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Vol. XXVII.]

[Part III.]

JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY,
SEPTEMBER, 1864.

The STATISTICS of the ROMAN CATHOLICS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By WILLIAM GOLDEN LUMLEY, Esq., LL.M., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 17th May, 1864.]

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, in an address delivered to the Catholic Congress, at Malines, on the 21st August, 1863, which has been lately published in English, states this proposition: "You are aware, gentlemen, that Catholicism in England is in a progressive state. This is a truth not only recognized by all the members of the Catholic Church, but admitted also by those who do not belong to her. Everybody in England seems to acknowledge that Catholicism is daily gaining ground upon Protestantism. * * *

"A few facts will enable you better to judge of the importance of this progress, and these facts will consist of simple statistics carefully framed. There is no eloquence more conclusive or more persuasive than that of figures on a subject like this, and all fear of exaggeration will be thus entirely avoided."

The Cardinal then proceeds to show by figures, that the number of priests has increased in England in the following manner:—

In 1830 there were 434 priests, in 1863 there were 1,242; in 1830 the churches were 410, in 1863 they were 872. There were 16 convents in 1830, the number has arisen in 1863 to 162. In 1830 there were no houses for religious men, but in 1850 there were 11. In 1863 the number amounts to 53.

In a subsequent passage it is stated, that in 1826 there were in London 48 priests; in 1851, 113; in 1863, 194; now (*i.e.* in 1864), 200. The number of the churches for these three periods respectively, amounts to 24, 46, and 102. At the first of these dates there was but one convent, at the second 9; now there are above 25; lastly, while, in 1826, religious houses of men and institutions of Catholic charity had no place in the statistics of the diocese, the first now amounts to 15, the second to 34.

These are the statistics supplied by the address. The other topics which, in the opinion of his Eminence, establish his proposition, are of a political and social character, and are not open to discussion in this place.

It must be observed that no authority is cited for the figures set out in the discourse; they rest upon the authority of the Cardinal's own statement.

Taking that statement as it is, there is something remarkable about it. In London there were in 1826, 48 priests to 24 churches, *i.e.*, 2 to each; but it seems that in 1830, though there were 410 churches in all England and Wales, there were but 434 priests, not more than one to each church; and in 1863, to 872 churches there were 1,242 priests, *i.e.*, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to each. There is therefore no great increase in the priesthood in reference to the congregations.

And here it is to be observed that Mr. H. Mann, in his Report on the Census of 1851 [Part on Religious Worship] (quoting from a Roman Catholic work on Catholic statistics), gives the number of chapels for 1830 as 392, being 18 less than the number stated by his Eminence.

With reference also to the convents and religious houses mentioned by the Cardinal, the Rev. F. Signini, Catholic priest at Cardiff, in a letter to the Committee of Council on Education, lately published in a Parliamentary Paper of the House of Commons of this Session, No. 215, writes thus:—

"The convent is nothing but our (school) mistress' house, containing 3 religious sisters employed in the schools, and one lay sister for the house work, though it is usual for Catholics to call any house inhabited by nuns a *convent*."

Accordingly, in the debate in the House of Commons on the 8th April last, Lord Edward Howard gave this explanation as to the number of convents in this country: "The fact is that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the convents are established in this way. Two or three nuns go here and there and set up a school, Catholic ladies and gentlemen know that nuns are the best instructors of children, that they win them from vice, and accordingly those ladies and gentlemen are anxious to get nuns to set up schools."*

The convents, therefore, whose increase is so much noted, are not those formidable habitations which are heard of in foreign countries, where the young females of the upper and middle ranks of society pass many years of their lives in religious seclusion and restraint.

Now, a variety of facts have been collected from official reports, which elucidate the statistics of the Roman Catholics in England, and it will be seen to what extent they support the statement made in this remarkable essay.

In the first place, it will be remembered that returns were obtained at the Census of 1851, of the accommodation for the worshippers of all religions at that time in this country, and though some complaint of incompleteness has been occasionally made on the part of the Established Church, none has been made from any other quarter.

* See the "Times" for Saturday, 9th April.

Mr. Mann, in his Report, states, with reference to the Roman Catholics, "that the number of chapels from which returns had been received was 570, with sittings (after an allowance for 48 chapels making no return upon this point) for 186,111. The number of attendants on the Census Sunday, making an estimated addition for 27 chapels, the returns for which were silent upon this point, was, morning, 252,783; afternoon, 53,967; evening, 6,880." He explains how it happened that the number of attendants in the morning exceeded that of the sittings.

In this Report Mr. Mann shows that there were then 14,077 churches belonging to the Church of England, and 20,390 places of worship belonging to all other religious bodies. He shows that from 13,051 returns relating to the former, there was accommodation for 4,922,412 persons, and, making an estimate for the rest, he estimates the accommodation as sufficient for 5,317,915 persons. And he shows that the attendance on the Census Sunday was, in the morning, 2,541,244; afternoon, 1,890,764; evening, 860,543. This refers to the Established Church. It appears from the same report that accommodation was also provided by sittings in other places of worship for 5,094,648 persons, which includes the sittings already noticed as being provided for the Roman Catholics, amounting to 186,111.

The ground, therefore, which is to be gained before the advent looked for by his Eminence, is indeed of very great extent.

Now, as to the number of the priests. According to the Report of the Census Commissioners for 1851, Population Tables II, Summary Table XXVIII, the number of clergymen of the Established Church in England amounted in that year to 17,320, that of the Protestant ministers to 6,405, being together 23,725, the number of Roman Catholic priests, and other religious teachers, to 2,253. In the introductory essay, p. lxxxvi, the Roman Catholic priests for Great Britain are set down as 1,093. This number includes those in England and Scotland, and the precise number of priests in England alone is not given. The return of the occupations for Scotland, gives the number of priests, and other religious teachers, as 460, leaving 1,793 as the proper number of both for England. It seems, therefore, that it would be not unreasonable to place the number of priests in England in 1851, at 1,000.*

In the Report for 1861, Table XVII, the number of clergymen of the Established Church was found to be for that year 19,195; of Protestant ministers, 7,840; Missionary scripture readers and itinerant preachers, 1,916 males, 118 females; and Roman Catholic priests, 1,216.

It is also to be noticed that in this table appears for the first time the number of nuns, who are set down as 585.

* I have since found that the "Report on the Census," vol. iii, p. 33, gives the number as 966.—W. G. L.

It appears, then, that the total number of the religious clergy and ministers in 1851 was 25,978, and in 1861 was 30,285. The total increase was 4,307; that of the Established clergy was 1,875, or 10·8 per cent.; that of the Protestant ministers 1,435, or 22 per cent.; and that of the Roman Catholic priests, 216, or 21·6 per cent.

Taking the clergy, the ministers, and the priests together, the number will be altogether 28,251; of these the proportions are—clergy of the Established Church 67·9 per cent., of the Protestant ministers 27·7 per cent., of Catholic priests 4·3 per cent.

Hence, though the number of priests has increased in a greater ratio than the members of the clergy of the Established Church, they have not increased in so great a ratio as the Protestant ministers. Of course the demand for the clergy depends upon the number of churches, which is limited by that of the parishes, whereas the demand for ministers and priests depends on the congregations, which is not subject to any arbitrary limit.

Of those congregations, some information may be obtained from the following source:—

By the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV, cap. 85, intituled an "Act for 'Marriages in England,'" places of worship for the solemnization of marriages, otherwise than according to the forms of the Church of England, are required to be registered with the Registrar-General, and in his Annual Reports he has shown the total number so registered.

In his First Report he showed, at p. 9, that in the year 1838, 1,332 places were so registered, and of 1,257 he was able to set forth the religious denominations.

According to this information, there were then 197 places belonging to the Roman Catholics, nearly one-sixth of the whole.

In the Report for 1841, the number of such places was 263, out of a total of 1,922, much less than one-sixth.

It is not necessary to go through the whole detail until 1851, but from that year to 1861 the following table is extracted:—

| Year. | Total Number. | Annual Increase. | Roman Catholic Chapels. | Increase. | Proportion of Roman Catholics to the Total. |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| 1851 | 3,228 | — | 378 | — | ·117 |
| '52 | 3,310 | 112 | 391 | 13 | ·117 |
| '53 | 3,453 | 113 | 409 | 18 | ·118 |
| '54 | 3,560 | 107 | 421 | 12 | ·118 |
| '55 | 3,658 | 98 | 440 | 19 | ·120 |
| 1856 | 3,811 | 163 | 473 | 33 | ·124 |
| '57 | 3,925 | 114 | 490 | 17 | ·125 |
| '58 | 4,072 | 147 | 505 | 15 | ·124 |
| '59 | 4,228 | 156 | 520 | 15 | ·123 |
| '60 | 4,403 | 175 | 540 | 20 | ·121 |
| 1861 | 4,561 | 161 | 551 | 11 | ·120 |

The increase in ten years of these registered places of worship, was 1,336, of which 1,163 were for Nonconformists, and 173 Roman Catholics, while, during the period from 1851 to October, 1860, according to the Parliamentary Return, No. 556, of the Session 1861, the number of new churches of the Established Church which were consecrated, was 108.

It appears that for a time the number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels was increasing in proportion to that of the other places of religion, but since 1857 the ratio of increase has decreased.

It is not without interest to see how the 378 Roman Catholic churches and chapels registered up to the year 1851, and the 551 registered up to the year 1861, were locally situated, and this is shown by the following table, which is extracted from the Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Annual Reports of the Registrar-General:—

| | 1851. | 1861. | | 1851. | 1861. |
|---|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| I. LONDON. | | | VI. WEST MIDLAND DIVISION. | | |
| Middlesex (<i>part of</i>) | — | 32 | Gloucestershire | 6 | 10 |
| Surrey (<i>part of</i>) | — | 8 | Herefordshire | 2 | 2 |
| Kent (<i>part of</i>) | — | 4 | Shropshire | 7 | 10 |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION. | | | Staffordshire | 23 | 34 |
| Surrey | 6 | — | Worcestershire | 8 | 8 |
| Surrey (<i>extra metropo- litan</i>) | — | 6 | Warwickshire | 14 | 21 |
| Kent | 10 | — | VII. NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION. | | |
| Kent (<i>extra metropolitan</i>) | — | 11 | Leicestershire | 8 | 8 |
| Sussex | 3 | 7 | Rutlandshire | — | — |
| Hampshire | 9 | 11 | Lincolnshire | 6 | 6 |
| Berkshire | 5 | 7 | Nottinghamshire | 4 | 4 |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION. | | | Derbyshire | 7 | 9 |
| Middlesex | 22 | — | VIII. NORTH WESTERN DIVISION. | | |
| Middlesex (<i>extra metro- politan</i>) | — | 6 | Cheshire | 7 | 13 |
| Hertfordshire | 1 | 1 | Lancashire | 87 | 127 |
| Buckinghamshire | 2 | 2 | IX. YORK DIVISION. | | |
| Oxfordshire | 6 | 8 | West Riding | 45 | 36 |
| Northamptonshire | 2 | 3 | East „ | | 10 |
| Huntingdonshire | — | — | North „ | | 12 |
| Bedfordshire | 1 | 1 | X. NORTHERN DIVISION. | | |
| Cambridgeshire | 1 | 1 | Durham | 16 | 25 |
| IV. EASTERN DIVISION. | | | Northumberland | 12 | 17 |
| Essex | 6 | 10 | Cumberland | 4 | 8 |
| Suffolk | 4 | 4 | Westmoreland | 1 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 5 | 8 | XI. WELSH DIVISION. | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION. | | | Monmouthshire | 8 | 9 |
| Wiltshire | 2 | 3 | South Wales | 3 | 10 |
| Dorsetshire | 6 | 8 | North „ | 3 | 7 |
| Devonshire | 4 | 8 | | | |
| Cornwall | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Somersetshire | 5 | 9 | | | |

In the Report for 1851, there was no division into registration counties; hence the metropolis, or London, was not distinguished, and must be taken from the three counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey. In 1851, the total number for those three counties was 38; the total number in 1801, was 61; and in the latter year, the number for London was 44.

From this table it appears that the greatest number of Roman Catholic churches is in Lancashire, London, West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Durham, and Warwickshire; and in all of these counties there is a large manufacturing population, among whom will be found a considerable proportion of Irish.

It will be observed that the number of churches registered in the metropolis in 1801, was 44. But Cardinal Wiseman, as stated above, asserts that in 1863 the number of churches for London was 102. Now, assuming that there are some places not registered where the Catholic services are performed, the difference between 44 in 1801, and 103 in 1863, is so great as to render any explanation very difficult.

There is some ambiguity as to the term London, as used by his Eminence, but it can hardly exceed by much the term as defined by the Registrar-General.

There are no official means of ascertaining the exact number of Catholics in England by reference to their births or to their deaths; because, in the statutes which provide for the registration of births and deaths, there is no provision which requires the religion of the parents of the child whose birth is registered to be recorded, nor that of the person whose death is registered.

But some light is thrown upon this point by reference to the registers of marriages.

The Registrar-General, under the provision of the above statute 6 and 7 Wm. IV, c. 85, keeps the registers of all the marriages which are solemnized in England, and the total numbers are shown in his annual reports.

In his tables, he distinguishes between those solemnized according to the Establishment, and those solemnized and contracted otherwise. Until 1844 he did not distinguish those celebrated according to the Roman Catholic faith. But from that year to the last published Report for 1861 he has done so, and the following table shows the total number of marriages registered by him, and the total number of those celebrated between Roman Catholics, with the ratio of the latter to the former:—

Marriages Registered in England.

| | Total Number. | Roman Catholics. | Ratio of the Roman Catholics to the Total. |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|--|
| 1811..... | 132,249 | 2,280 | 0172 |
| '15..... | 143,743 | 2,816 | 0190 |
| 1816..... | 145,664 | 3,027 | 0200 |
| '17..... | 135,845 | 2,961 | 0210 |
| '18..... | 138,230 | 3,658 | 0260 |
| '19..... | 141,883 | 4,190 | 0290 |
| '50..... | 152,744 | 5,623 | 0360 |
| 1851..... | 154,206 | 6,570 | 0426 |
| '52..... | 158,782 | 7,479 | 0471 |
| '53..... | 164,520 | 8,375 | 0509 |
| '54..... | 159,747 | 7,813 | 0490 |
| '55..... | 152,113 | 7,311 | 0482 |
| 1856..... | 159,337 | 7,527 | 0472 |
| '57..... | 159,097 | 7,360 | 0462 |
| '58..... | 156,070 | 6,613 | 0420 |
| '59..... | 167,723 | 7,756 | 0460 |
| '60..... | 170,156 | 7,800 | 0464 |
| 1861..... | 163,766 | 7,782 | 0473 |

This table exhibits a most remarkable result in the early years. During the first five years there was a slow annual increase, but at the end of that period a most rapid increase occurred, so that in 1851 there were more than twice as many marriages as in 1816. In 1853 the number was the highest. Thenceforth there has been a decline, though in the last years of the series there has been a slight return to the increasing ratio.

But now let other tables be examined.

| Year. | Total Number of Marriages. | Those of the Established Church. | Ratio. | Those not of the Established Church, excluding the Catholics. | Ratio. | Ratio of Roman Catholic Marriages. |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1811.... | 132,249 | 120,009 | 915 | 9,060 | 075 | 0172 |
| '15.... | 143,743 | 129,515 | 901 | 11,412 | 079 | 0190 |
| 1816.... | 145,664 | 130,509 | 893 | 12,128 | 083 | 0200 |
| '17.... | 135,845 | 120,876 | 899 | 12,008 | 088 | 0210 |
| '18.... | 138,230 | 121,469 | 878 | 13,103 | 093 | 0260 |
| '19.... | 141,883 | 123,182 | 868 | 14,502 | 102 | 0290 |
| '50.... | 152,744 | 130,959 | 857 | 16,162 | 105 | 0360 |
| 1851.... | 154,206 | 130,958 | 849 | 16,678 | 108 | 0426 |
| '52.... | 158,782 | 133,882 | 842 | 17,421 | 109 | 0471 |
| '53.... | 164,520 | 138,012 | 833 | 16,103 | 099 | 0509 |
| '54.... | 159,747 | 131,109 | 833 | 17,805 | 111 | 0490 |
| '55.... | 152,113 | 127,751 | 839 | 17,018 | 111 | 0482 |
| 1856.... | 159,337 | 133,619 | 839 | 18,191 | 114 | 0472 |
| '57.... | 159,097 | 131,031 | 823 | 20,706 | 13 | 0462 |
| '58.... | 156,070 | 128,082 | 820 | 21,315 | 136 | 0420 |
| '59.... | 167,723 | 136,210 | 812 | 23,757 | 141 | 0460 |
| '60.... | 170,156 | 137,370 | 807 | 24,986 | 146 | 0464 |
| 1861.... | 163,766 | 130,697 | 798 | 25,227 | 154 | 0473 |

This table exhibits a remarkable and somewhat unexpected result, inasmuch as it shows a steady and continuous decline in the marriages according to the Established Church, as compared with others. The gain to the Catholics has been of some trifling extent, but that to other Nonconformists has been very considerable.

In 1851, out of 1,000 marriages, there were 849 according to the Church of England, 108 Nonconformists, and 43 according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1861, out of 1,000, there were 798 according to the Church of England, 154 Nonconformists, and 48 of the Roman Catholic Church. The gain in the second class is 46, but in the third only 5. This is not a very alarming progress in the rate of conversion.

But these tables afford a means of arriving at a reasonable estimate of the numbers of the Roman Catholics themselves. In the Registrar-General's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report is given a table showing the proportion of marriages to 100 persons living, in a series of years, from 1838 to 1861.

In 1844 it was '801, in 1851 it was '858, and in 1861 it was '814. Now, referring to the Roman Catholic marriages above set forth for those years, and applying these scales, it will be found that, according to this computation, there were in round numbers about 300,000 Catholics in England in 1844, when the estimated population was 16,529,000, or 1'8 per cent.; 750,000 in 1851, when the population was returned at 17,982,849, or 4'2 per cent., and 900,000 in 1861, when the population was found to be 20,119,496, or 4'4 per cent. The increase in the first period of 7 years was 2½, whereas in the second period of 10 years it was only ½.

It is obvious that this is the result of some special and peculiar circumstance, and is not produced by the action of a progressing conversion of the inhabitants of this island. The increase was for a time very rapid, but then came a strong check, and the progress is slackened.

There is no great difficulty in rendering a complete explanation of this phenomenon.

The tables exhibit the return of all the marriages which are solemnized in England, consequently it includes those of the Irish and of foreigners. Now, it is a matter of notoriety that there has been a great immigration of Irish and of foreigners into England during the last 20 years. They marry in this country as elsewhere, and their marriages are included in these tables.

According to the Reports of the Census Commissioners, the number of foreigners in England in 1851 was 50,289; whereas, in 1861 they were 84,090, of whom 73,434 were Europeans. The number of Irish in England in 1844 was 289,404, *i.e.*, 1'8 per cent. upon a population of 15,900,000; in 1851 it was 519,959, or 2'9 per

cent. upon a population of 18,000,000; in 1861 it was 601,634, or 3'0 per cent. upon a population of 20,000,000.

Thus in 1851 the number of Catholics was 4'2 per cent. of the population, and that of the Irish 2'9 per cent.; in 1861 the number of Catholics was 4'4 per cent., and that of the Irish 3 per cent.

Now, the greater proportion of foreigners are French, Italian, Poles, Belgians, and Spanish, who are almost all Catholics, or Germans, who are partly of the same religion; while of the Irish in Ireland, it is not an unreasonable estimate to calculate five-sixths to be of the Roman Catholic faith.

The immigration of the Irish into England coincided with the increase in the Catholic marriages, and as that immigration has slackened, so the increase of these marriages has diminished, though the number of their children born in England, being counted with those born of English parents, may somewhat embarrass their accurate discrimination in the enumeration of the English Catholics.

Some farther opportunities have been afforded of supplying statistical information with reference to the present condition of the Catholic inhabitants of this country. These are obtained from certain returns respecting the Catholic paupers, the Catholic schools for the poor, and the Catholic prisoners.

The following tables are therefore supplied:—

First, as to Catholic paupers.

In a Return presented to the House of Commons in 1861, is given the number of in-door paupers belonging to the Church of England, of Roman Catholic, and of persons of other religious denominations, on the 1st January, 1860.

The total numbers are given thus:—

Adults and Children under 10 Years of Age.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Church of England | 60,632 | 35,592 | 96,224 |
| Roman Catholics | 5,752 | 2,378 | 8,130 |
| Other Religious Denominations | 6,033 | 2,257 | 8,290 |

The above number of Roman Catholics are thus distributed:—

| Counties. | Adults. | Children. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Bedfordshire | None | None |
| Berkshire | 5 | 3 |
| Bucks | None | None |
| Cambridgeshire | 19 | 11 |
| Cheshire | 64 | 59 |
| Cornwall | 4 | 3 |
| Cumberland | 60 | 25 |

| Counties. | Adults. | Children. |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Derbyshire | 21 | 19 |
| Devonshire | 16 | 8 |
| Dorsetshire | 3 | 4 |
| Durham | 76 | — |
| Essex | 68 | 40 |
| Gloucestershire | 65 | 16 |
| Herefordshire | 5 | — |
| Herts | 10 | 3 |
| Huntingdonshire | 2 | — |
| Kent | 136 | 41 |
| Lancashire | 2,099 | 1,181 |
| Leicestershire | 13 | 8 |
| Lincolnshire | 35 | 20 |
| Middlesex | 1,640 | 292 |
| Monmouth | 35 | 21 |
| Norfolk | 12 | 8 |
| Northamptonshire | 7 | 8 |
| Northumberland | 95 | 81 |
| Nottinghamshire | 35 | 22 |
| Oxfordshire | 2 | 2 |
| Rutland | — | — |
| Salop | 14 | 7 |
| Somersetshire | 15 | 3 |
| Southampton | 38 | 11 |
| Staffordshire | 95 | 65 |
| Suffolk | 5 | 1 |
| Surrey | 459 | 87 |
| Sussex | 17 | 10 |
| Warwick | 130 | 61 |
| Westmoreland | 4 | — |
| Wilts | 8 | 2 |
| Worcestershire | 39 | 29 |
| York—East Riding | 44 | 39 |
| " North " | 26 | 10 |
| " West " | 271 | 125 |
| WALES. | | |
| Anglesey | — | — |
| Brecknock | 1 | — |
| Cardigan | — | — |
| Carmarthenshire | — | — |
| Carnarvonshire | — | — |
| Denbighshire | 1 | 1 |
| Flintshire | 1 | — |
| Glamorganshire | 53 | 37 |
| Merionethshire | — | — |
| Montgomeryshire | — | — |
| Pembrokeshire | 1 | 2 |
| Radnorshire | — | — |

There is no doubt that this return, which is confined to in-door paupers, is inaccurate with reference to the metropolis. Some large parishes made no return at all, and in others there had been no sufficient discrimination of the Roman Catholic inmates, particularly in reference to the children.

Here the result is much the same as was shown above in reference to the situation of the Catholic churches. There is not the same severance of the metropolis from the counties in which it is situated. But the gradation is thus:—Lancashire, Middlesex, Surrey, West Riding, Kent, Warwick, Staffordshire, Northumberland and Durham.

The Catholic paupers are found in the largest proportions in London and the manufacturing counties.

Secondly, as to the Catholic schools for the poor.

The following table shows the number of schools built with aid from the Parliamentary grant, and the number of scholars in average attendance, taken from the Reports of the Committee of Council on Education:—

| | Description of School. | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | National or Church of England. | | British and Foreign. | | Wesleyan. | | Roman Catholics in Great Britain. | |
| | Number of New Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Number of New Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Number of New Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Number of New Schools. | Number of Scholars. |
| 1855 | 133 | 83,585 | 7 | 10,818 | 2 | 6,612 | 2 | 1,349 |
| 1856 | 133 | 162,863* | 6 | 25,547* | 11 | 11,103* | 3 | 7,971* |
| '57 | 162 | 312,709 | 8 | 56,355 | 13 | 26,529 | 7 | 22,593 |
| '58 | 191 | 380,779 | 4 | 68,945 | 21 | 28,841 | 10 | 26,779 |
| '59 | 189 | 447,101 | 12 | 82,777 | 12 | 36,458 | 8 | 33,567 |
| '60 | 180 | 463,461 | 10 | 82,997 | 11 | 38,918 | 7 | 39,690 |
| 1861 | 167 | 549,362 | 5 | 99,466 | 6 | 46,000 | 10 | 44,859 |
| '62 | 123 | 576,067 | 5 | 99,274 | 8 | 45,440 | 2 | 47,265 |

* In the middle of this year the capitation grant which had previously been confined to the rural districts, was extended to the whole of England and Wales.

This table shows no material increase in the number of new schools provided for Roman Catholic children, taken in comparison with those provided for all the other classes; but though the actual number of Roman Catholic scholars is very small as compared with the others, viz., 47,265 to 720,781, about one-sixteenth, it must be admitted that, regarding the rate of increase in all the classes, it will be found that the ratio of increase between 1856 and 1862 is greatest in the number of Roman Catholic scholars.

The numbers are as follow:—

| National Schools. | British and Foreign. | Wesleyan. | Roman Catholic. |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 263,358 | 42,919 | 18,911 | 21,072 |
| or '84 per cent. | or '76 per cent. | or '71 per cent. | or 1'09 per cent. |

It must be remembered, however, that the first year in the above table was almost the commencement of the actual movement in respect of the Roman Catholic schools, whereas the other classes of schools have been very long in existence.

In the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education in England, published in 1861, there is a large amount of statistical information, and the following table is extracted from that Report, and relates to the year 1858. It is necessary to observe, that the schools herein referred to are the separate departments of schools, and not the separate institutions, and the scholars are taken from those on the books, whereas in the table given from the Reports of the Committee of Council, the numbers given are those of the average attendants.

| Counties. | Number of Roman Catholic Schools. | Number of Roman Catholic Scholars. | Income Exclusive of Government Aid. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| Bedford | — | — | — |
| Berks | 5 | 221 | 31 10 — |
| Bucks | 1 | 60 | * |
| Cambridge | 2 | 69 | — |
| Chester | 13 | 1,427 | 513 2 — |
| Cornwall | 5 | 261 | * |
| Cumberland | 5 | 620 | 110 — — |
| Derby | — | — | — |
| Devon | 5 | 352 | * |
| Dorset | 2 | 119 | * |
| Durham | 17 | 2,322 | 552 10 — |
| Essex | 8 | 296 | * |
| Gloucester (including Bristol) ... | 15 | 1,511 | 600 — — |
| Hereford | — | — | — |
| Hertford | 2 | 64 | * |
| Huntingdon | — | — | — |
| Kent | 18 | 1,826 | 185 — — |

* No return was received from these counties.

| Counties. | Number of Roman Catholic Schools. | Number of Roman Catholic Scholars. | Income Exclusive of Government Aid. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| Lancaster | 200 | 27,585 | 4,968 19 — |
| Leicester | 3 | 208 | 226 10 — |
| Lincoln | 2 | 118 | 27 — — |
| Middlesex (including London) ... | 117 | 15,574 | 300 — — |
| Monmouth | 4 | 460 | 22 — — |
| Norfolk | 7 | 322 | 92 — — |
| Northampton | 1 | 20 | — |
| Northumberland | 15 | 3,016 | 650 9 — |
| Nottingham | 4 | 772 | 361 — — |
| Oxford | 5 | 221 | 85 — — |
| Rutland | — | — | — |
| Salop | 3 | 134 | 31 — — |
| Somerset | 11 | 532 | 199 — — |
| Southampton | 18 | 850 | * |
| Stafford | 42 | 4,237 | 1,256 7 — |
| Suffolk | 1 | 25 | 20 — — |
| Surrey | 31 | 3,512 | 17 — — |
| Sussex | 7 | 574 | 160 16 — |
| Warwick | 32 | 3,287 | 975 2 — |
| Westmoreland | 1 | 58 | 22 — — |
| Wilts | 3 | 216 | * |
| Worcester | 9 | 511 | 82 10 — |
| York | 60 | 6,900 | * |
| Anglesea | — | — | — |
| Brecon | — | — | — |
| Cardigan | — | — | — |
| Carmarthen | — | — | — |
| Carmarvon | — | — | — |
| Denbigh | 1 | 77 | 40 — — |
| Flint | 6 | 425 | 197 — — |
| Glamorgan | 6 | 989 | 308 — — |
| Merioneth | — | — | — |
| Montgomery | — | — | — |
| Pembroke | — | — | — |
| Radnor | — | — | — |

* No return was received from these counties.

In this year the total number of schools, *i.e.*, departments of schools, was 22,647; of these the number of Roman Catholic schools was 743. The total number of scholars inscribed on the books was 1,549,312; of these the number of Roman Catholic scholars was 85,866. The total annual income was 1,019,068*l.*, and the amount returned for Roman Catholic schools was 12,042*l.* 15*s.*

Here also it appears that the greatest number of poor Roman Catholic children are to be found in Lancashire, Middlesex, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire, Northumberland, and Durham.

This is nearly the same order as previously noticed.

Thirdly, as to Catholic prisoners.

Two returns of the House of Commons, the first in 1862 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 233), and the second in 1861 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 150), give for each prison in the kingdom on the 1st day of January, 1862, and the 1st day of January, 1861, respectively, the numbers of prisoners of each religious denomination, as entered on their caption, with other particulars, and from these returns the following tables have been extracted:—

| Convict Prisons. | 1st January, 1862. | | 1st January, 1861. | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Total. | Roman Catholic. |
| Chatham | 1,091 | 199 | 1,096 | 71 |
| Portsmouth | 585 | 88 | 1,011 | 566 |
| Portland | 1,399 | 216 | 1,291 | 77 |
| Dartmoor | 1,095 | 181 | 742 | 113 |
| Wakefield | 396 | 124 | 398 | 14 |
| Millbank | 982 | 150 | 1,017 | 409 |
| Pentonville | 575 | 73 | 521 | 4 |
| Brixton | 621 | 234 | 581 | 90 |
| Fullham Refuge | 226 | 60 | 176 | 51 |
| Woking Invalid | 402 | 63 | 552 | 95 |
| Parkhurst (male and female) | 212 | 27 | 575 | 257 |
| Broadmoor Asylum | — | — | 101 | — |
| Leicester | 92 | 11 | — | — |
| Totals | 7,682 | 1,426 | 8,070 | 1,747 |

Ratio of the Roman Catholic convict prisoners in 1862, 18·5 per cent.; in 1861, 21·4 per cent.

| County and Borough Gaols and Houses of Correction. | 1st January, 1862. | | 1st January, 1861. | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Total. | Roman Catholic. |
| ENGLAND. | | | | |
| Bedford County Gaol..... | 93 | 5 | 179 | 10 |
| Berks County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading | 129 | 2 | 120 | 5 |
| County Gaol and House of Correction, Abingdon | 15 | 2 | 13 | — |
| Bucks County Prison | 131 | 3 | 117 | 6 |
| Borough Gaol, Buckingham | — | — | — | — |
| Cambridge County Prison | 41 | 1 | 49 | — |
| Borough Gaol, Cambridge | 27 | 1 | 41 | 1 |
| House of Correction, Ely | 17 | — | 21 | 2 |
| Wisbeach | 21 | 2 | 30 | 1 |
| Chester County Gaol | 112 | 38 | 170 | 65 |
| House of Correction, Knutsford | 257 | 61 | 320 | 63 |
| City Gaol and House of Correction, Chester | 39 | 5 | 85 | 32 |
| Cornwall County Gaol, Bodmin | 103 | 4 | 130 | 5 |
| Borough Gaol, Falmouth | 7 | — | 14 | — |
| House of Correction, Penzance | — | — | 5 | — |
| Borough Gaol, Helston | — | — | 1 | — |
| Cumberland County Gaol, Carlisle .. | 76 | 8 | 167 | 45 |
| Derby County and Borough Gaol | 308 | 22 | 271 | 18 |
| Devon County Prison, Exeter | 216 | 33 | 202 | 9 |
| Borough Prison, Plymouth | 66 | 10 | 45 | 3 |
| Gaol, Barnstaple | 7 | — | 8 | — |
| " and House of Correction, Tiverton | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Borough Prison, Devonport | 48 | 4 | 53 | 6 |
| Gaol, Bradninch | — | — | — | — |
| " Southmolton | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| Dorset County Gaol, Dorchester | 158 | 21 | 91 | 2 |
| Borough Gaol, Poole | 2 | — | 4 | 1 |
| Durham County Gaol | 369 | 63 | 416 | 110 |
| Essex County Gaol, Springfield | 296 | 17 | 269 | 18 |
| House of Correction, Little Ilford | 20 | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| Borough Gaol, Colchester | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| Maldon | — | — | — | — |
| Gloucester County Prison and House of Correction | 223 | 13 | 256 | 14 |
| City Bridewell, Bristol | 41 | 10 | 58 | 13 |
| Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction | 71 | — | 57 | 2 |
| City Gaol, Hereford | 20 | 1 | 23 | — |
| Hertford County Gaol | 121 | 2 | 119 | 4 |
| Gaol and House of Correction, St. Alban's | 41 | — | 60 | 3 |
| Huntingdon County Gaol | 49 | 6 | 46 | — |

| County and Borough Gaols and Houses of Correction. | 1st January, 1862. | | 1st January, 1861. | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Total. | Roman Catholic. |
| ENGLAND—Contd. | | | | |
| Kent County Prisons, Maidstone | 568 | 45 | 481 | 44 |
| County Gaol and House of Cor- } rection, Canterbury..... | 151 | 12 | 100 | 10 |
| City Prison, Canterbury..... | 10 | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| Town Gaol, Dover | 40 | 8 | 35 | 6 |
| Borough Prison, Sandwich..... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| Gaol, Romney Marsh | 2 | — | — | — |
| Borough Gaol, Faversham | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| " Tenderden | — | — | — | — |
| Lancaster County Gaol | 93 | 30 | 97 | 39 |
| Borough Gaol, Kirkdale..... | 453 | 141 | 451 | 150 |
| House of Correction, Preston..... | 303 | 77 | 333 | 85 |
| New Bailey Prison, Salford | 462 | 147 | 511 | 158 |
| Borough Gaol, Liverpool | 883 | 485 | 997 | 487 |
| City Gaol, Manchester | 535 | 207 | 583 | 260 |
| Leicester County Prison..... | 199 | 18 | 190 | 16 |
| Borough Gaol and House of } Correction, Leicester | 55 | 4 | 61 | 2 |
| Lincoln County Gaol | 18 | — | 19 | — |
| House of Correction, Louth | 51 | — | 51 | 4 |
| " Spilsby..... | 61 | 5 | 60 | 3 |
| " Kilton | 56 | 3 | 70 | 11 |
| " Falkingham | 53 | 2 | 39 | 2 |
| " Spalding | 68 | 3 | 61 | 2 |
| Lincoln City Gaol | 15 | — | 26 | 4 |
| House of Correction, Grantham | 8 | — | 2 | — |
| Borough Prison, Stamford | 7 | — | 11 | 1 |
| Middlesex, Gaol of Newgate | 101 | 6 | 126 | 24 |
| House of Correction, Coldbath } Fields* | 1,816 | 391 | 1,816 | 391 |
| House of Detention, Clerkenwell* | 293 | 79 | 293 | 79 |
| " Correction, Westminster | 526 | 183 | 673 | 235 |
| City of London Prison, Holloway | 376 | 67 | 401 | 90 |
| Monmouth County Gaol..... | 25 | 2 | 26 | 4 |
| Borough Gaol, Usk | 95 | 10 | 121 | 27 |
| Norfolk County Gaol, Norwich Castle | 130 | 2 | 116 | 4 |
| House of Correction, Swaffham | 63 | 2 | 62 | 1 |
| City Gaol, Norwich..... | 72 | — | 70 | 2 |
| Borough Gaol, Great Yarmouth | 28 | 2 | 46 | 1 |
| " Prison, King's Lynn | 8 | — | 2 | — |
| Northampton County Gaol..... | 127 | 7 | 115 | 4 |
| Gaol and House of Correction, } Peterborough | 30 | 4 | 15 | 2 |
| Borough Gaol and House of } Correction, Northampton | 63 | 1 | 109 | 4 |
| Northumberland County Gaol and } House of Correction, Morpeth | 85 | 14 | 122 | 31 |
| House of Correction, Tynemouth | 11 | 1 | 18 | 4 |
| Borough Gaol, Hexham | 2 | — | 2 | 1 |
| House of Correction, Alnwick..... | 1 | — | 1 | — |

* No separate returns were given for those two prisons for this year, and therefore the same numbers are here inserted as in the return for 1862.

| County and Borough Gaols and Houses of Correction. | 1st January, 1862. | | 1st January, 1861. | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Total. | Roman Catholic. |
| ENGLAND—Contd. | | | | |
| Borough Prison, Newcastle- } upon-Tyne | 172 | 63 | 145 | 61 |
| Gaol, Berwick-upon-Tweed..... | 4 | — | 20 | 6 |
| Nottingham County Gaol | 47 | 1 | 32 | 4 |
| House of Correction, Southwell | 138 | 8 | 141 | 3 |
| Borough Gaol and House of } Correction, Nottingham | 118 | 14 | 93 | 14 |
| Oxford County Prison | 96 | 2 | 115 | 11 |
| City Prison, Oxford | 18 | 2 | 41 | 5 |
| Rutland County Gaol, Oakham | 6 | — | 6 | 1 |
| Salop County Gaol | 153 | 11 | 161 | 12 |
| Somerset County Gaol..... | 142 | 2 | 129 | 6 |
| House of Correction, Shepton } Mallet | 105 | 3 | 87 | 3 |
| City Gaol, Bath | 2,672 | 406 | 78 | 7 |
| Southampton County Prison, Win- } chester | 374 | 54 | 345 | 40 |
| Borough Gaol, Portsmouth..... | 101 | 15 | 76 | 12 |
| " Southampton | 82 | 14 | 100 | 15 |
| Stafford County Prison | 663 | 94 | 661 | 73 |
| Borough Gaol, Lichfield | — | — | — | No return |
| Suffolk County and Borough Prison, } Bury St. Edmunds | 89 | 1 | 111 | — |
| County Gaol, Ipswich..... | 80 | — | 102 | 3 |
| Borough Gaol, Ipswich | 15 | 1 | 18 | — |
| Surrey County Gaol, Horsemonger- } lane | 117 | 17 | 137 | 27 |
| House of Correction, Wandsworth | 700 | 124 | 766 | 122 |
| Sussex County Prisons, Lewes | 219 | 15 | 215 | 22 |
| Borough Gaol, Petworth..... | 72 | 6 | 97 | 12 |
| " Winchelsea..... | — | — | — | — |
| " Rye | — | — | 4 | — |
| Warwick County Prison..... | 178 | 27 | 210 | 22 |
| Borough Prison, Birmingham..... | 383 | 67 | 397 | 73 |
| Westmoreland County Prison, Appleby | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| House of Correction, Kendal | 27 | 3 | 25 | 3 |
| Wills County Gaol, Salisbury | 58 | 2 | 70 | 3 |
| House of Correction, Devizes..... | 81 | 3 | 101 | 8 |
| Worcester County Gaol | 281 | 12 | 221 | 14 |
| City Gaol, Worcester | No return | — | 95 | 8 |
| York County Gaol | 130 | 11 | 52 | 10 |
| Borough Prison, Northallerton | 124 | 38 | 136 | 41 |
| House of Correction, Beverley | 78 | 9 | 76 | 14 |
| Borough Prison, Wakefield | 800 | 139 | 1,107 | 247 |
| " Gaol, Kingston-upon-Hull | 151 | 32 | 181 | 39 |
| " " Leeds | 275 | 56 | 286 | 75 |
| House of Correction, Ripon | 4 | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| Borough Gaol, Richmond | — | — | 3 | — |
| House of Correction, York City | 35 | 11 | 36 | 13 |
| Borough Gaol, Scarborough | — | — | 6 | 1 |

| County and Borough Gaols and Houses of Correction. | 1st January, 1863. | | 1st January, 1861. | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Total. | Roman Catholic. |
| WALES: | | | | |
| Anglesea County Gaol, Beaumaris..... | 11 | 4 | 23 | 7 |
| Brecon County Gaol | 22 | 2 | 38 | 6 |
| Cardigan County Gaol..... | 20 | — | 28 | 3 |
| House of Detention, Aberystwith | — | — | — | — |
| Carmarthen County Prison | 30 | 3 | 32 | 4 |
| Carnarvon County Gaol | 29 | 1 | 33 | 1 |
| Denbigh County Gaol, Ruthin | 31 | 6 | 57 | 2 |
| Flint County Gaol | 23 | 1 | 20 | 2 |
| Glamorgan County Gaol, Cardiff | 138 | 24 | 141 | 35 |
| Borough Gaol, Swansea | 91 | 23 | 139 | 40 |
| Merioneth County Gaol, Dolgelly | 19 | 4 | 25 | 4 |
| Montgomery County Gaol | 32 | 3 | 51 | 11 |
| Pembrok County Gaol and House of } Correction, Haverfordwest | 53 | 9 | 66 | 12 |
| Radnor County Gaol, Presteign..... | 12 | — | 12 | — |
| Borough Gaol, New Radnor | — | — | — | — |
| Total (including Convict } Prisons)..... | 25,319 | 4,675 | 27,307 | 5,533 |

Note.— Ratios of Roman Catholics in 1862, 18·4 per cent.; in 1861, 20·3 per cent.

