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THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

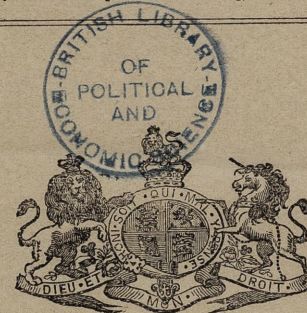
REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1868.)

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



LONDON:

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REPORT

TO

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

General Register Office, Somerset House,
31st March 1870.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1868.

The population is estimated at 21,649,377 in the middle of the year 1868, being an increase of 219,869 over that of the previous year; 10,456,743 of the total number living are males and 11,192,634 are females.

The natural increase of population as represented by the excess of births over deaths was 306,236 or 839 per day, a number much above

TABLE 1.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1868.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,312,256	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,515,296	123,166	246,332	492,574	388,984	153,590
1840	15,721,029	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	348,847	163,311
1842	16,123,793	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,320,479	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,519,565	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,721,081	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,925,051	145,664	291,323	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,131,512	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,340,492	138,280	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,552,020	141,883	283,768	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,766,129	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,185	216,827
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	243,256
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,043	422,721	261,322
1861	20,119,314	163,703	327,412	693,406	435,114	258,292
1862	20,336,467	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
1863	20,554,137	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
1864	20,772,303	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
1865	20,990,946	185,474	370,943	748,069	490,909	257,160
1866	21,210,020	187,776	375,552	753,370	500,689	252,681
1867	21,429,508	179,154	358,308	763,349	471,073	292,276
1868	21,649,377	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	306,236

* The Population of each of the years since 1851 is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the twenty years, 1841-61; and an allowance is made for the decrease in the rate during the latter ten years. On another hypothesis the numbers would differ slightly from the estimate here given, but as the rates of births, deaths, and marriages have been calculated on these numbers it is not considered advisable to give any other estimate of Population.

the average. 196,325 emigrants left the shores of the United Kingdom at the rate of 538 daily; of these 60,265 were of English origin, 15,395 of Scotch, 67,075 of Irish; 53,590 were foreigners: 6,182 persons whose birth-places were not distinguished are proportionally distributed in this statement.

The United States attracted 155,532 of the emigrants, while 21,062 went to the British North American colonies, the unusually small number of 12,809 to the Australian colonies, and 6,922 to various other places. The total emigration was 372 in excess of that in 1867, but shows a large reduction on the numbers emigrating in the four preceding years 1863-6. Details showing the occupations, sex, and ages of the emigrants are given in tables at pages lxx-lxxii.

Emigration to North America is promoted by the sums annually remitted by settlers, either in the form of prepaid passage orders or in cash, to their friends in the United Kingdom. In the year 1868 the amount thus remitted was at the least 530,564*l.*, for this return is necessarily imperfect, and was obtained by the Emigration Commissioners through the courtesy of bankers, merchants, and shipowners, through whom the remittances are made.

The number of persons married in England and Wales was 353,924; 786,858 children were born alive and registered; 480,622 persons died during the year; and the national registers have thus received an addition of one million six hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and four names, raising the aggregate number since the commencement of civil registration in 1837 to *forty-two millions and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.*

The meteorology of the year presents some remarkable features which are described in the summary of the quarterly reports, pp. xlv-lix;* the mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was

TABLE 2.—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1868.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.				THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING			
	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE MARRIAGE.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	7.71	15.42	30.29	22.38	130	65	33	45
1839	7.94	15.88	31.75	21.85	126	63	31	46
1840	7.80	15.60	31.95	22.88	128	64	31	44
1841	7.69	15.88	32.15	21.59	130	65	31	46
1842	7.37	14.74	32.11	21.68	136	68	31	46
1843	7.59	15.18	32.31	21.23	132	66	31	47
1844	8.01	16.02	32.73	21.61	125	62	31	46
1845	8.60	17.20	32.51	20.89	116	58	31	48
1846	8.61	17.22	33.88	23.06	116	58	30	43
1847	7.98	15.86	31.52	24.71	126	63	32	40
1848	7.97	15.94	32.47	23.06	125	63	31	43
1849	8.08	16.16	32.94	25.12	124	62	30	40
1850	8.60	17.20	33.40	20.77	116	58	30	48
1851	8.58	17.16	34.25	21.99	117	58	29	45
1852	8.73	17.46	34.30	22.38	115	57	29	45
1853	8.94	17.88	33.27	22.88	112	56	30	44
1854	8.58	17.16	34.08	23.52	117	58	29	43
1855	8.08	16.16	33.73	22.61	124	62	30	44
1856	8.37	16.74	34.53	20.51	119	60	29	49
1857	8.26	16.52	34.43	21.80	121	61	29	46
1858	8.02	16.04	33.66	23.09	125	62	30	43
1859	8.52	17.04	35.04	22.39	117	59	29	45
1860	8.55	17.10	34.37	21.24	117	58	29	47
1861	8.14	16.28	34.61	21.63	123	61	29	46
1862	8.07	16.14	35.04	21.47	124	62	29	47
1863	8.44	16.88	35.39	23.05	118	59	28	43
1864	8.68	17.36	35.64	23.86	115	58	28	42
1865	8.84	17.68	35.64	23.39	113	57	28	43
1866	8.85	17.70	35.54	23.61	113	56	28	42
1867	8.36	16.72	35.85	21.98	120	60	28	45
1868	8.17	16.34	36.35	22.20	122	61	28	45
Mean . .	8.26	16.52	33.73	22.40	121	61	30	45

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

* See also Remarks on the Meteorology of 1868 by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., &c., pp. lx-lxiii.

51° 5, or 2° 3 above the average; 25.2 inches of rain fell, being 1.0 inch above the average.

The price of wheat continued high; it averaged 7*s.* 2*d.* per quarter in the first three months, 7*s.* 10*d.* in the next three months, 5*q.* 1*d.* in the

TABLE 3.—Marriages registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1868.

YEARS ended 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						
		Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	In Registered Places.	Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,871	8,125	5882	2064	66	113	
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6200	2357	58	163	
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7152	2817	61	151	
1844	132,249	10	14,930	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2316	7181	3977	74	180
1846	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848	133,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3358	8060	4790	67	186
1849	141,883	18	16,697	90,644	2593	13,280	123,182	18,701	4199	8662	5558	53	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7593	68	288
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,886	99,546	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	284
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7360	10686	9642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	106,432	3787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	320
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,685	4243	3,686	137,370	32,766	7800	13342	11257	75	312
1861	163,706	16	20,090	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725	58	262
1862	164,030	18	19,486	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7345	13870	12723	59	300
1863	173,510	19	19,298	109,572	4312	3,542	136,743	36,767	8095	14714	13589	61	318
1864	180,387	12	19,874	118,564	4257	3,376	141,033	39,304	8659	15627	14611	58	349
1865	185,474	23	20,722	116,745	4170	3,444	145,104	40,370	8742	16429	14792	54	353
1866	187,776	17	20,297	118,274	4281	3,171	146,040	41,736	8911	17215	15246	63	301
1867	179,154	17	19,395	112,533	3981	3,004	138,930	40,224	7918	16865	15058	68	315
1868	176,962	26	18,186	110,324	4125	2,877	136,038	40,924	7517	17150	15878	73	306

YEARS ended 31st December	MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN				RE-MARRIED.	UNDER AGE.	SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.				
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.			Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	MARRIAGES in which both Signed with Marks.
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1845	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	—
1846	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	—
1847	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622
1848	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974
1849	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	—
1850	124,031	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,606	—
1851	123,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186
1852	130,672	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636
1853	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345
1854	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255
1855	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139
1856	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,133	32,238
1857	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518
1858	127,165	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,664	42,141	58,733	28,781
1859	137,005	7058	15,493	8161	23,654	15,219	10397	32,041	44,807	63,127	30,574
1860	139,440	7098	15,358	8260	23,618	15,358	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904
1861	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	26,333
1862	134,737	6846	14,566	7891	22,457	14,737	10615	32,464	38,801	54,405	25,075
1863	142,934	7082	15,269	8225	23,494	15,307	11475	34,527	41,262	57,416	26,236
1864	147,914	7511	16,117	8845	24,962	16,356	11934	36,235	41,998	58,402	26,582
1865	151,742	7887	16,590	9255	25,845	17,142	12410	37,260	41,664	57,828	26,216
1866	153,658	7990	16,467	9661	26,128	17,651	12569	37,610	40,609	56,395	25,169
1867	145,570	7917	16,304	9363	25,667	17,280	12299	36,144	37,879	51,606	22,664
1868	144,578	7521	15,762	9101	24,863	16,622	12658	37,245	35,628	49,244	21,009

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

three following months, and 51s. 11d. in the last quarter, the average price during the year being 63s. 9d. per quarter, compared with 64s. 5d. during the previous year. The wholesale price of potatoes which was 89s. per ton in 1866 rose to 138s. per ton in 1867, and 137s. 6d. per ton in 1868. The returns of pauperism show a considerable increase, and the average numbers on the last day of each week amounted to 148,511 in-door and 809,336 out-door recipients of relief against 139,565 in-door and 782,390 out-door poor in the previous year.

MARRIAGES.

353,924 persons married during the year 1868, a number less by 4384 than in the previous year, and 21,628 below that in 1866. As the fluctuations in the marriages express pretty accurately the condition and prospects of the people, it may be inferred from these numbers that the commercial depression of the country has not been dispelled. The circumstances which have caused so remarkable a decrease, and which are traceable to the prostration of trade and national industry, began in 1866-7, and, notwithstanding the bountiful yield of the wheat harvest of 1868, continued throughout the year. Money was cheap during the first three quarters of the year, the average minimum rate per cent. of discount charged by the Bank of England being 2 per cent.; but commerce and manufactures were in a state of stagnation. The marriage-rate (persons married to 1000 of population) for the year 1868, when the average price of wheat was 63s. 9d. per quarter, was 16.34, against an average for the last 31 years of 16.52. In 1866, when the price of wheat was as low as 49s. 11d. per quarter, the rate rose to 17.70 per 1000.

Of the 176,962 marriages, the numbers solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church were 136,038, or 77 per cent.; the numbers performed not according to the rites of the Establishment were 40,924, or 23 per cent. The proportions are nearly as 10 to 3. Of 100 couples who married in 1868 according to the rites of the Church, .02 were married by special licence, 13.4 by licence, 81.5 after banns, and

TABLE 4.—Marriages in England to every 1,000 unmarried Males living, and every 1,000 unmarried Females living, at each Age in the Year 1868, the proportion who married at each Age.

AGES.	To 1,000 living UNMARRIED at each Age	
	Number of MALES MARRIED in 1868.	Number of FEMALES MARRIED in 1868.
15	.01	.22
16	.05	2.01
17	.54	11.71
18	5.17	42.69
19	24.03	78.54
20-25	116.85	132.03
25-30	145.86	97.69
30-35	107.75	37.64
35-40	73.88	40.07
40-45	59.95	29.25
45-50	40.19	20.92
50-55	30.87	12.60
55-60	21.44	7.19
60-65	15.34	3.45
65-70	9.89	1.01
70-75	4.94	.29
75-80	1.30	.16
80-85	.90	.04

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—To 1,000 unmarried men living in England and Wales at the age 25 and under 30 years, 145.86 married in the year 1868; and to 1,000 unmarried women living at the same age—25 and under 30 years—97.69 married in the year 1868, and so on for other ages. The persons marrying without stating their ages have been distributed proportionally over all the ages in the Table.

3.0 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate, while in 2.1 instances it was omitted to be stated under which of the foregoing heads the marriages should be classed. Of 100 couples who married not according to the rites of the Church 18.4 were Roman Catholics, 41.9 were members of various Christian denominations, 0.2 were Quakers, 0.7 were Jews, and 38.8 were married at Superintendent Registrars' offices.

The Quakers married in larger numbers than usual, their marriages in the last four years were 54, 63, 68, and 73 respectively.

The marriages among Jews decreased in England and Wales; the numbers in the registers of the last four years were 353, 301, 315, and 306.

Of the 176,962 marriages solemnized in 1868, 144,578 were between bachelors and spinsters, 7521 were between bachelors and widows, 15,762 were between widowers and spinsters, and 9,101 were between widowers and widows.

There were 40 marriages in the year 1868 in which one or other of the contracting parties is stated to have been previously divorced.* The registers of marriage show that 16 divorced men married spinsters, 2 divorced men married widows, 17 bachelors and 4 widowers married divorced women, and 1 divorced man married a divorced woman.

Buildings registered for Marriages.—The number of these buildings on the register at the end of the year 1868 was 5992; 1763 of these belonged to the Independents; 1219 to the Baptists; 1490 to the various sects of Wesleyan Methodists; 313 to the Calvinistic Methodists; 156 to the Unitarians; 180 to the Presbyterians; and 651 to the Roman Catholics. The United Brethren or Moravians have 15 buildings registered for their marriages, the New Jerusalem Church has 26, and the Catholic and Apostolic Church has 19. The number of places of meeting certified for public worship on the register on 31st December 1868, including the

TABLE 5.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each Year from 1841 to 1868.

YEARS ended 31st December	TO 100 MARRIAGES.								
	THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.			THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			THE PROPORTION WHO WERE		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4.98	13.29	8.83	32.7	48.8	40.8	† 12.90	† 8.99	† 10.95
1842	4.93	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.95
1844	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.63
1845	4.37	13.48	8.93	33.2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.62
1846	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48.2	40.4	12.59	8.33	10.46
1847	4.00	13.34	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.99	8.54	10.74
1848	4.41	14.06	9.24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.66	11.31
1849	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.83	11.37
1850	4.88	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14.49	9.27	11.88
1851	5.02	15.75	10.29	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.93	9.00	11.49
1852	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.18
1853	5.55	17.76	11.66	30.4	43.9	37.2	13.59	8.97	11.28
1854	5.77	18.08	11.90	30.0	42.7	36.4	13.62	9.01	11.32
1855	5.61	17.89	11.70	29.5	41.2	35.4	14.42	9.49	11.96
1856	5.72	18.34	12.03	28.8	40.2	34.5	13.94	9.36	11.65
1857	5.58	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.43
1858	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14.22	9.39	11.71
1859	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.59
1860	6.35	19.35	12.85	25.5	36.2	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.46
1861	6.36	19.50	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.58
1862	6.47	19.79	13.13	23.7	33.2	28.5	13.69	8.98	11.34
1863	6.61	19.90	13.26	23.8	33.1	28.5	13.54	8.82	11.18
1864	6.62	20.09	13.36	23.3	32.4	27.9	13.84	9.07	11.46
1865	6.69	20.08	13.39	22.5	31.2	26.9	13.38	9.24	11.59
1866	6.69	20.03	13.36	21.6	30.0	25.8	13.91	9.40	11.66
1867	6.87	20.17	13.62	21.1	28.8	25.0	14.33	9.65	11.99
1868	7.15	21.05	14.10	20.1	27.8	23.9	14.05	9.39	11.72

* The number of decrees of divorce pronounced by Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in the year 1868, was 160.

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

5992 registered for marriages, was 17,067. The list embraces nearly 100 different religious titles.

Re-marriages.—The number of widowers and widows who married was 24,863 and 16,622 respectively. The mean age of the widowers who

TABLE 6.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1868; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS MARRIED TO 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.	SIGNED THEIR NAMES IN WRITING.		PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE.		RE-MARRIAGES.	
		Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
ENGLAND	16·84	79·9	72·2	7·15	21·05	14·05	9·89
I.—LONDON	19·58	90·9	85·8	3·63	15·26	13·92	9·63
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	13·54	83·4	88·1	3·36	17·21	10·85	7·54
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	14·72	81·4	83·0	5·53	24·64	11·34	9·34
3 Sussex	16·02	81·8	86·6	7·45	20·71	12·33	9·06
4 Hampshire	15·42	83·7	84·6	4·90	20·90	12·64	10·47
5 Berkshire	14·12	79·8	80·7	5·43	17·04	16·09	10·12
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	10·46	86·6	88·0	5·12	17·60	12·40	6·80
7 Hertfordshire	12·42	68·4	74·9	9·04	21·49	11·37	6·71
8 Buckinghamshire	13·42	75·7	71·9	10·14	24·40	13·25	7·23
9 Oxfordshire	13·82	77·9	82·1	7·49	18·69	13·22	9·43
10 Northamptonshire	14·80	78·7	77·1	10·76	25·77	11·81	7·06
11 Huntingdonshire	15·34	70·5	77·6	8·50	23·71	12·75	7·16
12 Bedfordshire	14·84	67·8	63·6	14·33	26·67	16·12	6·81
13 Cambridgeshire	16·36	73·2	71·5	10·72	24·53	12·33	8·27
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex	11·96	73·6	80·0	6·87	24·20	12·61	8·00
15 Suffolk	13·72	66·1	74·2	8·54	22·40	14·86	8·45
16 Norfolk	15·14	69·2	75·3	8·62	21·43	15·71	9·06
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire	13·60	75·6	78·8	7·97	17·85	17·21	8·99
18 Dorsetshire	14·10	78·8	79·4	6·97	18·44	14·25	7·36
19 Devonshire	15·70	83·5	80·4	5·43	16·62	13·46	9·28
20 Cornwall	11·62	73·6	67·3	7·99	20·87	11·73	7·11
21 Somersetshire	13·36	77·1	77·0	8·20	16·46	14·42	7·97
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire	17·54	81·8	79·5	9·46	19·44	15·35	9·33
23 Herefordshire	11·48	69·8	77·1	4·06	14·14	13·68	9·32
24 Shropshire	12·44	72·5	73·1	4·76	14·24	13·88	8·35
25 Staffordshire	14·84	66·5	57·6	11·08	29·88	13·42	10·30
26 Worcestershire	14·70	76·6	72·5	7·58	22·24	11·29	8·41
27 Warwickshire	15·00	78·7	71·8	8·80	22·99	14·08	9·87
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire	17·76	78·0	71·8	14·31	26·31	14·03	8·33
29 Rutlandshire	14·06	86·1	87·3	3·03	15·76	10·30	3·64
30 Lincolnshire	15·78	80·0	80·0	4·42	19·59	13·30	7·66
31 Nottinghamshire	16·40	77·4	68·8	9·80	24·32	15·75	8·33
32 Derbyshire	14·76	80·0	73·8	9·41	23·41	15·00	8·37
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire	15·74	78·7	67·2	6·19	17·27	16·25	9·22
34 Lancashire	18·76	78·5	58·1	8·90	22·53	15·26	10·81
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding	17·94	80·0	63·3	9·14	26·31	15·10	9·75
36 East Riding (with York)	18·98	84·6	75·1	5·81	23·27	14·30	10·42
37 North Riding	13·84	83·9	80·0	5·27	20·53	14·31	8·72
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham	15·80	77·5	65·5	7·57	32·24	12·74	10·08
39 Northumberland	18·68	85·4	74·8	4·67	19·42	11·93	8·50
40 Cumberland	15·22	82·9	72·9	5·20	18·08	13·20	7·04
41 Westmorland	12·90	88·7	87·2	4·17	15·44	11·52	7·11
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire	15·02	65·1	57·9	7·64	24·72	14·17	11·59
43 South Wales	15·84	69·9	53·2	7·62	18·61	13·81	9·36
44 North Wales	13·23	68·5	56·2	4·05	12·43	15·28	9·34

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 100,000 persons living 1,684 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 799, of 1,000 women 722, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 715 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 2105 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1405 were Widowers, of the same number of women married 939 were Widows.

married in 1868 was 42·4 years, while the mean age of the widows was 39·2 years.

Marriages of Minors.—12,658 men and 37,245 women married under 21 years of age, so that of 100 men who married, 7·15, and of 100 women who married, 21·05 were under age. The marriages of minors have been increasing for many years. The proportion of young women under age was 17·1 in 100 for the ten years 1849–58, while it was 19·9 in 100 for the ten years 1859–68. The proportion of men under age increased in the same years, but not to the same extent; in the first decade the ratio was 5·4 per cent.; in the second decade it was 6·6 per cent.; but the age at marriage depends very much upon the age at which the parties attain what they consider a fair income to enable them to maintain a family. In order to determine the counties in which the proportion of early marriages is greatest, it would be necessary first to ascertain the proportion which the population under age bears to the persons living at all ages. The counties which supplied the greatest proportion of females who married under 21 years of age in 1868 are Durham, 32 per cent.; Stafford, 30; Bedford, 27; West Riding of York, 26; Leicester, 26; and Northampton, 26 per cent.

Ages of Persons married.—Of 176,962 marriages in the year 1868 the precise ages of both parties were specified in 118,634 instances. In every 100 marriages the ages were omitted to be recorded in 33 cases; the cause of this regrettable defect was explained in my last annual report (page v). Great disparities of age in the persons who married are observable in the returns, among which may be mentioned that of a bachelor aged 21 married to a spinster aged 50–55; also three cases in which men aged 80 and under 85 were united to brides of the respective ages of 30–35, 35–40, and 40–45.

TABLE 7.—Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Marriages in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838–68.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES REGISTERED.				ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	6·18	7·83	7·19	9·63
1839	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	6·49	8·12	7·64	9·49
1840	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	6·77	7·87	7·37	9·11
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	6·26	8·22	7·31	8·95
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	6·54	7·49	6·71	8·74
1843	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	6·32	7·67	7·01	9·34
1844	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	6·44	8·34	7·60	9·55
1845	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	7·21	8·49	8·30	10·38
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,063	7·57	8·82	8·22	9·83
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	6·55	8·26	7·51	9·40
1848	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	6·61	8·05	7·55	9·61
1849	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	6·61	8·22	7·66	9·86
1850	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	7·02	8·88	8·40	10·10
1851	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	7·41	8·63	8·22	10·00
1852	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	7·30	8·85	8·36	10·27
1853	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	7·78	8·83	8·59	10·52
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	7·27	8·74	8·13	10·14
1855	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	6·31	8·22	7·85	9·88
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	7·07	8·19	8·13	9·96
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	7·05	8·61	7·96	9·40
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	6·26	8·23	7·85	9·67
1859	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	7·32	8·58	8·01	10·13
1860	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	7·11	8·83	8·07	10·06
1861	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	6·73	8·39	7·85	9·53
1862	33,953	40,853	40,000	48,824	6·80	8·07	7·91	9·45
1863	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	7·04	8·63	8·03	9·98
1864	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	7·36	8·62	8·52	10·11
1865	36,807	45,827	45,852	56,988	7·14	8·77	8·66	10·73
1866	37,579	48,577	46,257	55,363	7·21	9·20	8·64	10·32
1867	36,441	45,589	44,083	53,038	6·92	8·54	8·15	9·78
1868	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	6·82	8·42	7·96	9·38
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter					6·89	8·41	7·92	9·78

TABLE 3.—Showing the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1868.

ENGLAND : DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	PRESBY- TERIANS.					WESLEYAN METHODISTS.						CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.		New Jerusalem Church. Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.				
		Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	West. Meth. Asso. and West. Reformers generally forming the United Meth. Free Ch.			Other Wesleyan Methodists.	Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	
ENGLAND - - -	5992	20	69	91	1763	1219	15	651	156	875	88	271	47	188	21	279	34	26	19	160
DIVISIONS.																				
1 LONDON - - - - -	406	5	6	14	129	83	1	53	7	42	2	5	-	9	-	5	1	3	6	35
2 SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES - - -	475	1	1	4	171	111	-	54	12	68	-	12	9	4	-	3	9	1	1	13
3 SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - - -	443	-	-	-	145	166	4	32	4	59	-	9	-	5	1	-	4	1	1	9
4 EASTERN COUNTIES - - - - -	339	-	-	-	129	96	-	23	7	36	1	21	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	14
5 SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES - - -	628	-	-	3	194	128	3	36	22	122	2	22	36	25	-	1	2	1	2	29
6 WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES - - -	623	1	1	5	166	125	-	96	19	109	16	38	1	10	1	7	12	2	3	15
7 NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - - -	365	-	-	-	87	88	-	29	11	70	8	35	-	22	4	-	1	2	2	6
8 NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - - -	838	4	12	23	194	88	3	178	42	126	26	39	1	41	11	13	3	11	1	22
9 YORKSHIRE - - - - -	596	-	-	-	158	71	3	63	19	140	25	53	-	45	3	-	-	3	1	7
10 NORTHERN COUNTIES - - - - -	330	9	46	38	49	18	-	55	2	50	7	31	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	7
11 MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES - - -	944	-	-	-	338	245	-	32	11	53	1	6	-	2	-	250	1	-	-	3
I.—LONDON.																				
Middlesex (part of) - - - - -	288	5	5	11	86	48	1	42	5	30	1	4	-	7	-	5	1	3	6	28
Surrey (part of) - - - - -	84	-	-	1	31	25	-	7	2	7	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Kent (part of) - - - - -	34	-	-	2	12	10	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - - -	60	-	-	-	31	11	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan) - - -	142	1	-	-	44	36	-	18	4	27	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	3
3 Sussex - - - - -	94	-	-	1	35	24	-	8	3	10	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	4
4 Hampshire - - - - -	127	-	1	3	47	27	-	11	4	18	-	5	6	1	-	3	1	-	1	4
5 Berkshire - - - - -	52	-	-	3	14	13	-	7	1	9	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTS.																				
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.) - - -	51	-	-	-	19	12	-	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
7 Hertfordshire - - - - -	55	-	-	-	26	16	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
8 Buckinghamshire - - - - -	54	-	-	-	20	25	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
9 Oxfordshire - - - - -	47	-	-	-	13	11	-	9	1	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
10 Northamptonshire - - - - -	85	-	-	-	30	33	1	4	1	12	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
11 Huntingdonshire - - - - -	24	-	-	-	3	14	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12 Bedfordshire - - - - -	56	-	-	-	13	25	2	1	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13 Cambridgeshire - - - - -	71	-	-	-	24	30	-	3	1	9	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
14 Essex - - - - -	120	-	-	-	64	24	-	10	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
15 Suffolk - - - - -	102	-	-	-	40	36	-	6	3	8	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
16 Norfolk - - - - -	117	-	-	-	25	36	-	7	4	15	1	15	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	6
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
17 Wiltshire - - - - -	104	-	-	-	39	37	-	4	1	9	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
18 Dorsetshire - - - - -	64	-	-	-	26	6	-	9	4	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19 Devonshire - - - - -	202	-	-	3	64	43	1	8	10	32	-	1	17	6	-	1	-	-	1	15
20 Cornwall - - - - -	96	-	-	-	10	8	-	6	-	39	2	3	14	13	-	-	1	-	-	1
21 Somersetshire - - - - -	162	-	-	-	55	34	2	9	7	29	-	4	5	5	-	-	1	1	1	9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
22 Gloucestershire - - - - -	160	-	1	1	54	46	1	10	3	22	1	5	1	4	-	3	4	-	-	4
23 Herefordshire - - - - -	33	-	-	-	7	9	-	2	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
24 Shropshire - - - - -	81	-	-	-	23	11	-	11	1	9	2	11	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	1
25 Staffordshire - - - - -	161	-	-	2	34	17	-	37	4	43	9	11	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
26 Worcestershire - - - - -	71	-	-	1	9	17	-	12	6	14	3	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3
27 Warwickshire - - - - -	122	1	-	1	34	25	-	24	5	17	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	3
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTS.																				
28 Leicestershire - - - - -	76	-	-	-	21	25	-	7	3	10	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
29 Rutlandshire - - - - -	8	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30 Lincolnshire - - - - -	120	-	-	-	20	29	-	6	3	30	2	21	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1
31 Nottinghamshire - - - - -	59	-	-	-	15	15	-	5	2	11	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
32 Derbyshire - - - - -	102	-	-	-	28	13	-	11	3	18	1	9	-	15	-	-	1	2	-	1
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN CO.																				
33 Cheshire - - - - -	147	-	4	6	36	13	1	21	13	23	7	8	-	8	1	5	-	-	-	1
34 Lancashire - - - - -	691	4	8	17	158	75	2	157	29	103	19	31	1	33	10	8	3	11	1	21
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																				
35 West Riding - - - - -	440	-	1	2	123	59	3	37	15	96	23	31	-	40	2	-	-	-	3	4
36 East Riding (with York) - - -	78	-	-	-	19	7	-	10	2	19	2	13	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
37 North Riding - - - - -	78	-	2	-	16	5	-	16	2	25	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																				
38 Durham - - - - -	132	1	15	5	18	8	-	27	1	25	7	15	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1
39 Northumberland - - - - -	118	8	25	26	11	8	-	19	-	7	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	3
40 Cumberland - - - - -	59	-	5	7	15	1	-	9	-	14	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
41 Westmorland - - - - -	21	-	1	-	5	1	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.																				
42 Monmouthshire - - - - -	119	-	-	-	36	57	-	10	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
43 South Wales - - - - -	521	-	-	2	216	157	-	12	10	24	-	4	-	1	-	92	1	-	-	2
44 North Wales - - - - -	304	-	-	-	86	31	-	10	1	21	1	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	1

The mean age of the persons who married in 1868, including those who re-married, was 27.9 years for the men and 25.7 years for the women. Excluding the widowers and widows the mean age of those contracting marriage for the first time was 25.8 years for the bachelors and 24.4 for the spinsters who married in the year.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—35,628 men and 49,244 women made marks in signing the marriage register in the year 1868. Of 100 men married 80 wrote their names and 20 made marks. In 100 women married 72 wrote their names and 28 made marks. The returns afford clear proofs of a slow improvement in the elementary education of the people; in the year under review, out of every 100 marriages 17 persons were able to write their names in excess of the number in 1841, 27 years previously.

