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ANNUAL REPORT

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

OF THE

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

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



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

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REPORT

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The Right Honourable THOMAS H. S. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

General Register Office, Somerset House, 3d May 1859.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Twentieth Annual Report, containing the detailed abstracts of the births, deaths, and marriages which were registered in the year 1857, in England and Wales.

One million four hundred and one thousand and eighty names have been inscribed in the National Registers during the year. Three hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and ninty-four persons married. The births of six hundred and sixty-three thousand and seventy-one children, and the deaths of four hundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen persons of all ages, were registered. Neither the births nor the deaths of stillborn children are registered ; their numbers consequently do not appear in the Tables.

The births exceeded the deaths by two hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-six, and that is somewhat below the number expressing the natural increase of the population, as all the births are not registered, owing to a defect in the English Registration Act.

TABLE I.-Estimated POPULATION, with the Number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in England in each Year from 1838 to 1857.

12 8 1	Years ended Dec. 31st.	Estimated POPULATION in England in the Middle of the Years.†	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS Married.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	1838 1839 1840	15,312,256 15,515,296 15,721,029	$118067 \\123166 \\122665$	236134 246332 245330	463787 492574 502303	342760 338984 359687	121027 153590 142616	
	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	$15,929,492 \\16,123,793 \\16,320,479 \\16,519,565 \\16,721,081$	$122496 \\118825 \\123818 \\132249 \\143743$	$\begin{array}{r} 244992\\ 237650\\ 247636\\ 264498\\ 287486\end{array}$	512158 517739 527325 540763 543521	343847 349519 346445 356933 349366	$\begin{array}{r} 168311 \\ 168220 \\ 180880 \\ 183830 \\ 194155 \end{array}$	
	1846 1847 1848 1849	$16,925,051 \\ 16,925,051 \\ 17,131,512 \\ 17,340,492 \\ 17,552,020 \\ 17,766,199$	$145664 \\135845 \\138230 \\141883 \\152744$	291328 271690 276460 283766 305488	572625 539964 563059 578159 593422	390315 423304 399833 440839 368995	182310 116661 163226 137320 224427	
	1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	17,00,129 17,982,849 18,205,627 18,403,313 18,618,760 18,786,914	154206 158782 164520 159727 152113	308412 317564 329040 319454 304226	$\begin{array}{r} 615865\\624012\\612391\\634405\\635043\end{array}$	395396 407135 421097 437905 425703	220469 216877 191294 196500 209340	
	1856 1857	19,045,187 19,304,897	159337 159097	318674 318194	657453 663071	390506 419815	266947 243256	X

† The Population has been deduced on the assumption that the annual rate of increase was uniform; viz. 1 220 per cent. in each of the 10 years 1841-51, and 1 326 per cent. in each of the 3 years 1838-40. For 1852-57 the increase of Population has been obtained by taking the excess of births over deaths in the four quarters ending June 30th, in each year. The results, by the latter method, will probably be found now to be more correct than those deduced on the hypothesis that the population increased at the same rate in 1851-2-3-4-5-6-7, as it did in 1841-51.

SIR,

The recorded natural increase of the population of England and Wales exceeded 666 daily.

I pointed out in the Nineteenth Annual Report the difficulty of determining the exact population of the country until the next census is taken. By the method there described, the population of England and Wales must have been nearly 19,304,897 in the middle of the year 1857. The annual rate of increase was 1.364 per cent. by this method. The births exceeded by 5618 the births in the year 1856; and the

deaths also exceeded the deaths in that year by a much larger number, namely 20,300.

Emigration.-The emigration from the United Kingdom became more active after the Russian war ; and in the year 1857 the emigrants amounted to 212,875, of whom 78,560 were ascertained to be natives of England. By taking a proportional part of the numbers of unascertained birthplace, the English emigrants will be raised to 86,348, of whom 9192 sailed to British North America, 39,375 to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 37,333 to the United States, and 448 to other places.

Thus 236 English people on an average left England daily; but it is probable that the numbers were replaced by Scottish, Irish, and other immigrants.

The marriage rate is obtained by comparing the number of persons married in a year with the number of persons living; and thence deducing the proportions. Thus in the year to every 100,000 persons living, 1648 married. The births were at the rate of 3435, the deaths at the rate of 2175, to every 100,000 living.

The average rates per cent. per annum during the twenty years were as follows: the marriage rate 1.634, the birth rate 3.293, the death rate 2.232. The three rates during the last year were 1.648, 3.435, and 2.175. The marriage rate and the birth rate were above, the death rate was below the average.

These rates may be stated in another way; on an average of twenty years 1 in 61 of the people married annually, 1 in 45 died annually, and I child was born alive annually to every 30 persons living. During the last year these proportions became 1 in 61, 1 in 46, and 1 in 29.

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

Years ended	a mai a data	To 100 Person	s living.		TI	ne Number of	Persons liv	ing.
Dec. 31st.	MARRIAGES.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	To one Marriage.	To one Person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1838 1839 1840	•771 •79 <u>4</u> •780	1·542 1·588 1·560	3.029 3.175 3.195	$2 \cdot 238$ $2 \cdot 185$ $2 \cdot 288$	$130 \\ 126 \\ 128$	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 63\\ 64 \end{array}$	33 31 31	45 46 44
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	*769 *737 *759 *801 *860	1.538 1.474 1.518 1.602 1.720	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 215 \\ 3 \cdot 211 \\ 3 \cdot 231 \\ 3 \cdot 273 \\ 3 \cdot 251 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2.159 \\ 2.168 \\ 2.123 \\ 2.161 \\ 2.089 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 136 \\ 132 \\ 125 \\ 116 \end{array} $		31 31 31 31 31 31	46 46 47 46 48
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	*861 *793 *797 *808 *860	1•722 1•586 1•594 1•616 1•720	$3^{\cdot}383$ $3^{\cdot}152$ $3^{\cdot}247$ $3^{\cdot}294$ $3^{\cdot}340$	2'306 2'471 2'306 2'512 2'077	116126125124116	58 63 63 62 58	30 32 31 30 30	43 40 43 40 48
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	*858 *872 *894 *858 *810	1.716 1.744 1.788 1.716 1.620	3*425 3*428 3*328 3*407 3*380	2·199 2·236 2·288 2·352 2·266	$ 117 \\ 115 \\ 112 \\ 117 \\ 123 $	58 57 56 58 62	29 29 30 29 30	45 45 44 43 44
1856 1857	•837 •824	1.674 1.648	3*452 3*435	2.050 2.175	119 121	60 61	29 29	49 46
Mean .	*817	1.634	3.293	2.232	122	61	30	45

Note.-The Table may be read thus :- In the year 1838 to every 100 persons living there were '771 marriages or 1.542 persons married, 3.029 births, 2.208 deaths; the number of persons living to every marriage, person married, birth or death, was 130, 65, 33, and 45 respectively. By disregarding the decimal points the Table will show the proportion to every 100,000 persons living. A correction for, increase of population has been made in calculating the above results.

The facts show that upon the whole the people were prosperous and healthy during the year.

Some unfavourable effects of the high temperature became apparent during the autumn, and partial outbreaks of a new epidemic were observed.

131,031 marriages were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church; and 28,066 otherwise. The proportions were nearly as 82 to 18.

Upon comparing the results with the returns of the previous year, it appears that the marriages according to the rites of the Established Church decreased to the extent of 2588; while the marriages in the registered places and registration offices increased from 25,718 to 28,066, or 2348, being 9 per cent. in excess of the former number.

The marriages (7360) in the Roman Catholic places of worship are less by 167 than the numbers in the previous year; the marriages in the registered places of other Christian denominations increased by 976 or 10 per cent., and amounted to 10,686; the marriages in the superintendent

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YEARS ending '31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Regis- trar's Certificate.	Not stated.	Total in Established	Church.	Total not in Estab- lished Church.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Paris	Superintendent Regis- trar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841 – 1842 – 1843 –	122496 118825 123818	13 9 8	15792 14935 14544	78015 75744 79849	972 944 1222	19579 18415 18014	114 110 113	371 047 637	8125 8778 10181	588 620 715	32 00 52	2064 2357 2817	4 66 58 7 61	113 163 151
1844 – 1845 –	132249 143743	10 10	14930 16013	85176 92867	1558 1706	18335 18919	120 129	009 515	12240 14228	2280 2816	6284 7181	8440 3977	3 55 7 74	175 180
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	145664 135845 138230 141883 152744	14 14 13 18 8	17135 17052 16896 16697 17413	92995 84863 86519 90644 98669	1862 1968 2170 2593 3136	18503 16979 15871 13230 11733	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 120 \\ 121 \\ 123 \\ 130 \end{array} $	509 876 469 3182 959	15155 14969 16761 18701 21785	$\begin{array}{r} 3027 \\ 2961 \\ 3658 \\ 4199 \\ 5623 \end{array}$	7669 7483 8060 8662 9626	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 416' \\ 3 & 425' \\ 0 & 479' \\ 2 & 555' \\ 6 & 620 \end{array}$	7 68 8 83 0 67 8 53 7 69	224 184 186 229 260
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 154206\\ 158782\\ 164520\\ 159727\\ 152113 \end{array}$	8 8 8 15 14	$\begin{array}{r} 17781\\ 19461\\ 20624\\ 21048\\ 20386\end{array}$	99406 106497 109166 105050 99546	$3351 \\ 3610 \\ 3814 \\ 3811 \\ 3804$	$10412 \\ 4306 \\ 4430 \\ 4185 \\ 4001$	130 132 138 134 127)958 3882 3042 4109 7751	$\begin{array}{r} 23248 \\ 24900 \\ 26478 \\ 25618 \\ 24362 \end{array}$	6570 7479 8375 7813 7344	9540 10017 10149 9873 9296	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 681 \\ 7 & 710 \\ 9 & 759 \\ 3 & 759 \\ 6 & 744 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	260 247 288 287 224
1856 - 1857 -	159337 159097	9 9	21336 21250	104280 102062	4045 3748	3949 3962	133 131	8619 1031	25718 28066	7527 7360	9710 1068	0 809 6 964	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	312 311
	Mar	riages o betw	contract veen	ed	Re-n	arrie	a.	Unde	er Age.	Sign	ned th	ne Man with M	rriage R Iarks.	egister
YEARS ending 31st December	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows	.suont u	Men.	Women.	Men.		Women.	Marriages in which both Signed.	Marriages in which one Signed.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					15611 16303 16944 18170 18344 1756 1902 1964 2213 2156 2141 2235 2176 2194 2293 2156 2194 2212 2187	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5362 5387 5511 5515 6287 6313 5556 6092 6650 7453 7787 8551 9131 9210 8386 9120 8885	16285 16003 16403 17410 19376 20001 18118 19430 21100 23100 24128 24287 24286 26973 29213 2879 2720 2720 2720 2720	$\begin{array}{c} 3997\\ 3802\\ 4055\\ 4291\\ 4766\\ 4744\\ 4244\\ 4314\\ 4400\\ 475\\ 3474\\ 4400\\ 475\\ 3474\\ 4400\\ 475\\ 3474\\ 484\\ 9499\\ 7478\\ 7488\\ 484\\ 8845\\ 8845\\ 88440\\ \end{array}$	54 55 51 55 12 66 65 7 88 7 229 6 666 6 627 6 72 7 339 6 983 346 9000 913	59680 56965 30715 55073 71229 70145 51877 62771 65135 70606 69812 70772 72204 68175 62672 64133 61765		

· Marriages.

MARRIAGES.

TABLE III.—MARRIAGES registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1857.

registrars' offices rose from 8097 to 9642, so the increase was 1545 or 10 per cent. on the numbers in the previous year.

67 marriages were contracted by members of the Society of Friends, and 311 by Jews; the former less by 5, the latter less by 1 than the numbers in the previous year.

The accession of numbers to the class of persons who married not according to the rites of the Established Church does not imply any change of creed in any considerable part of the population. It was rather the result of the extension of the principle of toleration by an Act (19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 119.) which came into operation on the first day of the year 1857. Notices of marriage had formerly to be read before the Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and the grant of licences by the superintendent registrar was clogged with difficulties. Both these grievances have been swept away by the Act of Parliament. No one has now any just ground of complaint; and the 131,031 marriages in the national church were performed by no unwilling conformists to her rites.*

* The great facilities for marriage afforded by the present state of the law will be apparent from the following brief notice of the various modes in which the solemnization of matrimony may now be effected. Parties may be married in England and Wales— (1) according to the rites of the Established Church, (2) in registered places of worship belonging to the Dissenting bodies, Roman Catholics, &c., (3) in the District Register Offices, and (4) Quakers and Jews may be married according to their respective "usages."

The solemnization of marriage according to the rites of the Church of England may take place (1) by special licence, (2) by licence, (3) after banns, or (4) upon the production of the Superintendent Registrar's certificate. A special licence can only be granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury; it allows the marriage to be solemnized "at any convenient time and place," but the fee being of considerable amount, not more than 11 couples, on an average, are married yearly upon this authority. The ordinary ecclesiastical *licence* granted by a surrogate is for marriage in the parish church or in some public chapel of the parish or chapelry in which one of the parties has resided for the space of 15 days immediately before the granting of such licence. No previous notice is required; the first application for the licence may be made, and the parties may become man and wife within the hour. For marriage after publication of banns it is necessary that the banns shall be proclaimed upon three Sundays in the church of the parish in which the parties dwell, and when they live in different parishes, in the parish church of each. To obtain the Superintendent Registrar's certificate one of the parties must give "notice of marriage" in the prescribed form at the register office of the district, where such notice must be "suspended or affixed in a conspicuous place" during 21 successive days, and the particulars entered in the "Marriage Notice Book." After the expiration of that period, the Superintendent Registrar's certificate for the marriage is issued upon application. A previous residence of seven days in the district immediately before giving notice is requisite; and where the parties dwell in two different districts, the same forms must be gone through in both. Under a provision of the Act of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119., no marriage by certificate can be solemnized in a church or chapel without the consent of the officiating minister.

Marriages in registered places of worship NOT belonging to the Established Church can be solemnized either (1) by licence or (2) by certificate; both of which are to be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar. In order to obtain a licence a "notice of marriage" in the prescribed form must be delivered to that officer, who enters the particulars in the "Marriage Notice Book," to be therein open for inspection during one whole day, after which the licence may be granted upon being applied for. Either of the persons to be married may give the notice and obtain the licence, but one of them must have resided 15 days in the district in which the notice is given. Where the parties live in different districts, notice given in one district is sufficient. Although in ordinary cases the marriage is celebrated in the district in which one of the parties resides, the law allows them to marry elsewhere, in the "usual place of worship" of one of them (provided it is a registered building, and situated not more than two miles distant); they may also be married out of the district when there is within it no registered place of worship in which they may be married according to the forms which they desire to adopt. The same freedom of action is allowed with respect to marriages in Dissenting Chapels by certificate. In that case the "notice of marriage" must be suspended or affixed in the District Register Office during 21 successive days after the entry of the particulars in the "Marriage Notice Book," on the expiration of which period the Superintendent Registrar may issue his certificate. Only seven days previous residence is necessary before giving a notice for marriage without licence.

Of the church marriages 9 were by special licence, 21,250 by licence, 102,062 by banns, and 3748 by superintendent registrar's certificate; in 3962 instances the mode was not specified. In 100 of these marriages 16.7 were by licence, 80.3 by banns, and 3.0 by certificate. The proportions differed slightly from those in the previous year, the marriages by licence being in rather larger proportions.

The marriages have been found to vary with the prosperity of the country. When young people are in unusually good circumstances, they marry in unusual numbers, and conversely. The prices of a commodity, like wheat, of universal consumption, also vary, and affect the condition of different classes variously. Thus it has been shown in previous reports, that as the price of wheat falls the proportion of marriages by banns in churches increases, and in the annexed Table (page v1.) it is shown that in seven years, when, the price of wheat ranging from 74s. 8d. to 56s. 5d., was 66s. 3d. on an average, there were 4936 marriages by banns to 1000 marriages by licence; in the five years when wheat was 52s. 1d., there were 5469 marriages by banns to 1000 marriages by licence. The numbers 4936, 5469, and 5530 were in the inverse order of 66s. 3d., 52s. 1d., and 42s. 9d.

The marriages of the middle and of the higher classes are apparently most numerous when the price of wheat is highest, while the reverse happens with respect to the marriages of artizans and labourers. These classes marry in the greatest numbers when the price of wheat is near the general average. All violent fluctuations in prices are injurious; and the

Marriages are celebrated in the *District Register Office* upon production of the Superintendent Registrar's licence or certificate; the contract is a purely civil one, as the use of any religious service is prohibited. The presence of the Superintendent Registrar, as well as that of a registrar of marriages, is requisite, and both officers must sign the register.

Marriages between Jews and marriages between Quakers may be solemnized with or without licence, according to their respective usages; the Jews may marry either in a synagogue or in a private dwelling, and at any hour of the day; the Quakers in a Friends' meeting-house, between the hours of 8 and 12.

These various forms and authorities may be recapitulated thus :--

Marriages may be solemnized,— 1. According to the rites of the Established Church.	Authority. 1. Special licence from the Archbishop of Can- terbury. 2. Licence from a Surragate, &c. 3. Publication of banns.
2. In registered places of worship not of the Established Church.	 Certificate from the Superintendent Registrar Licence from the Superintendent Registrar. Certificate ditto ditto.
3. In the District Register Office {	1. Licence from the Superintendent Registrar. 2. Certificate ditto ditto.
4. Between Quakers and between Jews -{	1. Licence from the Superintendent Registrar. 2. Certificate ditto ditto.

By the English law as it stood before the passing of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 85. no marriage could be lawfully solemnized (except where both the parties were Quakers or Jews respectively) in any other place than a church or public chapel wherein banns might be published, unless by special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury. This law was enforced by severe penalties; and if any persons intermarried without licence from a competent authority, or without the previous publication of banns, the marriage was null and void to all intents and purposes. Thus all persons (with the exception of Jews and Quakers), whether conforming to the Church of England or not, were compelled to resort to the Established Church in order to have their marriages lawfully solemnized. The boon conferred upon Roman Catholics and Dissenters generally by the amended law of 1836, which enables them to marry in their own places of worship and according to their own forms, may well be appreciated. The recent Act of 1856, besides abolishing the objectionable practice of reading notices of marriage before Boards of Guardians, has sanctioned marriage out of the district in the "usual place of worship" of one of the parties, and reduced the interval between the giving of notice of marriage by licence and the grant of the licence from seven days to one clear day.

medium price, whatever it may be, is most favourable to the happiness of the great bulk of the people.

Marriages of minors.—8885 men and 28,798 women married under 21 years of age; and of every 100 married 5.58 men, 18.10 women, or 11.84 persons of both sexes were minors. The proportion of minors steadily increased from 8.72 in 1847 to 12.03 in the year 1856, and slightly declined in the year 1857. It will be seen at the next census whether the number of young persons out of whom the marriages took place increased in any unusual proportion. In the meantime it will be noticed in a future Table, that the increase of early marriages is chiefly in the mining and manufacturing counties.

In London 2.74 of the men and 12.11 of the women who married were not of full age. There is an excess of adults in the metropolis at the marrying ages over 21; and there are not apparently the same inducements to marry early as exist in the Midland Counties.

The five counties in which the proportion of men marrying as minors was highest were Bedford 11.75; Huntingdon 10.75; Cambridge 9.38; Buckingham 8.95; Northampton 8.81.

The five counties in which the proportion of women marrying as minors was highest were Stafford 26.85; Durham 25.83; Bedford 25.37; Huntingdon 24.95; the West Riding of York 24.67.

adiater add an	tides contrar	TABLE II	I. a.	al 10 si ch	is do nie	vile 1	
	MAR	RIAGES.	Estimated to 10				
YEARS.	To 100 persons living.	By Banns to one Marriage by Licence.	Marriages of the higher and middle Classes.	Marriages of the Artizans and Labourers and other Classes.	per Quarter.		
Rolling 1 and 1 and	2	3	4	5	6		
Average :	le par si	all soleney		ada minan	<i>s</i> .	d.	
Of 7 years of highest prices -	} .804*	4.936	• 135	•669	66	3	
Of 5 years of intermediate prices	} .843	5.469	•130	•713	52	I	
Of 5 years of lowest prices -	} .831	5.230	• 1 2 7	• 704	42	9	
1855	•810	4.883	• 1 38	•672	74	8	
1854	•858	4.001	• 143	.715	72	5	
1847	• 793	4.977	• 133	•660	69	9	
1856	•837	4.888	•142	.695	69	2	
1841	•769	4.940	.129	•640	64	4	
1842	•737	5.072	• 121	.619	57	3	
1857	•824	4.803	• 142	•682	50	5	
1846	·861	5.427	•134	•727	54	8	
1853	·804	5.203	• 142	• 752	53	3	
1844	•801	5.705	.110	•682	51	3	
1845	•860	5.799	•126	•734	50	10	
1848	•797	5.121	•130	•667	50	6	
1842	. 750	5.400	•117	•642	50	1	
1840	·808	5.420	• 126	•682	44	3	
1852	.872	5.472	•135	•737	40	9	
1850	•860	5.666	• 129	•731	40	3	
1851	.8:8	5.201	•130	• 728	38	6	

* Disregarding the decimal point, this will read 804 marriages were celebrated to every 100,000 of the population; 135 were marriages by licence, 669 were marriages by banns. It may be assumed that these two groups represent the whole of the corresponding classes of society, whether belonging to the church or not.

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In the South Midland Counties the men and women marry in early life ; many miners everywhere appear to marry very young girls.

Rutland 1.81 in 100, Middlesex 2.07, Hereford 2.48, Westmorland 2.96, Shropshire 3.02, are the counties in which the smallest proportion of men who marry are under age.

North Wales 11.78, Dorset 12.56, Cumberland 12.71, Middlesex 12.76, Hereford 12.85, are the counties in which the smallest proportion of women marry under age.

The ages at which 187,910 persons married are stated at pages 26-7; and it will be there observed that more than half the bachelors and spinsters who marry are 20 and under 25 years of age.

The mean age at marriage was, bachelors 25.9 years; spinsters 24.7; widowers 41.9; and widows 38.8; men without distinction 28.0 years; women 25.9 years.

In the annexed Table (Va) the counties are arranged in the order of the marriages of minors, beginning with the county in which the marriages of minors were in greatest excess in 1841. I have added for comparison the proportional number of women married who signed the register with marks; and the rates of mortality among children under five years of age.

This table deserves to be carefully studied. It will be observed that great irregularities prevail, but that the general law evidently is, that in the counties where the women are the most ignorant they marry in the largest proportions under 21 years of age, and lose the largest numbers of their children. When the counties are thrown into groups the relation is perceptible.

Re-marriages.—21,872 widowers and 14,487 widows married during the year; and out of 100 men 14 were widowers, 86 were bachelors; out of 100 women 9 were widows, 91 were spinsters.

In Middlesex, out of London, the greatest proportion (15.86) of widowers marrying is found, in Herefordshire the smallest proportion 10.06.

In Staffordshire the greatest proportion 10.84, in Westmorland the lowest proportion 4.57 of widows marry.

130,317 bachelors married the same number of spinsters; 6908 bachelors married widows; 14,293 widowers married spinsters; and 7579 widowers married widows.

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows.

		2000 C			To	100 Mar	ried.	S. march . Tank	140 178	
YEARS ended 31st December		The P:	roportion u Years of Ag	The signed th	Proportion the Marriage with Marks	who Register	The Proportion who were			
		Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1845 1845 1847 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1853 1854 1855 1855 1855	111111111111111111	$\begin{array}{c} 4^{+}38\\ 4^{+}53\\ 4^{+}45\\ 4^{+}17\\ 4^{+}37\\ 4^{+}33\\ 4^{+}09\\ 4^{+}41\\ 4^{+}69\\ 4^{+}88\\ 5^{+}02\\ 5^{+}39\\ 5^{+}57\\ 5^{+}57\\ 5^{+}551\\ 5^{+}72\\ 5^{+}58\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13\cdot 29\\ 13\cdot 47\\ 13\cdot 25\\ 13\cdot 16\\ 13\cdot 48\\ 13\cdot 73\\ 13\cdot 34\\ 14\cdot 06\\ 14\cdot 88\\ 15\cdot 13\\ 15\cdot 75\\ 16\cdot 99\\ 17\cdot 76\\ 18\cdot 03\\ 17\cdot 89\\ 18\cdot 34\\ 18\cdot 10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.83\\ 9.00\\ 8.85\\ 8.67\\ 8.93\\ 9.08\\ 9.79\\ 10.01\\ 10.39\\ 11.19\\ 11.66\\ 11.90\\ 11.70\\ 12.03\\ 11.84\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82^{\circ}7\\ 32^{\circ}7\\ 32^{\circ}7\\ 32^{\circ}4\\ 33^{\circ}2\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 31^{\circ}2\\ 31^{\circ}1\\ 30^{\circ}8\\ 30^{\circ}5\\ 30^{\circ}4\\ 30^{\circ}0\\ 20^{\circ}5\\ 28^{\circ}8\\ 27^{\circ}7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48.8\\ 47.9\\ 49.0\\ 49.2\\ 49.6\\ 48.2\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.4\\ 45.9\\ 46.2\\ 45.3\\ 44.6\\ 43.9\\ 42.7\\ 41.2\\ 40.2\\ 88.8\end{array}$	40.8 40.0 40.9 40.8 41.4 88.4 38.3 38.5 38.7 38.1 37.6 87.2 36.4 35.4 35.4 35.3	$\begin{array}{c} 12^{\circ}.30\\ 13^{\circ}.14\\ 13^{\circ}.17\\ 12^{\circ}.81\\ 12^{\circ}.64\\ 12^{\circ}.69\\ 13^{\circ}.66\\ 13^{\circ}.76\\ 13^{\circ}.85\\ 14^{\circ}.49\\ 13^{\circ}.98\\ 13^{\circ}.49\\ 13^{\circ}.62\\ 14^{\circ}.42\\ 13^{\circ}.62\\ 14^{\circ}.42\\ 13^{\circ}.75\end{array}$	**************************************	†10°95 11°02 10°95 10°63 10°62 10°66 10°74 11°31 11°37 11°88 11°49 11°18 11°28 11°28 11°26 11°65 11°43

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

Marriages.

In 1851 the bachelors of the age of 20 and upwards amounted to 1,428,000, the spinsters to 1,445,000, the widowers to 334,000, and the widows to 662,000. And if marriage had taken place indifferently between the several classes the marriages between bachelors and spinsters would have been less numerous than they actually were. The marriages

TABLE V.-ENGLAND. MARRIAGES .- PROPORTIONAL Number of MARRIAGES in the several Counties of England during the Year 1857; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

		100	Signed	l their	Person	s not of	Re-mari	riages.
	DEGISTRATION COUNTIES	es to tants.	in Wi	mes riting.	full	Age.	Widowers.	Widows.
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Marriag	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
(all the second	ENGLAND	•824	72•3	61.2	5.58	18.10	13.75	9.11
	I.—London	•972	88.2	80*8	2.74	12:11	14.32	9•72
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – Berkshire – – – – –	*664 *725 *671 *799 *638	73·7 75·0 76·4 76·8 66·2	80°5 73°9 79°7 75°3 68°5	3·40 3·53 4·48 3·20 5·03	15.87 19.49 18.01 15.91 16.36	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 37 \\ 11 \cdot 50 \\ 13 \cdot 69 \\ 12 \cdot 33 \\ 13 \cdot 18 \end{array} $	8.87 9.26 8.39 10.67 9.18
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)Hertfordshire-BuckinghamshireOxfordshireNorthamptonshire-HuntingdonshireBedfordshireCambridgeshire	•545 •581 •680 •718 •792 •711 •760 •677	76.0 53.7 66.4 69.5 70.3 62.6 57.3 60.0	75.7 56.9 60.9 70.1 63.7 66.5 50.8 59.7	2.07 6.31 8.95 4.27 8.81 10.75 11.75 9.38	$12.76 \\ 21.59 \\ 22.57 \\ 15.80 \\ 22.85 \\ 24.95 \\ 25.37 \\ 24.86 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 86 \\ 11 \cdot 25 \\ 13 \cdot 24 \\ 14 \cdot 35 \\ 13 \cdot 87 \\ 11 \cdot 61 \\ 13 \cdot 53 \\ 11 \cdot 96 \end{array}$	8·39 7·87 8·57 8·93 7·13 7·31 5·60 7·74
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	•604 •694 •728	60°6 58°7 61°5	65°4 62°7 64°7	4·97 6·10 6·86	21.75 18.77 18.31	12.89 14.75 13.98	10°34 8°21 7°87
17 18 19 20 21	V.—South WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	*631 *698 *738 *695 *651	64.8 69.0 76.9 65.6 67.0	65°9 66°9 70°4 55°2 65°1	7·22 6·77 3·90 6·39 6·64	16.54 12.56 13.61 20.18 14.44	14*81 13*46 11*74 11*22 15*04	8.02 6.77 8.44 6.32 7.87
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	*859 *618 *700 *967 *863 *885	73.7 64.9 62.9 56.5 66.2 72.6	69*8 69*4 56*3 44*7 58*0 62*0	5*35 2:48 3:02 8:49 6:84 6:38	14·27 12·85 13·41 26·85 20·59 19·78	14:04 10:06 11:76 12:87 13:26 14:17	8.06 8.82 8.69 10.84 8.81 10.10
28 29 30 81 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – Derbyshire – – – – –	•720 •634 •708 •847 •746	73.7 77.1 74.5 70.7 74.4	64°5 77°7 68°9 58°8 62°3	7.65 1.81 3.93 7.43 7.34	18°91 14°46 17°95 20°16 21°22	14*92 10*84 13*37 15*38 14*45	7*76 7*23 8*20 8*65 8*29
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – – – – Lancashire – – – – – –	•787 •960	68·7 69·2	49°7 43°7	4*95 7*45	15°50 20°06	14·39 15·32	9·30 10·44
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding — — — — — East Riding (with York) — — — North Riding — — — — — —	*820 *907 *753	72·7 81·5 80·0	49°9 67`7 70°9	7.86 4.23 3.64	24°67 19°54 17°84	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.03 \\ 14.02 \\ 11.62 \end{array} $	8.76 10.35 6.41
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – – – Northumberland – – – – Cumberland – – – – Westmorland – – – – –	•933 •891 •651 •594	74·1 81·6 83·5 83·6	56*7 65*9 66*0 80*6	5*90 3*50 3*65 2*96	25*83 14*29 12*71 14*52	$ \begin{array}{c} 12.00 \\ 12.40 \\ 12.34 \\ 10.75 \end{array} $	9*84 8*59 7'38 4*57
42 43 44	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	•959 •859 •635	54·1 59·6 60·8	44·0 37·9 42·8	6·17 5·11 4·12	19:60 15:50 11:78	12·18 13·51 14·36	9*85 8*36 7*33

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points :—In England, among every 100,000 persons living 824 marriages took place; of 1,000 men married 723, of 1,000 women 612, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 558 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 1810 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1375 were widowers, of the same number of women married 911 were widows widows

between bachelors and widows, widowers and spinsters, widowers and widows, were actually fewer than they would have been upon the above hypothesis. The respective ages, among other circumstances, have great influence upon this result.

