599, compared with 492 in 1868, measles, fever, and diarrhoea were fatal. In Nottingham, where scarlet fever and typhus prevailed, the deaths largely exceeded the average of the season. Derby was visited by measles, scarlet fever, and typhus; and Belper suffered severely from scarlet fever, and to a less extent from typhus.

In Cheshire and Lancashire the death-rate was 25.7 per 1000. The mortality was much above the average in Macclesfield, Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, and Blackburn; this last town was ravaged by scarlet fever, and 154 out of 792 deaths in the Blackburn sub-district, were from this disease, which was prevalent in many other districts.

In Yorkshire the mortality was 26.5 per 1000; in the West Riding the following districts are conspicuous for having an unusual number of deaths, Wharfedale, Huddersfield, Bradford, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, and Ecclesall Bierlow; small-pox, scarlet fever, and typhus were prevalent. The Registrar of Ecclesall Bierlow reported:—

“Measles caused 15 deaths, scarlet fever 83, diphtheria 7, fever 27. 40 of the deaths have occurred at Heeley, a suburban village with some 4000 inhabitants, 20 of that number resulting from scarlet fever, which has raged with unusual virulence. The village is badly drained.”

In the East Riding, York, Sculcoates, and Hull were visited severely by scarlet fever, which was also fatal in Scarborough, Thirsk, Whitby, and Stokesley in the North Riding.

The Northern Counties had a death-rate of 22.8 per 1000. Darlington, Stockton, Tanfield sub-district of Durham, Chester-le-Street,

TABLE 43.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Years 1859-1869.

AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION enumerated.		Quarters ending	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years												
	1851.	1861.		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		
	Mean 1859-68															
In 142 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151	9,155,964	10,930,841	March	26.51	26.17	26.58	26.55	27.06	29.80	28.83	29.66	27.23	23.91	27.23	26.46
				June	22.49	23.16	22.71	22.67	24.70	24.12	23.46	26.39	21.99	22.22	23.39	22.82
				Sept.	22.84	18.43	21.93	19.84	24.10	23.86	23.88	25.13	22.47	26.84	22.93	23.33
				Dec.	23.58	22.85	22.91	25.25	24.22	26.15	25.65	24.39	23.92	24.25	24.32	25.77
				YEAR	23.86	22.65	23.53	23.58	25.02	25.98	25.46	26.39	23.90	24.31	24.47	24.60
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales comprising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES	34,037,732	8,771,645	9,135,383	March	20.77	19.51	19.38	18.90	20.57	21.07	20.81	20.08	19.54	19.27	19.99	20.02
				June	23.63	23.26	22.10	21.84	23.23	25.12	25.22	22.50	23.16	20.09	23.02	22.54
				Sept.	20.51	21.48	19.99	19.40	21.00	20.70	20.55	21.71	19.84	18.03	20.32	20.53
				Dec.	18.84	15.73	17.53	15.72	18.02	18.33	18.24	17.49	16.93	19.97	18.88	17.34
				YEAR	20.08	17.57	17.90	18.64	19.44	20.14	19.23	18.60	18.21	19.00	17.16	19.65

The following are the names of the 139 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 35 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge; West and East Maidstone Sub-districts (Maidstone); Canterbury; Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; Shoreham Sub-district (Steyning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; Winchester Sub-district (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; St. Clement Sub-district (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; Peterborough Sub-district (Peterborough); Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham, Salisbury; Weymouth Sub-district (Weymouth); Exeter; Torquay Sub-district (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Bath; Bedminster Sub-district (Bedminster); Bristol, Clifton; St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist Sub-districts (Gloucester); Cheltenham; Hereford City Sub-district (Hereford); Madeley, Shrewsbury; Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); Newcastle-under-Lyme Sub-district (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; Kidderminster and Lower Miton Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston Sub-district (Boston); Lincoln Home Sub-district (Lincoln); Great Grimsby Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Great Boughton); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescot, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; Chorley Sub-district (Chorley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, Holbeck, Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield; Doncaster Sub-district (Doncaster); Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York), Sculcoates, Hull; Scarborough Sub-district (Scarborough); Darlington Sub-district (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool; St. Oswald and St. Nicholas Sub-districts (Durham); Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth; St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Sub-districts (Carlisle); Whitehaven Sub-district (Whitehaven); Kendal Sub-district (Kendal); Newport Sub-district (Newport); Cardiff Sub-district (Cardiff); Merthyr Tydfil; Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea); Llanelly Sub-district (Llanelly); Pembroke Sub-district (Pembroke).

Note.—The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year, 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculations also for the difference between 365 and 365.25 days, and 366 and 366.25 days in leap year.

TABLE 44.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1858-1869.

YEARS.	Average Price of CONSOLS (for Money).	Average Price of WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.	PAUPERISM.		AVERAGE PRICES OF					
			Average Number of PAUPERS RELIEVED on the last day of each WEEK.		MEAT per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		BEST POTATOES per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.			
			In-door.	Out-door.	BEEF.		MUTTON.		Range of Prices. Mean.	
1858	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	104-136	120 0
1859	95	43 10	110,703	705,590	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	79-109	94 0
1860	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4-6½	5½	5-7½	6	120-145	132 6
1861	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4-6½	5½	5-7½	6	114-134	124 0
1862	93½	55 5	130,974	820,953	4-6½	5½	5-6½	5½	125-149	137 0
1863	92½	44 8	129,934	859,751	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	90-110	100 0
1864	90	40 2	126,753	788,689	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	64-86	75 0
1865	89½	41 9	127,589	758,199	4½-7	5½	5½-8½	7	75-101	88 0
1866	87½	49 11	129,914	736,839	4½-7	5½	5½-8	6½	69-109	89 0
1867	93½	64 5	139,565	782,390	4½-6½	5½	5-7	6	115-161	138 0
1868	94	63 9	148,511	809,336	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	111-164	137 6
1869	93½	48 2	149,207	815,570	4½-7½	6	5-7½	6½	75-124	99 6
QUARTERS ending										
1858:—										
March	96½	46 5	138,376	835,641	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	130-175	152 6
June	97½	44 1	119,234	752,278	4½-6	5½	4½-6½	5½	140-185	162 6
Sept.	96½	44 7	107,197	705,301	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	65-90	77 6
Dec.	93½	41 9	115,751	710,904	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	80-95	87 6
1859:—										
March	95½	40 8	123,071	743,517	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	80-100	90 0
June	92½	47 3	109,350	710,968	4½-6½	5½	5-7	6	85-110	97 6
Sept.	95½	44 0	100,770	683,423	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	65-105	85 0
Dec.	96½	43 4	109,623	684,454	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	85-120	102 6
1860:—										
March	94½	44 5	118,523	717,269	3½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	115-145	130 0
June	94½	52 8	107,050	692,384	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	125-160	142 6
Sept.	93½	59 1	101,680	667,680	4½-7	5½	5½-7½	6½	125-145	135 0
Dec.	93½	56 9	115,161	673,721	3½-6½	4½	4½-6½	5½	115-130	122 6
1861:—										
March	91½	55 1	131,138	757,950	4-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	140-155	147 6
June	91½	54 9	117,801	713,736	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	120-140	130 0
Sept.	91½	52 1	112,930	693,631	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	85-110	97 6
Dec.	93½	59 3	128,533	716,096	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	110-130	120 0
1862:—										
March	93½	60 1	143,772	804,268	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	130-155	142 6
June	93½	56 8	127,861	782,113	4-6	5	5-7	6	180-200	190 0
Sept.	93½	56 10	119,600	789,917	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	100-130	115 0
Dec.	93½	48 2	132,663	907,514	4-6½	5½	5½-6½	6	90-110	100 0
1863:—										
March	92½	46 7	142,257	943,324	4-6½	5½	5-7	6	120-130	125 0
June	93½	46 2	127,063	873,503	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	110-130	120 0
Sept.	93	45 7	120,343	817,238	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	70-105	87 6
Dec.	92½	40 6	130,072	804,940	4-6½	5½	5-7	6	60-80	70 0
1864:—										
March	91	40 4	139,606	855,776	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	55-70	62 6
June	91½	39 7	122,883	786,863	5½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	40-60	50 0
Sept.	89½	42 3	116,198	740,210	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	80-120	100 0
Dec.	89½	38 5	128,326	771,908	4½-7	5½	5½-7½	6½	80-95	87 6
1865:—										
March	89½	38 4	140,517	819,898	4½-7	5½	5½-7½	6½	85-97	91 0
June	90½	40 6	123,760	768,496	4½-6½	5½	6½-8½	7½	90-115	102 6
Sept.	89½	43 3	117,221	719,611	4½-7	5½	6½-8½	7½	65-100	85 0
Dec.	88½	44 10	128,858	724,792	4½-7	5½	5½-8½	6½	60-90	75 0
1866:—										
March	87	45 6	139,541	759,400	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	55-90	72 6
June	86½	46 6	125,044	734,748	4½-7	5½	5½-8½	7	60-95	77 6
Sept.	88½	51 0	120,985	717,555	5½-7½	6½	5½-8½	6½	75-120	97 6
Dec.	89½	56 8	134,086	735,654	4½-7	5½	5½-7½	6½	85-130	107 6
1867:—										
March	90½	60 7	148,280	834,681	4½-7	5½	5-7½	6½	115-160	137 6
June	92½	63 11	134,233	779,158	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	135-175	155 0
Sept.	94½	65 4	129,860	743,965	4½-6½	5½	5-7	6	100-155	127 6
Dec.	94½	67 11	145,886	771,754	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	110-155	132 6
1868:—										
March	93	72 2	159,720	861,044	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	125-170	147 6
June	94½	71 10	142,782	801,500	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	130-170	150 0
Sept.	94½	59 1	138,794	779,039	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	120-175	147 6
Dec.	94½	51 11	152,747	795,761	4½-7	5½	4½-6½	5½	70-140	105 0
1869:—										
March	92½	50 2	162,308	850,883	4½-7½	6	4½-7½	6½	70-140	105 0
June	93½	45 7	145,094	816,260	4½-7½	6½	5-7½	6½	60-130	95 0
Sept.	93	50 11	137,406	781,332	4½-7½	6½	5½-7½	6½	95-125	110 0
Dec.	93½	46 0	152,021	813,753	4½-7½	6	5-7½	6½	75-100	87 6

Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Tynemouth suffered much from scarlet fever; measles and typhus prevailed in South Shields; typhus and typhoid fever caused 31 deaths in Whitehaven. Several districts in these counties had fewer deaths than usual, in Cocker-mouth the number was 222 against 328 in the same period of 1867, and 300 in 1868.