The details showing the proportion of men and women in different parts of the country who did not write their names in the marriage register may assist in determining the localities where educational effort should be more particularly directed, for although the signature may not be an absolute test of the state of elementary education in England, it is nevertheless an excellent statistical measure of the degree of education in the different counties. Thus in some parts of England and Wales only about one half of the women who married were able to sign their names in writing; viz., in South Wales, where the proportion per cent. was 53.2; North Wales, 56.2; Stafford, 57.6; Monmouth, 57.9; and Lancashire, 58.1. The proportions were also low in the West Riding of York, 63.3; Bedford, 63.6; Durham, 65.5; Cheshire, 67.2; Cornwall, 67.3; and Nottingham, 68.8. Among men the per-centages who wrote their names were lowest in the counties of Monmouth, 65.1; Suffolk, 66.1; Stafford, 66.5; Bedford, 67.8; North Wales, 68.5; Norfolk, 69.2; Hereford, 69.8; South Wales, 69.9.

The counties and extra-metropolitan parts of counties, &c. in which the highest proportions of women who wrote their names are found are Surrey, 88.1; Middlesex, 88.0; Rutland, 87.3; Westmorland, 87.2; Sussex, 86.6; London, 85.8; Hants, 84.6; Kent, 83.0; and Oxford, 82.1. Among men the per-centages were highest in London, 90.9; Westmorland, 88.7; Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), 86.6; Rutland,

BIRTHS.

The births of 786,858 children born alive were registered in 1868, being an increase of 18,509 over the number in the previous year. The annual birth-rate per 1000 of population is the highest recorded in the English returns, and affords a ratio of 36.35, against an average in the thirty-one years 1838-68 of 33.73.

The highest birth-rates are recorded in the counties of Durham, 42.90 per 1000; West Riding of York, 40.53; Leicester, 39.97; Lancashire, 39.24; Stafford, 38.57; Northumberland, 38.27; Bedford, 37.71; Monmouthshire, 37.62; and Cheshire, 37.27. The lowest are recorded in Rutland, 29.07; Hereford, 29.28; Westmorland, 30.48; Cornwall, 31.25; Dorset, 31.66; Somerset, 31.68; and Devon, 31.90. Taking an average of years, Durham is conspicuous as having the highest birth-rate, and next in order is Stafford. In counties containing the great manufacturing districts, especially the coal and iron industries, the men are greatly in excess of the women, but the true cause of the high birth-rate prevailing in these two counties is to be found in the excessively high proportion of married women at the child-bearing ages. Thus the Census returns of 1861 show that in England to every 100 women living at the ages 15-45 there were 49.1 married. In the county of Devon the proportion was 45.4 per cent., while in the counties of Durham and Stafford the proportions per cent. were 57.3 and 57.0 respectively. The birth-rate in the mineral and manufacturing counties is generally high, while in the agricultural districts the reverse obtains. If the ratio of legitimate births to married women be compared, and also the ratio of illegitimate births to spinsters and widows, the results are strikingly confirmatory of the above statement. Thus in the seven years 1858-64 the average annual number of legitimate births to every 100 married women of the ages 15 and under 45 in the counties of Durham and Stafford was 33.6 and 32.5 respectively, while in the agricultural county of Devon the proportion was only 29.5; in England the rate per cent. was 28.3. The average annual number of illegitimate births in the seven years to every 100 spinsters and widows of the ages 15 and under 45 was 2.4 in Durham and 2.6 in Stafford, while in Devon the proportion was only 1.4; in England the ratio was 1.9 per cent.

TABLE 9.—Births in the Years 1845-68 in England, distinguishing the Legitimate and Illegitimate, and the Proportion of Males born to every 100 Females born.

YEARS.	BIRTHS REGISTERED.			Males born to every 100 Females born.	Males born in Wedlock to every 100 Females so born.	Males born out of Wedlock to every 100 Females so born.	Children born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
	TOTAL BIRTHS.	LEGITIMATE.	ILLEGITIMATE.				
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241	—	—	—	—
1846	572,625	534,096	38,529	—	—	—	—
1847	539,965	503,840	36,125	—	—	—	—
1848	563,059	526,312	36,747	—	—	—	—
1849	578,159	538,825	39,334	—	—	—	—
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306	—	—	—	—
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000	104.7	104.7	103.9	6.8
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482	104.6	104.6	104.8	6.8
1853	612,291	572,628	39,763	105.1	105.1	104.6	6.5
1854	684,405	593,664	40,741	104.4	104.3	106.1	6.4
1855	635,043	594,260	40,783	104.1	104.1	104.8	6.4
1856	657,453	614,802	42,651	104.2	104.3	103.1	6.5
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002	105.2	105.3	104.1	6.5
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305	104.5	104.4	106.2	6.6
1859	689,881	645,130	44,751	104.6	104.5	105.7	6.5
1860	684,048	640,355	43,693	104.7	104.8	102.9	6.4
1861	696,406	652,249	44,157	104.6	104.5	106.1	6.3
1862	712,684	667,462	45,222	104.1	104.1	103.4	6.3
1863	727,417	680,276	47,141	104.7	104.6	106.3	6.5
1864	740,275	692,827	47,448	104.2	104.2	104.4	6.4
1865	748,069	701,484	46,585	104.0	104.0	103.9	6.2
1866	753,870	708,369	45,501	104.3	104.3	104.8	6.0
1867	768,349	723,163	45,186	104.3	104.2	105.7	5.9
1868	786,858	740,520	46,338	103.6	103.5	104.7	5.9

Sex.—Of the 786,858 children born 400,383 were boys and 386,475 were girls, so to every 100 girls 103.6 boys were born. The proportions differ in the several counties. Thus, in Huntingdon, and in Surrey (extra-metropolitan) the boys were less in number than the girls, the proportion of males born to every 100 females born being 94.3 and 99.7 respectively; in two counties, viz., Hampshire and Berkshire, the proportions were nearly equal. The counties in which the greatest disparity in sex is

TABLE 10.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1868.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
ENGLAND	400,383	386,475	376,688	363,834	23,697	22,641	103.6	103.5	104.7	5.9
I.—LONDON	57,810	56,127	55,371	53,828	2,439	2,299	103.0	102.9	106.1	4.2
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	5761	5779	5517	5554	244	225	99.7	99.3	103.4	4.1
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	10686	10440	10168	9964	518	476	102.4	102.0	108.8	4.7
3 Sussex	6619	6302	6241	5946	378	356	105.0	105.0	106.2	5.7
4 Hampshire	8046	8041	7654	7644	392	397	100.1	100.1	93.7	4.9
5 Berkshire	3661	3662	3419	3422	242	240	100.0	99.9	100.8	6.6
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	4165	4038	4016	3884	149	154	103.1	103.4	96.8	3.7
7 Hertfordshire	3117	3057	2908	2847	209	210	102.0	102.1	99.5	6.8
8 Buckinghamshire	2624	2568	2469	2416	155	152	102.2	102.2	102.0	5.9
9 Oxfordshire	3010	2873	2807	2686	203	187	104.8	104.5	108.6	6.6
10 Northamptonshire	4383	4245	4122	4011	261	234	103.3	102.8	111.5	5.7
11 Huntingdonshire	963	1021	909	951	54	70	94.3	95.6	77.1	6.3
12 Bedfordshire	2709	2680	2507	2464	202	216	101.1	101.7	93.5	7.8
13 Cambridgeshire	3228	3070	3017	2864	211	206	105.1	105.3	102.4	6.6
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 Essex	7181	6931	6747	6606	384	325	102.9	102.7	118.2	5.0
15 Suffolk	5560	5415	5154	5038	406	377	102.7	102.3	107.7	7.1
16 Norfolk	7072	6715	6379	6044	693	671	105.3	105.5	103.3	9.9
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
17 Wiltshire	3843	3701	3637	3516	206	185	103.8	103.4	111.4	5.2
18 Dorsetshire	2973	2825	2802	2668	171	157	105.2	105.0	108.9	5.7
19 Devonshire	9703	9218	9141	8685	562	533	105.3	105.3	105.4	5.8
20 Cornwall	6045	5589	5625	5237	420	352	103.2	107.4	119.3	6.6
21 Somersetshire	7503	7194	7108	6824	395	370	104.3	104.2	106.8	5.2
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
22 Gloucestershire	7945	7483	7508	7075	437	408	106.2	106.1	107.1	5.5
23 Herefordshire	1715	1675	1561	1545	154	130	102.4	101.0	118.5	8.4
24 Shropshire	4576	4208	4149	3792	427	416	108.7	109.4	102.6	9.6
25 Staffordshire	17630	17022	16374	16012	1056	1010	103.6	103.5	104.6	6.0
26 Worcestershire	3751	3620	3377	3321	374	299	102.3	101.1	125.1	5.9
27 Warwickshire	11032	10934	10494	10377	538	557	100.9	101.1	96.6	5.0
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 Leicestershire	4963	4819	4633	4474	330	345	103.0	103.6	95.7	6.9
29 Rutlandshire	331	351	313	336	18	15	94.3	93.2	120.0	4.8
30 Lincolnshire	7369	7048	6782	6490	587	558	104.6	104.5	105.2	7.9
31 Nottinghamshire	5979	5650	5488	5211	491	439	105.8	105.3	111.8	8.0
32 Derbyshire	5843	5720	5456	5339	387	381	102.2	102.2	101.6	6.6
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 Cheshire	9419	9186	8813	8614	606	572	102.5	102.3	105.9	6.3
34 Lancashire	55079	53193	51922	50197	3157	2996	103.5	103.4	105.4	5.7
IX.—YORKSHIRE.										
35 West Riding	34651	33293	32576	31248	2075	2045	104.1	104.2	101.5	6.1
36 East Riding (with York)	5318	5051	4915	4673	403	378	105.3	105.2	106.6	7.5
37 North Riding	4011	3783	3668	3440	343	343	106.0	106.6	100.0	8.8
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
38 Durham	14772	14204	14022	13449	750	755	104.0	104.3	99.3	5.2
39 Northumberland	7345	6885	6780	6397	565	488	106.7	106.0	115.8	7.4
40 Cumberland	3769	3721	3359	3328	410	393	101.3	100.9	104.3	10.7
41 Westmorland	984	944	897	838	87	106	104.2	107.0	82.1	10.0
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
42 Monmouthshire	3934	3806	3758	3608	176	198	103.4	104.2	88.9	4.8
43 South Wales	14136	13414	13260	12566	876	848	105.4	105.5	103.3	6.3
44 North Wales	7219	6974	6663	6405	556	569	103.5	104.0	97.7	7.9

observed are Shropshire, Cornwall, Northumberland, and the North Riding of York, where the proportion of boys born to every 100 girls was 108.7, 108.2, 106.7, and 106.0 respectively.

Seasons.—The births are usually most numerous in the second quarter of the year, and least numerous in the third quarter of the year. On an average of 31 years 25.77 per cent. of the annual births occurred in the first quarter of the year, 25.89 in the second, 24.24 in the third, and

TABLE 11.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Ten Years 1859-68.

No.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN born in the 10 Years 1859-68.		MALES BORN TO EVERY 100 FEMALES BORN.										
		Males.	Fe-males.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Mean of the 10 Years 1859-68.
	ENGLAND	373,071	357,715	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	103.6	104.3
	I.—LONDON.	52,307	50,501	103.8	104.1	103.4	101.9	104.9	104.3	102.5	103.4	104.6	103.0	103.6
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	4,747	4,609	103.9	106.5	102.2	104.8	103.3	104.6	103.5	104.8	98.8	99.7	103.2
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan)	9,766	9,335	104.2	106.6	107.8	103.6	102.0	105.5	106.9	104.7	103.2	102.4	104.7
3	Sussex	6,015	5,757	103.8	103.6	106.8	105.2	104.0	104.3	104.7	103.8	103.6	105.0	104.5
4	Hampshire	7,222	7,422	104.8	104.3	104.7	103.1	102.1	105.1	104.1	105.0	107.5	100.1	104.1
5	Berkshire	3,420	3,314	103.6	104.7	100.5	103.3	99.7	101.8	106.7	104.6	107.5	100.0	103.2
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6	Middlesex (extra-metropol.)	3,341	3,228	97.5	108.1	106.2	101.6	108.3	102.9	104.6	104.8	99.5	103.1	103.7
7	Hertfordshire	2,951	2,880	101.0	107.2	105.5	105.5	101.2	98.4	105.4	99.6	101.9	102.6	104.7
8	Buckinghamshire	2,591	2,491	107.4	105.2	104.4	100.6	103.8	101.8	102.1	102.8	110.3	102.2	104.1
9	Oxfordshire	2,946	2,802	106.3	109.9	101.1	108.5	102.7	105.2	103.8	105.0	104.2	104.8	105.2
10	Northamptonshire	4,318	4,069	106.5	107.6	104.9	111.1	103.3	103.3	107.9	106.1	107.9	103.3	106.2
11	Huntingdonshire	1,014	970	110.1	105.3	102.3	113.8	109.8	98.7	104.1	103.3	103.7	94.3	104.5
12	Bedfordshire	2,595	2,484	104.7	105.6	104.5	103.3	106.6	103.8	107.5	104.1	104.0	101.1	104.5
13	Cambridgeshire	3,107	2,977	108.8	102.5	107.4	102.7	100.7	105.4	103.7	108.1	99.3	105.1	104.4
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14	Essex	6,657	6,414	103.4	102.3	101.8	103.7	107.5	103.7	103.1	106.9	102.5	102.9	103.8
15	Suffolk	5,656	5,423	107.5	105.4	103.6	103.7	107.7	102.2	102.3	105.9	102.2	102.7	104.3
16	Norfolk	7,103	6,734	108.5	105.3	107.3	107.3	105.6	103.6	104.0	105.7	102.8	105.3	105.5
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17	Wiltshire	3,853	3,721	101.4	104.6	105.0	104.0	102.2	101.5	103.0	104.0	106.0	103.8	103.6
18	Dorsetshire	3,000	2,900	103.4	105.0	101.4	99.9	102.8	103.5	106.7	106.8	99.9	105.2	103.5
19	Devonshire	9,491	9,060	106.1	104.7	106.6	106.4	104.2	102.7	103.1	104.7	104.1	105.3	104.8
20	Cornwall	6,440	6,071	107.0	105.1	105.7	106.3	106.9	102.9	106.2	109.3	105.1	108.2	106.3
21	Somersetshire	7,367	7,075	107.2	102.4	99.9	103.4	104.7	107.3	103.1	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.1
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22	Gloucestershire	7,481	7,144	102.8	103.3	104.9	103.9	104.4	105.5	104.7	104.2	107.0	106.2	104.7
23	Herefordshire	1,654	1,599	100.6	105.9	104.5	103.3	108.1	98.6	103.2	105.8	102.7	102.4	103.5
24	Shropshire	4,379	4,167	107.7	107.4	106.2	102.3	104.1	105.9	103.0	103.2	108.7	105.1	103.9
25	Staffordshire	16,789	16,168	104.4	104.9	102.3	103.9	105.0	104.3	103.8	102.3	104.0	103.0	103.9
26	Worcestershire	5,457	5,221	106.3	104.1	104.8	102.8	105.3	103.8	103.4	103.7	106.0	102.3	104.6
27	Warwickshire	10,835	10,503	103.4	103.8	103.2	104.3	101.1	105.0	104.1	103.3	102.7	100.9	103.2
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28	Leicestershire	4,608	4,378	109.2	104.0	107.7	107.9	102.3	106.0	104.7	103.0	105.0	103.0	105.3
29	Rutlandshire	370	360	111.3	99.5	109.8	97.0	99.5	114.6	101.3	98.9	103.3	94.3	101.0
30	Lincolnshire	6,961	6,668	105.1	102.1	106.7	106.0	103.9	104.8	104.0	102.1	104.7	104.6	104.4
31	Nottinghamshire	5,885	5,651	104.6	105.6	103.3	103.7	103.3	106.1	102.8	101.4	105.0	105.8	104.2
32	Derbyshire	5,544	5,330	101.3	105.9	104.3	109.6	106.0	101.9	104.0	102.6	102.9	102.2	104.1
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33	Cheshire	8,871	8,506	104.6	101.2	104.4	105.4	108.6	104.3	104.2	104.2	103.6	102.5	104.3
34	Lancashire	49,647	47,573	104.1	105.0	105.3	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.7	105.0	104.5	103.5	104.4
	IX.—YORKSHIRE.													
35	West Riding	81,429	30,164	103.9	104.8	104.4	104.1	105.1	103.6	104.5	104.1	103.5	104.1	104.2
36	East Riding (with York)	5,014	4,781	104.4	105.8	106.7	106.3	107.6	102.1	105.3	100.7	104.8	105.3	104.9
37	North Riding	3,769	3,622	104.0	105.4	106.3	105.8	99.6	106.1	101.7	101.2	104.6	106.0	104.1
	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38	Durham	12,805	12,169	104.8	106.7	107.0	104.8	103.6	105.3	103.7	106.4	106.7	104.0	105.3
39	Northumberland	6,684	6,333	105.1	104.3	108.2	104.4	106.6	106.5	104.1	104.9	104.7	106.7	105.6
40	Cumberland	3,666	3,494	104.7	99.4	102.5	103.8	111.8	103.8	109.4	103.6	109.1	101.3	104.9
41	Westmorland	964	925	104.4	102.4	105.4	102.8	109.1	95.9	106.3	106.3	107.4	104.2	104.4
	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
42	Monmouthshire	3,818	3,635	107.4	105.2	103.2	105.4	111.0	104.5	104.7	104.9	101.2	103.4	105.1
43	South Wales	13,191	12,645	104.4	103.9	103.3	102.7	105.8	105.9	101.7	104.8	105.2	105.4	104.3
44	North Wales	6,832	6,443	104.9	105.1	106.7	106.6	109.2	105.8	105.9	107.4	105.6	103.5	106.1

24.10 in the fourth quarter. In the year 1868 the numbers registered in each quarter were 198,584, 202,839, 192,583, and 192,852 respectively. The relative birth-rates in the seasons of 1868, taking 1000 births as the standard, were 1015 and 1036 in the winter and spring quarters, and 974 and 975 in the summer and autumn quarters.

Children born out of Wedlock.—The true number of children born out of wedlock is unknown. Of the total children born in England in the year 1868, 46,338, or 5.9 per cent., were registered as illegitimate. In the six years 1851-56 the number of children thus born to every 1000 births

TABLE 12.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1858-68.

No.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.														Average Annual Rate, 1858-67.	1868.
		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.						
	ENGLAND	33.66	35.04	34.37	34.61	35.04	35.39	35.64	35.64	35.54	35.85	35.08	36.35				
	I.—LONDON	33.20	34.08	33.72	34.48	34.22	35.16	34.80	35.68	35.77	36.56	34.77	36.44				
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	29.25	30.97	30.31	30.54	30.43	31.03	31.12	31.31	31.90	32.01	30.89	34.03				
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan)	31.33	33.27	31.39	32.96	32.79	33.90	34.26	34.61	33.52	34.89	33.29	34.92				
3	Sussex	29.61	31.11	29.65	30.53	30.54	31.27	31.97	32.06	32.64	32.71	31.21	34.13				
4	Hampshire	31.19	31.86	31.38	31.62	31.71	32.78	32.16	32.37	32.09	32.30	31.95	32.30				
5	Berkshire	30.10	32.72	30.16	31.24	32.53	33.26	32.97	32.09	32.41	33.06	32.05	35.12				
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	29.96	31.66	30.17	30.60	30.21	30.94	31.30	32.56	32.35	34.40	31.42	34.32				
7	Hertfordshire	30.74	32.65	31.34	30.95	32.37	32.26	33.22	32.47	33.02	34.24	32.33	34.31				
8	Buckinghamshire	31.98	34.90	33.24	34.08	34.08	34.20	34.45	34.59	34.39	35.07	34.10	34.96				
9	Oxfordshire	31.80	34.34	33.07	33.30	33.32	33.80	33.89	32.93	33.83	32.48	33.23	34.22				
10	Northamptonshire	35.02	36.25	36.13	35.06	35.17	36.91	34.97	36.13	34.79	34.42	35.49	35.22				
11	Huntingdonshire	33.63	34.91	33.77	32.14	34.04	35.50	35.20	34.11	32.06	31.49	33.69	34.04				
12	Bedfordshire	33.15	36.34	33.80	34.23	34.69	35.93	35.86	36.59	35.62	37.68	35.39	37.71				
13	Cambridgeshire	32.98															

averaged 66 annually; in the six years 1857-62 the proportion averaged 64 annually; while in the six years 1863-68 it was 62. The rate of

TABLE 13.—Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-68.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,576	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1052	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1073	1066	927	929
1850	148,356	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1037	1019	969	974
1853	153,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1060	1044	966	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,370	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	980	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,855	1000	1039	1043	946	972
1864	185,069	1000	1047	1026	973	954
1865	187,017	1000	1051	1035	965	949
1866	188,468	1000	1058	1023	942	977
1867	192,087	1000	1023	1041	985	946
1868	196,714	1000	1015	1036	974	975

TABLE 14.—Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Births in England during each Quarter of the Years 1838-68.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	30.32	31.98	29.70	29.28
1839	123,543	128,306	120,115	120,110	32.48	33.38	30.69	30.59
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	33.95	33.01	30.21	30.44
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	34.24	32.78	30.82	30.92
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	34.31	33.44	30.32	30.58
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	34.20	32.34	31.14	31.74
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	35.07	33.34	31.23	31.15
1845	143,080	136,353	132,369	131,219	34.91	32.91	31.40	31.03
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	34.98	35.51	32.51	32.56
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34.88	32.65	29.45	29.38
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	32.52	34.74	32.11	30.38
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	35.75	35.23	30.56	30.53
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	33.21	35.30	32.81	32.53
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	35.63	35.53	33.18	32.71
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	35.83	35.11	32.93	32.99
1853	161,729	158,897	147,602	144,363	35.79	34.64	31.77	30.99
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35.18	37.21	32.93	31.08
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	35.96	35.26	32.55	31.23
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35.80	36.55	32.76	32.67
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36.04	35.55	33.16	33.04
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35.76	34.88	32.04	32.05
1859	175,532	175,864	163,394	170,091	36.31	35.88	33.89	34.14
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37.07	35.12	32.67	32.30
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35.00	36.90	33.88	32.72
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36.44	36.65	33.65	33.50
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	178,297	36.91	37.00	33.43	34.28
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37.40	36.51	34.53	33.76
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37.65	36.92	34.34	33.70
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086	185,594	37.77	36.44	33.46	34.58
1867	194,763	199,660	190,782	183,144	37.00	37.42	35.28	33.78
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,832	36.93	37.63	35.25	35.21
Mean Annual Rate per 1,000 in each Quarter				- -	35.33	35.09	32.41	32.12

illegitimacy therefore in this country is declining. In some countries the ratio is considerably higher than in England, but many circumstances have to be taken into consideration in making any comparisons in this direction. In France the rates are comparatively low. In Austria the rate is high, while in Württemberg and Bavaria it is excessively high. In some of the European States marriage is prohibited until the parties can show that they have the means of maintaining their offspring, and concubinage is often the result. The proportions in Table 10 apparently indicate that the rate of illegitimacy is not generally great in the English counties containing the large manufacturing centres of industry, but this may, to some extent, be due to omissions of illegitimate births. In the North Riding of York and in Nottingham the rates are high, the proportions per cent. being 8.8 and 8.0 respectively. The highest rates are observed as usual in the counties of Cumberland, 10.7; Westmorland, 10.0; Norfolk, 9.9; and Salop, 9.6. The lowest rates are in the following counties and extra-metropolitan parts of counties, &c.; Middlesex, 3.7 per cent.; Surrey, 4.1; London, 4.2; Kent, 4.7; Monmouth, 4.8; Rutland, 4.8; Hampshire, 4.9; and Essex, 5.0. A truer method of measuring the degrees of immorality existing in the different counties consists in a comparison of the illegitimate births with the number of unmarried women at childbearing ages; a test which can only be made by means of the results of the enumeration of the number of spinsters and widows living at different ages obtained at the census.