Signatures of Persons married. In signing the marriage registers 115,084 men wrote their names, 44,013 made their marks; while 97,332 women wrote their names, and 61,765 made their marks. Of the men 72, of the women 61 in 100 wrote their names; of the men 28, of the women 39 in 100 made their marks. This implies a great deficiency in the elementary education of the people. But indications of improvement appeared in 1847, and as the persons married were educated some years ago, it is evident that the education of the people started onwards after the passing of the Reform Bill, and has since then made considerable progress. In 1846 sixty-seven men, in 1857 seventy-two men in 100 wrote their names; the proportion of women writing rose, in the same period, from fifty-two to sixty-one. The progress of the women has been greater than the

(1838 - 44).

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Proportion of Fei Married u	per Cent. nales nder age.	Proportion o who sign Marriage Re Marks to 100	f Females ed the gister with married.	Number of Children dying under 5 Years of Age annually in	
	1841	1857	1841	1857	100 Children living of that Age (1838-44).	
BEDFORDSHIRE HERTFORDSHIRE CAMBRIDGESHIRE ESSEX YORKSHIRE (West Riding) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 27 \\ 23 \cdot 02 \\ 22 \cdot 73 \\ 21 \cdot 44 \\ 21 \cdot 21 \\ 20 \cdot 03 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 37 \\ 21 \cdot 59 \\ 24 \cdot 86 \\ 21 \cdot 75 \\ 24 \cdot 67 \\ 22 \cdot 85 \end{array}$	62 56 56 53 63 51	49 43 40 35 50 36	$5^{+}476$ $4^{+}981$ $6^{+}234$ $4^{+}716$ $6^{+}329$ $5^{+}424$	
HUNTINGDONSHIEELEICESTERSHIREBUCKINGHAMSHIRESUFFOLKWILTSHIRELINCOLNSHIRESUSSEXSTAFFORDSHIRENOTTINGHAMSHIREWORCESTERSHIRE-	$\begin{array}{c} 19\cdot 66\\ 18\cdot 01\\ 17\cdot 80\\ 17\cdot 62\\ 17\cdot 44\\ 17\cdot 03\\ 16\cdot 89\\ 16\cdot 60\\ 15\cdot 73\\ 15\cdot 63\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 95 \\ 18 \cdot 91 \\ 22 \cdot 57 \\ 18 \cdot 77 \\ 16 \cdot 54 \\ 17 \cdot 95 \\ 18 \cdot 01 \\ 26 \cdot 85 \\ 20 \cdot 16 \\ 20 \cdot 59 \end{array}$	52 45 50 52 55 47 39 59 50 60	33 35 39 37 34 31 20 55 41 42	$\begin{array}{c} 5^{\circ}623\\ 5^{\circ}853\\ 5^{\circ}377\\ 4^{\circ}502\\ 4^{\circ}600\\ 5^{\circ}010\\ 4^{\circ}155\\ 6^{\circ}290\\ 6^{\circ}019\\ 5^{\circ}783\end{array}$	
BERKSHIRE – – – – – – CHESHIRE – – – – – – RUTLANDSHIRE – – – – – LANCASHIRE – – – – – NORFOLK – – – – – – – OXFORDSHIRE – – – – – DERBYSHIRE – – – – – KENT (part of) – – – – DURHAM – – – – –	$14.75 \\ 14.71 \\ 14.55 \\ 14.26 \\ 14.20 \\ 13.84 \\ 13.58 \\ 13.55 \\ 13.55 \\ 13.54$	$\begin{array}{c} 16^{+}36\\ 15^{+}50\\ 14^{+}46\\ 20^{+}06\\ 18^{+}31\\ 15^{+}80\\ 21^{+}22\\ 19^{+}49\\ 25^{+}83 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44\\ 62\\ 36\\ 67\\ 48\\ 46\\ 48\\ 40\\ 49\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 50 \\ 22 \\ 56 \\ 35 \\ 30 \\ 38 \\ 26 \\ 43 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4{}^{\circ}609\\ 6{}^{\circ}537\\ 4{}^{\circ}181\\ 8{}^{\circ}855\\ 5{}^{\circ}377\\ 5{}^{\circ}189\\ 5{}^{\circ}472\\ 4{}^{\circ}831\\ 6{}^{\circ}137\end{array}$	
ENGLAND	13.29	18.10	48.8	39	6.037	
DORSETSHIRE	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 25 \\ 12 \cdot 87 \\ 12 \cdot 50 \\ 12 \cdot 43 \\ 12 \cdot 25 \\ 12 \cdot 14 \\ 12 \cdot 03 \\ 11 \cdot 44 \\ 11 \cdot 38 \\ 11 \cdot 12 \\ 11 \cdot 07 \\ 10 \cdot 26 \end{array}$	$12 \cdot 53 \\ 19 \cdot 60 \\ 19 \cdot 78 \\ 15 \cdot 87 \\ 20 \cdot 18 \\ 14 \cdot 29 \\ 19 \cdot 54 \\ 15 \cdot 91 \\ 12 \cdot 76 \\ 14 \cdot 27 \\ 17 \cdot 84 \\ 12 \cdot 71 \\ 17 \cdot 84 \\ 18 \cdot$	38 64 47 34 55 38 38 41 35 41 35 41 38 36	33 56 38 19 45 34 32 25 24 30 29 34	$\begin{array}{r} 4\cdot 297\\ 6\cdot 558\\ 6\cdot 639\\ 4\cdot 066\\ 4\cdot 885\\ 5\cdot 386\\ 6\cdot 206\\ 4\cdot 387\\ 5\cdot 303\\ 5\cdot 915\\ 4\cdot 116\\ 4\cdot 753\end{array}$	
SOMERSETSHIREWestmorlandHerefordshireSuropshireNorth WalesSouth WalesDevonshireLondon	9°75 9°07 8°49 8°46 8°25 8°09 7°43 6°85	14:44 14:52 12:85 13:41 11:78 15:50 13:61 12:11	49 34 44 52 71 70 40 24	35 19 31 44 57 62 30 19	$5 \cdot 211 \\ 4 \cdot 041 \\ 4 \cdot 268 \\ 4 \cdot 475 \\ 4 \cdot 095 \\ 4 \cdot 868 \\ 4 \cdot 668 \\ 8 \cdot 027 \\ $	
Mean of first group ,, second group ,, third group ,, fourth group	22·12 17·24 12·84 8·30	23.51 20.53 17.25 13.53	57 51 45 48	42 37 35 87	5·527 5·321 5·414 4·957	

viii

Marriages

TABLE Va.—Comparative view of the relative NUMBER of WOMEN who MARRIED under 21 YEARS of AGE in 1841 and 1857, the Proportions signing with Marks, and the Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of Children under 5 Years of Age

ix

progress of the men; and in the following counties the women who write exceed the men in proportion : Surrey (out of London), Sussex, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Wilts, Herefordshire, and Rutlandshire. In other points of learning the women also probably excel the men.

In Bedfordshire the women are very illiterate; only 51 in 100 who marry write their names. In Cornwall only 55 in 100 write their names. In Staffordshire the "blackness of darkness" hangs over the people; less than half or only 45 in 100 women write their names. Cheshire is bad (50); but the women in Lancashire are unhappily kept in still thicker darkness, for 44 only in 100 write their names. In the West Riding of Yorkshire less than 50 in 100 women write their names. The Welsh will labor under some disadvantages until they all learn the English language in infancy; of the women in Monmouthshire only 44, in North Wales only 43, and in South Wales only 38 in 100 who married, wrote their names.

In the Northern Counties the employments interfered largely with the attendance at schools; but we may hope that arrangements will be made, by the educated classes in the worst counties, to confer the blessings of education upon their less enlightened neighbours.

Buildings registered for the solemnization of Marriages .- The number of places of public worship registered for the solemnization of Marriages, and on the register on 31st December 1857, was 3925, being an increase of 114 during the year. It will be seen from the Table, p. xlviii, that 1342 of these places of worship belonged to the Independents, 882 to the Baptists, 697 to the various sects of Wesleyan Methodists, and 490 to the Roman Catholics. Of the modern sects, the New Church had 21, and the Catholic and Apostolic Church 16. In London there were 263 registered buildings, in Lancashire 430 (of which number the Roman Catholics had 112), and in Monmouthshire and Wales, where Dissenters are more numerous than in any other division, 594. Including 12,272 churches and chapels belonging to the Church of England, the Places of Worship wherein marriages might be solemnized amounted at the end of 1857 to 16,197, besides the Jewish Synagogues and Quakers' Meeting Houses. There were in addition 629 Superintendent Registrar's Offices for the celebration of civil marriages.

TABLE VI.-ENGLAND. NUMBER and ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGES in each Quarter of the Years 1838-57.

	analisi (an	MARRIAGES	registered.		ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGES. In the Quarters ending the last day of					
YEARS.	In th	e Quarters end	ling the last	day of						
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.		
1838 - 1839 - 1840 -	$\begin{array}{c c} 23,201 \\ 24,679 \\ 26,395 \end{array}$	29,801 31,339 30,786	27,764 29,887 29,221	37,301 37,261 36,263	·618 ·649 ·677	·783 ·812 ·787	·719 ·764 ·737	·963 ·949 ·911		
1841 - 1842 - 1843 - 1844 - 1844 - 1845 -	$\begin{array}{c} 24,447\\ 25,860\\ 25,285\\ 26,387\\ 29,551 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,551\\ 30,048\\ 31,113\\ 34,268\\ 35,300 \end{array}$	29,397 27,288 28,847 31,675 35,003	36,101 35,629 38,573 39,919 43,889	*626 *654 *622 *644 *721	*822 *749 *767 *834 *849	·731 ·671 ·701 ·760 ·830	*895 *874 *934 *955 1*038		
1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 - 1850 -	$\begin{array}{c c} & 31,417 \\ & 27,480 \\ & 28,398 \\ & 28,429 \\ & 30,567 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 37,111\\ 35,197\\ 34,721\\ 35,844\\ 39,204\end{array}$	35,070 32,439 32,995 33,874 37,636	42,066 40,729 42,116 43,736 45,337	757 655 661 661 702	*882 *826 *805 *822 *888	*822 *751 *755 *766 *840	-983 -940 -961 -986 1-010		
1851 - 1852 - 1853 - 1854 - 1855 -	$\begin{array}{c c} 32,724\\ 32,977\\ 35,149\\ 33,234\\ 29,186\end{array}$	38,635 40,092 40,446 40,518 38,549	37,316 38,400 39,899 38,182 37,308	45,531 47,313 49,026 47,793 47,070	•742 •730 •778 •728 •633	*864 *885 *883 *875 *824	*822 *836 *859 *813 *787	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.000 \\ -1.027 \\ 1.053 \\ 1.015 \\ .989 \end{array} $		
1856 - 1857 -	33,427 33,321	38,820 41,267	39,089 38,669	48,001 45,840	·708 ·704	*819 *859	•813 •794	·995 ·938		

Births (exclusive of still-born).-663,071 births were registered in the year, and the birth-rate was 3.435 per cent, or such that 3435 children were born to every 100,000 persons living. It is considerably in excess of the average rate (3.293) deduced from the returns of 20 years.

The birth-rate exceeds 4 per cent. in two counties; it is in Staffordshire 4.225 and in Durham 4.526. In some counties the rate was below 3 per cent. ; it was so in Sussex, in Berkshire, in Cambridgeshire, in Norfolk, in Dorsetshire, in Devonshire, in Somersetshire, in Gloucestershire, in Here-

ΓA	BLE VII.—ENGLAND. BI Female Chil	ктнs, dren l	1857. born <i>i</i>	-Nu	MBER out of	and Wed	Proi	PORTIO	ON of	Male	and
and the second	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Male Children born.	Female Children born.	Bor Wed	Lemales.	Born Wed	Females.	MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wed- lock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births,
	ENGLAND	339998	323073	318067	302002	21931	21071	105.2	105.3	104.1	6.2
	ILONDON	45885	43692	43945	41884	1940	1808	105.0	104.9	107 .3	4.2
No. 12345	IISOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	3609 8993 5545 7171 3241	3488 8451 5352 6871 3032	3440 8498 5157 6792 2999	3311 7982 5015 6478 2787	169 495 388 379 242	177 469 337 393 245	$103.5 \\ 106.4 \\ 103.6 \\ 104.4 \\ 106.9$	103·9 106·5 102·8 104·8 107·6	95.5 105.5 115.1 96.4 98.8	4·9 5·5 6·7 5·5 7·8
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	111.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire - Northamptonshire - Huntingdonshire - Bedfordshire - Cambridgeshire	2643 2870 2485 2839 4070 1072 2487 3104	2450 2846 2410 2730 3924 989 2381 3025	2540 2681 2320 2628 3845 1011 2295 2853	2334 2653 2252 2523 3679 937 2181 2794	$103 \\ 189 \\ 165 \\ 211 \\ 225 \\ 61 \\ 192 \\ 251 \\ $	116 193 158 207 245 52 200 231	107 • 9 100 • 8 103 • 1 104 • 0 103 • 7 108 • 4 104 • 5 102 • 6	$108 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 103 $	88.8 97.9 104.4 101.9 91.8 117.3 96.0 108.7	4·3 6·7 6·6 7·5 5·9 5·5 8·1 7·9
0	IVEASTERN COUNTIES.	-					-01	Carl Lares			
14 15 16	Essex	6128 5777 7006	5795 5310 6686	5776 5300 6293	5469 4899 5964	352 477 713	826 411 722	105·7 108·8 104·8	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	108.0 116.1 98.8	5.7 8.0 10.5
17 18 19 20 21	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire	3869 2881 8713 6234 6933	$3033 \\ 2680 \\ 8258 \\ 6014 \\ 6652$	3598 2672 8225 5930 6504	3365 2504 7814 5667 6223	271 209 488 304 429	268 176 444 347 429	$106.5 \\ 107.5 \\ 105.5 \\ 103.7 \\ 104.2$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	101·1 118·8 109·9 87·6 100·0	7 • 2 6 • 9 5 • 5 5 • 3 6 • 3
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	6808 1539 3987 15206 4854 9968	6396 1478 3871 14309 4565 9571	6411 1387 3592 14280 4537 9441	6023 1321 3477 13453 4288 9026	397 152 395 926 317 527	373 157 394 856 277 545	$106.4 \\ 104.1 \\ 103.0 \\ 106.3 \\ 106.3 \\ 104.1$	106·4 105·0 103·3 106·1 105·8 104·6	$106.4 \\96.8 \\100.3 \\108.2 \\114.4 \\96.7$	$5.8 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.3 \\ 5.5 $
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – Derbyshire – – – – – –	4186 398 6873 5946 4954	3916 348 6563 5604 4748	3839 379 6297 5438 4611	3625 324 6030 5076 4388	347 19 576 508 343	291 24 533 528 360	$106 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3$	$105 \cdot 9 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 1$	$119 \cdot 2 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 96 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 3$	7·9 5·8 8·3 9·0 7·2
34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES Cheshire – – – – – – – – Lancashire – – – – – –	8178 44467	7590 42237	7514 41480	6992 39259	664 2987	598 2978	$107.7 \\ 105.3$	$107.5 \\ 105.7$	111.0 100.3	8·0 6·9
567	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding — — — — — East Riding (with York) — — — North Riding — — — — — —	28018 4722 3503	26898 4423 3295	26039 4359 3222	24999 4071 3015	1979 363 281	1899 352 280	104·2 106·8 106·3	$104 \cdot 2$ $107 \cdot 1$ $106 \cdot 9$	$104 \cdot 2$ $103 \cdot 1$ $100 \cdot 4$	7·1 7·8 8·3
8 9 0 1	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	10732 5825 3385 871	10082 5383 3236 883	10161 5388 3038 801	9604 4960 2916 803	571 437 347 70	478 423 320 80	106·4 108·2 104·6 98·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	119·5 103·3 108·4 87·5	5·0 7·7 10·1 8·6
234	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – – – – South Wales – – – – – North Wales – – – – –	3751 12054 6218	3559 11577 5912	$3560 \\ 11246 \\ 5745$	3355 10812 5470	191 808 473	184 745 442	$106 \cdot 0$ $104 \cdot 3$ $105 \cdot 2$	$\frac{106 \cdot 1}{104 \cdot 0}$ $\frac{105 \cdot 0}{105 \cdot 0}$	103·8 108·5 107·0	5·1 6·6 7·5

BIRTHS.

Births.

fordshire, in Rutlandshire, in Westmorland, and in North Wales. The birth-rate was highest in Durham, 4.526, and lowest in Devon, 2.792; the difference being 1.734. Durham is the centre of the great northern coalfield; Devon is chiefly devoted to agriculture, but it has Plymouth on its southern coast, and a certain number of copper and tin mines on the western border.

Sex.-Of the children registered 339,998 were males, 323,073 were females; or the sexes were born in the proportion of 1052 males to 1000

TABLE VII. a-BIRTHS to 100	Persons living in a	each COUNTY,	during	each	of	the
	Years 1850-57.		the second second			

	The ine must setting the			В	irths to	100 Per	sons liv	ing.		
	COUNTIES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Average Annual Rate. 1850-57.
	ENGLAND	3.340	3*425	3.428	3.328	3.407	3.380	3.452	3.435	3.399
	I.—LONDON	3.202	3.300	3.357	3.334	3.374	3.334	3.342	3.358	3.326
No.	IISouth EASTERN COUNTIES.	2.866	2.943	2.987	2.995	3.027	2.995	3.230	3*267	3.039
12345	Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – –	3·196 3·036 3 169 3·087	3·324 3·149 3·180 3·111	3·253 3·186 3·150 3·111	8.095 2.995 3.155 2.891	3.159 3.034 3.089 2.922	$ \begin{array}{r} 3:101 \\ 2:883 \\ 2:950 \\ 2:832 \end{array} $	3·219 3·043 3·230 2·974	3*8:37 2*978 3*264 2*961	$3 \cdot 211$ $3 \cdot 038$ $3 \cdot 148$ $2 \cdot 986$
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	2 · 983 3 · 333 3 · 383 3 · 267 3 · 425 3 · 677 3 · 608 3 · 609	2 • 921 3 • 388 3 • 410 3 • 254 3 • 500 3 • 557 3 • 655 3 • 418	3.035 3.150 3.335 3.313 3.419 3.277 3.583 3.388	3.010 2.974 3.068 2.957 3.230 3.117 3.271 3.020	3·136 2·934 3·101 3·045 3·280 3·049 3·318 3·018	3.044 2.839 3.052 2.850 3.381 3.004 3.252 2.954	3.198 2.995 3.064 3.080 3.439 3.150 3.371 3.066	3.192 3.040 3.171 3.053 3.445 3.149 3.453 2.971	3.065 3.082 3.198 3.102 3.390 3.248 3.248 3.439 3.181
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex – – – – – – – – Suffolk – – – – – – – Norfolk – – – – – –	3·262 3·333 3·207	3·277 3·369 3·298	3·199 3·212 3·188	3.054 3.002 2.914	3.072 3.016 3.066	3·109 2·941 2·887	3·199 3·073 3·029	3·222 3·069 2·957	3.174 3.127 3.068
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	5·187 3·183 3·020 3·225 3·093	3·217 3·238 3·013 3·361 3·087	3.144 3.121 3.035 3.355 3.084	$2^{\circ}859$ $2^{\circ}987$ $2^{\circ}915$ $3^{\circ}310$ $2^{\circ}862$	3.059 2.948 2.862 3.344 2.930	2.886 2.886 2.732 3.181 2.836	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 005 \\ 2 \cdot 911 \\ 2 \cdot 827 \\ 3 \cdot 253 \\ 2 \cdot 884 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2.924 \\ 2.920 \\ 2.792 \\ 3.165 \\ 2.795 \end{array}$	3.035 3.024 2.900 3.274 2.946
$22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27$	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	$\begin{array}{r} 3.047 \\ 2.860 \\ 2.770 \\ 3.777 \\ 3.247 \\ 3.564 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.114\\ 2.799\\ 2.859\\ 3.942\\ 3.309\\ 3.662\end{array}$	3.148 2.921 2.852 4.032 3.338 3.832	3.007 2.752 2.774 3.984 3.264 3.647	3.098 2.960 2.987 4.199 3.466 3.800	3.070 2.720 2.880 4.305 3.334 3.759	$\begin{array}{c} 3.026\\ 2.931\\ 3.042\\ 4.303\\ 3.422\\ 3.784\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 962 \\ 2 \cdot 886 \\ 3 \cdot 025 \\ 4 \cdot 225 \\ 3 \cdot 346 \\ 3 \cdot 725 \end{array}$	3.059 2.854 2.900 4.096 3.341 3.722
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – Derbyshire – – – – –	3·421 2·785 3·388 3·343 3·413	3*644 3*068 3*315 3*407 3*411	$3 \cdot 467$ 2 \cdot 825 3 \cdot 213 3 \cdot 446 3 \cdot 470	3:284 2:902 3:029 3:376 3:319	3·340 2·949 3·053 3·494 3·362	3·267 2·778 3·064 3·430 3·479	3·304 2·843 3·162 3·519 3·560	3°186 2°847 3°094 3°619 3°427	3*364 2*875 3*165- 3*454 3*430
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	3·326 3·755	3·532 3·840	3·409 3·860	3·362 3·855	3·466 3·929	3*456 3*896	3·433 3·901	3·456 3·900	3·430 3·867
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding — — — — — — East Riding (with York) — — — — North Riding — — — — — —	3.669 3.233 3.183	3.835 3.281 3.175	3.915 3.223 3.168	3·781 3·223 3·055	3·826 3·296 3·119	3.786 3.292 3.200	3·793 3·426 3·264	3·741 3·343 3·215	3·793 3·290 3·172
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – – – Northumberland – – – – Cumberland – – – – – Westmorland – – – – –	3·727 3·358 3·237 2·970	4:024 3:486 3:332 3:070	3·933 3·386 3·238 2·921	3.769 3.240 3.105 2.883	4.078 3.291 3.209 3.008	4·437 3·461 3·119 2·712	4·596 3·578 3·108 2·797	4.526 3.428 3.148 2.802	4.136 3.404 3.187 2.895
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	3·403 3·227 2·899	3·449 3·245 2·891	3·386 3·286 2·852	3·354 3·256 2·816	3.694 3.385 2.820	3.642 3.395 2.859	3·800 3·548 2·911	3.787 3.600 2.836	3·564 3·368 2·861

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

females. In Westmorland the proportion was 986 boys to 1000 girls; in Suffolk 1088 boys to 1000 girls. These were the two extreme counties. This question has occupied mathematicians, who show that the variations in these ratios depend to a certain extent on the absolute numbers. The ages of the parents and other circumstances produce different degrees of disparity in the sexes.

Seasons .- The births are unequally distributed over the year, and they are in such proportion that to seventeen births in the first half there are sixteen in the second half of the year. The conceptions are most numerous in April, May, and June. After correcting for the inequality of the time, the relative number of births in the four seasons, referred to a common standard (1000), were as 1042, 1031, 964, and 963.

Children born out of wedlock .- 43,002 children were born out of wedlock. So 1 in 15, or 6.5 per cent. of the total number of children born, are exposed to all the evils incidental to illegitimacy. In fourteen counties the illegitimate were less than 6 in 100 births; in Surrey out of London 4.9, Kent 5.5, Hampshire 5.5, Middlesex out of London 4.3, Northampton

TABLE VIII.-PROPORTIONAL NUR the Average

		Number		Proportional	l Number of	Births.	
	YEARS.	of Births in the Average Quarter.	In the average Quarter (assumed to be 1000).	First Quarter ending March 31.	Second Quarter ending June 30.	Third Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fourth Quarter ending Dec. 31.
	1838 1839 1840	$115947 \\ 123144 \\ 125576$	1000 1000 1000	995 1017 1059	$1053 \\ 1049 \\ 1033$	981 967 949	971 967 959
idolaet distant	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	$\begin{array}{r} 128040 \\ 129435 \\ 131831 \\ 135191 \\ 135880 \end{array}$	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	$ 1059 \\ 1062 \\ 1052 \\ 1068 \\ 1068 $	1017 1039 999 1018 1009	959 944 964 957 966	965 955 985 957 957
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{r} 143156 \\ 134991 \\ 140765 \\ 144540 \\ 148356 \end{array}$	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	$ \begin{array}{r} 1027 \\ 1099 \\ 998 \\ 1078 \\ 974 \end{array} $	1047 1032 1070 1066 1051	961 934 991 927 990	965 935 941 929 985
	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	153966 156003 153098 158601 158761	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1022 1037 1056 1026 1060	$ 1033 \\ 1019 \\ 1037 \\ 1090 \\ 1044 $	978 969 964 968 966	967 974 943 916 930
	1856 1857	164363 165790	1000 1000	1035 1042	1060 1031	952 964	953 963

XX.

ale more and		в	IRTHS.	10 places		DEA	THS.				
YEARS. 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849	In the	e Quarters	ending the last	day of	In the Quarters ending the last day of						
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December			
1838 1839 1840	$113815 \\ 123543 \\ 132305$	$\frac{121781}{128806}\\129059$	$114734 \\ 120115 \\ 119822$	113457 120110 121117	98152 89740 98896	90877 87969 90339	-72877 76280 80822	80854 84995 89630			
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	$\begin{array}{r} 133720 \\ 135615 \\ 136837 \\ 143578 \\ 143080 \end{array}$	$129884 \\ 134096 \\ 131279 \\ 136941 \\ 136853$	$\begin{array}{r} 123868 \\ 123296 \\ 128161 \\ 130078 \\ 182369 \end{array}$	124686 124732 131048 130166 131219	99069 96314 94926 101024 104664	86134 86538 87234 85337 89149	75440 82339 76792 79708 74879	83204 84328 87493 90864 80641			
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{c} 145108 \\ 146453 \\ 139736 \\ 153772 \\ 144551 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 149450 \\ 139072 \\ 149760 \\ 153693 \\ 155865 \end{array}$	$138718 \\ 127173 \\ 140359 \\ 135223 \\ 146911$	$\begin{array}{c} 139349 \\ 127267 \\ 133204 \\ 135471 \\ 146095 \end{array}$	89484 119672 120032 105870 98430	90230 106718 99727 102153 92871	101664 93435 87638 135227 85849	108937 103479 92436 97589 91845			
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	$157286 \\ 161803 \\ 161729 \\ 160785 \\ 166225$	$\begin{array}{r} 159073 \\ 159031 \\ 158697 \\ 172457 \\ 165277 \end{array}$	$150594 \\ 151222 \\ 147602 \\ 154724 \\ 154700$	$\begin{array}{r} 148912 \\ 151956 \\ 144363 \\ 146439 \\ 148841 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 105359\\ 106358\\ 118119\\ 111843\\ 134542 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 99458 \\ 100625 \\ 107647 \\ 102586 \\ 106493 \end{array}$	91499 100382 92201 113843 87646	99080 99770 103130 109633 97022			
1856 1857	$\frac{169250}{170430}$	173263 170444	157462 161181	157478 161016	103014 108665	100099 100046	91155 100528	96238 110576			

xii

Births.

nber of Births	in each	QUARTER to	1000	BIRTHS	in
Quarter of each	Year, 1	838-57.			