Monmouthshire and Wales show the lowest rate of mortality of the eleven divisions, it was 19.60 per 1000 annually in the last quarter of the year. The districts of Bedwelty, Swansea, and Gower have a conspicuous increase of mortality; there were 28 deaths from scarlet fever and 13 from fever in Aberystwith sub-district of Bedwelty; 10 of the 75 deaths in Bridgend were from measles; 12 of 62 deaths were from scarlet fever in Ystradgunlais; scarlet fever was distressingly fatal in Swansea, causing 123 of the 366 deaths in the sub-district; 13 of the 74 deaths in Haverfordwest are referred to measles, which also prevailed in Bridgend, and in the Denbigh sub-district of St. Asaph.

It will be seen from this return that scarlet fever, the prevalence of which was remarked on in the previous quarterly statement, increased in intensity and spread over a larger area. Professor Tyndall has shown that the countless myriads of motes that are seen dancing in every sun-beam are organic particles, and among them are zymotic bodies which are germs of disease. These bodies are in concentrated force in the rooms occupied by persons suffering from or who have died of scarlet fever, hence the absolute necessity of isolating the sick as much as possible and of adopting the precautions for the hygienic management of the invalid chamber which have been drawn up by the medical officers of health, by the medical officer of the Privy Council, by Dr. Budd of Bristol, and other authorities.

By the intelligent observance of these precautions something may be effected in arresting the progress of this fatal epidemic.

TABLE 45.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in the 11 Divisions of England in the 10 Years 1851-60, and in the Year 1869.

DIVISIONS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY TO 1000 LIVING.					
	Mean Rate in the 10 Years 1851-60.	In the Year 1869.				
		Year.*	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.
I. LONDON	23.63	24.66	25.43	22.25	24.31	26.66
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES	19.55	19.68	21.89	18.71	18.45	20.16
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	20.44	20.18	21.92	19.01	18.94	20.84
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES	20.58	20.40	22.42	20.96	18.41	19.79
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES	20.01	19.90	21.77	20.62	17.05	20.16
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES	22.35	21.12	23.68	20.06	18.75	22.08
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	21.10	22.04	24.35	21.74	20.02	22.05
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES	25.51	25.16	28.13	23.63	23.23	25.65
IX. YORKSHIRE	23.09	25.80	28.08	24.79	23.87	26.45
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES	21.99	23.21	26.05	22.63	21.34	22.83
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	21.28	20.43	23.12	22.07	16.92	19.60

* The mortality for the year 1869 is the mean of the quarterly rates.

Health of London in 1869.*

At this distance of time from the date of the last Census the populations of the great English cities can only be conjectured. They necessarily vary from year to year; as their increase depends upon the births and deaths, and upon the strength of the two opposite currents of migration inwards and outwards. Yet the growth of London, as well as of many of its sister cities, has latterly from decade to decade been constant, and has fluctuated within narrow limits of variation; so the estimated number of 3,170,754 souls for the year 1869 probably differs little from the true figure of the population living on the hills, acclivities, and banks on both sides of the Thames. This population is within the domain of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Outside this area of 122 square miles is a broad circle every year spreading, and occupied, in the year 1869, within the Metropolitan Police District by full 524,535 souls. The drainage of these outlying parts is excluded from the Metropolitan scheme. The water companies and the gas companies often supply both regions.

The registered births in London were 111,930, and as usual largely exceeded the deaths. The excess of births over deaths in the 52 weeks was 33,997. If the calculated growth is correct, the immigrants must have exceeded the emigrants by some 10,000.

The mortality of the year fluctuates with the seasons, and with the zymotic activity of disease. In the year before us the mortality was exceptionally high: 77,933 deaths were registered, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 24.66 (nearly 25) in 1000; the males dying at the annual rate of 27, the females at the annual rate of 23 in 1000.

TABLE 46.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-69.

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air, approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer from Whewell's to 1859.†	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1869.						
						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	in. 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	60069	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	1626							
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	1663							
1862	67371	49.5	4.7	26.2	1680							
1863	71060	50.3	6.0	20.0	1775							
1864	78233	48.5	7.0	16.7	1597							
1865	73531	50.3	6.2	29.0	1553							
1866	80453	49.8	5.6	30.7	1917							
1867	70924	48.6	5.6	28.6	1981							
1868	73798	51.6	6.8	25.3	2029							
1869	78082	49.5	5.7	24.0	2043							
						1869						
						First Quarter	1545	41.3	11.4	4.4	6.6	2408
						Second Quarter	1352	52.0	19.4	5.9	5.5	1722
						Third Quarter	1477	61.4	19.5	8.1	4.9	1829
						Fourth Quarter	1620	43.3	11.9	4.5	7.0	2218

* Reprinted from the "Annual Summary" for 1869.

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

‡ By Robinson's Anemometer.

12,298 of the deaths took place in 120 public institutions; no less than 7068 in 47 workhouses, 4329 in 26 general and special hospitals, 336 in 19 lunatic asylums, and 83 in 12 prisons.

The greatest number of deaths in single institutions were: 499 in Marylebone workhouse, 502 in Pancras workhouse, 574 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 479 in the London Hospital, 495 in Guy's Hospital, and 518 in the London Fever Hospital.

It is evident that if no such provision existed as the Poor Law affords, and the charity of hospitals supplies, great numbers of the people of London would have in old age and in sickness a dread prospect before them. And it is gratifying to note, that with the progress of civilization, that pious reverence which led the Greeks and the Romans to provide, at great sacrifices, the rites of sepulture to the dead, is now extended to provide some mitigation of their sorrows to the sick.

But can no further progress be made? Has everything been done when the old work-worn artizan, or the ratepayer of past years, is mixed in the common wards of the workhouse, with the worst types of humanity? Then what numbers enter the workhouses alive, and are carried out dead! Some explanation is required of the 499 deaths in Marylebone, of the 502 deaths in Pancras workhouse. Yet no reports, by the medical officers, appear to be published.

The hospitals now supply reports by very competent registrars. The question remains; how can the advantages of hospital organization be enjoyed without visiting on the inmates the evil influences of the atmosphere of disease in which they are steeped? The spread of fever is limited by despatching patients to fever hospitals. But 518 deaths in a year in one institution is a startling number.

Howard's devotion to the criminal population rescued them from the hands of fever, and our prisons are now models, which only excite regret that their favourable sanitary conditions cannot be placed within reach of honest labourers.

Scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea have been the reigning epidemics of the year; to them 12,958 deaths were referred. Of the three forms of continued fever, enteric fever was the most prevalent.

More than half of the deaths in London (41,584) occurred under 20 years of age; in the next three vicenniads the deaths ranged from 10,044 to 11,814 and 11,961; only 2530 of the dead had attained the extreme bourne of life, 80 years and upwards. The annual rate of mortality per 1000 in five vicenniads was 30 in childhood and youth, 10 in prime manhood, 21 in full age, 65 in mature age, and 212 in old age.

TABLE 47.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1857 to 1869.

YEARS.	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
BIRTHS	89577	89012	92909	93414	97064	97850	102119	102625	106803	108665	112691	113937	112333
DEATHS	59103	64093	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060	78238	78531	80453	70924	73798	78082
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS	30474	24919	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059	24387	32272	28212	41767	40139	34250
BIRTHS { Males	45885	45347	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277	52383	54051	55249	57608	57810	57093
{ Females	43692	43665	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842	50242	52752	53416	55083	56127	55298
DEATHS { Males	29769	32579	31577	31657	33105	34288	36354	39551	37578	41092	36378	37753	39662
{ Females	29334	31514	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706	38687	35953	33861	34546	36045	38220
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000	22.4	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.6	24.5	26.5	24.6	26.5	23.0	23.6	24.6

The average mortality for 30 years of the five regions of London ranges from 23 in the North and 23 in the West, to 25 in the South, 25 in the Central, to 26 in the East Districts. In the year 1869 the mortality exceeded these averages everywhere except in the West Districts and in South London where the effects of drainage are manifest. The mortality was at the rate of 28 per 1000 in the East Districts.