A remarkable instance of early fecundity occurred at Rochford in Essex. The daughter of an agricultural labourer gave birth to a boy before she

TABLE 15.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, 1838-68.

YEARS.	DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	
	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.			
1838	23.42	21.46	105	109	
1839	22.77	20.97	104	109	
1840	23.72	22.04	103	108	
1841	22.38	20.83	103	107	
1842	22.39	20.98	102	107	
1843	21.99	20.47	103	107	
1844	22.38	20.83	103	107	
1845	21.66	20.11	103	108	
1846	23.90	22.21	103	108	
1847	25.41	23.80	103	107	
1848	23.87	22.24	103	107	
1849	25.78	24.45	101	105	
1850	21.42	20.13	102	106	
1851	22.76	21.24	103	107	
1852	23.24	21.55	103	108	
1853	23.83	21.97	104	108	
1854	24.41	22.67	103	108	
1855	23.51	21.74	104	108	
1856	21.36	19.69	104	108	
1857	22.57	21.07	102	107	
1858	23.90	22.33	102	107	
1859	23.27	21.55	103	108	
1860	22.18	20.34	104	109	
1861	22.68	20.63	104	110	
1862	22.49	20.49	104	110	
1863	24.24	21.93	105	111	
1864	25.14	22.64	105	111	
1865	24.77	22.08	106	112	
1866	24.96	22.34	105	112	
1867	23.40	20.65	106	113	
1868	23.63	20.86	106	113	
Average of 31 years, 1838-68		23.34	21.49	104	108

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

had attained the age of 11 years. It is satisfactory to know that the father of the child was prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment.

DEATHS.

480,622 deaths were registered in England in the year 1868, or more by 9,549 than in the previous year; but as the population has grown proportionally greater, being now estimated at 21,649,377, or 219,869 in

TABLE 16.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1858-68.

Table with columns for REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1858-1868, and Average Annual Rate, 1858-67. Rows include ENGLAND, LONDON, SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, EASTERN COUNTIES, SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, YORKSHIRE, and NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES WALES.

excess of the previous year, the rate of mortality was but slightly in excess of the remarkably low rate observed in 1867. Thus the death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1868 was 22.20 while in 1867 it was 21.98. In the 31 years 1838-68 the average annual rate was 22.40 per 1000.

The history of health and disease has now been recorded in England for thirty-one years, and the rates of mortality experienced during this lengthened period have been successively reviewed year by year, as have also the fluctuations in the causes of death. It is to be regretted that much of our knowledge of the laws of sickness and of health has only been acquired at the price of dearly bought experience; one advantage, however, that has accrued from noting the rise and fall of epidemic diseases, together with the circumstances which produce and foster them, is that no great outbreak of disease has been allowed to pass away without giving a new impulse to sanitary measures.

The grand end that has ever been kept in view in digesting these facts has been to discover the relation which certain results bear to causes under control, for this, after all, is the great lesson to be derived from such statistics. The prevailing epidemics of the year 1868 were diarrhoea

TABLE 17.—ENGLAND.—Deaths at different Ages REGISTERED in the 31 Years 1838-68.—Males.

Table with columns for YEARS, ALL AGES, and AGES AT DEATH.—MALES. Rows list years from 1838 to 1868 and age groups from Under 1 Year to 95 and upwards.

and scarlet fever, diseases which have never ceased to carry off a large though varying number of victims. It is to be hoped that the retribution which follows the violation of sanitary laws will be as reformatory in its action with reference to this latter highly contagious disease as it was in the recent visitations of cholera. It is still as necessary as it ever was to urge the adoption of sanitary arrangements, so that epidemic diseases like scarlet fever may no longer be diffused by the effluvia of cesspools and open drains, by impure air, by overcrowded dwellings, and by unwholesome water.

The returns of recent years afford proofs that some diseases have been brought under control, and it is encouraging to reflect that any sanitary measures adopted to check the ravages of any one epidemic are operating at the same time more or less towards the reduction of the virulence of others.

The Seasons.—The principal meteorological characteristics of the year 1868 were excessive heat in summer and a long continuance of high temperature. In the first three months the mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was $41^{\circ}4$, or $1^{\circ}6$ above the average; and the rain-fall measured 6.6 inches, or 1.6 inches above the average. The weather was

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND. Deaths at different Ages REGISTERED in the 31 Years 1838–68.—Females.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—FEMALES.																	95 and upwards.	P
		Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–		
1838	167,600	32,525	13,240	7,692	4,980	3,510	61,947	7,892	4,744	6,302	7,345	12,902	11,240	10,250	12,130	14,504	13,043	4,646	416	299
1839	166,218	32,806	13,846	7,762	5,354	3,766	63,534	8,291	4,704	6,422	7,224	12,556	10,863	9,742	11,346	13,859	12,512	4,453	404	303
1840	177,266	33,907	14,776	8,301	5,890	4,458	67,332	10,008	5,044	6,803	7,277	13,027	11,251	10,040	12,004	15,005	13,785	5,049	468	173
1841	169,649	32,766	13,251	7,511	4,886	3,544	61,988	8,775	4,638	6,452	7,289	12,836	11,069	10,060	11,857	15,129	13,856	5,054	465	181
1842	172,925	34,658	13,959	7,504	4,795	3,472	64,388	8,551	4,596	6,382	7,263	12,945	11,201	10,141	12,116	15,866	13,799	5,119	434	124
1843	170,724	34,773	13,600	7,151	4,815	3,359	63,698	7,945	4,382	5,980	6,995	12,710	11,460	10,043	12,125	15,792	13,994	5,008	473	119
1844	175,807	34,903	13,124	7,562	5,094	3,541	64,224	8,563	4,569	6,234	7,262	13,234	11,397	10,503	12,737	16,559	14,738	5,179	452	156
1845	171,837	33,906	13,350	7,069	4,718	3,360	62,403	7,702	4,356	6,364	7,300	13,031	11,487	10,293	12,503	16,323	14,495	5,053	426	98
1846	191,990	41,256	16,739	8,114	4,898	3,394	74,401	7,934	4,909	6,753	7,934	14,088	12,213	11,134	13,304	17,474	15,800	5,596	529	112
1847	207,240	39,093	15,932	8,490	5,781	4,126	73,472	9,364	5,323	7,138	8,408	15,863	14,166	12,948	15,659	20,042	18,279	5,928	537	113
1848	196,266	38,034	14,917	8,999	6,130	4,497	72,577	9,968	5,267	6,893	8,087	14,916	13,209	11,730	14,181	17,822	15,896	5,139	473	108
1849	219,038	40,754	14,896	8,544	6,077	4,338	74,609	11,202	6,133	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060	17,021	19,775	16,730	5,261	439	147
1850	182,504	37,915	13,669	6,804	4,678	3,613	66,679	8,350	4,644	6,294	7,182	13,848	12,318	11,306	13,584	17,454	15,396	4,895	435	119
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037	4,923	3,631	73,932	8,977	5,014	6,626	7,647	14,231	12,779	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	203
1852	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167	6,996	7,729	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
1853	206,377	43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708	12,745	15,347	19,488	17,808	5,624	474	161
1854	215,483	43,919	18,384	9,765	6,363	4,312	82,743	9,980	5,513	7,216	8,291	16,144	14,725	13,443	15,568	19,226	17,023	5,189	422	—
1855	209,116	42,705	15,725	8,345	5,610	3,831	76,216	8,792	4,898	6,940	7,969	14,783	14,107	12,751	16,233	20,801	19,088	6,091	442	—
1856	191,631	41,809	15,335	7,737	5,191	3,715	73,787	8,134	4,524	6,428	7,344	13,984	13,140	11,801	14,095	17,397	15,626	4,706	365	—
1857	207,459	45,942	17,339	8,618	5,400	3,790	81,089	8,644	4,686	6,718	7,786	14,277	13,531	12,456	15,348	19,727	17,251	5,475	451	—
1858	222,436	46,021	18,250	10,447	7,180	5,204	87,102	11,851	5,430	7,018	8,199	14,978	14,151	12,761	15,747	20,702	18,243	5,795	454	—
1859	217,205	46,697	17,707	9,504	6,597	4,885	85,390	10,771	5,392	6,866	7,914	14,996	14,219	13,166	15,526	19,934	17,224	5,407	400	—
1860	207,433	44,092	16,134	7,630	4,985	3,515	76,356	8,032	4,550	6,520	7,554	14,745	14,165	13,223	16,513	21,309	18,296	5,828	392	—
1861	212,833	46,755	19,412	8,787	5,181	3,517	83,652	7,964	4,574	6,857	7,838	14,330	13,915	13,159	16,366	20,341	17,667	5,281	439	—
1862	213,944	44,413	18,167	9,763	5,972	4,169	82,484	8,838	4,859	6,740	7,612	14,914	14,364	13,473	16,593	20,787	17,537	5,351	392	—
1863	231,634	47,382	21,427	11,363	7,814	5,570	93,556	11,973	5,591	6,803	7,965	15,544	14,870	13,735	16,944	20,720	17,798	5,705	430	—
1864	241,912	50,117	19,540	10,353	7,324	5,257	92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	16,656	15,878	15,465	18,954	23,584	19,733	6,040	443	—
1865	233,691	53,303	19,807	9,415	5,979	4,183	92,687	9,633	5,111	7,007	8,542	16,661	16,026	15,714	18,556	22,750	19,533	5,940	481	—
1866	244,237	53,448	20,805	10,197	6,034	4,111	94,595	9,126	5,074	7,123	8,682	17,454	16,940	16,258	19,176	23,426	19,958	6,059	416	—
1867	228,487	51,797	18,354	8,332	5,145	3,468	87,096	7,850	4,401	6,738	7,926	15,915	15,488	15,247	18,256	23,064	20,142	5,926	438	—
1868	233,515	54,785	19,992	9,624	6,092	4,311	94,304	9,619	4,804	6,663	7,973	15,967	15,050	14,836	17,780	21,639	18,448	5,494	333	—

apparently favourable to the public health, the mortality of the quarter being at the annual rate of 22.26 per 1,000 of population, or 2.76 per 1000 below the average. In the second quarter of the year the mortality was at the rate of 20.41 per 1000, or 1.78 per 1000 below the average; the mean temperature of the season was $55^{\circ}8$, or $3^{\circ}0$ above the average; and the rain-fall measured 4.3 inches, or 1.6 inches in defect. In the third quarter the extraordinary high temperature, combined with a great defect in the amount of rain which fell, greatly affected the public health; the rain-fall was deficient to the amount of 2.5 inches, only 5.1 inches fell instead of 7.6 inches, while the mean temperature was $63^{\circ}9$, or $3^{\circ}6$ in excess of the average. The mortality of the quarter was 23.88 per 1000, or 3.27 per 1000 above the average. In the last quarter of the year the death-rate was near the average, 21.99 per 1000; the mean temperature was $45^{\circ}1$, or $0^{\circ}5$ above the average, and the rain-fall measured 9.2 inches, or 2.1 inches in excess. Out of 100 deaths in the year the proportional number registered in each quarter was 24.90, 22.89, 27.15, and 25.06 respectively, while the average proportional number for each quarter during a period of 31 years was 27.49, 24.62, 23.24, and 24.65. If 1000 deaths are taken to represent the number in an average quarter, then the deaths in each quarter will be represented by the following proportions, 1001, 921, 1081, and 997 respectively.

Sex.—Of the 480,622 deaths registered in 1868, 247,107, or 51.4 per cent., were those of males, and 233,515, or 48.6 per cent., were those of females. In other words the deaths of males were to the deaths of females as 106 to 100.

Owing chiefly to the excess of emigration of males over females, the female population exceeds the male; but of equal numbers living the number of male deaths to every 100 deaths of females was 113. On an average of 31 years the proportion was 108. The number of deaths to

TABLE 19.—ENGLAND. Mortality per 1000 at different Ages.—Males.*

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES.—MALES.												95 and upwds.
		0–	5–	10–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–		
MEAN OF 30 YEARS.														
1838–67	23.33	72.42	8.79	4.95	7.90	9.93	13.03	18.16	31.53	68.54	147.74	309.22	446.87	
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.														
1841–50	23.12	71.53	9.20	5.13	8.22	9.91	12.75	18.43	31.88	67.11	148.32	306.12	440.51	
1851–60	23.10	73.04	8.56	4.90	7.72	9.53	12.61	17.85	30.73	66.53	146.77	303.11	437.10	
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.														
(3 Years.)														
1838–40	23.30	72.31	9.61	5.24	8.35	10.24	12.98	18.45	32.50	67.56	144.07	293.81	433.80	
(5 Years.)														
1841–45	22.16	68.98	8.85	4.86	7.81	9.35	12.06	17.42	30.42	65.30	143.76	299.05	431.77	
1846–50	24.08	74.07	9.56	5.40	8.62	10.48	13.43	19.43	33.35	68.92	152.88	313.19	449.25	
1851–55	23.55	74.18	8.78	5.16	8.06	9.91	12.86	18.61	31.50	66.84	150.83	305.02	449.63	
1856–60	22.66	71.89	8.33	4.64	7.37	9.15	12.36	17.08	29.97	66.21	142.71	301.20	424.56	
1861–65	23.86	73.66	8.57	4.73	7.49	10.04	13.71	17.94	31.57	71.98	147.42	320.99	464.02	

* For mode of reading this Table, see Note to Table 20.

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

1000 living in the year 1868 was 23·63 among males, while it was only 20·86 among females; but a higher rate of mortality among males is a result which indicates nothing unusual, as the average proportions observed during 31 years were 23·34 and 21·49 per 1000 respectively; females suffering less than males in England from insalubrious and other unfavourable influences.

Locality.—The mortality in 1868 was above their own average of ten years in the following counties or extra-metropolitan parts of counties, &c.: Surrey, Bedford, Leicester, Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding and East Riding of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Wales. In the remaining counties the mortality was below their own average. The annual rate of mortality to 1000 living in 1868 was highest in

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

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

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

† A period of seven years has elapsed since the ages of the people were ascertained at the Census. There are no means, therefore, of determining, with any degree of accuracy, the relation which the deaths now bear to the population at the several ages in the above Table. Under these circumstances it has been considered expedient to discontinue publishing the rates of mortality at the different ages, until the results of the enumeration of 1871 are ascertained. The rates of mortality at each age for the year 1868 are therefore omitted in Tables 20 and 22. The deaths registered at the several ages are given in Tables 17 and 18.

Lancashire, the county containing the great seat of the cotton manufacture, viz., 27·11. In the West Riding of York, containing the large towns of Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford, the death-rate was 25·74; in Leicestershire it was 24·96; in Durham, where the mortality is usually high, it was 24·75; in the East Riding of York the rate was 23·85 per 1000. In Northumberland and Cumberland the mortality has been gradually increasing; eleven years ago it was 21·89 and 20·64 per 1000 respectively, while in 1868 it had increased to 23·85 and 23·34. In London the annual mortality was 23·60; in Chester 23·53; then follow Warwick, with a mortality of 22·22 per 1000; North Wales, 21·02; and Stafford, 21·78. Even in the counties of England and Wales, where the lowest death-rates are observed, the sanitary condition of the people is still in many respects defective. In some of these counties and extra-metropolitan parts of counties the mortality was unusually low in 1868. Thus the death-rate per 1000 of population was less than 17 in Westmorland; less than 18 in Dorset, Rutland, Kent, and Hereford; and less than 19 in Somerset, Oxford, Wilts, Surrey, Suffolk, Devon, Lincoln, Sussex, Essex, Cornwall, Salop, and South Wales. It must be borne in mind, however, that in thus reviewing the general mortality, various elements have to be taken into consideration, such as occupations and age; the mortality at all ages depends greatly upon the relative death-rates among children under five years of age in each county. The above results indicate that the highest rates occur in the counties where the great manufacturing and mining industries of the country are carried on.

In the year 1868, 928 lives were returned to the Inspectors as lost by accidents in and about the 2,776 collieries of England and Wales.* 237 of these occurred in the fields of South-west Lancashire and North Wales. The inspector of this district, in his report for the year 1868, states that a great number of men are employed in the mines who are ignorant of their business, and who, if not actually reckless, are negligent and unthoughtful; the majority of the men can neither read nor write, and many of the casualties can be traced to incapacity and neglect arising from

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND. Mortality per 1000 at different Ages.—Females.

YEARS.	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
MEAN OF 30 YEARS.													
1838-67	21·51	62·46	8·67	5·10	8·22	10·15	12·30	15·67	23·56	57·52	135·36	283·07	432·05
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	21·61	61·35	9·10	5·33	8·53	10·63	12·79	15·89	28·22	61·34	135·06	283·76	444·45
1851-60	21·42	63·31	8·44	5·09	8·14	9·96	11·98	15·14	27·47	56·93	133·55	281·25	428·16
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 Years.)													
1838-40	21·49	61·80	9·83	5·47	8·55	10·27	12·80	16·01	28·82	57·64	132·60	267·85	386·82
(5 Years.)													
1841-45	20·64	58·78	8·86	5·00	8·17	9·95	12·11	15·04	27·04	59·43	131·23	280·19	420·45
1846-50	22·57	63·91	9·33	5·66	8·90	11·30	13·47	16·74	29·41	63·24	138·90	287·32	468·44
1851-55	21·83	64·05	8·54	5·34	8·44	10·40	12·37	15·58	27·85	58·97	136·23	283·59	440·06
1856-60	21·00	62·57	8·34	4·84	7·84	9·51	11·59	14·69	27·08	54·89	130·88	278·91	416·26
1861-65	21·55	63·80	8·33	4·79	7·76	9·65	11·72	15·67	29·92	53·08	136·32	286·65	442·52

* These returns are incomplete, see causes of violent deaths, p. 174. The total number of deaths in 1868 by violence in the mines of England and Wales was 1215, viz., 1117 connected with coal mines, and 98 connected with other mines.

intemperance. A great number of excellent schools have been established in the district for boys, but a more competent class of men are required to act as overlookers and firemen; good firemen are scarce, and, it appears, will continue to be so until some arrangements are made to educate and train them for the discharge of their important duties. At present no such provisions exist in the South-west Lancashire and North Wales district. The inspector further states that "the work-people are rough, and in many instances disobedient; they do not properly observe the provisions of the special rules. They neglect to prop and spray the roof and sides of the mine. They descend and ascend the pit contrary to published instructions. They discharge shots defectively, which frequently blow out in a vitiated atmosphere, and cause an explosion. . . . They open or interfere with their safety-lamps, so as to enable them to smoke below ground, which is strictly prohibited. . . . It is seldom, however, that accidents have been caused by old and experienced colliers or mining men, but chiefly by strangers to the mine, or those who began late in life to follow the employment, or by the young and inexperienced."

The reports received from the inspectors of the different coal-fields of the country are all more or less confirmatory of the above statement, viz.: that much of the lamentable loss of life in collieries may be traced to the

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Females at different Ages, 1838-67.*

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.												
	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
1838	21.46	60.07	8.99	5.40	8.51	10.44	13.19	16.75	30.37	58.75	135.16	265.99	370.84
1839	20.97	61.13	9.37	5.33	8.47	10.06	12.51	15.58	27.64	55.29	126.55	253.22	364.01
1840	22.04	64.20	11.14	5.69	8.68	10.32	12.71	15.71	28.45	58.87	136.08	284.35	425.62
1841	20.83	58.61	9.63	5.20	8.42	10.07	12.27	15.42	27.40	58.41	133.75	282.55	427.06
1842	20.98	60.32	9.24	5.13	8.31	10.05	12.19	15.23	27.31	60.23	130.31	284.05	402.16
1843	20.47	59.13	8.47	4.86	7.85	9.77	12.25	14.79	26.70	58.94	129.44	275.97	442.17
1844	20.83	59.06	9.00	5.04	8.11	10.07	11.97	15.18	27.43	60.76	133.67	283.56	426.17
1845	20.11	56.80	7.98	4.78	8.16	9.81	11.85	14.59	26.35	58.83	128.96	274.82	404.71
1846	22.21	67.04	8.11	5.35	8.71	10.49	12.38	15.50	27.47	61.85	136.40	302.50	506.33
1847	23.80	65.80	9.48	5.79	9.20	11.75	14.18	17.79	31.86	69.96	157.73	320.03	519.95
1848	22.24	64.19	9.95	5.68	8.79	10.91	12.98	15.81	28.29	60.96	134.76	275.47	460.30
1849	24.45	65.06	11.00	6.55	10.01	13.48	16.14	19.90	33.28	66.16	139.27	279.69	428.56
1850	20.13	57.47	8.10	4.92	7.78	9.88	11.68	14.70	26.13	57.26	126.33	258.92	427.05
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67).	21.51	62.46	8.67	5.10	8.22	10.15	12.30	15.67	28.56	57.52	135.36	283.07	432.05
1851	21.24	62.99	8.60	5.27	8.18	10.05	11.93	15.19	26.79	58.54	128.18	263.57	450.17
1852	21.55	64.41	8.77	5.39	8.37	10.32	12.09	15.08	26.53	56.58	131.64	276.23	413.48
1853	21.97	63.42	8.10	5.43	8.67	10.64	12.39	15.82	28.30	60.17	140.72	293.50	472.06
1854	22.67	67.80	9.20	5.64	8.68	11.02	13.09	16.43	28.34	58.07	132.97	269.50	421.56
1855	21.74	61.63	8.01	4.97	8.28	9.98	12.35	15.37	29.31	61.50	147.63	315.17	443.03
1856	19.69	58.85	7.32	4.55	7.59	9.33	11.33	14.03	25.12	51.19	119.77	242.66	366.92
1857	21.07	63.77	7.69	4.66	7.92	9.42	11.52	14.62	27.11	55.81	131.16	281.41	454.50
1858	22.33	67.52	10.43	5.35	8.24	9.77	11.85	14.79	27.59	57.26	137.75	296.97	458.45
1859	21.55	65.23	9.37	5.26	7.94	9.66	11.74	15.07	27.01	53.89	129.20	276.35	404.55
1860	20.34	57.46	6.91	4.39	7.50	9.39	11.53	14.96	28.56	56.28	136.51	297.14	396.90
1861	20.63	61.98	6.78	4.36	7.76	9.33	11.17	14.72	28.17	52.46	131.23	266.13	444.78
1862	20.49	60.16	7.45	4.58	7.51	9.28	11.37	14.91	28.45	52.34	129.80	271.72	397.25
1863	21.93	67.15	9.98	5.21	7.66	9.55	11.61	15.05	28.97	50.91	131.37	289.22	435.65
1864	22.64	65.37	9.53	5.13	7.95	10.11	12.24	16.77	32.35	56.52	145.40	305.78	448.51
1865	22.08	64.35	7.91	4.65	7.92	9.99	12.19	16.89	31.65	53.17	143.80	300.38	486.42
1866	22.34	64.56	7.39	4.56	7.97	10.34	12.72	17.31	32.71	53.36	146.93	303.14	420.01
1867	20.65	58.41	6.29	3.91	7.33	9.31	11.49	16.10	31.14	51.19	148.42	299.25	442.22

* See Note to Table 20.

employment of unskilled officials and untrained workmen. The importance of the question, as to whether the loss of life by explosions of fire-damp and by other accidents can be prevented by the education and training of the miner, demands the serious attention of the colliery proprietors. The notice of the Legislature is already drawn to the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the regulation and inspection of mines, now before Parliament, will tend greatly to reduce the number of casualties and the serious loss of life among the operatives of our collieries. Mr. Robert Hunt, the keeper of mining records, has recently stated that an association in Cornwall and Devonshire has successfully carried on the work of educating the working miners in those branches of knowledge which have a direct bearing on practical mining. He attributes the success of the association to the system of taking the school to the miner, instead of requiring the working miner to come to the school.

Towns.—A comparison of the death-rates of eleven great English towns shows that Manchester had the highest mortality in 1868, and Bristol the lowest. The Metropolis enjoyed a favourable position on the scale. While the mean death-rates to 1000 persons living in the eleven towns in each of the years 1867 and 1868 were nearly the same, viz., 26.49 and 26.62 respectively, they were 23.08 and 22.79 in Bristol, 22.98 and 23.59 in London, 24.27 and 23.89 in Birmingham, 24.96 and 24.41 in Hull, 30.79 and 25.57 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24.17 and 26.49 in Bradford, 24.67 and 26.59 in Sheffield, 26.96 and 27.52 in Leeds, 29.57 and 29.22 in Liverpool, 28.50 and 30.76 in Salford, and 31.40 and 32.00 in Manchester.