TABLE IX.-ENGLAND. BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1857.

b

5.9, Huntingdon 5.5, Essex 5.7, Devon 5.5, Cornwall 5.3, Gloucester 5.8, Warwick 5.5, Rutland 5.8, Durham 5.0, and Monmouth 5.1.

In eleven counties the proportion of illegitimate births was 8 or more in 100; in Bedfordshire 8'1, Suffolk 8'0, Norfolk 10'5, Hereford 10'2, Salop 10'0, Lincoln 8'3, Nottingham 9'0, Chester 8'0, the North Riding of York 8'3, Cumberland 10'1, Westmorland 8'6.

In London out of 100 births only 4.2 are registered as illegitimate; but it is believed that this is an under statement. In forming an estimate either of the prolificness or of the state of public morals in a country, the number of children born in wedlock must be compared with the number of married women at childbearing ages; in like manner the number of children *born out of wedlock* must be compared with the number of unmarried women of the same ages.

This is done in the annexed Table (XI).

I have hitherto shown the proportion of births in and out of wedlock to the population of the several counties; and the birth rate has been found to differ considerably. But that rate is evidently regulated to a large extent, firstly by the proportional number of women in the several counties between the ages of 15 and 55, and secondly by the numbers living in the marriage state at those ages.

In consequence of the arrangements made at the last census, the ratio of legitimate births to married women, and of illegitimate births to unmarried women, can now be definitively determined for each county, from the returns of thirteen years, including six years before and six years after the census year. (See Table XXXIV p. l.)

The proportion of women of the puerperal age differs much in the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural counties; and while the proportion of women living married at the age of 20-40 to ten unmarried is ten in two counties (Middlesex out of London and Westmorland), and only eleven in North Wales, Devon, Surrey, Gloucester, Somerset, Salop, Hereford, Cumberland, the proportion in four counties, Monmouth, Durham, Stafford, and Huntingdon, is nineteen married women of the age 20-40 to ten unmarried women of the same age.

The number of unmarried women of the age of 15 and under the age of 55 may be divided into nearly two equal portions; the one of women of the age of 20 and under 40, the other of women above or below that age; and the Swedish returns show that the mothers of the great majority of children are 20 and under 40 years of age. I have, therefore, to determine the relative birth rates, compared the births respectively (1) with the number of women of the age of 15-55, and (2) with the number of

TARLE X _ENGLAND.	PROPORTION of	BIRTHS	to	100	Women	living	at	the
A o	e 15-45, in each	of the Y	ears	s 184	1-57.			

Middle of the Years	Women living at the Age 15-45 (estimated).	Births registered.	Births to 100 Women living at the Age 15-45.	Women bearing Children to 100 Women living.*	ZT.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,811,614 3,853,121 3,895,081 3,937,497 2,080,376	512,158 517,739 527,325 540,763 543,521	13:4 13:4 13:5 13:7 13:7	13:7 13:7 13:8 14:0 13:9	
$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,300,370\\ 4,023,721\\ 4,067,538\\ 4,111,833\\ 4,156,610\\ 4,201,875\end{array}$	572,625 539,965 563,059 578,159 593,422	14.2 13.3 13.7 13.9 14.1	14.5 13.5 14.0 14.2 14.4	
$ \begin{array}{rcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrcrc$	4,247,632 4,293,888 4,340,647 4,387,916 4,435,699	$\begin{array}{r} 615,865\\624,012\\612,391\\634,405\\635,043\end{array}$	14·5 14·5 14·1 14·5 14·3	14.8 14.8 14.4 14.7 14.6	
$ \begin{array}{r} 1855 \\ 1856 \\ 1857 \\ \end{array} $	4,484,003 4,532,832	657,453 663,071	14.7 14.6	15°0 14°9 5	

* The number of *children born alive* is to the number of *women bearing children* (including those who bear still-born children), nearly as 100 to 102. See the data of this estimate in the 17th Annual Report, Appendix, p. 72. The figures in col. 5. are deduced by multiplying the figures in col. 4. by 1.02. women of the age 20-40. It will be observed that the counties, arranged in the two orders, stand in nearly the same relative positions.

Thus in Devonshire one child in eighteen born alive is illegitimate; while in Norfolk one in every nine children born alive is illegitimate; and in Devon eleven unmarried women out of 1000 of the age 15-55 bore children annually; while in Norfolk twenty-five out of 1000 unmarried women of the same age bore living children annually. If the illegitimate children had been the children exclusively of women of the age 20-40, then

TABLE XI.—ENGLAND. AVERAGE ANNUAL PROPORTION of Children born alive out of Wedlock to 1000 Unmarried Women and Widows of the Ages 20-40 and 15-55 in the 13 Years 1845 to 1857; Proportion of Children born to One Birth out of Wedlock in the same period; and the Proportion of Married Women to Ten Unmarried Women and Widows of the Age 20-40 living in 1851.

		Average Proportion Children bo of Wedloo Unmarrie and Widows 20-40	Annual (1845 57) of rn alive out ck to 1000 d Women s of the Age 15-55	Proportion of Children born to One Birth <i>out</i> of Wedlock (1845-57).	Proportion of Married Women to 10 Unmar- married Women of the Age 20-40 (1851),
1 2 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 25 22 27 28 29 30 31 31 33 33 33 34 35 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 6 16 17 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 22 23 24 24 25 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 22 23 24 24 25 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 22 23 24 24 25 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 22 23 24 24 25 26 31 11 22 24 24 25 26 27 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 20 20 31 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 8 19 9 20 20 21 22 23 23 33 33 33 33 33 34 34 35 35 34 4 4 24 25 5 26 19 9 10 20 21 22 24 24 25 26 27 8 30 31 13 22 24 24 25 26 27 8 33 33 33 33 34 4 4 24 24 24 25 26 27 8 33 33 33 34 4 4 22 24 24 24 24 25 26 27 8 3 30 30 11 22 24 24 24 25 26 27 8 30 31 13 22 24 24 24 25 26 27 8 30 31 24 24 24 24 24 25 26 27 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	LONDON - MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan) - DEVONSHIRE - SUBREY (extra-metropolitan) - GLOUCESTERSHIRE - CORNWALL - GLOUCESTERSHIRE - CORNWALL - GLOUCESTERSHIRE - WARNOR - RUTLANOSHIRE - HAMPSHIRE - HAMPSHIRE - WARWICKSHIRE - WARWICKSHIRE - WARWICKSHIRE - WORGESTERSHIRE - WORGESTERSHIRE - WORGESTERSHIRE - WORGESTERSHIRE - SOUTH WALES - SOUTH WALES - SOUTH WALES - BESEX - WILTSHIRE - HUNTIGDONSHIRE - BERKSHIRE - WORTHAMMERLAND - BERKSHIRE - VORTHAMSHIRE - VESTMORLAND - VOROROSHIRE <t< th=""><th>$\begin{array}{c} 14.7\\ 18.6\\ 20.8\\ 22.7\\ 25.4\\ 25.9\\ 28.0\\ 28.0\\ 28.0\\ 28.3\\ 30.1\\ 30.3\\ 31.4\\ 32.1\\ 33.2\\ 33.5\\$</th><th>$\begin{array}{c} 8.0\\ 10.1\\ 10.9\\ 12.0\\ 12.2\\ 12.4\\ 13.5\\ 14.1\\ 14.5\\ 14.9\\ 15.2\\ 15.1\\ 15.6\\ 16.4\\ 16.1\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 20.0\\ 21.4\\ 20.1\\ 21.5\\ 21.0\\ 21.0\\ 21.0\\ 22.1\\$</th><th><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a}_{1}^{1} \mathbf{c}_{2}^{0} \\ 25 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ 1</math></th><th>$\begin{array}{c} 2, 7, 7, 1, 2, 2\\ \hline 12 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 13$</th></t<>	$\begin{array}{c} 14.7\\ 18.6\\ 20.8\\ 22.7\\ 25.4\\ 25.9\\ 28.0\\ 28.0\\ 28.0\\ 28.3\\ 30.1\\ 30.3\\ 31.4\\ 32.1\\ 33.2\\ 33.5\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.0\\ 10.1\\ 10.9\\ 12.0\\ 12.2\\ 12.4\\ 13.5\\ 14.1\\ 14.5\\ 14.9\\ 15.2\\ 15.1\\ 15.6\\ 16.4\\ 16.1\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 17.8\\ 17.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 19.6\\ 19.8\\ 20.0\\ 21.4\\ 20.1\\ 21.5\\ 21.0\\ 21.0\\ 21.0\\ 22.1\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a}_{1}^{1} \mathbf{c}_{2}^{0} \\ 25 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 7, 7, 1, 2, 2\\ \hline 12 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 13$
	GROUP 1. Nos. 1-11 , 2. ,, 12-22 , 3. ,, 23-33 , 4. ,, 34-44	25·7 34·5 38·9 44·8	13°2 17°1 19°3 22°1	17 15 14 12	12 J 14 14 14

The Table may be read thus:—In England to 1000 Unmarried Women and Widows of the Age 20-40, the Average Annual Number of Children born alive out of Wedlock in the 13 Years 1845-57 was 32, and to 1000 Unmarried Women and Widows of the Age 15-55 the Average Annual Number of Children born alive out of Wedlock was 16'4. Of 15 Children born alive 14 were Legitimate and one Illegitimate. Of 23 Women living at the Age 20-40, 13 were Married and 10 Unmarried. ENGLAND (1845-57.)

Average Annual N

Average Annual N

umber of	Children	born	alive	to	100	Women	of	the Age 15-55	
umber of	Children	born	aliye	to	100	Women	of	the Age 20-40	

- 12:042

- 21:030

Women li	ving aged	15-55 on	31st March 18	851	-	•		5,003,563
33	,,,	20-40 in	the middle of	1851	-	-		2,865,081
							h	•

the proportion of such women must have been 21 annually in Devon and 50 in Norfolk out of every 1000; in nine counties less than 30; in twenty counties 30 and less than 40; in fifteen counties 40 and less than 50 women.

The mining counties Stafford and Durham, the border counties, Hereford, Salop, and Cumberland, the Danish counties, Norfolk, Suffolk, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and the manufacturing counties in a less degree, Bedford, York, Chester, and Lancaster, have an excess of women unmarried, yet prolific ; while all the Celtic population occupy an intermediate place; and the population south of the Thames has the smallest proportion of unmarried women bearing children.

These tables deserve to be studied by persons living in the several localities in connection with all the circumstances; as there can be no doubt generally of the unhappiness of the children born out of wedlock, any more than there can of the derangements produced in families by profligacy.

Why, it may be inquired, do twenty-five in Norfolk, and eleven in Devon, bear children annually out of the same number of unmarried women; and what are the consequences to the population of the two counties, distinguished in such different ways.

The same table (Table XXXIV.) shows the proportion of legitimate children borne by women of all ages annually to 1000 married women living of the ages under 40; it is 392 in Cornwall, 321 in Norfolk, which is thus also in another way remarkable.

For all England 1000 married women of the age 15-55 have 220 children annually; 1000 unmarried women have 16 children annually, or one in fourteen of them is exposed to the same chance of bearing children as married women.

DEATHS.

419,815 deaths were registered; and this number exceeds the deaths in the previous year by 29,309. Thus the annual rate of mortality, 21'75 in 1000, exceeded the rate, 20'50, in the previous year by 1'25; but it was 0.57 below the average of the previous years.

TABLE XIIENGLAND.	DEATHS ANNUAL RATE	of	MORTALITY	of	Males
	and of Females, 1838-57.				

				DEA	ATHS.	Deaths of Males	Of equal Numbers
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	YEA	RS.		Of Males to 100 Males living.	Of Females to 100 Females living.	to 100 Deaths of Females.	the Number of Male Deaths to every 100 Deaths of Females.
	1838 1839 1840			2·335 2·275 2·372	2.133 2.090 2.203	105 104 103	109 109 108
	1841 1842 1843 1844 1844			$2 \cdot 238 \\ 2 \cdot 241 \\ 2 \cdot 202 \\ 2 \cdot 242 \\ 2 \cdot 170$	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 083 \\ 2 \cdot 098 \\ 2 \cdot 047 \\ 2 \cdot 083 \\ 2 \cdot 012 \end{array} $	$ 103 \\ 102 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 103 $	107 107 108 108 108
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850		1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 395 \\ 2 \cdot 546 \\ 2 \cdot 391 \\ 2 \cdot 581 \\ 2 \cdot 143 \end{array}$	2·221 2·380 2·224 2·445 2·013	103 103 103 101 101	108 107 108 106 106
	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	1111		$2 \cdot 276$ $2 \cdot 320$ $2 \cdot 379$ $2 \cdot 434$ $2 \cdot 348$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 124 \\ 2 \cdot 156 \\ 2 \cdot 201 \\ 2 \cdot 273 \\ 9 \cdot 187 \end{array} $	103 103 104 103 104	107 108 108 107 107
	1856 1857		2	2 040 2 125 2 237	1.978 2.114	104 104 102	107 106
Ave 18	rage of 38-57	20 yea _	urs, }	2.313	2.153	103	107

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

The annual rate of mortality in England and Wales was 22'32, or nearly 22 in 1000, on an average of twenty years; 25'12 was the highest and 20.50 was the lowest rate.

	TABLE XIII.—ANNUAL	RATI	e of 1 of	Mon the	TALI Year	TY p s 184	er C 47–18	ent. 3 857.	in ea	ch Co)UNTY	durin	g
1	an excess of wome	yed.	101	8.831	TRA L	Deatl	ns to 1	00 Per	sons li	ving.	htall	leal ,e	orgol
da L	COUNTIES.	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	Ave- rage Annual Rate 1847-56.	1857
	ENGLAND	2.471	2.306	2.512	2.077	2.199	2.236	2.288	2.352	2.266	2.050	2.276	2.175
	ILONDON	2.695	2.282	3.014	2.104	2.339	2.258	2.435	2.929	2.414	2.189	2.496	2.215
No. 1 2 3 4 5	IISOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	2.007 2.219 1.894 2.133 2.153	1.966 2.163 1.907 2.138 2.106	1 • 932 2 • 362 2 • 018 2 • 523 2 • 272	1.683 1.838 1.768 1.995 1.966	1.719 1.916 1.901 1.948 2.001	1.803 1.915 1.820 2.011 2.036	1:914 2:023 1:855 2:027 2:037	2.012 2.173 1.877 2.091 2.008	2·111 2·077 1·947 2·318 2·122	1.953 1.939 1.707 1.946 1.799	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 910 \\ 2 \cdot 063 \\ 1 \cdot 869 \\ 2 \cdot 113 \\ 2 \cdot 052 \end{array} $	1.853 1.972 1.706 2.014 1.796
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex(extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire - Buckinghamshire - Northamptonshire - Bedfordshire - Constraint - <td>1.922 2.069 2.123 2.229 2.159 2.425 2.356 2.305</td> <td>$2 \cdot 234$ $2 \cdot 139$ $2 \cdot 405$ $2 \cdot 239$ $2 \cdot 365$ $2 \cdot 256$ $2 \cdot 410$ $2 \cdot 429$</td> <td>$2 \cdot 241$ $2 \cdot 254$ $2 \cdot 124$ $2 \cdot 219$ $2 \cdot 211$ $2 \cdot 061$ $2 \cdot 156$ $2 \cdot 375$</td> <td>$1.730 \\ 1.916 \\ 2.104 \\ 2.099 \\ 2.023 \\ 2.296 \\ 1.952 \\ 2.165 \\$</td> <td>2.017 1.839 2.066 2.144 1.953 1.908 1.907 2.024</td> <td>2.052 1.802 2.010 1.978 2.101 1.940 1.957 1.914</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 109 \\ 1 \cdot 777 \\ 2 \cdot 144 \\ 2 \cdot 038 \\ 2 \cdot 156 \\ 1 \cdot 993 \\ 1 \cdot 977 \\ 2 \cdot 027 \end{array}$</td> <td>2.588 1.796 2.002 2.109 2.193 1.734 2.132 2.031</td> <td>2·132 1·890 2·167 2·024 2·196 1·915 2·562 2·165</td> <td>2.029 1.723 1.832 1.683 1.900 1.714 1.934 1.754</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot105\\ 1\cdot921\\ 2\cdot098\\ 2\cdot076\\ 2\cdot126\\ 2\cdot024\\ 2\cdot134\\ 2\cdot119\end{array}$</td> <td>2·136 1·832 1·925 1·903 1·976 1·919 2·049 1·856</td>	1.922 2.069 2.123 2.229 2.159 2.425 2.356 2.305	$2 \cdot 234$ $2 \cdot 139$ $2 \cdot 405$ $2 \cdot 239$ $2 \cdot 365$ $2 \cdot 256$ $2 \cdot 410$ $2 \cdot 429$	$2 \cdot 241$ $2 \cdot 254$ $2 \cdot 124$ $2 \cdot 219$ $2 \cdot 211$ $2 \cdot 061$ $2 \cdot 156$ $2 \cdot 375$	$1.730 \\ 1.916 \\ 2.104 \\ 2.099 \\ 2.023 \\ 2.296 \\ 1.952 \\ 2.165 \\$	2.017 1.839 2.066 2.144 1.953 1.908 1.907 2.024	2.052 1.802 2.010 1.978 2.101 1.940 1.957 1.914	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 109 \\ 1 \cdot 777 \\ 2 \cdot 144 \\ 2 \cdot 038 \\ 2 \cdot 156 \\ 1 \cdot 993 \\ 1 \cdot 977 \\ 2 \cdot 027 \end{array}$	2.588 1.796 2.002 2.109 2.193 1.734 2.132 2.031	2·132 1·890 2·167 2·024 2·196 1·915 2·562 2·165	2.029 1.723 1.832 1.683 1.900 1.714 1.934 1.754	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot105\\ 1\cdot921\\ 2\cdot098\\ 2\cdot076\\ 2\cdot126\\ 2\cdot024\\ 2\cdot134\\ 2\cdot119\end{array}$	2·136 1·832 1·925 1·903 1·976 1·919 2·049 1·856
14 15	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	2·225 2·109	2·048 1·981	2·235 2·144	1.846 1.982	1.881 2.026	1·924 2·011	1.989 2.000	2·275 1·846	2·102 1·998	1.877 1.835	2.040 1.993	1.983 1.861
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	2·219 2·116 1·896 1·660 1·973	2.024 2.236 1.976 2.024 1.800 2.010	2·119 2·285 2·094 2·362 2·003 2·186	1.926 1.869 2.010 1.868 2.031	2.083 1.877 1.938 2.123 2.062	2.072 2.087 1.939 2.028 2.108 1.984	2.019 2.155 1.936 1.952 2.042 1.997	1.979 1.820 1.909 1.879 1.797	2·105 2·151 1·942 2·017 1·978 2·050	1·793 1·719 1·574 1·688 1·799 1·670	2.064 2.084 1.914 1.982 1.926 1.976	1.959 1.773 1.805 1.872 1.836 1.760
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Staffordshire Woreestershire Warwickshire	2·281 2·114 2·181 2·836 2·299 2·611	2·275 2·083 2·278 2·419 2·283 2·570	2·460 1·918 2·225 2·745 2·076 2·276	2.095 2.005 1.953 2.297 1.960 2.156	2·187 1·890 2·054 2·507 2·066 2·464	2·242 2·061 1·911 2·379 1·954 2·294	2·184 2·125 2·100 2·576 2·028 2·369	2.089 1.813 1.960 2.876 2.178 2.651	$2 \cdot 156$ $2 \cdot 260$ $2 \cdot 070$ $2 \cdot 470$ $2 \cdot 066$ $2 \cdot 229$	1.830 1.905 1.778 2.307 1.812 2.092	2·180 2·017 2·051 2·542 2·072 2·371	1.933 1.925 1.970 2.671 2.035 2.427
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NOBTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – – Derbyshire – – – –	2·180 2·064 2·114 2·352 2·278	2·168 2·233 2·190 2·225 2·278	2·210 1·893 2·009 2·142 2·117	2.066 1.836 1.811 1.894 2.016	2·163 1·645 1·876 2·144 2·045	2·325 1·627 1·832 2·124 2·190	2·238 1·765 1·790 2·405 2·328	2.075 1.581 2.009 2.331 2.215	2.009 1.879 1.977 2.028 2.110	1.872 1.661 1.575 2.090 1.936	2·131 1·818 1·918 2·174 2·151	2·130 1·405 1·694 2·147 2·079
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – Lancashire – – – –	2·587 3·582	2·422 2·765	2·409 3·037	2·103 2·464	2·244 2·647	2•438 2·889	2·432 2·818	2·218 2·766	2·192 2·765	2·037 2·554	2·308 2·829	2·252 2·735
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	2·535 2·699 2·131	2·317 2·415 2·037	2.684 3.279 1.946	2·225 2·087 1·750	2·449 2·224 1·790	2·510 2·332 1·921	2·461 2·179 1·848	2·438 2·226 1·916	2·221 2·050 2·011	$2 \cdot 203$ $1 \cdot 869$ $1 \cdot 693$	2·404 2·336 1·904	2·352 2·293 1·846
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	2·442 2·585 2·777 2 ⁻ 263	2·214 2·221 2·119 1·970	2.641 2.647 2.276 1.847	2.035 1.945 1.929 1.769	2·218 2·041 2·006 1·816	2·376 2·353 1·928 1·915	2·467 2·750 2·034 1·990	2·569 2·087 2·128 1·739	2·411 2·133 2·164 1·756	2·454 2·044 1·890 1·517	2·383 2·281 2·125 1·858	2°526 2°175 1°914 1°590
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	2.691 2.284 2.202	2·334 2·077 2·224	2·542 2·746 2·223	2·129 1·994 1·925	2.061 2.108 1.843	2·162 2·118 1·990	2·415 2·217 2·041	2·492 2·238 1·919	2.361 2.259 2.091	2.031 2.030 1.832	2·322 2·207 2·029	2·139 2·028 1·863

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

Deaths.

It might facilitate the recollection of the facts to state, that there is in England 1 birth in 30 persons living ; one death in 45 living ; one person married in 61 living. The numbers living out of which the respective events happen, namely, 30, 45, and 61, are nearly in the proportion of 2, 3, and 4.

Sex .- The mortality of males was at the rate of 22'37, and the mortality of females was at the rate of 21'14 in 1000. The difference was 1.23, or rather more than 1 in 1000.

On the average of twenty years, the annual rate of mortality was 23'13 among 1000 males, and 21'53 among 1000 females; the difference was 1'60. Thus the depression of the mortality below the average among males was greater in 1857 than the depression of the mortality among females.

105 boys were born in the year to 100 girls, and 102 males died to 100 females. On an average of twenty years, 103 males die to 100 females; and as the number of males living in the country is less than the number of females, this implies that the excess in the mortality

TABLE XIV.—DENSITY OF POPULATION 1841-51, and the ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY
ner Cent, in each County during the 10 Years 1843-1853 (excluding 1849); in the
Cholera Epidemic Years, 1849 and 1854; and in 1855, 1856, and 1857, arranged
according to the Mortality in 1843–1853.

	Density of I 1841	opulation	Annual R	ate of Mor	tality per	Cent. fro	m all Cau	ses.
REGISTRATION COUNTIES, &c.	Acres	Hectars*	Mean of 10 Years 1843-1853	Cholera E Year	pidemic 's.	1855	1856	1857
	to a Person.	to a Person.	(excluding 1849).	1849	1854			
SURREY (extra-metrop.) SUSSEX RUTLANDSHIRE NOBTH RIDING CORNWALL LINCOLNSHIRE DEVONSHIRE HERTFORDSHIRE	2:44 2:96 4:54 6:49 2:52 4:60 3:08 2:55	*99 1*20 1*84 2*63 1*02 1*86 1*25 1*03	1.784 1.824 1.844 1.889 1.923 1.928 1.945 1.945 1.945	1.932 2.018 1.893 1.946 2.003 2.009 2.362 2.254 2.254 2.241	2.012 1.877 1.581 1.916 1.879 2.009 1.909 1.796 2.588	2.111 1.947 1.879 2.011 1.978 1.977 2.017 1.890 2.132	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.953 \\ 1.707 \\ 1.661 \\ 1.693 \\ 1.799 \\ 1.575 \\ 1.688 \\ 1.723 \\ 2.029 \end{array} $	1.853 1.706 1.405 1.836 1.694 1.872 1.832 2.136
MIDDLESEX (extra-met.) DORSETSHIRE – – WESTMORLAND – – NORTH WALES – – ESSEX – – – – BERKSHIRE – –	1.21 3.57 8.48 4.99 2.96 2.90	1.44 3.43 2.02 1.20 1.17	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 948 \\ 1 961 \\ 1 964 \\ 1 969 \\ 1 991 \\ 1 999 \\ \end{array} $	2.094 1.847 2.223 2.235 2.272	1.820 1.739 1.919 2.275 2.008	1.942 1.756 2.091 2.102 2.122 1.998	1.574 1.517 1.832 1.877 1.799 1.835	1.805 1.590 1.863 1.983 1.796 1.861
SUFFOLK – – – HAMPSHIRE – – – SOMERSETSHIRE – – KENT (<i>extra-metrop.</i>) – SHROPSHIRE – – – WILTSHIRE – – – SOUTH WALES – – HEREFORDSHIRE – –	2.86 2.81 2.23 2.18 3.72 3.22 4.96 4.35 1.77	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 14 \\ \cdot 90 \\ \cdot 88 \\ 1 \cdot 50 \\ 1 \cdot 30 \\ 2 \cdot 01 \\ 1 \cdot 76 \\ \cdot 72 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2^{\circ}000\\ 2^{\circ}001\\ 2^{\circ}011\\ 2^{\circ}028\\ 2^{\circ}046\\ 2^{\circ}063\\ 2^{\circ}065\\ 2^{\circ}074\\ 2^{\circ}092 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2^{\circ}144\\ 2^{\circ}523\\ 2^{\circ}186\\ 2^{\circ}362\\ 2^{\circ}225\\ 2^{\circ}285\\ 2^{\circ}746\\ 1^{\circ}918\\ 2^{\circ}076\end{array}$	1 846 2·091 1·797 2·173 1·960 1·979 2·238 1·813 2·178	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 358 \\ 2 318 \\ 2 050 \\ 2 077 \\ 2 070 \\ 2 151 \\ 2 259 \\ 2 260 \\ 2 066 \\ 0 124 \\ \end{array} $	1 · 946 1 · 670 1 · 939 1 · 778 1 · 719 2 · 030 1 · 909 1 · 812	2.014 1.760 1.972 1.970 1.773 2.028 1.925 2.035
CUMBERLAND NORFOLK OXFORDSHIRE BEDFORDSHIRE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE - HUNTINGDONSHIRE - NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - NOTTINGHAMSHIRE - DERBYSHIRE CAMBRIDGESHIRE - GLOUCESTERSHIRE - LEICESTERSHIRE -	$5 \cdot 36 \\ 3 \cdot 10 \\ 2 \cdot 87 \\ 2 \cdot 52 \\ 2 \cdot 86 \\ 3 \cdot 54 \\ 3 \cdot 06 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 2 \cdot 23 \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 76 \\ 2 \cdot 34 $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 17 \\ 1 \cdot 25 \\ 1 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 02 \\ 1 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 43 \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ \cdot 86 \\ \cdot 90 \\ 1 \cdot 28 \\ \cdot 71 \\ \cdot 94 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2^{\circ}107\\ 2^{\circ}112\\ 2^{\circ}114\\ 2^{\circ}130\\ 2^{\circ}133\\ 2^{\circ}140\\ 2^{\circ}144\\ 2^{\circ}144\\ 2^{\circ}148\\ 2^{\circ}154\\ 2^{\circ}172\\ 2^{\circ}173\\ 2^{\circ}187\\ 2^{\circ}187\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.276\\ 2.119\\ 2.219\\ 2.166\\ 2.124\\ 2.061\\ 2.211\\ 2.142\\ 2.117\\ 2.375\\ 2.460\\ 2.210\\ 2.$	2.128 2.033 2.109 2.132 2.002 1.734 2.193 2.331 2.215 2.031 2.089 2.075	$\begin{array}{c} 2\ 164\\ 2\ 105\\ 2\ 024\\ 2\ 562\\ 2\ 167\\ 1\ 915\\ 2\ 196\\ 2\ 028\\ 2\ 100\\ 2\ 165\\ 2\ 156\\ 2\ 009\\ 2\ 102\\ \end{array}$	1 830 1 793 1 683 1 934 1 882 1 714 1 900 2 090 1 936 1 754 1 830 1 872 2 044	1 914 1 959 1 903 2 049 1 925 1 919 1 976 2 147 2 079 1 856 1 933 2 130 2 9175
NORTHUMBERLAND – ENGLAND – – – MONMOUTHSHIRE – DURHAM – – EAST RIDING (with York)	4·39 2·21 2·64 2·04 3·07	1.78 .89 1.07 .83 1.24	2·223 2·226 2·232 2·255 2·262	2.647 2.512 2.542 2.641 3.279	2.087 2.352 2.492 2.569 2.226	2°133 2°266 2°361 2°411 2°050	2.044 2.050 2.031 2.454 1.869 2.027	2 175 2 175 2 139 2 526 2 293
CHESHIRE WEST RIDING WARWICKSHIRE STAFFORDSHIRE LONDON	1.75 1.34 1.38 1.30 .036	•71 •54 •56 •53 •015	2:330 2:351 2:377 2:398 2:403	2·409 2·684 2·276 2·745 3·014	2·218 2·438 2·651 2·876 2·929 9:762	2·192 2·221 2·229 2·470 2·414 2·765	2.037 2.203 2.092 2.307 2.189 2.554	2 252 2·352 2·427 2·671 2·215 2·735
LANCASHIRE -	•70	•28	2.784	3.037	2 766	2 100	2 002	1 100

* The Hectar is the unit of land measure in the Metrical system, and it is equal to a square of 100 Meters, = 109'3633 yards, to the side. It is equivalent to 2'471143 (nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$) Statute Acres, or, expressed in other terms, a Statute Acre represents '404671 (rather more than 4-10ths) of a Hectar.