The element influencing mortality, which has undergone the greatest changes in recent times, is the system of drainage. The salutary effect of this great engineering work is, as has been already shown, patent; but its full influence can only be experienced when the works are completed and supplemented. On the north side progress has been made with the low-level sewer since last year; but it is not yet finished. A mishap at the Abbey Mills pumping station has also led to some confusion. The smaller drains are in the hands of the district Boards, and the house proprietors: here some progress too has been made. The discharge of the sewage into the Thames at Crossness and Barking is a removal of the dirt of London from the dwellings of its inhabitants to the river, where it is diluted, tossed backwards and forwards below Barking and Crossness; when at the end of a fortnight its residue is found a few miles down the river nearer the sea. The pollution of the river by sewage above London is for the future to be prohibited; but there is no clear evidence of any measure to put the sewage on the land for purification below London. The irrepressible malaria can only be subdued by cultivation and vegetation: how this is to be done is the great engineering and agricultural problem of the day. It is now engaging the attention of a competent Committee of the British Association.

The area in the Police district around London, comprising 361,773 acres, about 94,087 inhabited houses, and a population of 524,535, has now no right of drainage; so that a most deplorable state of things is springing up, which must end fatally unless it is met at an early period.

Here it is in vain that the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns, have confidence in submitting their conclusion that: "The right way to dispose of town sewage is to apply it continuously to land, and it is only by such application that the pollution of rivers can be avoided."* How is the land for irri-

TABLE 48.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions, 1857-69.†

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	(53 weeks) 10079	10004	9633	9550	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	12002	(53 weeks) 12326	12298
IN WORKHOUSES	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055	6715	7088	6829	6789	7008
PRISONS	71	57	40	41	46	53	64	125	99	95	90	75	83
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	285	317	307	272	251	307	289	315	278	195	147	176	165
GENERAL HOSPITALS	3068	3094	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558	3354	3813	3291	3714	3480
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	332	272	431	413	335	690	827	982	1002	1167	929	933	849
LYING-IN HOSPITALS	11	11	35	34	38	85	11	24	26	22	31	15	13
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	23	32	51	57	58	40	37	48	42	50	51	46	41
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	180	211	187	173	223	236	203	215	176	146	177	163	170
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	63	53	46	47	58	74	61	82	71	96	100	79	93
	392	422	381	313	276	310	264	327	353	382	357	336	336

† This Table is compiled from the Weekly Returns made by the Registrars of London, and relates to the 52 or 53 weeks of each year. The figures for 1869 will not agree with those found on page 196, which relate to the correct year instead of 52 weeks; moreover that the same Institutions are not in all cases included in each list.

* Cited by Mr. Rawlinson in Appendix (p. xi.) to his important Barking Report.

gation to be procured? At what cost? And what will be the consequence of a series of exhaling damp beds on which the sewage of half-a-million, a million, or more people is distributed in all the seasons of the year? What people will accept the proximity of such rich moist meadows? To remote fields the sewage of large isolated towns like Croydon may be carried. But by some other methods this engineering problem of the London suburbs must be solved, and assuredly it is soluble. The mechanism to bring products to the London market, and to distribute them is provided; and so may be the mechanism to return their residue to the earth from which they came.

Every successive year shows the increasing importance of a vigilant supervision of the qualities of the water supply, by a chemist in whose integrity and skill implicit confidence can be placed.

TABLE 49.—Population; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1869, in LONDON and THIRTEEN other LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CITIES, &c.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the Middle of the Year 1869.	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 1st January 1870.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 1st January 1870.	ANNUAL RATE to 1000 living during the 52 Weeks ending 1st January 1870.		MEAN TEMPERATURE in 52 Weeks ending 1st January 1870.	RAINFALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 1st January 1870.
				Births.	Deaths.		
TOTAL	6,546,587	234,710	170,479	35.97	26.13	48.7	30.15
LONDON (Metropolis)	3,170,754	111,930	77,933	35.42	24.66	49.6	23.92
BRISTOL (City)	169,423	6,054	4,030	35.85	24.22	49.6	34.74
BIRMINGHAM (Borough)	360,846	12,779	7,737	35.53	21.51	—	—
LIVERPOOL (Borough)	509,052	18,074	14,744	36.81	29.06	49.0	29.68
MANCHESTER (City)	370,892	13,325	10,709	36.05	28.97	—	—
SALFORD (Borough)	119,350	4,681	3,182	39.35	26.75	48.1	35.43
SHEFFIELD (Borough)	239,752	9,265	6,589	38.78	27.58	48.3	30.31
BRADFORD (Borough)	138,522	5,300	3,525	38.39	25.53	—	—
LEEDS (Borough)	253,110	10,186	6,621	40.33	26.25	49.1	26.84
HULL (Borough)	126,682	4,133	3,203	32.78	25.37	—	—
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Borough)	130,503	4,943	3,395	38.01	26.10	—	—
EDINBURGH (City)	178,002	6,740	5,382	37.99	30.34	47.4	24.20
GLASGOW (City)	458,937	18,415	15,693	40.26	34.31	47.1	38.22
DUBLIN (City and some suburbs)	320,762	8,280	7,676	25.90	24.01	49.8	27.97
BERLIN (City)	1867. 702,437	29,550	22,235	42.21	31.76	—	—
VIENNA (City)	1869. 605,200	—	17,288	—	28.63	—	—

TABLE 50.—LONDON. Annual Rate of Mortality, 1840-1869, in FIVE GROUPS of DISTRICTS.

	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
Area in Square Miles	121.8	16.8	21.1	3.0	9.7	71.2
Annual Increase of Population per Cent., 1851-61	1.73	2.10	2.34	-.39 (decrease).	1.63	2.23
Population, 1861	2,803,989	463,388	618,210	378,058	571,158	773,175
YEARS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.					
1840	24.98	24.08	23.94	24.47	25.71	25.89
1841	24.04	22.36	22.41	24.96	25.06	24.40
1842	23.52	22.56	22.55	23.61	24.43	23.92
1843	24.66	23.26	23.08	25.28	26.39	24.75
1844	25.00	23.87	23.30	24.44	25.86	25.60
1845	23.19	22.53	21.01	24.02	24.63	23.76
1846	23.30	21.58	21.85	22.92	24.14	24.63
1847	26.95	24.50	25.37	27.89	29.35	27.71
1848	25.82	23.61	23.38	25.33	28.67	27.18
1849	30.14	26.13	23.68	27.91	31.76	37.62
1850	21.04	19.64	19.80	21.14	21.68	21.92
1851	23.38	22.02	22.16	24.07	24.28	24.04
1852	22.61	21.53	21.22	23.93	23.32	23.01
1853	24.41	22.29	22.37	25.13	26.47	25.35
1854	29.43	28.51	24.36	27.44	29.98	34.83
1855	24.31	23.00	23.28	25.09	25.46	24.61
1856	22.09	21.46	21.09	23.03	23.31	21.84
1857	22.41	21.19	21.50	23.77	24.63	21.49
1858	23.90	22.37	22.88	24.46	25.78	23.96
1859	22.69	21.44	21.67	24.14	23.95	22.60
1860	22.49	22.17	21.17	23.34	24.08	22.14
1861	23.18	22.42	22.33	25.03	24.02	22.79
1862	23.56	22.30	22.00	25.83	25.98	23.68
1863	24.47	23.24	23.77	26.51	26.48	23.33
1864	26.53	24.89	25.37	29.26	29.03	25.36
1865	24.56	22.96	24.53	26.79	26.40	23.16
1866	26.48	22.95	25.32	26.77	34.01	24.11
1867	23.01	22.12	23.14	24.35	24.24	22.04
1868	23.60	22.62	22.92	24.77	25.57	22.91
1869	24.63	22.59	23.68	25.71	28.12	23.77
Average Number living to One Death annually (1840-69)	41	44	44	40	38	40

NOTE.—The Annual Rate of Mortality in this Table is deduced from the Population at the Censuses of 1841, 1851, and 1861, and from the Deaths registered in London in each of the several years. The Mortality for LONDON in each year, 1840-69 is calculated on the Deaths for the complete years, instead of for 52 or 53 weeks.

LONDON.—Mean Mortality per 1000.

YEARS.	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
MEAN OF 30 YEARS.						
1840-1869	24.35	22.87	22.84	25.05	26.09	24.71
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.						
1840-9	25.16	23.45	23.06	25.08	26.60	26.55
1850-9	23.63	22.35	22.03	24.22	24.89	24.36
1860-9	24.25	22.83	23.43	25.83	26.80	23.23
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.						
1840-4	24.44	23.23	23.06	24.55	25.49	24.91
1845-9	25.88	23.67	23.06	25.61	27.71	28.13
1850-4	24.17	22.80	21.98	24.34	25.15	25.83
1855-9	23.08	21.89	22.08	24.10	24.63	22.90
1860-4	24.05	23.00	22.93	25.99	25.92	23.26
1865-9	24.46	22.66	23.92	25.67	27.68	23.21

TABLE 51.—Temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in FOURTEEN LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Week of 1869.