Death-rates at different ages.—So long a period has now elapsed since the population living at different ages was enumerated, that any reasoning on the ratio which the deaths bear to the numbers living at the respective ages must be made with caution. It may be observed, however, that the exceptional character of the meteorological results of the year are

TABLE 23.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-68.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	85,690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84,746	1000	1059	1033	900	1005
1840	89,922	1000	1100	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1002	878	968
1842	87,380	1000	1102	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1132	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	833	978
1848	99,958	1000	1201	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1067	1007	931	996
1851	93,849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1031	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	923	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	933	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	986	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991
1865	122,727	1000	1159	946	916	979
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1153	956	914	978
1868	120,156	1000	1001	921	1081	997

most strikingly reflected in the death-rate of children. A comparison of the mortality of males in 1868 with that of the previous year, when no such unusual climatic conditions prevailed, exhibits an increase at each quinquennium under 15 years of age, while the rate was in defect of the previous year at ages 15-25 and following decennia. Among females the excess in the mortality of children at the same ages is still more remarkable, while in all the successive stages of life above 15 years of age the rate of mortality in 1868 was below that of the previous year.

These results show that children under 15 years of age were the chief sufferers from the unhealthy influences of the year, but still not to so great an extent as to bring the mortality above the average rates observed in 31 years.

Among males the period of age at which the greatest excess is observed in the death-rate of the whole of England, as compared with the healthy districts, is—under 5 years. The mortality per 1000 living at this period was 71·36 in 1868, while in the healthy districts of England it was only 43·48. Among girls under 5 years of age the rate per 1000 in 1868 was 62·46, while the healthy district rate was 37·20 per 1000 living.

Children then, were the chief sufferers from the insalubrity which prevailed in 1868; and to discover the means whereby the heavy annual tribute of infant life can be reduced from 203,129—the number who died in England in 1868—to the number that would have died at the healthy district rate, viz., 122,524, and thus effect a saving of 80,605 or more lives, is one of the great sanitary *desiderata* of the age. Our knowledge in this direction can only be acquired by instalments, but it is to be hoped that the practical inquiries of sanitary science will tend towards the

TABLE 24.—Number and Annual Rate per 1000 living of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Years 1838-68.

YEARS.	DEATHS.				ANNUAL DEATH RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854	26·15	23·87	18·87	20·86
1839	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995	23·59	22·80	19·49	21·64
1840	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25·38	23·10	20·38	22·52
1841	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25·37	21·74	18·77	20·63
1842	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328	24·36	21·58	20·25	20·67
1843	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493	23·73	21·49	18·66	21·19
1844	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864	24·67	20·77	19·13	21·75
1845	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25·54	21·44	17·76	19·08
1846	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21·57	21·44	23·82	25·45
1847	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28·50	25·63	21·63	23·89
1848	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27·94	23·13	20·05	21·08
1849	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24·62	23·41	30·57	21·99
1850	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845	22·61	21·07	19·17	20·45
1851	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23·87	22·22	20·16	21·76
1852	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770	23·55	22·22	21·86	21·66
1853	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26·14	23·49	19·85	22·14
1854	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633	24·47	22·13	24·23	23·26
1855	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29·10	22·72	18·44	20·36
1856	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21·79	21·11	18·96	19·97
1857	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	22·98	20·87	20·68	22·69
1858	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26·31	22·10	19·97	24·06
1859	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25·15	21·55	20·97	21·95
1860	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24·81	22·37	17·18	20·43
1861	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24·53	21·47	19·94	20·64
1862	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24·43	21·21	18·00	22·30
1863	128,096	118,121	112,504	115,116	25·38	23·08	21·69	22·13
1864	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27·72	22·60	21·41	23·49
1865	140,410	115,892	113,362	121,245	27·23	22·17	21·40	22·83
1866	138,136	128,551	116,650	117,352	26·52	24·34	21·79	21·87
1867	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25·46	21·06	20·06	21·43
1868	119,676	110,010	130,482	120,454	22·26	20·41	23·88	21·99
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter	-	-	-	-	25·02	22·19	20·61	21·81

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

solution of the problem—how to reduce the death-rate of children under 5 years of age in the large town populations of England?

Of the 247,107 deaths of males registered in 1868, 108,325, or 43·84 per cent. occurred at ages under 5 years. At ages 5-10 the proportion was 4·10 per cent., and at 10-15 it was 1·98 per cent., so that to every 100 deaths of males at all ages 50 per cent. occurred at ages under 15 years. Among females the proportional number was rather less. Thus of the 233,515 deaths at all ages in 1868, 94,804, or 40·60 per cent., were those of children under 5 years of age. At ages 5-10 the proportion was 4·12 per cent., and at 10-15 it was 2·06 per cent. The ratio at ages under 15 years was 47 per cent.

Further details relating to the marriages, births, and deaths in the year 1868, with remarks on the sanitary condition of districts, and other matters, will be found in the reports which were published within a month after the expiration of each quarter. (See pp. xlv.-lix.)

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom at the middle of the year 1868 is estimated at 30,380,787. After correction for defective registration in Ireland, the number of persons married in the year was 488,252, the number of births was 1,104,006, and the number of deaths was 673,070. The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 430,956. After deducting 142,735 emigrants of home origin, this number is reduced to 288,221.

TABLE 25.—Estimated Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1868.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1868.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
Great Britain - -	56,964,260	23,051,796	24,837,502	198,815	397,630	902,631	550,008
England and Wales -	37,324,883	15,104,307	21,649,377	176,962	353,924	786,853	480,622
Scotland - - -	19,639,377	7,947,489	3,188,125	21,853	43,706	115,673	69,386
Ireland - - -	20,322,641	8,223,986	5,543,285	? 45,311	? 90,622	? 201,475	? 123,062

Note.—The registered Marriages, Births, and Deaths for Ireland were 27,753, 146,108, and 86,803 respectively. By the authority of the Registrar-General of Ireland these numbers have been corrected in the above table for defective registration. It has been assumed that the marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland in the year 1868 were in the same proportion to population as the marriages, births, and deaths in England.

TABLE 26.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1868.

	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	2·54	1·029	8·04	16·08	36·34	22·15
Great Britain - - -	2·29	·928	8·00	16·00	36·34	22·14
England and Wales - -	1·72	·698	8·17	16·34	36·35	22·20
Scotland - - -	6·16	2·493	6·85	13·70	36·28	21·76
Ireland - - -	3·67	1·484	? 8·17	? 16·34	? 36·35	? 22·20

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

The marriage-rate for the United Kingdom in the year 1868 was 16·08, the birth-rate was 36·34, and the death-rate was 22·15, per 1000 of population.

The marriage-rate in England is higher than that of Scotland; the respective rates of the two divisions per 1000 in 1868 were 16·34 and 13·70.

The English birth-rate was 36·35 per 1000 of population, the Scottish 36·28; and the respective death-rates were 22·20 and 21·76 per 1000.

The rates of marriage, birth, and death in Ireland were probably but little different from those in England.

FOREIGN STATES.

In France, out of an estimated population in 1868 of 38,342,818, the number of persons who married in that year was 301,197 or 1,676 more than in the previous year. The marriage-rate in 1868 (persons married to 1,000 of population) was 15·72 against 16·34 in England.

The number of births registered in France, exclusive of still born, was 984,020, the number in the previous year was 1,002,621. The

TABLE 27.—Population, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas.

YEARS.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		ISLE OF MAN.		ISLAND OF JERSEY.		GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1851	4,114	3,681	1,494	1,440	1,696	1,258	924	983
1852	4,301	2,906	1,530	837	1,768	1,423	1,003	646
1853	4,010	2,741	1,439	1,008	1,676	1,091	895	642
1854	4,239	3,118	1,552	1,249	1,639	1,201	1,048	668
1855	3,871	2,873	1,397	965	1,524	1,241	960	667
1856	3,949	2,534	1,431	849	1,582	1,112	936	573
1857	3,810	2,716	1,431	931	1,424	1,154	955	631
1858	4,004	2,671	1,442	965	1,566	1,110	996	596
1859	3,953	2,947	1,575	949	1,451	1,273	927	725
1860	3,812	2,667	1,409	948	1,557	985	846	734
1861	3,962	2,662	1,541	904	1,562	1,132	859	626
1862	3,857	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588
1863	4,123	2,681	1,647	944	1,676	1,135	805	602
1864	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356*	1,543	1,166	803	572
1865	4,006	3,426	1,644	1,466*	1,604	1,240	769	720
1866	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203*	1,611	1,486	727	652
1867	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
POPULATION.								
Enumerated								
1851	143,126		52,387		57,020		33,719	
1861	143,447		52,469		55,613		35,365	
Estimated								
1867	147,811		55,000*		57,721		35,090†	
1868	148,028		55,600		58,178		34,250	
1869	148,687		55,600		58,407		34,680	
AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.								
—	226,684		180,000		28,717		17,967	

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

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

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

French and English birth-rates per 1000 of population were 25·66, and 36·35 respectively.

The population of France increases less rapidly than that of England; a result attributable to several causes. The proportion of children to a marriage, and consequently the population of a country, are regulated to a considerable extent by the age at which marriage is contracted. This latter element, however, does not materially affect the increase of population in France, where the mean age of marriage is 30·1 years for males and 25·8 years for females; in England, as previously stated, it is 27·9 years and 25·7 years respectively, so that while the men in France marry 2·2 years later than in England, marriage among women is not postponed much longer in France than in England.

The difference in the fecundity of the two countries is remarkable. The relative proportion of registered births to a marriage in the year 1868, was 4·4 in England, while in France it was only 3·3. Ten marriages produce 44 children in England and only 33 in France.

The death-rates of the two countries do not differ greatly. In 1868, the mortality per 1000 of population was 23·96 in France, and 22·20 in England. In the 16 years 1853-68, the average annual rate was 23·72 in the former, and 22·45 in the latter.

In Austria the marriage-rate, on an average of 16 years, 1853-68, was about the same as that in England, but higher than the rate in France. In 1868 the number of persons married in Austria per 1000 of population was 18·52, against 17·82 in the previous year.

The Austrian birth and death rates were 39·30 and 29·34 respectively; they are both considerably higher than the English rates.

Italy with an estimated population of 25,527,915 shows a marriage-rate in 1868 of 14·32; a birth-rate of 35·27; and a death-rate of 30·45.

TABLE 28.—Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, 1853 to 1868.

YEARS.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.†
1853	18,404,368	36,225,000	31,328,874
1854	18,616,310	35,910,496	31,493,533
1855	18,829,000	35,974,980	31,200,576
1856	19,042,412	36,039,364	31,425,385
1857	19,256,516	36,154,398	32,053,235
1858	19,471,291	36,236,322	32,361,905
1859	19,686,701	36,331,642	32,750,697
1860	19,902,713	36,522,404	33,108,529
1861	20,119,314	37,386,313†	33,399,945
1862	20,336,467	37,521,486†	33,719,823
1863	20,554,137	37,657,134†	23,078,057‡
1864	20,772,308	37,793,278†	23,317,544‡
1865	20,990,946	37,929,918†	20,876,643‡
1866	21,210,020	38,067,064†	20,833,008‡
1867	21,429,508	38,204,693†	20,986,536‡
1868	21,649,377	38,342,813†	21,185,021‡

* M. LEGOYT, director of the Statistical Department of France, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of France for the years 1853-61 and for the year 1866. The population in the four years 1862-65, and in the years 1867-68 has been estimated by means of the average annual rate observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866.

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

‡ DR. FICKER, chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of Austria. The population returned above includes Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. From 1863-68 inclusive the population of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania is excluded. From 1865 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; from 1865 to 1868 they are excluded. It is to be hoped that the Hungarians will no longer neglect the statistics of their country.

TABLE 29.—Number and Proportion per 1000 to Population of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, and in Austria, 1853-68.

(The returns relating to France are supplied by M. LEGOYT, Director of the Statistical Department of France. Those relating to Austria are supplied by DR. FICKER, Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria.)

YEARS.	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.			PROPORTIONS per 1000 of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the POPULATION.		
	England.	France.*	Austria.†	England.	France.*	Austria.†
MARRIAGES.						
1853	164,520	280,609	263,627	8·94	7·75	8·41
1854	159,727	270,896	241,799	8·58	7·54	7·68
1855	152,113	283,335	228,515	8·08	7·88	7·32
1856	159,337	284,401	295,970	8·37	7·89	9·42
1857	159,097	295,510	281,643	8·26	8·17	8·79
1858	156,070	307,056	280,558	8·02	8·47	8·67
1859	167,723	298,417	242,371	8·52	8·21	7·40
1860	170,156	288,936	289,119	8·55	7·91	8·73
1861	163,706	305,203	286,244	8·14	8·16	8·57
1862	164,030	303,514	304,188	8·07	8·09	9·02
1863	173,510	301,376	199,833†	8·44	8·00	8·67†
1864	180,387	299,579	194,837	8·68	7·93	8·36
1865	185,474	298,838	167,004	8·84	7·88	8·00
1866	187,776	301,390	141,072	8·85	7·92	6·77
1867	179,154	299,521	187,079	8·36	7·84	8·91
1868	176,962	301,197	196,274	8·17	7·86	9·26
PERSONS MARRIED.						
1853	329,040	561,218	527,254	17·88	15·50	16·82
1854	319,454	541,792	483,598	17·16	15·08	15·36
1855	304,226	566,670	457,030	16·16	15·76	14·64
1856	318,674	568,802	591,940	16·74	15·78	18·84
1857	318,194	591,020	563,286	16·52	16·34	17·58
1858	312,140	614,112	561,116	16·04	16·94	17·84
1859	335,446	596,834	484,742	17·04	16·42	14·80
1860	340,312	577,872	578,238	17·10	15·82	17·46
1861	327,412	610,406	572,488	16·28	16·32	17·14
1862	328,060	607,028	608,376	16·14	16·18	18·04
1863	347,020	602,752	399,666†	16·88	16·00	17·84†
1864	350,774	599,158	389,674	17·36	15·86	16·72
1865	370,948	597,676	334,008	17·68	15·76	16·00
1866	375,552	602,780	282,144	17·70	15·84	13·54
1867	358,308	599,042	374,158	16·72	15·68	17·82
1868	353,924	602,394	392,548	16·34	15·72	18·52
BIRTHS.						
1853	612,391	936,967	1,279,226	33·27	25·87	40·75
1854	634,405	923,461	1,268,853	34·08	25·72	38·38
1855	635,043	902,336	1,151,039	33·73	25·03	36·89
1856	657,453	952,116	1,245,330	34·53	26·42	39·63
1857	663,071	940,709	1,373,988	34·43	26·02	42·87
1858	655,481	969,343	1,364,905	33·66	26·75	42·18
1859	639,881	1,017,896	1,413,983	35·04	28·02	43·17
1860	684,048	956,875	1,342,992	34·37	26·20	40·56
1861	696,406	1,005,078	1,334,727	34·61	26·88	39·96
1862	712,634	995,167	1,358,116	35·04	26·52	40·28
1863	727,417	1,012,794	920,439†	35·39	26·90	39·88†
1864	740,275	1,005,880	942,826	35·64	26·62	40·43
1865	748,069	1,006,753	816,753	35·64	26·64	39·12
1866	753,870	994,288	817,346	35·54	26·12	44·18
1867	768,349	1,002,621	729,037	35·85	26·24	34·74
1868	786,358	984,020	832,684	36·35	25·66	39·30
DEATHS.						
1853	421,097	795,607	1,096,119	22·88	21·96	34·99
1854	437,905	992,779	1,177,838	23·52	27·65	37·40
1855	425,703	937,942	1,435,949	22·61	26·07	46·02
1856	390,506	887,082	1,002,068	20·51	23·23	31·89
1857	419,815	858,785	947,817	21·80	23·75	29·57
1858	449,656	874,186	1,036,148	23·09	24·12	32·02
1859	440,781	979,333	1,004,295	22·39	26·96	30·66
1860	422,721	781,635	986,928	21·24	21·40	29·81
1861	435,114	866,597	1,048,016	21·63	23·18	31·38
1862	436,566	812,978	1,043,403	21·47	21·67	30·94
1863	473,837	846,917	698,016†	23·05	22·49	31·10†
1864	495,531	860,330	703,339	23·86	22·76	30·16
1865	490,909	921,887‡	646,980	23·39	24·31‡	30·99
1866	500,689	885,559‡	846,991§	23·61	23·26‡	33·32§
1867	471,073	866,366	590,352	21·98	22·68	28·13
1868	480,622	918,517	621,588	22·20	23·96	29·34

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

† The returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. From 1863-68 inclusive the returns are exclusive of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. From 1853 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; from 1865 to 1868 they are excluded. For the years 1860-62 the numbers for Hungary and its annexed territories have been estimated.

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

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

THE BRITISH ARMY.

During the year 1868 the average strength of the British army at home and abroad, as shown by the returns with which I have been favoured by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, was 196,900.

At home the average strength was 89,633 officers and men; and the deaths from all causes were 1088, of which, 44 occurred among officers and 1044 among non-commissioned officers and men. The ratio of deaths per 1000 of mean strength at home, was 9·45 in the former, and 12·29 in the latter.

TABLE 30.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population, Numbers, and Proportions per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and still-born, in each of the Years 1863 to 1868.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,680,974	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	8·17	16·34	39·06	30·78
1864	24,882,633	189,759	379,518	938,795	737,136	8·02	16·04	37·73	29·62
1865	25,097,182	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	9·23	18·46	38·30	29·75
1866	25,344,192	142,024*	284,048	980,200	733,190	5·37	10·74	38·67	28·93
1867	25,404,723	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	6·72	13·44	36·51	34·12
1868	25,527,915	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,223	7·16	14·32	35·27	30·45

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

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

TABLE 31.—Spain. Population, Numbers and Proportions per 1000 of Births and Deaths in each of the Years 1861 to 1867.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.			PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.	
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,379,868	624,096	417,764	39·30	26·30
1862	16,065,124	615,919	430,663	38·33	26·80
1863	16,210,263	606,800	461,661	37·43	28·47
1864	16,340,323	629,546	499,486	38·52	30·56
1865	16,423,793	622,050	538,580	37·87	37·29
1866	16,579,090	618,981	463,684	37·33	27·96
1867*	16,716,151	624,212	487,151	37·34	29·14

* The return of the estimated population, and the number of births and deaths in Spain in the year 1868, was not received in time for publication.

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

In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 11.52, of non-commissioned officers and men 13.28 per 1000 of mean strength. In Ireland the respective rates were 2.74 and 9.14 per 1000. Compared with the results for the previous year the ratios show a reduction in the mortality

TABLE 32.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Great Britain, England, France, Austria, and in Italy, including the Deaths of Soldiers at Home and Abroad, 1857 to 1868.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.		ENGLAND and WALES.		FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.	ITALY.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
1857	21.69	21.84	23.75	29.49	—	—	—
1858	22.97	23.23	24.12	31.94	—	—	—
1859	22.18	22.44	26.96	30.68	—	—	—
1860	21.42	21.27	21.40	29.82	—	—	—
1861	21.47	21.64	23.18	31.21	—	—	—
1862	21.50	21.46	21.67	30.78	—	—	—
1863	23.03	23.03	22.49	31.01	30.78	—	—
1864	23.33	23.34	22.76	31.66	29.62	—	—
1865	23.27	23.38	24.31	29.98	29.75	—	—
1866	23.45	23.58	23.26	28.07	28.93	—	—
1867	21.95	21.98	22.68	27.53	34.12	—	—
1868	22.13	22.18	23.96	28.72	30.45	—	—

TABLE 33.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1868. (Furnished to the Registrar General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	UNITED KINGDOM.		ENGLAND, WALES, AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
	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	805	13,011	541	8,773	35	553	229	3,635
Infantry	2,883	54,742	1,964	37,402	161	2,890	758	14,450
Royal Artillery	624	14,403	535	11,926	10	369	79	2,108
Royal Engineers	342	2,823	305	2,494	8	110	29	219
Total	4,654	84,979	3,345	60,595	214	3,922	1,095	20,462

Officers and Men.
 British Army at Home in 1868 - - - 89,633
 " Abroad " - - - 107,267
 Total - - - 196,900

TABLE 34.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1868.

CORPS.	AVERAGE STRENGTH.		DEATHS.		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
UNITED KINGDOM	4,654	84,979	44	1,044	9.45	12.29
Great Britain	3,559	64,517	41	857	11.52	13.28
Ireland	1,095	20,462	3	187	2.74	9.14

of the British army at home among officers, but an increase among non-commissioned officers and men.

TABLE 35.—Return showing the Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1865-1868. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1865		1866		1867		1868	
	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	393	6,083	413	6,283	400	5,653	365	5,171
Infantry	4,409	92,672	4,192	85,882	4,112	82,976	3,820	77,925
Royal Artillery	965	17,519	1,216	17,347	1,177	16,444	1,169	16,949
Royal Engineers	388	1,775	431	1,753	389	1,577	384	1,484
Total	6,155	118,049	6,252	111,265	6,078	106,650	5,738	101,529

TABLE 36.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Years 1865-1868. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1865			1866			1867			1868														
	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.												
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.												
Cavalry and Infantry	21	529	2	191	75	1,990	17	576	13	218	67	1,381	27	598	8	149	69	1,823	25	686	3	156	53	1,275
Royal Artillery	12	162	1	18	17	468	13	181	2	20	9	316	10	120	-	18	10	353	12	159	-	30	16	344
Royal Engineers	1	22	-	-	5	23	4	11	-	1	3	26	4	13	-	3	2	22	4	12	-	1	6	22
Total	34	713	3	209	97	2,481	34	768	15	239	79	1,723	41	731	8	170	81	2,203	41	857	3	187	75	1,641

TABLE 37.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army Abroad, in each of the Years 1858-68. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

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

The average strength of the army abroad in 1868 was 107,267; the deaths were 1716, viz., 75 among officers, and 1641 among non-commissioned officers and men, yielding a death-rate per 1000 mean strength of 13.07 in the former and 16.16 in the latter.

Compared with the results for 1867 there is a slight decrease in the mortality of officers, and a considerable decrease in that of non-commissioned officers and men of the British army abroad.

TABLE 38.—Army serving at Home and Abroad.

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

TABLE 39.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Years 1858-1868.

YEARS.	DEATHS OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to	
		GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND AND WALES.
1	2	3	4
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445
1863	2,209	1,457	1,255
1864	2,493	1,644	1,417
1865	2,578	1,700	1,465
1866	1,802	1,188	1,024
1867	2,284	1,506	1,298
1868	1,716	1,132	975

The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 were estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in the Table 38.

TABLE 40.—Austria. Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 in the Army in each of the Years 1857-68. (Dr. Ficker.)

YEARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1,000.
1857	379,374	8,646	22.79
1858	347,696	8,577	24.67
1859	527,772	16,638	31.52
1860	384,302	11,903	30.97
1861	459,300	8,763	19.08
1862	400,895	6,800	16.96
1863	467,154	5,811	12.44
1864	559,599	6,928	12.38
1865	552,148	5,261	9.53
1866	646,636	11,942	18.46
1867	615,409	4,422	7.22
1868	614,826	3,422	5.57

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The strength of the mercantile marine increased from 196,340 in 1867 to 197,502 in the year 1868. The number of deaths reported to the Registrar General of Seamen during the year was 5,237 or 26.6 per 1000 of strength. The deaths from different causes compiled from a return furnished by the Registrar General of Seamen, are given in page lxxiii.

Of the 5,237 deaths, more than three-fourths occurred from the following causes: drowned by wreck, 1785; drowned by accident other than wreck, 1141; fever, 340; dysentery, 216; cholera, 175; consumption, 171; and yellow fever, 155. Twenty-six deaths are referred to scurvy against 52 in the previous year. There were 16 deaths from murder and homicide, and 23 deaths from suicide. Of the total deaths, 1,056 occurred at ages under 20 years, 2,877 at ages 20 and under 40, 433 at ages 40 years and upwards, and 871 at unknown ages.

TABLE 41.—Number of Births and Deaths of British* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in the Years 1856-1868, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.—(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Seamen.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1856 (imperfect) - - -	71	66	137
1857 - - - - -	168	142	310
1858 - - - - -	132	117	249
1859 - - - - -	135	132	267
1860 - - - - -	136	114	250
1861 - - - - -	110	108	218
BIRTHS at Sea - 1862 - - - - -	146	148	294
1863 - - - - -	159	185	344
1864 - - - - -	203	177	380
1865 - - - - -	210	202	412
1866 - - - - -	213	202	415
1867 - - - - -	162	177	339
1868 - - - - -	147	125	272
Total - - - - -	1,992	1,895	3,887
1856 (imperfect) - - -	121	78	199
1857 - - - - -	238	140	378
1858 - - - - -	253	182	435
1859 - - - - -	524	303	827
1860 - - - - -	241	156	397
1861 - - - - -	213	121	334
†DEATHS at Sea - 1862 - - - - -	221	148	369
1863 - - - - -	347	231	578
1864 - - - - -	379	210	589
1865 - - - - -	483	315	798
1866 - - - - -	690	363	1,053
1867 - - - - -	441	214	655
1868 - - - - -	389	196	585
Total - - - - -	4,540	2,657	7,197

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

† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, 97 in 1867, and 81 in 1868. The number is 1,545 in thirteen years, which, if added to the 7,197 above, makes 8,742, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-68, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

The number of births and deaths among British subjects at sea reported to the Registrar General of seamen in 1868, exclusive of seamen, soldiers, and marines, amounted to 272 and 585 respectively.

MARINE REGISTER BOOK.

It is required by the Registration Act and the Passengers' Act that captains or commanding officers of British vessels should transmit to me the particulars of all births and deaths that occur at sea amongst English subjects. The entries for 1868 in the Marine Register Book which is kept by me are 115 births and 251 deaths; but the returns are far from complete.

NAMES ON THE REGISTERS, AND SEARCHES.

The names of all persons whose marriages, births, and deaths in the 31½ years (from the middle of 1837 to the end of 1868) have been recorded in the registers amounted at the end of that period to the number of 42,052,886, of which 1,621,404 were entered in the last year of the series. Respecting facts recorded of this accumulating list of persons inquiries are daily made at this office with the view to procure evidence of birth, death, or marriage.

The number of searches for registers at the CENTRAL OFFICE continued to increase during 1868. In the indexes prepared under the Registration Act 11,926 searches were made, and 10,257 certificates were given; the searches for non-parochial registers were 980, and the certificates granted 810. The total amount received in fees for searches and certificates, and paid into the Exchequer was 2,031*l.* 11*s.* The numerous searches for registers of births for purposes connected with the Factory Acts, being made without charge, are not included in the above.