Males. Fe (1.) Highest rate, 1849 (cholera epidemic) - - 2:581 2 (2.) Mean rate, 1838-57 - - - 2:313 2 (3.) Lowest rate, 1856 - - - 2:125 1 Excess of highest rate (1) over mean rate (2) - - 2:68 2:125 1 Excess of highest rate (3) below mean rate (2) - - 2:68 2:66 - Depression of lowest rate (3) below mean rate (2) - - 1:88 - - - - - - 2:66 - <t< th=""><th>a constra</th><th>HIGHE</th><th>ST, LO</th><th>WEST,</th><th>and MI</th><th>EAN AN</th><th>NUAL]</th><th>RATES</th><th>of Mor</th><th>RTALIT</th><th>r,—pe</th><th>r Cent.</th><th>(17)E</th></t<>	a constra	HIGHE	ST, LO	WEST,	and MI	EAN AN	NUAL]	RATES	of Mor	RTALIT	r,—pe	r Cent.	(17)E	
(1.) Highest rate, 1849 (cholera epidemic) - - 2:581 2 (2.) Mean rate, 1858 - - - - 2:313 2 (3.) Lowest rate, 1856 - - - - 2:313 2 (3.) Lowest rate, 1856 - - - - 2:68 Depression of lowest rate (3) below mean rate (2) - - 188 Extreme range of rates in 20 years - - - 456 Localities.—The mortality was below the average of the precedin years in every county, except Stafford, Warwick, and Durham, mortality in those three counties was high before, and apparently TABLE XV.—ENGLAND. DEATHS.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Ce Males and Females at different Ages. DEATHS of MALES to 100 MALES living. Years - 1847 1848 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 2:125 2:344 0 - 7:588 7:400 7:513 0:635 7:298 7:500 7:346 7:757 7:242 0:80 7:318 50 - - - - - 1:859 1:965 1:965 1:965 </th <th>improd 1</th> <th>all's all</th> <th>ऑझ.ल.</th> <th></th> <th>Arter (j</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>inder o</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Males</th> <th>. Fen</th> <th>nales.</th>	improd 1	all's all	ऑझ.ल.		Arter (j			inder o			Males	. Fen	nales.	
Excess of highest rate (1) over mean rate (2) - - $\cdot 268$ Depression of lowest rate (3) below mean rate (2) - - $\cdot 188$ Extreme range of rates in 20 years - - $\cdot 456$ Localities.—The mortality was below the average of the preceding years in every county, except Stafford, Warwick, and Durham. mortality in those three counties was high before, and apparently TABLE XV.—ENGLAND. DEATHS.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Ce Males and Females at different Ages. DEATHS of MALES to 100 MALES living. Years - 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 2125 2354 OF 7588 7.401 7.513 6:695 7.298 7.500 7.346 7.735 7.242 6:801 7.218 0 7.568 7.401 7.513 6:695 7.298 7.500 7.346 7.735 7.242 6:801 7.218 5.0 5:30 5:46 7.491 7.76 7.99 828 835 771 7.25 819 0 5:35 9:51 717 7.25 819	(1.) H (2.) M (3.) Lo	ighest ean ra owest 1	rate, 1 te, 183 ate, 18	849 (c) 8–57 56	holera - -	epiden -	nic) -	1 1	-	-	2.581 2.313 2.125		445 153 978	
Extreme range of rates in 20 years - - ·< · · <	Excess Depres	of hig sion of	hest ra lowes	te (1) t rate (over n (3) bel	nean ra ow me	te (2) an rate	(2)	-2.24		• 268 • 188		292 175	
Localities.—The mortality was below the average of the preceding years in every county, except Stafford, Warwick, and Durham, mortality in those three counties was high before, and apparently TABLE XV.—ENGLAND. DEATHS.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Ce Males and Females at different Ages. DEATHS of MALES to 100 MALES living. Years - 1847 1848 149 Average of the preceding o		Ext	reme r	ange o	f rates	in 20	years	1945-144	2.5-1995 2	-	•456	;	467	
DEATHS of MALES to 100 MALES living. Years - 1847 1848 t 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 Average of the of the set of	TABLE	XV	-ENG	LANI M:). De ales an	ATHS d Fen	-Anni nales a	UAL R. t differ	ATE of ent A	' Mora ges.	TALITY	per Cer	it. of	
Years $\stackrel{*}{1847}$ 1848 $\stackrel{+}{1849}$ 1850185118521853185418551856Average of the Rates of			-	I	DEATH	S of MA	ALES to :	100 Mal	ES living	5.				
All Ages - 2:546 2:391 2:581 2:143 2:276 2:320 2:379 2:434 2:348 2:125 2:354 0- 7:588 7:401 7:513 6:695 7:298 7:500 7:346 7:795 7:242 6:801 7:318 5- :970 1:043 1:124 :814 :869 :906 :847 :935 :819 :718 :905 10- :550 :530 :646 :467 :491 :520 :506 :550 :499 :450 :521 15- :929 :858 :951 :717 :776 :799 :828 :335 :771 :725 :819 25- 1:100 1:026 1:243 :879 :948 :968 1:013 1:025 :958 :881 1:004 35- 1:436 1:303 1:581 1:165 1:236 1:316 1:349 1:282 1:178 1:308 45- 2:065 1:864 2:262 1:716 1:787 1:616 1:958 1:902 <	Years -	* 1847	1848	† 1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	Average of the Rates of 10 Years 1847-56.	1857	
0- 7.588 7.401 7.513 6.895 7.298 7.500 7.346 7.795 7.242 6.801 7.318 5- .970 1.043 1.124 .814 .869 .906 .847 .935 .819 .718 .905 10- .550 .530 .646 .467 .491 .520 .506 .550 .499 .450 .521 15- .929 .858 .951 .717 .776 .799 .828 .835 .771 .725 .819 25- 1.100 1.026 1.243 .879 .948 .968 1.013 1.025 .958 .881 1.004 35- 1.436 1.303 1.581 1.165 1.236 1.230 1.316 1.349 1.222 1.778 1.308 45- 2.065 1.864 2.232 1.716 1.787 1.816 1.958 1.962 1.898 1.695 1.902 55- 3.649 3.266 3.655 2.980 3.031 3.073 3.278 3.22	ll Ages -	2.546	2.391	2.581	2.143	2.276	2.320	2.379	2.434	2:348	2· 125	2.354	2.23	
10- .550 .530 .646 .467 .491 .520 .506 .550 .499 .450 .521 15- .929 .858 .951 .717 .776 .799 .828 .835 .771 .725 .819 25- 1.100 1.026 1.243 .879 .948 .968 1.013 1.025 .958 .881 1.004 35- 1.436 1.303 1.581 1.165 1.236 1.230 1.316 1.349 1.282 1.178 1.308 45- 2.065 1.864 2.262 1.716 1.787 1.816 1.958 1.962 1.898 1.695 1.902 55- 3.649 3.266 3.655 2.980 3.031 3.073 3.273 3.227 3.354 2.975 3.249 65- 7.696 6.793 7.244 6.306 6.396 6.284 6.912 6.665 7.109 6.107 6.751 75- 17.326 14.986 15.187 14.019 14.055 14.161 15.897 </td <td>0- 5-</td> <td>7·588 •970</td> <td>7·401 1·043</td> <td>7·513 1·124</td> <td>6·695 ·814</td> <td>7·298 ·869</td> <td>7·500 •906</td> <td>7·346 •847</td> <td>7·795 •935</td> <td>7·242 ·819</td> <td>6·801 •718</td> <td>7·318 ·905</td> <td>7·30 ·77</td>	0- 5-	7·588 •970	7·401 1·043	7·513 1·124	6·695 ·814	7·298 ·869	7·500 •906	7·346 •847	7·795 •935	7·242 ·819	6·801 •718	7·318 ·905	7·30 ·77	
15- 929 858 951 717 776 799 828 835 771 7725 819 25- 1'100 1'026 1'243 '879 '948 '968 1'013 1'025 '958 '881 1'004 35- 1'436 1'303 1'581 1'165 1'236 1'230 1'316 1'349 1'282 1'178 1'308 45- 2'065 1'864 2'262 1'716 1'787 1'816 1'958 1'962 1'898 1'695 1'902 55- 3'649 3'266 3'655 2'980 3'031 3'073 3'278 3'227 3'354 2'975 3'249 65- 7'696 6'793 7'244 6'306 6'396 6'284 6'912 6'665 7'109 6'107 6'751 75- 17'326 14'986 15'187 14'019 14'055 14'161 15'897 14'308 16'161 12'942 14'954 85- 35'553 30'622 29'976 28'555 28'279 31'297	10-	•550	•530	•646	•467	•491	•520	•506	•550	•499	•450	•521	•46	
25- 1·100 1·026 1·243 '879 '948 '968 1·013 1·025 '958 '881 1·004 35- 1·436 1·303 1·581 1·165 1·236 1·230 1·316 1·349 1·282 1·178 1·308 45- 2·065 1·864 2·262 1·716 1·787 1·816 1·958 1·962 1·898 1·695 1·902 55- 3·649 3·266 3·655 2·980 3·031 3·073 3·278 3·227 3·354 2·975 3·249 65- 7·696 6·793 7·244 6·306 6·396 6·284 6·912 6·665 7·109 6·107 6·751 75- 17·326 14·986 15·187 14·019 14·055 14·161 15·897 14·308 16·161 12·942 14·954 85- 35·553 30·622 29·976 28·555 28·245 28·279 31·297 28·003 32·778 26·347 29·966 56·607 42·435 42·859 38·560 41·937 43·42	15-	•929	•858	•951	•717	•776	•7.99	•828	•835	•771	•725	•819	.72	
35- 1·436 1·303 1·581 1·165 1·236 1·230 1·316 1·349 1·282 1·178 1·308 45- 2·065 1·864 2·262 1·716 1·787 1·816 1·958 1·962 1·898 1·695 1·902 55- 3·649 3·266 3·655 2·980 3·031 3·073 3·278 3·227 3·354 2·975 3·249 65- 7·696 6·793 7·244 6·306 6·396 6·284 6·912 6·665 7·109 6·107 6·751 75- 17·326 14·986 15·187 14·019 14·055 14·161 15·897 14·808 16·161 12·942 14·954 85- 35·553 30·622 29·976 28·555 28·245 28·279 31·297 28·003 32·778 26·347 29·966 ** upwds. 56·607 42·435 42·859 38·560 41·937 43·422 47·305 38·382 42·657 32·201 42·637 DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. <td colspa<="" td=""><td>25-</td><td>1.100</td><td>1.026</td><td>1.243</td><td>•879</td><td>•948</td><td>•968</td><td>1.013</td><td>1.025</td><td>.958</td><td>•881</td><td>1.004</td><td>•88</td></td>	<td>25-</td> <td>1.100</td> <td>1.026</td> <td>1.243</td> <td>•879</td> <td>•948</td> <td>•968</td> <td>1.013</td> <td>1.025</td> <td>.958</td> <td>•881</td> <td>1.004</td> <td>•88</td>	25-	1.100	1.026	1.243	•879	•948	•968	1.013	1.025	.958	•881	1.004	•88
45- 2*065 1*864 2*262 1*16 1*87 1*816 1*958 1*952 1*898 1*695 1*902 55- 3*649 3*266 3*655 2*980 3*031 3*073 3*278 3*227 3*354 2*975 3*249 65- 7*696 6*793 7*244 6*306 6*396 6*284 6*912 6*665 7*109 6*107 6*751 75- 17*326 14*986 15*187 14*019 14*055 14*161 15*897 14*808 16*161 12*942 14*954 85- 35*553 30*622 29*976 28*555 28*245 28*279 31*297 28*003 32*778 26*347 29*966 5& upwds. 56*607 42*435 42*859 38*560 41*937 43*422 47*305 38*382 42*657 32*201 42*637 DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. 0 6*553 6*396 6*488 5*738 6*299 6*445 6*362 6*814	35-	1.436	1.303	1.581	1.165	1.236	1.230	1.316	1.349	1.282	1.178	1.308	1.13	
65- 7.696 6.793 7.244 6.306 6.396 6.284 6.912 6.665 7.109 6.107 6.751 75- 17.326 14.986 15.187 14.019 14.055 14.161 15.897 14.808 16.161 12.942 14.954 85- 35.553 30.622 29.976 28.555 28.245 28.279 31.297 28.003 32.778 26.347 29.966 5 & upwds. 56.607 42.435 42.859 38.560 41.937 43.422 47.305 38.382 42.657 32.201 42.637 DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. 0.6.553 6.396 6.488 5.738 6.299 6.445 6.362 6.814 6.224 5.947 6.327	45-	2.065	1.864	2.262	1.716	1.787	1.816	1.958	1.962	1.898	1.695	1.902	1.76	
65-4 7 656 6 735 7 244 6 500 6 550 6 254 6 512 6 605 7 105 6 107 6 751 75- 17 326 14 986 15 187 14 019 14 055 14 161 15 897 14 808 16 161 12 942 14 954 85- 35 553 30 622 29 976 28 555 28 245 28 279 31 297 28 003 32 778 26 347 29 966 5 & upwds. 56 607 42 435 42 859 38 560 41 937 43 422 47 305 38 382 42 657 32 201 42 637 DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. 0 - 6 553 6 396 6 488 5 738 6 299 6 445 6 362 6 814 6 224 5 947 6 327	00-	3.049	3·200 6•709	0.000	2 980	6.306	6.084	5·2/8 6·019	5·221 6.665	3 304	2-975	3·249 6.751	3.06	
35 17 000 17 000 18 101 17 000	75-	17.396	14.986	15.187	14.019	14.055	14.161	15.897	14.808	16.161	12.942	14.954	14.19	
5 & upwds. 56 · 607 42 · 435 42 · 859 38 · 560 41 · 937 43 · 422 47 · 305 38 · 382 42 · 657 32 · 201 42 · 637 DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. Lll Ages - 2 · 380 2 · 224 2 · 445 2 · 013 2 · 124 2 · 156 2 · 201 2 · 273 2 · 187 1 · 978 2 · 198 0 - 6 · 553 6 · 396 6 · 488 5 · 738 6 · 299 6 · 445 6 · 362 6 · 814 6 · 224 5 · 947 6 · 327	85-	35.553	30.622	29.976	28.555	28.245	28.279	31.297	28.003	32.778	26.347	29.966	27.91	
DEATHS of FEMALES to 100 FEMALES living. Lll Ages - 2·380 2·224 2·445 2·013 2·124 2·156 2·201 2·278 2·187 1·978 2·198 0- 6·553 6·396 6·488 5·738 6·299 6·445 6·362 6·814 6·224 5·947 6·327	5 & upwds.	56.607	42.435	42.859	38.5 60	41.937	43.422	47.305	38.382	42.657	32.201	42.637	34.34	
All Ages - 2·380 2·224 2·445 2·013 2·124 2·156 2·201 2·273 2·187 1·978 2·198 0- 6·553 6·396 6·488 5·738 6·299 6·445 6·362 6·814 6·224 5·947 6·327	and the second	are determined		D	EATHS	of FEM.	ALES to	100 Fem	ALES liv	ing.			e santa	
0- 6.553 6.396 6.488 5.738 6.299 6.445 6.362 6.814 6.224 5.947 6.327	ll Ages -	2.380	2.224	2· 445	2.013	2.124	2.156	2.201	2.273	2.187	1.978	2.198	2.11	
	1 1 1	6.553	6.396	6.488	5.738	6.299	6.445	6.362	6.814	6.224	5.947	6.327	6:45	
5- 951 997 1.102 810 860 878 813 924 807 737 888	0-	0 000	STATISTICS.		A Delivery of the party of the local de-	and the second s	A CARLEY AND AND A CARLEY AND A		A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OFTA CONTRACTOR O	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER.	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS OF	0 10	

All Ages -	2*380	2.224	2· 445	2.013	2.124	2.156	2.201	2.273	2.187	1.978	2.198	2.114
0-	6.553	6.396	6.488	5.738	6.299	6.445	6.362	6.814	6.224	5.947	6.327	6.452
5-	•951	•997	1.102	•810	•860	•878	•813	•924	•807	•737	•888	•773
10-	•577	•566	•653	•491	•527	•537	•540	•560	•494	•450	•540	•460
15-	•919	•878	1.000	•777	•818	•834	•861	•859	•819	•747	•851	.776
25-	1.173	1.090	1.347	•988	1.005	1.031	1.064	1.102	1.001	•934	1.074	•942
35-	1.422	1.301	1.617	1.169	1.193	1.214	1.251	1.328	1.262	1.160	1.292	1.181
45-	1.789	1.589	1.998	1.473	1.519	1.514	1.596	1.663	1.564	1.429	1.613	1.489
55-	3.226	2.860	3.355	2.625	2.679	2.660	2.845	2.852	2.950	2.527	2.858	2.716
65-	6.964	6.072	6.596	5.717	5.854	5.708	6.133	5.979	6.414	5.386	6.082	5.927
75-	15.945	13.604	14.028	12.684	12.818	13.177	14.106	13.325	14.816	11.971	13.647	13.046
85-	32.104	27.623	28.028	25.922	26.357	27.427	28.968	26.412	30.743	23.443	27.703	26.925
95 & upwds.	53 · 23 0	46.816	43.323	42.927	45.017	40.676	45.770	40.268	41.822	34.086	43.394	41.578

The Table may be read thus:-Of 100 Males living of the age of 35 and under 45, 1.436 died in 1847, 1.303 in 1848, and so on for other years, a correction for increase of Population having been made for each Age in each Year ; and the deaths of persons whose ages were not returned have been distributed proportionally over each age. The data upon which this Table is constructed appear in this or have appeared in the previous Reports, and in the Census Report. See Census Report 1851; and the Annual Reports of the Reg. Gen., particularly the 8th and 9th.

* Influenza epidemic.

Deaths.

† Cholera epidemic.

higher, instead of falling. Sanitary works are unfortunately much neglected in many parts of those counties. The Tables (XIII. and XIV.) deserve to be carefully studied by the proprietors and inhabitants of the respective counties.

The mortality in the outer parts of Middlesex was higher than the average; but it is probable that by the extension of London the population has increased faster than the excess of births over deaths indicates, which would account for the alteration of the rate.

It must be borne in mind, in reasoning on all the county ratios, that the census was taken in 1851, and that every year after that the certainty of the results diminishes.

Ages .- As the mortality is found to vary at different periods of life, it is separately given for each of twelve intervals of age (Table XV.) The mortality of males under five years of age was at the rate of 73 in 1000; that of females of the same age, 65 in 1000; at the next interval (5-10) the mortality was about one tenth part of what it had been, and it was nearly the same, rather less than 8, in the two sexes; the lowest rate was attained at the school age of 10-15, when less than 5 in 1000 died. At the ages following, 15-25, 25-35, and 35-45, the mortality rises, and is at the rate of 7 and 9 and 12 in 1000; it is higher at these ages in females than in males. At all the subsequent ages up to 95 the mortality of males exceeded the mortality of females, and the rates increased more rapidly. Thus, commencing at the age 45-55, the deaths out of 1000 men living at each decenniad of life were 18, 31, 64, 141, and at the age 85-95 no less than 270. Out of 1000 women at each of the corresponding ages, the deaths were 15, 27, 59, 130, and 269. The mortality of old men of 95 and upwards was at the rate of 343, of old women at the rate of 416 in 1000.

At nearly all ages the mortality exceeded the rates in the preceding year 1856; but it was below the average rate of the preceding ten years, except in the single case of female children under five years of age.

Seasons.—The deaths were unequally distributed through the year. If the number in the average quarter be represented by 1000, then the deaths in the four quarters, assumed to be of equal duration, were in the proportions 1050, 955, 950, and 1045; the deaths in the two warm

TABLE XVI.—PROPORTIONAL Number of DEATHS in each QUARTER to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-57.

an C Servi	and Second	Number		Proportiona	l Number of	Deaths.	in the second
	YEARS.	of Deaths in the Average Quarter.	In the Average Quarter (assumed to be 1000).	in the Average First Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter 1000). March 31. June 30. Sept		Third Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fourth Quarter ending Dec. 31.
	1838 1839 1840	85690 84746 89922	1000 1000 1000	$1145 \\ 1059 \\ 1100$	1061 1038 1005	850 900 899	944 1003 997
	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	85962 87380 86611 89233 87342	$ 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 1000 $	$1152 \\ 1102 \\ 1096 \\ 1132 \\ 1198$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1002 \\ 990 \\ 1007 \\ 956 \\ 1021 \end{array} $	878 942 887 893 857	968 965 1010 1018 924
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	97579 105826 99958 110210 92249	1000 1000 1000 1000	917 1131 1201 961 1067	925 1008 998 927 1007	1042 883 877 1227 931	1116 978 925 885 996
	1851 1852 1853 1854	93849 101784 105274 109476	1000 1000 1000 1000	1066 1045 1122 1036	1006 989 1022 940	926 986 876 1031	1002 980 980 993
	1855 1856 1857	106426 97627 104954	1000 1000 1000	1280 1061 1050	1001 1031 955	816 928 950	903 980 1045

seasons being below, the deaths in the two cold seasons being above the average.

The changes in the state of the public health are described in some detail in the following digest of the Quarterly Reports.

SUMMARY OF THE QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1857.

First Quarter.—January, February, March, 1857.

THE returns of births, deaths, and marriages, are satisfactory. The marriage rate was slightly above the average in the first three months of the year. The births exceeded the average number, and the rate of mortality was much lower than the average. The sanitary state of the country has been better in the two last winters than in any two successive winters of which we have authentic records.

Marriages .- The marriages in the winter quarter (January, February, March,) are always less numerous than in any other quarter of the year ; but 66,642 persons married in that quarter of the present year. The marriages increased in the manufacturing districts, in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, in Essex and Norfolk, in Cornwall, in Worcestershire, in Warwickshire, (and notably in Birmingham,) in Lincolnshire, in Nottinghamshire, in Cheshire and Lancashire, (particularly in Manchester). The marriages in Cumberland rose suddenly from 199 to 300; and in the whole of the four northern counties from 1738 and 1878 in the winter quarters of 1855-56 to 1997 in the winter quarter of 1857. Probably some of the swains who formerly indulged in the licence of a trip to Gretna Green and the Scotch borders to marry, have been induced, by the difficulties which the new law interposes, to marry in England. The great majority of the Scotch marriages are now registered, and we may hope that the Scotch law reformers will ere long free Great Britain from the last stains of their defective marriage law, which, drawing no distinct

		er to child of	BIRTH	RATE.	1 CF 36	DEATH RATE.							
YEARS.		In the	Quarters en	ding the last	day of	In the Quarters ending the last day of							
Theates		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.				
1838 1839 1840		3*082 3*248 3*395	3°198 3°338 3°301	$2.970 \\ 3.069 \\ 3.021$	$2^{.928}$ $3^{.059}$ $3^{.044}$	$2^{\circ}615$ $2^{\circ}359$ $2^{\circ}538$	$2^{\cdot 387}$ $2^{\cdot 280}$ $2^{\cdot 310}$	$1^{\cdot 887}$ $1^{\cdot 949}$ $2^{\cdot 038}$	$2.086 \\ 2.164 \\ 2.252$				
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845		3:424 3:431 3:420 3:507 3:491	3·278 3·344 3·234 3·334 3·231	3.082 3.032 3.114 3.123 3.140	3.092 3.058 3.174 3.115 3. 103	$\begin{array}{r} 2:537\\ 2:436\\ 2:373\\ 2:467\\ 2:554\end{array}$	$2.174 \\ 2.158 \\ 2.149 \\ 2.077 \\ 2.144$	1.877 2.025 1.866 1.913 1.776	2.063 2.067 2.119 2.175 1.908				
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850		$ \begin{array}{r} 3^{\circ}498 \\ 3^{\circ}488 \\ 3^{\circ}252 \\ 3^{\circ}575 \\ 3^{\circ}321 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 551 \\ 3 \cdot 265 \\ 3 \cdot 474 \\ 3 \cdot 523 \\ 3 \cdot 530 \\ \end{array} $	$3^{\circ}251$ $2^{\circ}945$ $3^{\circ}211$ $3^{\circ}056$ $3^{\circ}281$	3 · 256 2 · 938 3 · 038 8 · 053 3 · 253	$\begin{array}{r} 2^{\circ}157 \\ 2^{\circ}850 \\ 2^{\circ}794 \\ 2^{\circ}462 \\ 2^{\circ}261 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2^{\circ}144\\ 2^{\circ}506\\ 2^{\circ}313\\ 2^{\circ}341\\ 2^{\circ}107\end{array}$	2:382 2:163 2:005 3:057 1:917	2.5452.3892.1082.1992.045				
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	1111	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 567 \\ 3 \cdot 582 \\ 3 \cdot 578 \\ 3 \cdot 520 \\ 3 \cdot 603 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 557 \\ 3 \cdot 509 \\ 3 \cdot 464 \\ 3 \cdot 722 \\ 3 \cdot 534 \end{array} $		$3^{\circ}270$ $3^{\circ}298$ $3^{\circ}100$ $3^{\circ}111$ $3^{\circ}128$	2.3882.3542.6132.4492.916	$2^{\circ}224 \\ 2^{\circ}221 \\ 2^{\circ}355 \\ 2^{\circ}214 \\ 2^{\circ}277 $	$2^{\circ}015$ $2^{\circ}185$ $1^{\circ}985$ $2^{\circ}423$ $1^{\circ}848$	$2^{\circ}176$ $2^{\circ}165$ $2^{\circ}214$ $2^{\circ}329$ $2^{\circ}039$				
1856 1857		3·585 3·600	3.656 3.548	3·275 3·308	$3 \cdot 264 \\ 3 \cdot 295$	$2.182 \\ 2.295$	$2.112 \\ 2.083$	1.896 2.063	$1.995 \\ 2.263$				
Mean	-	3.456	3.433	3'161	3.029	2.480	2.229	2.064	2.165				

TABLE XVII.—ENGLAND. ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of BIRTH, and DEATH, during each Quarter of the Years 1838-1857.

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

line between clandestine concubinage and marriage, tends to expose the young women of Scotland to cruel temptations and errors.

Births.—The births of 170,430 children were registered in the quarter that ended on March 31st 1857; and the birth-rate was 3.60 per cent. per annum, the average rate of the quarter being 3.51. The conceptions in England are most numerous in spring and summer; the births in winter and spring.

The number of births was greater in the last winter than the number in the previous quarter, except the spring of 1854 and of 1856.

Increase of Population.—As the births in the first quarter of the year amounted to 170,430, the deaths to 108,665, the natural increase of population in England and Wales in 90 days was 61,765, and probably somewhat more, as the whole of the births are not registered.

35,007 emigrants sailed in the same 90 days from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are emigration agents, and it was ascertained that 14,814 of the emigrants were of English origin ; to which 1,045 may be added for the due proportion of 2,305 emigrants whose origin was not distinguished. 9,551 of the English emigrants sailed to the Australian colonies, 6,264 to the United States, and only 44 to the North American colonies and all other places.

The Weather, and the Price of Provisions.—The weather presented few essential peculiarities. The temperature of each month was slightly above the average; so was the humidity, although the fall of rain was only 3[°]6 inches. Remarkable storms of snow and hail occurred in March, and the ranges of the barometer exceeded one inch in each month.

The price of provisions presents two aspects. Wheat, which was 72s. 4d. a quarter in the winter of last year, has fallen to 56s. 10d. in the winter of the present year. But the price of potatoes has risen from 86s. to 110s. a ton at the water-side market, Southwark; the price of beef from $5\frac{1}{4}d$. to $5\frac{3}{4}d$.; of mutton, from $5\frac{3}{8}d$. to $6\frac{2}{8}d$. a pound, by the carcase, in the Leadenhall and Newgate markets. Thus the price of wheat fell 21 per cent.; while the price of potatoes in London rose 28, of beef 10, of mutton nearly 16 per cent.

State of the Public Health.....108,665 deaths were registered in the winter quarter of this year, and the annual rate of mortality was nearly 23 in 1,000, against the average of the season 25. The winters of 1846, 1850, and 1856 alone, within the registration range of observation commencing in 1838, show a lower rate of mortality ; and the winter of 1846, exceedingly mild, was followed by a hot summer, which gave birth to a severe epidemic of diarrhœa and summer cholera. The temperature of the last winter quarter differed little from the average, and will not account for the low rate of mortality, which may be partly referred to improvements in the sanitary condition of the people. In the country, and still more in the towns, there is, however, great room for further improvement; for the mortality in the villages and small towns was at the rate of nearly *twenty*, in the large town districts *twenty-six*, in 1,000.