WEEKS ENDING.	MEAN TEMPERATURE AT GREENWICH.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.														ANNUAL DEATH-RATE in corresponding Weeks.			
		TOTAL OF 14 LARGE TOWNS.	LONDON.	BRISTOL.	BIRMINGHAM.	LIVERPOOL.	MANCHESTER.	SALFORD.	SHEFFIELD.	BRADFORD.	LEEDS.	HULL.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	EDINBURGH.	GLASGOW.	DUBLIN.	PARIS.	BERLIN.	VIENNA.
YEAR (of 52 Weeks ending 1 Jan. 1870.)	49.5	26	25	24	22	29	29	27	28	26	26	25	26	30	34	24	—	32	28
March Quarter	41.3	28	25	27	21	30	31	28	29	27	28	26	30	33	40	29	—	33	33
June "	52.0	24	22	22	18	27	25	24	25	22	24	24	33	36	23	—	33	31	31
September "	61.4	25	24	22	21	30	29	26	26	25	27	25	24	27	28	21	23	34	24
December "	43.3	28	27	27	26	29	31	29	31	26	23	26	28	33	23	24	26	26	23
January	45.7	27	25	22	22	30	36	29	23	27	30	24	33	40	35	27	—	32	28
"	40.4	26	25	22	20	30	26	33	25	24	31	25	28	27	27	24	—	31	24
"	36.6	27	26	29	21	28	29	23	28	27	28	26	28	38	38	28	—	29	31
"	40.7	30	29	31	24	33	33	30	25	26	32	25	31	33	42	32	—	35	34
February	49.2	28	27	34	22	31	31	29	26	28	26	23	34	33	37	31	—	36	33
"	47.5	26	23	29	22	27	32	23	24	20	24	27	34	23	38	27	—	40	33
"	45.5	27	25	24	20	27	29	31	30	30	25	32	38	30	35	27	—	33	35
"	40.9	26	23	21	21	26	29	30	32	23	27	26	27	33	40	29	—	31	36
March	39.1	26	24	25	18	26	30	23	31	27	27	23	35	30	38	23	—	30	31
"	35.6	28	25	25	21	30	33	28	37	27	27	27	34	44	31	—	—	31	34
"	36.9	29	25	24	22	32	34	28	36	28	33	26	22	34	47	27	—	34	33
"	38.7	29	26	31	17	31	31	25	31	32	21	30	26	36	46	33	—	31	33
April	39.0	30	27	29	20	34	32	30	33	29	27	27	32	36	46	38	—	30	28
"	47.1	27	26	27	20	30	28	24	27	30	26	29	29	28	27	25	—	33	33
"	55.2	28	26	27	21	27	26	31	28	31	24	31	35	32	44	31	—	32	33
"	50.3	24	23	22	16	26	26	22	27	24	29	23	21	28	37	25	—	27	31
May	51.9	24	21	20	19	25	27	22	27	31	22	25	28	30	34	23	—	32	30
"	50.5	25	23	23	16	28	26	25	25	21	23	24	23	30	36	21	—	28	34
"	51.2	24	21	23	21	30	24	24	26	30	23	23	28	31	38	20	—	32	34
"	50.0	23	21	20	17	27	24	22	26	25	20	22	18	27	35	24	—	31	34
"	51.7	23	21	24	17	28	24	23	23	20	19	22	39	35	24	—	—	32	31
June	53.3	24	22	18	19	27	22	29	26	20	19	26	22	42	39	22	—	34	31
"	59.0	23	21	21	16	26	27	24	20	24	20	19	25	35	37	22	—	36	33
"	51.3	23	20	18	18	25	25	24	23	24	21	28	25	40	34	20	—	37	28
"	54.3	24	23	20	18	27	23	21	19	24	23	17	35	36	18	—	—	38	28
July	56.9	22	20	17	19	27	22	23	18	20	20	18	32	33	20	23	—	34	23
"	64.2	22	21	20	16	23	26	17	19	21	24	21	24	33	30	16	22	32	28
"	66.9	22	22	17	17	26	26	23	21	21	21	20	17	34	27	17	22	35	29
"	66.0	26	26	23	14	27	35	28	27	24	25	24	20	32	35	16	23	37	26
"	64.0	28	27	21	22	36	37	27	25	26	30	17	26	21	32	20	22	38	33
August	59.8	27	27	26	22	35	33	28	27	24	28	19	27	28	29	24	22	45	34
"	58.5	27	26	22	25	35	34	27	25	27	31	27	28	25	20	23	38	38	25
"	58.7	25	25	28	19	31	29	29	25	25	27	24	25	28	23	18	22	35	23
"	68.4	25	24	14	24	31	28	28	30	27	28	28	24	33	26	23	24	33	23
September	56.1	25	23	18	26	35	29	24	29	24	29	37	22	26	25	25	25	31	23
"	63.5	27	26	23	25	31	29	23	27	26	32	33	24	24	27	22	24	27	24
"	58.1	25	23	29	23	30	28	21	26	31	27	21	28	25	25	23	23	29	23
"	56.8	24	22	21	23	28	25	24	27	25	28	26	24	19	29	24	23	26	24
October	58.8	24	23	22	20	28	23	30	25	21	25	26	23	22	26	24	20	28	23
"	56.7	23	22	18	21	25	23	26	24	24	27	20	22	25	25	21	21	27	23
"	54.5	23	21	24	24	26	27	31	22	27	23	23	24	21	24	22	21	24	25
"	42.7	25	24	22	23	31	27	18	24	27	31	27	24	26	30	20	23	26	26
"	40.0	26	25	23	25	32	31	29	27	24	28	24	32	22	27	21	24	26	26
November	46.6	28	29	30	22	26	27	29	30	26	28	25	30	24	29	20	25	25	23
"	41.1	29	28	21	25	28	29	29	33	29	32	23	28	33	33	25	24	25	27
"	45.8	30	31	27	24	29	33	28	31	24	28	30	27	33	36	23	25	26	27
"	41.0	28	28	22	29	30	32	28	34	26	29	24	27	25	36	24	26	26	28
December	34.2	29	28	31	28	27	29	31	34	27	29	30	26	30	36	26	23	24	24
"	39.2	31	29	33	25	30	38	32	41	31	25	29	30	37	43	25	24	24	23
"	44.7	29	26	30	29	33	33	32	34	30	30	29	26	36	40	24	26	26	23
"	38.2	25	22	29	26	25	29	24	30	16	22	23	23	27	36	25	27	23	27
1870: Jan. 1	34.2	33	33	39	35	34	39	40	37	27	30	30	25	34	37	28	25	27	24

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. (From the Thirtieth Report of the Emigration Commissioners.)

TABLE 52.—Emigration in each of the Fifty-five Years from 1815 to 1869 inclusive.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848					

TABLE 53.—Emigration in 1869.

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.										TOTAL.	NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
To the United States	21,683	24,334	79,200	31,654	16,907	14,841	5,042	4,473	3,074	1,793	203,001	63,044	17,226	66,467	51,359	4,905
To British North America	4,071	4,699	13,081	3,636	3,354	3,157	1,029	809	38	17	33,891	14,666	2,946	3,309	12,915	55
To Australasia	1,592	1,711	5,652	3,488	1,048	1,031	195	184	-	-	14,901	9,283	1,914	3,260	444	-
To all other places	1,629	745	1,591	614	288	236	46	71	724	290	6,234	3,423	473	289	1,034	1,015
To all places from ports at which there are Government Emigration Officers	27,189	30,663	98,196	38,801	21,199	18,885	6,234	5,461	3,836	2,100	252,564	86,836	22,416	72,452	64,885	5,975
To all places from other ports	1,786	826	1,328	591	398	380	78	76	-	-	5,463	3,580	143	873	867	-
TOTAL	28,975	31,489	99,524	39,392	21,597	19,265	6,312	5,537	3,836	2,100	258,027	90,416	22,559	73,325	65,752	5,975

TABLE 54.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1869, so far as can be ascertained from the PASSENGERS LISTS furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	566	55	905	65	1,591
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	209	33	42	1	284
Blacksmiths and Farriers	124	25	69	6	224
Bookbinders and Stationers	11	4	1	-	16
Boot and Shoe Makers	446	44	40	1	531
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	172	13	11	2	198
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	49	3	8	-	60
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,236	228	50	5	1,519
Builders	54	7	11	-	72
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	119	9	33	6	167
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	37	11	11	-	59
Carpenters and Joiners	2,235	213	165	14	2,627
Carvers and Gilders	63	1	1	-	65
Clerks	603	100	226	97	1,026
Clock and Watch Makers	19	2	6	1	28
Coach Makers and Trimmers	9	4	1	3	17
Coal Miners	615	22	18	-	655
Coopers	214	17	14	-	245
Cutlers	40	2	-	-	42
Domestic Servants	672	37	55	28	792
Dyers	35	10	2	-	47
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	44	10	5	2	61
Engineers	248	55	52	45	400
Engravers	27	3	-	-	30
Farmers	6,670	2,341	407	41	9,459
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	4,591	881	1,227	807	7,506
Jewellers and Silversmiths	22	247	5	2	276
Labourers, General	60,801	8,495	1,722	177	71,195