The Return of the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate shows that the number of probates and letters of administration granted at the

TABLE 42.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the 17 Years 1852-68.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
			To 1000 living.
1852	159,563	2,205	13.8
1853	172,525	3,276	19.0
1854	162,416	2,772	17.1
1855	168,537	3,318	19.7
1856	173,918	3,549	20.4
1857	176,387	3,444	19.5
1858	177,832	3,486	19.6
1859	172,506	3,430	19.9
1860	171,592	3,760	21.9
1861	171,957	3,580	20.8
1862	173,863	3,620	20.8
1863	184,727	3,380	18.3
1864	195,756	3,893	19.9
1865	197,643	4,600	23.3
1866	196,371	4,866	25.8
1867	196,340	5,283	26.9
1868	197,502	5,237	26.6
In the 17 years 1852-68	3,049,435	63,699	20.9

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

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

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

principal Registry in the year 1868 was 14,387. The value of the effects was sworn under 54,797,015*l.* The returns furnished by the district registrars show that the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the 40 district registries in the same year was 21,905. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 39,243,246*l.*, making with the amount in the principal Registry 94,040,261*l.*

A full Report on the Causes of Death in England, addressed to me by Dr. Farr, will be found in Appendix A., p. 197, and accompanying the usual abstracts are detailed tables of considerable interest relating to the violent deaths registered during the year 1868. His Report to the International Statistical Congress held at the Hague will be found in Appendix B., p. 235.

I append some remarks which in July 1869 I submitted to the consideration of the Royal Sanitary Commission. (See Appendix C., p. 285.)

Strong representations having been made to Her Majesty's Government that I should not register any death until the fatal disease had been inquired into and certified in writing by a legally qualified medical practitioner, that I should register all still-born children, and that I should establish a system for recording and publishing all cases of diseases not fatal, I have there stated my objections to these proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

TABLE 43.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-68; also the Number of Searches for Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				NUMBER OF SEARCHES FOR REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.	
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.		
1837	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775	Not known.	
1838	353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456		
1839	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346		
1840	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	620 705	
1841	1,089,746	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663		
1842	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571		
1843	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977		
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171		
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544		744
1846	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812		881
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941	
1848	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030	
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162	
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228	
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442	
1852	4,181,724	8,351,333	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658	
1853	4,510,764	8,968,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,876	
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340	
1855	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492	
1856	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	2,853	
1857	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	2,965	
1858	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,590,430	4,063	
1859	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052	
1860	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636	
1861	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	6,133	
1862	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	7,297	
1863	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715	
1864	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346	
1865	8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016	
1866	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,752	10,970	
1867	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306	
1868	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,926	

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

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AS INDICATED BY SIGNATURES OF THE
MARRIAGE REGISTER.

Now that so much attention is being directed to the subject of education, and a comprehensive measure has been submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Government, I have thought it desirable to publish the following extracts from my annual reports, relating to the state of elementary education of the people, as indicated by the proportional number of males and females who signed the marriage register in writing.

(1839.)

"In 15 English counties and in North and South Wales, in the year 1838-39, more than 40 per cent. of the men were unable to write their names; and in 19 English counties, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Wales, more than half the women were similarly deficient. . . . in the whole of England and Wales, out of 121,083 couples married, there were 40,587 men, and 58,959 women who could not write." *Second Annual Report, p. ix.*

(1844.)

"The slow progress of instructions in the six years 1839-44, is evinced by the facts that 66.3 per cent. of the men wrote their names in the first, and 67.6 per cent. (only 1.3 more) in the last year (1844); while 50.5 per cent. of the women wrote their names in the first, and only 50.8 per cent. in the last year. I fear that the records of future years, in exhibiting the results of the inadequate means employed to educate the present generation of youth, will be as little flattering to our age as the actual returns are to our predecessors. The insufficiency of the national education is the more to be regretted, as the means of education exist, and the funds left for educational purposes, if properly applied, in the charities and public institutions, would, with some assistance from Parliament, supply the children of the poor with the sound knowledge which the scanty earnings of the parents do not enable them to purchase. The annual income of endowments for education is 312,544l." *Seventh Annual Report, p. xvi.*

(1845.)

"It has recently been shown, in an analysis of the criminal returns, compared with the facts published in previous reports, that crime is most prevalent in the districts where in proportion to the whole the fewest numbers can write. It is found, that out of 22 different combinations formed of the various districts of England and Wales, in every instance there is an excess of crime where there is the least education or instruction; and, comparing the respective sections of each group of counties, it will be seen that there is an average excess of 25 per cent. of crime in the sections of inferior education over that of higher education; and in some districts the excess is as much as 44 per cent." *Eighth Annual Report, p. xxxiii.*

(1853.)

"It may be here useful to inquire, of what value is this test? as by some it has been misunderstood, and by others mis-stated.

"164,520 men, of whom about *five-sevenths* were of the age 20-30, and the same number of women, of whom *five-sevenths* were also of the same age, and the rest younger or older, went through the various marriage ceremonies in the established churches, in the chapels of protestant dissenters, in the Roman catholic chapels, in the meeting houses of various kinds, and in the register offices. At the end of the ceremony the young husband and wife are invited in all cases to sign the register book, in the presence of the officiating minister or the registrar; they having the option, if they cannot write, to sign by making a *mark* against their names.

"The parties are not asked whether in their own opinion they can or cannot write, but are asked to *write their names* on an important occasion, when on many accounts it is desirable that they should append their names, in their own handwriting, to a public register. The abstracts which have appeared in my reports, show how many men and how many women under these circumstances *do sign with marks*.

"Two questions are raised on these signatures: Is the man or the woman who signs with a mark unable to write? Are the men or the women who write their names, able to write anything else? Some men and women who can write imperfectly, do undoubtedly sign with marks. Upon the other hand, some persons can write their names, who cannot write a letter or keep an account in writing. The former class is perhaps the most numerous. Some of the 30 men, some of the 44 women, who sign with marks *can* write their names. Some of the 70 men and the 56 women who write their names, write little else; and are evidently unpractised writers, as their signatures are often almost illegible; not the flourishes of penmanship in which some men conceal the letters of their name, nor the undecipherable scrawl in which others write, but the uncouth, ill-formed letters of men and women who have never advanced at school beyond the first rudiments.

"Looking at both sides of the question, the obvious inference is, I believe, correct; and we have practically 49,983 young men, and 72,204 young women unable to write, out of 164,520 of each sex who married, and will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation of English men and English women.

"Of these persons unable to write, it is known that large numbers are unable to read.

"On the hypothesis that the numbers who can write in the ordinary sense of the word are understated or are overstated, the test is still available for purposes of comparison; as the timidity which prevents some men and women from writing their names, or the vanity which prompts others to try who can scarcely put letters together, must be almost equally powerful in the several counties of England. These disturbing causes leave the important fact unexplained, that in *ten* counties from 15 to 28 men, and in ten other counties from 39 to 50 men, in 100, sign with marks when they are required to write their names.

"The value of this test is also questioned upon the ground that it is, in itself, no proof of education; and it must be at once admitted that at the utmost it shows only how many out of a given number can or cannot write. Many of the men and women who cannot now write, as in the days of old when barons and knights signed with marks, possess great intelligence and have acquired many useful arts; so thousands, on the other hand, who read and write, are ill educated, and know nothing of those liberal arts and sciences which enlarge, refresh, and invigorate the mind as the sunshine and showers fertilize and adorn the soil of England.

"Yet reading and writing are no unimportant acquirements. They are the gates of the temple of learning, and open at once access to many of its most delightful courts, where the mind can range freely among the creations of man and the inspirations of God. They are useful to a man in his business, and they facilitate in a wonderful and new way his communications with his fellow men. What a striking difference would there be between two nations, the one consisting of people who could all when they married read and write, the other of people who could not read and write! The men of the latter nation would derive no advantage from the great discovery of printing, nor from the earlier and still greater discovery of the art of writing; that is, of transmitting the ideas of man to man through the sense of sight as well as through the sense of hearing by the voice. They could only converse with their equals in ignorance and capacity in their immediate

neighbourhood; while the men of the favoured nation, who could read and write, could call into their chamber at will some of the loftiest spirits of the present and of past ages; they could converse with the apostles and the prophets, with the poets and the historians of their own country, in health and in sickness, in the hours of joy and of sadness—in the 'valley of the shadow of death' itself.

"One of these nations we have still amongst us; we see them in the unobtrusive figures of the marriage muster interspersed all over the land, in every county and parish, still in the dark, or receiving only feeble rays of the reflected light that irradiates our path. In the same year 612,391 children were born. Under the present system a large proportion of these children, and of the children born year after year, will evidently grow up in some counties without receiving adequate instruction, unless efforts are made at once to extend education in the most benighted counties. Why should 61 in 100 children in Lancashire and Staffordshire, 56 in Bedfordshire, grow up into womanhood unable to write, when only 25 in 100 marry ignorant of this art in Surrey (extra Metropolitan) and in Westmorland?"

"This question can be easily, but very unsatisfactorily, answered by referring to the occupations of the children. The precise circumstances of the nation among us that cannot write should be ascertained, as well as the means we have at our disposal for rendering them the aid which every man would be glad to render, who by the accident of birth or by some other accident of nature is able to write himself. It will probably be found that different agencies may be applicable in the northern, southern, and midland counties; but it is already evident that the great work of the education of the whole people cannot be carried out until a system of schools and colleges, easily accessible to all, becomes virtually one of the great institutions of the country.

"In fine, the arguments that the marriage registers supply in favour of the extension of education cannot be set aside by a few stories about young girls, terrified in the presence of the clergyman, making marks when they are able to write their names. The marks of the men alone are conclusive." (*Sixteenth Annual Report*, pp. iv-ix).

(1854.)

"The proportion of men who signed with marks fell from 32.7 in 1841, to 30.0 in 1854; so that the numbers of men left in this benighted state fell by 2.7 per cent. in 14 years. The women who made their marks were 48.8 per cent. of the whole number in 1841, and 42.7 per cent. in 1854. The decrease is 6.1; or 1 in every 8 of the original number. This shows that the education of the people made some progress in the years 1828-1841; but it is still deplorable to find that in the present day 30 in every 100 of the fathers, and 43 in every 100 of the mothers, of the next generation of Englishmen have been so imperfectly educated, that they do not write their names, but sign the marriage registers with marks; while many of those who write their names write very imperfectly.

"One of the most acute thinkers that this country has ever produced, pointed out in 1745 the necessity of instituting a settled system of education in England.* In ancient times all classes of the lay population were unable to write; but in the present age all the middle as well as the higher classes can write, and the poor children consequently who grow up, deprived of this art are placed at much greater disadvantage relatively to the other classes than the children of the lower classes in the middle ages; which, moreover, threw open the hospitable doors of the colleges to poor scholars. Now also elementary learning is more useful

* Bishop Butler.

than it was formerly: no business can be carried on successfully without it; it facilitates and lightens as well as sweetens labour; it cements the ties of blood and friendship; and, finally, it gives good men some additional power in controlling the dark passions of our nature; for learning is the atmosphere in which the words of the wise reverberate over the souls of nations, drawing them from error and injustice to truth and righteousness.

"The provision under the Poor Law against starvation is undoubtedly made at great cost to this nation; but it is a cost well incurred, for not only are many lives saved from death by accidental destitution, but the heart of the whole labouring population is sustained amidst the conflicts of life, and the property of the country enjoys a degree of security which is possessed by the property of no people where the destitute poor have no legal claim to relief.

"By paying in the form of poor rate a portion of the profits of property, the property is enhanced in value, and the rest of the profit is enjoyed by its owners in security. That discovery was made in England some centuries ago; and it has been carried out more effectually during the present century.

"The utility of a system of education, to secure the whole population against the dangers of ignorance, is as evident as the utility of a system of poor laws. This is ably argued in a discourse by the author of the 'Analogy,' and no argument in his great work deserves more attention, for none is more conclusive. If the preservation of the lives of poor children is wisely provided for by a regulated legal provision, so ought also a certain provision to be similarly made for the cultivation of their intelligence: '*For the public is as much interested in the education of poor children as in the preservation of their lives.*'

"How many children have for a century, notwithstanding Butler's reasoning, been left out of the pale of education under the voluntary, or what may more appropriately be named the *casual system* is evident; and the wisdom of educating the whole of the rising generation, whether they live in Cornwall or in Northumberland, in Staffordshire or in Bedfordshire, in the most benighted county or in the county of greatest comparative light, is now self evident. But to carry out this vast purpose the casual system is unequal. It would require a century probably for the development of its resources, which even then would never reach large sections of the population; and in that time nearly every child and man now living would be dead. The voluntary system would not be superseded, but would be the necessary supplement to the established schools; as all our institutions that work most satisfactorily have a mixed character,—so the zeal of individuals and of classes in supporting their own private schools would stimulate the local parish boards of education.

"If there is anything in which the holders of rated property are especially interested it is the education of the people; and to the national system, in which all are interested, all should contribute in the equitable proportion of their means.

"It will be a happy circumstance when the men and women of England and Wales are educated, and can not only write their names and read their Bible, but are familiar with the great works of the English classical writers, know something of common things, and are acquainted with many of the productions, the phenomena, and the laws of nature. It will be as a new revelation; for then, indeed, to them that sit in darkness light will come. Might not the produce of the intelligence which would burst forth from the people, who, down to the lowest classes, have in them the elements of all knowledge, as experience has shown, justify the expenditure? What more profitable investment can the nation make of a few farthings in the pound of its annual produce?" (*Seventeenth Annual Report*, pp. vi-xii.)

(1862.)

" It is gratifying to observe that although the number of persons who are unable to affix their names to the marriage register is greater than could be wished, yet it is year by year decreasing, for while in the year 1845 no fewer than 41·4 in every 100 persons married signed the register with marks, the proportion has been gradually reduced until in 1862 not more than 28·5 exhibited inability to sign their names. Of every 100 males who married, 23·7 signed with marks, while 33·2 in every 100 females who married signed in the same manner in 1862. It will be observed that as regards this test of education the Northern Counties contrast favourably with the rest, Westmorland occupying the most creditable position, and in no other county do the females write so well. At the opposite end of the scale is Monmouthshire, in which county nearly half the people who marry exhibit an inability to sign their names. There is great need of the schoolmaster here, as well as in South and North Wales generally, and it is to be hoped that future years will show that the beautiful principality, which gives the heir to the British throne his renowned title, will not, as now, be conspicuous among the least educated portions of our island. The education of the children of the principality will be retarded so long as they speak the Welsh language in childhood. At the Census of 1851, when the last educational enumeration took place, it was found that the number of scholars attending day schools was 2,144,378, or one in every 8·36 of the population, while 318,000 teachers were engaged in educating 2,407,642 scholars in Sunday schools. Since that time the attention of the government and of the public has in a greater degree been directed to educational requirements, and the examination ordeal which the candidates for even the most subordinate public appointments have now to undergo has also stimulated scholastic progress, so that at the present time we are prepared for the information that the proportion of scholars to population is much greater than in 1851.

" The Occupation Abstracts of the Census of 1861 disclose that while the population increased since 1851 12 per cent., the scholars of all ages increased 37 per cent. in the same period, the male scholars increasing 33 per cent., and the females 42 per cent. The number of scholars, including those receiving private tuition at home, but exclusive of Sunday school children, in 1851, was 2,297,232, and in 1861 3,150,048; the number of scholars under 5 years of age was doubled in the ten years. This increasing stream passing through the various schools of the country is asserting its presence in the marriage registers, and has reduced the proportion of those who signed with marks, which 18 years since was as high as 41 per cent., to little more than 28 per cent. of those who married in 1862.

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

" It is impossible to calculate how much the value of the work of the population is increased by the increase of its intelligence." *Twenty-fifth Annual Report*, pp. vi. vii.

(1864.)

" The bridegroom and the bride invariably sign the marriage register. In the year 1864, of 180,387 couples married, it is found that :

" The bridegroom and the bride wrote their names in 106,569 instances.

" The bridegroom or the bride made a mark instead of writing the name in 47,236 instances. [15,416 men and 31,820 women.]

" The bridegroom and the bride both signed with marks in 26,582 instances.

" 41,998 bridegrooms and 58,402 brides made their marks instead of writing their names.

" What are we to infer from these facts? Not, say some clergymen, that all the women who make marks are unable to write their names, for they are sometimes so 'nervous' that they decline to write, and make crosses. This may be true; but against any women deducted from the ranks of ignorance on this ground must be set a large number of women who write their names so badly, as to prove that they have no command over writing for any useful purpose. Indeed it may be safely affirmed that 58,402, or 32 in 100, is an under-statement rather than an over-statement of the number and proportion of young women in England incapable of writing for any practical purpose.

" Although nothing has been said by the clergy of the timidity of men, it is probable that in this matter, and on this occasion, the women are as brave as the men, to whom similar remarks are therefore applicable.

" In the absence of an educational examination of the whole adult population this test may be employed, and may lead to some practical results.

" The annexed Tables display the various shades of ignorance in which large masses of the adult population are still plunged.

ENGLAND, 1864. Proportion of Men and Women who signed the Marriage Register in Writing in the several Counties.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
COUNTIES, &c.	Of 100 Men Married.	COUNTIES, &c.	Of 100 Women Married.
Monmouth	58·1	South Wales	44·1
Stafford	61·6	Monmouth	48·2
South Wales	62·8	Stafford	51·5
Bedford	63·1	North Wales	51·3
Hertford	63·2	Lancaster	53·1
Suffolk	64·0	Bedford	55·1
North Wales	65·1	West Riding	57·4
Salop	67·1	Cornwall	59·9
Norfolk	67·7	Chester	61·8
Cambridge	68·5	Durham	61·9
Cornwall	68·9	Worcester	65·0
Hunts	69·1	Notts	65·2
Essex	69·5	Salop	66·3
Rutland	69·9	England	67·6
Worcester	70·5	Derby	67·6
Hereford	70·5	Herts	68·9
Berks	72·1	Leicester	69·1
Wilts	72·1	Warwick	69·3
Bucks	72·3	Cambridge	70·0
Dorset	73·3	Cumberland	70·0
Somerset	74·1	Suffolk	70·7
Notts	75·1	Bucks	70·8
Lancaster	75·5	Hunts	71·7
Northampton	75·7	Norfolk	72·0
Durham	75·8	Northumberland	72·5
Oxford	75·9	East Riding	72·8
England	76·7	Northampton	72·9
Warwick	76·7	Somerset	73·1
Chester	76·7	Gloucester	74·8
West Riding	76·9	Hereford	74·9
Derby	77·2	Essex	75·0
Lincoln	78·2	Wilts	75·0
Middlesex	78·4	Lincoln	75·8
Gloucester	78·6	North Riding	75·9
Leicester	78·7	Devon	76·0
Kent	79·0	Dorset	76·9
Surrey	79·4	Berks	78·3
Devon	80·0	Oxford	78·3
Cumberland	80·3	Kent	78·7
Sussex	80·7	Westmorland	79·4
North Riding	81·0	Middlesex	80·9
Hants	81·1	Hants	82·2
East Riding	82·5	Rutland	82·5
Northumberland	83·2	LONDON	82·6
LONDON	89·1	Surrey	83·2
Westmorland	86·7	Sussex	83·8

"It should be recollected that the marriageable women of a country are a selected class, and include very few of the infirm, deformed, idiotic, or others incapable of learning. They can nearly all learn to write if they have the opportunity. And upon turning to the Report of Dr. Stark, addressed to the Registrar General of Scotland,* I find that all the women of the county of Kinross who married wrote their names in the registers; the proportions per cent. were also 98 in Peebles, 98 in Kincardine, 96 in Roxburgh, 96 in Kircudbright, 94 in Perth, 92 in Fife, 91 in Edinburgh, and 93 in the far off Orkneys. Under these circumstances he must be an extreme optimist who can contend that the state of education of the women of England is the best possible, when it is found that by the same test in 100 of the marrying women of the county of Bedford only 55 write their names, in Cornwall only 60, in Stafford only 52, in Lancashire 53, in the West Riding only 57, in Durham only 62, in Monmouthshire only 48, in North Wales only 51, and in South Wales only 44.

"The women of London come as immigrants in large proportions from every county; 83 in 100 of the brides wrote their names. Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Rutland deserve to be mentioned as counties in which 80 or more of 100 brides wrote their names in the registers. In Westmorland 79 women wrote their names; but it is in the education of the men that the Northern Counties approach and even excel, several of the Scotch counties.

"Of 100 men marrying, 90 could write their names in Westmorland, 89 in London, 83 in Northumberland, 83 in the East Riding, 81 in the North Riding, 81 in Hants, 81 in Sussex, 80 in Cumberland, 80 in Devon. The proportion then goes on descending deplorably from county to county until it falls to 63 in Bedford, Hertford, and South Wales, 62 in Stafford, and 58 in Monmouth. The excessive ignorance of the colliers of Staffordshire and Wales is a cause of incalculable evils, among others, of explosions, and probably of strikes.

SCOTLAND. Proportion of Men and Women who signed the Marriage Register in Writing in 1862 and 1867.

Divisions.	COUNTIES.	1862.		1867.†	
		Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.
	SCOTLAND - - -	90.0	79.7	89.4	79.3
III.	Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine -	96.5	90.6	96.7	90.5
VIII.	Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kircudbright, Wigtown	95.3	92.1	95.3	91.3
VII.	Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk - - -	94.6	90.3	93.9	89.9
IV.	Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan -	93.6	85.4	93.8	84.5
I.	Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland -	92.2	81.3	93.2	83.1
VI.	Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark - - -	86.5	71.0	84.7	70.4
V.	Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyll, Bute - - -	86.4	75.7	89.	78.5
II.	Ross and Cromarty, Inverness - - -	67.5	50.5	66.8	49.8

Thus in all the counties around Aberdeen 97 in every 100 marrying men and 91 in every 100 women wrote their names in each of the years 1862 and 1867. It is only in the highland counties of Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty that the men and women approach or surpass the degree of English ignorance. The old tongue is the same hindrance to the education of the people as it is in Wales.

† The results for the year 1867 are here inserted for comparison.

* Eighth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Scotland—Abstracts of 1862, p. xxiii.

"In Scotland we discover a state of things highly creditable to the people of that part of the United Kingdom; and it is difficult to explain the difference in any other way than that in the general struggle for the church property at the Reformation the people had the good sense to endow the schoolmasters with small stipends, and not to give the whole revenue of the land either to the clergy or to the nobility. Between the minister and the lord stood the schoolmaster in the presence of the people. The advantages of the Scotch system of education became so apparent that it was expanded in the period of the civil wars (1646), and firmly established after the Revolution by the celebrated statute of William and Mary in 1696. The endowment was small, and stimulated instead of slackening the exertions of the schoolmaster, who had to depend largely on his own industry, zeal, and popularity for support. McCulloch estimated the average fixed stipend at 25*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of house and garden; the school fees at 22*l.* 10*s.*; the income from all sources at about 63*l.**

"It is impossible to say how much Scotland owes to this system of schools, and to the universities, which are accessible to the youth of the kingdom. There was probably as much revenue proportionally devoted to education in England as in Scotland, but the money was in various ways misappropriated, so that before the Reform Bill passed, and even in 1837 when the registration of marriages commenced, the working classes, entirely ousted from the educational charities and universities, were in the most deplorable state of ignorance. One in three of the young men, and one in two of the young women, of England could not write their names in the marriage register even in 1841, after some efforts had been made in the cause of popular education.

"Happily a considerable improvement is visible in the registers; one in four of the men, and one in three of the women, now sign with marks. In twenty-three years the marks-men have fallen from 33 to 23; the marks-women from 49 to 32 in 100.

"Still in common education the great body of the people of England are many degrees below the people of Scotland, and it is impossible to calculate the advantage this superiority gives the Scotchman over the Englishman at home and abroad. The education of the common people of Scotland is a benefit to the world; without it Watt could not have invented, Burns could not have written. The brightest boy in a village without a school has no chance of distinction, except by accident.

"The success of common education in Scotland speaks well for the working of a rate, mixed with a paying system for children. But before the education of the children of to-day can produce any results on the minds of the marrying fathers and mothers of England, 10 or 15 years may elapse. Cannot nearly all these adults be taught at once to read and write by some simple method? Is there no machinery for grinding reading and writing into the heads of the young agricultural labourers of England who are about to marry within the next five years?" *Twenty-seventh Annual Report, pp. xvi-xix.*

(1867.)

"As marriage is contracted on an average at the age of 27, the returns show the state of education among the marrying men and women of the country; and it is evident that the schools now existing will produce no effect whatever on the great mass of the youthful population above the school age, who will in the next 12 years become the fathers and mothers of the following generations. We shall endure all the evil

* Statistics of British Empire, vol. ii. p. 373.

consequences of their ignorance. They form an immense mass of the existing population. The number of men and women of the ages 15 and under 27, amounts to about 4,731,388; and allowing for their possible superiority over those who married in the last year, at least a million of them are not able to write their names. The number who do not write, estimated by the standard of 1867, is 1,182,849. When we consider that many who write their names can scarcely read, and know little of the elements of arithmetic, to say nothing of any other learning, it becomes a question whether the country ought not to make a strenuous effort to educate this great mass of the youthful *adult population*. A generation would thus be partially saved.

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

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1868.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

The United Kingdom.—The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 265,502 children, and the deaths of 162,986 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on March 31st. The recorded natural increase was 102,516; the native emigrants were 21,975.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31st, 1868, was 107,180.

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

The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1868 is estimated at 30,369,845; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,649,377, of Scotland to 3,188,125, and of Ireland to 5,532,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 2.23 per cent.; the birth-rate 3.68; the marriage-rate for the previous quarter 1.83.

England.—The marriage-rate, which had been high in three previous years, suffered a depression in 1867, continued low through the year, and was still lower in the first quarter of 1868. In the first three months of 1868 the birth-rate was lower than it had been in four previous winters, but it did not fall below the average of the winter quarters of ten years. The most notable feature is furnished by the returns of mortality, which exhibit a very striking decrease. An improvement of the public health was apparent in 1867, and the facts now under review again indicate such a condition of health as, considering that it prevailed in the winter months, must be regarded with much satisfaction.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in England in the winter quarter (ending 31st March) was 36,696. Although absolutely the number was a little higher than it had been in the corresponding quarter of 1867, when the low number 36,441 was registered, it was less in reference to an increased population. The marriage-rate (*viz.*, proportion of persons married in the quarter to persons living) was 1.364 per cent., the average being 1.398. The formation of new family connexions is invariably less active in the winter quarter than in any other season. The ability to marry had in some degree spent itself in the more convenient autumn, immediately preceding, of the past year.