The registrars make no mention in their notes of any epizootic affecting animals, and it does not appear that the disease prevailing in parts of the continent has reached England. The pathology of domestic animals is exceedingly imperfect; their diseases are badly characterized; and the effect of epizootic causes on the human race is little understood. It is therefore a wise precaution at all times to prevent the importation of infected animals into England; but it may be inferred from the analogies which influenza and cholera supply, that quarantine is no infallible prophylactic, and that our surest defence against extensive loss of life is to be sought in internal sanitary measures. Disease will come, in one shape or another, at one time or another; and it is always most fatal among crowded animals in ill-ventilated stalls, breathing impure air, and drinking dirty water. English farmers and their families enjoy many sanitary advantages ; yet they suffer from the heaps of manure which surround their houses. Young farmers of the age of 25-35 die at the rate of 10 in 1000 annually, which is a slightly higher rate of mortality than is experienced by shoemakers, carpenters, bakers, grocers, miners, blacksmiths, at that period of life. Farmers in the subsequent ages of life enjoy superior health, and after 35 live 33 years on an average, as they then become less sensible to zymotic influences; which, however, prove fatal to their children and their cattle. The cattle are exposed to the additional risk of drinking impure water, which recent experience has proved is often fatal; for many of the unscientific farmers in the country still allow the putrid ammoniacal fluids to stray into the roads, or into the ponds where the cattle drink; although, as the late Principal Harris acutely once remarked, this is about as rational as to retain the grains for use after brewing, and to allow the strong ale to run away to waste.

The deaths in the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES were 8736. The mortality was very low in Canterbury, Dover, Portsmouth, and Winchester. 16 deaths occurred from angina maligna (scarlatina?) in Ash, and an unusual number from the same disease in Rotherfield (Uckfield), which "I fear," the Registrar says, "must be attributed to our very bad sanitary arrangements." The deaths in St. Peter, Brighton, are below the average. But the following instance illustrates there the pernicious effects of dirt :—

A woman died in the quarter in circumstances which demanded a coroner's inquest. The husband of the deceased died two days after. Several members of the family were immediately afterwards seized with fever, together with some persons who nursed them, two or three of whom died under the attack. The dwelling in which the family resided was in a most filthy and unwholesome condition.

6619 persons died in the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, or 2073 less than died in the winter of 1855. Measles, however, prevailed in Edgware, where the Brent is polluted, and in Baldock. Bronchitis and whoopingcough have made "sad havoc among children" in St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge. In Sutton Parish, Ely, low fever prevailed; and many cases of ague occurred in the sub-distriet.

In Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the deaths were 5666; nearly the same number as in the previous winter, but fewer by 1988 than the deaths in the winter of 1855. The Registrar of Bradwell (Maldon) complains that he has every quarter to record one or more deaths not certified by a medical attendant. "They occur," he says, "amongst persons belonging "to a sect called 'Newlights,' who always refuse to call in medical assis-"tance." Scarlatina and whooping-cough have infested Blofield; typhus is lingering in Shipdham, and has proved fatal to several persons in the parish of Tacolnestone. Five children died of whooping-cough in the parish of Docking.

In the South WESTERN COUNTIES 9737 deaths were registered; 3443 less than the deaths in the winter of 1855. Measles has prevailed extensively, but has not been often fatal. In Stanton St. Quintin, Chippenham, 3 deaths occurred out of 163 cases ; nearly every family in Seagry suffered. but "as yet no death has happened." Small-pox has been excessively prevalent in Wilton ; but "thanks to vaccination," not a single death has occurred. Four deaths from small-pox took place in the union workhouse, Tisbury. Here the reporter is silent under the head of vaccination, which had probably been neglected. There was an excess of deaths from measles in Bridport. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the farmers and the house-owners of Heavitree, sanitary measures have not been carried out to the extent required. The births and deaths are above the average in number. Callington (Liskeard) is in an unhealthy state; 10 persons have died of scarlatina, 3 of typhus. "In this town there is a " large cess or catch pool, a receptacle for all the refuse of the town, " dammed back for the manuring purposes of the proprietor, which must

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" certainly have a deleterious effect on the health of the inhabitants." At Penzance the deaths in the three last winters have been 312, 283, and 262. The Registrar observes, "our medical men attribute the absence of " fever, &c. to our improved drainage ; the town of Penzance being now " in course of thorough draining, and having an unlimited supply of " water at high pressure."

The deaths in the WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES were 13,879; more than in 1856, and less than in 1855. The mortality was below its average in Bristol, Clifton, and Hereford; and in North Staffordshire, which has recently been supplied with good water. In Walsall, West Bromwich, and Dudley, 1983 deaths took place in 90 days, out of a population of 210.303 in 1851. The deplorable neglect of sanitary measures, and the extent to which the lives of the poor people of Dudley are sacrificed, may be inferred from this one appalling fact : " small-pox was fatal in fifty-one cases !"

The children of Coventry are still dying off rapidly ; but it is gratifying to learn that the municipal authorities and the medical men of the town have made some inquiry into the causes, which it may be hoped will ere long be mitigated. "Of the 145 deaths," the Registrar of Holy Trinity observes, "87, or exactly three fifths, are those of children under 5 years " of age. Amongst the certified causes of death, there are 28 of measles, " 21 of malignant fevers, and 30 of inflammation of the respiratory ' organs."

6400 deaths were registered in the NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Scarlating has attacked some districts ; but the mortality has generally been below the average. The registrar of St. Ann, Nottingham, considers the exertions of the sanitary committee one of the main causes of the decrease of mortality. The mortality of Leicester was higher in the last winter than it was in the two previous winters ; but the mortality of the city has been much reduced within the last three years. Leicester in 1841 was inhabited by 50,853 in 1851 by 60,642 people, dwelling upon an area of 3960 acres, of which only 1320 acres are strictly occupied by habitations. The population is dense, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 27 in 1000 during the 10 years 1841-50. The deaths in the 10 years 1841-50 were 14,921, of which it was computed in the Sixteenth Report* that 5575 were unnatural deaths, or the results of the insalubrities in which the people of Leicester lived. The borough under the circumstances appointed an intelligent health officer. The system of deep sewerage was completed in 1855, and the sewage was deodorized. The river, which was the receptacle of nearly all the filth of the town, is now comparatively pure. The courts, which were covered with stagnant water, are now clean. The people who reside over the deepened sewers enjoy improved habitations. The annual mortality in the three years 1852-54 was at the rate of 29, 27, and 25; while in 1855-56 it fell to 23 and to 21 nearly in 1000.† Small-pox has been completely disarmed by vaccination. The mortality will fluctuate, but by persevering in her career Leicester will reap large rewards of health and fame.

18,020 deaths were registered in Lancashire and Cheshire; rather more than the deaths in 1856, and 2805 less than the deaths in the winter of 1855. The deaths in Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton were 3445, in Liverpool and West Derby 3200. The mortality is declining, and in the progress of sanitary improvement we may hope to see the quarterly deaths in each of these great centres of population reduced to 2200.

10,988 deaths were registered in YORKSHIRE. In Leeds and Hunslet the health of the people appears to be deteriorating ; 1424 of them died in the winter quarter. Sheffield exhibits little improvement ; the deaths

were 794. Hull and Sculcoates experienced a high rate of mortality. "Better sanitary regulations" are referred to at Bradford; and in that district the mortality has slightly declined.

5879 deaths occurred in the NORTHERN COUNTIES, where the mortality has gradually declined. The decrease has evidently been counteracted by the epidemic of scarlatina, which has infected many districts. In Bedlington the epidemic has been so virulent that many cases have terminated in death a few hours after the attack.

In MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES 6803 deaths occurred. Scarlatina, measles, and whooping-cough have been epidemic in some districts. The registrar of Cardiff remarks that "the births are 425, the deaths 224. " The deaths, which until very lately have been nearly equal to the births " in the town of Cardiff, are now greatly reduced. Fevers and other " epidemics rarely prevail. This result is attributable to the excellent " drainage of the town recently effected, and also to an abundant supply " of water."

Second Quarter.—April, May, June, 1857.

The marriages and the births were above the average numbers, and the deaths were below the average during the quarter that ended on June 30th. Upon the evidence of their births, deaths, and marriages, the 19,300,000 people of England and Wales have hitherto been prosperous and healthy during the present year.

Marriages.-82,534 persons were married in the three months that ended in June ; or nearly 172 in every 10,000 persons living. This exceeds the average of the quarter of the ten previous years. The 41,267 marriages exceed by 2447 the marriages in the spring quarter of 1856. A corresponding excess is observable in all the divisions except the northern ; where the decrease of marriages in Sunderland, South Shields, Newcastle, Tynemouth, and some other coal districts has reduced the number of marriages in Durham and Northumberland. The marriages in Cumberland during the three quarters ending June 1855-6-7 were 288, 299, 361.

Births.-The births of 170,444 children were registered in the quarter that ended on June 30th; and the births were at the rate of 3.55 annually, the decennial average being 3.52. The number of births is less by 2819 than the births in the corresponding quarter of 1856; but it exceeds by 5167 the births in the spring quarter of the war year 1855.

Increase of Population.-As the births were 170,444, and the deaths 100,046, the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was 70,398 in 91 days.

93,100 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom in the quarter that ended on June 30th, and 35,414 of the number were of English origin ; of whom 15,737 sailed to the United States, 6459 to the North American colonies, 13,149 to the Australian colonies, and 69 to all other places.

The Weather and Price of Provisions.-At the Greenwich Observatory the temperature was below the average in April, above the average in May and June. Saturation being taken at 100, the degree of humidity was 76, or one degree below the average. The reading of the barometer was slightly below the average. The fall of rain was 4 '7 inches, or 2 '7 inches below the average. The air moved at the rate of 78 miles daily. The intense heat in June was remarkable. The first eight days were warm; ten cold days followed; hot weather set in on the 19th, and on Sunday the 28th the temperature near the sea rose to 75°; at places between the latitude of 51° and 52° it exceeded 91°, and even 92°; in London it was 88° ; and at all other places under observation, somewhat below 00° . This 28th of June was the hottest day we have experienced since July. 6th, 1846. It was also remarkably dry; the temperature of the dewpoint falling at times during the day full 35° below the air temperature.

^{*} Reg. Gen. 16th Ann. Rep. pp. 152, 3.

⁺ Report on the " Sanitary Condition of Leicester in 1856, by John Moore, Surgeon, Officer of Health."

The average price of wheat, like that of consols, has been nearly the same as it was in the first three months of the year; it was 56s. 9d. in the thirteen weeks of April, May, and June 1857; and consequently wheat is cheaper by 23 per cent., and 17 per cent. than it was in the corresponding seasons of 1855 and 1856. In the London markets beef has risen 7 per cent., while mutton has slightly fallen since last year. The high price of potatoes is the most unfavourable circumstance in the Table. The price of this important esculent was 59 per cent. higher in London than it was in the spring quarter of 1856. The abundant crop of fruit will, to a certain extent, supply its place as an antiscorbutic; and we may hope that the present year's crop of potatoes will be more abundant.

State of the Public Health..._100,046 deaths were registered in the quarter ending on June 30, and this implied an annual mortality at the rate of 2.086 per cent. The mortality in the districts containing the principal towns was at the annual rate of 2.322, that is .142 less than 2.464, the average of the preceding ten spring quarters. In the remaining districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes, the reduction in the annual rate of mortality was .212; it was 1.868, while the average rate of the season was 2.080.

The deaths in LONDON have fallen progressively since 1855, notwithstanding the increase of population, from 15,001 to 13,212; and the diminution has been proportionally most sensible on the south side of the Thames, where the improvement in the water supply has been greatest. The Registrar of St. James, Bermondsey, notes that to 208 births there were 86 deaths. "This district," he says, "having suffered so "fearfully during the prevalence of cholera, when the water supply was "very bad, and the open tidal ditches poisoned the atmosphere, it is very satisfactory to observe the excellent state of health now existing, "proving the beneficial effects of good water, excellent drainage, paving, "cleansing, &c.; and I may remark that an improvement is perceptible " in the market gardens and in the foliage generally since the partial " abatement of the smoke nuisance."

In Lambeth, Waterloo (1st Part), the Registrar notes births 145, deaths 55. The deaths are about 20 below the average of the three preceding years. "I have a strong opinion," he says, " regarding the unwholesomeness " of the water we have for years been drinking. There is now a marked " difference in the quality of the supply on this side the river, though " there is still occasionally room for improvement. There has been no " prevailing epidemic."

Attention was formerly called to the effects of the bad water on the people of London ; and the improvement in the public health that has been the result fully establishes the correctness of the remarks made on this subject. The effects of the *constant* supply of the best water than can be procured have yet to be registered.

In the SOUTHERN and the EASTERN DIVISIONS the deaths were fewer than in the spring of 1855, and generally fewer than they were in the spring of 1856. Some partial epidemics of scarlatina, measles, whoopingcough, typhus, and small-pox, however, are mentioned by the registrars of these divisions. Two persons were killed by lightning while taking shelter under a tree in Kintbury, Hungerford.* At Chalfont, Amersham, one death occurred in digging for chalk, this making the fifth death from that cause within two years, "owing to the careless mode of performing " the work."

In the WEST MIDLAND DIVISION, Yorkshire and the Northern Counties, the number of deaths in the spring of 1857 exceeded the number of deaths in the spring of 1855. In the NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION, in Cheshire and

* The sub-district and district are designated by the two names in this and similar cases.

in Lancashire, the diminution in the number of deaths was not considerable. Among the districts in which the deaths were in excess of the deaths in the previous quarters may be enumerated Cheltenham, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Leek, Burton-upon-Trent, Lichfield, Wolverhampton (1000 deaths occurred here), Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley. All the South Staffordshire districts are in an unsatisfactory sanitary state. The Pottery districts of North Staffordshire have been recently supplied with good water, and their mortality has fallen considerably. King's Norton, Coventry, Hayfield, Chester, (Great Broughton), Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have also lost more lives than in the two previous spring quarters.

Many districts of the country still suffer from marsh malaria. In Maldon, the Registrar says, "Ague is very prevalent in Tollesbury, Goldhanger, Tolleshunt-D'Arcy and its neighbourhood." The lower levels of the basin of the Thames as high up the stream as Oxford, and as low as Hoo and Sheppey, suffer from malarious diseases in spring and autumn. The mortality on the high grounds at the sources of the Thames is at the average rate of 17 and 18 annual deaths in 1000 living ; in the low flooded districts on its banks the mortality rises to 20, 21, 22, 23 in 1000; in Orsett (Essex) the mortality is at the rate of 24 in 1000, in Hoo (the Isle of Grain) 24, and in Sheppey, containing Sheerness, 24 in 1000. Thus in the marshy districts the mortality is raised from 17, the natural

Thus in the marshy districts the mortality is raised from 17, the natural rate, to 24 in 1000, chiefly in consequence of the noxious emanations from a rich ill-drained soil.

Sheppey may be taken as a type of these districts. The inhabitants have that pallid blue aspect which characterizes aguish districts ; they frequently suffer from ague, and sometimes from typhoid fever. A considerable number of men in the Sheerness dockyard and in the ships on the station have been struck down and disabled by fevers during the present year. Sheppey has its high lands but a large quantity of it is marsh, drained imperfectly by ditches containing stagnant water and putrid vegetable and animal matter. The owners of this property are absentees, and the tenants mostly commit their farms to the care of a bailiff. No effort is made at improvement by the small occupiers, although experience has shown that the investment of money in the deep effectual drainage of the marsh is remunerative in a high degree. His Excellency Lord Harris has published an interesting statistical document showing the outlay and receipts in detail on the Rayham farm, of 439 acres, in Sheppey, during the seven years ending Michaelmas 1856. 22001. has been obtained from the Government Drainage Fund and expended on the land during the last four years. After allowing a liberal interest for all the money invested, the profit, which was set down at 141l. in the first year, rose progressively to 6931.; and upon taking the value from the inventory at the beginning and end of the last year, in connection with the surplus of the receipts over outgoings, 972l. remains as a balance towards the rent of a farm in 1856 for which a tenant could not be obtained at Michaelmas 1849 who would pay a higher rent than 1001. The whole of this remarkable document* deserves to be closely scrutinized and studied by all the owners of the marsh land which now prejudices the health of the inhabitants and deters people from building in its neighbourhood. Sheerness should be immediately drained and supplied with pure water.

As a Government fund affords very proper facilities for the loan of money, drainage should be made compulsory on the owners of the land in districts which are so fatal to the inhabitants as Orsett, Hoo, and Sheppey; more particularly when the naval force of the country is seriously impaired by this standing insalubrity. It is evident that a large portion of our naval reserve may be paralyzed by ague and fever at the very time when it may be called upon to fight. A force which lives in

* Published at Sittingbourne, Kent.

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xxviii Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1857.

an aguish atmosphere is necessarily enervated and loses some of its courage. It cannot be always ready to meet the enemies of England at the gates of the Thames and the Medway.

It will be observed that many districts of the country are now unusually healthy. For the information of those who may be about to resort with their families to watering places a Table is annexed of the mortality during the three months that ended on June 30th in some of the principal places of resort. It must be borne in mind that the mortality of some parts of these districts is lower and of other parts higher than that here stated :--

ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1000 in	the Districts round the Sources and on the
Course of the River THAMES	, during the 10 Years 1841–50.

No. of	DISTRICTS.	Annual Mortality.	No. of	DISTRICTS.	Annual Mortality.
District.	ante da ante da ante ballane. Ante da ante da a	Deaths to 1000 living.	District.	lervin staulie de leripe	Deaths to 1000 living.
343 341 340 251 250	WINCHCOMB NORTHLEACH CREENCESTER CRICKLADE HIGHWORTH	17 18 20 20 21	38 47 48 134	CHERTSEY KINOSTON RICHMOND BRENTFORD	18 18 20 21 25
122 161 160 158 & 157 123	FARINGDON WITNEY WOODSTOCK OXFORD AND HEADINGTON ABINGDON	20 22 21 23 23	194 197 198 199 & 201 50	WESTHAM (including Stratford) ROMFORD URSETT BILLERICAY AND ROCHFORD DARTFORD	18 20 24 21 19
156 125 126 127 128 150 & 155 129 131 149 132	THAME - - - WALLINGFORD - - - BRADFIELD - - - READING - - - WOKINGHAM - - - WYCOMBE AND HENLEY - - - WINDSOB - - - ETON - - - STAINES - - -	22 20 19 24 17 21 19 20 18 19	51 52 53 54 68 69	GRAVESEND (including North- fleet and Strood) NORTH AYLESFORD HOO MEDWAY (exclusive of Fort Pitt and Fort Clarence) - MILTON SHEPPEY (including Sheerness)	25 22 24 24 24 21 24

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

Nr. of		Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 living in the			
District.	DISTRICTS.	10 Years 1841–50.	3 Months ending 30th June 1857.		
57	TUNBRIDGE (including Tunbridge Wells)	20 19	21 18		
70	DOVER	21	17		
76	HASTINGS	18	16		
78	EASTBOURNE	15	15		
85	BRIGHTON	21	16		
90	WORTHING (including Littlehampton and Arundel)	17	13		
99	ISLE OF WIGHT (including Ryde, Newport, and Cowes)	17	13		
227	MUTFORD (including Lowestoit)	11	12* -		
228	YARMOUTH Warmourny (including Molecombo Regis)	19	23		
2/4	NEWBON APPORT (including Dawlish Torquay, and East and	10			
200	West Teignmouth)	19	19		
905	BARNSTAPLE (including Ilfracombe)	17	20		
326	Ватн	24	19		
330	CLIFTON (including part of Bristol City and Bristol Workhouse)	23	16		
344	CHELTENHAM -	20	19		
388	UPTON-ON-SEVERN (including Malvern)	18	20		
403	WARWICK (including Learnington)	20	17		
447, 449]	ASHBORNE, BAKEWELL, and CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH (Including	20	90		
and 450)	Buxton and Matlock) -	20	22		
525 •	SCARBOROUGH -	21	24		
531	WHITBI	20	18		
507	AREPVSTWITH	18	19		
691	RANGOR .	21	24		
623	ANGLESEY	17	21		
540		a series and	Backer & Start		

* The decrease in the mortality of Yarmouth is stated by the Registrar of the northern sub-district to be owing to the excellent sanitary arrangements carried out by the authorities of the town.

Third Quarter.-July, August, September, 1857.

THE marriages in the three summer months were slightly below the average number for the quarter; the births are above the average. The deaths exhibit a rate of mortality below the average of the season, but higher than the rates of the corresponding seasons of the two previous years. Diarrhœa has prevailed in many districts, and a few fatal cases of cholera of a severe type have been registered.

Marriages.—77,338 persons were married in the three months of July, August, and September. The number is less by 840 than the number of persons who married in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The annual rate of marriage in the quarter was 1.59 persons per cent., the average being 1.61 per cent. In the spring quarter of 1857 the marriage rate was above the average. The marriages fell off in London, in the Southeastern, the South-western, the North-western, and the York Divisions. In the South Midland, the Eastern, the West Midland, the North Midland, the Northern, and the Welsh Divisions, the marriages, as compared with those in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, increased.

Births.—The births of 161,181 living children were registered in the quarter that ended on the last day of September. This number exceeds by 3719 the births in the corresponding quarter of the year 1856; and is the greatest number of births that ever occurred in England during the summer months. The birth-rate of the quarter was 3°31 per cent. It has been only once exceeded in the summer quarter :—in 1851 the rate was 3°32. The births in the first six months always greatly exceed in number the births in the last six months of the year in England.

Increase of Population.—The births were 161,181, the deaths 100,528; consequently the recorded natural increase of population in England and Wales is expressed by 60,653.

51,994 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers. Of this number 18,725 were ascertained to be of English origin ; and allowing for a due share of the 5516 whose origin was not distinguished, the probable number of English emigrants may be set down at 20,947. 10,197 of the number sailed to the United States, 1707 to our healthy North American colonies, 8947 to the Australian colonies, and 96 to other places.

The weather and the Price of Provisions.—These elements affect the births, deaths, and marriages directly and indirectly.

The temperature of July, August, and September was considerably above the average of the same months in the last eighty-six years. Since the year 1771 the temperature of July has only been somewhat exceeded thirteen times. Since 1771, a date as far back as trustworthy records extend, the temperature of the month has never been so high as it was in August last; and the temperature of the month of September was only exceeded six times. In one year only (1818) out of 86 years did the temperature exceed the temperature of the three summer months. July and August were less, September was more humid than usual. Little rain fell in July; the average amount fell in August; the rain-fall in September was above the average. As a general rule the temperature of a thermometer with its bulb on the grass falls in every month below the freezing point (32°) ; but it is a remarkable fact that at Greenwich the thermometer so placed never fell below 36° in the last three months.

The average price of wheat was 76s. 1d. and 72s. 3d. in the two periods of thirteen weeks ending September 1855, and September 1856; it fell to 59s. 11d. in the thirteen weeks ending September 1857. Wheat is consequently 17 per cent. cheaper than it was last year. The price of beef by the carcase in the Leadenhall and the Newgate markets has fallen in the three summers from $5\frac{7}{8}d$. to $5\frac{3}{8}d$. per pound; that is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The price of mutton by the carcase has fallen from 6d. to $5\frac{3}{4}d$. a xx.

Third Quarter.-July, August, September.

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pound, or 4 per cent., in the same seasons. The price of potatoes has unfortunately risen from 74s. to 78s. and to 105s. a ton, in the three seasons; it was 42 per cent. higher in the thirteen weeks ending September 1857 than the prices of the same season in 1855. The scarcity of potatoes is likely to produce scurvy in the country, as people are not generally aware that potatoes are an antiscorbutic, which can only be replaced by fruit and vegetables. The abundant crop of apples will supply to a certain extent the vegetable acids, which experience has shown that the human frame requires to maintain its elements in equilibrium.

State of the Public Health.—100,528 deaths were registered in the quarter ending September 30th; and the death rate was 2.06 per cent. The deaths in the summer quarter of the previous year were 91,155; and in the summer of 1855 the deaths were 87,646. The excess of deaths in the last summer quarter over this number was 12,882.

The annual rate of mortality per 1000 during the summer was 25 in the town districts and sub-districts where 8,247,017 people dwelt in 1851 upon 2,149,800 acres; and 17 in the other districts and sub-districts of England and Wales where 9,680,592 people dwelt on 35,175,115 acres. The Arts which have been invented in cities are now required to render their natural homes healthy. As a preliminary to all other steps the people must be supplied with pure water. The town manures must be restored to the disinfecting fields every day, and no longer be suffered either to remain under human dwellings or to pollute the streets and streams around them.

If the mortality in the towns had been at the same rate as the mortality in the other districts, the deaths would have been upwards of 17,000 fewer than they were. What was the cause of this great destruction of life ? Evidently the violation of the plain natural laws of life. And the strict observance of these laws must be of the utmost importance to the welfare of the human race, otherwise their violation would not be so terribly punished by the Almighty. Indeed, if the English race could lose strength, beauty, health, and life in the impurities of its dwellingplaces with impunity, the imagination of Swift alone could conceive, his pen describe,—the depth of degradation to which the nation might fall.

The intelligent classes of this country will, however, never acquiesce in the continuance of its present imperfect sanitary condition, and of the resulting diseases which it brings down upon the heads of the population; who often when they violate the laws of nature know not what they do.

À summer of unusual warmth in our European climates not only promotes the growth of corn and wine, but is probably salutary to the human frame, where the land is drained, decaying refuse is buried in the earth, and cleanliness is observed. But in England these conditions are not yet complied with; hence fever, ague, and diarrhœa have prevailed extensively in the last hot summer. The Registrar of Strood (Kent) has registered within one as many deaths as births. He remarks :---

This district being marshy in a great part, the poor have suffered during the last winter from agues in a greater degree than has been experienced during a great number of years. Ague leads to debility, and the consequent inability to earn a sufficient livelihood. An unusally hot summer has operated still more to make the marshes and adjacent district intensely unhealthy. Many deaths have been registered from intermittent fever, directly or indirectly. This disease is rarely fatal [under favourable circumstances.] The chief mortality is amongst indigent and debilitated persons and their families, who have fallen an easy prey to diseases of a general character in consequence of their reduced condition.

The other districts of Kent on the marshy banks of the Thames and the Medway have also experienced a mortality above their average; so has the district of Romney Marsh. Other districts of Kent, such as Elham and Bridge, have lost few inhabitants, the mortality of these healthy places having been below the average. While the mortality in Kent and Hampshire exceeded the average, the mortality in Surrey (out of London) and of Sussex was about the average. 363 persons died in Southampton out of a population amounting in 1851 to 34,098; scarlatina, hooping-cough, and measles having prevailed. The sanitary state of this thriving town evidently admits of improvement, in which the nation at large is interested, as it is the station of the West India and other mails.

The mortality in the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES is higher than usual: 6395 persons died in the three months. Diarrhœa was fatal at Hillingdon, Brentford, Acton, Bishop Stortford, Royston, Hatfield, St. Albans, Ramsey, Dunstable, Cambridge, Ely, Whittlesey, and Wisbeach. One death from English cholera was registered at Ramsey (Huntingdon), and one in Wisbeach.

In the EASTERN COUNTIES the deaths (5686) exceeded the average number. In West Ham, Epping, Billericay, Chelmsford, Tendring, Colchester, and Lexden; in Sudbury, Ipswich, Blything, Mutford, Yarmouth, Norwich, Forehoe, and Docking, the increase of deaths was considerable. Bilious fever, putrid sore throat, typhus, diarrhœa, ague, scarlatina, have prevailed.

The Registrar of Bradwell says :---

There was a terrible epidemic of typhus in Tillingham parish, also of malignant sore throat. The drainage in the part most visited by the fever is very bad. Nearly every house had from 1 to 3 persons sick in it.

One of the Registrars of King's Lynn adds :-

Diarrhœa may be almost said to be universal. The high temperature has continued much longer than usual. The illness is now accompanied with the usual remittent fever, which is the prevailing disease here. The deaths from diarrhœa seem confined to children during dentition.

One death from "Asiatic cholera" was registered at Bungay; and one death from "cholera" at Buxton in Norfolk.

In the SOUTH-WESTERN Division the deaths increased in the three counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall; the deaths in the five counties were 7647. Small-pox was fatal to 8 persons in Wilton. Scarlatina raged at Weymouth as it only rages in bad sanitary conditions. In Lerrin (Liskeard) the Registrar reports :--

The deaths (24) are nearly double the average, and more than a third are those of children from disease in the throat. This epidemic here generally shows itself in the form of cough and sore throat, and appears, after arriving at a certain stage, to baffle medical skill. I am told that something of a fungus nature shows itself in the throat.

Croup, and what is locally called "throat fever," also prevailed in Kea (Truro).

The WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES have suffered more than any of the previous divisions; the deaths amounted to 12,357. The great coal and iron districts, Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, and Stourbridge, are in a very unhealthy state; the mortality has been raised greatly above the average by small-pox, diarrhœa, scarlatina, typhus. One death from cholera happened in Wolverhampton, one in Wednesbury, 5 in Tipton, one in Sedgley. If the authorities, who are intelligent and active in many things, do not bestir themselves, the population may again be decimated by epidemic cholera. North Staffordshire is already supplied with good water; the supply of water in South Staffordshire was recently, and is probably still, execrable : the results are legible in the registers of death.