TABLE showing the OCCUPATIONS, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1869—continued.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.					
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	13	9	-	-	22
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	55	18	11	2	86
Millwrights	7	12	3	-	22
Miners and Quarrymen	6,907	2,535	401	70	9,913
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	353	37	36	1	427
Pensioners	1	-	-	-	1
Printers	137	12	11	-	160
Rope Makers	5	-	2	-	7
Saddlers and Harness Makers	22	8	15	-	45
Sail Makers	3	-	1	1	5
Sawyers	18	21	15	2	56
Seamen	174	65	27	8	274
Shipwrights	24	59	20	4	107
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	418	75	97	25	615
Smiths, General	1,019	70	25	5	1,119
Spinners and Weavers	656	42	9	-	707
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	14	1	2	-	17
Surveyors	5	-	10	-	15
Tailors	821	29	26	2	878
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	2	1	1	-	4
Tanners and Curriers	22	8	12	-	42
Turners	39	10	2	-	51
Wheelwrights	16	18	7	-	41
Wool Combers and Sorters	2	-	-	2	4
Trades and Professions not before specified	3,281	575	394	87	4,337
Not distinguished	6,938	675	1,030	1,709	10,352
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	7,637	495	2,133	152	10,417
Gentlewomen and Governesses	589	201	204	87	1,081
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	213	17	114	-	344
Married Women	24,334	4,699	1,711	745	31,489
Shopwomen	2	-	3	-	5
Trades and Professions not before specified	90	11	63	-	164
Not distinguished	23,123	2,912	971	375	27,381
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	16,907	3,354	1,048	288	21,597
Female do. do.	14,841	3,157	1,031	236	19,265
Infants, Males	5,042	1,029	195	46	6,312
Do. Females	4,473	809	184	71	5,537
Not distinguished as to age, Males	3,074	38	-	724	3,836
Do. Do. Females	1,793	17	-	290	2,100
TOTAL	203,001	33,891	14,901	6,234	258,027

TABLE 55.—RETURN of the NUMBER, AGES, RATINGS, and CAUSES of DEATHS of Seamen reported to the BOARD OF TRADE as having died in the **British Merchant Service** in the Year 1869. (*Parliamentary Return, No. 150, Session of 1870.*)

CAUSES OF DEATH OF SEAMEN.				
Class I.	Deaths.	ORDER 3.	Deaths.	
ORDER 1.		Laryngitis - - - - -	61	
Small-pox - - - - -	15	Bronchitis - - - - -		
Measles - - - - -	1	Pleurisy - - - - -		
Quinsy (included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order 3.)		Pneumonia - - - - -		
Fever - - - - -	291	Asthma - - - - -		
Erysipelas (included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order 8.)		Lung disease, &c. - - - - -		
Dysentery - - - - -	157	ORDER 5.		
Diarrhœa - - - - -	91	Nephritis - - - - -	24	
Cholera - - - - -	137	Ischuria - - - - -		
Ague - - - - -	14	Bright's disease (Nephria) - - - - -		
Yellow fever - - - - -	162	Calculus (Stone) - - - - -		
Rheumatism - - - - -	7	Cystitis - - - - -		
		Kidney disease, &c. - - - - -		
ORDER 2.		ORDER 8.		
Syphilis - - - - -	14	Phlegmon - - - - -	14	
Stricture of Urethra - - - - -		Ulcer - - - - -		
(included with diseases of Urinary Organs, Class III., Order 5.)		Skin disease, &c. - - - - -		
ORDER 3.		Class V.		
Purpura and Scurvy - - - - -	9	ORDER 1.		
Class II.		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)		
ORDER 2.		Drowning - { by accident - - - - - 1,069		
Phthisis - - - - -	165	{ by wreck - - - - - 1,770		
		Other accidental deaths - - - - - 277		
Class III.		ORDER 3.		
ORDER 1.		(HOMICIDE.)		
Cephalitis - - - - -	99	Murder and Manslaughter - - - - -	21	
Apoplexy - - - - -			ORDER 4.	
Paralysis - - - - -			(SUICIDE.)	
Insanity - - - - -			Means not stated - - - - -	15
Epilepsy - - - - -			TOTAL specified Causes - - - - -	4,502
Convulsions - - - - -			Causes not specified - - - - -	30
Brain disease, &c. - - - - -		Total - - - - -	4,832	
ORDER 2.				
Pericarditis - - - - -	103			
Aneurism - - - - -				
Heart disease, &c. - - - - -				

RATINGS OF THE SEAMEN WHO DIED.			
Mates - - - - -	414	Surgeons - - - - -	8
Midshipmen - - - - -	2	Stewards - - - - -	316
Quartermasters - - - - -	14	Cooks - - - - -	
Boatswains - - - - -	121	Carpenters - - - - -	154
Able seamen - - - - -	1,933	Sailmakers - - - - -	39
Ordinary seamen - - - - -	440	Minor capacities - - - - -	38
Apprentices and boys - - - - -	375	Engineers - - - - -	70
		Firemen - - - - -	119
		Stowaways - - - - -	8
		Unknown - - - - -	781
		TOTAL - - - - -	4,832

AGES OF SEAMEN AT DEATH.			
Under 21 years - - - - -	941	Over 60 years - - - - -	27
21-30 years - - - - -	1,936	Unknown - - - - -	707
31-40 years - - - - -	816		
41-50 years - - - - -	322	TOTAL - - - - -	4,832
51-60 years - - - - -	83		

TABLE 56.
POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
with Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad belonging thereto.*
(See note at foot of pp. lxviii-ix.)

Middle of Years.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801 - - - - -	16,302,410	8,096,082	8,206,328
1811 - - - - -	18,532,522	9,194,348	9,338,174
1821 - - - - -	21,300,573	10,519,256	10,781,317
1831 - - - - -	24,423,588	12,004,025	12,419,563
1841 - - - - -	27,077,095	13,325,889	13,751,206
1851 - - - - -	27,764,034	13,656,998	14,107,036
1861 - - - - -	29,358,927	14,397,427	14,961,500
(Estimated.)			
1866 - - - - -	30,339,861	14,784,947	15,554,914
1867 - - - - -	30,551,276	14,864,733	15,686,543
1868 - - - - -	30,774,590	14,950,520	15,824,070
1869 - - - - -	31,005,108	15,038,049	15,967,059
1870 - - - - -	31,232,013	15,121,679	16,110,334

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

[The above numbers (1801-61) have been deduced by raising the enumerated population of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, (see Table 9, p. 84. of Vol. III. Census of England and Wales, 1861,) up to the middle of the respective Census years. In 1866-1870 the numbers have been estimated by adding the population enumerated in the islands in the British Seas in 1861, and the number of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad, (see Tables 3. and 16. pp. 81. and 87. Vol. III. Census 1861,) to the population for 1866-70, returned in Table 61. pp. 68-69.]

TABLE 57.—Logarithms of the above Population of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Middle of Years.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801 - - - - -	7.2122518	6.9082749	6.9141489
1811 - - - - -	7.2679345	6.9635210	6.9702620
1821 - - - - -	7.3283913	7.0219850	7.0326718
1831 - - - - -	7.3878095	7.0793269	7.0941063
1841 - - - - -	7.4326020	7.1246962	7.1383408
1851 - - - - -	7.4434825	7.1353552	7.1494358
1861 - - - - -	7.4677402	7.1582849	7.1749751
1866 - - - - -	7.4820136	7.1698198	7.1918676
1867 - - - - -	7.4850293	7.1721571	7.1955273
1868 - - - - -	7.4881923	7.1746563	7.1993182
1869 - - - - -	7.4914332	7.1771915	7.2032249
1870 - - - - -	7.4946000	7.1796000	7.2071045

TABLE 58.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of and Merchant

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	15,902,322	7,748,246	8,154,076	9,060,993	4,404,490	4,656,503
1802	16,059,507	7,826,658	8,232,849	9,129,636	4,441,131	4,688,505
1803	16,254,224	7,921,956	8,332,268	9,234,649	4,494,127	4,740,522
1804	16,477,279	8,029,902	8,447,377	9,366,826	4,559,230	4,807,596
1805	16,715,637	8,145,199	8,570,438	9,513,111	4,631,137	4,881,974
1806	16,951,925	8,258,482	8,693,443	9,656,119	4,700,476	4,955,643
1807	17,184,902	8,370,728	8,814,174	9,794,594	4,768,221	5,026,373
1808	17,410,054	8,479,565	8,930,489	9,924,001	4,831,985	5,092,016
1809	17,639,472	8,588,409	9,051,063	10,056,421	4,895,182	5,161,239
1810	17,866,908	8,697,020	9,169,888	10,185,578	4,957,559	5,228,019
1811	18,103,492	8,811,499	9,291,993	10,322,592	5,025,212	5,297,380
1812	18,366,908	8,941,561	9,425,347	10,479,871	5,103,251	5,376,620
1813	18,644,377	9,082,277	9,562,100	10,649,743	5,191,211	5,458,532
1814	18,923,845	9,224,893	9,698,952	10,820,112	5,280,331	5,539,781
1815	19,218,341	9,374,727	9,843,614	11,004,012	5,375,916	5,628,096
1816	19,520,488	9,526,546	9,993,942	11,196,156	5,474,848	5,721,308
1817	19,814,027	9,678,857	10,140,170	11,377,841	5,568,195	5,809,646
1818	20,104,922	9,819,981	10,284,941	11,555,054	5,659,313	5,895,741
1819	20,388,744	9,964,535	10,424,209	11,723,379	5,747,842	5,975,537
1820	20,686,389	10,117,002	10,569,387	11,903,722	5,843,289	6,060,433
1821	21,007,386	10,278,540	10,728,846	12,105,614	5,946,821	6,158,793
1822	21,338,890	10,437,930	10,900,960	12,320,360	6,050,929	6,269,431
1823	21,666,344	10,596,147	11,070,197	12,529,518	6,153,157	6,376,361
1824	21,977,412	10,745,695	11,231,717	12,720,736	6,246,003	6,474,733
1825	22,281,164	10,891,074	11,390,090	12,903,059	6,333,955	6,569,104
1826	22,575,495	11,032,473	11,543,022	13,074,286	6,417,196	6,657,090
1827	22,872,049	11,173,727	11,698,322	13,247,727	6,500,546	6,746,731
1828	23,190,529	11,325,793	11,864,736	13,438,474	6,591,959	6,846,515
1829	23,504,943	11,475,573	12,029,370	13,625,045	6,681,424	6,943,621
1830	23,814,667	11,622,656	12,192,011	13,805,041	6,767,221	7,037,820
1831	24,135,422	11,776,491	12,358,931	13,994,460	6,859,085	7,135,375
1832	24,372,051	11,896,932	12,475,119	14,164,696	6,943,932	7,220,764
1833	24,602,698	12,012,203	12,590,495	14,328,471	7,023,322	7,305,149
1834	24,861,899	12,141,056	12,720,843	14,520,297	7,116,031	7,404,266
1835	25,133,468	12,275,028	12,858,440	14,724,063	7,213,625	7,510,438
1836	25,406,281	12,408,238	12,998,043	14,928,477	7,310,074	7,618,403
1837	25,650,426	12,527,350	13,123,076	15,103,778	7,392,191	7,711,587
1838	25,903,697	12,651,465	13,252,232	15,287,699	7,479,021	7,808,678
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,586,593	7,927,662
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,206	8,909,938	9,283,268
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319
1861	28,974,362	14,084,642	14,889,720	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162
1862	29,204,983	14,184,718	15,020,265	20,336,467	9,897,217	10,439,250
1863	29,395,051	14,261,081	15,133,970	20,554,137	9,992,537	10,561,600
1864	29,566,316	14,326,608	15,239,708	20,772,308	10,087,086	10,685,222
1865	29,768,089	14,408,029	15,360,060	20,990,946	10,180,821	10,810,125
1866	29,946,058	14,468,451	15,477,607	21,210,020	10,273,700	10,936,320
1867	30,157,473	14,548,237	15,609,236	21,429,508	10,365,688	11,063,820
1868	30,380,787	14,634,024	15,746,763	21,649,377	10,456,743	11,192,634
1869	30,611,305	14,721,553	15,889,752	21,869,607	10,546,829	11,322,778
1870	30,838,210	14,805,183	16,033,027	22,090,163	10,635,905	11,454,258