Here the same result is shown, namely, that the Roman Catholic prisoners are most numerous in the counties already referred to. But the table exhibits a very serious and striking result, namely, that while the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales does not amount to $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of the inhabitants, one-fifth of the inmates of the gaols in those countries are set down as of that religion, and the ratio of such inmates appears from the experience of the last two years to be rapidly increasing.

This fact, while it serves to denote the grades and classes of the principal body of the members of that church in England, renders it a most imperative duty upon those who have the general control over the government of this island, as well as those who profess to have the spiritual ruling of this church, to take prompt and urgent steps to remove the demoralisation which is thus shown to exist among its members.

All these tables show the same result. The Roman Catholic churches and chapels are found in the greatest number in the metropolis, and in certain counties where there are large populations massed together. There also are found the greatest number of Roman Catholic paupers, of Roman Catholic poor schools, and of Roman Catholic offenders.

It appears from the Report on the last Census, that the European

foreigners whose number has been already given as 73,434, were thus grouped in the divisions of the country:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| London..... | 37,956 | West Midland | 3,465 |
| South Eastern Division | 4,124 | North Midland | 1,252 |
| South Midland..... | 1,275 | North Western..... | 7,908 |
| Eastern | 1,247 | Yorkshire | 4,187 |
| South Western..... | 2,887 | Northern | 6,042 |
| Monmouth and Wales..... | | 3,091 | |

And from the General Report on the Census of 1861, p. 40, is extracted the following passage:—

"The distribution of the Irish immigrants over England is shown in the tables. Thus, 245,933 of them are in Lancashire and Cheshire, 124,646 in the Metropolitan Counties (Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent), 50,664 in Yorkshire, and 42,753 in Durham and Northumberland. Wherever employment is active, the Irish flock; and they abound in the large towns: London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield, generally occupying particular streets and quarters."

The foreigners and the Irish principally abound where the Roman Catholics were found in greatest numbers, and thus corroboration is supplied to the induction above expressed, as to the source of the late increase of the Roman Catholics in England.

As a corollary, it is to be observed, that the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland was—

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| In 1831 | 6,436,060 |
| " '61 | 5,505,765 |

The number of members of the Established Church—

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| In 1831..... | 853,160 |
| " '61..... | 691,872 |

The proportion of Roman Catholics to members of the Established Church—

| | |
|---|--|
| In 1831, 100 Roman Catholics to 13·25 members of the Established Church.* | |
| " '61, 100 " to 15·35 " " | |

Here is no less a loss than 2 per cent. in the proportion of the religion in Ireland, according to the General Report of the Census Commissioners for that country; and there should be an addition of 581,154 Protestant Dissenters, and 14,695 of other persuasions to the numbers for the last year.

It seems, therefore, that there is only a shifting of the members

* Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, 1863, No. 289.

of this church from one part of the United Kingdom to the other; and it will be a curious problem hereafter to be solved, as to what will be its result, whether a conversion of the greater body into the faith of the less, or an absorption of the latter into the former, with a remnant, such as has long existed where the religion is preserved as an heirloom of the estate or a memorial of ancestral dignity.

This paper, however, which deals with the present condition of the Roman Catholics in the country, has been compiled in no spirit of hostility to them. The author is, and always has been, a steady supporter of the extreme views of toleration and religious liberty. He would regret that opinions and principles which he believes to be erroneous should prevail, yet, if such were the result of free and spontaneous discussion and inquiry, he would cheerfully acquiesce. But when a statement of a fact so startling as that enunciated in the first part of this paper is made by one of the eminent men of the present day, and is set forth as supported by statistics, it is proper that it should be fully tested, and its accuracy carefully determined by this Society. With that view the author has investigated it, and firmly believes it to be completely refuted by the investigation.

Individual cases of conversion, where the persons are of public note and distinguished station, have undoubtedly occurred recently; such examples have, indeed, never been rare, and are found not altogether without reciprocity. But there is not the smallest ground for any real alarm as to the progress of the Roman Catholic faith among the English people, or that the English nation is about to return to the spiritual control and subjection from which their ancestors released them three centuries ago. The secessions from the Church of England have been matter of remark; but it will be seen that it is the Protestant Dissenters, and not the Roman Catholics, that have made an appreciable assault upon it.

NOTE.—The following information is obtained as to the Roman Catholics in the British army. In the year 1863-64 there were 69 Protestant chaplains in common, and 19 Roman Catholics; in the year 1864-65, there were the same number of Protestants, but only 17 Roman Catholics. The pay was as follows:—for Protestants in the former year, 18,266*l.*, in the latter, 17,626*l.*, and for the Roman Catholics 4,014*l.* and 3,786*l.* respectively. See Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, No. 240, Sess. 1864.

In 1861, out of an army of 205,829 men, 58,630 were Roman Catholics; in 1862, out of 196,171 men, 56,104 were Roman Catholics; and in 1863, out of 201,776 men, 58,623 were Roman Catholics. The proportion is less than one-third, but more than one-fourth. Of the marines the numbers were as follows:—in 1861, total, 17,296, Roman Catholics, 1,562; in 1862, total, 17,395,

Roman Catholics, 1,493; in 1863, total, 15,634, Roman Catholics, 1,547, being about one-eleventh.*

According to the "Report on the Census," iii, 147, where the number of the army is given for 1861 as 219,799, those born in Ireland are set down as 69,075; of the marines set down as 18,143, those born in Ireland were 2,056.

* See Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, No. 382, Sess. 1864.

On the MORTALITY of EURASIANS. By P. M. TAIT, Esq., F.S.S.,
F.R.G.S. (late of Calcutta), Director of Indian Business of the
Albert Life Assurance Company.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 17th May, 1861.]

THE principal facts brought under notice in the present paper were embodied in an article in No. LXXI of the "Calcutta Review." As that publication is not generally read in this country, I have been induced, at the suggestion of several members of the Society, to introduce the subject upon this occasion, in the belief that any contribution to Indian vital statistics, however humble, will not prove altogether uninteresting to the members of this Society.

In a paper read before the Institute of Actuaries, in December, 1862, and published in the April 1863 number of the "Assurance Magazine," Mr. Samuel Brown, partly quoting from an article in the "Calcutta Review" for March, 1853, notices, in a very able and comprehensive *résumé*, all the papers on European mortality in India which had appeared up to that time, including, of course, the reports by Mr. Davies, Mr. Neison, and others, on the Civil and Military Funds. The mortality amongst the members of the civil and military services of India, has now indeed been determined with the greatest precision; but up to the period embraced in the data now submitted, no attempt, so far as I am aware, has been made to ascertain the mortality which occurs amongst the mixed races resident in India.

It is true that Mr. Davies, in 1842, formed a table for the purposes of the Uncovenanted Service Fund, from Dodwell and Miles' "List of Bengal Civil Servants;" but the lists afforded no means of separating Europeans from Eurasians, nor can the mortality amongst Bengal covenanted servants be considered as likely to represent that which may be expected to obtain among the mixed class, from which the ranks of the uncovenanted service are recruited.

In 1857, while holding the post of Secretary of a life insurance company in Calcutta, I was—while pursuing a separate inquiry—induced to examine incidentally the records of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund of Bengal, with the view of ascertaining the mortality amongst the members of that fund, more especially the Eurasian members.

And here it will be necessary, for the benefit of my non-Indian

hearers, to endeavour to arrive at clear ideas of the exact signification of the word "Eurasian."

Turning over the pages of the "Calcutta Directory" for 1863, there appears to be at the first glance, amongst the names of the Christian inhabitants, a very plentiful admixture of names indicating Portuguese origin. Thus we find under the letter D—

De Rago,
De Rozario,
De Santo,
De Silva,
De Souza, &c.

In the "Bombay Directory" for 1861, the De Souzas are in extraordinary force, almost rivalling in numbers, proportionally, the Smiths and Robinsons of our own directories. Thus we have also,

De Cruz,
De Gama,
De Mello,
De Mendoza,
De Miranda, &c.;

and so with the "Madras Directory," but not to so great an extent.* As an illustration of the elements which compose Christian society in India, I find that during 10½ months, ending June, 1852, of 282 persons who presented themselves for insurance in Calcutta, there were born in—

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| England and Wales | 88 |
| Scotland | 22 |
| Ireland..... | 16 |
| India | 126 |
| Other places | 21 |
| Not known | 9 |
| Total | 282 |

Thus nearly one-half of the applicants were born in India, and of that proportion, no doubt a very considerable number, possibly about one-third or one-half, were Eurasians. I mention these particulars only in illustration of the fact, that in Christian society in India there is a very considerable admixture of East Indians, but the exact proportion there are no means of ascertaining. Thus at Madras there is an "East Indian Association," the business of which

* It has been observed, that in India among the English, the number of Portuguese terms in daily use is remarkable. Thus the grounds attached to a house are its "compound," *campinho*; a wardrobe is called an "almirah," *almarrinho*; a tradesman is shown a "muster," *mostra*, a pattern. The word "caste," is supposed to be from the Spanish and Portuguese "*casta*," meaning race or lineage.

is stated to be "to watch over the interests of the East Indian community, and to adopt such measures as may be most conducive to their interests." At Bombay there is an "Indo-British Institution," purely for charitable purposes. At Calcutta, and indeed generally over India, these mixed races are by Europeans conversationally termed, East Indians, Eurasians, Indo-Britons, Indo-Portuguese, Country-born, Half-castes, &c.

There can be little doubt that a considerable proportion of the Eurasian population of India are the descendants, by native women, of the Portuguese who settled on the west coast of India about the beginning of the sixteenth century. There are at the present time very few pure Portuguese in India. Possibly at Goa, once the splendid and populous capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east, there may be still amongst the highest classes a few pure Portuguese families, but the great majority are Indo-Portuguese.*

It will be in the recollection of my hearers, that fully a century before the English appeared in India, the Portuguese had established military settlements at Goa, Bombay, and other places on the Malabar coast. The famous Vasco de Gama, an enterprising Portuguese admiral, discovered the south-east passage to India in 1497. A few years later, in 1508, the celebrated Albuquerque besieged and finally captured Goa from the Mohammedans, fortified it, and made it the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east.† The flag of Portugal, now seldom seen in those waters, was once entirely dominant. That nation enjoyed without a rival the monopoly of the power for fully a century, maintaining an exclusive claim to the passage round the Cape, and exploring the Indian seas as far as Japan.‡ It is stated that "they had a considerable army in India, but never possessed any large territory, and may be said to have pillaged the country rather than conquered it." In 1518 Portuguese power had attained a climax in India, since which it has declined, and has long ago become extinct, the small settlement at Goa being the only remnant remaining.

In 1594 the Dutch dispatched four ships to India, and a sanguinary war between the Portuguese and that nation soon followed.§ The Dutch at Chinsurah and other factories, appear to have largely cultivated social intercourse with Malay families settled at their establishments, the result being a description of women called "Mosses," who were, about the beginning of the present century, in high estimation for their beauty and talents.||

* "Hamilton's Gazetteer of India," art. Goa.

† "Thornton's Gazetteer of India," art. India.

‡ "Mills's History of British India."

§ "Thornton's Gazetteer of India," art. India.

|| "Calcutta Review," September, 1860.

During the progress of the first Burmese war, the King of the Netherlands ceded to England all the Dutch possessions on the Indian continent.

The first appearance of the French in India was about the end of the sixteenth century, a company which had been formed in Brittany having sent out two ships. After repeatedly failing to establish factories, they at a later period succeeded in carrying by assault a small seaport contiguous to Madras, called St. Thomé, which they held only two years, but from the wreck of which they founded their famous settlement of Pondicherry, where a small district was ceded to them by one of the native princes. Pondicherry remains to this day the capital of the French possessions in India and seat of their supreme Government. In illustration of the extent of French dominion in India at the present time, I may mention that the Governor at Pondicherry is said to be paid at the rate of 100 rupees or 10*l.* a-month. Chandernagore, near Calcutta, is also a French settlement, but I believe that a few policemen there are quite equal to all the exigencies of the Government.

On the last day of the year 1600, "The Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies" were constituted, under charter from Queen Elizabeth, a body politic and corporate, with power to trade to all places beyond the Cape of Good Hope and Straits of Magellan, for fifteen years. At first the early voyages of the company were confined to the islands of the Indian Ocean; but on the renewal of the charter by James I, they proceeded to establish a commercial intercourse with the Asiatic continent, and in 1612 permission was given by Jehangir to establish an English factory at Surat.*

Thus was laid the foundation of that mighty British-Indian empire, of which it is impossible to speak without a certain amount of wonder and enthusiasm, and which,—originating in the possession of a few acres of land held under ignoble conditions by the servants of a trading company, the representatives of a nation, until the appearance of Clive, deemed by the haughty viziers of the Great Mogul to consist of mere pedlars and traders, incapable of any great enterprise,—now extends from Cape Comorin to the snows of the Himalayas, comprising twenty-one different nations, speaking as many different languages, and numbering no less than 185 millions of human beings, subject to British rule and influence.

In addition to the European nations mentioned above, India has also been colonized by the following among other peoples, given in the order of their supposed arrival:—Jews, Syrian Christians, Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Afghans, Tartars, Turks, Abyssinians, Danes,

* "Thornton's Gazetteer of India," art. India.

Chinese, and Americans.* There is a small settlement of Danes at Serampore, in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta.

In the absence of any reliable statistics on the subject, I believe I am correct in stating that the great majority of Eurasians in India are Indo-European, and of these perhaps there is about an equal number of Indo-Portuguese and Indo-British.

The word "Eurasian," then, is used strictly in a conventional and not an ethnological sense, and has reference, generally, to Christians of colour in India of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, or the descendants of such.

It is a mistake which I notice has been fallen into on several occasions, to imagine that East Indians are one homogeneous race or nation possessed of certain distinguishing and immutable qualities, and wanting in certain other qualities. The class, in respect to inherent qualities, is essentially heterogeneous. Thus, the descendants of the followers of Albuquerque and their Malay mistresses, and the offspring of an Anglo-Bengal civilian and a Hindoo woman, would alike be termed East Indians. A person with one-half Celtic and one-half Hindoo blood in his veins, or with nine-tenths Hindoo and one-tenth Portuguese, or the converse, would in India be called an East Indian. There is no attempt to discriminate the degrees of difference, but the term, in point of fact, is applied generally to all Christians of colour who affect the dress and manners of Europeans.

Until within the last few years great prejudices existed both amongst Europeans and natives in India against East Indians. There is a very interesting article in a recent number of the "Calcutta Review," entitled "Calcutta in the Olden Time," from which we learn the estimation in which they were held fifty years ago. By the natives they were opprobriously styled *chichi*, *mutia Feringee*, i.e., *mud* Englishman, &c., and the author of "Sketches of India in 1811," declared them to be "characterised by all the vices and gross prejudices of the natives, and by all the faults and failings of the European character, without its candour, sincerity, or probity; a heterogeneous set, some by Hindoo, others by Mohammedan and Malay mothers, as wills the caprice of the fathers."

It is amusing to find that the governing class in India, in those days, entertained serious apprehensions that the East Indians would mutiny and join the natives. They were not allowed to hold office under the East India Company, and their admission to all offices of authority was opposed on the ground that "their admission could not fail to lessen that respect and deference which ought most studiously to be exacted on every occasion from the natives."

* "McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary," art. Hindostan.

There can be no doubt that great discredit was in those days often thrown on East Indians by the system of proselytism then existing amongst the Portuguese priests. "For the dregs of the Mussulmans and Hindoos, employed in the meanest and vilest offices," says one writer, "for the most abandoned criminals and all those indeed who are utter outcasts from their own race and religion, there is one resource, and that is, to turn Christian. The Portuguese priests receive all, baptise and give them absolution, and as soon as they are made Christians, they call themselves and are called Portuguese, affecting the dress and manners of Europeans."

Of recent years the prejudices against Eurasians have to a great extent passed away; and many experienced Indian authorities speak highly of them. Their loyalty has latterly never been questioned, and the subordinate offices of the local Government of India are recruited mainly from their ranks. Very satisfactory evidence was given in their favour before the "Select Colonization and Settlement (India) Committee," in 1859. Thus Mr. Saunders, Mr. Forbes, Colonel Turner, Dr. Ralph Moore, and others, speak favourably as to their intelligence and probity. Dr. Moore, a resident in India for forty years, while admitting that they are not equal to pure Europeans in physical stamina, more especially those of them employed in sedentary pursuits, declares that he has found them sober and industrious, that they make capital soldiers, instancing the names of Skinner and Van Cortland, and have even produced several excellent judges. Colonel Everest, a name well known in the scientific world, is stated to have had many Eurasians in his employment, and to have spoken of them in the highest terms.

Personally, during an eleven years' residence in India, I have not come much in contact with East Indians, and, besides, the class is altogether so heterogeneous that it is impossible, with any justice or accuracy, to characterise it in a general way. I have had several of them in my office, who made excellent accountants and computers, but certainly not superior in that respect to the Hindoos. The dregs in the presidency towns of India are a peculiarly low and degraded class. On the other hand, those holding the higher posts in governmental and merchants' offices in Calcutta and elsewhere, are much esteemed for their business qualities. The great misfortune of the vast majority of East Indians is, that they have never had the advantages of a decent education, such as is available in this country. With proper training and education, I see no reason why they should not, for all practical business purposes, be quite equal to Europeans.

It is pleasant, from this region of doubt, uncertainty, and vague

generalisation, to turn to the purely statistical portion of our subject.

The records of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, which were kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Kellner, furnish the following particulars with reference to 945 persons who became subscribers to the fund during the twenty years ending 30th April, 1857, viz., the date of entry, together with the age at entry, and the age at death, resignation, or dismissal; the age at entry verified by baptismal or other certificate; and the age at death or discontinuance being in all cases computed to the nearest birthday. Europeans and East Indians were distinguished in the list, and the following table exhibits the proportion of each class subscribing to the fund:—

ABSTRACT A.—Classification of Subscribers.

| Class. | Number. | Percentage of Whole Number. |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| East Indians | 693 | 73.333 |
| Europeans | 244 | 25.820 |
| Unknown | 8 | .847 |
| Total | 945 | 100.000 |

It should be understood that these are 945 *lives*, not entries—a necessary distinction; for there are members of the fund who have been struck off, and subsequently readmitted more than once. In such cases only the first entry and discontinuance are noted, in order that the list may have reference to lives only.

The following table, then, exhibits the principal elementary facts from which to determine the rate of mortality amongst the members of the Uncovenanted Fund. In the explanation of the table, we have adopted very nearly, the phraseology employed by Mr. Neison on similar occasions:—

- a. Represents the age.
- b. The number of subscribers entering at each age.
- c. The number of subscribers remaining under observation from each preceding age. Thus, two entered at age 19, and not coming under any of the contingencies contemplated in the succeeding columns, are re-entered as under observation at age 20, when other two subscribers entered, there being then four under observation in all, out of whom one with-

drow, and the remaining three are entered in this column opposite age 21.

- d. The total number of subscribers under observation at each age. Thus, there were three subscribers remaining under observation from the preceding age at age 21, which, added to the nine entering at that age, makes twelve in all, of whom two are alive at 30th April, 1857, and therefore no longer under notice, leaving ten to be carried forward to column e, opposite age 22.
- e. The number dying at each age.
- f. Those who withdraw from the fund.
- g. Those who are struck off.
- h. The total of f and g.
- m. The number of subscribers alive at 30th April, 1857, and who have not withdrawn or been struck off.
- n. The total of columns e, h, and m, or the number who pass from observation at any age.
- o. One-half the numbers in column b.
- p. One-half of the numbers in column h.
- q. Total of o and p.
- r. The number exposed to one entire year's risk of mortality; and is obtained for each age by deducting the number in column g from the number in column d opposite the age. As subscribers enter at various periods throughout the year, the persons represented by the numbers in column b are, one with another, not subject to more than six months' risk, or, which is the same thing, one-half of them to a year's risk. And as subscribers discontinue at various periods throughout the year, they are, one with another, subject to only six months' risk in that year, or one-half of them to a whole year's risk. Hence one-half of the number entered, and one-half of the number discontinued, have to be deducted from the gross number under observation, as exhibited in column d; the residue in column r being the number exposed to a complete year's risk.

ABSTRACT B.

| Ages. | From 1st May, 1837, | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| | Number Entered at Each Age. | Number Remaining under Observation from Preceding Age. | Total Number under Observation at Each Age. | Died. | Discontinued. | | |
| | | | | | Withdrawn. | Struck Off. | Total. |
| 19..... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 20..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 21..... | 9 | 3 | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| 22..... | 22 | 10 | 32 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 23..... | 15 | 27 | 42 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 24..... | 29 | 37 | 66 | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| 25..... | 36 | 60 | 96 | — | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 26..... | 47 | 87 | 134 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| 27..... | 36 | 117 | 153 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 28..... | 47 | 123 | 170 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 29..... | 48 | 150 | 198 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 30..... | 48 | 174 | 222 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 31..... | 48 | 192 | 240 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 32..... | 55 | 221 | 276 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 33..... | 48 | 242 | 290 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 34..... | 49 | 261 | 310 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 35..... | 34 | 265 | 299 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| 36..... | 37 | 265 | 302 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 37..... | 31 | 261 | 295 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| 38..... | 39 | 255 | 294 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 39..... | 26 | 248 | 274 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 40..... | 30 | 235 | 265 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 41..... | 18 | 227 | 245 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| 42..... | 20 | 209 | 229 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 43..... | 19 | 185 | 204 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 44..... | 21 | 178 | 199 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 45..... | 19 | 167 | 186 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 46..... | 15 | 156 | 171 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 47..... | 15 | 140 | 155 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 48..... | 7 | 132 | 139 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 49..... | 10 | 123 | 133 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 50..... | 11 | 111 | 122 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 51..... | 8 | 99 | 107 | 8 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 52..... | 8 | 92 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 53..... | 4 | 78 | 82 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 54..... | 7 | 74 | 81 | 5 | — | — | — |
| 55..... | 7 | 68 | 75 | 2 | — | 4 | 4 |
| 56..... | 2 | 60 | 62 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 57..... | 5 | 52 | 57 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 58..... | 4 | 47 | 51 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 59..... | 1 | 39 | 40 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 60..... | 1 | 36 | 37 | 1 | — | — | — |

ABSTRACT B.

to 30th April, 1857.

| Ages. | Number Exposed to Risk. | Half of Discontinued and Half of Entered. | | | Total Gone Off. | Alive at 30th April, 1857. |
|-------|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | | Entered. | Discontinued. | Total. | | |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 19 |
| 20 | 2·5 | 1 | ·5 | 1·5 | 1 | 20 |
| 21 | 7·5 | 4·5 | — | 4·5 | 2 | 21 |
| 22 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 22 |
| 23 | 33 | 7·5 | 1·5 | 9 | 5 | 23 |
| 24 | 49·5 | 11·5 | 2 | 16·5 | 6 | 24 |
| 25 | 76 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 9 | 25 |
| 26 | 109 | 23·5 | 1·5 | 25 | 17 | 26 |
| 27 | 130·5 | 18 | 4·5 | 22·5 | 30 | 27 |
| 28 | 142·5 | 23·5 | 4 | 27·5 | 20 | 28 |
| 29 | 171 | 21 | 3 | 27 | 24 | 29 |
| 30 | 194 | 24 | 4 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| 31 | 213 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 19 | 31 |
| 32 | 245 | 27·5 | 3·5 | 31 | 34 | 32 |
| 33 | 262·5 | 24 | 3·5 | 27·5 | 29 | 33 |
| 34 | 279 | 21·5 | 6·5 | 31 | 45 | 34 |
| 35 | 276 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 34 | 35 |
| 36 | 281 | 18·5 | 2·5 | 21 | 38 | 36 |
| 37 | 274 | 15·5 | 5·5 | 21 | 40 | 37 |
| 38 | 269·5 | 19·5 | 5 | 24·5 | 46 | 38 |
| 39 | 258 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 39 | 39 |
| 40 | 247 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 38 | 40 |
| 41 | 231·5 | 9 | 4·5 | 13·5 | 36 | 41 |
| 42 | 215 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 44 | 42 |
| 43 | 191 | 9·5 | 3·5 | 13 | 26 | 43 |
| 44 | 186·5 | 10·5 | 2 | 12·5 | 32 | 44 |
| 45 | 174·5 | 9·5 | 2 | 11·5 | 30 | 45 |
| 46 | 162 | 7·5 | 1·5 | 9 | 31 | 46 |
| 47 | 145 | 7·5 | 2·5 | 10 | 23 | 47 |
| 48 | 133·5 | 3·5 | 2 | 5·5 | 16 | 48 |
| 49 | 126·5 | 5 | 1·5 | 6·5 | 22 | 49 |
| 50 | 116 | 5·5 | ·5 | 6 | 23 | 50 |
| 51 | 102·5 | 4 | ·5 | 4·5 | 15 | 51 |
| 52 | 92·5 | 4 | 3·5 | 7·5 | 22 | 52 |
| 53 | 79 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 53 |
| 54 | 77·5 | 3·5 | — | 3·5 | 13 | 54 |
| 55 | 69·5 | 3·5 | 2 | 5·5 | 15 | 55 |
| 56 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 56 |
| 57 | 54·5 | 2·5 | — | 2·5 | 10 | 57 |
| 58 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 58 |
| 59 | 39·5 | ·5 | — | ·5 | 4 | 59 |
| 60 | 36·5 | ·5 | — | ·5 | 6 | 60 |

ABSTRACT B—Contd.

| From 1st May, 1837, | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| Ages. | Number Entered at Each Age. | Number Remaining under Observation from Preceding Age. | Total Number under Observation at Each Age. | Died. | Discontinued. | | |
| | | | | | Withdrawn. | Struck Off. | Total. |
| 61..... | 1 | 31 | 32 | 5 | — | — | — |
| 62..... | — | 25 | 25 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 63..... | — | 22 | 22 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 64..... | 2 | 19 | 21 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 65..... | 1 | 17 | 18 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 66..... | 1 | 13 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| 67..... | — | 12 | 12 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 68..... | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| 69..... | — | 10 | 10 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 70..... | — | 8 | 8 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 71..... | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 72..... | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 73..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 74..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 75..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 76..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 77..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 78..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 79..... | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 945 | 5,691 | 6,636 | 163 | 91 | 106 | 100 |

The following is an abstract of the particulars in the preceding table:—

ABSTRACT C.

| Ages. | Number Exposed to the Risk of Mortality. | Died. | Mortality per Cent. |
|-------------|--|-------|---------------------|
| 21-25 | 186'0 | — | — |
| 26-30 | 747'0 | 12 | 1'6064 |
| 31-35 | 1275'5 | 17 | 1'3328 |
| 36-40 | 1329'5 | 25 | 1'8804 |
| 41-45 | 998'5 | 35 | 3'5053 |
| 46-50 | 683'0 | 19 | 2'7818 |
| 51-55 | 421'0 | 24 | 5'7007 |
| 56-60 | 238'5 | 7 | 2'9350 |
| 61-65 | 115'5 | 15 | 12'9872 |
| 66-70 | 52'5 | 5 | 9'5238 |
| 71-75 | 9'0 | 3 | 33'3333 |
| 76-79 | 4'0 | 1 | 25'0000 |
| Total | 6060'0 | 163 | 2'6898 |

ABSTRACT B—Contd.

| to 30th April, 1857. | | | | | | | Ages. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|--------|-------------------------------|----|-------|
| Alive at 30th April, 1857. | Total Gone Off. | Half of Discontinued and Half of Entered. | | | Number Exposed to Risk. | | |
| | | Entered. | Discontinued. | Total. | | | |
| 2 | 7 | 5 | — | 5 | 315 | 61 | |
| 1 | 3 | — | 5 | 5 | 245 | 62 | |
| — | 3 | — | — | — | 22 | 63 | |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 20 | 64 | |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | 175 | 65 | |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | — | 5 | 135 | 66 | |
| — | 2 | — | — | — | 12 | 67 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 68 | |
| — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | 69 | |
| 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 8 | 70 | |
| — | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | 71 | |
| — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 72 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 73 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 74 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 75 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 76 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 77 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 78 | |
| — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 79 | |
| 582 | 945 | 4725 | 1000 | 5725 | 6,0635 | | |

It thus appears that during 6,060 years of risk to which the members have been exposed, 163 died, the mortality being 2'6898 per cent.

The following table exhibits the particulars necessary to determine the mortality amongst East Indian subscribers to the fund, the explanation of the different columns being the same as that applicable to Abstract B.

ABSTRACT D.

| Ages. | From 1st May, 1837, | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| | Number Entered at Each Age. | Number Remaining under Observation from Preceding Age. | Total Number under Observation at Each Age. | Died. | Discontinued. | | |
| | | | | | Withdrawn. | Struck Off. | Total. |
| 19..... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 20..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 21..... | 9 | 3 | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| 22..... | 19 | 10 | 29 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 23..... | 14 | 25 | 39 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 24..... | 28 | 35 | 63 | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| 25..... | 29 | 57 | 86 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 26..... | 40 | 79 | 119 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| 27..... | 25 | 104 | 129 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 28..... | 36 | 104 | 140 | — | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 29..... | 37 | 123 | 160 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 30..... | 38 | 139 | 177 | 1 | — | 4 | 4 |
| 31..... | 37 | 155 | 192 | 1 | — | 3 | 3 |
| 32..... | 49 | 177 | 226 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 33..... | 35 | 197 | 232 | — | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 34..... | 33 | 210 | 243 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 35..... | 21 | 210 | 231 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 36..... | 25 | 202 | 227 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 37..... | 22 | 202 | 224 | 3 | — | 6 | 6 |
| 38..... | 27 | 198 | 225 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 39..... | 19 | 194 | 213 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 40..... | 18 | 184 | 202 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 41..... | 15 | 173 | 188 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 42..... | 14 | 159 | 173 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 43..... | 12 | 140 | 152 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 44..... | 9 | 136 | 145 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 45..... | 13 | 121 | 134 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 46..... | 5 | 112 | 117 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 47..... | 11 | 90 | 101 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 48..... | 4 | 87 | 91 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 49..... | 7 | 77 | 84 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 50..... | 7 | 72 | 79 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 51..... | 6 | 64 | 70 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 52..... | 4 | 64 | 68 | 6 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 53..... | 3 | 53 | 56 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 54..... | 4 | 51 | 55 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 55..... | 2 | 46 | 48 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 |
| 56..... | 1 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 57..... | 5 | 29 | 34 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 58..... | 4 | 30 | 34 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 59..... | — | 26 | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| 60..... | — | 23 | 23 | — | — | — | — |

ABSTRACT D.

| Ages. | to 30th April, 1837. | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------|--------|-------------------------|
| | Alive at 30th April, 1837. | Total Gone Off. | Half of Discontinued and Half of Entered. | | | Number Exposed to Risk. |
| | | | Entered. | Discontinued. | Total. | |
| 19..... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 20..... | — | 1 | 1 | ·5 | 1·5 | 2·5 |
| 21..... | 2 | 2 | 4·5 | — | 4·5 | 7·5 |
| 22..... | 2 | 4 | 9·5 | 1 | 10·5 | 18·5 |
| 23..... | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1·5 | 8·5 | 30·5 |
| 24..... | 2 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 47 |
| 25..... | 4 | 7 | 14·5 | 1·5 | 16 | 70 |
| 26..... | 13 | 15 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 98 |
| 27..... | 16 | 25 | 12·5 | 4 | 16·5 | 112·5 |
| 28..... | 11 | 17 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 119 |
| 29..... | 10 | 21 | 18·5 | 3 | 21·5 | 138·5 |
| 30..... | 17 | 22 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 156 |
| 31..... | 11 | 15 | 18·5 | 1·5 | 20 | 172 |
| 32..... | 21 | 29 | 21·5 | 3 | 27·5 | 198·5 |
| 33..... | 16 | 22 | 17·5 | 3 | 20·5 | 211·5 |
| 34..... | 19 | 33 | 16·5 | 5 | 21·5 | 221·5 |
| 35..... | 13 | 29 | 10·5 | 5 | 15·5 | 215·5 |
| 36..... | 19 | 25 | 12·5 | 1·5 | 14 | 213 |
| 37..... | 17 | 26 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 210 |
| 38..... | 20 | 31 | 13·5 | 4 | 17·5 | 207·5 |
| 39..... | 22 | 29 | 9·5 | 1 | 10·5 | 202·5 |
| 40..... | 19 | 29 | 9 | 2·5 | 11·5 | 190·5 |
| 41..... | 16 | 29 | 7·5 | 4 | 11·5 | 176·5 |
| 42..... | 19 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 164 |
| 43..... | 10 | 16 | 6 | 2·5 | 8·5 | 143·5 |
| 44..... | 16 | 24 | 4·5 | 1·5 | 6 | 139 |
| 45..... | 12 | 22 | 6·5 | 1·5 | 8 | 126 |
| 46..... | 20 | 27 | 2·5 | 1·5 | 4 | 113 |
| 47..... | 9 | 14 | 5·5 | 1·5 | 7 | 94 |
| 48..... | 9 | 14 | 2 | 1·5 | 3·5 | 87·5 |
| 49..... | 7 | 12 | 3·5 | 1·5 | 5 | 79 |
| 50..... | 13 | 15 | 3·5 | ·5 | 4 | 75 |
| 51..... | 3 | 6 | 3 | — | 3 | 67 |
| 52..... | 5 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 64 |
| 53..... | 2 | 5 | 1·5 | ·5 | 2 | 51 |
| 54..... | 6 | 9 | 2 | — | 2 | 53 |
| 55..... | 7 | 12 | 1 | 1·5 | 2·5 | 45·5 |
| 56..... | 6 | 8 | ·5 | ·5 | 1 | 36 |
| 57..... | 2 | 4 | 2·5 | — | 2·5 | 31·5 |
| 58..... | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 |
| 59..... | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 26 |
| 60..... | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 23 |

ABSTRACT D.