The sanitary state of many English towns has undergone improvement, and the mortality has declined in recent years; but this has unfortunately not been the case in the Birmingham district, nor in the districts immediately adjacent. The deaths in the three corresponding summer quarters

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of 1855, 1856, 1857 were 920, 1118, and 1520 in the Birmingham district; 293, 353, and 529 in the Aston district; 132, 114, and 202 in the King's Norton district, containing Edgbaston, which has hitherto been one of the healthiest districts in the kingdom. Diarrhoea has been exceedingly rife. The authorities of Birmingham will, we may hope, be stimulated by the recent meeting of the Congress of Social Science to take effective steps for the improvement of a great town, which has hitherto not stood very low in the sanitary scale.

The deaths in the NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION exceed the deaths in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, but the mortality is not high. In some districts the mortality is low. In Loughborough the Registrar says :--

The deaths are below the average. There have been *fewer cases of diarrhoa than is usual at this time of the year*. The population generally are well employed, which, with sanitary arrangements, may have tended to reduce the rate of mortality.

In Lincoln diarrhœa has been "very prevalent among children;" in Horncastle diarrhœa has been "very prevalent;" in Great Grimsby diarrhœa has raised the deaths above the average. Worksop, Basford, Nottingham, and Newark have also been visited by diarrhœa. In St. Peter, Derby, 31 persons died from diarrhœa. A child (11 weeks) died of "*English cholera*;" a gentleman, 82 years old, of "English cholera" (9 days); and a man 73 years of age of "cholera, with congestion of brain."

17,287 persons died in Cheshire and Lancashire. The number of deaths exceeds the numbers in the two previous corresponding quarters. Scarlatina was fatal in Stockport, Runcorn, and Chester. Diarrhœa also prevailed in districts of the two counties. Three deaths from cholera occurred at Heaton Norris, one of them twelve hours after the attack ; one death from "Asiatic cholera," it is said, occurred at Cheadle. In Liverpool and in the West Derby district adjoining (pop. 411,515 in 1851) 3650 persons died, while the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1855 were 3051. In Manchester, where great numbers of people visited the exhibition, the deaths only exceeded by 79 the deaths in the summer quarter of 1855: in the Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton districts (pop. 439,797 in 1851) the deaths were 3460.

Mr. Leigh, of the Deansgate sub-district, makes the following judicious remarks, which deserve the careful consideration of the people of Manchester. Very sad there is the life of a child :--

Births 266; Deaths 254. The total number of deaths, exclusive of coroners' cases, is 224, and of this number 156 were of children under 5 years of age, leaving a total adult mortality of only 68. So large a proportion I have never before known. It is evident that whilst the ordinary circumstances affecting adult life have been to a considerable extent in abeyance, those militating against the very young have been in great activity. Of the children not less than 76 were carried off by diarrhœa, 14 by hooping-cough, 6 by scarlatina, 6 by measles, and one by small-pox. 87 of the children died under the age of one year. Neglected diarrhœa, close confinement to ill-ventilated rooms during marasmus and convulsions,—as well as hydrocephalus and congestion of brain, these must explain why, with a diminution of all the causes producing disease in adults, the mortality as a total is still so high.

An explosion of fire-damp at the Heys colliery killed 40 persons in the Ashton-under-Lyne district.

10,908 deaths were registered in YORKSHIRE, and the mortality is increasing in several districts; among which are Skipton, Hunslet, Leeds, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Sheffield, Hull, Sculcoates, and Scarborough. Diarrhœa, typhus, and small-pox are prevailing causes.

Except in Westmorland, the deaths in the NORTHERN COUNTIES have been somewhat in excess; in the aggregate they amounted to 5907. Diarrhea has prevailed here as elsewhere, and has raised the mortality in Sunderland, Gateshead, and Newcastle. In some districts of Cumberland the mortality has been below the average. The Registrar of Low Longtown only registered 14 deaths.

The deaths in WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE amounted to 5467. This number is below the average; and few epidemics are mentioned by the Registrars.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

The returns of the quarter are in some respects unfavourable, for the mortality is higher than the average mortality of the season. The Asiatic cholera, however, which was threatening in October, was arrested in its course; and the excess of deaths is partly referable to influenza, scarlatina, fever, small-pox, and diphtheria (throat disease). The number of births in the last three months of the year exceeds the average; but the marriages were below the average number for the quarter.

The state of the births and of the deaths on the aggregate of the year 1857, exhibits a favourable aspect; for while the births exceeded, the deaths were below, the average.

Marriages.—The Christmas quarter is always distinguished in England and Wales by the multitude of its marriages. Ninety-one thousand six hundred and eighty persons married in the last three months of 1857. The marriages were at the rate of 1.88 persons married to 100 living in a year; the decennial average rate of the corresponding quarter being 1.99.

Births.--The births of 161,016 children born alive, were registered in the last three months of the year 1857. This number exceeds by 3538 the births in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The births were at the rate of $3\cdot30$ per cent. per annum; the average of the previous quarters being $3\cdot15$. The increase of births is observable in London and in every other division except the Northern.

The births during the year 1857 amounted to 663,071; or to about 3.44 per cent. on the population.

Increase of Population.—As the births amounted to 161,016, and the deaths to 110,576, the natural increase of population was 50,440 in 92 days. The excess of births over deaths, and therefore the natural increase of the population of England and Wales, was 243,256 in the year 1857. In the United Kingdom the natural increase probably did not exceed 1000 daily.

28,673 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers; namely, 27,790 from four English ports, 879 from Glasgow and Greenock, and only 4 from Irish ports. The origin of the 28,673 emigrants was shown in 25,281 instances; and after distributing those not distinguished proportionally, it appears that 11,630 were of English origin; of whom 7366 sailed to the Australian colonies, 4210 to the United States of America, 20 to the North American colonies, and 34 to other places.

212,875 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1857, and of that number 78,560 were declared to be of English origin.

The number of English soldiers and sailors who have died abroad, cannot yet be brought into the account.

The Weather and the Price of Provisions.—The high average temperature of the summer was sustained through autumn until the end of the year. In November and December the temperature fell at Greenwich only to 46° and 45° ; thus remaining 3° and 6° respectively above the average of each of the last two months of the 86 preceding years. The dew point for the quarter was $45 \cdot 6^{\circ}$, or $4 \cdot 7$ above the average of the 16 previous years. The humidity was 92, saturation being expressed by 100; and the atmosphere was thus 5 points nearer to saturation than it was on an average of 16 years. The rain-fall was 6.0 inches, or 1.1 inch below the average; although on October 22d nearly three inches of rain fell in several places of Norfolk, Cambridge, Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, Surrey, and Sussex. The barometer was above the average. Wheat was sown in favourable weather. The country was remarkably green at the end of December. At Ryde fuschias and strawberries were in bloom in December ; raspberries were picked on the 20th.

The price of wheat was 52s. a quarter, while in the corresponding three months of 1855 and 1856 it was 79s. 4d. and 63s. 4d. The reduction was 34 and 19 per cent. respectively on the prices of the two previous years. The price of beef by the carcase at the Leadenhall and Newgate markets was $5\frac{3}{8}d$. per pound; while it was in the same seasons of 1855 and 1856 respectively $5\frac{6}{8}d$, and $5\frac{2}{8}d$. a pound. Mutton was in the autumns of the three years (1855, 1856, and 1857) 5%d. a pound. The potato crop partially failed, and the average price of York Regents at the water-side market, Southwark, was 140s. a ton, or 16lb. for a shilling. In the preceding autumns of 1855, 1856, the price of potatoes was 95s. and 100s. a ton. The price of potatoes was 40 per cent. higher than it was in the three autumn months of 1856. This high price necessarily limits the consumption of potatoes among the poorer classes of artizans in the towns; and the family of the labourer, whose crop has failed in the country, must suffer still more severely, as he has not the means of purchasing other commodities. The want of potatoes often induces scurvy, but no direct evidence of that disease is yet mentioned by the registrars. It is, however, often the masked cause of other maladies.

State of the Public Health .--- 110,576 deaths were registered in the last quarter of the year 1857. This number exceeds by 14,338 the deaths in

State Breat	Popul	A'TION	- lenners	A	NUAL,	RATE	of Mo	RTALI	T¥ per	Cent.	in each	Quart	ter of t	he Year	.8
terral com	1841	1851	Quarters ending	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	Mean 1847-5	1857
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub- districts com- prising the CHIEF TOWNS	6,838,069	8,247,017	March June - Sept Dec Year -	3.020 2.776 2.691 3.094 2.895	3.074 2.505 2.328 2.434 2.584	2.708 2.537 4.225 2.510 2.996	2*368 2*221 2*223 2*345 2*289	2.656 2.444 2.365 2.509 2.493	2.616 2.402 2.589 2.479 2.521	2.789 2.521 2.325 2.659 2.573	2.706 2.455 3.072 2.700 2.734	3:074 2:401 2:082 2:308 2:465	2:482 2:381 2:282 2:371 2:374	2·749 2·464 2·618 2·541 2·592	2:588 2:322 2:510 2:702 2:526
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales com- prising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES -	9,076,079	9,680,592	Year - March June - Sept Dec	2.128 2.637 2.270 1.763 1.845	2.079 2.545 2.141 1.765 1.867	2·110 2·190 2·162 2·121 1·967	1.898 2.108 1.988 1.683 1.816	1.947 2.098 2.021 1.747 1.923	1.990 2.116 2.052 1.866 1.924	2.031 2.388 2.181 1.711 1.848	2.145 1.978 1.871 2.016	2.062 2.671 2.129 1.646 1.805	1.775 1.915 1.873 1.596 1.706	2.002 2.281 2.080 1.777 1.872	1.876 1.987 1.868 1.714 1.924

TABLE XVIII.-ENGLAND. ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in Town and Country DISTRICTS in each Quarter of the Years 1847-1857.

In deducing the results given in this Table the population up to 1855 has been increased in the same ratio which was observed between 1841-51. For the year 1856 and 1857 the increase of population has been obtained by taking the excess of Births over Deaths.

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

the corresponding quarter of 1856; the mortality in the quarter was at the rate of 2.263 per cent. per annum, the average of the season being 2.167. The increase was equivalent to one on every 22 deaths. The increase of the mortality was greatest in the town districts or sub-districts; while the deaths in the country districts were considerably above the average. After correcting for increase of population, on the assumption that the population in town and country increased at the same rates as in the ten years 1841-51, the mortality in the towns appears to be at the rate of 2.702 per cent., in the country at the rate of 1.924 per cent. per annum. The excess over the average of the season was 161 in the towns, .052 in the country; it was therefore more than three times as great in the towns as it was in the country districts. The proportion of the deaths in a given time to a given population is not an exact measure of its vitality ; the mortality being very different at

TABLE XIX .- The AVERAGE PRICES of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, of MEAT, and of POTA-TOES; also the AVERAGE QUANTITY of WHEAT sold and imported Weekly, in each of the Years, and in each Quarter of the Years 1852-1857.

		Average	WHEAT	WHEAT and	the bound of the	C. P. M.	Average P	rices of		
Sector and	Average Price of	Price of WHEAT	sold in the 290 Cities nd Towns in England and Wales	entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports	at Lea Marke	MEAT denhall ets (by t	per lb. and Newg he Carcase	eate	POTATO (York Reg per To at Water	DES gents) on rside
ket	CONSOLS	Quarter	Returns.	of Great Britain.	BEE	F.	MUTTO	ON.	Marke Southw	ark.
	(for Money).	England and Wales.	Average N Quarters	Tumber of Weekly.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean
YEARS.	£	s. d.	Qrs.	Qrs.	d.	d.	d.	d.	8.	s. d.
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} 99\frac{3}{8} \\ 97\frac{6}{8} \\ 91\frac{7}{8} \\ 90\frac{3}{3} \\ 93 \\ 91\frac{7}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 10 \\ 52 & 11 \\ 72 & 5 \\ 74 & 8 \\ 69 & 2 \\ 56 & 5 \end{array}$	93,354 86,191 75,259 101,057 97,055 100,866	55,749 89,450 68,625 46,190 83,062 61,115	$\begin{array}{c} 3\frac{1}{4} - 5\\ 4 - 5\frac{3}{4}\\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2}\\ 4\frac{6}{8} - 6\frac{5}{8}\\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2}\\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & -5\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & 7 \end{array}$	71871871884814718 41 55 55 55 55 55	$\begin{array}{c} 79 - 103 \\ 116 - 145 \\ 107 - 131 \\ 94 - 107 \\ 78 - 93 \\ 108 - 134 \\ \end{array}$	91 0 130 6 119 0 100 6 85 6 120 8
QUARTERS ending 1852 : June - Sept Dec	$ \begin{array}{c} 97\frac{1}{4} \\ 99\frac{8}{5} \\ 100 \\ 100\frac{5}{8} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 40 \ 10 \\ 40 \ 10 \\ 41 \ 2 \\ 40 \ 5 \end{array} $	95,532 87,949 78,712 111,224	27,540 54,675 67,912 72,870	$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{1}{4}-5\\ 3\frac{1}{4}-4\frac{3}{4}\\ 3\frac{1}{4}-5\\ 3-5\end{array}$	4- 	$3\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{1}{4}$ $4 - 6$ $4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4}$	444 412 5 514	60— 80 85—110 80—100 90—120	70 0 97 6 90 0 105 0
1853 : March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 99\frac{5}{3}\\ 100\frac{4}{8}\\ 97\\ 93\frac{6}{8}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 45 & 7 \\ 444 & 6 \\ 51 & 10 \\ 69 & 10 \end{array}$	95,115 84,559 86,087 79,002	63,530 82,623 120,020 91,627	$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 - 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6 \\ 4 - 6 \end{array}$	412 427 45 5 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{3}{4} & -6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 & -6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 & -7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} & -7 \end{array}$	5478 563 56 58	$\begin{vmatrix} 110 - 145 \\ 110 - 145 \\ 110 - 125 \\ 135 - 165 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 127 & 6 \\ 127 & 6 \\ 117 & 6 \\ 150 & 0 \end{array} $
1854 : March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c c} & 91 \\ & 88\frac{5}{8} \\ & 93\frac{7}{8} \\ & 93\frac{6}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 79 & 6 \\ 78 & 4 \\ 63 & 10 \\ 68 & 0 \end{array}$	60,022 55,842 56,389 128,783	$103,519 \\ 103,331 \\ 48,135 \\ 19,513$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2}-7\\ 4\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{3}{4}\\ 5-7\\ 5-7\\ 5-7\end{array}$	5 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄ 6 6	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1855 :— March June Sept. Dec.	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 91\frac{7}{8} \\ - & 90\frac{6}{8} \\ - & 90\frac{6}{8} \\ - & 88\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \ 11 \\ 73 \ 4 \\ 76 \ 1 \\ 79 \ 4 \end{array}$	88,000 94,791 94,545 126,893	33,821 57,068 51,511 42,358	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5557 555 555 55	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{5}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 ⁵³³ 5 ³³ 6 5 ³⁴ 5 ⁴	$\begin{vmatrix} 105 - 12i \\ 110 - 13i \\ 69 - 7i \\ 90 - 10i \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 112 & 6 \\ 0 & 120 & 0 \\ 9 & 74 & 0 \\ 0 & 95 & 0 \end{array}$
1856 :— March June Sept. Dec.	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 90\frac{e}{8} \\ - & 93\frac{3}{8} \\ - & 95 \\ - & 92\frac{e}{8} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccc} 72 & 4 \\ 68 & 8 \\ 72 & 3 \\ 63 & 4 \end{array}$	92,152 104,952 78,208 112,909	48,018 63,093 117,807 103,328	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4}\\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4}\\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2}\\ 3\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4}\end{array}$	51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{4} & -6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & -6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 & -7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & -6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁷ / ₈ 6 5 ³ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{c c} 78 - 9 \\ 70 - 9 \\ 75 - 8 \\ 90 - 11 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1857 :— March June Sept. Dec.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$56 10 \\ 56 9 \\ 59 11 \\ 52 0$	$102,433 \\107,850 \\92,156 \\101,025$	51,310 42,178 55,384 95,587	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{3}{4}\\ 4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}\\ 4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}\\ 4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}\\ 4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}\end{array}$	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 5\frac{1}{4} & -7\frac{1}{4}\\ 4\frac{3}{4} & -6\frac{3}{4}\\ 4\frac{1}{2} & -7\\ 4\frac{1}{2} & -7 \end{array}$	6 ¹ 434343 5 ³⁴³⁴ 55 5 ⁴³⁴	$ \begin{array}{c} 100-12\\ 105-15\\ 95-11\\ 130-15 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 110 & 0 \\ 0 & 127 & 6 \\ 5 & 105 & 0 \\ 0 & 140 & 0 \end{array}$

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different ages, and the proportional numbers of young and old being disturbed by excesses of births over deaths, and by emigration, the deaths in two equal populations may vary from differences in their composition as to age, without implying any real differences in the vitality. A disturbance may also be produced from disproportions in the sexes. Under ordinary circumstances the annual rate of mortality, however, at all ages, serves as a sufficiently accurate measure of the relative sanitary condition of the population ; and where this is insufficient, the mortality at quinquennial or decennial periods of life may be separately determined.

The mortality of England and Wales in 1857 has been compared with the mortality of England and Wales in the ten previous years, and it may be compared with the mortality (22.36 per 1000) in the 19 years 1838-56. It is below that average. But is that average itself, it may be asked, the true standard ? What is the natural rate of mortality among Englishmen, under favourable sanitary conditions? Under such conditions how long do they live ? How many of them die annually ? No direct answer can be given to these questions. No large body of Englishmen is

and the second second second	dirik ya	TABLE	XX.—	MEAN	ANNU	AL V	ALU	e of	Met	EOROI	LOGICA	L ELE	MENTS	
	the		Baron	neter.		7	Cherm	ometer	.*		M Temp	ean erature	of	Γ
NAMES of STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above Sea level.	Latitude.	Mean Pressure reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Range of Read- ings during the Year.	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.	Mean Elastic Force o Vapour.	
Guernsey	123	0 / " 49 33 0 N.	in. 29 [.] 977	in. 1 [.] 044	0 64*5	0 42.5	0 22·0	0 57`6	0 49·0	0 8•6	0 51·9	0 46·1	0 • 326	
Helston – – – – Ventnor – – – – Worthing – – – – Little Bridy – – –	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 150 \\ 34 \\ \cdot \cdot \end{array} $	50 7 0 50 35 0 50 45 0 	29.985 30.056 30.010 	1·128 1·066 1·030	$\begin{array}{c} 69.3 \\ 66.2 \\ 63.1 \\ 68.7 \end{array}$	38.0 40.0 35.8 31.8	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61^{\cdot}5\\58^{\cdot}1\\56^{\cdot}7\\59^{\cdot}1\end{array}$	48·1 49·0 45·4 42·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 13^{\cdot}4 \\ 9^{\cdot}1 \\ 11^{\cdot}3 \\ 16^{\cdot}2 \end{array}$	53.7 53.5 50.8 50.2	49·1 48·8 47·4 45·8	·358 ·360 ·339 ·319	F
Clifton – – – – Lewisham – – – – Royal Observ., Greenwich – St. John's Wood – – Guildhall – – – – Paddington – – – Rose Hill – – – – Oxford Observatory – – Great Berkhampstead – Hartwell House – – Hartwell Rectory – –	228 	$51 \ 28 \ 0$ $51 \ 28 \ 38$ $51 \ 30 \ 0$ $51 \ 30 \ 0$ $51 \ 45 \ 36$ $51 \ 45 \ 0$ $51 \ 45 \ 0$ $51 \ 45 \ 0$ $51 \ 49 \ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 29^{\circ}983\\ 29^{\circ}998\\ 29^{\circ}998\\ 29^{\circ}966\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$1 \cdot 134 \\ 1 \cdot 096 \\ 1 \cdot 030 \\ 1 \cdot 044 \\ 1 \cdot 074 \\ 1 \cdot 062 \\ 1 \cdot 058 \\ 1 \cdot 070 \\ 1 \cdot 139 \\ 1 \cdot 097 \\ 1 \cdot 101 \\ 1 \cdot 096 \\ 1 \cdot $	$\begin{array}{c} 68.6\\ 72.9\\ 72.2\\ 70.0\\ 67.9\\ 67.8\\ 72.5\\ 67.9\\ 67.6\\ 69.6\\ 70.9\\ 69.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58 \cdot 3 \\ 61 \cdot 3 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 3 \\ 58 \cdot 0 \\ 60 \cdot 8 \\ 58 \cdot 0 \\ 57 \cdot 6 \\ 58 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 5 \\ 58 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43.8\\ 43.2\\ 43.7\\ 45.0\\ 46.2\\ 46.7\\ 45.3\\ 41.6\\ 43.4\\ 41.4\\ 42.7\\ 42.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$50^{\circ}3 \\ 50^{\circ}6 \\ 51^{\circ}1 \\ 51^{\circ}6 \\ 51^{\circ}8 \\ 51^{\circ}4 \\ 52^{\circ}0 \\ 50^{\circ}0 \\ 49^{\circ}9 \\ 49^{\circ}8 \\ 50^{\circ}9 \\ 50^{\circ}1 \\ 50^{$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	·310 ·317 ·319 ·324 ·314 ·298 ·330 ·312 ·310 ·292 ·317 ·321	
Royston – – – – Gloucester – – – – Cardington – – – Lampeter – – – – Norwich – – – –	$271 \\ \\ 100 \\ 420 \\ 39$	$52 2 40 \\ 52 7 0 \\ 52 7 0 \\ 52 37 0 \\ 52 37 0 \\ 52 37 0 \\ 52 37 0 \\ 53 0 \\ 54 $	30.021 29.993 29.988 29.961 30.001	$\begin{array}{c} 1.105 \\ 1.142 \\ 1.112 \\ 1.161 \\ 1.071 \end{array}$	71·7 70·2 69·3 70·1 68·5	33·2 31·5 33·0 28·7 32·7	38.5 38.7 36.3 41.4 35.8	59.6 59.5 58.4 58.8 57.8	43°3 43°6 43°4 42°6 43°7	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.3 \\ 15.9 \\ 15.0 \\ 16.2 \\ 14.1 \end{array} $	50.6 51.0 50.6 50.3	44.5 46.8 45.4 45.7	·303 ·332 ·314 ·320	
Belvoir Castle – – – Derby – – – – Holkham – – – – Nottingham – – –	$260 \\ 100 \\ 39 \\ 181$	$52 56 0 \\ 52 57 10 \\ 52 57 30$	 29·967 29·901 30·016	1.138 1.138 1.088 1.148	$69^{\cdot}2$ $67^{\cdot}5$ $68^{\cdot}4$ $69^{\cdot}8$	$27^{+}5$ $31^{+}8$ $31^{+}1$ $31^{+}2$	41·7 35·7 37·3 38·6	58 [•] 4 57 [•] 3 58 [•] 4	39 [•] 1 43 [•] 6 42 [•] 4	19 [•] 3 13 [•] 7 16 [•] 0	48·4 50·4 50·0 49·9	44·1 44·3 45·9 44·5	·298 ·299 ·328 ·307	-
Hawarden – – – – – Liverpool – – – – Manchester – – – Wakefield – – – – Leeds – – – – – Stonyhurst – – – York – – – – –	260 37 123 115 138 381 50	$\begin{array}{c} 53 \ 11 \ 15 \\ 53 \ 24 \ 48 \\ 53 \ 29 \ 0 \\ 53 \ 40 \ 50 \\ 53 \ 48 \ 0 \\ 53 \ 50 \ 43 \\ 53 \ 57 \ 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 966\\ 30 \cdot 007\\ 29 \cdot 974\\ 29 \cdot 986\\ 29 \cdot 969\\ 29 \cdot 962\\ 29 \cdot 920\\ \end{array}$	$1^{\cdot}236$ $1^{\cdot}129$ $1^{\cdot}187$ $1^{\cdot}183$ $1^{\cdot}177$ $1^{\cdot}177$ $1^{\cdot}161$	$\begin{array}{c} 66 \cdot 0 \\ 65 \cdot 3 \\ 71 \cdot 1 \\ 69 \cdot 1 \\ 69 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34.8\\ 38.9\\ 29.7\\ 28.7\\ 33.1\\ 30.4\\ 31.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56.4\\ 57.8\\ 58.9\\ 58.5\\ 58.4\\ 55.9\\ 54.7\end{array}$	44.8 47.7 42.8 42.3 44.7 42.8 44.7 42.8 42.9	11.6 10.1 16.1 16.3 13.7 13.1 11.8	49.5 51.3 50.0 49.6 51.0 48.3 	44·4 44·7 44·0 44·3 42·9 44·5 	*303 *304 *307 *302 *286 *303 	
Scarborough Durham Bywell Allenheads North Shields Pittenweem	91 1360 124 	54 17 0 $54 56 43$ $54 48 44$ $55 0 7$	29 • 962 29 • 948 29 • 894 29 • 924 29 • 990 29 • 906	$1^{\circ}055$ $1^{\circ}172$ $1^{\circ}164$ $1^{\circ}147$ $1^{\circ}198$ $1^{\circ}246$	62.8 63.3 67.2 61.7 63.0 62.3	35·9 32·6 32·7 30·5 34·6 33·4	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$52 \cdot 7$ $53 \cdot 4$ $58 \cdot 0$ $52 \cdot 0$ $53 \cdot 7$ $54 \cdot 2$	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	7·5 9·8 14·4 11·9 9·4 11·2	$\begin{array}{r} 48.5\\ 47.5\\ 49.5\\ 44.8\\ 47.6\\ 48.2 \end{array}$	45.5 43.0 45.1 41.2 45.6 42.4	·315 ·287 ·311 ·266 ·315 ·280	
Arbroath – – – – Aberdeen – – – – Braemar – – – –	50 	56 34 0	29.834 29.927 29.915	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 210 \\ 1 \cdot 196 \\ 1 \cdot 175 \end{array}$	$63 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 8 \\ 61 \cdot 2$	31.8 30.5 25.5	31°7 32°3 35°7	$54 \cdot 1 \\ 53 \cdot 3 \\ 51 \cdot 1$	42.0 39.8 39.8	12·1 13·5 11·3	47.8 47.4 44.1	42.6 41.1 39.1	*282 *265 *246	
Culloden – – – – Elgin – – – – – Stornoway – – – –	104 28 	57 31 0 57 38 0	29.872 29.882	$\begin{array}{c} 1^{\cdot}342 \\ 1^{\cdot}227 \\ 1^{\cdot}220 \end{array}$	62·2 63·9	35·7 33·6	26°5 30°3	53·1 54·1	44.6 42.8 	8°5 11°3 	48·4 47·8 47·8	43.5 43.4	·292 ·289	

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

breathing pure air, living on a perfectly sound diet, free from all defilement, and free from vice, exercising duly the mind and body generation after generation. We can point to no model city-to no model caste ; we can discover no model parish in the country. In the matter of health we are all very ignorant or desperately negligent. What courses then remain open to the inquirer? One only. The mortality of the districts of England in which the sanitary conditions are the least unfavourable, can be employed as the standard measure until happier times supply the real standard of vitality. Sixty-four districts in various parts of the country are found where the mortality of the people ranged on an average extending over ten years from *fifteen* to seventeen deaths in 1000 living. This is not an accidental event; the mortality only fluctuates in such places slightly from year to year, and the death rate under the same circumstances will not be exceeded. The people dwell in sixty-four districts extending over 4,797,315 acres, and their number at the last census was 973,070. Undoubtedly the sanitary conditions in which they live are in many respects favourable. They generally follow agricultural pursuits; and

	10F th	e rear	1001	. D	y JAI	MES (LAIS	HER,	Lasy.	, r.n	.0.					
	r in	it of atu-	ty of .00).	ubie	num Sun.	aum s.		0.0	Wind.		E.P.P.		ater.	Ra	in.	Terratelation and
	Vapou Air.	Weigh d for S	Iumidi tion=1	f a C	Maxin rays of	Minin Grass		Rela	tive Pı	roporti	on of	Ozone.	Cloud.	t fell.		
and the second	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of	Mean additional Vapour require ration.	Mean degree of F the Air (Satura	Mean Weight of Foot of Air.	Mean Reading of Thermometer in	Mean Reading of Thermometer of	Mean estimated Strength.	N.	Е.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of	Mean Amount of	Number of Days i	Amount collected.	NAMES of STATIONS.
and the second	grs. 3·7	grs. 0'8	82	grs. 539	•		1.6					2.4	4.7	days. 151	in. 31 ° 7	Guernsey.
A THE REAL	4.0 4.1 3.8 3.6	0.8 0.8 0.6 0.7	85 84 88 85	538 539 544 	··· ·· ··	 	1·9 0·7 0·5	12 4 7 10	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{array} $	15 7 8 11	18 11 9 11	2·0 	5°5 5°4 5°6	185 152 130 188	$36.6 \\ 36.7 \\ 24.1 \\ 37.3$	Helston. Ventnor. Worthing. Little Bridy.
and the second	**************************************	$\begin{array}{c} 0.8\\ 0.8\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 1.1\\ 0.9\\ 0.8\\ 0.7\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 0.7\end{array}$	83 83 82 80 78 83 84 84 84 80 82 86	$\begin{array}{c} 540 \\ 543 \\ 541 \\ 540 \\ 542 \\ 543 \\ 540 \\ 539 \\ 541 \\ 538 \\ 538 \\ 538 \\ 538 \end{array}$	··· ·· 68·5 67·4 69·9 ···	 44·4 39·9 42·0 	0·9 1·6 1·2 0·7 1·0 	8 8 7 6 8 9 11 9	11 9 8 11 9 11 7 9	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \cdots \\ \vdots \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ \cdots \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 13 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ \cdots \\ 15 \\ 14 \\ \cdots \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ \cdot \cdot \\ \cdot \cdot \\ \cdot \cdot \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ \cdot \cdot \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ \cdot \cdot \\ \end{array} $	6°1 6°5 6°8 6°8 6°8 6°8 6°2 6°0	$\begin{array}{c} 192 \\ 139 \\ 129 \\ 151 \\ 127 \\ 136 \\ \vdots \\ 148 \\ 151 \\ 158 \\ \vdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ \\ \end{array}$	Clifton. Lewisham. Royal Observ., Greenwich. St. John's Wood. Guidhall. Whitehall. Paddington. Rose Hill. Oxford Observatory. Great Berkhampstead. Hartwell House. Hartwell Rectory.
「「「「「「」」」	3·4 3·7 3·6 3·6 3·4 3·4 3·6 3·5	1.0 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.9 0.6 0.8	81 86 84 85 86 82 88 82 88 82	539 542 542 543 539 540 544 544	 80 [.] 8 79 [.] 0 68 [.] 9	 35 [•] 3 38 [•] 3 37 [•] 8 40 [•] 6	$ \begin{array}{c} $	9 9 10 5 9 7 	$7 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \\ \\ 6 \\ \\ 5 \\$	13 9 12 15 14 	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 19 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ \\ 16 \\ \\ 7 \\ \\ \end{array} $	4.5 2.9 1.6 2.1	5.9 6.2 6.4 6.3 6.7 5.6 7.5	$232 \\ 145 \\ 147 \\ 189 \\ \cdots \\ 158 \\ 168 \\ 139 \\ 180 \\ 180 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ \\ \\ \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	Royston. Gloucester. Cardington. Lampeter. Norwich. Grantham. Belvoir Castle. Derby. Holkham. Nottingham.
	3·4 3·6 3·5 3·4 3·2 3·4	0°8 1°0 0 8 0°8 1°2 0°6 	84 79 83 83 75 87 	540 543 542 543 541 538 	65.1 66.2 68.1 	37·9 40 [•] 6 41·2 40 [•] 1 	1.5 0.9 1.6 0.8 	$ \begin{array}{c} $	 8 16 11 17 	 9 18 17 18 	$ \begin{array}{c} $		$7.3 \\ 6.9 \\ 7.1 \\ 7.1 \\ 7.8 \\ 7.0 \\$	124 153 193 174 211 	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Hawarden. Liverpool. Manchester. Wakefield. Leeds. Stonyhurst. York.
	3.6 3.3 3.5 3.0 3.6 3.2	0°5 0°6 0°7 6°5 0°3 0°8	91 85 86 87 93 81	540 542 523 544 544	 70 [.] 9 	 37 [•] 0 37 [•] 2 41 [•] 3 	$2.7 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.8$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 13 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{array} $	14 16 16 14 11	 	7·9 5·8 5·8 6·0 4·8	i61 191 258 160 140	$\begin{array}{c}\\ 26.5\\ 27.7\\ 42.0\\ 39.2\\ 20.7 \end{array}$	Scarborough. Durham. Bywell. Allenheads. North Shields. Pittenweem.
	3·2 3·0 2·8	0.7 0.8 0.8	83 80 80	543 544 531	··· ···	··· ··	1·4 1·1 1·0	5 5 6	7 5 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 10 \\ 16 \end{array} $	10 11 14	 	6·8 6·7	130 196	23·7 32·7	Arbroath. Aberdeen. Braemar.
	3·1 3 [:] 3	0.7 0.6	83 85	543 541	··· ···	··· ··	0.5	4 6 	4 8 	9 10 	10 18 	6·8 	6•5 	216 •• ••	25.6 23.8	Culloden. Elgin. Stornoway.