NOTE.—The above Table has been constructed by the Registrar General of England in con- the British Seas is not included. So soon as the revised numbers enumerated at the varying rates of increase and decrease observed in the three decennials 1841-71, will

each Year 1801-70, exclusive of the portions of the Army, Navy, Seamen Abroad.

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			YEARS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1801	1,625,000	751,998	873,002	5,216,329	2,591,758	2,624,571	1801
1802	1,643,877	760,616	883,261	5,285,994	2,624,911	2,661,083	1802
1803	1,662,981	769,341	893,640	5,356,594	2,658,488	2,698,106	1803
1804	1,682,318	778,178	904,140	5,428,135	2,692,494	2,735,641	1804
1805	1,701,890	787,126	914,764	5,500,636	2,726,936	2,773,700	1805
1806	1,721,701	796,188	925,513	5,574,105	2,761,818	2,812,287	1806
1807	1,741,750	805,361	936,389	5,643,558	2,797,146	2,851,412	1807
1808	1,762,045	814,653	947,392	5,724,008	2,832,927	2,891,081	1808
1809	1,782,587	824,063	958,524	5,800,464	2,869,164	2,931,300	1809
1810	1,803,384	833,596	969,788	5,877,946	2,905,865	2,972,081	1810
1811	1,824,434	843,250	981,184	5,956,466	2,943,037	3,013,429	1811
1812	1,851,003	857,627	993,376	6,036,034	2,980,683	3,055,351	1812
1813	1,877,966	872,255	1,005,711	6,116,668	3,018,811	3,097,857	1813
1814	1,905,352	887,136	1,018,216	6,198,381	3,057,426	3,140,955	1814
1815	1,933,141	902,275	1,030,866	6,281,188	3,096,536	3,184,652	1815
1816	1,959,229	915,552	1,043,677	6,365,103	3,136,146	3,228,957	1816
1817	1,986,045	929,399	1,056,646	6,450,141	3,176,263	3,273,878	1817
1818	2,013,552	943,776	1,069,776	6,536,316	3,216,892	3,319,424	1818
1819	2,041,720	958,652	1,083,068	6,623,645	3,258,041	3,365,604	1819
1820	2,070,523	973,996	1,096,527	6,712,144	3,299,717	3,412,427	1820
1821	2,099,945	989,793	1,110,152	6,801,827	3,341,926	3,459,901	1821
1822	2,125,822	1,002,327	1,123,495	6,892,708	3,384,674	3,508,034	1822
1823	2,152,017	1,015,019	1,136,998	6,984,809	3,427,971	3,556,838	1823
1824	2,178,536	1,027,872	1,150,664	7,078,140	3,471,820	3,606,320	1824
1825	2,205,383	1,040,889	1,164,494	7,172,722	3,516,230	3,656,492	1825
1826	2,232,639	1,054,068	1,178,571	7,268,570	3,561,209	3,707,361	1826
1827	2,259,072	1,066,418	1,192,654	7,365,700	3,606,763	3,758,937	1827
1828	2,287,924	1,080,935	1,206,989	7,464,131	3,652,899	3,811,232	1828
1829	2,316,020	1,094,524	1,221,496	7,563,878	3,699,625	3,864,253	1829
1830	2,344,662	1,108,485	1,236,177	7,664,964	3,746,950	3,918,014	1830
1831	2,373,561	1,122,526	1,251,035	7,767,401	3,794,880	3,972,521	1831
1832	2,397,777	1,134,485	1,263,292	7,869,578	3,818,515	3,991,063	1832
1833	2,422,239	1,146,585	1,275,654	7,951,988	3,842,296	4,009,692	1833
1834	2,446,968	1,158,798	1,288,170	7,994,634	3,866,227	4,028,407	1834
1835	2,471,889	1,171,097	1,300,792	7,937,516	3,890,306	4,047,210	1835
1836	2,497,167	1,183,629	1,313,538	7,980,637	3,914,535	4,066,102	1836
1837	2,522,653	1,196,245	1,326,408	8,023,995	3,938,914	4,085,081	1837
1838	2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,067,596	3,963,447	4,104,149	1838
1839	2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306	1839
1840	2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551	1840
1841	2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,199,853	4,037,964	4,161,889	1841
1842	2,653,165	1,258,990	1,394,475	8,220,926	4,047,879	4,173,047	1842
1843	2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,239,832	4,056,704	4,183,128	1843
1844	2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,276,627	4,074,467	4,202,160	1844
1845	2,742,167	1,303,795	1,4				

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF 1869; compiled from Tables, &c., furnished by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Secretary of the Meteorological Society.

In the year 1868 the meteorology was remarkable for long continuance of high temperature, for unusual distribution of rain, and for a generally early season of vegetation. In 1869, however, the several meteorological conditions differed but slightly from the average of 21 years, excepting perhaps that the mean weekly movement of the air was still greater than in 1868, and averaged 2,043 miles, exceeding the average by 299 miles. The annual means of the various elements at the several stations between Guernsey and North Shields are shown below, in Table 59.

These results naturally varied considerably at these several stations, but, so far as concerns the excess or deficiency above or below the average, the observations at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, may be taken as generally applicable to the whole country.