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| From 1st May, 1857, | | | | | | | |
| Ages. | Number Entered at Each Age. | Number Remaining under Observation from Preceding Age. | Total Number under Observation at Each Age. | Died. | Discontinued. | | |
| | | | | | Withdrawn. | Struck Off. | Total. |
| 61..... | 1 | 20 | 21 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 62..... | — | 16 | 16 | — | — | — | — |
| 63..... | — | 15 | 15 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 64..... | 1 | 13 | 14 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 65..... | — | 11 | 11 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 66..... | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| 67..... | — | 8 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 68..... | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 69..... | — | 6 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 70..... | — | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 71..... | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 72..... | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 73..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 74..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 75..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 76..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 77..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 78..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 79..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 693 | 4,311 | 5,004 | 113 | 65 | 81 | 146 |

The following table is an abstract of the results of the preceding one:—

ABSTRACT E.

| Ages. | Number Exposed to the Risk of Mortality. | Died. | Mortality per Cent. |
|-------------|--|-------|---------------------|
| 21-25 | 173·5 | — | — |
| 26-30 | 624·0 | 7 | 1·1218 |
| 31-35 | 1019·0 | 13 | 1·2758 |
| 36-40 | 1023·5 | 19 | 1·8564 |
| 41-45 | 749·0 | 28 | 3·7383 |
| 46-50 | 448·5 | 11 | 2·4526 |
| 51-55 | 283·5 | 16 | 5·6437 |
| 56-60 | 147·5 | 4 | 2·7119 |
| 61-65 | 76·0 | 9 | 11·8421 |
| 66-70 | 33·5 | 4 | 11·9403 |
| 71-72 | 3·0 | 2 | 66·6667 |
| Total | 4581·0 | 113 | 2·4667 |

ABSTRACT D—Contd.

| to 30th April, 1857. | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| Alive at 30th April, 1857. | Total Gone Off. | Half of Discontinued and Half of Entered. | | | Number Exposed to Risk. | Ages | |
| | | Entered. | Discontinued. | Total. | | | |
| 1 | 5 | ·5 | — | ·5 | 20·5 | 61 | |
| 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 16 | 62 | |
| — | 2 | — | — | — | 15 | 63 | |
| 1 | 3 | ·5 | — | ·5 | 13·5 | 64 | |
| 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 11 | 65 | |
| 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 66 | |
| — | 2 | — | — | — | 8 | 67 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 68 | |
| — | 1 | — | ·5 | ·5 | 5·5 | 69 | |
| 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 5 | 70 | |
| — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 71 | |
| — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 72 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 73 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 74 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 75 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 76 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 78 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 79 | |
| 431 | 693 | 316·5 | 73· | 419·5 | 4581·5 | | |

It would appear, therefore, that during 4,581 years of risk to which the Eurasians subscribers were exposed, 113 died; the mortality being 2·4667 per cent.

These results are somewhat remarkable. Hitherto an apparently universal impression has prevailed that the rate of mortality amongst Eurasians is considerably in excess of that which obtains amongst Europeans resident in India, and some insurance offices decline insuring them at the rates of premium applicable to Europeans; but the facts set forth in the preceding tables, tend to prove that the respectable and provident portion of the Eurasian community are, at certain ages, subject to a less rate of mortality than that which prevails amongst any other class of Christians in India. At ages 21-25 there are only 173 lives under observation, and at ages 51-72, not more than 544, these numbers being too small to warrant any confidence in the results; but confining ourselves to the remaining 3,864 lives, which comprise 84 per cent. of the whole experience, the following is the result as compared with the casualties amongst

the members of the Covenanted Civil Service of Bengal, as given by Mr. Neison at p. 4 of his "Report on the Bengal Civil Fund," and founded on "A Register of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Servants of the Bengal Establishment from 1700 to 1812, &c., &c., compiled under the direction of the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, late Member of Council of India, by Ramchunder Doss."

ABSTRACT F.

| Ages. | East Indians, 1837-57. | | | Civil Service, 1700-1812. | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Number Exposed to Risk. | Died. | Mortality per Cent. | Number Exposed to Risk. | Died. | Mortality per Cent. |
| 26-30..... | 624'0 | 7 | 1'1218 | 4,010 | 81 | 2'094 |
| 31-35..... | 1019'0 | 13 | 1'2758 | 3,177 | 48 | 1'511 |
| 36-40..... | 1023'5 | 10 | 1'8564 | 2,172 | 60 | 2'762 |
| 41-45..... | 749'0 | 28 | 3'7383 | 1,496 | 41 | 2'941 |
| 46-50..... | 448'5 | 11 | 2'4526 | 818 | 29 | 3'545 |
| 26-50..... | 3864'0 | 78 | 2'01863 | 11,673 | 265 | 2'2702 |

Thus at 26-40 inclusive, it would appear that 13'5 East Indians and 17'6 civilians out of every 1,000 die annually; and at 26-50 inclusive, 20 East Indians, and nearly 23 civilians.

The results are still in favour of East Indians, even if the comparison be made to apply to the deaths in the civil service during the more recent period, 1820-42, according to the list compiled by Ramchunder Doss, as will appear from the following table:—

ABSTRACT G.

| Ages. | East Indians, 1837-57. | | | Civil Service, 1820-42. | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Number Exposed to Risk. | Died. | Mortality per Cent. | Number Exposed to Risk. | Died. | Mortality per Cent. |
| 26-30..... | 624'0 | 7 | 1'1218 | 1,528 | 30 | 1'963 |
| 31-35..... | 1019'0 | 13 | 1'2758 | 975 | 10 | 1'026 |
| 36-40..... | 1023'5 | 19 | 1'8564 | 285 | 4 | 1'403 |
| 26-40..... | 2666'5 | 39 | 1'4626 | 2,788 | 44 | 1'5782 |

indicating a rate of mortality amounting to 1'4626 amongst East Indians, and of 1'5782 amongst the members of the Bengal Civil Service.

The Covenanted Civil Service has always hitherto been considered the most select class of lives in India. In the receipt of large

incomes, living in the best houses, with ample means to effect change of climate whenever sickness renders it necessary, commanding everything, in short, which reduces the risk of residence in that country to the minimum, it is not to be wondered at that the mortality amongst certain sections of the population of the British islands—the adult male population of Glasgow, for instance*—is, at ages 21-45, in excess of that prevailing in the Bengal Civil Service; nor, for obvious reasons, should we be unprepared to learn, that the casualties amongst Bengal civilians are considerably less than amongst their humbler brethren of the uncovenanted service. The contrary, however, appears to be the case; and as the mortality of the humble provident classes in England is less than that of the aristocracy,† so is the mortality amongst the provident East Indian members of the Uncovenanted Fund less than that observed to prevail amongst the governing class in India.

There is one consideration which must not be overlooked. It is compulsory on members of the Bengal Civil Service, all of whom, however, are approved by medical examiners in England before appointment, to subscribe to the fund; in the case of the Uncovenanted Fund, it is not compulsory,—the directors strictly exercise the right of selection under the rules of the fund. Thus every applicant must undergo careful medical examination, and be pronounced of sound constitution before admission. But will this explain the low rate of mortality prevailing among East Indians, as revealed by the above tables? We do not think so. Applicants for assurance at healthy rates to life offices, both in India and in England, are subjected to the strictest examination, the result being that—so far as the experience of one office with which we are acquainted goes—about 9½ per cent. in India are rejected; but the mortality amongst assured lives does not appear to be less on that account. If any reliance is to be placed on Mr. Francis' paper, it is in India considerably more, at certain ages, than is represented even by the army casualties. The fact is, that no man will pay his money either to a fund or a life office, unless he has a tolerably clear idea that the arrangement is a better one for himself than putting it out at interest. Those who have a very high opinion of their vitality, will be apt to invest their savings elsewhere; while the chances are, that the number of bad and indifferent lives offering, will counteract all the advantages derivable from selection.

But although the results above given are, so far as the data will admit, at certain ages decisive as affecting the East Indian members of the Uncovenanted Fund, they cannot be received as applicable to the East Indian community generally. There can be no doubt that

* Neison, "Report on Bengal Civil Fund," p. 12.

† Neison, "Vital Statistics," p. 157.

the payment monthly, for provident purposes, of a certain sum by persons in middle or inferior life, is indicative of more than average intelligence—of the existence of those temperate, careful, frugal habits which result in health and longevity. Thus, as the members of friendly societies in England enjoy, one with another, longer life than falls to the lot of the working classes generally, it is not unreasonable to conclude that East Indian subscribers to the fund are a very superior class to the mixed Eurasian population throughout India.

The following table exhibits the mortality among the whole body of subscribers and East Indian subscribers to the fund, placed in juxtaposition:—

ABSTRACT II.

| Ages. | Mortality per Cent. | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Mixed Class. | East Indians. |
| 26-30 | 1·6064 | 1·1218 |
| 31-35 | 1·3328 | 1·2758 |
| 36-40 | 1·8804 | 1·8564 |
| 41-45 | 3·5053 | 3·7383 |
| 46-50 | 2·7818 | 2·4526 |
| 51-55 | 5·7007 | 5·6437 |
| 56-60 | 2·9350 | 2·7119 |

From the preceding tables it appears that while the mortality at ages from 21 to 60 inclusive, amongst the members of the fund generally, is 2·6898 per cent. per annum, the mortality amongst East Indian members is only 2·4667 per cent. per annum.

The following Table I* is formed from the data in Abstract B preceding, and represents the mortality for the mean of each quinquennial term of life among the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Fund. For an explanation of how it and the succeeding tables are constructed, see Mr. Neison's works.†

* Tables I, II, IV, and V, indicating the processes by which the results in the Tables of Decrements, Nos. III and VI were obtained, are for brevity omitted; and not being considered essential to the argument.

† "Vital Statistics," pp. 117—119, 145—147. Paper on Master Mariners, *Journal of the Statistical Society*, vol. xiii, &c. Mr. Samuel Brown, in forming a table of mortality applicable to the Madras Military Fund, takes the logarithm of the mortality per cent. at the mean age for each decennial period, as the basis of the table, and obtains the logarithm for the intermediate ages, by even differences of logarithms set against each tenth age.—"Report on the Madras Military Fund," p. 51.

From the results in Table II, the following Table of Decrements is derived:—

III.—Table of Decrements—Mixed Class.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (d). per Cent. } $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 25 | 1·606 '98394 | 5·00000 9'99297 | 100,000 | 1,606 |
| 26 | 1·606 '98394 | 4·99297 '99297 | 98,394 | 1,580 |
| 27 | 1·606 '98394 | ·98594 '99297 | 96,814 | 1,554 |
| 28 | 1·606 '98394 | ·97891 '99297 | 95,260 | 1,530 |
| 29 | 1·486 '98514 | ·97188 '99350 | 93,730 | 1,392 |
| 30 | 1·308 '98602 | ·96538 '99389 | 92,338 | 1,290 |
| 31 | 1·314 '98656 | ·95927 '99412 | 91,048 | 1,225 |
| 32 | 1·322 '98678 | ·95339 '99422 | 89,823 | 1,187 |
| 33 | 1·333 '98667 | ·94761 '99417 | 88,636 | 1,182 |
| 34 | 1·356 '98644 | ·94178 '99407 | 87,454 | 1,186 |
| 35 | 1·423 '98577 | ·93585 '99378 | 86,268 | 1,227 |
| 36 | 1·532 '98468 | ·92963 '99330 | 85,041 | 1,302 |
| 37 | 1·685 '98315 | ·92293 '99262 | 83,739 | 1,410 |
| 38 | 1·880 '98120 | ·91555 '99176 | 82,329 | 1,548 |
| 39 | 2·393 '97607 | ·90731 '98948 | 80,781 | 1,833 |
| 40 | 2·812 '97188 | ·89679 '98761 | 78,848 | 2,218 |
| 41 | 3·137 '96863 | ·88440 '98616 | 76,630 | 2,403 |

III.—Table of Decrements—Mixed Class—Contd.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (d). per Cent. $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 42 | 3.368 '96632 | 4.87050 '998512 | 74,227 | 2,500 |
| 43 | 3.505 '96495 | 4.85568 '98450 | 71,727 | 2,515 |
| 44 | 3.069 '96931 | 4.81018 '98646 | 69,212 | 2,125 |
| 45 | 2.770 '97221 | 4.82664 '98776 | 67,087 | 1,854 |
| 46 | 2.634 '97366 | 4.81410 '98841 | 65,223 | 1,718 |
| 47 | 2.635 '97365 | 4.80281 '98840 | 63,505 | 1,673 |
| 48 | 2.782 '97218 | 4.79121 '98775 | 61,832 | 1,720 |
| 49 | 3.820 '96180 | 4.77896 '98308 | 60,112 | 2,297 |
| 50 | 4.632 '95368 | 4.76204 '97940 | 57,815 | 2,678 |
| 51 | 2.054 '97046 | 4.74144 '98698 | 55,137 | 1,620 |
| 52 | 3.014 '96956 | 4.72812 '98657 | 53,508 | 1,629 |
| 53 | 3.140 '96860 | 4.71499 '98614 | 51,879 | 1,630 |
| 54 | 3.241 '96759 | 4.70113 '98569 | 50,249 | 1,628 |
| 55 | 3.350 '96650 | 4.68682 '98520 | 48,621 | 1,629 |
| 56 | 3.466 '96534 | 4.67202 '98468 | 46,992 | 1,629 |
| 57 | 3.590 '96410 | 4.65670 '98412 | 45,363 | 1,629 |
| 58 | 3.724 '96276 | 4.64082 '98352 | 43,734 | 1,628 |
| 59 | 3.868 '96132 | 4.62434 '98287 | 42,106 | 1,629 |

III.—Table of Decrements—Mixed Class—Contd.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (d). per Cent. $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 60 | 4.024 '95976 | 4.60721 '998216 | 40,477 | 1,629 |
| 61 | 4.102 '95808 | 4.58937 '98140 | 38,848 | 1,629 |
| 62 | 4.322 '95678 | 4.57077 '98081 | 37,219 | 1,608 |
| 63 | 4.518 '95482 | 4.55158 '97992 | 35,611 | 1,609 |
| 64 | 4.673 '95327 | 4.53150 '97922 | 34,002 | 1,589 |
| 65 | 4.902 '95098 | 4.51072 '97817 | 32,413 | 1,589 |
| 66 | 5.155 '94845 | 4.48889 '97701 | 30,824 | 1,589 |
| 67 | 5.435 '94565 | 4.46590 '97573 | 29,235 | 1,589 |
| 68 | 5.747 '94253 | 4.44163 '97430 | 27,646 | 1,589 |
| 69 | 6.098 '93902 | 4.41593 '97267 | 26,057 | 1,589 |
| 70 | 6.494 '93506 | 4.38860 '97084 | 24,468 | 1,589 |
| 71 | 6.944 '93056 | 4.35944 '96874 | 22,879 | 1,589 |
| 72 | 7.463 '92537 | 4.32818 '96632 | 21,290 | 1,588 |
| 73 | 8.065 '91935 | 4.29450 '96348 | 19,702 | 1,589 |
| 74 | 8.772 '91228 | 4.25708 '96013 | 18,113 | 1,589 |
| 75 | 9.615 '90385 | 4.21811 '95610 | 16,524 | 1,589 |
| 76 | 10.239 '89761 | 4.17421 '95309 | 14,935 | 1,529 |
| 77 | 10.815 '89185 | 4.12730 '95029 | 13,406 | 1,450 |

III.—Table of Decrements—Mixed Class—Contd.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (d). $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 78 | 11.296 .88704 | 4.07759 9.94794 | 11,956 | 1,351 |
| 79 | 12.172 .87828 | .02553 .94363 | 10,605 | 1,200 |
| 80 | 13.433 .86567 | 3.06916 .93735 | 9,315 | 1,252 |
| 81 | 14.778 .85222 | .00651 .93055 | 8,063 | 1,101 |
| 82 | 16.474 .83526 | .83706 .92182 | 6,872 | 1,132 |
| 83 | 19.031 .80969 | .75888 .90832 | 5,760 | 1,093 |
| 84 | 20.513 .79487 | .66720 .90030 | 4,647 | 953 |
| 85 | 22.013 .77957 | .56750 .89186 | 3,694 | 814 |
| 86 | 23.418 .76552 | .45936 .88396 | 2,880 | 675 |
| 87 | 25.225 .74775 | .34332 .87376 | 2,205 | 556 |
| 88 | 25.301 .74699 | .21708 .87331 | 1,649 | 418 |
| 89 | 25.806 .74194 | .09039 .87037 | 1,231 | 317 |
| 90 | 26.087 .73913 | 2.06076 .86872 | 914 | 239 |
| 91 | 29.412 .70588 | .82948 .84873 | 675 | 198 |
| 92 | 33.334 .66666 | .67821 .82390 | 477 | 159 |
| 93 | 43.750 .56250 | .50211 .75012 | 318 | 139 |
| 94 | 55.556 .44444 | .25223 .64781 | 179 | 100 |
| 95 | 75.000 .25000 | 1.90004 9.39794 | 79 | 59 |
| 96 | 100.000 | 1.29798 | 20 | — |

From the results in Table IV, the following Table of Decrements is derived:—

VI.—Table of Decrements—Eurasians.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (c). $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 25 | 1.122 .98878 | 5.00000 9.99510 | 100,000 | 1,122 |
| 26 | 1.122 .98878 | 4.00510 .99510 | 98,878 | 1,109 |
| 27 | 1.122 .98878 | .00020 .99510 | 97,769 | 1,097 |
| 28 | 1.122 .98878 | .08530 .99510 | 96,672 | 1,085 |
| 29 | 1.118 .98882 | .08040 .99512 | 95,587 | 1,068 |
| 30 | 1.132 .98868 | .07552 .99506 | 94,519 | 1,069 |
| 31 | 1.163 .98837 | .07058 .99492 | 93,450 | 1,087 |
| 32 | 1.211 .98789 | .06550 .99471 | 92,363 | 1,118 |
| 33 | 1.276 .98724 | .06021 .99442 | 91,245 | 1,165 |
| 34 | 1.288 .98712 | .05463 .99437 | 90,080 | 1,160 |
| 35 | 1.352 .98648 | .04900 .99409 | 88,920 | 1,202 |
| 36 | 1.468 .98532 | .04309 .99358 | 87,718 | 1,287 |
| 37 | 1.636 .98364 | .03667 .99284 | 86,431 | 1,413 |
| 38 | 1.856 .98144 | .02951 .99186 | 85,018 | 1,579 |
| 39 | 2.486 .97514 | .02137 .98907 | 83,439 | 2,074 |
| 40 | 2.989 .97011 | .01044 .98682 | 81,365 | 2,432 |
| 41 | 3.366 .96634 | .89726 .98513 | 78,933 | 2,657 |
| 42 | 3.615 .96385 | .88239 .98401 | 76,276 | 2,757 |

VI.—Table of Decrements—Eurasians—Contd.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (c). per Cent. } $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 43 | 3.738 '96262 | 4.86610 '998345 | 73,519 | 2,749 |
| 44 | 3.123 '96877 | 8.1985 '98622 | 70,770 | 2,210 |
| 45 | 2.687 '97313 | 83607 '98817 | 68,560 | 1,812 |
| 46 | 2.430 '97570 | 82121 '98932 | 66,718 | 1,621 |
| 47 | 2.352 '97648 | 81356 '98966 | 65,097 | 1,535 |
| 48 | 2.453 '97547 | 80323 '98921 | 63,565 | 1,557 |
| 49 | 3.581 '96419 | 79213 '98416 | 62,005 | 2,220 |
| 50 | 4.401 '95536 | 77659 '98017 | 59,785 | 2,669 |
| 51 | 2.954 '97046 | 75676 '98698 | 57,116 | 1,687 |
| 52 | 3.011 '96956 | 74374 '98657 | 55,429 | 1,687 |
| 53 | 3.140 '96860 | 73031 '98614 | 53,742 | 1,688 |
| 54 | 3.211 '96759 | 71615 '98569 | 52,054 | 1,688 |
| 55 | 3.350 '96650 | 70214 '98520 | 50,366 | 1,687 |
| 56 | 3.466 '96534 | 68734 '98468 | 48,679 | 1,687 |
| 57 | 3.590 '96410 | 67202 '98412 | 46,992 | 1,688 |
| 58 | 3.721 '96276 | 65614 '98352 | 45,304 | 1,687 |
| 59 | 3.868 '96132 | 63966 '98287 | 43,617 | 1,687 |
| 60 | 4.024 '95976 | 62253 '98216 | 41,930 | 1,687 |

VI.—Table of Decrements—Eurasians—Contd.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (c). per Cent. } $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 61 | 4.192 '95808 | 4.60169 '998140 | 40,243 | 1,687 |
| 62 | 4.322 '95678 | 58609 '98081 | 38,556 | 1,667 |
| 63 | 4.518 '95482 | 56690 '97992 | 36,889 | 1,667 |
| 64 | 4.673 '95327 | 54682 '97922 | 35,222 | 1,645 |
| 65 | 4.902 '95098 | 52604 '97817 | 33,577 | 1,646 |
| 66 | 5.155 '94845 | 50121 '97701 | 31,931 | 1,647 |
| 67 | 5.435 '94565 | 48122 '97573 | 30,284 | 1,646 |
| 68 | 5.747 '94253 | 45695 '97430 | 28,638 | 1,645 |
| 69 | 6.098 '93902 | 43125 '97267 | 26,993 | 1,646 |
| 70 | 6.494 '93506 | 40392 '97084 | 25,347 | 1,646 |
| 71 | 6.911 '93056 | 37476 '96874 | 23,701 | 1,646 |
| 72 | 7.463 '92537 | 34350 '96632 | 22,055 | 1,646 |
| 73 | 8.065 '91935 | 30982 '96348 | 20,409 | 1,646 |
| 74 | 8.772 '91228 | 27330 '96013 | 18,763 | 1,646 |
| 75 | 9.615 '90385 | 23343 '95610 | 17,117 | 1,646 |
| 76 | 10.239 '89761 | 18953 '95309 | 15,471 | 1,584 |
| 77 | 10.815 '89185 | 14262 '95029 | 13,887 | 1,502 |
| 78 | 11.296 '88704 | 99291 '94794 | 12,385 | 1,399 |

VI.—Table of Decrements—Eurasians—Contd.

| 1 Age. | 2 Mortality } = (c). per Cent. } $1 - \frac{d}{100}$ | 3 $\lambda \left(1 - \frac{d}{100}\right) = (c).$ $5 + \Sigma (c) = \lambda (l).$ | 4 Number Living = (l). | 5 Number Dying. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 79 | 12.172 .87828 | 4.01085 9.94363 | 10,986 | 1,337 |
| 80 | 13.433 .86567 | 3.98118 .93735 | 9,649 | 1,296 |
| 81 | 14.778 .85222 | .92183 .93055 | 8,353 | 1,235 |
| 82 | 16.174 .83526 | .85238 .92182 | 7,118 | 1,172 |
| 83 | 19.031 .80969 | .77420 .90832 | 5,946 | 1,132 |
| 84 | 20.513 .79487 | .68252 .90030 | 4,814 | 987 |
| 85 | 22.013 .77957 | .58282 .89186 | 3,827 | 814 |
| 86 | 23.418 .76552 | .47468 .88396 | 2,983 | 699 |
| 87 | 25.225 .74775 | .35864 .87376 | 2,284 | 576 |
| 88 | 25.801 .74699 | .23210 .87331 | 1,708 | 432 |
| 89 | 25.806 .74194 | 3.10571 .87037 | 1,276 | 330 |
| 90 | 26.087 .73913 | 2.97608 .86872 | 946 | 246 |
| 91 | 29.412 .70588 | .84480 .84873 | 700 | 206 |
| 92 | 33.334 .66666 | .69353 .82390 | 494 | 165 |
| 93 | 43.750 .56250 | .51743 .75012 | 329 | 144 |
| 94 | 55.556 .44444 | .26755 .64781 | 185 | 103 |
| 95 | 75.000 .25000 | 1.91536 9.39794 | 82 | 61 |
| 96 | 100.000 | .31330 | 21 | — |

On a reference to the column of decrements in the above table and in Table III preceding, it will be perceived, that owing possibly to the small number of lives under observation, there are considerable irregularities. The object was, in the construction of these tables, to give effect, as far as possible, to the actual mortality, leaving others, if necessary, to re-adjust the quantities. Between the ages 45 and 51, the following values may be interpolated in columns 4 and 5 of Tables III and VI:—

| Age. | Mixed Class—Table III. | | Eurasians—Table VI. | |
|----------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| | Living. | Dying. | Living. | Dying. |
| 40 | 65,223 | 2,038 | 66,718 | 1,870 |
| 47 | 63,185 | 2,024 | 64,848 | 1,901 |
| 48 | 61,161 | 2,014 | 62,947 | 1,924 |
| 49 | 59,147 | 2,009 | 61,023 | 1,945 |
| 50 | 57,138 | 2,001 | 59,078 | 1,962 |

From age 51 inclusive, in each table, to the extremity of life, the figures are the same as those in the Northampton table. There are, so far as we are aware, no data available to enable us with any certainty to determine the mortality amongst Uncovenanted Servants and East Indians after 50, and an impression certainly exists that the latter, settled as they generally are permanently in India, do not attain individually to such advanced years as Europeans, nearly all of whom look forward to spending the evening of their days in a more temperate climate. In the absence of the necessary information, it is considered safe to adopt the Northampton table, as representing the mortality after 50.

I should mention that nearly all of the tables in this paper were computed in duplicate by native assistants in India some years ago, in fact, about the time of the Indian mutiny; the educated Bengali, under careful supervision, being, in calculations such as the present, for accuracy and rapidity almost unrivalled.

The following table exhibits the mortality per cent. per annum amongst various classes. With the exception of columns *n* and *o*, the figures in which have reference to both males and females, all the columns refer to the mortality amongst males only; and with the exception of columns *k* to *l*, both inclusive, and column *q*, the results are obtained from the graduated tables of decrements in each case.

VII.—Mortality per Cent. per Annum

| Age. | Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. | | Bengal Civil Service. | | Bengal Military. | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | The whole of the Subscribers. 1837-57. | Eurasian Subscribers. 1837-57. | Davies.* 1780-1839. | Neison.† 1790-1812. | Wool- house.* 1760-1837. | Davies.* 1760-1837. | Neison.‡ 1800-17. | |
| | | | | | | | Excluding Retired. | Including Retired. |
| 20 | — | — | 1·18 | 1·18 | 2·66 | 2·64 | 2·23 | 2·19 |
| 25 | 1·61 | 1·12 | 1·51 | 1·51 | 2·73 | 2·72 | 2·45 | 2·34 |
| 30 | 1·40 | 1·13 | 1·69 | 1·69 | 2·91 | 2·89 | 2·75 | 2·61 |
| 35 | 1·42 | 1·35 | 1·87 | 1·87 | 3·15 | 3·13 | 2·90 | 2·63 |
| 40 | 2·81 | 2·99 | 2·09 | 2·16 | 3·44 | 3·43 | 2·89 | 2·55 |
| 45 | 2·78 | 2·69 | 2·10 | 2·69 | 3·81 | 3·82 | 3·45 | 2·92 |
| 50 | 4·63 | 4·46 | 2·81 | 2·61 | 4·26 | 4·26 | 3·39 | 2·23 |
| 55 | — | — | 3·35 | 2·56 | 4·92 | 4·84 | 3·83 | 2·54 |
| 60 | — | — | 4·02 | 3·26 | 5·92 | 5·52 | 3·96 | 3·03 |

* Dodwell and Miles' list.

† Ramchunda Doss' list.

‡ "Report of the Commissioners on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," p. 178.

The figures in columns *b* and *c* indicate the results arising out of the present inquiry. Column *d* is obtained from Mr. Davies' "Report on the Bengal Military Fund," p. 32, the mortality, from age 40 and upwards to the extremity of life, being the same as that given in the Northampton table.* Mr. Neison, after careful examination of the lists compiled by Ramchunder Doss, found the results to approximate so closely to those of Mr. Davies, given in column *d* above, that, "for the sake of comparing the results," he followed Mr. Davies' table up to age 40. From age 45 to the extreme of the table, he adopted the figures in Table XI in his "Report on the Bengal Military Fund," and between the ages 40 and 45 the terms were interpolated.†

The results in columns *f* and *g* are obtained from tables of decrements derived from the data afforded by Dodwell's list. There is a slight difference between the figures, but this may be explained by the circumstance of Mr. Davies, while using Mr. Woolhouse's facts, having graduated a new table therefrom.‡ Columns *h* to *i* inclusive, and column *g*, have been taken for the purposes of comparison from p. 12 of the "Report on the Madras Military Fund," by Mr. Samuel Brown, the late Mr. P. Hardy, and Colonel J.

* Davies' "Report on the Bengal Civil Fund," p. 11.

† Neison's "Report on the Bengal Civil Fund," p. 15.

‡ "Assurance Magazine," vol. xi, p. 5.

amongst Various Classes.

| Madras Military. (Madras Fund.) | | European Non- commissioned Officers and Men in India. Dr. Farr.§ 1817-50. | Assured Lives. | | Retired Officers of the Indian Army. Christie.¶ | English Life Table, Males. Dr. Farr. 1811. | Age. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------|
| Davies.‡ 1803-40. | S. Brown.‡ 1803-57. | | India. Experience of Oriental and Laudable Insurance Companies. Francis. 1815-47. | England. Committee of Actuaries. | | | |
| 2·72 | 3·20 | 5·64 | 2·47 | ·73 | — | ·92 | 20 |
| 3·00 | 3·10 | 4·88 | 2·72 | ·78 | 1·10 | ·99 | 25 |
| 3·60 | 3·20 | 4·96 | 3·01 | ·81 | 1·17 | ·96 | 30 |
| 3·70 | 2·91 | 5·14 | 3·53 | ·93 | 1·29 | 1·24 | 35 |
| 4·05 | 2·80 | 6·16 | 4·21 | 1·01 | 1·47 | 1·21 | 40 |
| 4·14 | 2·68 | 5·74 | 4·80 | 1·22 | 1·77 | 1·70 | 45 |
| 3·74 | 2·75 | 5·61 | 5·40 | 1·59 | 2·23 | 1·85 | 50 |
| 4·00 | 3·00 | 5·47 | 5·90 | 2·17 | 2·86 | 2·86 | 55 |
| 5·73 | 2·75 | 5·46 | 6·47 | 3·03 | 3·66 | 3·40 | 60 |

‡ Colonel de Havilland's data.

§ Patronage Books of the India House.

¶ Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. i, p. 270, &c., &c.

T. Smith; and we are indebted for the figures in column *m* to Dr. Farr.

The figures in columns *n* and *o* have reference to *policies* of assurances, and not *lives*. Those in *o* are obtained from what are known as the "Experience Tables," exhibiting the rate of deaths according to the combined town and country experience (excluding Irish), comprised in 62,537 assurances.

It is impossible to conclude this paper without a word of congratulation on the important fact that the most recent investigation into the mortality of European military officers in India confirms the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Neison in his reports on the Bengal Civil and Military Funds, and is fully in accordance with impressions which have long prevailed, "that the high rate of mortality which formerly occurred in India was due to preventible causes, and that a great change for the better, owing to improvement in habits or better sanitary regulations, has for many years been going on." The "Report on the Madras Military Fund," by Mr. Samuel Brown and his colleagues Mr. Peter Hardy and Colonel Smith, recently published, is perhaps the most important treatise upon this deeply interesting subject which has yet appeared. Exception has always been taken to the investigations by Mr. Woolhouse, Mr. Davies, and others, on the ground that their facts were obtained from Dodwell and Miles' lists. Mr. Brown's observations

embrace 5,000 names, and extend over a period of fifty years, from 1808 to 1857; and the whole of the lists originally furnished by Colonel Smith were carefully compared and checked with the patronage books by the authorities at the India House. Moreover, the whole period of fifty years was subdivided into five consecutive decennial periods, and the result is as above. The improvement is said to be "most marked at the younger ages, and progressive at all ages in which the facts are sufficiently numerous to allow of an average result being calculated."

But I need not allude further to Mr. Brown's remarkable report, which is no doubt familiar to many of my hearers.

It is distressing to turn from Mr. Brown's report, to the "Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Sanitary State of the Army in India," and mark the frightful disparity between the mortality in India of European commissioned officers and European non-commissioned officers and men as exhibited by columns *l* and *m* respectively of the preceding table. The question, as is well known to many of my hearers, is one of imperial importance, and its solution a matter of urgent necessity. For while, on the one hand, we are assured that British empire in India will be seriously imperilled by any reduction of the permanent European force below 73,000 men, Sir A. Tulloch and others "very much question whether, with the mortality rate of the last forty years, it will be possible for England to keep up an army of 73,000 men in India." It is a matter therefore of almost personal importance to every Englishman living, that immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission, and every human means adopted for checking this terrible mortality.

The report of the Commissioners concludes with the recommendation that a system of registering deaths, and the causes thereof, be established in the large cities of India, so as to determine the effect of local causes on the native and European population. Antecedent to this, however, it would be necessary to ascertain the population of the presidency towns. That of Calcutta, the metropolis and seat of the Government, has as yet only been rudely approximated to. The Municipal Commissioners, in their report for 1859-60, say that "they have not been able to devise any plan by which the real extent of the European population can be ascertained with anything approaching to accuracy." Captain Birch attempted a census in 1837, which assigned the entire population at 229,714 souls; and again in 1843, when it was found that the native population was rather less than in 1837.* The results for 1837 were analysed by Colonel Sykes.† The population has recently been

* Dr. Stewart's "Report on Small Pox in Calcutta."

† *Statistical Journal*, vol. viii, p. 50.

returned at 413,182, independently of the suburbs. Curiously enough, while there are no means of approximating accurately to the population of Calcutta, there is a careful registry of the deaths amongst the natives. This record of native deaths has been kept by the police authorities at the different ghats and gharastans, where alone the funeral rites of cremation and interment are permitted to the Hindoo and Mussulman inhabitants, since the beginning of the present century. I can recollect, while residing in Calcutta, making an application through a friend to the chief magistrate, for permission to examine these records. The result would have moderated the ardour of the most enthusiastic statist, for in a few days there appeared about a dozen of coolies carrying bags so numerous that eventually they filled a considerable space in a pretty large apartment. These contained the records of the native deaths in Calcutta from 1802, and were written in Bengalee, detailing the name, age, sex, caste, residence, occupation, disease, duration of sickness, &c., of each individual deceased. So minute were the particulars, in fact, that the cost of the wood required to burn each body was faithfully narrated.