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they are scattered thinly over an open country, often on high ground, so that the impurities which they produce are dispersed and diluted in the air and water. They do not breathe each other's exhalations in theatres and churches. They do not drink water sullied by impurities. They do not drink poison in gin palaces. Their minds are not overwrought by dissipation, passion, intellectual effort. But visit their dwellings, and amidst much that is most commendable you will discover many sources of insalubrity. The bed-rooms are often small, close, crowded; personal cleanliness is not much studied; the dirty pig and the filth of various kinds lie here in close proximity to the house; the land there is imperfectly drained; in the winter, clothing, fuel, and food are scantily enjoyed in all large or improvident families ; ignorance yields its baneful fruits ; medical advice is ill supplied or unskilful. Yet the annual mortality per 1000 of this million men, women, and children, year after year, does not exceed 17. Is it not evident that under more favourable auspices the death rate would be still lighter ? Under such sanitary conditions as are known, and with all the mechanical appliances existing, can we not imagine a community living a healthier life than these isolated people ?

Without affirming on physiological grounds that man was created to live a destined number of years, or to go through a series of changes which are only completed in eighty, ninety, or a hundred years, experience furnishes us with a standard which can only be said to be too high. 17 in 1000 is supplied as a standard by experience. Here we stand upon the actual. Any deaths in a people exceeding 17 in 1000 annually are un-

TABLE XXI.-MEAN ANNUAL VALUE OF METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS Thermometer. Barometer. Mean Reading re-duced to Level of Sea. Mean of Monthly Ranges. all the Daily all the Daily Mean of the highes Monthly Readings Mean Monthly Range of Reading PARALLELS Mean of the lowes Monthly Reading Mean Daily Rang of YEARS. Air. Mean of a highest Readings Mean of lowest Reading LATITUDE. Mean the / Between the latitudes, 49° and 50° - - 50° and 51° - - 51° and 52° - - 52° and 53° - - 54° and 55° - - 56° and 57° - - 57° and 58° - in. 29°930 29°948 29°946 29°953 29°934 29°957 29°876 29°879 0 22·0 33·1 39·2 37·9 34·4 28·6 31·9 32·8 $\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 53.7 \\ 56.2 \\ 55.2 \\ 54.5 \\ 53.4 \\ 51.1 \\ 52.4 \\ 51.5 \end{array}$ 0 39·3 33·1 28·4 27·6 29·4 31·7 28·7 28·7 29·3 $\begin{array}{c} 111. \\ 1 \cdot 006 \\ 0 \cdot 988 \\ 1 \cdot 020 \\ 1 \cdot 055 \\ 1 \cdot 119 \\ 1 \cdot 168 \\ 1 \cdot 200 \\ 1 \cdot 226 \end{array}$ 61·3 66·2 67·3 65·6 63·8 60·3 60·6 62·1 0 46'3 43'2 49'6 39'5 40'4 41'1 38'3 39'7 07.3 13.1 15.0 14.9 13.0 10.0 14.1 11.8 0 48.6 48.8 46.9 46.2 46.1 45.2 44.7 44.8 1855 29 • 947 29 • 947 29 • 944 29 • 937 29 • 930 29 • 919 29 • 855 29 • 879 29 • 873 $1.114 \\ 1.098 \\ 1.146 \\ 1.159 \\ 1.102 \\ 1.102 \\ 1.199 \\ 1.245 \\ 1.178 \\ 1.243$ 48:3 45:5 42:2 41:3 42:2 42:3 39:3 39:3 39:7 41:5 49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 55° and 56° 56° and 57° 57° and 58° 55.6 57.9 56.9 55.1 52.0 52.2 52.3 51.0 $\begin{array}{c} 7.3\\ 12.4\\ 14.7\\ 15.0\\ 13.0\\ 9.7\\ 12.9\\ 12.6\\ 9.5 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 62.8\\ 66.1\\ 69.0\\ 67.9\\ 65.9\\ 61.3\\ 63.3\\ 61.1\\ 60.4 \end{array}$ 41.4 34.9 30.6 28.8 30.2 33.1 27.5 29.8 33.3 $\begin{array}{c} 21.4\\ 31.1\\ 38.4\\ 38.8\\ 35.7\\ 28.2\\ 35.8\\ 31.3\\ 27.1\end{array}$ 50·5 49·8 48·8 48·3 47·9 46·0 45·4 45·6 45·9 1856 1'044 1'075 1'093 1'122 1'179 1'147 1'228 1'235 1'22049° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 56° and 57° 29.977 30.017 29.992 29.972 29.968 29.944 29.870 22:0 30:4 36:7 38:1 34:8 30:3 30:3 31:2 $57 \cdot 6$ $58 \cdot 9$ $59 \cdot 2$ $58 \cdot 2$ $57 \cdot 2$ $54 \cdot 0$ $54 \cdot 1$ $52 \cdot 9$ 49.0 46.4 43.8 42.5 44.0 43.4 42.5 41.8 $\begin{array}{r} 8.6\\ 12.5\\ 15.4\\ 15.7\\ 13.2\\ 10.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.1\end{array}$ 51.952.150.849.949.947.648.046.947.8 $\begin{array}{c} 64.5\\ 66.8\\ 69.9\\ 69.0\\ 67.2\\ 63.6\\ 62.9\\ 62.5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 42.5\\ 36.4\\ 33.2\\ 30.9\\ 32.4\\ 33.3\\ 32.6\\ 31.3\end{array}$ 1857 29·899 29·742 and 59° Between the latitudes,-49° and 55° -32.9 54.4 42.0 12.4 47'3 64'6 31.7 29.944 1.041 1855 55.6 43.6 12.0 48.6 65.5 33*2 32.3 49° and 55° 29.937 1.136 1856 1.100 67.2 35*2 32.0 58.0 45.2 12.8 50.8 29.985 49° and 55° 1857 Between the latitudes,-52.0 39.0 13.0 44'8 61'4 29.0 32.4 29.878 1.213 1855 55° and 58° 51.8 11.7 45.6 61.6 30.2 31.4 40.2 1.222 550 and 580 -29.867 1856 53.5 11.4 47.5 29.885 1'232 62.7 32.0 30.7 42.1 55° and 58° 1857

natural deaths. If the people were shot, drowned, burnt, poisoned by strychnine, their deaths would not be more unnatural than the deaths wrought clandestinely by disease in excess of the quota of natural death ; that is, in excess of seventeen deaths in 1000 living.

But it may be said that this standard cannot fairly be applied to determine the excessive mortality of large towns, which can never become so healthy as the country. How healthy towns may become we do not know. It is only proved that the population of parts of many towns experiences a mortality little above the natural standard; and that the prevalent diseases are referable to causes which evidently from their nature admit of removal. The question, however, is not. Does the excessive mortality admit of removal? but, Does it exist ?-- and these two questions have no logical connection. The existence of the excess is established by comparing the actual mortality with the standard. Then the chief causes of the excessive mortality are now ascertained; and if the people have done all they can to remove them, the residual excess may be held to be inevitable. But what is inevitable at one time and in one place is not inevitable at other times and in other places. It is therefore of the utmost importance to keep steadily in view all the excessive mortality over and above that which is implied in the great decree : "It is appointed unto man once to die." In London during the sixteenth century the population lived about twenty years on an average, and 50 died out of 1000 living; consequently the excess over 17 was 33. That this excess was not inevitable is now demonstrated; for with a great increase in number, the population

in the Years 1855, 1856, and 1857, for different PARALLELS of LATITUDE.

e of	te of	pour Air.	eight uired	f Air.	ubie	ength	oud.	Ra	in.	na ina mp sinistra	dis ano
Mean Temperatur the Dew-point.	Mean Elastic Forc Vapour.	Mean Weight of Va in a Cubic Foot of	Mean additional We of Vapour requ for Saturation.	Mean Degree o Humidity of the 1	Mean Weight of a C Foot of Air.	MeanFstimatedStre of Wind.	Mean Amount of Cl	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	PARALLELS of LATITUDE.	YEARS.
0 44·2 43·2 42·0 41·1 40·7 41·0 38·4	in. *316 *308 *297 *289 *287 *287 *258 —	grs. 3'6 3'5 3'6 3'3 3'3 3'3 3'3 3'0	grs. 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.8	86 83 85 85 84 87 80	grs. 539 540 539 541 542 543 545 	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.2 \\ \hline 1.4 \\ 1.1 \end{array} $	$5\cdot 4$ $6\cdot 3$ $6\cdot 8$ $6\cdot 7$ $6\cdot 5$ $6\cdot 4$ $5\cdot 8$ $6\cdot 4$	days. 184 154 148 167 151 167 139 —	in. 28.8 26.9 23.3 23.5 24.4 29.9 19.6 22.2	Between the latitudes,— 49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 56° and 57° 57° and 58°	1855.
45.7 45.5 43.8 43.0 42.7 42.1 40.5 40.1 40.3	*315 *314 *293 *287 *293 *275 *258 *256 *256	3.6 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.0 2.9	0.7 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.7	84 82 83 83 83 83 87 84 81 82	$541 \\ 542 \\ 540 \\ 543 \\ 543 \\ 540 \\ 543 \\ 546 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2^{\circ}0\\1^{\circ}5\\1^{\circ}0\\1^{\circ}0\\1^{\circ}4\\1^{\circ}9\\1^{\circ}1\\1^{\circ}5\\0^{\circ}8\end{array}$	5.0 3.4 6.6 6.7 7.4 6.6 7.1 5.9 7.0	$152 \\ 162 \\ 159 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 168 \\ 147 \\ 150 \\ 200$	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	49° and 50° 50° and 51° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 55° and 56° 56° and 57° 56° and 58°	1856
46·1 47·8 45·3 45·0 44·2 44·1 42·5 40·9	·326 ·344 ·314 ·311 ·301 ·299 ·281 ·268 —	3.7 3.9 8.5 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.4 8.2 3.0 —	0.8 0.7 0.9 0.7 0.8 0.5 0.7 0.8 -	82 86 83 84 84 88 82 81 	539 540 542 543 537 543 539 —	1.6 1.0 1.1 0.9 1.2 1.8 1.6 0.7 -	$\begin{array}{c} 4.7 \\ 5.5 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.5 \\ 7.2 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.8 \\ 6.6 \\ - \end{array}$	151 166 155 164 171 192 135 206 —	31.7 33.7 25.0 26.7 32.2 38.9 22.2 29.2 29.2 23.8	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 49^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 50^{\circ} \ - & -\\ 50^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 51^{\circ} \\ 51^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 52^{\circ} \\ 53^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 58^{\circ} \\ 54^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 55^{\circ} \\ 56^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 55^{\circ} \\ 57^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 58^{\circ} \\ 58^{\circ} \mbox{ and } 59^{\circ} \end{array}$	1857.
42 3	•300	3.2	0.6	85	540		6.3	152	25*6	Between the latitudes,— 49° and 55° – –	1855.
43.8	•296	3.4	0.7	84	541	-	5.9	161	31.0	49° and 55°	1856.
45.7	•319	3.6	0.8	84	540	-	6.0	161	27 • 4	49° and 55°	1857.
38.4	•258	3.0	0.8	80	545		6.1	139	20.9	Between the latitudes,- 55° and 58°	1855.
40.3	•257	3.0	0.2	82	545	-	6.2	166	28*2	55° and 58°	1856.
41.7	*275	3.1	0.8	82	541		6.5	171	25.7	55° and 58°	1857.

now lives about 37 years, and the mortality has fallen to 25 in 1000. Is the excess of 8 deaths a year among every 1000 living inevitable? This cannot be admitted for a moment, if we regard only the imperfect state of those sanitary arrangements which the public authorities of London have within their power. Nor can it be admitted that the excess of 5 deaths or 22 deaths instead of 17—a year in every 1000 living is inevitable in England and Wales, with evidence before our eyes of the same violations of the laws of nature in every district.

Whether the causes admit or do not admit of removal, the fact, then, is incontestable, and must not be lost sight of, that the excess of deaths in England and Wales over those from causes which exist in sixty-four districts was 91,652 in the year 1857; for 419,815 persons died in that year, and only about 328,163 persons would have died had the mortality not exceeded the standard of 17 deaths in 1000 living. The portion of the loss of life falling during ten years in each of the 628 districts of the kingdom has been published in the Sixteenth Annual Report, and deserves to be carefully studied.

England is a great country, and has done great deeds. It has encountered in succession, and at times in combination, all the great powers of Europe ; has founded vast colonies in America ; and has conquered an empire in Asia. Yet greater victories have to be achieved at home. Within the shores of these islands the twenty-eight million of people dwell who have not only supplied her armies, and set her fleets in motion, but have manufactured innumerable products, and are employed in the investigation of scientific truths, and the creation of works of inestimable value to the human race. These people do not live out half their days; a hundred and forty thousand of them die every year unnatural deaths; two hundred and eighty thousand are constantly suffering from actual diseases which do not prevail in healthy places ; their strength is impaired in a thousand ways : their affections and intellects are disturbed, deranged, and diminished by the same agencies.* Who will deliver the nation from these terrible enemies ? Who will confer on the inhabitants of the United Kingdom the blessings of health and long life ? Who will give scope to the improvement of the English race, so that all its fine qualities may be developed to their full extent under favourable circumstances? His conquests would be wrought neither by wrong nor human slaughter; but by the application of the powers of nature to the improvement of mankind.

HEALTH of LONDON in 1857.

England is not, like some of the states of antiquity, a city state. The population of the United Kingdom is diffused over nearly two hundred islands. The Metropolis, however, contains not only a larger population, but also a larger proportion of the population of the Kingdom, than the

TAB	LE	AAII	-METEO	ROLOGY OI	GREENWIC	H III the	Mille 16	als 1049-	1007.
YEARS.		Mean Weekly Novement	Fall of Rain	Mean Dryness	Mean Temperature	M1 in the	CAN Tempero Quarters en	<i>ature</i> of the A ding the last	day of
2 Dianos		of the Air in Miles.	In Inches.	Atmosphere.	the Air.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1849 1850 1851		Miles, 735 761 684	Inches. 23 ^{.7} 19 ^{.6} 20 ^{.5}	6.7 6.4 6.6	0 49·9 49·3 49·2	0 41·9 39·4 41·9	51.7 53.5 51.5	61.0 59.6 59.8 61.9	0 44·8 44·7 43·7 48·1
1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1856 1857	11111	$724 \\ 596 \\ 687 \\ 638 \\ 713 \\ 568$	34.4 29.0 18.7 21.1 21.9 21.4	7.3 6.0 5.7 5.3 5.7 5.4	50'6 47'7 49'0 46'9 49'1 51'1	$ \begin{array}{r} 41^{\circ}4\\ 38^{\circ}1\\ 40^{\circ}8\\ 34^{\circ}1\\ 40^{\circ}0\\ 39^{\circ}2 \end{array} $	$51 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 8 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 3 \\ 53 \cdot 8 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 61 \ 6 \\ 58 \ 5 \\ 59 \ 8 \\ 60 \ 4 \\ 59 \ 9 \\ 63 \ 3 \\ \end{array} $	40 1 42 3 43 7 42 7 44 2 47 9

* The annual number of deaths in the United Kingdom is about 616,000; and the number constantly sick is about twice the number of the annual deaths, or 1,232,000. If the annual rate of mortality per 1000 were reduced from 22 to 17, the deaths would fall to 476,000; the constantly sick to 952,000.

capital of any other country. London is not merely the metropolis of the United Kingdom. It is the metropolis of the Empire. The Colonies and India sustain part of its multitudinous people. It is a vast representative city, and it contains a mass of the best as well as a due share of the worst portion of English population.

It is six years since the people were enumerated; but it appears to be a law of this great city that it grows at rates not greatly varying in periods of ten years. Hence, if it be assumed that the population has continued to increase nearly 2 per cent. annually, as it did between the two last censuses, its numbers may be now estimated without risk of any important error.

London probably contains 2,667,917 inhabitants within its bounds, which circumscribe an area of *a hundred and twenty-two* square miles, that may be represented by a tract of land *eleven* miles long by *eleven* miles wide. The population in 1851 was *two millions*, and *one third* part of a *million*. According to the estimate, *one third* of a million of people have been since added to the people on that immense encampment.

The weekly Tables of the year 1857 supply us with the means of knowing the births and the deaths, and the causes of death, as far as they can be determined by the medical practitioners of the day, in fiftythree weeks, and in thirty-six districts of London, amidst the various atmospheric conditions of the seasons.

Every thing in the numbers relating to the Metropolis is on a grand scale. In the year 1857, fifty-nine thousand one hundred and three persons, a number surpassing the aggregate population of two or three county towns, died, and were buried in the churchyards and cemeteries. Eighty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-seven children were born, and were registered in the same time.

The births registered exceeded the deaths in the year by 30,474. That was the natural increase of the population. Many of the children born in London emigrate, or go to other parts of the country; but the excess of immigrants over the emigrants was about 20,000, consisting of men, women, and children of all ages, who came to London chiefly from the south, or from the Midland counties, and in smaller numbers from Ireland, or from the counties north of the Humber, and even north of the Tweed.

The rate of mortality in the year was 2:22 per cent. The average of the last ten years being 2:45 per cent., the mortality of the year 1857 is less than that average by 1-eleventh part.

The mortality is not so low as it was in the year (1850) immediately after the epidemic of cholera; but it has now remained low for two years in succession, as the mortality of the year 1856 was at the rate of $2 \cdot 18$ per cent.; and the mean of the mortality of the two last years together is less than 22 deaths in 1000 living.

TABLE XXIII.-LONDON.-BIRTHS and DEATHS in the Ten Years 1848 to 1857.

YEARS.	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857
BIRTHS	71380	72612	74564	78300	81250	82254	84885	85532	87430	89577
DEATHS	57771	68756	48950	55488	54638	60069	73697	61942	57274	59103
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS	13609	3856	25614	22812	26612	22185	11188	23590	30156	30474
Males	36371	37168	37907	40056	41388	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885
Females	35009	35444	36657	38244	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692
Males	29413	34168	24634	28140	28063	30852	37151	31354	29076	29769
Females	28358	34588	24316	27348	26575	29217	36546	30588	28198	29334
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 -	25.83	30.08	20.94	23.40	22.47	24.41	29.38	24.06	21.78	22.20

Health of London in 1857.

The reduction in the rate of mortality is not equally great in all the districts. Upon the average of the ten years the five groups of districts stand thus in the order of mortality :* the North districts (2.22), the West districts (2.28), the Central districts (2.44), the East districts (2.58), and the South districts (2.63). Taken in the same order, the mortality in these five groups of districts in 1857 was 2'12; 2'08; 2'29; 2'44; and 2'16. The reduction in the rates pervades the five groups; but it is most remarkable in the South districts. The fall is from 2.63 to 2.16. This modification of the sanitary condition of so large a portion of the population of the metropolis will be watched with interest in connexion with the improved water supply, and with the improvement in the drainage, which still remains defective, and counteracts to some extent the beneficial effects of the diffusion of the population over a wide area. The area of the South districts is 71'2 square miles, and of the Central districts 2'9 square miles; while the population of the South and of the Central districts in 1851 was nearly as three to two, or 616,635 and 393,256.

Small-pox was fatal in 156 instances. In the year 1856 the deaths from that disease were 531. The disease naturally fluctuates largely; but it is certain that if the whole of the children are vaccinated the number of deaths will be inconsiderable.

1341 (children chiefly) died of measles; from which 1479 also died in the previous year. 2318 died of this disease in 1845, when the mean temperature was $47^{\circ}.6$; and 600 in 1852, when the mean temperature was $50^{\circ}.6$.

Of scarlatina 1599 persons, chiefly children, died; less than in any of the previous 5 years. Whooping-cough was unusually fatal; the deaths by this disease were 2527, a number only exceeded in the zymotic class by the deaths from diarrhæa (3115), which was more fatal than in any previous year, except when cholera raged. 2343 of the deaths from diarrhæa were registered in the summer quarter, when 177 deaths from cholera occurred. The deaths in the year from cholera amounted to 214; and late in the year the epidemic cholera, which had prevailed at Hamburgh, appeared to be impending.

Typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fever, which are registered together, destroyed 2096 lives; and the mortality from this cause increased in the two last quarters of the year.

TABLE XXIV.-LONDON.-DEATHS in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1852-57.

errory cost rok while be	ministrer	1927-193, H	adi.		1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857
TOTAL DEATHS IN PU	BLIC INSTI-	TUTIONS		387	8479	10116	12046	11310	10381	10079
			1		4890	5955	6812	6552	5797	5714
IN WORKHOUSES			and the second	-	105	106	155	71	81	71
PRISONE				_	332	342	312	299	304	285
MILITARY AND NAVAL AS	Y1.0MS -	100000	anti-	101-4	2247	2675	3415	2956	2859	3008
GENERAL HOSPITALS -		e para platat and p	ag <u>l</u> ai	Auguster .	299	281	326	441	612	332
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL D	ISEASES	I want		121	7	13	20	27	14	11
LYING-IN HOSPITALS -	(Children	12000		_	26	22	43	40	31	23
North Ho	Cindren		and the second	_	183	263	441	404	282	180
MILITARY AND NAVAL HO	STITALS	NEDS			31	59	57	64	61	63
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS LUNATIC ASYLUMS	-		-	-	359	400	465	456	340	392

If we place together the deaths from small-pox, measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, diarrhœa, and typhus, and divide by the corrected population, it is found that the mortality from these diseases was at the rate of about 41 to every 10,000 living in London.

7369 deaths are referred to phthisis, which is the most fatal disease of adults. Notwithstanding the elevation of the temperature, 5710 deaths are referred to bronchitis; many of which properly belong to the epidemic influenza which prevailed to some extent at the close of the year. Medical practitioners are too often apt to overlook the specific character of influenza, and to refer the deaths it occasions to one of its effects, bronchial congestion or inflammation.

118 mothers died of metria or puerperal fever, and 247 of the other diseases incidental to childbirth. Childbirth is much more fatal than it should be ; but much less fatal than it was.

2520 deaths were referred to the six following heads: intemperance (99), privation (20), cold (4), neglect (11), want of breast-milk (347), and violence (1852). Many of the deaths by disease are induced and accelerated by the operation of the causes in this class. Of the violent deaths 99 were by poison, 266 were by burns and scalds, 315 by hanging and suffocation, 340 by drowning, 661 by fractures and contusions, 107 by wounds, and 64 by other violence.

10,079 deaths, or nearly a sixth of the whole number, took place in the public institutions of London, and of these 5714 occurred in the workhouses.

The peculiar meteorological phenomena of the year are the high temperature $(51^{\circ}1^{\circ})$ and the slowness of the wind's movements. The temperature was 2° above the average of the preceding 17 years; the wind, instead of moving at the average rate of 110 miles a day, passed over London at the rate of 81 miles during the 53 weeks. The rain-fall was 21'4 inches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Registrar-General of Scotland supplies me with a return of the births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland. It completes the Return for Great Britain.

The excess of births over deaths was 41,703 in Scotland, which contained about 3,072,725 inhabitants, so the rate of natural increase was about one per cent. The births were at the rate of 33.73, the deaths at the rate of 20.15 to 1000 living; the marriage rate was 13.88 persons married to 1000 living.

100	Total	Mean	Dryness	Fall	Mean Weekly Amount			WEEKLY	AVERAG	E OF 185	7.	
YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Tem- perature of Air.	of Atmo- sphere.	of Rain in Inches.	of Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	1857	Number of Deaths	Mean Tem- pera-	Average daily Range of	Dryness of Atmo-	Fall of Rain in	Amount of Hori- zontal Move- ment
1848 1849	57771 68756	50·2 49·9	5 ^{.6} 6.7	30·1 23·7	Miles. 1018 735		weekly.	ture of Air.	Tem- perature.	sphere.	Inches.	of the Air in each Week.
1850 1851	48950 55488	49·3 49·4	6·4 6·6	19 [.] 6 20 [.] 2	761 684	First Quarter	} 1238	38 .9	12.8	3.9	0.27	606
1852 1853	54638 60069	50°6 47°8	7·3 6·0	34·4 29·6	724 596	Second Quarter	} 1019	53.2	21.5	7.3	0.38	640
1854 1855	73707 61942	49·1 46·9	5·7 5·3	17·3 21·1	687 638	Third Quarter	} 1097	63.6	21.4	7.5	0.60	498
1856 1857	57274 59103	49·1 51·1	5·7 5·4	21·9 21·4	713 568	Fourth Quarter	} 1182	48*2	12.5	2.3	0*41	529

TABLE XXV.-LONDON .-- DEATHS and METEOROLOGY, 1848-57.

The excess of births over deaths was 284,959 in Great Britain, and the natural rate of increase was 1²73 per cent. The births were at the rate of 34²6, the deaths at the rate of 21⁵3 in 1000; and 16¹² persons out of 1000 married.

The births, deaths, and marriages of Ireland are not registered, so that the vital statistics of the United Kindom are left incomplete. Such a glaring defect does not exist in any other civilized state of Europe.

Her Majesty's Government introduced a Bill in the last Session of Parliament to wipe away the reproach, by securing a registration system for Ireland, and a measure for this purpose will probably be enacted and be in force ere many months have passed.

TABLE XXVI.-ESTIMATED POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS in Great Britain, 1857.