By comparing the numbers of marriages in the winter quarter in the three years 1866–67–68, there is seen a manifest decrease in the celebrations in London; a decided decrease also in Staffordshire, and in Monmouthshire; and on the other hand a clear increase in Lancashire.

Births.—Of children born in the first three months of 1868, the number was 198,584; the numbers in the corresponding period of 1866–67 having been 196,753 and 194,763. In some parts there was a decrease, as in the Eastern Counties, where the births declined from 10,109 and 10,061 to 9959. There was a decrease also in the South Western and West Midland Counties. In Cornwall, which belongs to the South Western Division, and where 3013 births were registered, the decrease is very marked, and the returns of that county both of marriages and births are significant of the removal of families dependent on mining, and perhaps other branches

of labour, to the colonies and foreign parts. The births in London in the quarter were 29,857; in Cheshire and Lancashire they were 31,961.

The annual birth-rate of England in the quarter was 3.693 per cent. against an average of 3.674. In the four preceding winters it ranged above 3.700; and in those of 1865-66 was about 3.770.

The birth-rate in Edinburgh was 3.655 per cent.; in Hull 3.679; in the borough of Birmingham 3.724; in the city of Bristol 3.822; in London 3.837; in Manchester 3.863; in Newcastle-on-Tyne 3.929; in Bradford 3.966; in Sheffield 4.019; in Salford 4.025; in Glasgow 4.086; in Liverpool almost the same; in Leeds 4.591.

Increase of Population.—The births in the quarter were in excess of deaths registered in the same time by 78,908. This excess constituted that natural increase of population, the effect of which is impaired by emigration.

From ports in the United Kingdom there went in the quarter 25,886 emigrants, of whom 7926 were persons of English origin, 1917 were Scotch, 12,132 were Irish, and 4011 foreigners. Of the total emigration 23,528 persons, half of whom were of Irish birth, embarked for the United States. The Australian Colonies attracted 1319; British North America 57.

The amount of emigration was nearly the same as in the winter quarters of 1865 and 1867, but considerably less than in 1864 and 1866.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—In the first three months of 1868 the average price of consols was 93. The price of wheat rose to 72s. 2d. a quarter; in the same period of 1867 it had been 60s. 7d., and in that of 1866, 45s. 6d. In the last eight quarters it has mounted steadily from 45s. to 72s. At Leadenhall and Newgate markets the same prices ruled for beef and mutton sold by the carcase; inferior qualities 4½d. per lb., superior 6½d. per lb., mean price 5⅔d. Both beef and mutton were cheaper last quarter. The best potatoes were sold in the Southwark market at 147s. 6d. per ton, as the average price. In the corresponding periods of the two previous years the prices were 72s. 6d. and 137s. 6d.

The returns of pauperism, which exhibited last quarter a serious increase, continue to be very heavy. In the following figures they may be compared with those of two previous winters:—

	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.
In three months ending 31st March 1866	139,546	759,402
" " 1867	147,620	832,364
" " 1868	159,720	861,044

These numbers represent the quarterly average of persons relieved on the last day of each week.

For eleven days at the beginning of the year the weather was cold; but on the twelfth the wind which had been blowing from the north-east changed to south-west; the temperature rose and continued high till the end of the quarter, with exceptions that were few and unimportant. During these eighty days the excess of temperature above the average was 3½° daily. February was unusually warm. The weather in that month was vernal in its character; vegetation made rapid progress, and at the end of it trees and shrubs were budding, and reports of winter-sown wheat were favourable. Easterly winds were of less frequent occurrence both in February and March than is usual in those months. The latter month, though less settled than February, was also favourable to agricultural operations, and at the end of the quarter vegetation was for the period in a very advanced state. There were violent gales on the 20th January; and afterwards on the 31st and the next day there were other gales of extraordinary violence. The mean temperature at Greenwich was above the average of 97 years in each of the three months; the excess in February was 4°.6. The rainfall was 6.6 inches, which is 1.6 above the

average. Two-thirds of the rain fell in January; in the two other months the quantity was deficient, but there was the greatest diversity of amounts collected in different localities. Five or six inches were measured at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin, Leeds, and London; amounts from 7 inches to 10 inches at Sheffield, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Manchester, Salford, Bristol; while at Glasgow the fall far transcended these measurements, and was as great as 24 inches. At Cocker-mouth and Allen-heads it was 19 inches.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—In the quarter that ended March 31st the fine weather that has been described, when February, was more like a spring than a winter month, exercised its beneficent influence on the public health; fever and diseases that attack the juvenile population were less prevalent, or, where they prevailed, were probably less fatal than usual in many districts that in other seasons had suffered from their ravages; and the result was a singularly low mortality. There are only two instances in which the winter death-rate was so low as it was in the period for which the returns have just been received. In the winter of 1846 it was 2.157 per cent.; in 1856 it was 2.179; in 1850 and 1857 it was respectively 2.261 and 2.298. In the remaining twenty-six seasons it ranged from 2.350 per cent. to 2.910. The death-rate of last winter was 2.226 per cent. against an average (derived from the corresponding periods in the ten years 1858-67) of 2.576 per cent.

The returns both of town and country testify to the higher condition of health enjoyed by their inhabitants. In the large town districts the rate of mortality was 2.40 per cent., the average being 2.76. In districts that comprise small towns, villages, and open country it was 2.01, the average being 2.35. It is a subject for congratulation that at a time when provisions were dear, and the resources on which the working classes depend for food and warmth were in many parts straitened or destroyed, the rigours of an inclement winter were not added to the privations which they suffered.

The total number of deaths registered in England was 119,676, which is less by about 14,000 than in the March quarter of the previous year, and less by 18,000 than in the same period of 1866. The reduction is apparent, by inspection of the tables, in almost every county. Leicestershire must be mentioned as an exception, a circumstance which seems to be due to measles which was there prevalent and fatal in an unusual degree. The county of Westmorland is another instance in which the rule, almost universal, did not hold.

The deaths in London were 17,967, which in the estimated population of the present year represents a death-rate of 2.33 per cent. Within the metropolitan area are wide-spread suburban districts that have much of the country's purity and freshness; but the general sanitary condition of London has been much improved, and to this fact may be reasonably attributed in no small degree the position as regards health which it holds among large towns. Its rate of mortality was lower than that of any other of twelve large towns in the United Kingdom. In Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, it was above 2.30 and under 2.50; in Bristol and Newcastle-on-Tyne it was 2.50 and under 2.60; in Edinburgh it was above the latter point and under 2.80; in Salford it was 2.82; in Dublin and Liverpool it was nearly 3.00; in Glasgow the death-rate of the quarter was 3.02, and in Manchester the summit of insalubrity was attained at 3.13.

In London the deaths from small-pox in the last quarter were 280 against 526 in the same period of 1867; those from measles 452 against 239; from scarlatina 368 against 339; from diphtheria 119 against 102; from whooping-cough 734 against 906; from typhus 514 against 565; from phthisis 2,184 against 2,369; from bronchitis 2,282 against 3,144; from pneumonia 1,035 against 1,150.

Intermittent fever prevailed at Wendover in Buckinghamshire; typhoid fever at Southminster in Essex, where "drains and cesspools are very bad;" also at Terling where, as is well known, it had spread with violence. Typhus and gastric fever were fatal at Trowbridge, and 10 deaths from typhoid fever occurred in East Stonehouse, 4 of which were in the Royal Marine Barracks, where an outbreak reported in the previous quarter was supposed to have been traced to a contaminated well. Fever broke out in Shackerstone (Market Bosworth), and continued to prevail in Winterton, and at Rainford in Lancashire. The Registrar of Aldbrough, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, states that there were 30 cases of typhus in his sub-district, but only one fatal. A malignant form of diphtheria appeared at the railway station at Rillington in the North Riding, and was readily traced to a well, the water of which was used for household purposes, and into which the matter from cesspools and from other accumulations of impurity had been allowed to penetrate.

Measles visited many districts, and some with fatal effect. In the parish of Corston in Somersetshire more than a hundred children caught the complaint, but only one died of it. The disease was very fatal in Leicestershire; in Hinckley 39 out of 96 deaths were from measles; in Whitwick it caused a fourth part of the 81 deaths, and in the east sub-district of Leicester 95 out of 401. It also prevailed in Stockport, Liverpool, and Bradford. Scarletina prevailed extensively and fatally in the county of Durham, at Manchester and other parts of Lancashire. It prevailed at Tynemouth; and from Bedlington in the district of Morpeth the Registrar reports that the "220 deaths are about 100 above the average owing to the prevalence of scarlatina, of which there have been 121 cases."

Second Quarter.—April, May, June.

The United Kingdom.—The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 274,386 children, and the deaths of 149,339 persons of both sexes were registered in the three months ending on June 30th. The recorded natural increase was 125,047; the native emigrants were 53,136.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30th, 1868, was 112,342.

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

The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1868 is estimated at 30,369,845; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,649,377, of Scotland to 3,188,125, and of Ireland to 5,532,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 2.05 per cent.; the birth-rate 3.78; the marriage-rate for the previous quarter 1.63.

England.—Marriages were less frequent than usual in the spring quarter of 1868; the matrimonial depression having continued for the eighteen months that ended 30th June of that year. But while marriages were few, births were many; and in fact the birth-rate of the second or June quarter attained a point high beyond example in that period of the year. It must be added that the returns exhibit their most satisfactory feature in a reduction of the mortality unprecedentedly great for the spring quarter.

Marriages.—90,728 persons were married in the quarter that ended on June 30th; and the marriage rate was 1.684 per cent. per annum, against an average of 1.717. The rate has declined since the spring of the year 1866, when it was 1.840. The decline was very striking in London, where the weddings were 8764, 8246, and 8012 in the last three spring quarters. Little falling off is noted in the Eastern, South-eastern, or

South Midland Counties; but in many of the mining districts, and in the manufacturing districts of Cornwall, Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, it was well marked. Even in Bath the marriages, so high in 1866, fell to two thirds of the number in 1868; but Cheltenham, to some extent, restored the balance. Liverpool felt the depression more than Manchester.

Births.—In the three months ending 30th June, the births registered were 202,859. This is the first instance in which the births in England and Wales in a quarter have completed their second hundred-thousand. In the June quarter of 1867 the number returned was 199,660. The births in Lancashire were 28,519, exhibiting a very marked increase on corresponding quarters; this fact is probably the consequence of the return to their homes of factory operatives, who with their families had left the county in the late period of adversity.

The annual birth-rate in the quarter was 3.763 per cent. against an average of 3.637. Though this rate has been equalled or exceeded in the winter quarter, it is singularly high as having occurred in spring, which next to winter is the most prolific of the four seasons.

Amongst the birth-rates in fourteen British towns in last quarter those of Leeds and Glasgow are worthy of remark, for they were 4.48 and 4.56 per cent. respectively. In London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Bradford the birth-rate was about 3.70. In Liverpool and Manchester about 3.90; in Sheffield and Newcastle-on-Tyne nearly 4.00. In Edinburgh it was 4.12 per cent.

Increase of Population.—The births exceeded the deaths of the spring quarter by 92,849. The excess represents the natural growth of population; but the daily flow of people to and from the English shores materially interferes with the result.

The total number of emigrants in the quarter (ended 30th June) was 82,068. Of these, 18,759 were of English origin, who, with the exception of about 5,000, went to the United States. Of the 28,829 Irish who emigrated, a still larger proportion, namely 26,262, were bound to the same destination. Of the total emigration about 67,000 persons went to the United States, about 11,000 to British North America, 3,000 to the Australian colonies. About a third part of the emigrants were foreigners.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—In the spring months the average price of wheat per quarter was 71s. 10d., which has been about the prevailing price during the first half of the present year. In the spring of 1866 the price of wheat was 46s. 6d.; in that of 1867 it was 63s. 11d. Of beef by the carcase, at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets, the price per lb. was 4½d. for inferior, and 6¾d. for superior qualities; of mutton the respective prices were 4¾d. and 7d. per lb. The mean price of best potatoes at the Waterside Market, Southwark, was 150s. per ton. In the June quarter of 1866 it was 77s. 6d.

The following figures exhibit an increase of pauperism; they represent the average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the June quarter of three years:—

	In-door.	Out door.
1866, Quarter ending 30th June	- 123,657	- 734,139
1867, " "	- 134,678	- 779,629
1868, " "	- 142,782	- 801,500

Mr. Glaisher states that the weather has been remarkably fine and warm during the whole quarter, the temperature having almost invariably exceeded the average. April was warm, but not in a remarkable degree, for since 1771 twenty-four Aprils have occurred of higher temperature. The mean temperature of the air in last April was 48.1°. That of May was 57.3°, and was higher than in the same month of any year since 1848. That year and 1833 supply the only instances—if the inquiry is carried as

far back as 1771—in which the mean temperature of the late May has been exceeded. The mean temperature of June, $62^{\circ}0'$, was also high; and since 1771 there have been only six examples of a June when it was higher. The mean temperature of June 1846 rose to the unusual height of $65^{\circ}3'$. But taking April, May, and June together, the mean temperature of these months in the present year has been so high, that no instance of a similar spring occurs within the records of 98 years, with the exception of 1865.

The five months from 1st February to 30th June have been distinguished by having an almost constant atmospheric pressure above the average; the mean monthly excess of pressure was more than $0\cdot1$ inch. They have also been distinguished by a deficiency of rain in each month, with the exception of April; the amount below the average in the five months ending June was $2\cdot5$ inches; but reckoning from 1st January the fall of rain is very nearly the true fall for the period, the deficiency being only $0\cdot1$ inch. The period from 1st January has been distinguished by an unusual distribution of rain; in January it fell to the depth of $4\cdot2$ inches, being an excess for that month of $2\cdot4$ inches. The drought which was experienced towards the end of the quarter is not attributable, therefore, to a deficiency of rain since the beginning of the year, but to its unequal distribution over these months, there having been a great excess in January and a great deficiency in June, together with unusual evaporation caused by continued high temperatures, extending over a period of five months.

The highest temperature in the shade at Greenwich occurred on 19th June, when it was 87° , and on 13th and 14th June, when it was 85° . These temperatures were exceeded at some places in the Midland Counties.

Notwithstanding the continuance of high temperatures but one thunderstorm occurred at Greenwich during the quarter, that on the 29th of May, on which day the greater part of the rain for that month fell; and generally over the country there have been much less than the usual number of thunderstorms.

For agricultural pursuits the month of April was favourable, and at its end there was every prospect of an early and plentiful harvest.

The month of May was remarkable for brilliant sunshine, high temperature, the general forwardness of the season, and the promising appearance of the cereal crops.

The month of June was favourable to the ripening of the wheat crops, but injurious to grass lands, and to all spring and root crops.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—During 1867 the health of England was good; it was remarkably good last winter, viz., in the first three months of 1868, under the genial influence of weather which has been described as vernal in its character; in the spring months (ending June 30th) which followed, the same beneficent cause was in operation, and again a remarkably low rate of mortality is the satisfactory result. The total number of deaths registered in the spring quarter was 110,010. This is the lowest number that has occurred in any spring quarter since the years 1861–62, when the deaths returned were under 108,000, but when the amount of population was not equal to what it has become since that time.

If last spring is compared with the same season of last year, which was also a period of low mortality, it is found that the deaths in England decreased from 112,355 in 1867 to 110,010 in the present year. But decrease was not the universal rule; for in those periods the deaths in London increased from 15,619 to 17,167; those in Cheshire and Lancashire rose from 19,479 to 19,671; and in the West and North Midland Counties and in Yorkshire the returns discover little fluctuation. On the other hand, if the late spring is compared with a season of much sickness in 1866, when, in the same three months, the deaths rose to 128,551, it will be seen that with the exception of Leicestershire and Durham, the decrease

is traceable in distinct unmistakable characters in the returns of every county in the kingdom.

The following Table exhibits the deaths in LONDON, in the June quarter of the five years 1864–68, from a few special causes:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Small-pox - - -	116	149	396	387	187
Measles - - -	844	208	823	202	741
Scarlatina - - -	593	385	397	248	352
Whooping-cough - - -	639	842	1146	536	780
Typhus - - -	783	700	666	518	485
Bronchitis - - -	1471	1512	1816	1310	1366
Pneumonia - - -	913	843	1121	691	878

It appears from this Table that fever declined, while there was increased prevalence of measles and whooping-cough. In his Report for June on the health of Glasgow, Dr. Gairdner notifies the same facts in reference to these diseases in that city.

The registrars report the fatal prevalence of measles at Croydon, Ampt-hill, Bristol and Clifton, Coventry, Leicester, Retford, Carlton, Nottingham, Derby, Stockport, West Derby, Preston, Bradford, Sheffield, and other parts. Scarletina abounded and produced fatal effects in Birmingham, Stockton, Sunderland, Tynemouth, and other towns in the northern counties.

The rate of mortality in England in the last quarter was $2\cdot041$ per cent. against an average of $2\cdot220$. This is the lowest death-rate that has occurred in the spring season within the 30 years experience of national registration. The influence of the fine weather on health appears to have been more decidedly favourable in country than in town; for the death-rate in the chief towns was $2\cdot22$ per cent. against an average of $2\cdot35$; while in the small towns and rural districts it was $1\cdot80$, the average being $2\cdot06$. The mortality of Manchester was $2\cdot77$; that of Sheffield $2\cdot63$; and of Liverpool $2\cdot58$ per cent. In Birmingham the rate was $2\cdot07$, and was rather lower than that of London.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

The United Kingdom.—The Registers of the United Kingdom show that the births of 255,338 children and the deaths of 165,744 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on September 30th. The recorded natural increase was 89,594; the native emigrants were 40,672.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending September 30th, 1868, was 106,758.

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

The several facts concerning the other parts of the Kingdom are set forth in the quarterly reports of the Registrar General of Scotland and the Registrar General of Ireland.

The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1868 is estimated at 30,369,845; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,649,377; of Scotland to 3,188,125, and of Ireland to 5,532,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is $2\cdot36$ per cent.; the birth-rate is $3\cdot53$; the marriage-rate for the previous quarter $1\cdot56$.

England.—Marriages were less frequent than usual in the summer quarter of the year. The summer births have been above the average number. The deaths in the summer quarter too were in excess; and this

may be primarily referred to the heat of the season, or to the dearth of water. The heat was for several days tropical, and the sun struck a few, and injured many people. The high temperature gave activity in air and water to the lower forms of life, and consequently to the zymotic elements of diarrhoea, summer cholera, and scarlatina.

Marriages.—87,120 persons were married in the quarter that ended on September 30th; and the marriage rate was 1.592 per cent. on the population, slightly, therefore, below the average. The depression is considerable in London, but in several of the agricultural counties the marriages have increased. In Cornwall, Stafford, Warwick, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Monmouthshire, that is, in some of the mineral and manufacturing districts of the kingdom, the marriages have declined. In Brighton, Southampton, Bath, and Clifton, marriages declined; in Cheltenham they increased.

Births.—192,583 births were registered in the three months that ended on September 30th; and the birth-rate, 3.525, is the highest on record in this country. The augmentation is general, and throughout the summer, children have everywhere been born in unusual numbers.

The birth-rate in the great towns was lowest in Bristol 3.35, and Hull 3.340; highest in Sheffield 3.84, and Leeds 3.82.

Increase of Population.—The births exceeded the deaths by 62,101, which represent the natural increase of the population.

52,625 persons emigrated from the Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers. 19,998 were of English, 4990 of Scotch, and 15,684 of Irish origin; while 11,953 were foreigners. What deserves remark is the diminished Irish emigration. Of the English emigrants, 14,189 sailed to the United States of America, 2691 to British North America, 2275 to the Australian Colonies, and 843 to other places.

The increase of the population of England proper was at the rate of 675, reduced by 217 emigrants to 458 daily.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat was 59s. 1d. a quarter, to which it fell from 71s. 10d. in the quarter that ended in June. Beef by the carcase was 5½d. a pound; the lower quality being 4½d., the higher quality 6¾d. a pound. The price has fallen a halfpenny a pound since the summer of 1866. The fall in the price of mutton in the same period was a penny, and for the higher qualities three halfpence a pound. The average price was 5¾d. a pound, or for the higher qualities of mutton 6¾d. a pound.

The best potatoes were 147s. 6d. a ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark. The price of this necessary of life was more than 50 per cent. higher than the price in the summer of 1866.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the three months was 63°·9; the mean temperature of the water in the Thames was 64°·9. Air, water, and earth, as well as their living inhabitants were exposed to heat several degrees above the average. On the 22d day of July the thermometer in the shade rose to 96°·6, the highest temperature of the air ever recorded at Greenwich. The whole year through, the temperature fluctuated round a line, sustained 3° above the average, by some law which meteorology has not yet brought to light. The winds blew at the rate of ten miles an hour; fogs prevailed on parts of 47 days; several thunderstorms broke over the face of the country in July and August; and remarkable falls of rain occurred on twenty days, but the fall in the aggregate was only 5.1 inches, whereas the average summer fall at Greenwich is 7.6 inches. The mean summer fall of rain is 767 tons to an acre of land, so in the last summer the deficiency was 252 tons an acre.

The year opened with a deluge of 4.2 inches of rain in January; in February and March there was a deficiency; in April the deficiency was made up to some extent; and on the four months taken together

there was an excess of 2 inches; then the usual showers fell scantily in May, in June especially, and in July. August saw its usual rain, but in September the supply fell to half the normal amount. The mean rain-fall of nine months is 18.5 inches, in the nine months of this year it was 16.0 inches, and a deficiency of water was the result.

Water is required by the population of the country for drink and for domestic purposes every day; now as rain falls at intervals it is evident that the constant supply can only be secured by natural, or by artificial storage of the water in rivers, lakes, ponds, under or above ground. At present many of these water reservoirs fall off, or fail altogether, after a certain number of days of drought; and the water supplied is limited in quantity, and often deteriorated in quality, for the constant undiluted impurities become more and more noxious every day to man and beast.

The first lesson of the season is the urgency of providing ample storage for the flood waters about the river heads, and for the rain-fall on houses, so as to equalize the distribution over the days of the year. The second lesson is the necessity of measures for the removal and interment of every kind of fermenting impurity. The diarrhoeas, choleras, and analogous diseases, which spoil the enjoyment of the finest summers, will then be as rare in those days as the early migrating birds; for, finding nothing to feed upon, they will infest our cities and villages no longer.

The average number of paupers during the summer quarter was 917,833; of whom 138,794 were relieved in the workhouse, 779,039 out of doors. The number exceeded by 44,018 the previous summer average.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—130,482 persons died in England during the quarter, and the annual rate of mortality for that term was 2.388 per cent. This exceeds the summer average of 2.024 by .364 per cent. The average deaths would have numbered 109,544, and the actual deaths were 130,482, or 20,938 in excess.

Fortunately the previous half year had been so favourable to life, that the average mortality of the year to the end of September, with this excess, was below the average of the three seasons; but the gains of winter and spring were sacrificed by the fatality of summer.

Town and country always suffer in very different proportions, for the annual summer average of the country parishes is 17, of the chief town districts 22 to 1000 living. In the last summer these proportions rose to 20 and 26 respectively.

The mortality of some of the great towns was excessively high; in Manchester 38, Salford 36, Leeds 33, Sheffield 33, Liverpool 32, Bradford 31, Hull 30, Birmingham 30, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 27, London 25, Bristol 22. Thus if the country rate put at 20, allowing 3 for the excess due to the intense heat operating on the fermenting impurities of farms and cottages, be taken as the standard, and applied to the great towns, the human sacrifices of life were at the extraordinary annual rates of 2 in Bristol, 5 in London, 7 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10 in Birmingham, 10 in Hull, 11 in Bradford, 12 in Liverpool, 13 in Sheffield, 13 in Leeds, 16 in Salford, and 18 in Manchester. It may be some years before these towns can be recovered from the fatal condition in which their populations are plunged; but no time should be lost; the works that have been commenced by the authorities should everywhere be accelerated, and then in a few years the good effects of improvements would be visible.

Among the districts including towns of smaller magnitude, the following are conspicuous for their summer insalubrity; Portsmouth (annual rate of summer mortality per 1000) 27, Southampton 26, Northampton 28, Yarmouth 34, Norwich 27, Stoke-upon-Trent 29, Wolverhampton 33, Walsall 39, Leicester 35, Nottingham 37, Derby 33, Stockport 34, Macclesfield 30, Wigan 39, Bolton 29, Bury 25, Ashton-under-Lyne 27, Rochdale 27, Preston 33, Halifax 31, Sunderland 27, South Shields 31, Gateshead 31, and Tynemouth 26.

Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, and Swansea deserve to be signalized for their low rates of mortality. They have Health Officers.

Summer cholera prevailed with considerable severity in London, where 267 deaths were ascribed in 13 weeks to this cause. The cases were published in the Weekly Tables in the terms employed by the medical attendants; such as cholera, cholera infantum, choleraic diarrhoea, English cholera, and in a few cases Asiatic cholera. A few individual cases were of short duration in adults, and were probably undistinguishable in their symptoms from many cases in the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, as it prevailed in the year 1866; but the character of the cases as they generally occurred, the diarrhoea, the coincidence of an excessively high temperature, and the general course of the epidemic, left no room to doubt that it was the common summer cholera of Europe. The late Spanish Government, however, chose under this pretext to subject vessels from the United Kingdom to quarantine on and after July 22d, and it does not appear that the restrictions were taken off before the Spanish Government itself had been removed.*

3145 deaths from diarrhoea occurred this summer in London, while the deaths from diarrhoea in the two preceding summers were 2186 in 1867, and 2208 in 1866, when cholera was epidemic. It is probable, as formerly several types of disease were confounded under the name of fever, so it may be now with diarrhoeas; some of which may be the result of cholera matter bearing the same relation to the Asiatic matter as cowpock bears to varioloid lymph.