Little can be done for Calcutta in sanitary respects until a thorough reform has been effected in the manners and customs of the natives. It is a reproach to public decency, that there are at present about 6,000 bodies burnt yearly within the precincts of the city of palaces, and from 5,000 to 6,000 thrown into the river. The river as it ebbs and flows carries to and fro, in every stage of decomposition, the loathsome burden committed to its care. Permanently on the staff of every European *ménage* of consequence located on the banks, there is a native servant called—if I recollect rightly—a *dome*, whose special province it is, with a long pole, to keep the floating bodies at a reasonable distance from the residence of the sahib, and prevent the foul effluvium coming between the wind and his nobility. No wonder that in Calcutta even now, during the hot and rainy season, when cholera stalks abroad, it occasionally happens that you bury your friend, instead of dining with him as you expected the evening before.

Some of my hearers, interested in India, will no doubt have noticed that an attempt was very recently made by the Government of India to abolish the system which has so long prevailed in Calcutta of burning the dead within the precincts of the city. The attempt has, I believe, failed, and the authorities have been compelled to yield to the religious sentiments of the natives. "The ghats are to remain where they are, but chemical means, we are told, are to be taken to do away with the noxious gases."

It was my intention to have furnished on this occasion a few original statistics of the mortality of Eurasian females, and also

certain particulars touching the mortality amongst the burgher population of Ceylon. These must be reserved for another occasion. The Dutch burghers fill much the same place in society in Ceylon as the Eurasians do in India. Descendants of the original Dutch settlers, by intermarriages with the natives, are to be found, says Sir Emerson Tennent, "in every administrative establishment in Ceylon, from the department of the Colonial Secretary to the "humblest police court."*

* "Ceylon," vol. iii, p. 150.

STATISTICS of the CITY of ABERDEEN. Compiled by JAMES VALENTINE, and Communicated by COLONEL W. H. SYKES, M.P., F.R.S., President of the Statistical Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 21st June, 1864.]

THE following tables are so exhaustive of local statistical subjects, and are so condensed and yet so perspicuous and instructive, that they may be held up as models for statistical reports; and I have, therefore, thought that they might be acceptable for reference in the pages of the *Journal of the Statistical Society*. Their compilation is due to the praiseworthy industry of Mr. Valentine, who is on the staff of the "Aberdeen Journal;" and his work has been a labour of love for many years past, stimulated to the undertaking by the example of the late lamented Dr. Strang; an example, let us hope, which will be followed to great public advantage in cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

The parliamentary boundary of the city of Aberdeen is more than nine miles in extent, and is considerably larger than the parliamentary boundary of any town in Scotland.

The statistics embrace the annual returns from 1857 to 1863, both inclusive.

The two parishes of St. Nicholas and Old Machar embrace the whole of the parliamentary boundary of the city, and a small district north of the Don besides—the latter we omit for 1862 and 1863. The results, however, comparing these with the previous years, are not appreciably affected. The population of St. Nicholas in 1861, was 41,962; of Old Machar, 31,938 (excluding 1,298 inhabitants in the landward portion of the parish); together 73,900 persons.

I.—Births.

| | St. Nicholas. | Old Machar. | Total. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| 1857 | 1,431 | 972 | 2,403 |
| '58 | 1,531 | 898 | 2,429 |
| '59 | 1,521 | 933 | 2,454 |
| '60 | 1,463 | 1,010 | 2,473 |
| 1861 | 1,552 | 919 | 2,501 |
| '62 | 1,635 | 957 | 2,592 |
| '63 | 1,662 | 1,018 | 2,680 |

Note.—One birth in 30.4 in 1857; 1 birth in 27.7 in 1863.

Of the above, the following were illegitimate:—

Illegitimate Births.

| | St. Nicholas. | Old Machar. | Total. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| 1857 | 206 | 116 | 322 |
| '58 | 252 | 109 | 360 |
| '59 | 253 | 122 | 375 |
| '60 | 258 | 110 | 398 |
| 1861 | 238 | 105 | 343 |
| '62 | 271 | 131 | 405 |
| '63 | 290 | 139 | 429 |

Note.—One illegitimate to 7·4 legitimate, or 13·4 per cent. in 1857.

" 6·2 " 16·2 " '63.

II.—Marriages.

| | St. Nicholas. | Old Machar. | Total. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| 1857 | 319 | 221 | 540 |
| '58 | 326 | 185 | 511 |
| '59 | 324 | 217 | 541 |
| '60 | 362 | 225 | 587 |
| 1861 | 331 | 274 | 605 |
| '62 | 306 | 288 | 594 |
| '63 | 337 | 288 | 625 |

Note.—One marriage to 135 inhabitants in 1857.

" 117 " '63.

1. Ages of Persons Married (1863).

| | Males. | Females. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| 20 and under | 45 | 131 |
| 20 to 30 | 412 | 399 |
| 30 " 40 | 100 | 61 |
| 40 " 50 | 51 | 23 |
| Above 50 | 17 | 5 |

Note.—Average age over all 28½ males, 25½ females. The ages ranged from 15 up to 65.

2. Widowers or Widows (1863).

19 Widowers married widows.
54 " " spinsters.
21 Bachelors " widows.

3. Religious Denominations (1863).

Couples Married by Ministers of—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Established Church | 305 |
| Free Church | 181 |
| United Presbyterian Church | 41 |
| Congregational Church | 39 |
| Episcopalian Church | 17 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 17 |
| Other denominations | 25 |

III.—Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in each of these seven years was as follows:—

| | St. Nicholas. | Old Machar. | Total. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| 1857 | 1,036 | 686 | 1,722 |
| '58 | 1,010 | 618 | 1,628 |
| '59 | 1,006 | 681 | 1,687 |
| '60 | 1,353 | 856 | 2,209 |
| 1861 | 1,146 | 636 | 1,782 |
| '62 | 1,191 | 733 | 1,924 |
| '63 | 1,102 | 647 | 1,749 |

Note.—1 death in 42·1 inhabitants, or 2·3 per cent. in 1857.

" 42·5 " 2·3 " '63.

The deaths in 1860 were exceptionally large, arising from a great prevalence of epidemic diseases in the early part of the year. A similar remark applies to 1862—measles being epidemic, and latterly somewhat fatal, towards the close of the year. Typhus, as will be observed below, was also prevalent towards the end of last year.

1. Ages at Death (1863).

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------------|-----|
| Age. | | Age. | |
| 0—5 | 607 | 20—60 | 643 |
| 5—20 | 150 | 60 and upwards | 449 |
| Total | 1,749 | | |

2. Causes of Death in Aberdeen (in Six Classes of Disease).

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----------------|-----|
| Small pox | 54 | Diarrhœa | 45 |
| Measles | 30 | Dysentery | |
| Diphtheria | 42 | Cholera | |
| Hooping cough | 37 | Typhus | 129 |

73 of the deaths from typhus occurred in October, November, and December; 62 of them being in the parish of St. Nicholas and 11 in Old Machar. This includes, however, infirmity cases, all of which are registered in St. Nicholas, though they may have come from other parishes.

Educational Index.

Under this head we state the number of persons giving information at the Registration Offices who sign by marks, not being capable of writing their own names.

| | 1863.—Reporting. | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|------------|--------|
| | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Total. |
| St. Nicholas | 216 | 176 | 68 | 490 |
| Old Machar | 70 | 57 | 42 | 169 |
| Grand total..... | 316 | 233 | 110 | 659 |

The following table is applicable to the last seven years:—

| | Events Reported. | Number Signing by Marks. |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1857 | 4,665 | 626 |
| '58 | 4,648 | 624 |
| '59 | 4,682 | 605 |
| '60 | 5,269 | 801 |
| 1861 | 4,888 | 706 |
| '62 | 5,110 | 720 |
| '63 | 5,054 | 659 |

Note.—15·4 per cent. in 1857; 13·04 per cent. in 1863.

In regard, however, to the "number signing by marks," a distinction has to be taken, which is often very important in statistics. In strict accuracy, the *marks* do not always represent different *persons*; for a person may register more than one event in course of a year. A large number of events, however, are registered by the officials of different institutions—the infirmary, poor-house, &c.; otherwise the marks would be more numerous.

IV.—Public Health.

Total number of cases treated at the following institutions:—

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| At Royal Infirmary | 1,872 | 1,932 | 1,805 | 2,159 | 2,166 | 1,972 | 2,120 |
| Ditto out-door (about) | 370 | 400 | 460 | 630 | 460 | 610 | 700 |
| At General Dispensary | 5,806 | 5,345 | 6,218 | 7,808 | 7,612 | 7,654 | 7,899 |
| By parochial board officers— | | | | | | | |
| St. Nicholas | 1,385 | 1,475 | 1,434 | 1,492 | 1,402 | 1,298 | 1,556 |
| Old Machar | 1,215 | 1,196 | 1,090 | 1,356 | 1,306 | 1,237 | 1,270 |

V.—Lunacy.

Abstract of cases at the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen:—

| Year. | Admitted. | Mean Number Resident. | Recovered. | Improved, &c. | Died. | Total Number under Care and Treatment. |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|-------|--|
| 1857 | 84 | 299 | 50 | 11 | 21 | 376 |
| '58 | 102 | 295 | 39 | 52* | 15 | 396 |
| '59 | 84 | 300 | 43 | 15 | 9 | 374 |
| '60 | 78 | 308 | 32 | 18 | 22 | 385 |
| 1861 | 104 | 318 | 48 | 28 | 19 | 417 |
| '62 | 88 | 322 | 48 | 20 | 20 | 410 |
| '63 | 128 | 343 | 53 | 14 | 22 | 450 |

Note.—Percentages cannot be given to population, as many lunatics are received from Aberdeenshire.

* This figure is above an average, owing to the number of lunatics, not from Aberdeenshire, removed under the requirements of the Lunacy Act.

VI.—Pauperism.

Comparative state of the Roll of Paupers at 31st December, yearly:—

| | St. Nicholas. | Old Machar. | Total. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| 1857 | 1,035 | 908 | 1,943 |
| '58 | 1,041 | 878 | 1,919 |
| '59 | 985 | 865 | 1,850 |
| '60 | 974 | 830 | 1,813 |
| 1861 | 1,016 | 861 | 1,877 |
| '62 | 967 | 877 | 1,844 |
| '63 | 948 | 864 | 1,812 |

Note.—1 pauper in 37·6, or 2·9 per cent. in 1857.

1 " 41 inhabitants, or 2·4 per cent. in 1863.

These numbers do not include dependents of paupers.

*VII.—Industrial Schools.**1. Particulars for 1863.*

| | Average Number on Roll. | Average Attendance. | Left directly for Work. | Remaining on Roll 1st January, 1864. | Average Cost per Child, 1864. |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Boys' Industrial School | 124 | 116 | 16 | 100 | £ s. d. 4 9 — |
| Juvenile ditto ditto, boys | 60 | 55 | 18 | 60 | } 5 2 5 |
| " " girls | 65 | 59 | 15 | 50 | |
| Aberdeen Female Industrial School | 80 | 75 | 25 | 80 | 5 12 4 |
| Sheriff Watson's ditto.... | 66 | 50 | 12 | 59 | 4 — — |
| Oldmill Reformatory | 75 | 75 | 21 | 90 | 6 11 1* |
| Girls " " | 11 | 11 | — | 13 | 17 12 8 |

* For food only.

2. Total Results for Seven Years.

| | Average Number on Roll. | Average Attendance. | Left directly for Work. | Remaining on Roll, 1st January, 1861. | Average Cost per Child, 1861. |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1857 | 299 | 274 | 63 | 302 | £ s. d. 3 10 1 |
| '58 | 361 | 342 | 65 | 380 | 3 18 10 |
| '59 | 374 | 353 | 71 | 369 | 4 2 2 |
| '60 | 393 | 343 | 60 | 406 | 3 10 10 |
| 1861 | 423 | 384 | 65 | 439 | 4 10 10 |
| '62 | 437 | 408 | 93 | 419 | 4 0 2 |
| '63 | 481 | 441 | 107 | 452 | 4 15 9 |
| Total | — | — | 522 | — | — |

VIII.—Crime.

1. Year 1863.

- (1.) Total Aberdeen Police Court cases 1,578
 (2.) Committals to Aberdeen prisons and prisons in the county 1,082

2. Results for Seven Years.

| | Police Cases. | Prison Commitments. | Commitments of Children at 12 and under. |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| 1857 | 1,325 | 820 | 40 |
| '58 | 1,438 | 885 | 15 |
| '59 | 1,275 | 910 | 23 |
| '60 | 1,245 | 785 | 13 |
| 1861 | 1,114 | 772 | 24 |
| '62 | 1,636 | 1,150 | 27 |
| '63 | 1,578 | 1,082 | 22 |

Note.—Police, 1 in 55 inhabitants, or 1·8 per cent. Prison, 1 in 89 inhabitants, or 1·1 per cent in 1863.

Police, 1 in 47·1 of inhabitants, or 2·2 per cent. Prison, 1 in 70 inhabitants, or 1·4 per cent. in 1863.

In police cases, the recent increase has arisen from the operation of the New Police Act of the town. During 1863, in addition to the above, there were the following cases in the Burgh Court, viz.:—breaches of public house amendment act, 26; drunk and incapable,

281 men and 151 women; and 8 shebeen keepers. The same observation—as to the effect of the New Police Act—applies, partly, to the criminal commitments.

IX.—Provident Institutions.

1. National Security Savings Bank.

The following are the transactions of this institution for the past year, and the six immediately preceding, ending on 31st December:—

| Year. | Amount Deposited. | Interest Added. | Amount Withdrawn, Including Interest. | Increase. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1857 | 46,311 | 5,225 | 52,126 | 559* |
| '58 | 55,307 | 5,356 | 44,859 | 15,804 |
| '59 | 61,566 | 5,917 | 47,466 | 20,017 |
| '60 | 58,312 | 6,427 | 51,870 | 12,870 |
| 1861 | 56,255 | 6,704 | 56,602 | 6,357 |
| '62 | 63,151 | 7,003 | 56,979 | 13,178 |
| '63 | 65,521 | 7,462 | 61,958 | 11,028 |

* Decrease.

2. Penny Banks.

Amount deposited in the National Security Savings Bank of Aberdeen, during year ending 31st December, 1863:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| 1. Northfield | 145 | 10 | 6 |
| 2. Victoria | 312 | 8 | 6 |
| 3. Woodside | 91 | — | 7 |
| 4. Ruthrieston | 85 | 7 | — |
| 5. Upper Denburn | 34 | 9 | 8 |
| 6. Cove | 84 | — | 9 |
| 7. Hardgate | 76 | 15 | — |
| 8. Woodside, Cotton, and Tanfield | 114 | — | — |
| 9. Militia | 54 | — | — |
| 10. Skene Street School of Industry | — | 18 | 4 |
| Total | 998 | 10 | 4 |

Cove is, of course, beyond the limits of the town—on the other hand, however, there are several of these banks in the city that do not deposit their funds with the National Security Savings Bank.

3. Aberdeen Post Office Savings Bank.

| | Books Issued. | Deposits. | | Withdrawals. | |
|---|------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | | £ | | £ |
| From opening of Bank till 31st December, 1863 | 688 | 2,289 | 6,101 | 625 | 2,231 |
| During 1863..... | 312 | 1,354 | 3,469 | 417 | 1,740 |

4. Mercantile Marine Office.

(1.) Money Orders Issued and Paid.

| | Issued. | | Paid. | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1860 | 740 | 2,760 | 1,739 | 8,518 |
| '61 | 722 | 1,089 | 1,910 | 9,866 |
| '62 | 869 | 2,716 | 1,924 | 9,730 |
| '63 | 707 | 2,838 | 2,054 | 10,890 |

X.—Public Baths.

Total baths taken :—

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1857 | 9,637 | 1861 | 11,717 |
| '58 | 10,681 | '62 | 11,626 |
| '59 | 9,843 | '63 | 12,073 |
| '60 | 9,864 | | |

The following tables refer chiefly to trade and commerce :—

I.—Custom House.

The following is an abstract of the Shipping and Revenue of Customs Returns for the past seven years :—

1. Coasting Trade.

| Year. | Entered Inwards. | | Cleared Outwards. | |
|------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | British Vessels. | Tons. | British Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1857 | 1,654 | 281,293 | 929 | 210,711 |
| '58 | 1,709 | 265,740 | 1,071 | 195,323 |
| '59 | 1,717 | 273,192 | 1,023 | 192,050 |
| '60 | 1,736 | 281,219 | 1,065 | 201,157 |
| 1861 | 1,907 | 303,408 | 1,081 | 209,381 |
| '62 | 1,859 | 310,807 | 1,146 | 226,298 |
| '63 | 1,693 | 273,281 | 1,021 | 193,859 |

Note.—In this table, certain articles, as lime, stones, &c., are not included.

2. Import Trade.

| Year. | British Vessels. | Tons. | Foreign Vessels. | Tons. |
|------------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1857 | 90 | 18,176 | 128 | 13,138 |
| '58 | 81 | 14,816 | 140 | 14,515 |
| '59 | 81 | 12,050 | 150 | 14,423 |
| '60 | 106 | 16,769 | 181 | 20,158 |
| 1861 | 117 | 17,522 | 160 | 15,615 |
| '62 | 129 | 19,129 | 170 | 18,676 |
| '63 | 146 | 25,097 | 147 | 18,057 |

3. Total Customs Duties.

| | | £ |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| Collected in | 1857 | 93,936 |
| | '58 | 93,400 |
| | '59 | 97,324 |
| | '60 | 94,383* |
| | 1861 | 93,300 |
| | '62 | 93,665 |
| | '63 | 83,314* |

* Remission of duties on tea.

4. Shipping Belonging to the Port.

| | | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| On 31st December | 1857 | 267 | 70,319 |
| | '58 | 275 | 73,092 |
| | '59 | 266 | 72,768 |
| | '60 | 276 | 78,696 |
| | 1861 | 270 | 78,696 |
| | '62 | 269 | 80,224 |
| | '63 | 267 | 80,813 |

II.—Ship Building.

Number of vessels launched, with tonnage, in each of the following years :—

| Year. | Vessels. | Tons. Builders' Measure. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1856 | 13 | 6,529 |
| '57 | 12 | 6,471 |
| '58 | 11 | 5,583 |
| '59 | 6 | 3,558 |
| '60 | 12 | 6,700 |
| 1861 | 7 | 4,664 |
| '62 | 16 | 8,405 |
| '63 | 13 | 8,168 |

Within the above period there has been a change in the measurement. We do not think, however, that this materially affects the basis we have adopted.

III.—Post Office.

1. Letters.

The letters delivered from the Post Office here (as elsewhere) are counted during one week in each quarter of the year. The number of letters delivered during the counting week in:—

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| January was | 58,630 |
| April „ | 57,267 |
| July „ | 59,516 |
| October „ | 62,881 |

Average per week 59,573

Estimated total for the year..... 3,097,796

Average of sub-office letters (included in above) per week, 21,070—
—or in the year, 1,096,056.

This last item has to be taken into account in the following table as well:—

2. Letters delivered at Aberdeen for Seven Years.

| Year. | Weekly Average. | Estimate for Year. |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1857..... | 46,035 | 2,393,820 |
| '58..... | 47,210 | 2,451,020 |
| '59..... | 48,455 | 2,519,670 |
| '60..... | 51,658 | 2,686,222 |
| 1861..... | 54,132 | 2,815,228 |
| '62..... | 57,039 | 2,965,054 |
| '63..... | 59,573 | 3,097,796 |

3. Newspapers and Book Packets.

| | Year 1863. | | |
|-----------|--|---|---------------|
| | Newspapers bearing Impressed Stamp. | Newspapers bearing Postage Stamp, or otherwise Charged. | Book Packets. |
| | Estimated totals (made up from counting week } | | |
| 1862..... | 322,686 | 217,171 | 23,569 |
| | 311,142 | 190,879 | 22,620 |

4. Money Orders for 1863 and Six Previous Years.

| Year. | Issued. | | Paid. | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1857..... | 17,162 | 33,451 | 22,204 | 42,320 |
| '58..... | 18,744 | 35,960 | 22,235 | 42,755 |
| '59..... | 18,854 | 35,811 | 22,502 | 44,320 |
| '60..... | 20,270 | 38,684 | 23,135 | 45,650 |
| 1861..... | 20,657 | 40,514 | 24,452 | 48,954 |
| '62..... | 21,224 | 45,574 | 24,092 | 52,481 |
| '63..... | 21,290 | 40,980 | 25,531 | 56,397 |

5. Amount of Commission for Seven Years.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----|----|----|
| 1857..... | 289 | 9 | 3 |
| '58..... | 313 | 7 | 3 |
| '59..... | 315 | 19 | 6 |
| 1860..... | 340 | 7 | 9 |
| '61..... | 350 | 5 | 3 |
| '62..... | 385 | 16 | 6 |
| '63..... | 401 | 8 | 9 |

For Post Office Savings Banks, see "Provident Institutions."

IV.—Cattle Trade.

The following number of cattle and tons of dead meat were sent south, and chiefly to the London and other markets, during 1863 and six previous years:—

| Year. | Cattle. | Dead Meat. |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| | No. | Tons. |
| 1857..... | 19,171 | 5,494 |
| '58..... | 19,256 | 3,520 |
| '59..... | 20,412 | 6,953 |
| '60..... | 17,775 | 5,822 |
| 1861..... | 17,176 | 8,168 |
| '62..... | 10,799 | 9,468 |
| '63..... | 13,786 | 9,453 |

The following table shows what was sent by rail and sea, respectively:—

| Year. | Cattle. | | Dead Meat. | |
|------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Rail. | Sea. | Rail. | Sea. |
| | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1857 | 13,392 | 6,279 | 5,000 | 490 |
| '58 | 14,133 | 5,123 | 5,226 | 291 |
| '59 | 13,130 | 7,282 | 6,905 | 48 |
| '60 | 13,993 | 3,782 | 5,769 | 53 |
| 1861 | 8,852 | 8,324 | 8,011 | 127 |
| '62 | 6,281 | 4,518 | 9,392 | 70 |
| '63 | 9,623 | 4,163 | 9,395 | 59 |

[The above concludes Mr. Valentine's valuable tables. The population of the city of Aberdeen within the parliamentary boundaries, I extracted from the census returns of 1861, and have computed the increase up to 1863 inclusive; and, upon this computation have deduced the percentages.

W. H. Sykes.]

STATISTICS of CRIME in RUSSIA. By T. MICHELL, F.R.G.S.,
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[Read before the Statistical Society, 21st June, 1861.]

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I.—Crimes and Accidents.

For the first time, the Russian Government has just published a table of crimes and accidents, embracing a period of four months in the year 1863, founded on data afforded by official and judicial investigation. The figures have no claim to great correctness, for much crime must necessarily escape the attention of the Imperial Government in such a vast country and under corrupt influences; and the statistics now presented must, therefore, be considered as very much understated. But a review of even the minimum amount of crime in Russia, is a valuable addition to our statistical stores.

The first column of the table shows that 3,049 fires occurred during the first four months in 1863 (as far as information had reached the capital), inflicting a loss estimated at about 570,000*l*. These figures are but slightly approximate of the truth. Fewer fires occur in the months embraced in the table than during the months of summer, when the combustible materials of Russian houses are more easily ignited. The cause of so many fires has not yet been thoroughly ascertained. Incendiarism is supposed to contribute largely to the number, and their frequency in times of political agitation gives some colour to the supposition that all the fires are not accidental, but often regulated by some mysterious and malevolent human agency. A sect of religious dissidents, professing the doctrine of purification by fire, is sometimes reproached with the crime of incendiarism; at others, the Poles are considered by the common people to be the authors of such disasters. Some

university riots at St. Petersburg and Moscow, in the year 1861, were accompanied by almost daily conflagrations of great magnitude, occasionally predicted by anonymous threatening notices. In this case, the fires were attributed, both by the Government and the people, to revolutionary actors in general, and particularly to the discontented students in the interest of the malecontent "Bojars" and Poles. However incredible it is, that scholars and patriots should resort to incendiarism as a means of kindling the fire of internal revolution, it is nevertheless a fact that fires in Russia are frequently in intimate connection with the state of public feeling. In the case of the university riots, the fires were of immense service to the Imperial Government, which was thus enabled to show how pernicious the effects of revolutionary lawlessness might be. The deaths from fires are recorded to have been 126.

The columns which state the cases of premature deaths by violence or accident are worthy of much attention, showing as they do a minimum waste of human life far greater than in any other State in Europe. But in reading these figures, due allowance should be made for the extent and the nature of the country to which they refer. The natives of Russia Proper should not be taxed with the crimes of barbarous subject races; and the inequality of population and education must disturb considerably any deductions founded on the above data as to the criminality of the Russian race.

During the first four months of the past year, 7,155 persons are reported to have died prematurely, inclusive of 1,553 dead bodies found. This would give 59 cases of premature deaths per diem, and the daily decrease of human life throughout the Russian empire being computed at 5,700, about 1 per cent. of the total mortality is caused by crime or accident discovered and reported.

This minimum of 1 per cent. may be analysed as follows:—22 per cent. consisted of dead bodies found without any assignable cause of decease. This will naturally embrace many cases of undiscovered or unpunished crime; 34 per cent. are officially referable to apoplexy, and other sudden deaths by violence or the visitation of God, not specially recorded. The abuse of liquor produces 13 per cent. of the daily premature mortality; $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are made up of cases of death by drowning; 6 per cent. of suicides; $5\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of accidents by falls of earth, trees, &c., while recognized and investigated murders yielded $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The cases of manslaughter make up $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. more to be added to the statistics of human violence. The remainder is referable to deaths from the very opposite causes of fire and frost.

Apart from sudden deaths, drunkenness would therefore appear to be the most fertile source of untimely decease. The statistics under this head afford an instructive commentary on the reform

in the excise law of Russia, which came into operation last year. The system of farming the revenue from the sale of spirits was abolished, and the price of liquor reduced with a view to greater consumption. Those measures were effectual in making the people drink, in 1863, 34,509,634 gallons more than in 1862. Other liquors, such as beer and mead, were cheapened and drank in proportion. In 1863 the 59,891,069 inhabitants of Russia in Europe drank 68,400,300 gallons of pure spirit. The result of such a policy is as yet but faintly visible in the above table, which shows 7 deaths per diem from drunkenness during the period under consideration. The twenty-six provinces of Great Russia, or Russia Proper, suffered most, having in four months lost 764 of their population by this vice. In those provinces, however, where the new system resulted in raising the price of spirituous liquors, the cases of deaths from drunkenness were only on an average 3 per province.

The deaths from drowning were 612, or more than 5 a-day. They were mostly caused by carelessness in crossing thin ice, and more than half were cases of children accidentally drowned in ponds and rivers.

There were 433 cases of suicide during the four months. The ascertained murders amounted to 393, and occurred principally in the provinces of Baku (on the Caspian), Viatka, Tomsk, Perm, Kovno, Vitebsk, Poltawa, Kherson, Podolsk, and Kieff.

Premature deaths were most numerous in the provinces of Viatka, Voroneje, Perm, Tambof, and Moscow; and least frequent in those of Courland and Esthonia, on the Baltic, which generally appear very favourably in the statistics of morality.

The practice of deserting illegitimate children is very general in Russia, particularly in the manufacturing districts of Tver, Jaroslaf, and Nijni-Novgorod; but the figures presented under this head are very far from giving a correct idea of the illegitimacy which prevails there, large institutions existing for the care of children brought to the door by mothers unable or unwilling to support them.

Such is the approximate computation of crimes and accidents in Russia, now published in the "Northern Post," the official organ of the Minister of the Interior. The statistics for a later period, officially promised to the public, will enable the statistician to appreciate more fully, and with greater certainty, the value of these now submitted to his inspection. It should be observed, that the table does not record the fruitful cause of mortality which obtains in Russia—the almost total absence of medical men in the agricultural districts, nor the excessive mortality from improper food and unskilled medical treatment in hospitals.

The reckless neglect of children in villages, and the influence on them of a rigorous climate, conduce likewise to arrest a stronger increase of the population.

II.—Consumption of Spirits.

The brandy-farm system, which had always yielded a very considerable revenue to the Russian Government, was abolished in 1862, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the class interested in its maintenance. These urged that the old mode of collecting the excise duties was both certain and simple, and that the Government were not justified in sacrificing any portion of the public income at a time of such great financial distress. Their own experience of corruption enabled them to prognosticate that the Government would lose largely by the defalcations of the new excise officers who had to be appointed. The Minister of Finance, adopting the views of the brandy farmers to some extent, provided for a considerable deficit in the budget of 1863, under the head of excise on spirits, notwithstanding that he reckoned upon a much larger consumption from the cheapening of the article. During the last four years of the farm system, the sale of spirits had on an average yielded nearly about 15,619,757*l*.* The budget for 1863 anticipated a revenue of 14,700,135*l*. Contrary, however, to all expectation, the yield was no less than 16,244,500*l*. in European Russia alone, making an excess of 624,743*l*. over the average yearly revenue between 1859 and 1862, and 1,544,368*l*. above that which had been anticipated in the budget. The sale of spirits in 1861 is expected to yield a net revenue of about 18,000,000*l*.† In 1862 the expense of collecting the duty on spirits in Russia in Europe, inclusive of the country of the Don Cossacks, was only 258,355*l*. In 1863, under the new law, the cost of collection was 1,326,935*l*., or 1,068,580*l*. more than in the previous year; reducing the net revenue, in 1863, as compared with 1862, by 443,837*l*. At the same time the consumption of spirits throughout Russia, with the exception of the Baltic provinces, increased 25 per cent. in 1863, as compared with the preceding year. In the fifty European provinces of Russia, each inhabitant paid to the State—under the item of excise duties alone—the sum of 5*s*. 5*d*. per head in 1863, or about 2*d*. more than in 1862.

These results cannot, however, be regarded as fixing accurately or generally the proneness of the people of Russia to consume strong drinks. The above figures show only the first effects of a reduction in the price of liquor, although the statistics of the pre-

* Reckoning throughout the rouble at 36*d*.

† The total net revenue of the empire for 1861, is estimated at 47½ millions sterling, exclusive of the cost of collection, which is about 5,000,000*l*.

vious years are certainly high enough. The nature of the climate promotes recourse to beverages that heat the system, and probably created the national custom of deep potation on every occasion of solemnity or merriment. Births, deaths, and marriages, are very favourable to the increase of the revenue. The statistics of these for 1863 were as follow:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Marriages according to the Russo-Greek rite..... | 673,719 |
| Deaths | 2,026,618 |
| Births..... | 2,815,011 |
| Total | 5,515,408 |

It would thus appear that, independently of the numerous holy-days which the Greek Calendar affords, the Russian people had 5,515,408 opportunities of consuming an extra quantity of liquor. Deducting even the deaths of persons under the age of 15, whose loss would probably cause less grief, and entail less recourse to oblivion, there would still remain 4,181,725 occasions on which brandy, beer, and mead must necessarily be drunk in great quantities. An allowance might even be made of 10 per cent. on the births, as the produce of illegitimacy, which public morality will not suffer to be fettered. But over and above these, the Russian people are in the habit of drinking largely at church festivals, birthdays, saints' days; on the receipt of rewards, or on promotions; on the occasion of advantageous commercial speculations; at the termination of harvest; the arrival and departure of friends. Workmen, soldiers, and sailors, are equally rewarded with extra rations of corn brandy.

All these inducements to abuse of liquor already existing, the Russian Government intend to raise once more the duty on spirits, in order not to be accused of promoting their consumption. The immense increase of drinking shops in Russia, the dismal pictures of intoxication which the streets of every town and village now afford, including the old and the young, and irrespective of sex, certainly calls loudly for some legislation by which the evil of drunkenness may be reduced within the narrowest limits, regardless of the interest of the imperial exchequer.

III.—Table of Crimes and Accidents in the Russian Empire during

| Name of Province or Town. | Number of Fires. | | Promoters | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | In Towns. | In Villages. | From Fire. | Suicides. | Murders. | Man-slaughter. | From Drowning. | Crushed by Trees, Falls of Earth, &c. |
| Archangel | 1 | 15 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Astrakhan | 3 | 5 | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Wilna | 17 | 38 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 5 |
| Witebsk | 11 | 32 | — | 5 | 12 | — | 9 | 1 |
| Wladimir | 6 | 66 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 11 |
| Vologda | 3 | 24 | — | — | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Volynsk | 24 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| Voronej | 43 | 80 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 37 | 17 |
| Viatka | 5 | 114 | 4 | 27 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| Grodno | 9 | 53 | 5 | 5 | 8 | — | 8 | 2 |
| Ekaterinoslav | 8 | 9 | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 7 |
| Eniseisk | 9 | 25 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Irkutsk | 3 | 10 | — | 0 | 9 | — | 4 | — |
| Kazan | 3 | 62 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 2 |
| Kaluga | 7 | 65 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Kiev | 48 | 68 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 21 |
| Kovno | 24 | 99 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| Kostroma | 2 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 8 | — | 11 | 5 |
| Courland | — | 25 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 |
| Kursk | 16 | 82 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 18 |
| Lithuania | 10 | 45 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 11 |
| Minsk | 12 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Mogilev | 12 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Moscow | 3 | 103 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| Nijuenovgorod | 4 | 86 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 8 |
| Novgorod | 4 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| Olonetsk | 3 | 32 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Orenburg | 10 | 53 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 11 |
| Orël | 12 | 77 | 4 | 6 | 6 | — | 15 | 11 |
| Penza | 14 | 62 | — | 7 | 3 | — | 17 | 5 |
| Perm | 7 | 42 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 8 |
| Podolia | 42 | 81 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 16 |
| Poltava | 7 | 35 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| Pskov | 7 | 48 | — | 8 | 5 | — | 7 | 1 |
| Riazan | 10 | 81 | 2 | 9 | 6 | — | 17 | 3 |
| Samara | 3 | 35 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| St. Petersburg | 6 | 26 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Saratov | 16 | 56 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| Simbirsk | 6 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 5 | — | 4 | 3 |
| Smolensk | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

the Months of January, February, March, and April, 1863.

| Deaths. | | | | Missing. | Children Left at Doors. | Robberies. | Robberies in Churches. | Deaths from Hail Storms. | Name of Province or Town. |
|-------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| From Drunkenness. | Frozen. | Other Causes of Death. | Dead Bodies Found. | | | | | | |
| 17 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 2 | — | 9 | 1 | — | Archangel |
| 1 | — | 16 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 1 | — | Astrakhan |
| 2 | 1 | 23 | 18 | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | Wilna |
| 2 | 2 | 22 | 16 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | Witebsk |
| 61 | 4 | 73 | 23 | — | 11 | 14 | — | — | Wladimir |
| 49 | 3 | 74 | 21 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | Vologda |
| 14 | — | 35 | 16 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | Volynsk |
| 41 | — | 78 | 35 | — | 16 | 2 | — | — | Voronej |
| 73 | 2 | 81 | 80 | 2 | 7 | 6 | — | — | Viatka |
| 1 | — | 53 | 43 | — | — | 5 | — | — | Grodno |
| — | 1 | 28 | 12 | — | — | 1 | — | — | Ekaterinoslav |
| 21 | 2 | 20 | 23 | — | — | 3 | — | — | Eniseisk |
| 10 | 3 | 19 | 29 | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | Irkutsk |
| 13 | — | 65 | 65 | 3 | 18 | 3 | — | — | Kazan |
| 15 | 2 | 38 | 14 | — | 11 | 1 | — | — | Kaluga |
| 3 | 2 | 75 | 29 | — | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | Kiev |
| 1 | 1 | 16 | 9 | — | — | 10 | — | — | Kovno |
| 15 | — | 17 | 34 | — | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | Kostroma |
| — | — | 7 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | Courland |
| 4 | 5 | 109 | 29 | 1 | 13 | 3 | — | — | Kursk |
| 4 | — | 18 | 11 | — | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | Lithuania |
| 2 | — | 22 | 13 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | Minsk |
| 8 | 3 | 19 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | Mogilev |
| 22 | 3 | 73 | 68 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 3 | — | Moscow |
| 28 | 5 | 49 | 33 | — | 25 | 17 | 2 | — | Nijuenovgorod |
| 25 | 2 | 26 | 35 | — | 9 | — | 2 | — | Novgorod |
| 3 | — | 21 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | Olonetsk |
| 38 | 5 | 53 | 30 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | Orenburg |
| 35 | 5 | 28 | 12 | — | 18 | 5 | 3 | — | Orël |
| 31 | 6 | 60 | 42 | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | Penza |
| 53 | 3 | 68 | 45 | 2 | 3 | 4 | — | — | Perm |
| 4 | 5 | 47 | 15 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | Podolia |
| — | — | 36 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | Poltava |
| 7 | 1 | 26 | 38 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | Pskov |
| 38 | 5 | 61 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | Riazan |
| 29 | 4 | 46 | 25 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | Samara |
| 12 | 1 | 62 | 35 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | St. Petersburg |
| 25 | 3 | 63 | 42 | — | 11 | — | 3 | — | Saratov |
| 3 | — | 19 | 18 | — | — | 1 | — | — | Simbirsk |
| 4 | — | 19 | 15 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | Smolensk |

Table of Crimes and Accidents in the Russian Empire during

| Name of Province or Town. | Number of Fires. | | Premature | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | In Towns. | In Villages. | From Fire. | Suicides. | Murders. | Man-slaughter. | From Drowning. | Crushed by Trees, Falls of Earth, &c. |
| Taurida | 13 | 24 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 |
| Tambov | 5 | 72 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 26 | 21 |
| Tver | 11 | 70 | 2 | 5 | 8 | — | 9 | 9 |
| Tobolsk | 7 | 10 | — | 14 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 3 |
| Tomsk | 5 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 18 | — | 5 | 4 |
| Tula | 5 | 57 | — | 4 | 4 | — | 23 | 5 |
| Kharkov | 27 | 34 | 3 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 24 | 9 |
| Kherson | 13 | 5 | — | 17 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Chernigov | 26 | 50 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Esthonia | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | 8 | — |
| Yaroslav | 9 | 81 | — | 3 | 7 | 4 | 18 | 5 |
| Bessarabia | 18 | 64 | — | 10 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Kertch-Enikalo | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 2 |
| Odessa | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Taganrog | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nikolaiev | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Sebastopol | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Cronstadt | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Moscow | 25 | — | 4 | 6 | 6 | — | 2 | — |
| Baku (province of) | 5 | 20 | 1 | 15 | 23 | 5 | — | 6 |
| Tiflis | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Stavropol | 7 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | 5 |
| Kutais | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| District of Cossack troops | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| Total* | 632 | 2,417 | 126 | 433 | 393 | 129 | 612 | 405 |

* These totals do not correspond in many cases with the items. Such mistakes almost always occur in Russian tables. As the totals are, however, quoted in an official abstract, the occur in the items.