An an and a set to make a	Ar	ea.	Estimated Population in the middle of the Year	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
	Acres.	Hectars.	1857.	16. 62.9%	994 years	10.05 7.6	31147.47 (20)
England and Wales - Scotland	37,324,915 20,047,462	15,104,312 8,112,627	19,304,897 3,072,725	159,097 21,314	318,194 42,628	663,071 103,628	419,815 61,925
GREAT BRITAIN -	57,372,377	23,216,939	22,377,622	180,411	360,822	766,699	481,740

Note.—The population of England and Wales has been obtained by taking the excess of births over deaths in the 4 quarters ending June 30th in each year; the population of Scotland has been deduced on the assumption that it increased in 1857 at the same rate as it did in each of the 10 years, 1841-51.

PROPORTION per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the Population of Great Britain, 1857.

A SAL STREET	Are	ality.	1	To 100 Per	sons living.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
as anillers sprend beinged to "Sole itersy to	Acres to a l	Hectars Person.	– Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
England and Wales - Scotland	- 1.93 - 6.52	•78 2•64	•824 •694	1°648 1°388	3°435 8°373	2·175 2·015
GREAT BRITAIN -	- 2.56	• 1.04	•806	1.612	3*426	2.123

The total area of a country, divided by its population, gives what is here called the "Areality;" it is the average area to each person. The reciprocal gives the "density" of the population or the population to each acre, square mile or other measure.

TABLE XXVII a.—NUMBER OF DEATHS in the BRITISH ARMY during 1855, 1856, and 1857 (furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief).

and a second state		nde daes Generales Récentes	in the second	18	355					18	356	2 A 12	energia giftici	97.297 (4.297	2013.38	18	57	nina Tainat	and a stream
norisio-me Manageria	The second	GR BR1	EAT TAIN.	IREI	AND.	ABB	IOAD.	GR BRI	TAIN.	IREI	LAND.	ABR	IOAD.	GR BRI	EAT TAIN.	IREI	AND.	ABR	OAD.
-42 		Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Öfficers.	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 Infantry -	-	3 11	70 854	- 6	32 383	8 229	731 17,958	2 14	. 69 672	- 8	37 3 96	2 64	111 2,243	}27	482	7	175	163	2,921
Artillery - Engineers -	-	3 2	199 30	-	17	12 14	1,184 179	1 4	132 21	1	25	1 5	131 23	7 1	53 12	T -	14	4	118 13 '
Total -	-	19	1,153	6	432	263	20,052	21	794	10	458	72	2,508	35	547	7	189	168	3,052

Great Britain.

His Royal Highness the General-Commanding-in-Chief has favoured me with a return of the strength and the number of deaths in the army abroad, from which I have deduced the rate of mortality in the population of Great Britain, including its due share of the army abroad. And the mortality can now be compared with that of France. M. Legoyt, who directs, with such intelligence, the statistical operations of France, has supplied me with the official returns for the years 1856 and 1857. It will be observed that the people of France marry at nearly the same rates as the people of England ; that the births to 1000 people living in the two countries are, 26 in France, and 34 in Great Britain ; the deaths 23 in France, 22 in Great Britain. The mortality in the two countries rises and falls in the same years ; but the rate was rather higher in France than it was in Great Britain.

TABLE XXVIIb.—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 four Years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.

YEARS	Deaths of Officers and Men	Estimated Nur belong	nbers in Col. 2 ing to	
	in the Army Abroad.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	
1	2	3	4	
1854	7,383	4,287	3,496	A standard The Star
1855	20,315	11,794	9,619	and the state
1856	2,580	1,498	1,222	A State of the state
1857	3,220	1,869	1,525	

The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 were estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in the next Table derived from the Census Report, Occupations, Vol. I., Supplementary Tables, p. cccxlv., vi. See Table XXVII c.

TABLE XXVIIc.—ARMY SERVING AT H Officers and Men born in England ,, Scotland ,, Jreland ,, Foreign Parts Total

It was inferred also that the 76,445 officers and men abroad in the army in 1851 should be added to the population of the several parts of the United Kingdom, also in the proportions indicated in the above Table. Thus the population of England and Wales at home in 1851 was 17,927,609; add the proportion of the army abroad (36,196) belonging to England and Wales and its population becomes 17,963,805. The estimated population at home in 1856 was 19,045,187, and the population, including its share of the army abroad, was deduced from the following proportion :— 17,927,609: 17,963,805: 19,045,187: x = 19,083,644

Great Britain was dealt with on the same principles.

TABLE	XXVIIdANNUAL	RATE	OF	MORTA	LITY	per
		Deat	hs o	of Soldie	ers A	bro

and the second	YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.
a start	1855	2.287	2:312	2.594
and the second	1856	2.035	2.053	2.306
	1857	2.157	2.178	2.323

XX,

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103	IE AND AB	ROAD.
	1851	
-	67,647	
-	15,300 53,169	
- -	6,754	
	142,870	

xlv

Cent. per Annum, including the ad.

d

Births and Deaths of English Subjects at Sea.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

I have unfortunately to repeat a sentence which appeared in my last report, to this effect : that the Registration Act has still been imperfectly complied with by the captains of ships, and the births and deaths at sea are not fully returned. 101 births at sea were reported to this office during the year 1857. Of the deaths at sea in 1857, only 352 have been reported to me by the captains and commanding officers of vessels; yet it appears from the accounts of wages and effects of seamen dying before the termination of the voyage, received by the Registrar General of Seamen, that 3444 died in that year. The mortality was at the rate of 19'5 in 1000. The health of this important class of men is of great importance, and it may be undoubtedly improved. Quarantine would be less costly if all vessels were kept clean, well ventilated, and well provided with sweet water and good food, including a due supply of lime juice.

 TABLE XXVIIe.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH of the ARMY ABROAD, in the Years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

 Furnished to the Registrar-General by desire of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

	1	1855	1	856	1	857
	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.
Caralry	245	5,676	137	3,614	126	2,757
Lavally	3,003	95,440	2,682	85,257	2,327	65,361
Artillany	307	9,067	240	7,694	246	5,402
Engineers	130	1,388	106	1,434	107	1,350
Total	3,685	111,571	3,165	97,999	2,806	74,870

TABLE XXVIII.-ENGLAND and FRANCE. ESTIMATED POPULATION, REGISTERED MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, in each of the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.

ALEX2EVILA	E	NGLAND 8	and WALE	s.		FRA	NCE.	
Barana an ann an ann ann an Anna an Anna ann an Anna Ann	1854	1855	1856	1857	1854	1855	1856	1857
Estimated Population -	18,618,760	18,786,914	19,045,187	19,304,897	36,155,682	36,118,408	36,205,792	36,292,663
Marriages Births Deaths	159,727 634,405 437,905	152,113 635,043 425,703	159,337 657,453 390,506	159,097 663,071 419,815	270,906 923,461 992,779	283,846 899,559 936,833	284,335 952,116 835,017	290,349 929,832 842,961

The Population of England and Wales for 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857 has been deduced by taking the excess or births over deaths since 1851, when the population was enumerated.

births over deaths since 1851, when the population was enumerated. * According to the official Enumeration this Population includes 166,428 men, being the Effective Strength of the Army of the East in the Crimea in the month of January 1856. M. Legoyt has favoured the Registrar General with the Returns of France for the years 1856 and 1857. The Census is not taken on one day in France, as it is in England, and the date of the French Census is not stated.

Deservor	of	MAPPIAGES.	BIRTHS.	and	DEATHS	to	the	Population	of	England	and
PROPORTION	01	MARIAGES,	Wales an	nd in	France,	1854	1-7.				

WEAK-COMPANY MEMORY AND SOUTHING TO SOUTHING	gaan ay sa ah		E	NGLAND 8	and WALE	s.	COLL STREET	FRA	NCE.	
uit pulletani .		rida i	1854	1855	1856	1857	1854	1855	1856	1857
Marriages – Persons married Births – Deaths –		121-11	•858 1•716 3•407 2•352	•810 1•620 3•380 2•266	*837 1*674 3*452 2*050	·824 1·648 3·435 2·175	•749 1•498 2•554 2•746	·786 1·572 2·491 2·594	•785 1•570 2•630 2•306	*800 1*600 2*562 2*323

The rate of mortality of females during the year 1854 in England was 2'273, and in France 2'721 per cent. In 1855 the female rate of mortality in England was 2'187, and in France 2'483 per cent. The registers of the marriages of British Subjects before Her Majesty's Consuls abroad, received by me, pursuant to the Statute in the year 1857, amounted to 167.

I have been favoured by the Board of Trade with Returns relating to the mortality of Merchant Seamen. (Tables XXX. and XXXI.)

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER of BIRTHS and DEATHS of ENGLISH SUBJECTS in BRITISH VES-SELS AT SEA, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels, and entered in the "Marine Register," pursuant to Sections 21 and 26 of the Registration Act.

	TOTAL.	Males.	FEMALES.
From 1st July 1837 to 31st Dec. 1857 Births at Sea Deaths at Sea	- 750 - 3821	380 3460	370 361
Whereof were reported during the yea 1856 and 1857 :	rs	10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11,	
Births at Sea $\begin{cases} 1856\\ 1857 \end{cases}$ -	- 72 - 101	37 50	35 51
Deaths at Sea $\begin{cases} 1856 & - & -\\ 1857 & - & - \end{cases}$	- <u>302</u> - <u>352</u>	274 261	28 91

TABLE XXX.-MORTALITY of MERCHANT SEAMEN at SEA, in the 7 Years 1852-58.*

•				MORTALITY.	
	YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	To 1000 living.	
	1852	159,563	2,205	13.8	
	1853	172,525	3,276	19.0	
	1854	162,416	2,772	17.1	
	1855	168,537	3,318	19.7	
	1856	173,918	3,549	20.4	
	1857	176,387	3,444	19.2	
	1858	177,832	3,486	19.6	
	In the 7 years } 1852-58.	1,191,178	22,050	18.2	

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

TABLE XXXI.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of DEATHS from VARIOUS CAUSES on board BRITISH VESSELS engaged in Voyages between the United Kingdom and the Foreign Parts enumerated in the Year 1857.

		Total Number	Total Number		Dea	ths.		Total	Per-
		of Ships including repeated Voyages.	of Men com- prising Crew.	Cholera.	Accident.	Disease.	Fever.	of Deaths from all Causes.	centage.
Non Orleans Trade		60	1 979	(and	8	q	1	19	• Q7 E
New Orleans Trade		901	1,014 E 000		0 45	00	1	14	010
African	1	001	0,000	0	40	- 00	00	1/4	0 420
Mexican	(T.)	21	267		ð	1	12	16	5.992
United States -		216	5,641	2	25	12	9	48	•850
West India		956	15,710	17	65	- 57	308	447	2.845
South American -		457	7,483	6	63	26	26	121	1.610
Brazilian – –	-	342	5,767	-	29	4	110	143	2.479

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CERTIFIED PLACES OF MEETING FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

All buildings registered for the solemnization of marriages of which, as before stated, there were 3925 on the register at the close of 1857

TABLE XXXII.-Showing the NUMBER of BUILDINGS REGISTERED for the SOLEMNIZATION of MARRIAGES, and on the Register on 31st December 1857.

	equit by generality	1111	SC PI TE	OTTI RESB RIAN	SH Y- NS.		21	-	3 - 1 1 - 1		WI	ESLE	YAN	Me	THO	DIST	s.	CALVIN METHO	DISTS.		hic	
° RE(ENGLAND : DIVISIONS AND HISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or M ravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Wesleyan Reformers.	Other Wesleyan Me- thodists.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion.	New Church.	Catholic and Aposto Church.	All others.*
	ENGLAND	3925	14	50	53	1342	832	4	490	146	445	50	98	23	50	21	10	108	39	21	16	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	DIVISIONS. LONDON SOUTH-EASTERN SOUTH-MIDLAND EASTERN SOUTH-WESTERN WEST-MIDLAND NORTH-MIDLAND NORTH-WESTERN YORK NORTHERN WELSH	263 320 315 234 433 421 247 512 362 224 594	4 4 - 6	4 	5 - - 5 - 13 2 28 -	96 123 128 98 154 129 70 136 120 39 249	56 81 124 65 92 93 71 56 51 12 181		38 36 19 19 29 79 26 124 54 46 20	8 15 4 7 27 15 10 37 13 2 8	16 37 29 26 73 47 39 57 70 27 28	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ - \\ \end{array} $	1 3 5 6 9 16 13 13 16 11 5		2 1 - 13 2 2 17 8 5 -			2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 14 2 - 1 13 1 4 - 1			18 2 7 11 4 1 13 2 3 -
	ILONDON. Middlesex (part of) Surrey (part of) Kent (part of)	188 52 23	4 - -	4 - -	3 - 2	66 21 9	34 15 7	1 1 1	27 7 4	6 2 -	13 3 -	- 1 -	1 - -	1 1 1	2 - -			2 - -	3 	3 - -	5 1 -	15 2 1
12345	II.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIV. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropilian) – Sussex – – – Hampshire – – – Berkshire – – –	29 103 60 86 42	1.1.1.1	1 1 1 1	1111	16 33 23 37 14	$3 \\ 31 \\ 16 \\ 21 \\ 10$	1111	5 11 4 10 6	1 4 5 3 2	2 17 6 7 5	1111	- - 1 2	- 1 1 3 -	1 - - - -	11111	1111		1 5 4 1 3	- - 1 -	- 1 - 1 -	- 1 1 -
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND DIV. Middlesex (extra-metropol.) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – Bedfordshire – – Cambridgeshire – –	32 44 38 35 59 21 39 47	1111111	111111	1111111	19 29 19 11 24 4 8 14 14	7 12 14 9 24 14 21 23		4 1 2 8 2 - 1 1	- - - - 1	-1266374		- - - - 2 2	1111111	1111111	1111111			1 - - - - 1	1111111	- - - - 1	1
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN DIVISION. Essex	82 69 83		1-1-1		44 35 19	16 23 26		838	- 3 4	$10 \\ 3 \\ 13$	- ī	$-\frac{1}{2}$		1 1 1	- - 4				1	- - -	3 - 4
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH-WESTERN DIV. Wiltshire – – – – Dorsetshire – – – Devonshire – – – – Cornwall – – – – Somersetshire – – –	67 43 147 58 118	11111	× 1 1 1 1		$ \begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 20 \\ 56 \\ 7 \\ 45 \end{array} $	24 4 31 6 27	- - - 1	3 8 6 6 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ - \\ 7 \end{array} $		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	$5 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 2$	- - 11 5 1	$-\frac{-}{2}$ 10 1	1 - 1 - 1	- - 1 -		- - - 1	- - - 1	- - - 1	
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST-MIDLAND DIV. Gloucestershire – – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – – Staffordshire – – – Worcestershire – – – Warwickshire – – –	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 19 \\ 49 \\ 114 \\ 48 \\ 86 \end{array} $	11111	11111	- - - 3 1 1	40 4 19 28 10 28	36 6 8 11 11 21	1	9 2 9 33 8 18	$ 3 - 1 \\ 2 4 \\ 5 $	7 2 2 20 9 7	- 2 8 1 1	1 4 5 5 1 -	1111110		11111	11111		7 1 1 2 1	- - - - 1	- - 1 1 - 1	$\begin{array}{c}1\\-\\-\\1\\-\\2\end{array}$
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND DIVISION. Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – Derbyshire – – –	64 5 72 48 58	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	20 3 16 12 19	24 2 19 16 10	1111	8 -6 4 8	2 - 3 2 3	7 16 	- - 1 2 1	1 - 7 1 4	1 I delater	1 - - 1	$\frac{1}{-1}$	- 3 1' 			- - - 1	- - 1 -	- - 1 -
33 34	VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION. Cheshire Lancashire	82 430	- 4	1 5	2 11	27 109	7 49	ī	12 112	10 27	11 42	3 13	2 11	ī	4 13	- 1	12	1 3	-4	9	ī	1 12
35 36 37	IX.—YORK DIVISION. West Riding — — — East Riding (with York) — North Riding — — —	269 56 37		.1 ī	2 -	92 18 10	42 7 2	1.1.1.2	32 10 12	10 2 1	51 9 10	11 2 -	9 6 1	111	71-	5	11	1.1		3	1 -	2 -
38 39 40 4 1	X.—NORTHERN DIVISION. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	83 95 35 11	- 5 1 -	8 25 4 1	4 21 3 -	16 9 11 3	56-1	1111	23 15 7 1	- 1 - 1	15 6 5 1	2 1 - -	5 3 2 1	1111	$ \frac{2}{-2} 1 $	2 1 	2		111	1		1 1 1
42 43 44	XI.—WELSH DIVISION. Monmouthshire – – – South Wales – – – North Wales – – –	94 337 163	111			31 164 54	42 118 21		9 7 4	- 7 1	6 10 12	1 1 1	3 1 1	111		1		2 29 70	- 1 -			

Certified Places of Meeting for Public Worship.

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(Table XXII.), must previously be certified as places of meeting for public worship.

The certification of 481 places of meeting for public religious worship was completed during the year, making a total of 8194 buildings on the register on 31st December 1857. In addition to the existing places of worship certified in this office, a large number had been previously certified according to law, during the period between the passing of the Toleration Act in 1688 and 30th June 1852 in the Courts of the Bishops and Archdeacons, and to Justices of the Peace in General or Quarter Sessions. All uncertified places of worship are now certified exclusively to the Registrar General. At the census of 1851, returns as to accommodation and attendance were obtained from about 20,400 places of worship then existing and not belonging to the Established Church. The denominations whose buildings have been certified since June 1852 are distinguished in Table XXXIII.

NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

In the year 1836 Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the state, custody, and authenticity of all registers or records (not being parochial) of births or baptisms, deaths or burials, and marriages duly

TABLE XXXII a .- BUILDINGS REGISTERED FOR MARRIAGES .- Names of the Religious Bodies or other description given in the registration of the 63 Buildings entered in the preceding Table in the Column "all others."

RELIGIOUS BODIES.	Number of Registered Buildings.	RELIGIOUS BODIES.	Numher of Registered Buildings.
Total-Brethren-ChristianBrethren-ChristianBrethren-ChristianBrethrenChristianBrethrenChristianBreachites </td <td>63 343 111 142 113 121 1</td> <td>Protestant Dissenters - - Protestant Episcopalians - - Protestant Christians - - Seamen's Church - - Society of Friends - - United Christians - - United Christian Church - - United State - - United State - - Velsh Independent Dissenters - - No particular Denomination - - No particular Denomination - - Greman Protestant Reformers - - Greek Church - - - Lutherans - - - Reformed Church of the Netherlands - - Swiss Protestants - - -</td> <td>4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 1 1</td>	63 343 111 142 113 121 1	Protestant Dissenters - - Protestant Episcopalians - - Protestant Christians - - Seamen's Church - - Society of Friends - - United Christians - - United Christian Church - - United State - - United State - - Velsh Independent Dissenters - - No particular Denomination - - No particular Denomination - - Greman Protestant Reformers - - Greek Church - - - Lutherans - - - Reformed Church of the Netherlands - - Swiss Protestants - - -	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 1 1

31st, 1857.

* For the names of the religious bodies or other description given on the registration of these buildings, see next page.

TABLE XXXIII.-NUMBER of PLACES of MEETING for PUBLIC WORSHIP in England and Wales, certified to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, and on the REGISTER on December

solemnized, with a view to some legislative provision to insure the safe preservation of such of them as might be found trustworthy and authentic, and to give to them full force and effect as legal evidence in judicial pro-

TABLE XXXIV.—NUMBER of REGISTERED BIRTHS, distinguishing those in Wedlock and those out of Wedlock, and the Proportion of Births in Wedlock to Married Women, and of Births out of Wedlock to Unmarried Women, in England and in each of the Registration Counties in the Thirteen Years, 1845-57.

		Thirteen Years, 1845-57		ars,	Proportion of Births in Wedlock, 1845-57 to 100 Married Women.		Proportion of Births out of Wedlock, 1845-57 to 100 Unmurried Women and Widows.	
	1416 - Aller Aller - Aller Line al de la distant	Total Births.	Births in Wedlock	Births out of Wedlock.	Under the Age of 40.	Under the Age of 55.	Of the Age of 20-40.	Of the Age of 15-55.
	ENGLAND	- 7,832,991	7,312,287	520,704	34.499	22.024	3.209	1.635
4: "	I.—LONDON.* Middlesex (part of) Surrey (part of) Kent (part of)	- 738,881 - 217,195 - 57,931	708,535 208,486 56,417	30,346 8,709 1,514	30.266	20.366	1'470	• 800
1 2 3	IISOUTH EASTERN. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex -	- 77,757 - 202,905 - 133,675	73,427 190,624 124,613	4,330 12,281 9,062	34·413 35·175 33·535	$\begin{array}{c} 21^{\circ}024\\ 22^{\circ}114\\ 20^{\circ}939\end{array}$	2.266 3.008 2.933	1·197 1·518 1·487
4 5	Berkshire – – – – – – –	- 163,572 - 78,157	153,637 72,144	9,935 6,013	$33.056 \\ 34.210$	21.090 20.906	2.837 3.627	1.446 1.820
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	IIISOUTH MIDLAND. Middlesex Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire	$\begin{array}{c c} 57,591\\ 71,735\\ 60,703\\ 69,713\\ 94,928\\ 26,510\\ 59,077\end{array}$	54,706 66,576 56,448 64,452 89,070 25,129 54,572	2,885 5,159 4,255 5,261 5,858 1,381 4,505	33 · 934 34 · 364 34 · 679 35 · 358 34 · 919 34 · 555 34 · 736	20.699 21.356 21.483 21.597 22.083 22.127 22.505	1.855 3.732 3.887 3.822 3.743 3.520 4.197	1.008 1.829 1.884 1.902 1.804 1.597 2.011
13	Cambridgeshire	82,601	76,764	5,837	33.615	21.628	4.004	1.927
-14 15 16	Essex	142,462 139,748 175,403	133,523 127,985 156,883	8,939 11,763 18,520	33.720 33.626 32.101	21·307 20·935 19·606	3.525 4.504 4.953	1.726 2.210 2.523
17 18 19 20 21	VSOUTH WESTERN. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	96,562 70,146 218,184 153,067 177,669	89,700 65,347 206,376 145,218 166,197	6,862 4,799 11,808 7,849 11,472	35.190 35.404 33.665 39.164 35.253	21.164 21.239 20.248 23.746 20.965	3·539 3·032 2·077 2·537 2·587	1.737 1.508 1.089 1.244 1.347
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND. (Honcestershire Herefordshire Sharopshire Staffordshire + Worcestershire Warwickshire	- 167,398 - 36,892 - 91,163 - 326,059 - 111,651 - 223,840	$\begin{array}{c} 157,206\\ 33,175\\ 82,251\\ 305,200\\ 104,125\\ 211,170\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10,192\\ 3,717\\ 8,912\\ 20,859\\ 7,526\\ 12,670 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 33 \cdot 650 \\ 35 \cdot 429 \\ 34 \cdot 741 \\ 37 \cdot 675 \\ 34 \cdot 926 \\ 34 \cdot 218 \end{array}$	20.648 20.165 20.019 25.183 21.917 22.387	$\begin{array}{c} 2^{\circ}304\\ 4^{\circ}312\\ 4^{\circ}219\\ 4^{\circ}909\\ 3^{\circ}346\\ 3^{\circ}137\end{array}$	1.215 2.225 2.149 2.301 1.696 1.556
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND. Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – – Derbyshire – – – –	102,917 9,346 167,525 128,616 114,710	$94,682 \\ 8,784 \\ 155,241 \\ 116,970 \\ 105,625$	$\begin{array}{r} 8,235\\ 562\\ 12,284\\ 11,646\\ 9,085\end{array}$	34.880 36.386 34.803 34.365 35.230	$\begin{array}{c} 21^{\circ}635\\ 21^{\circ}288\\ 21^{\circ}626\\ 21^{\circ}253\\ 21^{\circ}891 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 223 \\ 2 \cdot 798 \\ 4 \cdot 001 \\ 4 \cdot 683 \\ 4 \cdot 270 \end{array} $	2.099 1.405 1.960 2.307 2.096
33 34	VIIINORTH WESTERN. Cheshire	184,810 1,026,657	169,311 952,725	15,499 73,932	33·175 36·019	21·486 24·043	3·878 3·635	1.985 1.876
35 36 37	IXYORK. West Riding	645,465 108,663 80,701	601,317 100,765 73,751	44,148 7,898 6,950	35°789 32°613 37°743	23·493 20·897 22·573	4.091 3.498 4.191	1·996 1·745 2·141
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	213,226 133,006 81,304 22,770	200,924 122,988 72,670 20,673	$12,302 \\ 10,018 \\ 8,634 \\ 2,097$	37 · 519 35 · 593 36 · 306 38 · 126	25.149 22.884 22.459 22.888	$\begin{array}{r} 4\cdot 353 \\ 3\cdot 613 \\ 4\cdot 634 \\ 3\cdot 822 \end{array}$	2.013 1.823 2.373 1.933
42 43 44	XI.—WELSH. Monmouthshire – – – – South Wales – – – – North Wales – – – –	- 80,217 - 260,409 - 149,474	76,218 241,931 137,756	3,999 18,478 11,718	34:196 37:562 35:495	22.630 23.499 20.752	3·319 3·411 3·389	1.605 1.757 1.728

* Lewisham and Hampstead were added to London in 1847. In this return London has been corrected for these Districts in 1845-6 by adding an estimated number of Births in and out of Wedlock, on the assumption that the numbers in those two years bore the same proportion to the Total Births in London as in the subsequent years 1847-50.

[†] In 1847 the District of Dudley was for the first time included in *Staffordshire*; in this return, for the sake of uniformity, it has been included in the same County for the two previous years 1845 and 1846.

ceedings. A large number of the Nonconformist congregations possessed of records of the nature referred to gladly availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and transmitted their registers to the Commissioners. About 7000 register books, from upwards of 3600 religious congregations, besides about 1500 registers from the Society of Friends, from Dr. Williams's library, and from other sources, were, after careful examination and inquiry, pronounced to be authentic and admissible. The Commissioners in their report recommended that these registers should be kept together in a secure place of deposit, under the care of the Registrar General ; that the registers should be then deemed to be in legal custody ; that they, or certified copies of them, should be receivable as evidence in all courts of justice ; and that such certified copies or extracts should be given to the public, under certain regulations, upon payment of a moderate fee.

These several recommendations were embodied in an Act of Parliament passed in 1840, "For enabling Courts of Justice to admit Non-"Parochial registers as evidence of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or "Burials, and Marriages" (3 & 4 Vict. c. 92.); and, pursuant to its provisions, all the registers examined and certified by the Commissioners are now in my custody at this office, where searches and certified copies are granted.

Subsequently to the close of the labours of the Commission, a considerable number of additional registers belonging to the Society of Friends, which were overlooked when the others were collected, were discovered; and it was the earnest desire of that body to have them also duly authenticated and placed in the same custody, and on the same footing, as the others.

In order to accomplish this object, and at the same time to afford to other religious communities or to individuals who might be in possession of any registers of a like nature, an opportunity of securing an extension to them of benefits similar to those conferred by the Act above cited, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue a further Commission of Inquiry.*

The first proceeding of the newly appointed Commissioners was to make known amongst the various Nonconformist bodies the objects of the Inquiry. This was effected by public advertisement and by circular letters addressed to the acting representatives of the several associations of Protestant Dissenters, to the proprietors of burial grounds closed by Orders in Council, and to all other persons presumed or known to have non-parochial registers in their possession. Applications were also made with respect to the registers of the Roman Catholics and of the British Jews, but both of those bodies, for the reasons assigned on their behalf by Cardinal Wiseman and Sir Moses Montefiore respectively, declined to part with the custody of their registration records.

Of the whole number of registers transmitted to the Commissioners, 303 were judged to be accurate and faithful, and such as might be advantageously legalised as evidence by an Act of the legislature. They included 120 volumes and bundles belonging to the Society of Friends, 45 registers of Independent congregations, and smaller numbers from the Wesleyan Methodists, the Baptists, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and a few other sects, besides the original registers kept by the respective chaplains of the royal hospitals at Greenwich and Chelsea, and the Foundling Hospital, which were deposited by the governors of those

* The Commissioners were Mr. Samuel Gale, Mr. John Sutherden Burn (members of the former Commission), Mr. R. Lush, Q.C., Mr. W. P. Parken, Mr. Horace Mann, Mr. Hull Terrell, and Major Graham. Mr. James T. Hammack acted as Secretary to the Commission. institutions. These 303 registers, comprising upwards of 270,000 entries, have been placed in my custody, pursuant to the provisions of the recent Act of 21 Vict. c. 25., by which they are made receivable in evidence in all courts of justice upon the same footing as the non-parochial registers previously deposited in the General Register Office.

The diseases and other causes of death in the year 1857 are briefly discussed by Dr. Farr in a letter addressed to me which will be found in the Appendix.

The Appendix also contains a new Life Table for *Females*, corresponding with the ENGLISH LIFE TABLE No. 2. for *Males* already published*. It has been computed under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Farr, and is founded on the ages at which the entire number of deaths of females occurred in England and Wales according to the registers of the seven years ending 1844.

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

* Twelfth Annual Report of the Registrar General (8vo.) Appendix.—Finance of Life Assurance, pp. 73-108.

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