TABLE 59.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
			Mean.	Mean Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
Guernsey	204	49 28 N.	29.696	1.002	65.5	39.2	26.3	56.4	47.3	9.1	50.7	46.2
Helston	106	50 7	29.706	1.125	68.3	38.1	30.2	60.0	47.8	12.2	53.0	46.3
Truro	43	50 17	29.687	1.045	67.9	31.9	36.0	59.0	45.6	13.4	51.8	46.4
Sidmouth	30	50 41	29.688	1.155	65.4	35.1	30.3	57.4	44.5	12.9	50.0	44.8
Eastbourne	11	50 44	29.672	1.065	67.1	33.2	33.9	57.2	44.4	12.8	50.3	45.0
Osborne	172	50 45	29.666	1.091	69.9	32.6	37.3	58.8	43.1	15.7	49.9	45.9
Bournemouth	128	50 47	29.697	1.125	64.9	33.8	31.1	56.5	44.6	11.9	49.8	44.4
Worthing	25	50 47	29.658	1.123	64.8	34.5	30.3	56.5	45.0	11.5	49.9	44.8
Wilton	150	51 4	29.647	1.131	66.7	34.8	35.3	59.4	45.9	13.5	54.4	46.6
Barnstaple	43	51 5	29.645	1.083	70.1	31.4	38.8	58.9	42.1	16.8	49.4	43.8
Aldershot Camp	325	51 15	29.645	1.081	70.2	31.4	38.8	58.9	42.1	16.8	49.4	43.8
West Harptre Vicarage	237	51 18	29.626	1.117	71.5	29.8	41.7	59.1	42.5	16.6	49.9	44.9
Strathfield Turgiss	209	51 20	29.700	1.100	70.9	28.2	42.7	58.1	41.2	16.9	48.9	43.8
Bath	86	51 23	29.652	1.149	69.8	31.6	38.2	58.0	43.5	14.5	50.1	45.1
Marlborough College	456	51 25	29.702	1.118	70.3	28.0	42.3	56.7	40.4	16.3	47.8	43.1
Royal Observatory	159	51 29	29.669	1.147	71.4	32.7	38.7	58.2	42.7	15.5	49.5	43.8
Over Court, near Bristol	138	51 32	29.669	1.203	70.1	31.1	39.0	58.5	42.6	15.9	49.5	43.8
London (Camden Town)	100	51 32	29.649	1.131	71.4	32.2	39.2	58.9	43.2	16.1	50.1	44.1
Oxford	210	51 45	29.656	1.103	69.8	32.6	37.2	57.5	43.2	14.3	50.1	43.2
Gloucester	100	51 55	29.702	1.212	70.5	30.2	40.3	58.8	42.9	15.9	50.3	42.8
Royston	269	52 2	29.683	1.159	71.4	30.5	40.9	58.6	42.0	16.6	49.0	43.7
Little Wrattling	313	52 7	29.667	1.128	66.5	31.1	35.4	55.6	41.9	13.7	47.9	43.1
Cardington	100	52 7	29.684	1.058	70.6	29.0	41.6	57.9	41.5	16.4	49.3	43.3
Lampeter	420	52 7	29.682	1.185	71.0	27.1	43.9	58.6	41.7	16.9	49.1	43.0
Somerleyton Rectory	50	52 30	29.662	1.196	68.3	31.2	37.1	55.9	42.5	13.4	48.0	43.4
Norwich	50	52 30	29.662	1.236	68.7	32.8	35.9	56.5	42.8	13.7	48.9	43.4
Wisbech	14	52 41	29.634	1.203	70.0	31.8	38.2	57.2	42.4	14.8	49.0	44.2
Llandudno	100	52 55	29.620	1.255	67.7	36.2	31.5	57.1	45.3	11.8	50.6	43.9
Derby	174	52 55	29.614	1.225	67.6	31.6	36.0	56.3	42.3	14.0	48.5	43.5
Nottingham	239	52 57	29.634	1.176	70.6	28.7	41.9	58.3	39.6	18.7	48.3	43.2
Boston	20	52 59	29.619	1.235	69.5	33.2	36.3	57.3	42.8	14.5	48.8	44.2
Hawarden	270	53 11	29.644	1.220	67.4	36.3	31.1	55.5	45.6	9.9	49.2	43.7
Liverpool	197	53 24	29.638	1.209	67.1	35.1	32.0	55.5	44.0	11.5	48.8	43.1
Eccles	145	53 29	29.641	1.240	68.8	30.9	37.9	56.3	41.7	14.6	48.5	42.5
Hull	5	53 45	29.633	1.273	67.2	28.4	38.8	54.7	39.6	15.1	47.0	42.4
Stonyhurst	381	53 51	29.628	1.347	66.0	31.9	34.1	55.0	42.1	12.9	47.6	42.5
Bradford	367	53 51	29.648	1.243	66.6	34.2	32.4	55.6	43.3	12.3	48.4	42.0
Leeds	367	53 48	29.648	1.256	70.8	32.0	38.8	57.6	41.3	16.3	49.4	42.2
Otley	205	53 54	29.623	1.247	64.0	34.1	29.9	53.5	43.5	10.0	47.7	41.8
York	50	53 58	29.588	1.290	67.2	31.2	36.0	55.2	41.8	13.4	47.6	43.2
Cockermouth	148	54 39	29.615	1.323	67.2	29.5	37.7	55.8	42.5	13.3	48.4	42.0
Carlisle	114	54 53	29.583	1.142	67.0	28.6	38.4	56.2	40.7	15.5	47.7	43.9
Bywell	87	54 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allenheads	1360	54 49	..	1.239	..	27.1	..	..	38.1	..	..	..
North Shields	124	55 0	29.686	1.295	65.4	32.9	32.5	55.2	42.0	13.2	47.3	41.3
Miltown (Ireland)	200	54 23	29.606	1.349	65.2	29.9	35.3	55.0	41.8	13.2	47.6	42.2

Atmospheric Pressure.—The readings of the barometer showed considerable fluctuations early in January, but with a few exceptions were constantly above the average from 6th to 25th. From this date to 3rd February the readings were low, and at noon on 1st 28.83 was recorded. No remarkable fluctuations then occurred until a steady increase commenced on 21st, which reached its maximum, 30.12, on 23rd March, after which a rapid decrease set in, and the readings were below the average during the rest of the month. The readings during April were generally above the average, but a depression to 29.06 occurred between 15th and 17th. In May a steady fall took place to 29.01 on 6th, after which an increase culminated in a maximum of 30.06 on 13th. Frequent fluctuations occurred from this date to the end of June, and throughout this month, with but few exceptions, the readings were either above or very close to 30 inches. The mean readings throughout July and August were unusually high, 29.93 and 29.97 respectively. In September the mean reading

in the Year 1869. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	NAMES OF STATIONS.
						Relative Proportion of							
						N.	E.	S.	W.				
.320	grs. 3.6	gr. 0.7	85	grs. 540	1.5	8	6	7	9	5.0	162	32.8	Guernsey.
.321	3.6	0.7	85	540	1.5	8	6	7	9	5.6	196	32.6	Helston.
.322	3.6	0.8	83	542	2.2	8	6	6	10	6.7	200	38.0	Truro.
.303	3.5	0.8	88	544	1.4	7	4	7	11	..	168	27.7	Sidmouth.
.309	3.5	0.8	82	544	0.7	7	6	7	10	..	129	21.6	Eastbourne.
.320	3.6	0.7	87	541	1.4	7	6	8	9	6.2	129	31.5	Osborne.
.299	3.4	0.8	82	544	1.4	7	5	7	11	4.2	166	28.4	Bournemouth.
.315	3.9	0.8	83	544	1.3	7	6	8	10	5.5	143	22.3	Worthing.
.301	3.4	0.7	83	541	1.5	9	5	6	10	4.5	167	30.2	Wilton.
.325	3.7	0.9	83	541	1.4	6	5	8	11	4.0	209	39.6	Barnstaple.
.294	3.4	0.8	82	..	1.4	6	6	8	10	7.2	160	29.6	Aldershot Camp.
.307	3.5	0.8	83	539	0.7	5	5	8	12	6.2	182	44.2	West Harptre Vicarage.
.294	3.4	0.8	83	542	..	7	6	6	11	6.3	123	25.2	Strathfield Turgiss.
.309	3.5	0.7	84	543	1.6	7	6	6	11	6.6	172	31.6	Bath.
.285	3.2	0.7	85	539	0.6	7	6	7	10	7.3	188	31.2	Marlborough College.
.295	3.3	0.9	81	542	0.6	6	5	9	10	6.5	147	24.1	Royal Observatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	7	10	..	177	34.9	Over Court, near Bristol.
.297	3.4	0.9	81	541	..	10	6	6	8	6.4	147	25.6	London (Camden Town).
.292	3.3	0.9	79	539	1.2	7	4	9	10	7.2	186	26.5	Oxford.
.282	3.3	0.8	77	543	0.8	7	6	4	13	4.8	166	32.7	Gloucester.
.294	3.3	0.8	82	540	..	8	3	8	11	6.4	183	24.6	Royston.
.260	3.2	0.8	83	540	1.6	7	5	7	11	6.1	201	26.3	Little Wrattling.
.289	3.3	0.8	81	543	1.0	7	5	7	11	6.5	135	21.4	Cardington.
.285	3.2	0.8	81	537	0.6	7	5	9	9	6.7	185	47.9	Lampeter.
..	..	..	..	..	0.9	7	6	8	9	6.0	167	28.2	Somerleyton Rectory.
.289	3.4	0.8	82	544	..	7	5	9	9	..	130	30.6	Norwich.
.299	3.4	0.8	84	545	0.5	7	6	8	9	6.4	146	26.6	Wisbech.
.294	3.4	0.9	78	541	1.0	6	6	3	15	6.2	175	34.3	Llandudno.
.293	3.2	0.8	84	542	..	7	5	7	12	..	178	27.4	Derby.
.287	3.3	0.8	83	541	0.5	6	5	8	11	6.2	192	27.8	Nottingham.
.298	3.4	0.7	85	545	1.5	6	7	6	11	6.6	197	27.4	Boston.
.294	3.3	0.8	82	539	2.3	9	4	7	10	6.4	195	33.1	Hawarden.
.286	3.2	0.8	81	541	1.4	5	6	7	12	6.4	194	29.3	Liverpool.
.280	3.2	0.8	80	542	0.4	7	5	9	9	6.5	208	35.7	Eccles.
.280	3.2	0.6	84	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	28.2	Hull.
.280	3.2	0.7	83	538	..	5	5	7	13	6.9	258	54.3	Stonyhurst.
.272	3.1	0.9	79	538	1.2	7	6	7	10	6.7	..	24.5	Bradford.
.273	3.1												

was, however, very low, 29.64. The highest reading in these three months was 30.26, on 1st September. During October the readings were generally high, and remarkably steady between 4th and 14th; by the 16th they had fallen, however, to 29.13; from 20th to the end of the month they, with two exceptions, again showed an excess. Early in November the readings were low, while from 10th to 21st they were above the average; a sudden fall then took place from 30.18 on 21st, to 29.03 on 22nd; although the readings subsequently increased they were generally in defect until the end of the month. The fluctuations in December were frequent and considerable; on 6th 30.40 was recorded; on 13th the lowest reading was 29.02; on 16th a rapid fall took place from 29.65 to 28.77; the range of readings in this month was so great as 1.62 inches.