Fatal as diarrhoea was in London, it was much more fatal in all the other large towns. Thus 821 deaths from diarrhoea were returned in the borough of Birmingham with a population of 352,296; at the high London rate the deaths would not exceed 350. In Liverpool the deaths from diarrhoea were 859, Manchester 869, Salford 279, Sheffield 407, Leeds 566, Bristol 157, Bradford 205, Hull 226, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 122, Leicester district 330, Nottingham district 165.

The deaths from diarrhoea in Leicester at the high London rate would have been but 90; so that in that district there must exist conditions exceptionally favourable to the diffusion of diarrhoea.

Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Salford, Leeds, and Bristol have now Health Officers, and they, with the Health Officers of London, will, we may hope, have all the assistance they require, to enable them to investigate the course, and remove the flagrant causes of a malady which is so fatal to the population.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

The United Kingdom.—In the United Kingdom the births of 253,433 children, and the deaths of 158,742 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on December 31st. The recorded natural increase was 94,691; the native emigrants were 23,872.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending December 31st, 1868, was 127,058.

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

The resident population of the Kingdom in the middle of 1868 is estimated at 30,369,845; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,649,377, of Scotland to 3,188,125, and of Ireland to 5,532,343. The corrected

* A decree inserted on September 1st in the Madrid Gazette contained this passage:—
“Vessels coming from the ports of England will for the present be subjected to three days quarantine of observation, provided that their bills of health and the occurrences on board during the voyage do not excite suspicion.” London Gazette, September 11th.
Queen Isabella left Spain on September 30th; on October 14th the Junta of Malaga ordered all quarantines to be taken off. London Gazette, October 16th.

death-rate of the quarter is 2.20 per cent.; the birth-rate is 3.51; the marriage-rate for the previous quarter 1.48.

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

England.—This Return comprises the Births and Deaths registered by 2202 Registrars in all the districts of England during the quarter that ended on December 31st, 1868; and the Marriages in 13,094 churches or chapels, about 5944 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 640 Superintendent Registrars' offices.

The weather of the last quarter of the year was in many respects exceptional; no severe frost cut off the aged; and the prices of the necessaries of life fell to their usual standard. The birth-rate increased, and was much above the average, while the mortality was near, but below the average of the season. The English race is multiplying at an unabated velocity, and peopling the world.

Scarlet fever has been epidemical in many parts of the country, where it has proved a fatal scourge.

Marriages.—Marriages are always more numerous in the three months of October, November, and December, than in any of the three preceding quarters of the year. In the last quarter of 1868, 102,786 persons were married, against 106,076 in the corresponding period of 1867. The marriage-rate in the quarter under review was in the very low proportion of 18.76 per 1000 of population per annum, against an average rate of 19.89. It must be inferred, therefore, that the prospects of the working classes, according to their own view, were less bright.

Each of the eleven great divisions of England contributed more or less to the deficiency in the number of marriages in the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1866 and 1867, except the Northern, where the causes which operated to depress marriage did not prevail. In most of the manufacturing districts the depression of trade sensibly affected the marriage returns.

London exhibits a marked decrease, the number of marriages in the last three autumn quarters having been 9103, 8527, and 8168. In Lancashire the respective numbers were 7464, 6968, and 6721; in Liverpool 1029, 910, and 879; and in the capital of the manufacturing industries of England the numbers were 1295, 1201, and 1180 respectively. Among other districts of Lancashire, in which a considerable decrease is observed, are West Derby, Ashton, Oldham, and Preston.

In York district the marriages in the three autumn quarters of 1866–8 were 208, 196, and 142.

In South Wales the marriages successively declined from 2012 and 1935 to 1824.

Births.—The births of 192,852 children were registered in the last quarter of the year 1868; it is the greatest number that has ever been recorded in England in any autumn quarter. It exceeds by 9708 the births in the autumn quarter of the previous year. The birth rate on the population was 3.521 per cent.; the decennial average of the quarter being 3.347. Thus the registered births increased much more rapidly than the population. In the East and the North the increase was most conspicuous.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of population is 71,398; this is the excess of births over deaths in 92 days; the daily increase is therefore 776.

Emigration carried off in the 92 days 11,302 emigrants of English origin; or on an average 123 daily. After deducting this number from the natural increase, the daily increase becomes 653. The emigrants of Scottish origin were 2902, of Irish origin 9668; thus the emigration in

proportion to population is still greatest in Ireland, least in England; while Scotland, ahead of England, approximates to Ireland. The English emigrants go to the United States, to British North America, and to the Australian Colonies. They constitute more than half of the Australian contingent.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat fell from 67s. 11d. in the autumn of 1867 to 51s. 11d. in the last 13 weeks of 1868, and had the price of bread fallen in the same proportion, it would have fallen in the proportion of 8d. to 6d. The best beef, 7d. a lb., was a farthing a lb. dearer than it was at the end of 1867, while the price of inferior beef was stationary at 4½d. a lb. Inferior mutton remained at 4½d.; superior mutton was 6¾d. a lb., as well as beef also, a farthing a lb. dearer than it was at the close of 1867. Potatoes, which were dear in the summer, fell to 70s. and 140s. a ton, according to their quality. The wholesale price at Waterside Market, Southwark, was 3s. 6d. and 7s. a hundred weight.

The average number of paupers in the receipt of in-door and out-door relief, respectively, on the last day of each week in the quarter, according to returns furnished by the Poor Law Board, was 152,747 and 795,761.

The weather presented many peculiarities. In the ordinary run of years the temperature after summer declines rapidly through the three last months of the year, at the mean rate of about a degree every six days. In the last three months of the year 1868 the mean temperature of the air fell, it is true, from 47°·9 in October, to 41°·5 in November; but in December this was reversed, and the mean temperature of the Christmas month was 46°·0. The October and November months were colder than their departed brethren of past years, the December was warmer both by day and night. The barometer was low in December; the air contained more vapor, was less stable, and was lighter than usual; the rain-fall was excessive; the wind blew with unusual velocity at the rate of 17 miles an hour; violent gales were experienced towards the close of the month, and pressures of wind were recorded of 30 lbs. on the square foot.

The swallows departed from Eastbourne, on the south coast, on October 6th, and lingered at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, until November 12th, at Holkham, on the east coast, until November 11th. Woodcocks continued to arrive between October 6th and November 5th.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—120,454 deaths were registered in the last 92 days of the year 1868. The number is less by 10,028 than the numbers in the 92 days of the summer preceding, but exceeds the deaths in the corresponding days of the two previous years.

The annual rate of mortality was 2·199 per cent. per annum, which is a little below the average of the corresponding dates of the ten previous years.

The rate of mortality in the large town districts was 2·42, in the country districts 1·90; in both cases, but chiefly in the towns, below the average.

The number of persons to ten acres in town districts was 37·70, in the country districts 2·74; thus the town districts were nearly 14 times as densely peopled as the country districts; the mortality ranging from 2·42 for the towns to 1·90. The mortality rose with the density, but not in the same ratio; without the sanitary arrangements existing in towns it is probable that the mortality would increase with the density in a much greater ratio; and evidently if proper precautions were taken the effects of crowding would be still less remarkable. The 14 great cities and towns of the kingdom, peopled by 6,441,525 inhabitants, experienced a rate of mortality equal to 2·62; and this we know exceeds the rate in the least unhealthy districts of the kingdom by one half, as there the mortality does not exceed 1·70 per cent.

While the average mortality in the 14 great towns was at the annual rate of 26 deaths in 1000 living, it was 21 in Bristol, 21 in Birmingham, 25 in London, 29 in Liverpool, 31 in Manchester, 33 in Salford, 28 in Bradford, 32 in Leeds, 29 in Edinburgh, 33 in Glasgow. When will the north undertake the noble work of saving the lives of the people? Why should industrious, prosperous, and wealthy communities see their people perish year after year at these appalling rates, without trying some radical and effectual measures of reform? This is not a question of mere opinion, but of life and death; it is not a question of the day only, but of all time. Shall the town breeds of the north degenerate and die out, or improve and live? There appear to be disputes as to the particular measures to be adopted; why should not experiments be at once made in various blocks of houses? The water supply is an excellent preliminary, but the sewers must follow. The refuse must be day by day removed from the dwellings, and this the householder cannot himself accomplish in large towns. It is municipal work.

Many places in the south of England have suffered severely from scarlet fever. At Polstead, in Suffolk, 5 children out of a family of 6 died of diphtheria within 18 days. Scarlet fever was particularly fatal in Oswestry, Burslem, Wolverhampton, Sedgeley (Dudley), Carlton (Worksop), Mans-

TABLE 44.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Years 1858-1868.

	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION enumerated.		Quarters ending	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years											
		1851.	1861.		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Mean 1858-67	1868.
		In 142 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151		9,155,964	10,930,841	March	27·57	26·51	26·17	26·58	26·55	27·06	29·80	28·83	29·66
				June	23·56	22·49	23·16	22·71	22·67	24·70	24·12	23·46	26·39	21·99	23·53	22·22
				Sept.	22·45	22·84	18·43	21·93	19·84	24·10	23·86	23·88	25·15	22·47	22·49	26·84
				Dec.	27·24	23·58	22·85	22·91	25·25	24·22	26·15	25·65	24·39	23·92	24·62	24·25
				YEAR	25·21	23·86	22·65	23·53	23·58	25·02	25·98	25·46	26·39	23·90	24·56	24·31
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales comprising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES	34,037,732	8,771,945	9,135,383	YEAR	20·77	20·77	19·51	19·38	18·90	20·57	21·07	20·81	20·08	19·54	20·14	19·27
				March	24·97	23·63	23·26	22·10	21·84	23·23	25·12	25·22	22·50	23·16	23·50	20·09
				June	20·49	20·51	21·48	19·99	19·40	21·00	20·70	20·55	21·71	19·84	20·57	18·03
				Sept.	17·17	18·84	15·73	17·53	15·72	18·62	18·33	18·24	17·49	16·93	17·46	19·97
				Dec.	20·44	20·08	17·57	17·90	18·64	19·44	20·14	19·23	18·60	18·21	19·03	19·00

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

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

TABLE 45.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1857-1868.

YEARS.	Average Price of CONSOLS (for Money).		PAUPERISM.		AVERAGE PRICES OF									
	£	s. d.	Average Number of PAUPERS RELIEVED on the last day of each WEEK.		MEAT per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).				BEST POTATOES per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.					
			In-door.	Out-door.	BEEF.		MUTTON.		Range of Prices.		Mean.			
					d.	d.	d.	d.	s.	s. d.				
1857	91 7/8	56 5	121,669	737,287	4 1/4-6 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	108-134	121 0				
1858	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	104-136	120 0				
1859	95	43 10	110,703	705,590	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	79-109	94 0				
1860	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -7 1/2	6	120-145	132 6				
1861	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -7 1/2	6 1/2	114-134	124 0				
1862	93 1/2	55 5	130,974	820,953	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -6 3/4	5 1/2	125-149	137 0				
1863	92	44 8	129,934	859,751	4 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	90-110	100 0				
1864	90 1/2	40 2	126,753	788,689	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7	6 1/2	64-86	75 0				
1865	89 1/2	41 9	127,589	758,199	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-8 1/2	7	75-101	88 0				
1866	87 7/8	49 11	129,914	736,839	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-8	6 1/2	69-109	89 0				
1867	93 1/2	64 5	139,565	782,390	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -7	6	115-161	138 0				
1868	94	63 9	148,511	809,336	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	111-164	137 6				
QUARTERS ending														
1857:—														
March	93 1/2	56 10	135,121	777,426	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	100-120	110 0				
June	93 3/4	56 9	119,241	732,284	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	105-150	127 6				
Sept.	90 7/8	59 11	109,371	702,644	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	95-115	105 0				
Dec.	89 1/2	52 0	122,942	736,794	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	130-150	140 0				
1858:—														
March	96 1/2	46 5	138,376	835,641	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	130-175	152 6				
June	97 1/2	44 1	119,234	752,278	4 1/2-6	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	140-185	162 6				
Sept.	96 1/2	44 7	107,197	705,301	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	65-90	77 6				
Dec.	98 1/2	41 9	115,751	710,904	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	80-95	87 6				
1859:—														
March	95 5/8	40 8	123,071	743,517	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	80-100	90 0				
June	92 7/8	47 3	109,350	710,968	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -7	6	85-110	97 6				
Sept.	95 3/4	44 0	100,770	683,423	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	65-105	85 0				
Dec.	96 1/2	43 4	109,623	684,454	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	85-120	102 6				
1860:—														
March	94 5/8	44 5	118,523	717,269	3 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	115-145	130 0				
June	94 7/8	52 8	107,050	692,384	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	125-160	142 6				
Sept.	93 1/2	51 1	101,680	667,680	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	125-145	135 0				
Dec.	93 1/2	56 9	115,161	673,721	3 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	115-130	122 6				
1861:—														
March	91 1/2	55 1	131,138	757,950	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 3/4	6 1/2	140-155	147 6				
June	91 3/4	54 9	117,801	713,786	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 3/4	6 1/2	120-140	130 0				
Sept.	91 3/4	52 1	112,930	693,631	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	85-110	97 6				
Dec.	93 1/2	59 3	128,533	716,096	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	110-130	120 0				
1862:—														
March	93 1/2	60 1	143,772	804,268	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	130-155	142 6				
June	93 1/2	56 8	127,861	782,113	4 -6	5	5 -7	6	180-200	190 0				
Sept.	93 1/2	56 10	119,600	789,917	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7	6 1/2	100-130	115 0				
Dec.	93 5/8	48 2	132,663	907,514	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-6 3/4	6	90-110	100 0				
1863:—														
March	92 1/2	46 7	142,257	943,324	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -7	6	120-130	125 0				
June	93 1/2	46 2	127,063	873,503	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	110-130	120 0				
Sept.	93	45 7	120,343	817,238	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	70-105	87 6				
Dec.	92 7/8	40 6	130,072	804,940	4 -6 1/2	5 1/2	5 -7	6	60-80	70 0				
1864:—														
March	91	40 4	139,606	855,776	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7	6 1/2	55-70	62 6				
June	91 1/2	39 7	122,883	786,863	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7	6 1/2	40-60	50 0				
Sept.	89 1/2	42 3	116,198	740,210	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-7	6 1/2	80-120	100 0				
Dec.	89 5/8	38 5	128,326	771,908	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	80-95	87 6				
1865:—														
March	89 5/8	38 4	140,517	819,898	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	85-97	91 0				
June	90 5/8	40 6	123,760	768,496	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2-8 3/4	7 3/4	90-115	102 6				
Sept.	89 5/8	43 3	117,221	719,611	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	6 1/2-8 3/4	7 3/4	65-100	85 0				
Dec.	88 5/8	44 10	128,858	724,792	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-8 1/2	6 1/2	60-90	75 0				
1866:—														
March	87	45 6	139,541	759,400	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 3/4	6 5/8	55-90	72 6				
June	86 1/2	46 6	125,044	734,748	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-8 3/4	7	60-95	77 6				
Sept.	88 5/8	51 0	120,985	717,555	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2-8 1/2	6 1/2	75-120	97 6				
Dec.	89 5/8	56 8	134,086	735,654	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 3/8	85-130	107 6				
1867:—														
March	90 3/4	60 7	148,230	834,681	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	5 -7 1/2	6 1/2	115-160	137 6				
June	92 1/2	63 11	134,233	779,158	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2-7 1/2	6 1/2	135-175	155 0				
Sept.	94 1/2	65 4	129,860	743,965	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	5 -7	6	100-155	127 6				
Dec.	94 5/8	67 11	145,886	771,754	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	110-155	132 6				
1868:—														
March	93	72 2	159,720	861,044	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2	125-170	147 6				
June	94 3/4	71 10	142,782	801,500	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-7	5 1/2	130-170	150 0				
Sept.	94 3/4	59 1	138,794	779,039	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	120-175	147 6				
Dec.	94 3/4	51 11	152,747	795,761	4 1/2-7	5	4 1/2-6 3/4	5 1/2	70-140	105 0				

field, Basford, and Derby. The mortality in Derby was at the rate of 30 in 1000, in Stockport 29, and chiefly from this cause. The Lancashire districts and the Yorkshire districts suffered severely from scarlet fever. It would be satisfactory to learn that the precautions adopted in Bristol have been carried out in all these great towns. At Dairycoates, near Hull, great complaint is made of an open sewer belonging to the North-eastern Railway Company. In the sub-district of Easington, Durham, 134 deaths from scarlet fever were registered. In Cockermouth 13 deaths from scarlet fever are recorded, in Maryport 35.

Some general measure for dealing with this and other allied, self-propagating zymotic diseases is required. Dr. Ballard, Dr. Drutt, and Dr. Budd have suggested measures well worthy of consideration.

In November, a vessel full of German emigrants put into Plymouth much disabled; during her short detention 13 deaths occurred on board, 5 of them from enteric fever. When will Germany adopt measures to secure her emigrants against the evils which have been to some extent corrected by legislation in England?

TABLE 46.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in the 11 Divisions of England in the 10 Years 1851-60, and in the Year 1868.

DIVISIONS.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY to 1000 LIVING in the YEAR 1868.					
	10 Years 1851-60.	Year.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.
I. LONDON	23.63	23.57	23.29	21.88	24.58	24.52
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES	19.55	18.91	19.14	17.01	21.18	18.31
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	20.44	19.81	20.01	17.13	23.08	19.00
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES	20.58	19.57	19.43	18.05	21.48	19.31
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES	20.01	18.12	20.21	16.94	17.04	18.29
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES	22.35	21.05	21.31	19.19	23.29	20.39
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	21.10	21.26	20.59	19.89		

REMARKS on the METEOROLOGY of 1868. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Secretary of the Meteorological Society.

The year 1868 will be recorded in the annals of meteorology, as one of the most remarkable with respect to long continuance of high temperature, to the unusual distribution of rain, and to the early season of vegetation generally. Besides the extraordinary heat, the year was remarkable for the small number of thunder and hail storms, usually the accompaniment of great heat; also for the heavy falls of rain in the months of January and December, and very small amounts in all the other parts of the year, excepting April, as well as for the unusual prevalence of the west wind. The annual means of the several elements, at the several stations between Guernsey and Culloden, are shown in the following Table:—

TABLE 47.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Table with columns: NAMES OF STATIONS, Elevation in feet above the Sea Level, Latitude, Barometer (Mean, Monthly Range), Thermometer (Mean of the highest, lowest, Monthly Range, Mean of all the highest, lowest Daily Readings, Mean Daily Range), Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point).

The results as shown in Table 44 are so uniform at all stations, that the discussion of the observations made at any one place bear a value which would not otherwise exist if this uniformity did not prevail. I therefore think it likely that the leading particulars shown from the daily observations at the Royal Observatory, will be applicable generally over the country, so far as excess or deficiency above or below the average, as applied to the character of the year.

Temperature.—At Greenwich the year 1868 was ushered in with cold weather, which lasted till the 11th of January, the wind being generally from the N.E. On the 12th day a change was experienced, the wind veered to the S.W., and the temperature increased and passed above the average, and continued so for the most part till the end of September. From the end of September to the beginning of December (with the exception of the first week in November) the mean daily temperature was

in the Year 1868. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with columns: Mean Elastic Force of Vapour, Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air, Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation, Mean degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100), Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air, Mean estimated Strength, Wind (Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W), Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10), Number of Days it fell, Amount collected, NAMES OF STATIONS.

almost constantly below the average. From the beginning of December to the end of the year the mean daily temperature greatly exceeded the average.

Atmospheric pressure.—During the month of January the readings of the barometer fluctuated considerably, the falls in the readings being accompanied by violent gales of wind. In February the readings were generally high, but from the 27th of this month to the 12th of March the readings were below the average, on the latter day a change occurred, and the readings were almost constantly above the average till the end of July. From the 1st to the 24th of August the readings were generally in defect of the average. The readings were high from the 25th of August to the 6th of September, and from the 11th of the latter month to the end of November the readings alternated above and below the average. During

TABLE 48.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Table with columns: PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c., Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level, Barometer (Mean, Mean of Monthly Range, Mean of the highest Monthly Readings, Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings, Mean Monthly Range of Readings, Mean of all the highest Daily Readings, Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings, Mean Daily Range), Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point).

TABLE 49.—Meteorology of Greenwich

Table with columns: YEARS, Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles, Departure from Average, Fall of Rain in Inches, Departure from Average, Mean Dryness of Atmosphere, Departure from Average, Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR, Departure from Average.

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

the month of December the readings were with one exception below the average, this depression being accompanied by very violent gales, and continued till the end of the year.

Rainfall.—The months of January and December were distinguished for the great amount of rain which fell in each month, December being also remarkable for the continuance of wet weather. In February and March the falls were below the average. In April it was slightly in excess; in May, June, and July greatly in defect, especially in the two latter months, when the deficiency amounted to 1.5 in. and 1.3 in. respectively. In August it was slightly in excess; but the falls in the three following months were all below the averages. December as mentioned above was very wet, and the rainfall is the largest in amount that has been recorded in that month during the last 54 years.

in the Year 1863 for different Parallels of Latitude.

Table with columns: Mean Elastic Force of Vapour, Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air, Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation, Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air, Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air, Mean estimated Strength, Wind (Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W), Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10), Rain (Number of Days it fell, Amount collected), PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.

in the Twenty Years 1849-1868.

Table with columns: MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of, YEARS, March, Departure from Average, June, Departure from Average, Sept, Departure from Average, Dec, Departure from Average.

Health of London in 1868.

LONDON is still growing greater. Its population has not been counted for seven years, but it is probably 3,126,635. The estimated increase since 1867 is 44,263. The births registered exceeded the deaths by 40,836. The constant flow of strangers into London exceeds the outflow of its children to all the parts of the empire.

The central population varies night and day, as great numbers who transact business in offices, shops, and factories by day sleep outside the metropolitan bounds. The Metropolitan Police district, stretching in every direction about 15 miles round Charing Cross, is inhabited by about 3,637,040 people.

The area of London is 122 square miles, equal to a square of a little more than 11 miles, 18 kilometres, to the side. The Thames and the tides unite the great city to the sea. The ground rises to an elevation higher than the hills of ancient Rome, but a considerable part of the population on the south side of the river is living below or at the level of the Trinity high-water mark. The average elevation of the ground at which the population lives is 12 metres (=13 yards). The points below high-water mark on the north side of the Thames are in Fulham, Pimlico, Westminster, and the Isle of Dogs; on the south side in Battersea, Kennington, Camberwell, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. The Plumstead marsh has the lowest surface, from 5 to 11 feet below high-water mark. The highest elevations are at Hampstead (429 feet = 131 metres) in the north, and Shooters Hill (411 feet) and Sydenham Hill (360 feet) in the south. The site of the capital of the empire is an elliptical river basin round the dome of St. Paul's cathedral. The population is unequally distributed, dense

TABLE 50.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-68.

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air, approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer from Whewell's to 1869.*	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1868.						
						Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air in each Week.†	
1849	68756	50.0	6.6	23.9	1808							
1850	48950	49.3	6.1	19.7	1841							
1851	55488	49.2	6.5	21.6	1730							
1852	54638	50.6	7.4	34.2	1781							
1853	60069	47.7	6.2	29.0	1597							
1854	73697	48.9	4.7	18.7	1731	First Quarter	1382	41.4	12.6	5.1	6.6	2503
1855	61942	47.1	4.5	21.1	1659	Second Quarter	1321	55.8	22.9	8.7	4.3	1715
1856	57274	49.0	5.6	22.2	1775	Third Quarter	1465	63.9	22.3	10.1	5.2	1712
1857	59103	51.0	5.2	21.4	1562	Fourth Quarter	1477	45.1	12.3	3.4	9.2	2246
1858	64093	49.2	6.5	17.8	1626							
1859	61860	50.7	6.0	25.9	1598							
1860	62309	47.0	4.6	32.0	1676							
1861	65251	49.4	5.0	20.8	1666							
1862	67371	49.5	4.7	26.2	1680							
1863	71060	50.3	6.0	20.0	1775							
1864	78233	48.5	7.0	16.7	1597							
1865	73531	50.3	6.2	29.0	1553							
1866	80453	49.8	5.6	30.7	1917							
1867	70924	48.6	5.6	28.6	1931							
1868	73798	51.6	6.8	25.3	2029							

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

† By Robinson's Anemometer.

in the centre, less dense in the outside districts. The mean density is expressed by nearly 100 people living to a hectare, 40 to an acre;* the population density of the capital is 100 times the density of the United Kingdom. The people live in 400,778 houses; the streets are irregular and often narrow, but the elevation of the houses is not often so lofty as to cover the streets with unhealthy shadows. The annual value under county rate assessment exceeded 15,000,000*l*.

Eight companies supplied the population with water, the life-blood of cities, from the Thames, and from its tributary the Lea, supplemented by wells. Their supply to London and its environs, according to the returns of the companies, amounted to 453,857 cubic metres daily, making a ton to every house inhabited or uninhabited: correcting for the supplies to factories and to streets, the domestic supply is equivalent to 12 decalitres† (26 gallons) daily to each person. The water drawn from the wells of London is now inconsiderable in quantity. Dr. Frankland's careful analyses show the composition of the waters. The Thames, unlike the yellow Tiber and the turbid Arno rushing down from the Appenines, is justly called "clear" in ordinary seasons, but it overflows, and its basin was heavily flooded during winter all down its lowest levels. Drought followed in summer, hence the composition of its waters varied largely.

The manure of fields, with the sewage of cities, was washed into the waters. On 60 trials, five in each month, the water was clear in 35 instances, slightly turbid in 10, turbid in 8, and very turbid in 7 instances, when drawn from the pipes of the five Thames companies. It deserves note, that the waters of the West Middlesex company were in all the 12 trials found clear and transparent; and that the New River water was only twice found slightly turbid. The matters rendering the waters turbid are in suspension. Dr. Frankland's analyses deal with the matter in solution. He found the solid impurity dissolved in the Thames water ranged from 23 to 39 parts in 100,000, in the Lea water from 21 to 36 parts. In the summer months the waters attained an unusual degree of purity. Upon Dr. Frankland's scale the sewage contamination was much less in 1868 than in 1867; the West Middlesex and the East London companies both stood well.

The mean air temperature of the year was 10.9° centigrade,‡ or 51.7° above the average (9.2°). The mean temperature in Fahrenheit degrees

TABLE 51.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1856 to 1868.