Note.—This Table apparently embraces a population of about 60 millions.

the Months of January, February, March, and April, 1863—Contd.

| Deaths. | | | | Missing. | Children Left at Doors. | Robberies. | Robberies in Churches. | Deaths from Hail Storms. | Name of Province or Town. |
|-------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| From Drunkenness. | Frozen. | Other Causes of Death. | Dead Bodies Found. | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3 | 21 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | — | Taurida |
| 32 | 4 | 79 | 34 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | — | Tambov |
| 30 | 1 | 63 | 47 | — | 64 | 3 | — | — | Tver |
| 32 | — | 25 | 35 | — | 6 | — | — | — | Tobolsk |
| 20 | 7 | 31 | 21 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | Tomsk |
| 56 | 7 | 53 | 14 | — | 4 | — | — | — | Tula |
| 7 | — | 77 | 37 | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | Kharkov |
| 4 | — | 38 | 26 | — | 4 | — | — | — | Kherson |
| 5 | 1 | 50 | 28 | — | 1 | — | — | — | Chernigov |
| 1 | — | 6 | 6 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | Esthonia |
| 33 | 3 | 41 | 39 | — | 39 | 4 | 3 | 1 | Yaroslav |
| — | — | 31 | 31 | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | Bessarabia |
| 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | Kertch-Enikalo |
| — | — | 19 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 1 | — | — | Odessa |
| — | — | 6 | 3 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | Taganrog |
| — | — | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | Nikolaiev |
| 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Sebastopol |
| 8 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 1 | — | — | — | — | Cronstadt |
| 33 | 7 | 79 | 26 | — | 3 | 8 | — | — | Moscow |
| 1 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 12 | — | 1 | Baku (province of) |
| — | — | 16 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | Tiflis |
| 2 | — | 18 | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — | Stavropol |
| — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Kutais |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | District of Cossack troops |
| 933 | 125 | 2,416 | 1,553 | 29 | 387 | 164 | 48 | 3 | Total* |

On the PARIS STREET IMPROVEMENTS, and their Cost. By
W. TITE, M.P., F.R.S., &c.

[Read in Section (F), British Association, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August, 1863.]

THE improvements that have lately been effected in the streets of Paris are of so very extraordinary a character, and they have given rise to the promulgation of such singular opinions as to their results, that I have been induced to look into the question somewhat closely. I have always held that the making of a new street, in the heart of a city, was an operation that must be attended with a positive loss to the body undertaking it; in some cases amounting to as much as 60 per cent. of the capital employed in it; and I was therefore anxious to discover, if possible the result of our French neighbours' experience in the matter. It is said that they "manage these things better in France, than with ourselves;" and that, in the Rue de Rivoli, for instance, the works of street improvement had been accomplished with profit; it became then a matter of interest to endeavour to discover the facts of the case, and I therefore took measures to ascertain the cost of the new streets from the official reports. My examination has led to a confirmation of my opinion, and to the belief that the improvements of Paris have cost at least the proportion that I have named; and instead of having yielded a profit, the recent alterations have in all cases proved to be a source of very considerable loss.

The great operations in Paris began in the year 1818, by the works which have been undertaken for the purpose of continuing the Palace of the Tuilleries, to the Louvre; which was subsequently extended to the disengagement of the Hotel de Ville, and the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli, to the prolongation of the Rue St. Antoine. This was a very necessary improvement; for the streets which were demolished had, in 1818, been the stronghold of the insurrections that marked the year; and they were so close to the public buildings named, that the latter were always in danger of being seized by the mob, when there was any disturbance. In addition to this strategical motive, there was the consideration that Paris wanted ventilation in this direction, and that the communication from the east to the west would be immeasurably benefited by the new street; but if this circumstance gave the

Note.—In the original paper the money values were expressed in *francs*, these have been changed into pounds sterling at the rate of 25 frs. = 1*l*.

promise that the benefit of the operation would be great, it also entailed upon the city several necessities, which I shall have occasion to revert to hereafter. In the meantime, the movement was given to pulling down of houses, and rebuilding them in a more magnificent style; the Boulevard Sebastopol was undertaken, the Halles Centrales were begun; the Boulevards St. Germain, de Prince Eugène, des Ecoles, de Malesherbes, de St. Michel, &c., were in turn commenced; the Rue de Rouen, the opening of the new quarter de l'Opera, the remodification of the Chaussée d'Antin and Rue Basse du Rempart, the prolongation of the Boulevard from the Opera to the Théâtre Français, &c.; were all decided upon, and they were all commenced. The State intervened in the various cases, with a subvention that varied in amount from one half to one third of the cost; and it has always proved itself anxious to contribute to the embellishments of the city. It has from time to time authorized the town to contract loans to the amount of 7,200,000*l*. up to the close of the financial year 1861; and has facilitated this employment of public credit in every way that it could; it even would appear from the statement by the Prefect that it had paid, upon the operations then ascertained to have been effected, the total sum of 1,620,000*l*. There was no occasion, however, for the strict account being made up between the city and the state; for the works of the Bois de Boulogne, the Parc de Monceaux and the Bois de Vincennes, had also to be included in the sums that the Crown would have eventually to give credit for; the proceeds of the sale of the waste land, and of the building materials, also were added to the resources which the authorities of Paris could dispose of in the mean time. The works of demolition and re-construction, therefore, have proceeded with a vigour that has passed belief, and the city of Paris has been changed with a rapidity that we, Englishmen, can have no conception of.

There is indeed something that is very remarkable in the steps by which Paris has been brought to its present state, and they do, indeed, savour strongly of magic. The broad straight boulevards, the numerous places and squares provided from distance to distance for the comfort and recreation of the people, the various places formed for their promenade in the Bois de Boulogne, the Parc de Monceaux, and the Bois de Vincennes—all testify in the highest manner to the anxious care with which the Administration provides for the wants of those committed to its charge. In the Prefect's Report, there also appear the accounts of the city of Paris for the repairing, and the decoration of the churches, and the public buildings, that fall to the care of the Municipality; and they are, it must be confessed, maintained in a better state than similar buildings are by the English authorities. But the question arises,

in spite of ourselves—how is all this outlay to be met? M. Ferdinand de Laysterie said, in 1801, that the city of Paris had incurred liabilities, by the decision of the Juries, to the extent of 12,840,000*l.*; and that the liabilities of the city were far from being limited to that sum. The liabilities seem to go on increasing from year to year; the resources do not seem to increase in the same manner, and though the credit of Paris be good, a too frequent recourse to that means of meeting the demands upon it, seems a doubtful course. The reasons why these questions occur so forcibly to my mind are, that I am convinced that every one of the improvements must be a source of outlay to the city, and it cannot go on in this manner adding indefinitely to its obligations; nor can the state continue to augment the public burthens for the sake of the dwellers in Paris. The nature, and extent, of the claims upon Paris for the expense of the improvements will be best judged of by the inspection of the returns; but these it must be observed are but a small part of the obligations of Paris in the matter. Indeed it is hard to discover, in the returns that are submitted to the town council, anything like a clear statement of the cost of any one of these operations; for they spread over so long a time, and they are so complicated in themselves, that it is not easy to arrive at any correct result from their examination. Nevertheless, the results of the operations of the Halles Centrales, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, and the Boulevard Sebastopol on the right bank of the Seine, are already sufficiently known to enable us to reason upon their results with something like certainty.

The Halles Centrales gave rise to an outlay that was in itself purely commercial, and it would be fairer to compare the cost of that operation with the similar one undertaken by the Corporation of London in the removal of the Fleet Market. However, the cost, and the returns, of the Halles Centrales appear in the Prefect's Returns as follows:

| <i>Dr.</i> | | <i>Halles Centrales.</i> | <i>Cr.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Sale of old materials | 15,569 | Land | 780,955 |
| „ spare lands..... | 118,140 | Reconstruction of houses | 6,315 |
| Divers products | 18,949 | Buildings..... | 458,561 |
| Properties unsold at 33 yrs. } | | Roads, &c. | 21,426 |
| purchase on 3,523 <i>l.</i> | 116,266 | Square of Innocents, and } | |
| | | Fountain of Nymphs.... } | 4,592 |
| | 268,922 | | |
| Loss on this operation | 1,002,927 | | |
| | 1,271,849 | | 1,271,849 |

The returns of the Rue de Rivoli are given somewhat more in detail, because the State has intervened in very different proportions

in certain parts of the work; thus the accounts of the creditor side appear to be—

| | £ |
|---|-----------|
| 1st Operation at the sole expenso of the town from the Place du Louvre to the Hotel de Ville, including the opening for the Square of St. Jacques la Boucherie— | |
| Purchase of land | 1,464,234 |
| Making roadway | 61,065 |
| Lowering the bridge of Notre Dame..... | 57,595 |
| Restoration of the tower of St. Jacques la Boucherie.... | 33,155 |
| | 1,616,049 |
| 2nd Operation, at equal cost of the State and the town— | |
| Purchase of land | 692,651 |
| Making of roadway | 4,129 |
| | 696,780 |
| 3rd Operation, at two-thirds of the whole cost on account of the State, one-third at that of the town— | |
| Purchase of land | 867,450 |
| Making of roadways | 23,665 |
| Levelling the Place du Carrousel | 8,398 |
| | 899,513 |
| 4th Operation, at the cost of one-third for the State, and two-thirds for the town— | |
| Purchase of land | 1,073,353 |
| Making roadways..... | 37,795 |
| Construction of two houses at the corner of Avenue Victoria | 22,659 |
| Indemnity or damages, 140 <i>l.</i> added to No. 1 | 1,133,947 |
| Total | 4,346,289 |

The products realized from the sale of the surplus land, &c. were, for the 1st Operation—

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Sale of old materials | 45,176 |
| „ surplus lands | 224,957 |
| „ divers products | 10,476 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Properties unsold, 1,733 <i>l.</i> , at 33 years' purchase..... | 280,609 |
| | 57,190 |
| | 377,803 |

For the 2nd Operation—

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Sale of old materials | 25,544 |
| „ land | 124,137 |
| Divers products | 1,154 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Properties unsold, 2,252 <i>l.</i> , at 33 years' purchase | 150,835 |
| | 74,313 |
| | 225,148 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| For the 3rd Operation— | £ |
| Sale of old materials | 20,476 |
| „ spare land | 227,812 |
| Divers products | 26,957 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 275,245 |
| Properties unsold, 5,634l., at 33 years' purchase | 185,921 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 461,166 |
| For the 4th Operation— | |
| Sale of old materials | 36,320 |
| „ spare land | 145,539 |
| Divers products | 20,583 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 202,442 |
| Properties unsold, 8,471l., at 33 years' purchase | 26,768 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 229,210 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 1,293,327 |

Thus the street has cost the total sum of 4,346,320l. nearly, and it has brought in the sum of 1,293,328l.; or the total loss upon this operation, supposing it to have been executed at the sole expense of the city, would be about 68·57 per cent.; and it is to be observed, that in order to make the returns as high as possible, I have estimated the whole of the properties unsold at 33 years' purchase of the gross rental received from them, without any deduction for the cost of collection, the maintenance in order of the properties, &c. The sum that the State will have to pay will of course depend upon the receipts, after the whole of the property shall have been realized; but if we assume it to be as I have stated, it will be about as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| For the 2nd Operation | (696,780 — 225,148) ÷ 2 = | 235,816 | |
| „ 3rd „ | (899,513 — 461,166) ÷ $\frac{2}{3}$ = | 292,231 | |
| „ 4th „ | (1,133,948 — 229,209) ÷ $\frac{1}{4}$ = | 301,579 | |
| | | <hr/> | |
| Total | | 829,626 | |
| Added to the sum derived as above | | 1,293,327 | |
| | | <hr/> | |
| Making a total of | | 2,122,953 | |

This would reduce the cost of the Rue de Rivoli to about 50 per cent. of the gross outlay, leaving out of account the interest of the sums paid in the course of the operation.

The reconstruction of the Boulevard Sebastopol has given rise to very nearly the same result; for we find that it has been driven through the densely peopled parts of the town, between the Rue de Faubourg St. Martin and St. Denis, and so on to the Place du

Châtelet. There have been reserved great spaces at the station of the Strasbourg Railway, at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and at the point of junction with the Place du Châtelet; and throughout the length of the street it has been established of the width that is considered to be necessary for the principal thoroughfares of Paris. This is equivalent to saying that the width is rather exaggerated, and that the aspect of the street is throughout its length, *monumental*. We find its cost to have been as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | £ |
| Land purchased, one-third on account of the State, } and two-thirds on account of the town..... | 2,172,936 |
| Works of roadways ditto | 97,958 |
| Buildings | 6,596 |
| Rectification of Cysis of St. Len | 6,361 |
| Inauguration of Boulevard..... | 2,812 |
| Paid to the Caisse des Travaux | 60,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2,346,663 |
| Products— | |
| Sale of old materials | 127,517 |
| Re-sale of land..... | 722,451 |
| Divers products | 61,278 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 911,246 |
| Properties unsold, 1,331l., on 33 years' purchase..... | 43,931 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 955,177 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,391,486 |

The total would make the town a loser by this particular operation of about 60 per cent.; and as the State supports one-third of the loss on it, the city proportion is about 927,154l.; or it must content itself with a loss of about 40 per cent. on the gross outlay for the street, whilst shifting the burthen of the extra 20 per cent. on to the general taxpayers of the country. The accounts for the other works are not yet made up in detail, for the works upon them are now proceeding; but there seems to be every reason to suspect that they will present similar results to the above; for they have been conducted on precisely the same principles, and the same disregard to economical conditions as the streets already examined.

For instance, in the works undertaken of late upon the line of the Boulevard Malesherbes, the width that was thrown out, on each side of the roadway, was made just the width of one house on each side, beyond that which was required for the road itself. Beyond that point the streets, on both sides, are left at their natural level, and they are sometimes as much as 20 or 30 feet above the surface of the boulevard, that is supposed to give access to them. There are the same great spaces left for air, and the enjoyment of the open

streets, as we have seen to be the case with the Boulevard Sebastopol, and the Rue de Rivoli; and the communications are evidently designed for a great city, and for the capital of the arts. They have, however, been designed without reference to the wants of the locality, and they must give rise to still greater expense than has yet been incurred, before they can be made to serve the purposes for which they were intended. In the case of the Rue de Rivoli, there might have been some excuse for the levelling of the side streets; for emphatically that was the leading thoroughfare through Paris, and it serves to place in connection with one another the Tuilleries, the Louvre, and the Hotel de Ville; and the Caserne Napoleon may also claim to be considered as a part of the plan; but what could have been the motive for placing the streets abutting upon the Boulevard Malesherbes at such a disadvantage, as they now are, must always be a mystery. The same thing may be said of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, on the left bank of the Seine, for the levels of the abutting streets have also in many cases to be greatly altered, and the open places near the Palais des Femmes, and the Hotel Clugny, are strangely different from the levels of the great lines of communication. In fact, the principle that seems to have been adopted in designing the works of these Boulevards has been to fix the levels of the two extreme points, and to make the surface of the ground between them on one uniform inclination. This produces great regularity, no doubt, but the sacrifice for the sake of this is enormous; such as, in fact, we can hardly suppose to have been undertaken by a municipality, elected by the general body of the ratepayers.

I alluded in the previous part of this paper to the extraordinary conditions that prevailed in the Rue de Rivoli, that made the operation of driving that street more than usually expensive; and I think the present a good opportunity for recurring to them. In the first place, the houses that were pulled down were densely peopled; they were built in close proximity to one another, like the houses that were in the heart of the city, and in the very centre of business; they were built, of course, upon all the errors of a Mediæval town without regard to hygiene, but with regard to making the most of the surface. The new street was, as was before stated, meant to constitute the main artery of thoroughfare; it was intended to form the line of communication between the various public buildings that it encountered; so that the width of the new street was necessarily very large. There were in its length a number of large open spaces for the disentanglement of the public buildings, such as the Colonnade of the Louvre, the Tower of St. Jacques la Boucherie, the Hotel de Ville, and in front of the Palais Royale; all of which were, in so many words, drawbacks upon the success of the operation, by reason

of the spaces of ground they rendered it necessary to abandon. More than half the ground on one side of the Rue de Rivoli has thus been ceded to the public; and if the city, with even this sacrifice, has been able to achieve the street, at a gross outlay upon the expense, equal to about 70 per cent. (exactly 68.57), it must be considered to have conducted its operations very skilfully, and very well.

I endeavoured some time since to obtain a return from the House of Commons, for the purpose of forming some opinion on the subject of the cost of such works in London, but their replies to my questions were made in the usual style, that is to say, they were contained in a mass of figures so grouped that nothing could be extracted from them. All that I have been enabled to derive from them is, that the new Cannon Street cost a gross sum of 589,470*l.*, or at the rate of 506*l.* per yard forward; the new Victoria Street cost 330,675*l.*, or about 300*l.*, per yard forward; but I have not been able to ascertain the proportion the city authorities got back upon those sums by the sale of the ground rents. My own experience in these matters is, however, very considerable, and it has led me to the belief that, unless there be some very exceptional cases, the operation of converting inhabited house rent into ground rent—which is the real meaning of the operation of pulling down houses and re-building them, on the assumption that they are parts of town improvements—must always result in loss to those undertaking it. When, as in Paris, wide, straight boulevards are substituted for narrow, confined streets; when there are, moreover, great places provided for the recreation of the public, it is not at all astonishing that the expense is at the rate of 70 per cent. on the outlay. The state has come to the assistance of the city in this matter; but it can only be by casting the burthen upon the tax payers of the country generally—a course which may be tolerated in a highly centralized country, like France, where, in fact, Paris is everything, and the rest of the nation nothing in comparison with it—but which would hardly be tolerated in England, where we pride ourselves on making every place pay for its own improvements.

Before quitting the subject, it may be as well to say that the expenses of the city of Paris are defrayed by a set of receipts that usually figure in the budget presented by the Prefect under the name of "*recettes ordinaires*," a set called the "*recettes extraordinaires*," the "*recettes supplémentaires*," and the "*recettes sur fonds spéciaux*." The *recettes ordinaires* are made up of the—

| | £ |
|---|------------------|
| Centimes communaux | 107,724 |
| Octroi | 3,090,283 |
| Escort of merchandise | 3,275 |
| Fines (in octroi)..... | 7,681 |
| Octroi on gas | 50,699 |
| Halles et marchés | 178,545 |
| Location of places in markets | 86,551 |
| Ditto in markets outside Barrières | 16,120 |
| Weighing and measuring | 29,625 |
| Voirie | 21,620 |
| Waterworks | 146,246 |
| Abattoirs..... | 85,855 |
| Entrepôts | 16,717 |
| Paid for standing room, &c., cabs, stalls | 106,219 |
| Communal properties, rents of..... | 23,653 |
| Expeditions d'actes | 5,080 |
| Burials and proceeds of cemeteries | 47,837 |
| Exploitation des voiries (working of cesspools, &c.)..... | 20,051 |
| Frais d'éclairage, sweeping markets, contributions of } proprietors to works of streets, &c., &c., legacies } | 337,782 |
| Drivers' receipts (tax on dogs, &c.)..... | 108,107 |
| | <u>4,489,670</u> |
| Tax upon burials omitted | 11,802 |
| Extraordinary receipts of ordinary budget.... | 4,501,472 |
| Extraordinary tax on the territories united to Paris..... | 9,340 |
| Produce of sale of property | 26,376 |
| Ditto of divers property | 15,071 |
| Contributions and payment of State | 245,152 |
| Total of ordinary budget | <u>4,797,411</u> |
| Receipts called "extraordinary," "supplementary," and "fonds spéciaux"— | |
| Proceeds of loan | 1,953,008 |
| Sale of land beyond lines of street | 154,322 |
| Rents of properties unsold | 14,834 |
| Divers products | 503 |
| Balance of last year's accounts..... | } 1,072,209 |
| Interest upon funds at bank..... | |
| Total of extraordinary receipts, &c. | <u>7,992,287</u> |

This would appear to show that the ordinary budget of the city of Paris amounted to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, for which the town, it must be observed, does much that we leave to be done by private companies or by individuals; as, for instance, the abattoirs, cemeteries, waterworks, &c. The latter branch of the service is discharged in a most disgraceful manner; though the fountains play in every street, the house service is neglected, and water is bought

by the pail. It is not my purpose, however, to enter into a comparison of the systems adopted in the two countries, it would require too long a time, and would lead into far too great discussion, touching as the question does on the whole social relations of the population. It may suffice to say that out of the sum of four millions and a half raised yearly, the city of Paris has to pay the interest on the sums borrowed, and the expenses of watching, lighting, paving, sewerage and watering the city; and when we reflect that the revenue is principally made up of personal contributions, we may easily conceive that the cost of raising it must be enormous. The interest upon the funded debts of the city, at present, is about 421,871*l.*, an insignificant sum, perhaps, for the two millions of inhabitants of Paris: but it will begin to tell rapidly upon the productive industry of the locality if it be not watched carefully, and checked in its gradual and steady increase. The credit of the city, as was before said, stands very high, but it will suffice for a few more operations, such as the Boulevard Malesherbes, to compromise it very severely.

I may be allowed to say that the comptes généraux presented by the prefect to the town council are models of public accounts. They are clear and distinct—difficult of course to understand at first, like all such documents; but they contain all the elements for an analysis of the separate accounts, such as I have endeavoured to lay before you. I could not have obtained these documents without the kind co-operation of his Excellency Lord Cowley, who facilitated my inquiries by every means in his power, and to whom I tender my sincerest acknowledgments. The Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussman, I may also add, displayed the greatest politeness in answering my questions and obtaining for me any document I required.

On the DECREASE of the AGRICULTURAL POPULATION of ENGLAND and WALES, 1851-61. By FREDERICK PURDY, Principal of the Statistical Department, Poor Law Board, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

[Read before Section (F) of the British Association, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August, 1863.]

§ 1. In the prosperity of latter years the cry of "Agricultural Distress" has been forgotten; and it is, I believe, generally admitted that the business of the English farmer has seldom been more successful or steadier than during the period which has elapsed since the repeal of the corn laws. The annual value of agricultural land has appreciably risen. In 1843 the assessment upon land and tithes, under Schedule A, to the property tax, was 42,127,419*l.*; in 1860 it was 42,994,947*l.*, or an increase in seventeen years of 867,528*l.*, that is, 2*·*1 per cent. In 1861-62 the Commissioners of Inland Revenue made a fresh assessment under Schedules A and B. According to this it would appear that the valuation under Schedule B (farmers' profits), was 1,717,000*l.* higher than in 1857; but the Commissioners warn the public that the increase shown by the new assessment "must not be taken as the addition made to the value of property" in the interval.* Some part of it is, no doubt, due to a stricter assessment.

§ 2. But the last census has shown that it is only among the agricultural districts of the kingdom, we can find any counties that have failed to maintain an increased population. Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Wiltshire, Rutland, Anglesey, and Montgomeryshire, all exhibit an absolute decrease of population in a greater or lesser degree. In 1861 there were in England and Wales 10,983,558 persons aged 20 years and upwards; of whom 1,605,503 are stated by the Commissioners of the Census to have been engaged in agriculture; that is, 14*·*6 per cent. of the total adults. Under agriculture, the Commissioners on the present occasion class (1) persons engaged in agriculture; (2) in woods; (3) in gardens; and (4) about animals. The last subclass includes 74,203 adults.

§ 3. To show briefly the rates of progress in the numbers of the people in the agricultural districts, it will be necessary to divide the

* "Seventh Report on the Inland Revenue."

Note.—The Census of 1861, in respect of the class ascribed to "Agriculture," differs from that of 1851 by including persons "engaged about animals." Of 1,605,503 persons aged 20 and upwards, who in 1861 were classed as occupied in agriculture, 74,203 were "engaged about animals."

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kingdom into three sections, according to the proportion of persons who were occupied in agriculture, at the date of the last census,* in each county:—

1. The *most agricultural* counties, having upwards of 20 per cent. of the adult population engaged in agriculture.
2. The *medium agricultural* counties, having less than 20 but more than 10 per cent. engaged in agriculture.
3. The *lowest agricultural* counties, having less than 10 per cent. engaged in agriculture.

Census of 1861.

24 counties of *HIGHEST* rank in respect of the proportion of the adults occupied in agriculture:—

All above 20 per cent. (Range 20*·*5 to 33*·*9 per cent.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Sussex | 20 <i>·</i> 5 | Wilts..... | 29 <i>·</i> 3 |
| Herts | 25 <i>·</i> 6 | Dorset | 23 <i>·</i> 9 |
| Herts | 25 <i>·</i> 1 | Somerset | 21 <i>·</i> 7 |
| Bucks | 25 <i>·</i> 4 | Hereford | 31 <i>·</i> 4 |
| Oxon..... | 27 <i>·</i> 1 | Salop..... | 25 <i>·</i> 8 |
| Northampton | 23 <i>·</i> 2 | Rutland | 33 <i>·</i> 9 |
| Huntingdon..... | 30 <i>·</i> 8 | Lincoln..... | 32 <i>·</i> 3 |
| Beds | 25 <i>·</i> 0 | North York | 30 <i>·</i> 4 |
| Cambridge | 31 <i>·</i> 6 | Cumberland..... | 23 <i>·</i> 1 |
| Essex | 25 <i>·</i> 3 | Westmorland | 30 <i>·</i> 8 |
| Suffolk | 28 <i>·</i> 2 | South Wales..... | 20 <i>·</i> 8 |
| Norfolk..... | 26 <i>·</i> 5 | North „ | 27 <i>·</i> 7 |

16 counties of *INTERMEDIATE* rank in respect of the proportion of the adults occupied in agriculture:—

All over 10, but none exceeding 20 per cent. (Range 10*·*2 to 19*·*4 per cent.)

| | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Surrey (<i>extra metropolitan</i>) ... | 16 <i>·</i> 2 | Warwick | 10 <i>·</i> 2 |
| Kent („) | 18 <i>·</i> 3 | Leicester | 19 <i>·</i> 1 |
| Southampton | 14 <i>·</i> 7 | Notts..... | 15 <i>·</i> 3 |
| Middlesex (<i>extra metropolitan</i>) | 13 <i>·</i> 1 | Derby | 14 <i>·</i> 8 |
| Devon | 19 <i>·</i> 4 | Chester..... | 15 <i>·</i> 4 |
| Cornwall | 18 <i>·</i> 8 | East York..... | 18 <i>·</i> 6 |
| Gloucester | 15 <i>·</i> 0 | Northumberland | 13 <i>·</i> 6 |
| Worcester..... | 15 <i>·</i> 5 | Monmouth | 13 <i>·</i> 1 |

5 counties, counting the metropolis as one, of *LOWEST* rank in respect of the proportion of the adults occupied in agriculture:—

All under 10 per cent. (Range 1*·*6 to 9*·*8 per cent.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| The Metropolis | 1 <i>·</i> 6 | Lancashire | 6 <i>·</i> 3 |
| Staffordshire | 9 <i>·</i> 4 | West York | 9 <i>·</i> 8 |
| Durham | 7 <i>·</i> 5 | | |

* Vol. iii, p. 123, "General Report on the English Census."

§ 4. By taking the population of each section at the four last enumerations, the following table is obtained:—

TABLE A.—Population of the Counties in Three Sections in 1831-61

| Sections. | Rank as regards Agriculture. | Population. | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1831. | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. |
| 24 counties | Highest | 4,099,663 | 5,454,528 | 5,839,680 | 6,092,712 |
| 16 „ | Intermediate | 4,211,231 | 4,781,170 | 5,270,108 | 5,862,477 |
| 5 „ | Lowest | 4,680,000 | 5,678,450 | 6,811,812 | 8,111,028 |

In the thirty years which elapsed between 1831 and 1861,—

| | Increased in Population. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| The highest counties | 1,093,156 or 21.9 per cent. |
| „ intermediate counties | 1,651,243 „ 39.2 „ |
| „ lowest counties | 3,425,028 „ 73.1 „ |

It is seen by Table A, that in 1831 the population was rather equally distributed between the three sections; but that, in 1861, in consequence of the diverse rate of increase during the three last decades, this equality was destroyed. Thus the population was in millions, in—

| | 1831. | 1861. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| The highest counties | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| „ intermediate counties | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| „ lowest counties | 4.7 | 8.1 |

Tracing the rate of increase through each decade, and noting the results, the next table is constructed.

TABLE B.—Decennial Increase in the Population of the Counties.

| Sections. | Rank as regards Agriculture. | Decennial Increase per Cent. in Population. | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| | | 1831-41. | 1841-51. | 1851-61. |
| 24 counties | Highest | 9.1 | 7.1 | 4.3 |
| 16 „ | Intermediate | 13.5 | 10.4 | 11.1 |
| 5 „ | Lowest | 21.2 | 20.0 | 19.1 |

Here each section shows a decline in the decennial rate of incre-

ment; but the decline is greatest in the highest counties and least in the lowest. The intermediate counties, with a large decline between the first two decades, indicate a tendency to rise in the last.

§ 5. The more immediate object of this paper, however, is to investigate the numerical changes which, during the last decennium, have taken place in the adult population actually employed in agriculture, and in the two kindred pursuits of arboriculture and horticulture. In 1851 the numbers so employed were 1,576,080; but, in 1861, the numbers, exclusive of the persons “engaged about animals,” as this subclass was not placed under agriculture in 1851, were 1,531,290. This shows that the very large decrease of 44,790 persons, or 2.84 per cent., had taken place in the ten years. Eight divisions of the kingdom show a decrease, and three an increase. In the eight divisions there is an aggregate decrease in the adults employed in agriculture of 54,434; but, on the other hand, three divisions show an increase of 9,644; the net result is therefore a diminution of 44,790 persons, as already stated. (See Table I, Appendix.) The actual and the percentage variations for each division, will be found in the next statement:—

TABLE C.—Number of Adults engaged in Agriculture in each Division—1851 and 1861.

| Divisions. | Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, Engaged in Agriculture (exclusive of the Number Engaged about Animals). | | Difference between 1861 and 1851. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1851. | 1861. | More. | Less. | More. | Less. |
| I. The Metropolis | 15,837 | 15,687 | — | 150 | — | 0.95 |
| II. South-Eastern | 181,601 | 178,146 | — | 6,455 | — | 3.50 |
| III. South Midland | 167,627 | 163,547 | — | 4,080 | — | 2.43 |
| IV. Eastern | 160,219 | 155,818 | — | 4,431 | — | 2.77 |
| V. South-Western | 227,551 | 207,173 | — | 20,381 | — | 8.96 |
| VI. West Midland | 179,363 | 179,800 | 437 | — | 0.24 | — |
| VII. North Midland | 142,389 | 144,710 | 2,321 | — | 1.63 | — |
| VIII. North-Western | 112,181 | 119,070 | 6,886 | — | 6.14 | — |
| IX. York | 137,681 | 136,909 | — | 772 | — | 0.56 |
| X. Northern | 83,822 | 78,942 | — | 4,880 | — | 5.82 |
| XI. Welsh | 161,773 | 151,488 | — | 13,285 | — | 8.06 |
| England and Wales | 1,576,080 | 1,531,290 | — | 44,790 | — | 2.84 |

The South-Western division, that is, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, lost 20,381, or 8.96 per cent.; and Wales 13,285, or 8.06 per cent. It is remarkable that the North-Western division, which consists of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and which

contains our largest manufacturing population, shows the greatest increase of any division in the number of adults assigned to agriculture. In 1861 there was an increase of 6,886, or 6·14 per cent.

§ 6. The relative proportions of the adult population engaged in agriculture in 1851 and in 1861, will be found in the next table.

TABLE D.—*Ratio of Adults engaged in Agriculture to the total Adult Population in 1851 and in 1861.*

| Divisions. | Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, Engaged in Agriculture (exclusive of the Number Engaged about Animals). | | Ratio per Cent. on the Total Population Aged 20 and upwards. | | Decrease in the Ratio in 1861, as compared with 1851. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|--|-------|---|
| | 1851. | 1861. | 1851. | 1861. | |
| I. The Metropolis | 15,838 | 15,687 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 0·1 |
| II. South-Eastern..... | 181,601 | 178,146 | 20·8 | 17·4 | 3·4 |
| III. South Midland | 167,627 | 163,547 | 25·4 | 23·5 | 2·1 |
| IV. Eastern | 160,249 | 155,818 | 26·5 | 25·2 | 1·3 |
| V. South-Western | 227,551 | 207,173 | 23·3 | 20·7 | 2·6 |
| VI. West Midland | 179,363 | 179,800 | 15·5 | 13·7 | 1·8 |
| VII. North Midland | 142,389 | 144,710 | 21·7 | 20·7 | 1·0 |
| VIII. North-Western | 112,181 | 119,070 | 8·3 | 7·4 | 0·9 |
| IX. York | 137,681 | 136,909 | 14·3 | 12·5 | 1·8 |
| X. Northern | 83,822 | 78,942 | 16·1 | 12·9 | 3·2 |
| XI. Welsh | 161,773 | 151,488 | 25·7 | 21·4 | 4·3 |
| England and Wales.... | 1,576,081 | 1,531,290 | 16·1 | 13·9 | 2·2 |

In the first year 16·1 per cent. of the adult population of England and Wales was engaged in agriculture; but in 1861 the ratio had fallen to 13·9 per cent., which is equal to a decrease of 2·2 per cent. In four of the divisions, the fall in the relative proportion has exceeded the average decrease. In Monmouthshire and Wales, it has fallen from 25·7 to 21·4, a decrease of 4·3 per cent.; in the south-eastern counties from 20·8 to 17·4, a decrease of 3·4 per cent.; in the northern counties from 16·1 to 12·9, a decrease of 3·2 per cent.; and in the south-western counties from 23·3 to 20·7, a decrease of 2·6 per cent.