Temperature.—With the exception of the seven days from 19th to 25th January the whole of the months of January and February were remarkably warm; during March, however, weather of a decidedly wintry

TABLE 60.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
		Mean.	Mean of Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew- point.
Guernsey	204	29.696	1.002	65.5	39.2	26.3	56.4	47.3	9.1	50.7	46.2
Between the latitudes,—											
50° and 51°	74	29.682	1.104	66.9	34.2	32.7	57.9	45.0	12.9	50.9	45.4
51° and 52°	175	29.665	1.127	70.5	31.1	39.4	58.6	42.5	16.1	50.0	44.1
52° and 53°	170	29.650	1.187	69.3	31.2	38.1	57.2	42.3	14.9	48.9	43.6
53° and 54°	203	29.630	1.258	67.2	32.7	34.5	55.4	42.5	12.9	48.2	42.6
54° and 55°	131	29.599	1.232	67.1	29.0	38.1	56.0	41.6	14.4	48.0	43.0
Allenheads	1360	..	1.239	..	27.1	..	..	38.1	..	..	..
North Shields	124	29.686	1.295	65.4	32.9	32.5	55.2	42.0	13.2	47.3	41.3
Miltown (Ireland)	200	29.606	1.349	65.2	29.9	35.3	55.0	41.8	13.2	47.6	42.2
Between the latitudes,—											
50° and 55°	151	29.645	1.182	68.2	31.6	36.6	57.0	42.8	14.2	49.2	43.7

TABLE 61.—Meteorology of Greenwich

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	Mean TEMPER- TURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.
1849	1808	+ 64	23.9	- 0.3	6.6	+ 0.8	50.0	+ 0.6
1850	1841	+ 97	19.7	- 4.5	6.1	+ 0.3	49.3	- 0.1
1851	1730	- 14	21.6	- 2.6	6.5	+ 0.7	49.2	- 0.2
1852	1781	+ 37	34.2	+10.0	7.4	+ 1.6	50.6	+ 1.2
1853	1597	- 57	29.0	+ 4.8	6.2	+ 0.4	47.7	- 1.7
1854	1731	- 13	18.7	- 5.5	4.7	- 1.1	48.9	- 0.5
1855	1659	- 85	21.1	- 3.1	4.5	- 1.3	47.1	- 2.3
1856	1775	+ 31	22.2	- 2.0	5.6	- 0.2	49.0	- 0.4
1857	1562	- 82	21.4	- 2.8	5.2	- 0.6	51.0	+ 1.6
1858	1626	-118	17.8	- 6.4	6.5	+ 0.7	49.2	- 0.2
1859	1598	- 46	25.9	+ 1.7	6.0	+ 0.2	50.7	+ 1.3
1860	1676	- 68	32.0	+ 7.8	4.6	- 1.2	47.0	- 2.4
1861	1666	- 78	20.8	- 3.4	5.0	- 0.8	49.4	0.0
1862	1680	- 64	26.2	+ 2.0	4.7	- 1.1	49.5	+ 0.1
1863	1775	+ 31	20.0	- 4.2	6.0	+ 0.2	50.3	+ 0.9
1864	1597	-147	16.7	- 7.5	7.0	+ 1.2	48.5	- 0.9
1865	1553	-191	29.0	+ 4.3	6.2	+ 0.4	50.3	+ 0.9
1866	1917	+173	30.7	+ 6.5	5.6	- 0.2	49.8	+ 0.4
1867	1981	+ 37	28.4	+ 4.2	5.6	- 0.2	48.6	- 0.8
1868	2029	+285	25.2	+ 1.0	6.8	+ 1.0	51.5	+ 2.1
1869	2043	+299	24.0	- 0.2	5.7	- 0.1	49.5	+ 0.1
Average	1744	—	24.2	—	5.8	—	49.4	—

* Approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer by reductions from Whewell's up to 1859.

character prevailed, and continued until 5th April. From 6th to 29th April the weather was warm, but during May, and especially towards the latter end of the month, the mean temperature was considerably below the average. After a short period of warm weather from 2nd to 8th June, a severe period of cold again set in, and with scarcely a day's intermission continued until 3rd July. From 4th July until the end of the month a warm period prevailed. Between 1st and 21st August the mean temperature was below the average, followed by a week's warm weather; from 29th August till 3rd September the weather was cloudy, bleak, and cold, but after the 4th the remainder of the month was generally warm, and so continued until 16th October. After the 16th the weather suddenly changed, and was cold and wintry until the end of October. During the first half of November remarkable alternations of temperature occurred; from 13th to 16th high temperatures with heavy gales of wind prevailed. Cold weather again set in on 17th November and continued to the end of the

in the Year 1869 for different Parallels of Latitude.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain.		PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.	
					Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of				Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.		
						N.	E.	S.					W.
in. *320	grs. 3.6	gr. 0.7	85	grs. 540	1.5	8	6	7	9	5.0	days. 162	in. 32.8	Guernsey.
*313	3.6	0.8	83	543	1.5	7	6	7	10	5.6	162	28.9	Between the latitudes,—
*298	3.4	0.8	82	541	1.1	7	5	7	11	6.1	169	32.1	50° and 51°
*289	3.3	0.8	82	542	0.9	7	5	7	11	6.4	172	29.3	51° and 52°
*281	3.2	0.8	81	542	1.4	6	5	7	12	6.7	193	32.3	52° and 53°
*285	3.3	0.7	83	543	0.5	6	5	8	13	6.0	187	33.0	53° and 54°
..	..	..	..	..	1.8	6	5	7	12	6.8	267	54.6	54° and 55°
*266	3.1	0.8	80	544	1.7	7	5	7	10	5.6	185	23.5	Allenheads.
*274	3.2	0.8	82	542	1.9	7	4	10	9	5.2	195	29.3	North Shields.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Miltown (Ireland).
*293	3.3	0.8	82	542	1.1	6	5	7	12	6.2	177	31.1	Between the latitudes,—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50° and 55°

in the Twenty-one Years 1849-1869.

MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of								YEARS.
March.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 21 Years.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	1849
41.9	+ 2.0	51.7	- 1.1	61.0	+ 0.6	44.8	+ 0.2	1850
39.4	- 0.5	53.5	+ 0.7	59.6	- 0.8	44.7	+ 0.1	1851
41.9	+ 2.0	51.5	- 1.3	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.9	1852
41.4	+ 1.5	51.2	- 1.6	61.8	+ 1.4	48.1	+ 3.5	1853
38.1	- 1.8	51.8	- 1.0	58.5	- 1.9	42.3	- 2.3	1854
40.8	+ 0.9	51.7	- 1.1	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.9	1855
34.1	- 5.8	50.5	- 2.3	60.4	0.0	42.7	- 1.9	1856
40.0	+ 0.1	52.3	- 0.5	59.9	- 0.5	44.2	- 0.4	1857
39.2	- 0.7	53.8	+ 1.0	63.3	+ 2.9	47.9	+ 3.3	1858
37.8	- 2.1	54.3	+ 1.5	61.0	+ 0.6	43.8	- 0.8	1859
43.3	+ 3.4	53.7	+ 0.9	62.8	+ 2.4	43.3	- 1.3	1860
38.8	- 1.1	50.5	- 2.3	56.2	- 4.2	42.6	- 2.0	1861
39.9	0.0	51.8	- 1.0	60.4	0.0	45.5	+ 0.9	1862
41.0	+ 1.1	53.3	+ 0.5	58.8	- 1.6	45.0	+ 0.4	1863
42.6	+ 2.7	53.1	+ 0.3	58.8	- 1.6	46.8	+ 2.2	1864
37.9	- 2.0	53.1	+ 0.3	59.4	- 1.0	43.7	- 0.9	1865
36.5	- 3.4	56.2	+ 3.4	62.5	+ 2.1	46.0	+ 1.4	1866
41.2	+ 1.3	53.0	+ 0.2	58.9	+ 1.5	46.2	+ 1.6	1867
38.9	- 1.0	53.5	+ 0.7	59.7	- 0.7	42.5	- 2.1	1868
41.4	+ 1.5	55.8	+ 3.0	63.9	+ 3.5	45.1	+ 0.5	1869
41.3	+ 1.4	52.0	- 0.8	61.4	+ 1.0	43.3	- 1.3	1869
39.9	—	52.8	—	60.4	—	44.6	—	Average.

year, excepting only a warm period from 10th to 20th of December. The mean temperature of the year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was $49^{\circ}5$, and $0^{\circ}1$ above the average of 21 years; it was however two degrees lower than the mean of 1868. At the several stations at which observations were reported the mean temperature of the year ranged from $47^{\circ}0$ in Hull, to $54^{\circ}4$ in Barnstaple. The coldest day of the year was 23d January, when the mean temperature was $29^{\circ}8$; the warmest day was 17th July, when the mean was $73^{\circ}5$.

Rainfall.—In both January and February the rainfall was somewhat above the average, while there was a slight deficiency in March. In April only one inch of rain was measured, which was but two thirds of the average quantity; in May the $3\cdot4$ inches showed a considerable excess, while June again was unusually dry, as were both July and August. In September the rainfall showed an excess, in October a considerable deficiency, while in November the amount measured corresponded with the average; in December again there was a slight excess. The rainfall of the year at the Royal Observatory amounted to 24 inches, which was two tenths of an inch below the average of 21 years, and $1\cdot2$ inches below the fall in 1868. At the several stations for observation, furnishing reports, the rainfall of the year varied from $21\cdot4$ inches at Cardington and $21\cdot6$ inches at Eastbourne, to $47\cdot9$, $54\cdot3$, and $54\cdot6$ inches respectively at Lampeter, Stonyhurst, and Allenheads. Rain fell on but 123 days of the year at Strathfield Turgiss, and on 267 days at Allenheads; at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, rain was measured on 147 days.