YEARS.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
BIRTHS - - -	87430	89577	89012	92909	93414	97064	97850	102119	102625	106803	108665	112691	113937
DEATHS - - -	57274	59103	64093	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060	78238	73531	80453	70924	73798
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS -	30156	30474	24919	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059	24387	33272	28212	41767	40139
BIRTHS - { Males -	44410	45385	45347	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277	52383	54051	55249	57608	57810
{ Females -	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842	50242	52752	53416	55033	56127
DEATHS - { Males -	29076	29769	32579	31577	31637	33105	34288	36354	39551	37578	41092	36378	37753
{ Females -	28198	29334	31514	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706	38687	35953	39361	34546	36045
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 -	22.09	22.41	23.90	22.69	22.49	23.18	23.56	24.47	26.53	24.86	26.48	23.01	23.60

* A square of 100 metres to the side is the area of the hectare, of which an acre is a little more than four-tenths. A metre is nearly 1-tenth longer than a yard; and 1 yard = 0.914 metres.

† The decalitre is a double gallon and a tenth more.

‡ NOTE.—The Centigrade graduation has many advantages over that of Fahrenheit: (1) Its zero 0° is at the freezing point of water; (2) its 100° is the boiling point of water. Degrees below zero are degrees of cold, and are preceded by the minus sign; thus -3° may be read 3 degrees of cold, or 3 degrees below zero. The zero of Fahrenheit is 32° below the freezing-point of water; 212° mark the temperature of boiling water.

was 51.6°; the highest temperature in the shade 96.6°. The highest temperature, 36° centigrade (nearly blood-heat), at Greenwich was attained in the latter part of July. The air was unusually dry. Yet the great rains at the beginning and the end of the year raised the rain-fall to 64 centimetres (25.28 inches), which is nearly the average for Greenwich. The wind moved at a mean velocity of 20 kilometres (12.2 miles) an hour, the average being 17 kilometres (10.3 miles) an hour.

The sewerage of London is approaching completion. Three great sewers north of the Thames converge at Abbey Mills, near the east loop of the Lea: the northern high level sewer flows from the foot of Hampstead, through Stoke Newington and Hackney; the middle level sewer runs from Notting Hill, down Oxford-street, by Bishopsgate station and Victoria Park to join the high level sewer west of Old Ford; the western sewer runs from Chiswick by Chelsea Hospital to a point at which its contents will be lifted into the northern low level sewer, to take up all the drainage of Westminster and the City, and Limehouse, Bromley and Poplar, and carry it to the Abbey Mills, where its contents are to be lifted by pumping into the northern outfall sewer, which will carry the three united streams of sewage down to the reservoir at Barking Creek. The most important parts of the low level sewer are not yet constructed; namely, the part from Chelsea Hospital, including the first lift down to Westminster Bridge, and the part extending from the Temple to the Tower of London; so that many of the large sewers still pour their contents into the Thames. The three southern sewers converge at Deptford, and after the lower stream has been lifted, flow down the southern main outfall sewer to Crossness. These sewers, north and south, have already produced excellent effects. They are sufficient to carry off the rain-fall in the common year, except on about 12 days, when the sewage flood is thrown bodily into the Thames through overflow weirs. The river in London is much less offensive than it was, as may be inferred from the fact that about 360,000 cubic metres of sewage are carried down to the reservoirs of Barking and Crossness, where they are pumped into the stream, when the tide is flowing out. For an ample account of this great and important work, see the Report of Mr. Bazalgette on the main drainage, and the reports of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

When the northern lower level sewer is completed, and the branches of all the sewers are in safe communication with the houses, when the sewers are well cleansed and ventilated, and when the sewage is utilized, this system of treatment will be in full operation, and the weekly returns will test its efficacy.

TABLE 52.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions, 1856-68.†

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
	10381	(53 weeks) 10079	10004	9638	9550	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	12002	12326
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS													
IN WORKHOUSES	5797	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055	6715	7088	6829	6789
PRISONS	81	71	57	40	41	46	53	64	125	99	95	90	75
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	304	285	317	307	272	251	307	289	315	278	195	147	176
GENERAL HOSPITALS	2859	3008	3004	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558	3354	3313	3291	3714
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	612	332	272	431	413	335	690	827	982	1002	1167	929	933
LYING-IN HOSPITALS	14	11	11	35	34	38	35	11	24	26	22	31	15
Women	31	23	32	51	57	58	40	37	48	42	50	51	46
Children	282	180	211	187	173	223	236	203	215	176	146	177	163
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS													
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	61	63	53	46	47	58	74	61	82	71	96	100	79
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	340	392	422	381	313	276	310	264	327	353	332	357	336

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

The houses inhabited, it has been seen, are about 400,778 in number, each occupied by about 8 people, 7.8; by nearly twice an average family (4.4). The water supply is not on every house, it is intermittent, and the water not always pure, is never soft; the air is often charged with smoke; and the sewage is not entirely removed from all the dwellings.

The food supply is the other great element affecting the public health: respecting its amount in meat, bread, vegetables, and its distribution, which is of still more importance, the information is at present defective.

The weekly returns are for 53 weeks, when the deaths amounted to 74,908. After correcting for this and other disturbing elements, the mortality is found to be at the annual rate of 23.59, or nearly 24 deaths to 1000 of the population. This is below the average mortality of 24.34. The improvement is most striking in south London, where the sewage stagnated, and the water supply was drawn directly from the Thames, charged with sewage down to the year 1856. The mortality there was at the rate of 38 and 35 per 1000 in the years 1849 and 1854; during the average of five years 1840-44 it was 25, of five years 1845-49 it was 28, and during the five years 1850-54 it was 26; in 1855-59 it fell to 23; in 1860-64 it was 23; and in 1865-68 it ranged from 22 to 24; in the last year it was 23. The mortality is now lower in south London than it is in north London.

Diarrhoea was unusually fatal, 4060 deaths in the summer, and 320 deaths by simple cholera were registered. The other fatal zymotic diseases in the 53 weeks were fever 2483 deaths, scarlatina 2921 deaths, whooping-cough 2369, measles 1989.

TABLE 53.—Population; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1868, in LONDON and THIRTEEN other LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CITIES, &c.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the Middle of the Year 1868.	BIRTHS in 53 Weeks ending 2d Jan. 1869.	DEATHS in 53 Weeks ending 2d Jan. 1869.	ANNUAL RATE to 1000 living during the 53 Weeks ending 2d Jan. 1869.		MEAN TEMPERATURE in 53 Weeks ending 2d Jan. 1869.	RAINFALL in inches in 53 Weeks ending 2d Jan. 1869.
				Births.	Deaths.		
TOTAL	6,441,525	241,850	167,686	36.96	25.63	49.3	in. 30.72
LONDON (Metropolis)	3,126,635	115,744	74,908	36.44	23.59	51.5	25.28
BRISTOL (City)	167,487	6,179	3,878	36.32	22.79	—	—
BIRMINGHAM (Borough)	352,296	12,992	8,548	36.31	23.89	50.2	32.20
LIVERPOOL (Borough)	500,676	19,720	14,858	38.78	29.22	50.1	25.51
MANCHESTER (City)	368,885	14,017	11,924	37.62	32.00	—	—
SALFORD (Borough)	117,162	4,715	3,661	39.62	30.76	49.5	32.59
SHEFFIELD (Borough)	232,362	9,293	6,276	39.37	26.59	49.4	31.66
BRADFORD (Borough)	134,000	5,068	3,006	37.23	26.49	—	—
LEEDS (Borough)	246,851	10,469	6,900	41.75	27.52	49.6	27.43
HULL (Borough)	122,628	4,840	3,041	34.84	24.41	47.9	27.63
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Borough)	127,701	5,006	3,317	38.59	25.57	47.5	24.25
EDINBURGH (City)	177,039	6,713	4,842	37.83	26.93	48.8	31.00
GLASGOW (City)	449,868	18,748	13,922	41.03	30.47	48.8	49.68
DUBLIN (City and some suburbs)	319,985	8,846	8,005	27.22	24.63	—	—

TABLE 54.—LONDON. Annual Rate of Mortality, 1840-1868, in FIVE GROUPS OF DISTRICTS.

	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
Area in Square Miles	121·8	16·8	21·1	3·0	9·7	71·2
Annual Increase of Population per Cent., 1851-61 }	1·73	2·10	2·34	-·39 (decrease).	1·63	2·28
Population, 1861	2,803,989	463,388	618,210	378,058	571,158	773,175
YEARS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.					
1840	24·98	24·08	23·94	24·47	25·71	25·89
1841	24·04	22·36	22·41	24·96	25·06	24·40
1842	23·52	22·56	22·55	23·61	24·43	23·92
1843	24·66	23·26	23·08	25·28	26·39	24·75
1844	25·00	23·87	23·30	24·44	25·86	25·60
1845	23·19	22·53	21·01	24·02	24·63	23·76
1846	23·30	21·58	21·85	22·92	24·14	24·63
1847	26·95	24·50	25·37	27·89	29·35	27·71
1848	25·82	23·61	23·38	25·33	23·67	27·18
1849	30·14	26·13	23·68	27·91	31·76	37·62
1850	21·04	19·64	19·80	21·14	21·68	21·92
1851	23·38	22·02	22·16	24·07	24·28	24·04
1852	22·61	21·53	21·22	23·93	23·32	23·01
1853	24·41	22·29	22·37	25·13	26·47	25·35
1854	29·43	28·51	24·36	27·44	29·98	34·83
1855	24·31	23·00	23·28	25·09	25·46	24·61
1856	22·09	21·46	21·09	23·03	23·31	21·84
1857	22·41	21·19	21·50	23·77	24·63	21·49
1858	23·90	22·37	22·88	24·46	25·78	23·96
1859	22·69	21·44	21·67	24·14	23·95	22·60
1860	22·49	22·17	21·17	23·34	24·08	22·14
1861	23·18	22·42	22·33	25·03	24·02	22·79
1862	23·56	22·30	22·00	25·83	25·98	22·68
1863	24·47	23·24	23·77	26·51	26·48	23·33
1864	26·53	24·89	25·37	29·26	29·03	25·86
1865	24·56	22·96	24·53	26·79	26·40	23·16
1866	26·48	22·95	25·32	26·77	34·01	24·11
1867	23·01	22·12	23·14	24·35	24·24	22·04
1868	23·60	22·62	22·92	24·77	25·57	22·91
Average Number living to One Death annually (1840-68)	41	44	44	40	38	40

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

The Mortality for LONDON in each year, 1840-68 is calculated on the Deaths for the complete years, instead of for 52 or 53 weeks.

LONDON.—Mean Mortality per 1000.

YEARS.	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
MEAN OF 29 YEARS.						
1840-1868	24·34	22·88	22·81	25·02	26·02	24·74
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.						
1840-9	25·16	23·45	23·06	25·08	26·60	26·55
1850-9	23·63	22·35	22·03	24·22	24·89	24·36
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.						
1840-4	24·44	23·23	23·06	24·55	25·49	24·91
1845-9	25·88	23·67	23·06	25·61	27·71	28·18
1850-4	24·17	22·80	21·98	24·34	25·15	25·83
1855-9	23·08	21·89	22·08	24·10	24·63	22·90
1860-4	24·05	23·00	22·93	25·99	25·92	23·26

TABLE 55.—Temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in FOURTEEN LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Week of 1868.

WEEKS ENDING	TEMPERATURE at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.			ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.															
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	TOTAL OF 14 LARGE TOWNS.	LONDON.	BRISTOL.	BIEMINGHAM.	LIVERPOOL.	MANCHESTER.	SALFORD.	SHEFFIELD.	BRADFORD.	LEEDS.	HULL.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	EDINBURGH.	GLASGOW.	DUBLIN.	
YEAR (of 52 Weeks ending 2d Jan. 1869.)	51·6	96·6	22·8	26	24	23	24	29	32	31	27	26	28	24	26	27	30	25	
March Quarter	41·4	61·7	22·8	25	23	26	24	30	31	28	23	22	23	22	19	22	24	30	23
June „	55·8	88·0	28·1	23	22	23	21	26	28	26	26	25	21	19	22	24	30	23	
September „	63·9	96·6	43·6	28	25	22	30	32	33	36	33	31	33	30	27	26	29	23	
December „	45·1	66·6	26·1	26	25	21	21	29	31	33	24	28	32	26	27	29	33	22	
January 4	30·1	40·7	22·8	28	27	23	30	32	40	33	22	26	26	24	29	23	27	32	
„ 11	30·6	35·9	25·0	28	26	24	28	33	35	30	22	24	23	26	25	25	33	32	
„ 18	44·9	51·9	33·6	28	27	27	24	36	32	30	26	23	23	23	28	28	32	31	
„ 25	37·4	47·7	26·3	27	23	27	24	32	35	28	26	25	22	20	27	31	31	37	
February 1	42·7	55·0	29·8	26	23	28	24	31	29	33	25	20	23	21	25	27	32	34	
„ 8	41·2	50·9	31·1	25	23	28	21	29	26	24	21	20	18	34	29	29	29	32	
„ 15	40·9	51·9	26·7	24	22	26	24	31	33	22	22	21	20	21	22	26	29	26	
„ 22	42·4	55·2	29·4	24	22	24	21	28	23	26	21	22	20	20	20	25	23	33	
„ 29	46·9	61·7	35·7	25	21	26	27	29	32	28	20	14	23	24	23	31	32	27	
March 7	45·9	57·6	34·6	24	22	23	24	26	30	32	26	23	19	24	25	30	29	27	
„ 14	44·7	56·3	32·5	24	22	27	23	30	28	22	23	22	26	22	24	29	31	24	
„ 21	44·0	57·8	32·1	24	22	19	23	25	30	31	21	23	24	23	27	28	31	24	
„ 28	42·7	58·5	29·9	25	22	32	23	27	27	27	25	26	22	21	27	31	29	29	
April 4	45·2	67·8	28·1	25	22	28	26	29	29	29	21	27	22	17	22	26	32	27	
„ 11	45·7	66·6	32·9	23	21	31	21	25	26	27	22	25	20	19	23	28	25	22	
„ 18	45·7	62·5	28·9	27	26	26	24	29	33	30	25	27	23	19	25	20	33	22	
„ 25	50·2	63·8	41·7	24	23	23	19	24	26	30	24	25	22	15	25	29	30	29	
May 2	53·0	70·4	38·7	24	23	19	25	26	32	23	24	24	17	25	23	31	20		
„ 9	53·3	82·3	33·9	24	22	26	20	25	28	24	23	25	21	19	20	22	30	26	
„ 16	57·5	77·2	42·1	23	21	22	20	26	27	25	29	24	20	21	25	31	27		
„ 23	59·4	87·0	42·4	23	21	22	19	24	28	26	29	23	19	20	18	24	29	21	
„ 30	59·2	76·1	45·1	22	20	19	19	25	26	25	31	29	21	20	19	19	29	25	
June 6	58·6	78·4	44·7	22	19	19	17	26	23	29	24	29	20	24	19	19	29	25	
„ 13	60·3	85·1	45·3	22	20	19	20	25	27	25	30	17	21	22	21	26	29	20	
„ 20	65·4	88·0	49·2	22	20	26	21	26	30	23	27	20	21	16	24	21	28	17	
„ 27	63·6	88·0	48·4	24	24	21	18	27	27	20	31	31	19	25	22	24	29	18	
July 4	61·6	84·3	47·8	25	25	20	22	26	33	25	35	24	24	25	26	25	26	17	
„ 11	65·7	85·0	43·2	26	25	23	26	27	36	27	29	21	28	24	27	19	27	16	
„ 18	70·7	92·0	52·7	28	27	22	28	33	39	28	33	30	27	24	30	25	28	19	
„ 25	69·2	96·6	50·9	33	31	25	38	37	40	35	39	40	34	34	26	22	37	23	
August 1	67·6	90·1	49·4	31	28	25	39	36	36	39	38	39	37	36	26	25	23	30	
„ 8	69·8	90·5	52·8	30	26	24	37	35	40	39	36	33	40	38	26	30	36	23	
„ 15	64·3	82·7	52·0	29	24	25	36	36	41	42	34	32	35	34	31	27	29	26	
„ 22	61·9	74·8	51·7	29	24	24	35	34	45	44	37	30	35	33	27	31	28	25	
„ 29	58·1	75·1	47·8	27	23	19	30	36	39	35	36	32	37	32	30	24	26	28	
September 5	65·3	85·2	49·7	27	23	20	30	28	38	42	33	34	36	34	30	30	28	34	
„ 12	64·0	92·1	43·6	24	21	18	23	29	34	40	27	29	37	25	26	27	25	22	
„ 19	57·1	69·3	46·5	24	20	19	23	30	36	30	26	24	32	30	27	27	22	22	
„ 26	58·4	74·4	46·7	25	22	19	20	31	35	42	23	32	34	22	25	28	28	24	
October 3	53·7	65·5	40·8	24	21	22	18	30	32	37	20	23	32	22	27	32	31	20	
„ 10	51·8	64·0	39·3	25	24	22	18	30	31	41	25	26</							

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
(From the Twenty-ninth Report of the Emigration Commissioners.)

TABLE 56.—Emigration in each of the Fifty-four Years from 1815 to 1868 inclusive.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	33,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325
TOTAL	1,322,585	4,073,596	956,457	146,032	6,498,670

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom - From 1815 to 1868 - 120,345
- For the 10 years ending 1868 - 170,150

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 730; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this Table.

TABLE 57.—Emigration in 1868.

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.										NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.					
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.		TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.		
To the United States	16,122	18,578	57,986	27,019	12,760	11,158	3,538	3,060	3,338	1,973	155,532	40,365	10,463	57,662	41,737	5,305
To British North America	2,386	2,763	8,507	2,555	2,061	1,640	628	486	20	13	21,062	6,633	2,007	3,692	8,696	34
To Australasia	1,224	1,367	4,985	3,147	902	899	127	147	7	4	12,809	7,201	1,990	3,141	462	15
To all other places	981	887	2,575	695	462	439	60	50	585	188	6,922	4,069	404	470	1,061	828
To all places from ports at which there are Government Emigration Officers	20,030	23,084	72,434	32,865	15,893	13,869	4,319	3,722	3,950	2,178	192,344	55,880	14,825	64,266	51,191	6,182
To all places from other ports	683	514	1,619	551	292	267	34	21	-	-	3,981	2,388	129	699	765	-
TOTAL	20,713	23,598	74,053	33,416	16,185	14,136	4,353	3,743	3,950	2,178	196,325	58,268	14,954	64,965	51,956	6,182

TABLE 58.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1868.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	302	78	488	393	1,261
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	164	23	36	6	229
Blacksmiths and Farriers	132	3	27	3	165
Bookbinders and Stationers	16	1	9	1	27
Boot and Shoe Makers	285	39	56	4	384
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	251	3	16	1	271
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	31	-	3	2	36
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	661	26	31	4	722
Builders	35	-	3	1	39
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	81	3	20	-	104
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	20	2	13	-	35
Carpenters and Joiners	2,341	122	76	14	2,553
Carvers and Gilders	22	2	4	-	28
Clerks	456	98	152	84	790
Clock and Watch Makers	16	-	8	1	25
Coach Makers and Trimmers	10	-	2	-	12
Coal Miners	283	3	3	-	289
Coopers	103	3	8	1	115
Cutlers	31	1	-	-	32
Domestic Servants	305	20	50	37	412
Dyers	27	4	-	-	31
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	22	3	4	1	30
Engineers	290	39	52	63	444
Engravers	17	3	2	-	22
Farmers	4,936	1,766	443	113	7,258
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	4,030	1,020	1,364	757	7,171
Jewellers and Silversmiths	24	3	4	-	31
Labourers, General	43,228	4,385	1,493	149	49,255

TABLE showing the OCCUPATIONS, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1868—continued.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.					
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c. - - -	2	—	2	2	6
Millers, Maltsters, &c. - - -	39	5	8	—	52
Millwrights - - - - -	2	2	3	23	30
Miners and Quarrymen - - -	5,965	2,278	245	12	8,500
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers - - - - -	305	9	17	2	333
Pensioners - - - - -	1	—	1	—	2
Printers - - - - -	103	2	5	1	111
Rope Makers - - - - -	1	1	4	—	6
Saddlers and Harness Makers - -	15	3	11	1	30
Sail Makers - - - - -	7	—	1	—	8
Sawyers - - - - -	9	4	2	—	15
Seamen - - - - -	165	86	21	6	278
Shipwrights - - - - -	17	2	2	1	22
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c. - - - - -	264	35	89	31	419
Smiths, General - - - - -	664	30	13	5	712
Spinners and Weavers - - - - -	347	22	11	1	381
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c. - - -	50	2	1	—	53
Surveyors - - - - -	2	—	4	2	8
Tailors - - - - -	809	106	36	—	951
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	2	—	1	—	3
Tanners and Curriers - - - - -	30	—	5	6	41
Turners - - - - -	17	1	4	1	23
Wheelwrights - - - - -	11	1	10	1	23
Wool Combers and Sorters - - -	8	—	2	—	10
Trades and Professions not before specified	2,392	146	343	128	3,009
Not distinguished - - - - -	4,762	508	1,001	1,698	7,969
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - - - -	6,157	394	1,864	177	8,592
Gentlewomen and Governesses - -	462	155	173	78	868
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - - - - -	258	6	70	1	335
Married Women - - - - -	18,578	2,766	1,367	887	23,598
Shopwomen - - - - -	8	—	5	—	13
Trades and Professions not before specified	53	1	36	1	91
Not distinguished - - - - -	20,081	1,999	999	433	23,517
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years - - -	12,760	2,061	902	462	16,185
Female do. do. - - - - -	11,158	1,640	899	439	14,136
Infants, Males - - - - -	3,538	628	127	60	4,353
Do. Females - - - - -	3,060	486	147	50	3,743
Not distinguished as to age, Males -	3,338	20	7	585	3,950
Do. Do. Females - - - - -	1,973	13	4	188	2,178
TOTAL - - - - -	155,532	21,062	12,809	6,922	196,325

TABLE 59.—RETURN of the NUMBER, AGES, RATINGS, and CAUSES of DEATHS of SEAMEN reported to the REGISTRAR GENERAL of SEAMEN as having died in the BRITISH MERCHANT SERVICE in the year 1868.

Class I.		Deaths.	
ORDER I.		ORDER III.	
Small-pox - - - - -	15	Laryngitis - - - - -	} 83
Measles - - - - -	1	Bronchitis - - - - -	
Quinsy (included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order III.)	340	Pleurisy - - - - -	
Fever - - - - -		Pneumonia - - - - -	
Erysipelas (included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order VIII.)		Asthma - - - - -	
Dysentery - - - - -	216	<i>Lung disease, &c.</i> - - - - -	
Diarrhœa - - - - -	100	ORDER V.	
Cholera - - - - -	175	Nephritis - - - - -	} 36
Ague - - - - -	34	Ischuria - - - - -	
Yellow fever - - - - -	155	Bright's disease (Nephria) - - - - -	
Rheumatism - - - - -	11	Calculus (Stone) - - - - -	
		Cystitis - - - - -	
		<i>Kidney disease, &c.</i> - - - - -	
ORDER II.		ORDER VIII.	
Syphilis - - - - -	} (included with diseases of Urinary Organs, Class III., Order V.)	Phlegmon - - - - -	} 18
Stricture of Urethra - - - - -		Ulcer - - - - -	
		<i>Skin disease, &c.</i> - - - - -	
ORDER III.		Class V.	
Purpura and Scurvy - - - - -	26	ORDER I.	
		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)	
		Drowning - { by accident - - - - -	- 1,141
		{ by wreck - - - - -	- 1,785
		Other accidental deaths - - - - -	- 281
Phthisis - - - - -	171	ORDER III.	
		(HOMICIDE.)	
		Murder and Manslaughter - - - - -	- 16
		ORDER IV.	
		(SUICIDE.)	
		Means not stated - - - - -	- 23
		TOTAL specified Causes - - - - -	- 4,851
		Causes not specified - - - - -	- 386
		TOTAL - - - - -	5,237
RATING.			
Mates - - - - -	409	Surgeons - - - - -	12
Midshipmen - - - - -	3	Stewards - - - - -	360
Quartermasters - - - - -	10	Cooks - - - - -	131
Boatswains - - - - -	125	Carpenters - - - - -	33
Able seamen - - - - -	1935	Sailmakers - - - - -	75
Ordinary seamen - - - - -	567	Minor capacities - - - - -	57
Apprentices and boys - - - - -	441	Engineers - - - - -	
		Firemen - - - - -	143
		Stowaways - - - - -	11
		Unknown - - - - -	925
		TOTAL - - - - -	5,237
AGES.			
Under 20 years - - - - -	1,056	Over 60 years - - - - -	17
20-30 years - - - - -	2,111	Unknown - - - - -	871
31-40 years - - - - -	766		
41-50 years - - - - -	326	TOTAL - - - - -	5,237
51-60 years - - - - -	90		

TABLE 61.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
with Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad belonging thereto.*

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

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

[The above numbers (1801-61) have been deduced by raising the enumerated population of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, (*see* Table 9. p.84. of Vol. III. Census of England and Wales, 1861,) up to the middle of the respective Census years. In 1866-1870 the numbers have been estimated by adding the population enumerated in the islands in the British Seas in 1861, and the number of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad, (*see* Tables 3. and 16. pp. 81. and 87. Vol. III. Census 1861,) to the population for 1866-70, returned in Table 60. pp. lxxiv-lxxv.]

TABLE 62.—Logarithms of the above Population of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Middle of Years.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801 - -	7·2122518	6·9082749	6·9141489
1811 - -	7·2679345	6·9635210	6·9702620
1821 - -	7·3283913	7·0219850	7·0326718
1831 - -	7·3878095	7·0793269	7·0941063
1841 - -	7·4326020	7·1246962	7·1383408
1851 - -	7·4434825	7·1353552	7·1494358
1861 - -	7·4677402	7·1582849	7·1749751
1866 - -	7·4820136	7·1698198	7·1918676
1867 - -	7·4850293	7·1721571	7·1955273
1868 - -	7·4881923	7·1746563	7·1993182
1869 - -	7·4914332	7·1771915	7·2032249
1870 - -	7·4946000	7·1796000	7·2071045