§ 7. The relative position, agriculturally, of each division at the Census of 1851 and at that of 1861, is shown by Table E:—

TABLE E.—*Proportion of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, Engaged in Agriculture in each Division of the Kingdom, with the Relative Position of each Division.*

| Divisions. | 1851. Agricultural Ratio. | | 1861. Agricultural Ratio. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Relative Position. | Per Cent. | Relative Position. | Per Cent. |
| Eastern | 1 | 26·5 | 1 | 25·2 |
| Welsh | 2 | 25·7 | 3 | 21·4 |
| South Midland | 3 | 25·4 | 2 | 23·5 |
| South-Western | 4 | 23·3 | 4 | 20·7 |
| North Midland | 5 | 21·7 | 5 | 20·7 |
| South-Eastern | 6 | 20·8 | 6 | 17·4 |
| Northern | 7 | 16·1 | 8 | 12·9 |
| West Midland | 8 | 15·5 | 7 | 13·7 |
| York | 9 | 14·3 | 9 | 12·5 |
| North-Western | 10 | 8·3 | 10 | 7·4 |
| The Metropolis | 11 | 1·1 | 11 | 1·0 |

Here it is seen that seven of the divisions keep the same rank in 1861 which they occupied in 1851; and that four change positions. The Welsh division sinks one step, and the West Midland rises to its place; the Northern sinks one step, and the West Midland occupies its rank, and so rises one degree.

§ 8. There are seventeen counties, counting Wales as two, which have experienced an absolute decrease of their adult agricultural population. For the purpose of the next table, only those counties have been selected which have decreased 1,000 and upwards.

TABLE F.—*Decrease in 1861 as compared with 1851, in the Number of Adults Engaged in Agriculture in the undernamed Registration Counties.*

| Registration Counties. | Decrease. | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number. | Per Cent. |
| II. SOUTH-EASTERN— | | |
| Sussex | 2,698 | 6·5 |
| Southampton | 3,412 | 8·8 |
| Berks..... | 1,158 | 4·0 |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND— | | |
| Hertford | 1,095 | 4·6 |
| Bucks | 1,048 | 5·2 |

TABLE F.—Decrease of Adults Engaged in Agriculture—Contd.

| Registration Counties. | Decrease. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number. | Per Cent. |
| IV. EASTERN— Suffolk | 3,306 | 6.4 |
| V. SOUTH-WESTERN— Wiltshire | 2,837 | 7.3 |
| Dorset | 1,313 | 5.6 |
| Devon | 9,475 | 13.3 |
| Cornwall | 3,917 | 10.5 |
| Somerset | 2,809 | 5.0 |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND— Gloucester | 1,166 | 3.2 |
| X. NORTHERN— Northumberland | 1,265 | 5.1 |
| Cumberland | 2,099 | 7.7 |
| XI. WELSH— Monmouth | 1,089 | 7.6 |
| South Wales | 4,530 | 5.6 |
| North „ | 7,666 | 11.0 |

It will be seen by the last table that four counties have decreased 25,588; these are Devon, 9,475, or 13.3 per cent.; Cornwall, 3,917, or 10.5 per cent.; South Wales, 4,530, or 5.6 per cent., and North Wales, 7,666, or 11.0 per cent. It will, moreover, be found that two counties exhibit a decrease in the agricultural population as well as a decrease in the population generally; and nine counties which show an increase in the population generally; with a very marked decrease in that part of it which is agricultural. The particulars of the first are set out in Table G, and of the second in Table II.

TABLE G.—Two Counties that have Decreased both in the Number of Adults Occupied in Agriculture, and in the Number of the Inhabitants at all Ages between 1861 and 1881.

| Registration Counties. | Decrease. Number of Adults Engaged in Agriculture. | Decrease. Number of the Population at all Ages. |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Wiltshire | 2,837 | 4,904 |
| Suffolk | 3,306 | 747 |

TABLE II.—Nine Counties that have Decreased in the Number of Adults Occupied in Agriculture, but which INCREASED in the Number of the Inhabitants at all Ages between 1861 and 1881.

| Registration Counties. | Decrease in Number of Adults Engaged in Agriculture. | Increase in Number of the Population at all Ages. |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Devon | 9,475 | 20,074 |
| North Wales | 7,666 | 14,024 |
| South „ | 4,530 | 92,266 |
| Cornwall | 3,917 | 11,211 |
| Hants | 3,412 | 54,608 |
| Somerset | 2,809 | 1,043 |
| Sussex | 2,698 | 27,232 |
| Cumberland | 2,099 | 9,784 |
| Northumberland | 1,265 | 39,488 |

§ 9. There are eleven counties, however, which have increased in their agricultural population. These are Kent, Surrey, Rutland, West and East York slightly; and Salop, Worcester, Leicester, Lincoln, Chester, and Lancashire more markedly; the latter are shown in the next table:—

TABLE I.—Six Counties that have Increased in the Number of Adults Occupied in Agriculture between 1861 and 1881.

| Registration Counties. | Increase in the Number of Adults Employed in Agriculture. | Increase per Cent. |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Salop | 1,226 | 3.5 |
| Worcester | 1,281 | 5.7 |
| Leicester | 1,371 | 6.0 |
| Lincoln | 2,139 | 3.3 |
| Chester | 1,550 | 4.2 |
| Lancaster | 5,336 | 7.1 |

§ 10. It may be thought remarkable that our great manufacturing county of Lancaster should exhibit the largest increase in the kingdom, in the number and proportion of her agricultural population. In ten years, 1851-61, the increase was 7.1 per cent., or 5,336 adults. Lancashire is so constantly before our minds as a manufacturing and mining district, that we are apt to lose sight of her agricultural industry; and few persons, unfamiliar with statistical inquiries, are aware that this county employs more persons in agriculture than any other in England. In 1861 the numbers so employed in Lancashire were 80,822 (adults); the West Riding of York, which in this respect ranks next, only employs 77,168; and the purely agricultural county of Lincoln but 67,357. There are some circumstances connected with the agri-

cultural status of the first and last named counties which merit record; and, to do this usefully, it is desirable to discriminate for Lancashire and Lincolnshire, those who are employed in agriculture from those occupied with arboriculture and horticulture. This is effected in the succeeding table:—

TABLE J.—The Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards in 1861, who were Occupied in—

| | Lincoln. | | | Lancaster. | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Agriculture..... | 65,849 | 53,615 | 12,204 | 76,496 | 55,281 | 21,215 |
| Arboriculture..... | 187 | 187 | — | 166 | 165 | 1 |
| Horticulture | 1,321 | 1,298 | 23 | 4,160 | 4,122 | 38 |

Here it is found that while Lancashire employs 76,496 of her adult population in "agriculture" properly so called, Lincolnshire employs 65,849, or nearly 11,000 less hands.

Now, when we turn to the assessments of the farmers' profits under Schedule B for the year 1859-60, the latest date returned for separate counties, we find that the sum in Lincolnshire was more than *one million* over that of Lancashire, though the latter employed nearly 11,000 more adults in agriculture.

The exact figures of the valuation are these, viz.:—

| | Gross Annual Income Assessed under Schedule B. £ |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire | 2,647,022 |
| Lancashire | 1,604,586 |
| Difference as against Lancashire.... | 1,042,436 |

There is not the slightest reason to suspect that the valuations for the two counties are made on different principles. The value *assessed* in both cases is the full value, whether it be taxable or not. The value of the property under Schedule B, which in the same year was taxable and taxed, or, in the language of the Inland Revenue Department, the "value charged," was for—

| | £ |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Lincolnshire | 1,805,702 |
| Lancashire | 673,224 |

These figures indicate that a far greater proportion of the land in Lancashire is held by small farmers than in Lincolnshire; but if there were any doubt upon the subject, the census of farm holdings in 1851 would remove it:—

| | Number of Farms. | Number of Farms over 100 Acres. | Ratio to Total. |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lincolnshire | 10,970 | 2,903 | 26.5 |
| Lancashire | 15,365 | 565 | 3.7 |

In Lincolnshire more than *one-fourth* of the farms exceed 100 acres each; but in Lancashire less than *one-twenty-fifth* come up to that size. Not only should we here look to the difference between the Lincolnshire and Lancashire farmer, and the capital which they can respectively employ, for some explanation of the discrepancy between the number of hands occupied and value of the results, but also to the character of the cultivation in each county; how far one partakes more of a pastoral character than the other. England gathers no agricultural statistics, and consequently a statistical solution of the latter point is impracticable at present.

Dividing the farmer's profits between all the adults ascribed to agriculture in each county,* we find, as a fact, that—

The large farms of Lincolnshire yield 40*l.* per head; and,

The small farms of Lancashire yield 2*l.* per head.

§ 11. It is believed that a considerable proportion of the decrease of the labouring population in agricultural districts may be ascribed to the conversion of arable into pasture land. Had England adopted a system for collecting agricultural statistics, such as Ireland during the time here under review has possessed, all conjecture upon the question would have been removed. We have, however, one piece of statistical evidence upon the subject:—In 1851, the shepherds (outdoor) were returned in the census as 12,517, but in 1861 this class of farm servants had more than doubled, it was then 25,559. There are also one or two indications of increasing agricultural enterprise in other directions; thus, in 1851, no person is separately enumerated as "an agricultural engine and machine worker;" but in 1861 there are 1,205 so returned. In 1851 there were 55 "agricultural implement proprietors;" in 1861 this occupation is ascribed to 236 persons. "Land drainage service (not in towns)," in 1851, employed 11 persons; in 1861 the same calling is recorded of 1,761. "Land proprietors" and "farmers and graziers" have both increased, the former by 451, the latter by 304, in the ten years. (Table II, Appendix.) Whatever may be the causes of that decline in the population of certain rural districts which has been discussed in this paper, there is no reason for supposing that agriculture in this country has not fairly participated, for some years past, in the general prosperity of the kingdom.

* See Table J. The numbers there stated against "Agriculture," and the sums assessed under Schedule B, are respectively divisor and dividend here.

APPENDIX.

I.—Number of Persons Aged 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS, engaged in Agriculture in England and Wales, according to the Census of 1851 and that of 1861.

| Divisions and Union-Counties. | Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, engaged in Agriculture in | | Difference between 1861 and 1851. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1851. | 1861. | More. | Less. | More. | Less. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS. | | | | | | |
| *1. Middlesex (part of) | 9,118 | 8,961 | — | 157 | — | 1'72 |
| *2. Surrey " | 4,566 | 4,206 | — | 360 | — | 7'88 |
| *3. Kent " | 2,153 | 2,520 | 367 | — | 17'05 | — |
| Totals | 15,837 | 15,687 | — | 150 | — | 0'95 |
| II. SOUTH-EASTERN. | | | | | | |
| *2. Surrey (part of) .. | 23,416 | 24,117 | 671 | — | 2'86 | — |
| *3. Kent " | 52,391 | 52,533 | 142 | — | 0'27 | — |
| 4. Sussex | 41,223 | 38,525 | — | 2,698 | — | 6'54 |
| 5. Southampton | 38,730 | 35,327 | — | 3,412 | — | 8'81 |
| 6. Berks | 28,802 | 27,644 | — | 1,158 | — | 4'02 |
| Totals | 181,601 | 178,146 | — | 6,455 | — | 3'50 |
| III. SOUTH-MIDLAND. | | | | | | |
| *1. Middlesex (part of) | 12,745 | 12,656 | — | 89 | — | 0'70 |
| 7. Hertford | 23,890 | 22,795 | — | 1,095 | — | 4'53 |
| 8. Buckingham | 20,370 | 19,322 | — | 1,048 | — | 5'14 |
| 9. Oxford | 21,655 | 24,348 | — | 307 | — | 1'25 |
| 10. Northampton | 28,138 | 27,891 | — | 247 | — | 0'88 |
| 11. Huntingdon | 9,633 | 9,113 | — | 520 | — | 5'40 |
| 12. Bedford | 17,998 | 17,744 | — | 254 | — | 1'41 |
| 13. Cambridge | 30,198 | 29,678 | — | 520 | — | 1'72 |
| Totals | 167,627 | 163,547 | — | 4,080 | — | 2'43 |
| IV. EASTERN. | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 49,494 | 48,684 | — | 810 | — | 1'64 |
| 15. Suffolk | 51,561 | 48,258 | — | 3,306 | — | 6'41 |
| 16. Norfolk | 59,191 | 58,876 | — | 315 | — | 0'53 |
| Totals | 160,246 | 155,818 | — | 4,428 | — | 2'77 |
| V. SOUTH-WESTERN. | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts | 38,931 | 36,094 | — | 2,837 | — | 7'29 |
| 18. Dorset | 23,958 | 22,615 | — | 1,343 | — | 5'61 |
| 19. Devon | 70,816 | 61,341 | — | 9,475 | — | 13'38 |
| 20. Cornwall | 37,479 | 33,562 | — | 3,917 | — | 10'45 |
| 21. Somerset | 56,370 | 53,561 | — | 2,809 | — | 4'98 |
| Totals | 227,554 | 207,173 | — | 20,381 | — | 8'96 |

† See note at p. 388.

I.—Number of Persons Engaged in Agriculture—Contd.

| Divisions and Union-Counties. | Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, engaged in Agriculture in | | Difference between 1861 and 1851. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1851. | 1861. | More. | Less. | More. | Less. |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND. | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester | 36,690 | 35,524 | — | 1,166 | — | 3'18 |
| 23. Hereford | 18,697 | 18,522 | — | 175 | — | 0'94 |
| 24. Salop | 31,934 | 36,160 | 1,226 | — | 3'51 | — |
| 25. Stafford | 36,638 | 35,951 | — | 687 | — | 1'88 |
| 26. Worcester | 22,690 | 23,971 | 1,281 | — | 5'65 | — |
| 27. Warwick | 29,714 | 29,672 | — | 42 | — | 0'14 |
| Totals | 179,363 | 179,800 | 437 | — | 0'24 | — |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND. | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 22,811 | 24,212 | 1,371 | — | 6'00 | — |
| 29. Rutland | 4,087 | 4,163 | 76 | — | 1'86 | — |
| 30. Lincoln | 65,218 | 67,357 | 2,139 | — | 3'28 | — |
| 31. Nottingham | 26,817 | 25,956 | — | 861 | — | 3'21 |
| 32. Derby | 23,426 | 23,022 | — | 404 | — | 1'72 |
| Totals | 142,389 | 144,710 | 2,321 | — | 1'63 | — |
| VIII. NORTH-WESTERN. | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 36,698 | 38,248 | 1,550 | — | 4'22 | — |
| 34. Lancaster | 75,486 | 80,822 | 5,336 | — | 7'07 | — |
| Totals | 112,184 | 119,070 | 6,886 | — | 6'14 | — |
| IX. YORK DIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 77,139 | 77,168 | 29 | — | 0'01 | — |
| 36. East " | 26,449 | 26,581 | 132 | — | 0'50 | — |
| 37. North " | 31,093 | 33,160 | — | 933 | — | 2'74 |
| Totals | 137,681 | 136,909 | — | 772 | — | 0'56 |
| X. NORTHERN. | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 20,854 | 19,858 | — | 996 | — | 4'78 |
| 39. Northumberland .. | 24,924 | 23,659 | — | 1,265 | — | 5'08 |
| 40. Cumberland | 27,403 | 25,304 | — | 2,099 | — | 7'66 |
| 41. Westmorland | 10,641 | 10,121 | — | 520 | — | 4'89 |
| Totals | 83,822 | 78,942 | — | 4,880 | — | 5'82 |
| XI. WELSH. | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 14,405 | 13,316 | — | 1,089 | — | 7'56 |
| 43. South Wales | 80,679 | 76,149 | — | 4,530 | — | 5'61 |
| 44. North " | 69,689 | 62,023 | — | 7,666 | — | 11'00 |
| Totals | 164,773 | 151,488 | — | 13,285 | — | 8'06 |
| Totals of England and Wales | 1,576,080 | 1,531,290 | — | 44,790 | — | 2'84 |

II.—Number of Persons, AT ALL AGES, engaged in Agriculture in England and Wales, enumerated at the Census of 1851 and of 1861.

| Special Occupations. | Persons. | | Difference. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1851. | 1861. | More. | Less. | More. | Less. |
| Land proprietor | 30,315 | 30,766 | 451 | — | 1.5 | — |
| Farmer, grazier | 249,431 | 249,735 | 304 | — | 0.1 | — |
| Farmer's, grazier's wife | 161,618 | 163,765 | — | 853 | — | 0.5 |
| Farmer's son, grandson, brother, nephew | 111,704 | 92,321 | — | 19,383 | — | 17.4 |
| Farmer's daughter, grand-daughter, sister, niece | 105,147 | 83,830 | — | 21,317 | — | 20.3 |
| Farm bailiff | 10,561 | 15,698 | 5,137 | — | 48.6 | — |
| Agricultural labourer (out-door) | 952,907 | 958,265 | 5,268 | — | 0.6 | — |
| Shepherd (out-door) | 12,517 | 25,559 | 13,042 | — | 104.2 | — |
| Farm servant (in-door) | 288,272 | 204,962 | — | 83,310 | — | 28.9 |
| Land surveyor, land estate agent | 3,064 | 4,702 | 1,638 | — | 53.5 | — |
| Agricultural student | 104 | 490 | 386 | — | 371.2 | — |
| Hop grower | 30 | 33 | 3 | — | 10.0 | — |
| Willow rod grower, dealer | 60 | 35 | — | 25 | — | 41.7 |
| Teazle grower, merchant | 85 | 81 | — | 4 | — | 4.7 |
| Agricultural implement proprietor | 55 | 236 | 181 | — | 329.1 | — |
| Agricultural engine and machine worker | — | 1,205 | 1,205 | — | — | — |
| Land drainage service (not in towns) | 11 | 1,761 | 1,750 | — | 15909.1 | — |
| Colonial planter, farmer | 16 | 91 | 75 | — | 468.8 | — |
| Others connected with agriculture | 128 | 117 | — | 11 | — | 8.6 |
| Woodman, wood gatherer | 7,772 | 8,916 | 1,144 | — | 14.7 | — |
| Others connected with arboriculture | 236 | 10 | — | 226 | — | 95.8 |
| Gardener (not domestic servant) | 71,805 | 78,533 | 6,728 | — | 9.4 | — |
| Nurseryman, woman (horticulturist) | 2,383 | 2,917 | 534 | — | 22.4 | — |
| Watercress grower | 39 | 55 | 16 | — | 41.0 | — |
| Others connected with horticulture | 97 | 27 | — | 70 | — | 71.1 |
| Total* | 2,011,447 | 1,924,110 | — | 87,337 | — | 4.3 |

* The total of Order 8 of the "Agricultural Class;" Order 9, "Persons engaged about Animals" being excluded, see "Census of Occupations, 1861."

STATISTICS of METROPOLITAN and PROVINCIAL GENERAL HOSPITALS for 1862.

THE publication of the statistics of the General Hospitals of London for the year 1862 has been delayed by causes to which it is not necessary here to advert.

It will be seen that the information embodied in the following tables is not complete, inasmuch as no returns have been received from the Middlesex and University College Hospitals. In some instances the returns have been received in a somewhat imperfect state.

A new table, showing the deaths and rates of mortality in St. George's Hospital in the *thirty-six years* from 1827 to 1862 inclusive, is added to the present statement; and it may be well to state that similar returns from other London hospitals, if forwarded to this Society, will be included in future reports.

Abstracts of the returns from twelve county hospitals and hospitals of the large provincial cities are also added to this report. These summaries will be found to contain valuable information, especially when compared with the statistics of the metropolitan hospitals.

The first report issued by this Society, with an account of the circumstances under which it was prepared and published, will be found in the *Journal* of this Society for September, 1862.

Note.—The following letter has been received from St. Thomas's Hospital:—

"To the Secretary of the Statistical Society.

"Sir,—In forwarding the accompanying statistics on behalf of myself and the "Surgical Registrar, Mr. Croft, I would beg your attention to the peculiar "circumstances under which St. Thomas's Hospital has been placed during the "past year; that the old hospital was closed in July, and that for several weeks "previously the number of in-patients gradually dwindled from 460 down to about "28, in consequence of no fresh patients having been admitted; that the new "hospital here was opened towards the end of September, at first with very few "patients, the number soon increasing to about 190. It is evident, from the great "discrepancies between these numbers, that the average number taken for the "whole year would by no means represent the real state of things; and on this "account we have thought it advisable to refrain from furnishing statements as to "the average number resident daily and the mean residence. It will also be "evident that the fluctuating numbers resident would also have some effect on the "other portions of the statistics.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"J. WALE HICKS."

"St. Thomas's Hospital,
"30th June, 1863."

TABLE I.—General Results. (No distinction

| Hospital. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Discharged Well or Convalescent. | Relieved. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|-----------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| St. Bartholomew's | 522 | 5,380 | 5,911 | 4,371 | — |
| Guy's | 483 | 4,888 | 5,371 | 2,413 | 1,523 |
| St. Thomas's | 452 | 2,324 | 2,776 | 1,404 | 837 |
| London | 355 | 4,164 | 4,519 | 1,784 | 1,762 |
| St. George's | 314 | 3,702 | 4,016 | 1,599 | 1,726 |
| Middlesex | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's | 130 | 1,704 | 1,840 | 1,016 | 427 |
| Westminster | 149 | 1,820 | 1,969 | 1,061 | 514 |
| King's College | 126 | 1,614 | 1,740 | 916 | 404 |
| University | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Free | 72 | 1,254 | 1,326 | 817 | 283 |
| Charing Cross | 103 | 950 | 1,053 | 687 | — |
| Metropolitan Free | 14 | 107 | 121 | 73 | 33 |
| Great Northern | 10 | 111 | 121 | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned)..... | 2,736 | 28,027 | 30,763 | 16,401 | 7,511 |

TABLE II.—Medical and Surgical

| Hospital. | Medical Wards. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | Remaining 1st January, 1863. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| St. Bartholomew's | 211 | 2,052 | 2,263 | 1,679 | 394 | 190 |
| Guy's | 204 | 2,000 | 2,204 | 1,723 | 292 | 189 |
| St. Thomas's | 193 | 1,155 | 1,348 | 1,121 | 144 | 83 |
| London | 100 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,156 | 135 | 109 |
| St. George's | 118 | 1,652 | 1,770 | 1,465 | 193 | 112 |
| Middlesex | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's | 61 | 904 | 965 | 805 | 95 | 65 |
| Westminster | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College | 60 | 906 | 966 | 769 | 122 | 75 |
| University | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Free | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Charing Cross | 38 | 419 | 457 | 376 | 47 | 34 |
| Metropolitan Free | 7 | 42 | 49 | 44 | 3 | 2 |
| Great Northern | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned)..... | 992 | 10,430 | 11,422 | 9,138 | 1,425 | 859 |

of Sex; nor of Medical or Surgical Cases.)

| Unrelieved. | Discharged for Special Reasons. | Died. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. | Brought in Dead. | Hospital. |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 230 | 218 | 605 | 481 | 19 | St. Bartholomew's |
| 310 | 87 | 468 | 502 | 6 | Guy's |
| 17 | 97 | 226 | 195 | 6 | St. Thomas's |
| 35 | 253 | 318 | 367 | — | London |
| 17 | 68 | 315 | 291 | 11 | St. George's |
| — | — | — | — | — | Middlesex |
| 21 | 50 | 164 | 132 | 11 | St. Mary's |
| — | 9 | 188 | 167 | — | Westminster |
| 80 | 47 | 163 | 130 | 12 | King's College |
| — | — | — | — | — | University |
| 43 | 9 | 91 | 83 | — | Royal Free |
| — | — | 83 | 83 | — | Charing Cross |
| 2 | — | 6 | 7 | — | Metropolitan Free |
| — | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | Great Northern |
| 797 | 839 | 2,632 | 2,410 | 65 | { Totals (so far as returned) |

Cases, without distinction of Sex.

| Hospital. | Surgical Wards. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | Remaining 1st January, 1863. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| St. Bartholomew's | 311 | 3,337 | 3,648 | 3,146 | 211 | 291 |
| Guy's | 279 | 2,888 | 3,167 | 2,678 | 176 | 313 |
| St. Thomas's | 259 | 1,175 | 1,434 | 1,234 | 88 | 112 |
| London | 255 | 2,861 | 3,119 | 2,678 | 183 | 258 |
| St. George's | 196 | 2,061 | 2,257 | 1,915 | 133 | 179 |
| Middlesex | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's | 75 | 811 | 886 | 750 | 69 | 67 |
| Westminster | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College | 66 | 708 | 774 | 678 | 41 | 55 |
| University | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Free | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Charing Cross | 65 | 531 | 596 | 511 | 36 | 49 |
| Metropolitan Free | 7 | 65 | 72 | 64 | 3 | 5 |
| Great Northern | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned)..... | 1,513 | 14,440 | 15,953 | 13,684 | 940 | 1,320 |

TABLE III.—Average Number of Patients and Mean Residence.

| Hospital. | All Cases. | | | | Medical Cases. | | | | Surgical Cases. | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| | Average Number Resident. | | | Mean Residence. | Average Number Resident. | | | Mean Residence. | Average Number Resident. | | | Mean Residence. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| St. Bartholomew's | No. | No. | No. | Days. | No. | No. | No. | Days. | No. | No. | No. | Days. |
| Guy's | 283 | 211 | 494 | 33 | 108 | 97 | 205 | 33 | 176 | 114 | 289 | 33 |
| St. Thomas's | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| London | 233 | 112 | 345 | 30 | 55 | 44 | 99 | 29 | 177 | 69 | 246 | 31 |
| St. George's | 168 | 130 | 307 | 27 | 57 | 58 | 115 | 24 | 111 | 81 | 192 | 30 |
| Middlesex | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's | 70 | 64 | 140 | 30 | 29 | 36 | 65 | 26 | 47 | 28 | 75 | 31 |
| Westminster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College | — | — | 135 | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Free | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Charing Cross | — | — | 93 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metropolitan Free | 5 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 23 | 34 | 34 | 68 | 37 |
| Great Northern | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned) | 765 | 531 | 2,068 | Average 32 | 2504 | 2364 | 4868 | Average 27 | 5134 | 2954 | 8088 | Average 35 |

TABLE IV.—Rate of Mortality.

| Hospital. | All Cases. | | | Medical Cases. | | | Surgical Cases. | | |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| St. Bartholomew's | — | — | 10.2 | — | — | 17.4 | — | — | 5.1 |
| Guy's | 10.1 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| St. Thomas's | 10.0 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| London | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| St. George's | 10.5 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 14.7 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 6.4 |
| Middlesex | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's | 9.9 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Westminster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| King's College | 10.8 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 16.0 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 5.3 |
| University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Free | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Charing Cross | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metropolitan Free | 6.5 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 4.1 |
| Great Northern | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average (so far as returned) | — | — | 8.6 | — | — | 11.7 | — | — | 6.0 |

TABLE V.—Admissions and Deaths in General and Special Wards.

| Hospital. | General Wards. (Medical and Surgical.) | | | Special Wards. | | General and Special Wards. | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Admitted. | Died. | Rate of Mortality. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Rate of Mortality. |
| | No. | No. | Per cent. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Per cent. |
| St. Bartholomew's | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guy's | 3,828 | 455 | 11.88 | 1,040 | 13 | 4,888 | 468 | 9.57 |
| St. Thomas's | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| London | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. George's | 3,713 | 326 | 8.77 | Nil | Nil | 3,713 | 326 | 8.77 |
| Middlesex | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's | 1,610 | 162 | 10.0 | 96 | 2 | 1,716 | 164 | 9.56 |
| Westminster | 1,820 | 181 | 9.94 | Nil | Nil | 1,820 | 181 | 9.9 |
| King's College | 1,626 | 163 | 10.02 | " | " | 1,626 | 163 | 10.0 |
| University | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Free | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6.8 |
| Charing Cross | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metropolitan Free | 121 | 6 | 4.9 | Nil | Nil | 126 | 6 | 4.7 |
| Great Northern | 111 | 5 | 4.5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned) | 12,838 | 1,298 | Average 8.5 | 1,136 | 15 | 13,888 | 1,308 | Average 8.4 |

TABLE VI.—Number of Admissions and Deaths; and the Death-rate in St. George's Hospital during Thirty-Six Years, 1827-62.

| Years. | Admissions. | Deaths. | Rate of Mortality. | Years. | Admissions. | Deaths. | Rate of Mortality. |
|--------|-------------|---------|--------------------|--------|-------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1827 | 1,607 | 210 | 13.0 | 1846 | 3,375 | 276 | 8.1 |
| '28 | 1,584 | 190 | 11.9 | '47 | 3,265 | 263 | 8.0 |
| '29 | 1,594 | 240 | 15.0 | '48 | 3,334 | 267 | 8.0 |
| '30 | 1,572 | 225 | 14.3 | '49 | 3,201 | 264 | 8.2 |
| | | | | '50 | 2,981 | 232 | 7.7 |
| 1831 | 1,635 | 209 | 12.7 | | | | |
| '32 | 1,613 | 196 | 12.1 | 1851 | 3,289 | 267 | 8.1 |
| '33 | 1,742 | 218 | 12.5 | '52 | 3,518 | 252 | 7.1 |
| '34 | 1,906 | 227 | 11.9 | '53 | 3,479 | 270 | 7.7 |
| '35 | 1,991 | 226 | 11.3 | '54 | 3,703 | 396 | 10.6 |
| | | | | '55 | 3,476 | 336 | 9.6 |
| 1836 | 2,235 | 241 | 10.7 | | | | |
| '37 | 2,694 | 265 | 9.8 | | | | |
| '38 | 2,786 | 312 | 11.2 | 1856 | 3,512 | 298 | 8.4 |
| '39 | 3,010 | 244 | 8.1 | '57 | 3,530 | 304 | 8.6 |
| '40 | 2,988 | 277 | 8.9 | '58 | 3,372 | 315 | 9.3 |
| | | | | '59 | 3,497 | 292 | 8.3 |
| 1841 | 2,968 | 265 | 8.9 | '60 | 3,625 | 333 | 9.1 |
| '42 | 3,141 | 235 | 7.4 | | | | |
| '43 | 3,155 | 204 | 6.4 | | | | |
| '44 | 3,284 | 293 | 8.9 | 1861 | 3,646 | 318 | 8.7 |
| '45 | 3,205 | 295 | 9.2 | '62 | 3,713 | 326 | 8.7 |

TABLE I.—General Results. (No distinction

| Hospital. | Remaining 1st January, 1862. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Discharged Well or Convalescent. | Relieved. |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|-----------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| York County | 49 | 595 | 644 | 319 | 174 |
| Devonshire (Buxton, Derbyshire) | 10 | 728 | 738 | 674 | — |
| Norfolk and Norwich | 104 | 936 | 1,040 | 710 | 83 |
| Taunton and Somerset | 80 | 806 | 886 | 755 | — |
| Stockport (infirmary) | 14 | 290 | 304 | 234 | 20 |
| Gloucester | 103 | 603 | 706 | 193 | 323 |
| Royal Isle of Wight (in- firmary) | 5 | 135 | 140 | 98 | 20 |
| West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirm- ary) | 36 | 321 | 357 | 94 | 180 |
| Hull General (infirmary) | 109 | 971 | 1,080 | 629 | 43 |
| Cheltenham | 67 | 531 | 598 | 354 | 125 |
| Leicester | 59 | 896 | 955 | 610 | 74 |
| Wolverhampton | 53 | 516 | 569 | 245 | 218 |
| Totals | 695 | 7,358 | 8,053 | 4,914 | 1,260 |

TABLE II.—Medical and Surgical

| Hospital. | Medical Wards. | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | Remaining 1st January, 1862. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Dis- charged. | Died. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| York County | 20 | 244 | 264 | 219 | 21 | 24 |
| Devonshire (Buxton, Derbyshire) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norfolk and Norwich | 38 | 400 | 438 | 366 | 22 | 50 |
| Taunton and Somerset | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stockport (infirmary) | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Gloucester | 28 | 204 | 232 | 190 | 16 | 26 |
| Royal Isle of Wight (in- firmary) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirm- ary) | 19 | 139 | 158 | 127 | 10 | 21 |
| Hull General (infirmary) | 46 | 438 | 484 | 408 | 38 | 38 |
| Cheltenham | 31 | 180 | 211 | 183 | 10 | 18 |
| Leicester | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wolverhampton | 22 | 154 | 176 | 176 | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned) | 204 | 1,759 | 1,963 | 1,669 | 117 | 182 |

HOSPITALS.

of Sex; nor of Medical or Surgical Cases.)

| Unrelieved. | Discharged for Special Reasons. | Died. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. | Brought in Dead. | Hospital. |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 29 | — | 39 | 54 | Nil | York County |
| 35 | 10 | 1 | 18 | " | { Devonshire (Buxton, Derbyshire) |
| 14 | 66 | 44 | 114 | 9 | Norfolk and Norwich |
| 49 | — | 17 | 71 | — | Taunton and Somerset |
| — | — | 23 | 27 | Nil | Stockport (infirmary) |
| 4 | 62 | 31 | 93 | " | Gloucester |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | " | { Royal Isle of Wight (in- firmary) |
| 3 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | { West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirm- ary) |
| 11 | 216 | 69 | 112 | Nil | Hull General (infirmary) |
| 9 | 36 | 15 | 59 | " | Cheltenham |
| 44 | 37 | 51 | 139 | " | Leicester |
| 6 | 26 | 51 | 53 | " | Wolverhampton |
| 208 | 476 | 368 | 788 | 9 | Totals |

Cases, without distinction of Sex.

| Surgical Wards. | | | | | | Hospital. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| Remaining 1st January, 1862. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Dis- charged. | Died. | Remaining 1st January, 1863. | |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 29 | 351 | 380 | 332 | 18 | 30 | York County |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | { Devonshire (Buxton, Derbyshire) |
| 66 | 536 | 602 | 507 | 31 | 64 | Norfolk and Norwich |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | Taunton and Somerset |
| — | — | — | — | — | 22 | Stockport (infirmary) |
| 75 | 399 | 474 | 392 | 15 | 67 | Gloucester |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | { Royal Isle of Wight (in- firmary) |
| 17 | 182 | 199 | 170 | 10 | 19 | { West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirm- ary) |
| 63 | 533 | 596 | 491 | 31 | 74 | Hull General (infirmary) |
| 36 | 351 | 387 | 341 | 5 | 41 | Cheltenham |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | Leicester |
| 31 | 392 | 423 | — | — | — | Wolverhampton |
| 317 | 2,744 | 3,061 | 2,233 | 110 | 317 | Totals (so far as returned) |

TABLE III.—Average Number of Patients and Mean Residence.

| Hospital. | All Cases. | | | | Medical Cases. | | | | Surgical Cases. | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| | Average Number Resident. | | | Mean Residence. | Average Number Resident. | | | Mean Residence. | Average Number Resident. | | | Mean Residence. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| York County | No. | No. | No. | Days | No. | No. | No. | Days | No. | No. | No. | Days |
| Devonshire (Buxton, } Derbyshire) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norfolk and Norwich .. | 71 | 59 | 121 | 42 | 22 | 31 | 53 | 45 | 48 | 10 | 67 | 41 |
| Taunton and Somerset .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stockport (infirmary).... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gloucester " | 62 | 36 | 98 | — | 13 | 14 | 27 | — | 49 | 22 | 71 | — |
| Royal Isle of Wight (in- firm) | 8 | 5 | 13 | 36 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirmary) | — | — | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hull General (infirmary) .. | 60 | 29 | 89 | 28 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 25 | 39 | 18 | 57 | 31 |
| Cheltenham | 24 | 32 | 56 | 35 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 37 |
| Leicester | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wolverhampton | — | — | 58 | 35 | — | — | 23 | — | — | — | 35 | — |
| Totals (so far as returned) | 225 | 152 | 533 | Average 36 | 63 | 69 | 161 | Average 30 | 153 | 78 | 273 | Average 33 |

TABLE IV.—Rate of Mortality.

| Hospital. | All Cases. | | | Medical Cases. | | | Surgical Cases. | | |
|--|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Rate of Mortality. | Males. | Females. | Rate of Mortality. | Males. | Females. | Rate of Mortality. |
| York County | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Devonshire (Buxton, } Derbyshire) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norfolk and Norwich .. | 5.7 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Taunton and Somerset .. | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stockport (infirmary) | — | — | 7.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gloucester " | 5.7 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 4.1 | — | 3.6 | 3.7 | — |
| Royal Isle of Wight (in- firm) | 7.7 | 5 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 10.0 | 1.2 | — | 1.4 |
| West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirmary) | 6.9 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Hull General (infirmary) .. | 7.5 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Cheltenham | — | — | 3.0 | — | — | 2.0 | — | — | — |
| Leicester | — | — | 5.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wolverhampton | — | — | 9.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average (so far as returned) | — | — | 5.6 | — | — | 6.3 | — | — | 3.6 |

TABLE V.—Admissions and Deaths in General and Special Wards.

| Hospital. | General Wards. (Medical and Surgical.) | | | Special Wards. | | General and Special Wards. | | |
|--|---|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Admitted. | Died. | Rate of Mortality. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Rate of Mortality. |
| York County | No. | No. | Per cent. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Per cent. |
| Devonshire (Buxton, } Derbyshire) | 695 | 39 | 6.5 | Nil | Nil | 595 | 39 | 6.5 |
| Norfolk and Norwich* | 739 | 1 | .1 | " | " | 739 | 1 | .1 |
| Taunton and Somerset | 936 | 48 | 5.1 | " | " | 936 | 48 | 5.1 |
| Stockport (infirmary) | 806 | 17 | 2.1 | 45 | " | 851 | 17 | 1.9 |
| Gloucester " | 200 | 23 | 7.9 | Nil | Nil | 200 | 23 | 7.9 |
| Royal Isle of Wight (in- firm) | 706 | 31 | 4.3 | " | " | 706 | 31 | 4.3 |
| West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester (infirmary) | 135 | 7 | 5.1 | " | " | 135 | 7 | 5.1 |
| Hull General (infirmary) .. | 321 | 20 | 6.2 | " | " | 321 | 20 | 6.2 |
| Cheltenham | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leicester | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wolverhampton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals (so far as returned) | 4,528 | 186 | 4.6 | 45 | Nil | 4,573 | 186 | 4.6 |

Note.—In all these tables the blanks (—) must be understood to imply an absence of information. The information comprised in Table V respecting special wards, was supplied by the several hospitals in answer to a circular letter sent by the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society. The inquiry was suggested by the wide differences existing in the rates of mortality in hospitals having many circumstances in common.

* Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

| Table for 22 Years. | | | | Table for 90 Years.† | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-----|--|---------------|---|-----|
| | Total Deaths. | Rate of Mortality (Yearly Per-centage.) | | | Total Deaths. | Rate of Mortality (Yearly Per-centage.) | |
| Total number of in-patients admitted during the last 22 years } | 18,112 | 859 | 4.7 | Total number of in-patients admitted during the last 90 years..... } | 52,199 | 2,936 | 5.5 |
| Average number of in-patients ad-mitted yearly } | 823 | Average Yearly. 39 | | Average number of in-patients ad-mitted yearly } | 580 | Average Yearly. 33 | |

† This table includes 22 years of the previous table.

MISCELLANEA.

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I.—*The Diffusion of Cheap Literature in England.*

MR. EDWARD BAINES, in addressing the House of Commons recently, stated some valuable and very gratifying facts as to the progress made of late years in the education of the people, and in the diffusion among them of a cheap but wholesome periodical literature.

The following extracts have been taken from Mr. Baines' speech:—*

"You will allow me, however, to bring before you two branches of evidence which are to my mind absolutely conclusive and irresistible on the subject. The first has reference to education, the second to our periodical and popular literature. * * * In 1831 there were no statistics of education later than those obtained by Lord Brougham's Commission in 1818; and indeed it was the children of 1818 who were the men of 1831, and had to exercise the franchise. What was the proportion, according to these statistics, of the educated among the population? The whole number of day scholars in England and Wales was only 674,883, and the proportion to population was 1 in 17. It is true that after the Reform Bill passed there was another Royal Commission, which showed that the proportion at that time had very much increased, and in the year 1833 it was ascertained that the number of scholars had increased to 1,276,947, being in the proportion of 1 to 11 of the population. In the year 1858 it was found by the last Royal Commission on Education that the scholars amounted to 2,535,462, bearing the proportion of 1 in 7·7 to the population. And we learn from the Census of 1861 that the number of scholars (including, however, those receiving private tuition) was then 3,150,048, being in the proportion of 1 in 6·4. This shows England to have become one of the best educated countries in the world. Between 1833 and 1861 the population of England and Wales increased only 40 per cent., but the increase of day scholars was 147 per cent. * * *"

"But there is another branch of evidence which is still more important, and that is the amount of popular literature which is now distributed. There has been a marvellous spread of cheap literature, and the facts I shall lay before you will, I hope, induce those who

* 11th May, 1864.

were inclined to find a good deal of fault with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade for advocating the repeal of the paper duty, to forgive those right honourable gentlemen for the part they took in that question. For the facts I am about to state I am indebted mainly to Mr. John Francis, the publisher of the *Athenæum*, who has obtained the assistance of Messrs. Mitchell, publishers of the *Newspaper Press Directory*, and of the principal publishers of periodical and serial literature in London. The newspaper circulation is given for the United Kingdom:—

Newspaper Circulation in 1831 and 1864.

1831.

Stamps Issued to Newspapers:

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| In England | 32,000,000 |
| „ Ireland..... | 4,360,564 |
| „ Scotland | 2,287,750 |
| Total for the United Kingdom | 38,648,314 |

1864.

London Papers—

| | | Copies Issued in the Whole Year. |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Daily (daily circulation) | 218,000 | 87,776,000 |
| Weekly (weekly circulation).... | 2,263,200 | 117,686,400 |
| Total circulation of London papers ... | | 205,462,400 |

Provincial Papers—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Daily (daily circulation). | |
| In England (27 papers)..... | 263,000 |
| „ Wales (1 paper) | 2,000 |
| „ Ireland (14 papers)..... | 96,000 |
| „ Scotland (9 „)..... | 77,000 |
| „ Jersey (1 paper) | 1,000 |
| (52 papers)..... | 439,000 |
| | 137,407,000 |

[In 1851 there were only 5 provincial daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of 10,000 copies per day.]

Weekly (961 papers).

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| (Weekly circulation) | 3,907,500 | 203,190,000 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|

Total circulation of provincial papers.... 340,597,000

Grand total in the United Kingdom 546,059,400

Or 1,313 per cent. more than in 1831.

"This is only as to political information, but there has happily sprung up a vast amount of most useful and interesting literature in the shape of magazines, periodicals, and serials, the increase of

which has been even more marvellous than the increase of the newspapers. I have here the monthly returns of the magazines and journals of a literary, scientific, and religious kind in London and some of the principal cities. * * * I find that in London there are published monthly:—

Literary Periodicals and Serials in 1861.

| Description. | Number of Publications. | Price. | Monthly Issue. |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <i>Monthly—</i> | | | |
| Religious..... | 84 | ½d. to 5d. | 1,469,500 |
| „ magazines | 22 | { 6d. and upwards } | 400,000 |
| Temperance | 20 | ½d. to 3d. | 793,250 |
| Useful, educational, and entertaining ... | 19 | 1d. to 6d. | 338,500 |
| Magazines and serials of a higher class | 54 | 1s. to 2s. 6d. | 244,850 |
| Serials issued by great publishing firms, highly embellished and illustrated (per number) | — | 1s. to 3s. 6d. | 363,250 |
| Total of monthly publications | — | — | 3,609,350 |
| <i>Weekly—</i> | | | Weekly Issue. |
| Religious | 15 | 1d. and 1½d. | 489,600 |
| Useful, educational, and entertaining, including serial republications of standard works | 32 | 1d. to 3d. | 734,000 |
| Journals, containing novels, tales, biographical sketches, &c. | 13 | ½d. and 1d. | 1,053,000 |
| Romances, exciting wonder and horror | 8 | 1d. | 195,000 |
| Immoral publications (three years ago 52,500) | — | 1d. | 9,000 |
| Free-thinking, under..... | — | — | 5,000 |
| Total of weekly publications..... | — | — | 2,485,600 |
| Grand total of monthly and weekly publications..... | — | — | 6,094,950 |

“The aggregate circulation of monthly magazines in 1831, as estimated by those best qualified to judge, did not exceed 125,000, whereas now it is *three millions*. I believe the sale of weekly magazines would not then be more than 125,000. There were serials published, which I believe may be taken at something like 120,000; and I should be far beyond the mark if I say that at that time there were 400,000 monthly and weekly copies of literary periodicals issued. The number now is 6,094,950, or *fifteen fold* the number in 1830! I am sure this result will be regarded as most gratifying, and I believe there are few who could have anticipated the possibility of such a change from sweeping away the taxes on knowledge, and throwing open, I may say, the flood-gates of knowledge to the people.”

II.—The Criminal Statistics of Aberdeen for Twenty Years.

From the *Aberdeen Herald* of the 21st May:—

“Some of the county gentlemen, in their discussion on the motion of Mr. Thomson of Banchoy that the Prison Board be authorized to contribute to the funds of Oldmill Reformatory, raised the question whether the landward part of the county has specially benefitted by the establishment of this and kindred institutions; and Mr. Edmond, of Kingswells, also called attention to the circumstance that our prison expenditure, instead of diminishing, quite recently increased. Add to this the consideration that the number of criminals committed to prison has also increased—the total for 1863 being the greatest that has been reached for the past twenty years—and that the number of offences reported in the county during the past year was 50 per cent. greater than the number reported in 1856. Facts like these, on the first blush, seem to leave no room for escape from the conclusion that crime is sadly on the increase. But these statistical appearances on examination prove deceptive; and by way of aiding the public as well as the committee of county gentlemen who have been appointed by the Commissioners of Supply to take bearings and ascertain how the land really lies in this matter, we have prepared a series of tabular views, bringing out various aspects of the question that may have escaped the notice even of some who are familiar with the ordinary official reports.

“The following statement shows the apparent increase in the crime of the county:—

Number of Offences Reported in the County.

| Year ending March | | Year ending March | |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 1846 | 633 | 1856 | 664 |
| '47 | 508 | '57 | 734 |
| '48 | 563 | '58 | 810 |
| '49 | 652 | '59 | 1,026 |
| '50 | 670 | '60 | 1,102 |
| 1851 | 903 | | |
| '52 | 882 | 1861 | 981 |
| '53 | 992 | '62 | 1,184 |
| '54 | 774 | '63 | 1,034 |
| '55 | 652 | '64 | 997 |

“The offences reported during last year, it will be observed, were fewer than during the two preceding years; but still greater by one-half than several other years on the list—exceeding by nearly 100 per cent. the total for 1847; and over the whole series of years there is, generally speaking, an increase.

“But this increase has been in a very different ratio among the less and more hardened classes of criminals, as the following table indicates:—

Criminals Committed to Prison.

| Year. | Total. | Average. | First, Second, and Third Time. | Average. | Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Time. | Average. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1843 | 742 | 735 | 621 | 591 | 86 | 93 |
| '44 | 713 | | 560 | | 89 | |
| '45 | 761 | | 620 | | 89 | |
| '46 | 683 | | 542 | | 87 | |
| '47 | 800 | | 626 | | 111 | |
| 1848 | 777 | 853 | 602 | 512 | 115 | 110 |
| '49 | 1,011 | | 743 | | 175 | |
| '50 | 943 | | 713 | | 128 | |
| '51 | 800 | | 648 | | 98 | |
| '52 | 734 | | 603 | | 78 | |
| 1853 | 810 | 814 | 673 | 610 | 93 | 107 |
| '54 | 756 | | 633 | | 67 | |
| '55 | 930 | | 678 | | 164 | |
| '56 | 753 | | 539 | | 112 | |
| '57 | 820 | | 571 | | 100 | |
| 1858 | 885 | 972 | 633 | 636 | 97 | 110 |
| '59 | 910 | | 611 | | 120 | |
| '60 | 785 | | 522 | | 93 | |
| '61 | — | | No return | | — | |
| '62 | 1,091 | | 650 | | 115 | |
| '63 | 1,189 | | 766 | | 124 | |

"The last five years of the twenty show, it will be observed, an increase of nearly one-third in the total number of criminal prisoners as compared with the first five years. The year 1849 found that class of the population among whom breaches of the peace are most apt to arise in the condition in which the Rev. Mr. Shirra found the weavers of Path-head when he prayed publicly for them that they might have 'less wages or mair wit;' and but for the unusual number of such offences that year—as will be brought out by a subsequent table—the increase in the number of commitments would have been gradual on the five-yearly average over the whole twenty years. The total of 1862 was, it will be seen, the highest that had been reached for twenty years, till eclipsed by the still higher total of 1863. On looking, however, at the number of commitments for a first, second, and third time, and for a fourth, fifth, and sixth time, we come on the significant fact that the increase is in a very much smaller ratio among the less hardened classes of offenders, their proportion being little more than one-fifth. The increase is plainly due to the growing frequency of recommitments, which, as will be observed from the proceedings at the county meeting on Wednesday, is forcing itself on the attention of prison authorities, not only here, but in other parts of the country.

"The following table of very young committals, and of committals for theft, the offence under which we may expect to find the bulk of juvenile offenders, throws additional light on this point. To appreciate the full force of the two columns referring to juveniles exclusively, it is necessary to remember that with the year 1854 apprehensions for begging began. Making the necessary allowance for this, and for the greater efficiency of the county police, the reduction in the amount of juvenile crime appears to have been pretty steady over the whole period:—

Committals.

| Year. | Age, 19 and Under. | Average to Nearest Unit. | Age, 12 to 10. | Average to Nearest Unit. | Total of all Ages for Theft. | Average to Nearest Unit. |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1843 | 53 | 40 | 74 | 102 | 330 | 326 |
| '44 | 41 | | 94 | | 275 | |
| '45 | 49 | | 101 | | 320 | |
| '46 | 28 | | 114 | | 322 | |
| '47 | 27 | | 128 | | 381 | |
| 1849 | 19 | 18 | 136 | 115 | 352 | 325 |
| '49 | 16 | | 125 | | 297 | |
| '50 | 22 | | 115 | | 325 | |
| '51 | 8 | | 90 | | 318 | |
| '52 | 24 | | 110 | | 333 | |
| 1853 | 25 | 39 | 141 | 123 | 349 | 315 |
| '54 | 49 | | 142 | | 342 | |
| '55 | 37 | | 151 | | 319 | |
| '56 | 43 | | 104 | | 282 | |
| '57 | 40 | | 76 | | 283 | |
| 1859 | 15 | 21 | 83 | 61 | 244 | 260 |
| '59 | 23 | | 64 | | 262 | |
| '60 | 13 | | 60 | | 243 | |
| '61 | — | | No return | | — | |
| '62 | 27 | | 50 | | 270 | |
| '63 | 27 | | 47 | | 282 | |

"The special increase in the number of juvenile cases caused in the city by the raid against begging, which began with 1854 and has continued during subsequent years, is still more clearly brought out by the following return:—

Boys under 15 Apprehended and Convicted in the City of Aberdeen.

| Year. | Apprehended. | Convicted. | Year. | Apprehended. | Convicted. |
|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1844 | 60 | 41 | 1854 | 103 | 90 |
| '45 | 112 | 91 | '55 | 126 | 75 |
| 1846 | 110 | 77 | 1856 | 90 | 46 |
| '47 | 76 | 69 | '57 | 91 | 47 |
| '48 | 62 | 57 | '58 | 71 | 34 |
| '49 | 67 | 48 | '59 | 50 | 31 |
| '50 | 48 | 37 | '60 | 50 | 38 |
| 1851 | 31 | 27 | 1861 | 50 | 25 |
| '52 | 89 | 52 | '62 | 71 | 42 |
| '53 | 69 | 65 | '63 | 66 | 38 |

"That the increase among these classes is only apparent may be gathered from the following return, which furnishes a still clearer index to the real state of the case:—

Offences Charged against Persons Committed.

| Year. | Assault. | Theft by House-breaking, &c. | Theft. | Fraud. | Malicious Mischief. | Breach of Peace. | Game Law Offences. | Public House Act. | Aberdeen Police Act. |
|-------|----------|------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1843 | 134 | 21 | 330 | 18 | 24 | 79 | 0 | — | 10 |
| '44 | 143 | 32 | 275 | 30 | 28 | 89 | 10 | — | 0 |
| '45 | 167 | 23 | 320 | 12 | 21 | 95 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 1846 | 135 | 22 | 322 | 10 | 14 | 98 | 2 | — | 1 |
| '47 | 151 | 24 | 381 | 17 | 17 | 130 | 5 | — | 3 |
| '48 | 111 | 8 | 352 | 13 | 33 | 141 | 3 | — | 2 |
| '49 | 196 | 15 | 297 | 45 | 29 | 350 | 4 | — | 1 |
| '50 | 189 | 21 | 325 | 37 | 41 | 241 | 9 | — | 7 |
| 1851 | 171 | 9 | 318 | 22 | 26 | 160 | 5 | — | 0 |
| '52 | 125 | 24 | 333 | 13 | 26 | 111 | 15 | — | 5 |
| '53 | 170 | 12 | 349 | 22 | 23 | 145 | 9 | — | 3 |
| '54 | 138 | 21 | 342 | 10 | 24 | 135 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| '55 | 121 | 21 | 319 | 14 | 20 | 265 | 19 | 3 | 3 |
| 1856 | 101 | 11 | 282 | 17 | 24 | 190 | 10 | — | 3 |
| '57 | 107 | 23 | 283 | 21 | 14 | 267 | 4 | — | 10 |
| '58 | 133 | 14 | 244 | 21 | 12 | 355 | 8 | — | 32 |
| '59 | 124 | 4 | 262 | 20 | 17 | 359 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| '60 | 102 | 8 | 243 | 19 | 8 | 330 | 16 | — | 3 |
| 1861 | | | | No return. | | | | | |
| '62 | 122 | 17 | 270 | 22 | 20 | 262 | 7 | 104 | 182 |
| '63 | 121 | 15 | 282 | 17 | 16 | 293 | 21 | 123 | 213 |

"In these two last columns we have at a glance the explanation of the large totals reached in 1862 and 1863. Forbes Mackenzie and the new besom of the Aberdeen Police Act have done it. Observe, too, that the commitments under these two heads will necessarily be almost wholly included in the above lists of the less inured criminals. Making allowance for this, it is easy to see that the proportion of crime to be assigned during these latter years to be regular *habitues* of our prisons must be considerably larger than the return of commitments, without this explanation, might be held to prove. There is, it will be observed, an apparent increase over the twenty years in the number of breaches of the peace; but the increase is not actual. It is due entirely to the superior efficiency of our police establishments. In 1845, the whole county force numbered twenty-four men; now it numbers seventy-one, ably superintended. Formerly the county constables could not pretend to deal effectually even with the professional thieves and masterful beggars; now they are practically ubiquitous, and nothing worth mentioning escapes them. The extent to which the increase in the number of commitments consists of trifling cases is conclusively brought out by the following statement:—

Average Duration of Imprisonment of each Individual, entered to Nearest Unit.

| Year. | Period of Imprisonment. | Year. | Period of Imprisonment. |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1850 | 50 days | 1857 | 31 days |
| '51 | 44 " | '58 | 28 " |
| '52 | 48 " | '59 | 33 " |
| '53 | 45 " | '60 | 30 " |
| '54 | 40 " | '61 | 24 " |
| '55 | 36 " | '62 | 20 " |
| '56 | 36 " | '63 | 18 " |

"The reduction, it will be seen, has been steady during the past fourteen years; showing that the increase in the number of committals has been due not to increase in the amount of crime, but to increase in the vigilance and efficiency of the police, who now manage to make a clean sweep of the crime of the county. The meshes of the police net, in short, have been reduced; and minor criminals who would formerly have been allowed to escape are now duly landed in the cells. This increased efficiency is incidentally brought out by the following figures which refer exclusively to the county:—

| Year ending March | Property Reported Stolen, and Property Recovered. | | Offences Reported and Cases Undiscovered. | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Reported Stolen. | Recovered. | Offences Reported. | Persons Implicated. | Undiscovered or Absconded. |
| 1859 | £ 743 18 2 | £ 217 19 — | 1,026 | 1,031 | 295 |
| '60 | 812 6 7 | 299 18 4 | 1,102 | 1,010 | 333 |
| 1861 | 1,191 9 2 | 182 18 1 | 981 | 949 | 333 |
| '62 | 572 4 1 | 167 13 10 | 1,184 | 1,168 | 343 |
| '63 | 570 18 5 | 219 2 10 | 1,034 | 1,076 | 303 |
| '64 | 526 3 6 | 240 1 4 | 997 | 1,070 | 256 |

"During the first three of these years,* it will be observed, the amount of property reported stolen was 2,747*l.*; while during the second three years, it had decreased to 1,669*l.* The amount recovered during the first three years was about one-fourth; while the amount recovered during the second three years was considerably more than one-third. On the other hand, while the total number of persons implicated in reported offences has increased, the number of those who have been able to escape detection has diminished.

"But the most striking feature of our twenty years' experience, and that to which we would specially call the attention of gentlemen disposed to doubt whether the county has greatly benefited from the Industrial School system, is to be found by comparison of the following rows of figures, showing, on the hand, the number of county convictions of all ages, and, on the other, the number of vagrants found in the county of the class with which the Reformatory and the Industrial School profess to deal:—

* Where the returns extend over a less period than twenty years, the sole reason of the deficiency is, that we have been unable to lay hands on the figures in an available shape except for the years given.

| Year. | Vagrants found in County and Reported by Police. | | | | | | Convictions of all Ages. | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total. | Average to Nearest Unit. | Children with Adults. | Average to Nearest Unit. | Children Alone. | Average to Nearest Unit. | Annual Total. | Average to Nearest Unit. |
| 1841.... | 2,459 | 2,217 | 328 | 318 | 27 | 55 | 113 | 185 |
| '42.... | 2,103 | | 272 | | 57 | | 198 | |
| '43.... | 2,267 | | 370 | | 77 | | 245 | |
| '44.... | 2,161 | | 302 | | 60 | | 183 | |
| 1845.... | 2,163 | 1,371 | 302 | 215 | 65 | 18 | 205 | 221 |
| '46.... | 1,301 | | 250 | | 14 | | 254 | |
| '47.... | 1,129 | | 211 | | 6 | | 216 | |
| '48.... | 1,118 | | 225 | | 6 | | 163 | |
| '49.... | 1,145 | | 239 | | 1 | | 267 | |
| 1850.... | 1,172 | 1,415 | 260 | 316 | 2 | 10 | 210 | 217 |
| '51.... | 1,013 | | 170 | | 4 | | 242 | |
| '52.... | 1,204 | | 258 | | 8 | | 277 | |
| '53.... | 2,186 | | 585 | | 21 | | 258 | |
| '54.... | 1,649 | | 456 | | 17 | | 239 | |
| 1855.... | 1,575 | 1,106 | 416 | 270 | 8 | 5 | 207 | 278 |
| '56.... | 1,223 | | 297 | | 9 | | 257 | |
| '57.... | 946 | | 199 | | 1 | | 260 | |
| '58.... | 761 | | 169 | | 4 | | 275 | |
| '59.... | 1,026 | | 271 | | 3 | | 390 | |
| 1860.... | 708 | 543 | 187 | 136 | 4 | 1 | 518 | 475 |
| '61.... | 495 | | 107 | | 0 | | 358 | |
| '62.... | 807 | | 198 | | 1 | | 605 | |
| '63.... | 377 | | 109 | | 0 | | 455 | |
| '64.... | 326 | | 77 | | 0 | | 440 | |

"Here, then, we find that what may with peculiar propriety be called our class of pupil criminals has practically been swept out of the county—that the growing ubiquity of the police, to which we must attribute the increase in the number of annual convictions for crime, has served effectually to remove from our highways and byeways that class of juveniles among whom our most thoroughbred and most abandoned criminals are naturally reared. The return for the last two years is *nil*. But for the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, how could this result have been attained? The saving to the county by the reform of one of these little marauders is, we need not say, something very much beyond the cost of his keep either in prison or in Reformatory. One night's plunder may cost a farmer or a laird more than a dozen years' assessment.

"But, then, the vagrancy returns are increasing; and what is the explanation of that fact? Its explanation will be found in the following table:—

Vagrants and Tinkers Reported in County.

| Year ending March | Belonging to County. | To City and Suburbs. | Elsewhere in Scotland. | English. | Irish. | Gipsies or Tinkers, most of them Encamping. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|---|--------|
| 1853..... | 151 | 818 | 1,102 | 16 | 99 | 601 | 2,787 |
| '54..... | 118 | 597 | 811 | 18 | 75 | 830 | 2,479 |
| '55..... | 94 | 551 | 850 | 22 | 58 | 1,030 | 2,605 |
| 1856..... | 90 | 457 | 618 | 9 | 49 | 866 | 2,089 |
| '57..... | 95 | 270 | 517 | 10 | 24 | 732 | 1,678 |
| '58..... | 73 | 218 | 430 | 11 | 29 | 821 | 1,582 |
| '59..... | 136 | 270 | 583 | 14 | 31 | 1,162 | 2,188 |
| '60..... | 42 | 113 | 510 | 8 | 26 | 1,318 | 2,056 |
| 1861..... | 20 | 115 | 344 | 1 | 15 | 1,090 | 1,585 |
| '62..... | 50 | 127 | 590 | 16 | 24 | 1,873 | 2,680 |
| '63..... | 15 | 95 | 261 | 2 | 4 | 1,419 | 1,826 |
| '64..... | 16 | 47 | 249 | 6 | 8 | 2,336 | 2,662 |

"The enormous apparent increase in the number of gypsies or tinkers is due in no small measure to the increased vigilance of the police. The rule is, and has been, that every constable reports gypsies who pass through his beat, and from the increased number of beats the same camp of gypsies is now reported an increased number of times. Among the ordinary classes of vagrants the reduction is very marked. The city sent to the county, in 1853, seventeen vagrants for every one it sent last year; and the county had about nine vagrants of its own in the former year for every one it had in the latter.

"Having seen whence the vagrants come, it may be well to ascertain whence the criminals come:—

Where Prisoners have passed greater part of Life.

| Year. | Town. | Country. | Elsewhere in Scotland. | England. | Ireland. | Foreign. | Total. |
|-----------|-------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1815..... | 421 | 126 | 113 | 23 | 67 | 1 | 751 |
| 1816..... | 367 | 146 | 120 | 16 | 31 | 3 | 683 |
| '17..... | 461 | 157 | 146 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 800 |
| '18..... | 439 | 137 | 147 | 8 | 28 | 18 | 777 |
| '19..... | 549 | 170 | 190 | 30 | 45 | 27 | 1,011 |
| '50..... | 466 | 178 | 212 | 16 | 51 | 20 | 943 |
| 1851..... | 358 | 167 | 209 | 13 | 33 | 20 | 800 |
| '52..... | 361 | 158 | 147 | 15 | 32 | 21 | 734 |
| '53..... | 410 | 167 | 155 | 21 | 39 | 18 | 810 |
| '54..... | 355 | 182 | 164 | 15 | 27 | 13 | 756 |
| '55..... | 478 | 202 | 192 | 16 | 24 | 18 | 930 |
| 1856..... | 406 | 150 | 159 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 753 |
| '57..... | 436 | 169 | 153 | 30 | 20 | 12 | 820 |
| '58..... | 459 | 164 | 217 | 20 | 18 | 7 | 885 |
| '56..... | 483 | 193 | 176 | 20 | 27 | 11 | 910 |
| '60..... | 394 | 171 | 177 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 785 |
| 1861..... | | | No return | | | | |
| '62..... | 516 | 319 | 174 | 27 | 44 | 11 | 1,091 |
| '63..... | 519 | 286 | 271 | 25 | 61 | 27 | 1,189 |

"Deducting from the town return for 1862 the 286 committals for offences against the Public Houses and Aberdeen Police Acts, and from last year the 366 convictions under the same statutes, the city will be seen to stand more favourably than the county; but the increase in the county is entirely due to trifling cases of a class that in former times necessarily passed unnoticed.

"The following table shows that the increase of committals has taken place, in large measure, among those who are not educated, or but imperfectly so:—

Education of Prisoners.

| Year. | Could Read. | | | Could Write. | | | Superior Education. |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|---------|-------|---------------------|
| | None. | Little. | Well. | None. | Little. | Well. | |
| 1813..... | 85 | 433 | 212 | 317 | 311 | 102 | 12 |
| '44..... | 80 | 420 | 201 | 324 | 301 | 82 | 0 |
| '45..... | 108 | 441 | 195 | 351 | 284 | 109 | 7 |
| 1846..... | 159 | 304 | 211 | 327 | 302 | 45 | 0 |
| '47..... | 193 | 325 | 272 | 413 | 330 | 47 | 10 |
| '48..... | 184 | 338 | 251 | 386 | 330 | 57 | 4 |
| '49..... | 222 | 479 | 308 | 537 | 410 | 32 | 2 |
| '50..... | 205 | 472 | 261 | 503 | 404 | 31 | 5 |
| 1851..... | 174 | 435 | 180 | 424 | 353 | 21 | 2 |
| '52..... | 136 | 431 | 163 | 378 | 329 | 23 | 4 |
| '53..... | 190 | 420 | 106 | 422 | 356 | 28 | 4 |
| '54..... | 199 | 384 | 171 | 430 | 299 | 25 | 2 |
| '55..... | 238 | 460 | 230 | 511 | 401 | 10 | 2 |
| 1856..... | 175 | 405 | 170 | 405 | 324 | 21 | 3 |
| '57..... | 153 | 465 | 202 | 460 | 330 | 30 | 4 |
| '58..... | 202 | 470 | 213 | 499 | 352 | 34 | 8 |
| '59..... | 178 | 519 | 213 | 485 | 391 | 31 | 6 |
| '60..... | 143 | 414 | 198 | 410 | 343 | 32 | 4 |
| 1861..... | No return | | | | | | |
| '62..... | 197 | 762 | 132 | 501 | 531 | 58 | 6 |
| '63..... | 174 | 896 | 119 | 462 | 633 | 94 | 17 |

"Possibly, however, the very marked increase in the number of uneducated prisoners during the past two years may be in some measure attributable to the adoption by Mr. Rutledge of a rather higher test than was formerly used.

"The recent increase in our prison expenditure, referred to by Mr. Edmond, admits of an easy explanation. It is due to the same cause that has made a blank in the return for 1861—the illness of the late Governor of the Prison, and consequent wasteful confusion. The following are the figures for the past thirteen years:—

| Year ending June | Aberdeen Prison. | Total of County Prisons. | Year ending June | Aberdeen Prison. | Total of County Prisons. |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1851..... | 1,467 | 1,625 | 1858..... | 1,357 | 1,531 |
| '52..... | 1,408 | 1,557 | '59..... | 1,399 | 1,573 |
| '53..... | 1,432 | 1,586 | '60..... | 1,378 | 1,554 |
| '54..... | 1,442 | 1,615 | '61..... | 1,352 | 1,500 |
| '55..... | 1,478 | 1,616 | '62..... | 1,411 | 1,590 |
| '56..... | 1,420 | 1,614 | '63..... | 1,339 | 1,513 |
| '57..... | 1,366 | 1,556 | | | |

"Last year, it will be observed, under the management of Mr. Rutledge, the cost of the prison was brought to a lower figure than it had reached during the past thirteen years, and, as is well known, very important additional savings are expected both this year and next.

"So far we have been merely looking at our own present position as compared with the past; but it is not uninteresting to know how the head-quarters of the Industrial School system may compare with other counties:—

Proportion of Criminals to Population in the Principal Counties of Scotland for the Past Year (1863).

| Counties. | Population. | Average Daily Number in Prisons in County. | Number of Persons for each Prisoner in County. | Number of Prisons in County. |
|-----------------|-------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| Aberdeen | 211,569 | 57 | 3,887 | 4 |
| Ayr | 198,971 | 58 | 3,430 | 2 |
| Edinburgh | 273,997 | 364 | 752 | 2 |
| Dumfries | 75,878 | 27 | 2,810 | 1 |
| Fife | 154,770 | 29 | 5,336 | 2 |
| Forfar | 204,425 | 93 | 2,198 | 5 |
| Glasgow | 631,566 | 360 | 1,127 | 4 |
| Perth..... | 133,500 | 62 | 2,153 | 3 |
| Renfrew | 177,561 | 96 | 1,849 | 3 |
| Stirling | 91,926 | 46 | 1,998 | 2 |

"Aberdeenshire, it will be observed, stands more favourably than any other important county, with the single exception of Fife, an agricultural district with no great centres of population.

"It is also satisfactory to know that the benefits of the Reformatory System appear to be felt all over the country. To this conclusion we are pointed by the following return:—

Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the several Prisons of Scotland.

| | Yearly Average of Five Years ending 30th June, 1856. | Yearly Average of Five Years ending 30th June, 1861. | Years ending June | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
| Total commitments | 21,372 | 18,575 | 18,578 | 19,701 | 22,452 |
| Under 16 years of age | 1,887 | 1,244 | 1,212 | 1,120 | 1,075 |
| Sentences to imprisonment for 10 days and under.... | 2,715 | 2,573 | 2,619 | 2,711 | 3,610 |

III.—Statistics of Sunday Schools in Manchester and Salford.

THE interesting tables subjoined, have been taken from the *Manchester Guardian*. It has been the custom lately for the Sunday Schools in and about Manchester, to meet and walk in procession on Whit-Monday,

The proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian* appear to have taken the opportunity which that event affords, to collect and publish, immediately after the holiday, what may be termed a concise census of those remarkable gatherings; especially remarkable, when we observe the variety of sects which then act in concert.

"The following are the statistics of a large proportion of the Sunday Schools, of all denominations, in Manchester and Salford. They include the particulars respecting 150 schools, but as last year 185 schools were represented in the list, which was then compiled for the first time, there is a large number of returns yet to come to hand. Under these circumstances we are compelled to postpone for one day our table of totals.

| | Average Attendance. | | Total Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers. | Volumes in Library. |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | | | |
| <i>Church of England—</i> | | | | | |
| St. Mary's, Hulme | 80 | 144 | 224 | 24 | — |
| " George's, " | 300 | 400 | 700 | 48 | 900 |
| All Souls, Every Street | 200 | 180 | 380 | 30 | — |
| St. Mark's, Gt. Brook | — | — | 417 | 25 | 250 |
| German Street | 298 | 313 | 611 | 72 | 1,300 |
| St. Michael's, Hulme | 303 | 274 | 577 | 52 | 300 |
| " Thomas's, Crumpsall | 144 | 160 | 304 | 30 | 300 |
| Albert Memorial, Collyhurst | 164 | 136 | 300 | 30 | — |
| St. Paul's, Paddington | 200 | 200 | 387 | 32 | 300 |
| " James's, Birch | 94 | 81 | 175 | 27 | — |
| <i>Christ Church, Salford—</i> | | | | | |
| Hulme | 220 | 230 | 450 | 60 | 750 |
| Hope Street | 180 | 175 | 355 | 50 | 800 |
| " Ragged School | 70 | 100 | 170 | 22 | — |
| " Adult " | — | — | 70 | 4 | — |
| St. Stephen's, Chorlton-on- } Medlock | — | — | 405 | 26 | — |
| " Paul's, Hulme | 146 | 150 | 296 | 30 | — |
| Christ Church, Pendlebury | 247 | 230 | 477 | 38 | — |
| St. Philip's, Hulme | 350 | 300 | 650 | 50 | 1,600 |
| " John's, Pendlebury | 80 | 80 | 160 | 20 | — |
| " Luke's, Chorlton-on-Medlock | 100 | 115 | 215 | 24 | — |
| " Mark's, Hulme | 150 | 160 | 310 | 37 | — |
| Holy Trinity | 140 | 205 | 345 | 32 | 420 |
| St. Gabriel's, Hulme | — | — | 100 | — | — |
| " Philip's, Salford | — | — | 420 | 27 | — |
| " Luke's, Cheetham Hill | — | — | 196 | 32 | 250 |
| " Margaret's, W. Range | 102 | 129 | 231 | 25 | 650 |
| 26 Schools in the procession | — | — | 13,773 | — | — |
| <i>Independent—</i> | | | | | |
| Chorlton Road | 170 | 130 | 300 | 32 | — |
| Broughton | 50 | 50 | 100 | 20 | 311 |
| Zion Chapel | 170 | 180 | 350 | 56 | — |
| Bridge Street, Ancoats | 55 | 52 | 107 | 12 | 380 |
| Chapel Street, Salford | 273 | 284 | 557 | 50 | 1,170 |
| New Windsor, " | 217 | 233 | 450 | 40 | 200 |
| Pendleton | — | — | 250 | 32 | 1,072 |
| Longsight | 90 | 100 | 190 | 24 | 950 |
| Church Street | 96 | 89 | 185 | 14 | — |

| | Average Attendance. | | Total Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers. | Volumes in Library. |
|---|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | | | |
| <i>Independent—Contd.</i> | | | | | |
| Tipping Street, Ardwick | 150 | 166 | 316 | 40 | 750 |
| Cheetham Hill | 68 | 58 | 126 | 23 | 322 |
| Ashley Lane | 165 | 162 | 327 | 36 | 850 |
| Rusholme Road and Saville } Street | 450 | 360 | 810 | 93 | 800 |
| Every Street | 132 | 127 | 259 | 28 | 442 |
| Charlestown | 205 | 179 | 384 | 30 | 380 |
| Hope Chapel, Salford | 430 | 450 | 880 | 67 | 1,800 |
| Collyhurst Street, Odm. Road | 89 | 107 | 196 | 30 | — |
| Richmond, Broughton Road | 319 | 286 | 605 | 37 | 1,200 |
| Roby Day and Sunday Schools | 282 | 310 | 592 | 87 | 2,730 |
| Cavendish Street | 435 | 270 | 705 | 90 | 1,630 |
| Knot Mill | 350 | 250 | 600 | 31 | 750 |
| Oldham Road | 374 | 380 | 754 | 53 | 1,500 |
| <i>Welsh Independent—</i> | | | | | |
| Booth Street East | 42 | 59 | 101 | 14 | — |
| <i>Wesleyan Methodist—</i> | | | | | |
| New Islington | — | — | 190 | 37 | 600 |
| Rydal Mount | 90 | 86 | 176 | 19 | 360 |
| Erskine Street | 62 | 56 | 118 | — | 223 |
| Higher Broughton | 55 | 69 | 124 | 16 | 200 |
| Broughton Road | 130 | 170 | 300 | 27 | 550 |
| Rusholme | 73 | 58 | 131 | 13 | 650 |
| Lady Barn | 24 | 27 | 51 | 5 | 160 |
| St. David (Welsh), Hardman } Street | 79 | 48 | 127 | 20 | — |
| Irwell Street, Salford | 239 | 291 | 530 | 74 | 1,298 |
| Brunswick, Pendleton | 183 | 223 | 406 | 62 | 1,200 |
| Queen Street, Hulme | 240 | 160 | 400 | 33 | 1,120 |
| Great Bridgewater Street | 200 | 260 | 460 | 40 | 1,300 |
| Clarence Street | 99 | 105 | 204 | 35 | 350 |
| Bank Meadow | 180 | 234 | 414 | 50 | 700 |
| Newton Heath | 122 | 126 | 248 | 41 | 503 |
| Gravel Lane, Salford | 461 | 394 | 855 | 68 | 2,200 |
| Oxford Road and Ormond Street | 300 | 250 | 550 | 100 | 1,800 |
| Ebenezer, Red Bank | 120 | 151 | 271 | 34 | 850 |
| Cheetham Hill, Rooden Lane, } and L. Crumpsall | — | — | 317 | — | 900 |
| Radnor Street | 304 | 316 | 620 | 80 | 1,450 |
| Ancoats | — | — | 352 | 54 | 750 |
| <i>United Methodists—</i> | | | | | |
| Mount Street | 160 | 190 | 350 | 45 | 668 |
| Oldfield Road | 170 | 185 | 355 | 34 | 220 |
| Reather Street, Oldham Road | 111 | 143 | 254 | 25 | 843 |
| Hyde Road | — | — | 534 | 48 | — |
| Grosvenor Street | — | — | 366 | 48 | — |
| Hall Street, Greenheys | — | — | 180 | 21 | — |
| Beswick Street | — | — | 210 | 29 | — |
| Bradford | — | — | 310 | 30 | — |
| Openshaw | — | — | 506 | 58 | — |
| Great Jackson Street | — | — | 210 | 24 | — |
| Mount Street, Salford | — | — | 482 | 47 | — |
| Queen's Road, Collyhurst | — | — | 240 | 22 | — |
| Lever Street | 117 | 79 | 196 | 46 | 1,260 |

| | Average Attendance. | | Total Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers. | Volumes in Library. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | | | |
| <i>Methodist New Connexion—</i> | | | | | |
| Salem..... | 85 | 82 | 167 | 36 | 500 |
| Bethesda | — | — | 200 | 30 | 550 |
| Ebenezer | 85 | 52 | 137 | 22 | 650 |
| <i>Primitive Methodist—</i> | | | | | |
| Collyhurst Street | 56 | 60 | 116 | 17 | — |
| Ogden Street | 113 | 113 | 226 | 26 | 338 |
| <i>Independent Methodists—</i> | | | | | |
| Salem, Pendleton..... | — | — | 130 | 18 | — |
| <i>Baptist—</i> | | | | | |
| Union Chapel, Oxford Road | 120 | 110 | 230 | 35 | 500 |
| Clowes Street | 148 | 145 | 293 | — | — |
| Grosvenor Street, O.-on-M. | 150 | 200 | 550 | 60 | — |
| Carpenters' Hall, Brook Street .. | 120 | 80 | — | — | — |
| Great George Street, Salford | 179 | 207 | 386 | 25 | 796 |
| Wilmot Street | 65 | 50 | 110 | 15 | 160 |
| York Street | — | — | 120 | 20 | 400 |
| <i>Particular Baptist—</i> | | | | | |
| Rochdale Road..... | 150 | 160 | 310 | 44 | 1,750 |
| Higher Temple Street | 85 | 95 | 180 | 20 | 300 |
| <i>Presbyterian—</i> | | | | | |
| Bloomsbury | 22 | 35 | 57 | 12 | 87 |
| Trinity | 55 | 91 | 146 | 25 | 474 |
| Salford | 80 | 77 | 157 | 17 | 200 |
| <i>English Presbyterian—</i> | | | | | |
| Grosvenor Square | 193 | 130 | 323 | 43 | 90 |
| Mill Street, Ancoats..... | — | — | 270 | 27 | — |
| <i>United Presbyterian—</i> | | | | | |
| Coupland Street | 140 | 160 | 300 | 40 | 800 |
| Brunswick Street | 73 | 61 | — | 26 | 1,000 |
| <i>Unitarian—</i> | | | | | |
| Domestic Mission | 70 | 60 | 130 | 25 | 200 |
| Hulme Domestic Mission | 75 | 67 | 142 | 23 | 150 |
| Miles Platting | 120 | 90 | 210 | — | 20 |
| Dob Lane | 106 | 80 | 186 | — | 1,200 |
| Ford Street, Salford | — | — | 70 | 10 | — |
| Lower Mosley Street | 240 | 199 | 439 | 50 | 1,600 |
| <i>Roman Catholic—</i> | | | | | |
| St. Patrick's | 620 | 600 | 1,220 | 84 | 500 |
| Joseph's, Goulden Street | 150 | 300 | 450 | 16 | 120 |
| John's, Salford | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 74 | 1,010 |
| Peter's, Greengate | 140 | 180 | 320 | 24 | — |
| Aloysius, Ogden Street | 100 | 120 | 220 | 20 | 316 |
| Wilfrid's, Hulme | 586 | 966 | 1,552 | 50 | 498 |
| Mary's..... | 300 | 380 | 680 | 60 | 400 |

| | Average Attendance. | | Total Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers. | Volumes in Library. |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | | | |
| <i>New Jerusalem—</i> | | | | | |
| Peter Street | 64 | 88 | 152 | 30 | 1,031 |
| <i>Bible Christian—</i> | | | | | |
| Christ Church, King Street, } Salford | 57 | 64 | 87 | 18 | — |
| Christ Church, Hulme..... | 425 | 117 | 542 | 49 | 1,500 |
| <i>All Denominations—</i> | | | | | |
| Elm Street, Oldham Road | — | — | 430 | 60 | 1,100 |
| Lever Street | 115 | 150 | 265 | 51 | 1,600 |
| <i>Ragged Schools—</i> | | | | | |
| Holland Street | — | — | 270 | 39 | 300 |
| Gun Street, Ancoats | — | — | 200 | 20 | — |
| <i>Boatman's Bethel—</i> | | | | | |
| Knot Mill..... | 70 | 53 | 123 | — | 77 |

"The following returns reached us too late to be included in yesterday's table:—

| | Average Attendance. | | Total Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers. | Volumes in Library. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | | | |
| <i>Church of England—</i> | | | | | |
| St. Simon and St. Jude | — | — | 300 | 15 | — |
| <i>Independent—</i> | | | | | |
| Park Chapel..... | — | — | 180 | 27 | 460 |
| Tatton Street | — | — | 230 | — | — |
| <i>Wesleyan—</i> | | | | | |
| London Road | — | — | 369 | 66 | 1,500 |
| George Street, Hulme..... | 244 | 290 | 534 | 60 | 1,250 |
| Longsight | 101 | 130 | 231 | 27 | 285 |
| <i>Independent Methodist—</i> | | | | | |
| Hanover Street | 59 | 46 | 105 | — | 920 |
| <i>United Methodist Free Church—</i> | | | | | |
| Cheelwood | — | — | 100 | 14 | — |
| <i>Unitarian—</i> | | | | | |
| Strangeways | 120 | 70 | 190 | 25 | 750 |
| <i>New Jerusalem Church—</i> | | | | | |
| Irwell Street, Salford | 45 | 59 | 104 | 12 | 650 |

"We subjoin a summary of the details given in our Sunday School table yesterday, with the addition of the returns given above. We very much regret that

in many instances no notice has been taken of our request to have particulars furnished to us. Our object has been to provide the statistics of the great Sabbath-school work in this locality as completely and accurately as possible. Such a return, if continued from year to year, would prove of considerable value, as well as of especial interest to all who are connected with Sunday Schools. The compilation of the table involves no little labour, and we should be glad to see a proof that it was appreciated by the conductor of every Sunday School in the two boroughs preparing on the Whit-sunday the necessary particulars. The schools included in our tables of yesterday and to-day are fewer in number by 22 than the number tabulated last year. The Church of England shows an increase (not actual, but in the number of returns sent to us) of three schools. The Independents return the same number as last year, and the Wesleyans two more. But assuming that the United Methodist Free Church has not greatly diminished in numbers, we can only conclude, as there are only 14 schools returned this year, against 17 last year, that 3 schools have neglected to inform us of their numerical condition. The Primitive Methodists have done even worse than the United Methodists; for, whereas last year they returned 11 schools, this year they appear only to have two. Other denominations have also failed to represent their entire strength in the same manner. The following are the totals referred to above:—

| Denomination. | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Teachers. | Volumes in Library. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Church of England | 53 | 22,998 | 2,093 | 23,332 |
| 2. Independent | 24 | 9,163 | 975 | 17,627 |
| 3. Wesleyan | 24 | 7,978 | 1,002 | 20,208 |
| 4. United Methodist Free Church | 14 | 4,293 | 491 | 2,991 |
| 5. Methodist New Connection | 3 | 501 | 88 | 1,700 |
| 6. Primitive Methodist | 2 | 312 | 43 | 336 |
| 7. Independent Methodist | 2 | 235 | 28 | 920 |
| 8. Baptist | 7 | 1,689 | 184 | 1,856 |
| 9. Particular Baptist | 2 | 490 | 64 | 2,050 |
| 10. Presbyterian | 3 | 360 | 54 | 761 |
| 11. English Presbyterian | 2 | 593 | 70 | 90 |
| 12. United Presbyterian | 2 | 434 | 66 | 1,800 |
| 13. Unitarian | 7 | 1,367 | 172 | 3,926 |
| 14. Roman Catholic | 7 | 5,412 | 328 | 2,814 |
| 15. New Jerusalem | 2 | 256 | 42 | 1,681 |
| 16. Bible Christians | 2 | 629 | 67 | 1,500 |
| 17. Welsh Independent | 1 | 101 | 14 | — |
| 18. For all denominations | 2 | 695 | 111 | 2,700 |
| 19. Ragged Schools | 3 | 618 | 59 | 300 |
| 20. Boatman's Bethel | 1 | 123 | — | 77 |
| Grand Totals | 163 | 58,340 | 5,951 | 76,609 |

IV.—The Russian Budget for 1864.

THE following comprehensive article upon Russian Finances, embodying the official statement of the Budget for 1864, is taken *in extenso* from the *Economist* of the 6th August:—

"It is not very long since we have had the means of reviewing the official statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Russian Government. The

Russian revolutionary organ in London first published the budget of 1860 in 1861, and the Russian Government very soon after determined to enter upon a course of financial publicity. That course was evidently to be an honest one as far as it lay in the power of the Minister of Finance, for the first budget officially published corresponded most accurately in its items with the figures surreptitiously obtained by the malcontent editor of the *Bell*. The identity thus established furnishes a strong argument in favour of the truthfulness of the statement, and commands a credence which might otherwise have been denied to the official document of a despotic Power.

"The budgets of Russia have subsequently been published every year with considerable improvements as to form and comprehensiveness. M. de Reutern, the present Minister of Finance, deserves, indeed, the highest credit for the manner in which he now submits to the public his prospective balance sheet for 1864. Whatever may have been his practical success as far as the management of the Russian finances is concerned, he may fairly claim the credit of having introduced a system of public accounts which must greatly simplify the task of imperial legislation. Until within the last two years, each department of the State accumulated and funded the balances of the sums allotted to it in the yearly budgets. Hence the Minister of War and the High Admiral, were almost irresponsible and uncontrolled in their expenditure. They had money at the bank which they could devote to any purpose they choose, and the country never got the benefit of any retrenchment that might have been made. This was evidently inconsistent with the general interests of imperial finance; and M. de Reutern, therefore, caused the several departments to pay their accumulated savings into the common fund at the State Bank, insisting at the same time on more careful and accurate estimates for the future. Since then, those squandering propensities, which engendered a fictitious appearance of prosperity, and attracted commercial and financial vultures to St. Petersburg, have been considerably reduced and circumscribed. The institution of the Council of the Empire, to which the budget is now submitted, has had a most beneficial effect in the direction of economy and control. Checked severally in their estimates and accounts, the ministers mutually exercise, so to say, the supervision of our own House of Commons over the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each minister is interested in reducing the demands of his colleagues in order that he may secure his proper share of available cash. Added to which the council is further composed of ex-ministers and expectant statesmen, who devote much energy to the examination of the public accounts. The council has deprived the Minister of Finance of much of his discretionary powers: his measures have to go through two or three sessions before they obtain the necessary sanction of the Emperor, and they are not unfrequently modified in that process. In consideration of these circumstances, we are led to believe in the truthfulness of the financial report for 1864, recently published in very great detail.

"It would appear from the budget before us that half the ordinary revenue of the empire is derived from indirect taxes, the excise on spirits alone amounting to 19,170,773*l.*,* or about two millions more than the excise duties in the United Kingdom. The system of farming out the revenue from the sale of spirits having been abolished since 1862 and the price of the article reduced 50 per cent., the consumption of alcoholic liquors increased 25 per cent. in the year 1863, and is rapidly becoming greater.

"The Customs only bring in 5,350,770*l.* Stamps, licences to trade, a poll tax on the lower classes (all considerably raised during the last two years), increase the items of taxes, direct and indirect, to about 35½ millions sterling, collected at an expense of about 2½ millions.

"The State domains, consisting of lands held by peasants on copyhold leases, of forests, mines, and the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, yield a gross return of nearly 8 millions; the cost of administration being about a million and a-half.

* The rouble has throughout been converted at the rate of 36*l.*

"The miscellaneous receipts amount to 6½ millions, amongst which we notice nearly half a million derived from the kingdom of Poland as a surplus of its revenue, and constituting, apparently, the contribution of that unfortunate country towards the expenditure of the empire. The country of the Transcaucasus, under the government of the Grand Duke Michael, is more favourably treated, its entire revenue, with the addition of about 26,000*l.*, being locally expended. The provinces and towns supply 3½ millions towards the State expenses.

"Royalties appear for more than two millions, but the charges against them on the other side of the account reduce the income under this head to about 140,000*l.* This includes the post office and telegraph lines. The former inflicts a loss on the country of about 150,000*l.*; the latter merely pay for their management.

"The receipts from Government distilleries, from the sales of stores, &c., which figure for 1½ million, and make up the total of the ordinary revenue (53,191,300*l.*) are exactly balanced by a corresponding charge for administration and production.

"We now come to the expenditure. The items are most plausibly marshalled, and defy all attempts at animadversion. The charges appear so moderate and so indispensable that it is difficult to say where economy could be introduced. The public debt is, after all, only an annual charge of about 9 millions, half of which is referable to foreign loans. The increase under this head since 1860 is about a million.

"The Council of State, the several committees which do the work of a parliament, the three sections of the Emperor's Chancery (of which the third, or secret police office, appears for 18,000*l.*), absorb 180,518*l.*

"The Church gets only 800,000*l.* from the State, of which nearly 600,000*l.* represent the pay of the clergy, augmented, of course by the voluntary contributions of the orthodox.

"Russian revolutionary writers attack chiefly the next item of expenditure,—that of the imperial household and civil list,—which figure for 1,163,316*l.* This charge includes grants to various benevolent institutions and to schools; the management, we believe, of theatres; expenses connected with the bestowal of decorations; and the maintenance of numerous palaces, leaving the sum of 74,250*l.* to be divided between the empress, the heir-apparent, and the younger children of their majesties. The private property of the imperial family is supposed to exceed that of any other reigning house. There is, consequently, a certain suppression of facts here which we cannot omit to notice. The budget does not include the revenue of the imperial appanages, which amounted even in 1859 to 539,973*l.*, out of which 240,845*l.* were paid that year to members of the imperial family. It is to be presumed that these resources are, at all events, not diminished at the present day. But even the addition of this sum to the charge on the budget does not appear an exorbitant grant to the house of Romanoff, composed as it is of so many members, each traditionally entitled to a palace and a court. Nor can the emperor be reproached with the number of palaces and establishments which he keeps up. The form of government which the Russian people still choose to have necessitates the setting up of imperial symbols over the country. Pomp, glitter, and glory are inseparable from the autocratic polity. A reduction of expenditure under this head has, however, been found possible, to the extent of 103,174*l.*, between 1860 and 1861. Indeed it is the only economy apparently introduced since the budgets have been published, all other State charges having steadily increased, owing either to special circumstances, such as the insurrection in Poland, or to the introduction of more accurate accounts.

"The diplomatic and consular services cost little more than 300,000*l.*—the extraordinary disbursements in foreign countries amounting to 32,000*l.* This charge is about 40,000*l.* less than our own Parliamentary grant for the same purpose for 1864-65.

"The army—estimated by the Russian press, in answer to M. Wolowski, at 800,000 effectives—involves a charge of 18 millions on the budget, or about 600,000*l.* more than the military forces of this country. We regret to notice an

increase of nearly 3,000,000*l.* under the head of army expenditure since 1860, irrespective of the extraordinary charges involved by the Polish outbreak, estimated in another part of the budget at nearly 5 millions sterling. The increased expenditure is attributable to the reforms introduced since the Crimean war, not to any augmentation of the forces. The depreciation of the currency, by raising prices, has also necessarily affected the navy estimates. The numerical effective strength of the Russian army, taken even at the highest valuation, will not appear excessive when we consider the vastness of the empire, the length of its frontiers, and the conditions on which Poland, the Caucasus, and other outlying dependencies are held. Garrisons will alone absorb a large proportion of the alleged strength of the army; and when we, moreover, bear in mind the sanitary condition of the Russian troops—the fact that every man passes through a military hospital every year—the Emperor of Russia may well be excused for preserving such an imposing martial array on paper.

"The navy will cost Russia 3½ millions this year, or about 56,000*l.* more than in 1860, shipbuilding appearing for about a million sterling. A further charge of 734,442*l.* is made on account of the Polish insurrection. The combined charges for the military and naval services, independently of the extraordinary war disbursements in Poland, amount to about 21½ millions, or about 7 millions less than this country annually votes for the same purposes. Of course, such a comparison is merely nominal, considering the relative value of money in the two countries. The proceeds of the excise on spirits almost exactly correspond with the charges for the Russian army and navy.

"About nine millions sterling are annually expended by the Minister of Finance in central and local administration; in pensions to widows, &c., 2,298,817*l.*; subventions to public companies, towns, &c., 824,606*l.*; and in the collection of the revenue, 2,826,033*l.* There are certain 'extraordinary disbursements by the Treasury,' under the head of 'Finance Department,' which we are unable to explain. They probably conceal some secret financial juggling not to be divulged to the public, although probably satisfactorily explained to the council.

"The Administration of the Domains of the State and the charges on them amount to 1,367,800*l.*, out of which a quarter of a million is paid to meritorious or favoured individuals in the service of the Crown. The salaries of the higher functionaries in all the branches of the imperial service are supplemented in certain cases by the grant of rents or 'arendas,' payable out of the State domains.

"The Home Office, with its numerous staff at the capital, and its provincial officers, absorbs about two millions sterling. There is a charge of 28,161*l.* for the censorship of the press.

"The State disbursements for public instruction fall a little short of a million, more than half of which is expended on universities, lycæums, and gymnasiums. The district, parochial, and primary schools are conducted at an expense of not quite 200,000*l.* The smallness of the expenditure under this head is almost a reproach to the country, for it cannot possibly suffice for the instruction of the children of 70 millions of inhabitants. The charge for education in such a country as Russia, with a vast population just emancipated and emerging into civil life, should be considered one of the most urgent items of State expenditure. A greater portion of the revenue should be devoted to purposes of civilisation, regardless of that revenue being thereby diminished. The ignorant and frequently besotted priests should be replaced by a qualified schoolmaster. If the interference of the State in matters of public instruction is so requisite here, where public and charity schools abound, how much more must it be needed in a country where private initiation has done next to nothing towards educating the masses? We may, however, congratulate the Russian Government on having increased this expenditure by 400,000*l.* since 1860.

"The administration of justice costs something short of a million, or a third more than in 1860. It is to be presumed that this expenditure will be considerably increased next year, when the great legal reform comes into operation, and vests the appointment of the judges in the Crown, instead of allowing them to be elected and paid, as at present, by the assemblies of the nobility.

"Public works necessarily require considerable appropriation of the revenue, and, being a productive expenditure, should not be grudged. As there is nothing Russia wants so much as railways in order to develop her riches, the increase of two millions sterling under the item of public works (provided they have been judiciously and honestly applied) is the best guarantee the Russian Government can offer of a prospective amelioration of their financial position.

"A few other items raise the total of the ordinary expenditure to nearly 53 millions, to which the minister adds an anticipated deficit in the collection of the taxes amounting to 600,000*l.*, and the expenditure of certain Government establishments to the extent of their productions, credited on the other side as revenue. The grand total of the ordinary expenditure of the Russian empire would thus have been 54,557,072*l.*, had not the disaffection in Poland necessitated an increase of the military and naval establishments, and an outlay of 5,607,147*l.*

"In short, the gross ordinary revenue of the Russian empire during the present year is estimated at 53,191,300*l.*, and its gross expenditure at 60,164,219*l.*, showing a deficit of 6,972,919*l.*, which is to be covered by an issue of exchequer bills to the extent of 2,700,000*l.*, and by 4,272,919*l.* of the recent Anglo-Dutch loan.

"The greater portion of the deficit is attributed to the extraordinary charges of the Polish insurrection, leaving only the sum of 1,365,772*l.* as the ordinary excess of expenditure over income. In the study of Russian budgets, nothing is more striking than the comparative immobility of the revenue of such a vast empire, and the regular recurrence of greater or less deficits. It is a most remarkable and significant fact that, from 1815 to 1857 the ordinary revenue of Russia always oscillated between 28½ millions and 34 millions, including the years of the Crimean war, while the recorded expenditure ranged during that period between 31 millions and 78 millions! The aggregate deficits during those years, amounting to the enormous sum of 163 millions sterling, were made up by the issues of bank notes and by loans, to which the present financial distress of the country is attributable.

"The figures for 1811, 1855, and 1856 tell more than words can express:—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Deficit. |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1851..... | 33,006,000 | 49,839,632 | 16,833,632 |
| '55..... | 31,029,000 | 67,086,611 | 36,057,611 |
| '56..... | 31,605,000 | 77,702,291 | 36,097,291 |

"A revenue of 50 millions sterling from such a wide-spread empire, which boasts of 70 millions of subjects, appears insignificant in the extreme; and yet, from its non-elasticity, we must argue that the burden is as great as the country can possibly bear. The fact probably is, that the smallness of the burden is more apparent than real, and that the people pay a considerable amount of taxation in the way of presents and bribes to officials. At the same time, the Imperial revenue defrays many expenses which in other countries are left to local resources. The taxation for local purposes, raised from the agricultural classes, has hitherto been about 4*d.* a-head; but about 2*s.* 3*d.* a-head in addition is paid by those classes in the shape of contributions in kind (horses, labour, and quartering of troops). The Imperial and local taxation on the male, rural, taxable population is estimated in a Russian official report at 5*s.* a-head. The peasantry, moreover, complain loudly of the expense of their newly-bestowed self-government. They now elect and pay their own judges, parish clerks, and other officers, and maintain their own poor, besides expending considerable sums in corn brandy for the purpose of influencing the more venal members of their communal assemblies.

"It seems, therefore, a hopeless task to balance a Russian budget, even on paper, and the undertaking would be still more arduous in reality, were it not for

an institution known as the State Bank. To it the Minister of Finance resorts in his extremities, appropriating with a high hand the savings of the nation to the pressing necessities of the exchequer. The practice of issuing bank notes *ad libitum* we sincerely believe to have been abandoned, although a re-issue of a certain amount of notes exchanged at the bank for specie, with the ostensible object of reducing the superabundant paper currency, is known to have been made for some time before the specie payments were again suspended last year. Public deposits at the bank, to the extent of about 27 millions sterling, placed there at the rate of 2 and 3 per cent., have irrecoverably gone to fill up avowed and unavowed gaps in previous budgets. About a hundred millions sterling in credit notes are now represented by only ten millions in specie. The Government has, moreover, considerable liabilities, alleged to be secured on real property, quite irrespective of foreign and internal loans.

"It is not a matter of surprise that, considering all these circumstances, M. Wolowski should have drawn such a dismal picture of Russian solvency, and incurred the reproachful insinuation of Polish proclivities. The difficulties, indeed, appear for the present inextricable. The taxation of the country is evidently incapable of any immediate or sufficient expansion, except, perhaps, in the direction of classes of society equally amenable to the payment of direct taxes, now almost exclusively raised from the labouring and commercial population. Nor is it easier to suggest a reduction of the expenditure, which, if honestly stated (as we trust it is), does not in any way appear prodigal.

"When the great reforms which the present Emperor has initiated shall have borne their fruits; if the country, in consequence of productive outlays now being made, should be raised to a higher state of prosperity; if the Government, abandoning a fallacious and ruinous system of finance, permits the accumulation of capital at private banks throughout the country and the consequent introduction of the credit system of Western Europe; when it renounces the hope of keeping the paper rouble at par, and consolidates its inconvertible currency at a fixed depreciation, now amounting to 13 per cent.; when the Emperor Alexander shall have done all this, and when, above all, he shall have admitted the representatives of his heterogeneous people to a participation in government, his Majesty will then be justified in considering himself truly powerful and independent of the Western Powers. But, until then, every sincere and practical economist will advise the Russian Government to be careful of its credit in the money markets of Europe, to continue the fulfilment of its many obligations abroad with its present almost proverbial punctuality, and by no means to disturb still more by a crooked foreign policy the confidence of statesmen and capitalists, somewhat shaken by recent financial disclosures and controversies. Russia will certainly require credit for many a year to come, and can only have it on condition of political and financial good behaviour.

Budget of the Russian Empire for the Year 1861.

I. ORDINARY REVENUE.

| A. Taxes— | £ | £ |
|---|------------|------------|
| Direct | 6,809,915 | |
| Indirect (Excise, 21,335,300 <i>l.</i> ; * Customs, 5,350,770 <i>l.</i>) | 26,686,070 | |
| Duties, stamps, &c..... | 1,997,847 | |
| | | 35,493,832 |
| B. Royalties— | | |
| Mines | 375,162 | |
| Mint | 375,976 | |
| Post office | 1,155,595 | |
| Telegraphs | 294,733 | |
| | | 2,201,466 |

* Spirits, 19,170,773*l.*

| | £ | £ |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| C. State domains and property— | | |
| Rents from Crown lands held by peasants | 4,445,131 | |
| Railway, Moscow to St. Petersburg | 1,437,058 | |
| Forests | 515,516 | |
| Miscellaneous (lands, mines, &c.) | 1,587,015 | 7,081,720 |
| D. Miscellaneous receipts— | | |
| Repayment of loans made by Government | 699,826 | |
| Contributions to Treasury by Town Corporations } | 3,230,327 | |
| State charges on provinces, &c. | | |
| Surplus of revenue of the Kingdom of Poland | 472,500 | |
| Revenue of the Transcaucasus | 518,046 | |
| Miscellaneous (produce of schools of agriculture, } | 1,335,555 | |
| printing, fines, &c.) | | 0,256,251 |
| E. Receipts from Government establishments, &c.— | | |
| Sale of spirits at Government distilleries | 132,450 | |
| " forage, stores | 254,651 | |
| Reimbursement of divers expenses | 663,067 | |
| Miscellaneous | 204,860 | 1,255,028 |
| Total ordinary revenue | — | 53,101,300 |
| II. EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE. | | |
| A. Exchequer bills | 2,700,000 | |
| B. Anglo-Dutch loan, 1864 | 4,272,919 | 0,972,019 |
| Total gross revenue | — | 60,161,219 |
| I. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. | | |
| A. Public debt— | | |
| Extinction and interest of foreign loans | 4,633,420 | |
| " internal " | 4,312,249 | 8,945,669 |
| B. Expenses of Superior State Department | — | 180,518 |
| C. Church (pay of clergy, 599,178<i>l.</i>) | — | 801,291 |
| D. Imperial household and civil list | — | 1,163,316 |
| E. Foreign Office, diplomatic and consular service | — | 314,109 |
| F. Army— | | |
| Pay | 3,279,894 | |
| Rations | 4,360,346 | |
| Forage | 2,218,123 | |
| Clothing | 1,987,173 | |
| Miscellaneous | (?) 6,147,069 | 17,992,605 |
| G. Navy— | | |
| Pay | 273,994 | |
| Victualling | 89,937 | |
| Clothing | 94,532 | |
| Shipbuilding | 960,919 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,833,268 | 3,252,650 |

| | £ | £ |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| II. Finance Department— | | |
| Pensions to widows, orphans, &c. | 2,298,817 | |
| Subventions to companies, towns, &c. | 824,406 | |
| Construction of factories for casting guns | 117,300 | |
| Compensations: to Denmark for Sound Dues, to } | 630,415 | |
| Poland for abolition of custom houses, &c. | | |
| Extraordinary disbursements of treasury | 600,000 | |
| " " in provinces | 551,848 | |
| Central and local administration of finance | 657,858 | |
| Miscellaneous | 260,353 | 5,940,997 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue— | | |
| Direct taxes | 32,522 | |
| Excise on spirits | 1,385,669 | |
| " tobacco, salt, and sugar | 218,962 | |
| Customs | 706,555 | |
| Duties, stamps, &c. | 22,914 | |
| Mint, mine inspection, &c. | 459,412 | 2,826,033 |
| Total | — | 8,767,030 |
| I. Department of Domains— | | |
| Central and local administration | 543,087 | |
| Grants of rents to servants of the Crown | 251,580 | |
| Forests, farms, surveys, &c. | 573,213 | 1,367,880 |
| J. Committee of Southern Colonies | — | 26,902 |
| K. Home Office— | | |
| Central administration | 89,068 | |
| Censorship of press | 28,161 | |
| Provincial administration | 1,069,813 | |
| Maintenance of clergy of foreign persuasions | 102,404 | |
| Divers | 529,384 | 1,818,835 |
| L. Public instruction— | | |
| Central and district administration | 58,597 | |
| Universities, lyceums, and gymnasia | 563,164 | |
| District, parochial, primary, and other schools | 194,070 | |
| Grants, aid to professors, printing, &c. | 126,772 | 936,603 |
| M. Public works— | | |
| Central and local administration | 495,575 | |
| Water communication | 338,984 | |
| Roads | 556,746 | |
| Telegraphs | 49,240 | |
| Buildings | 201,673 | |
| Guarantees to railway companies | 975,000 | |
| Working of line, St. Petersburg to Moscow | 845,750 | |
| " and extension of telegraphs | 294,733 | |
| Expense of levying tolls, &c. | 16,515 | 3,774,416 |
| N. Post Office, including postal stations, horses, &c. | — | 1,706,150 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| O. Justice— | | |
| Senate and central administration | 196,232 | |
| Provincial and district courts, magistrates | 644,831 | |
| Law college and divers | 132,387 | 973,450 |
| P. Comptroller of Empire, central administration | — | 48,938 |
| Q. Imperial studs | — | 89,225 |
| R. Civil administration of Transcaucasia | — | 512,157 |
| Total ordinary expenditure | — | 52,702,011 |
| Anticipated deficit in collection of taxes | 600,000 | |
| Expenditure for Government establishments | 1,255,028 | 1,855,028 |
| | | 51,557,072 |

II. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF POLISH INSURRECTION.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Army | 4,872,705 | |
| Navy | 734,442 | 5,607,117 |
| Total expenditure | — | 60,161,219 |

V.—Disease in the Army.

THE subjoined return has been laid before the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for War. The record extends over the year ended with December last; it takes account of all the soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom, amounting, on the average, to 78,044 of all arms. The sickness-rates, as shown in this table, are important standards of comparison for similar statistics to be gathered when the "Contagious Diseases Prevention Act, 1861," shall have had sufficient time to come into full and effective operation.

| Corps. | Average Number of Soldiers Quartered in the United Kingdom; Year ended 31st December, 1863. | | Total Number of Days' Absence from Duty on account of Illness during 1863. | | | | Percentage of Soldiers Absent from Duty on account of Illness during 1863. | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------|--|---------|---------------------|---------|--|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | Ordinary Illness. | | Particular Illness. | | Ordinary Illness. | | Particular Illness. | |
| | Married. | Single. | Married. | Single. | Married. | Single. | Married. | Single. | Married. | Single. |
| Cavalry | 1,517 | 10,040 | 7,891 | 101,682 | 636 | 81,564 | 1.40 | 2.77 | .11 | 1.23 |
| Artillery | 3,155 | 12,931 | 10,220 | 138,475 | 229 | 98,225 | .89 | 2.93 | .02 | 1.03 |
| Engineers | 561 | 1,770 | 1,257 | 15,923 | — | 13,301 | .61 | 2.47 | — | 1.05 |
| Military Train | 193 | 1,268 | 615 | 11,134 | — | 12,283 | .87 | 2.41 | — | 1.05 |
| Foot Guards | 483 | 3,827 | 2,336 | 47,263 | 476 | 38,061 | 1.32 | 3.38 | .27 | 1.72 |
| Infantry of the Line | 4,610 | 36,686 | 18,311 | 396,348 | 970 | 247,833 | 1.09 | 2.96 | .06 | 1.85 |
| Army Hospital Corps | 267 | 352 | 881 | 2,858 | 115 | 610 | .90 | 2.22 | .12 | .45 |
| Commissariat Staff Corps | 59 | 295 | 187 | 1,712 | 112 | 2,923 | .87 | 1.59 | .52 | 1.71 |
| Total | 10,875 | 67,169 | 41,698 | 715,395 | 2,538 | 494,800 | 1.05 | 2.92 | .06 | 1.02 |

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

No. I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

MARRIAGES IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1861; AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,200 Registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1861; and the MARRIAGES in 12,670 churches or chapels, about 5,022 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1861.

The return of marriages is a very satisfactory proof that the bulk of the population was in prosperous circumstances. In the first quarter of the year the marriage-rate is always lower than in any of the three subsequent quarters; but within the range of comparison which the tables supply, viz., the results of the last ten years, there is no instance of a winter quarter furnishing as high a marriage-rate as that of the March quarter in the present year. In the spring quarter the birth-rate was well maintained, although it has been occasionally higher in the same season. The rate of mortality was above the average for the three spring months.

ENGLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1858-64, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar Years, 1858-64:—Numbers.

| Years | '64. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|--------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Marriages No. | — | 173,388 | 164,030 | 163,706 | 170,156 | 167,723 | 156,070 |
| Births | — | 729,399 | 712,684 | 696,406 | 684,048 | 689,881 | 655,481 |
| Deaths | — | 475,582 | 436,566 | 435,114 | 422,721 | 440,781 | 449,656 |

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1858-64.

(I.) MARRIAGES:—Numbers.

| Qrs. ended last day of | '64. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| March | 37,948 | 35,451 | 33,953 | 33,274 | 35,150 | 35,382 | 29,918 |
| June | — | 44,058 | 40,853 | 42,012 | 43,777 | 42,042 | 39,890 |
| Septmbr. | — | 41,902 | 40,600 | 39,884 | 40,541 | 39,803 | 38,599 |
| Decmbr. | — | 51,974 | 48,624 | 48,536 | 50,688 | 50,496 | 47,663 |

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1850-64.

(II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

| Qrs. ended last day of | '64. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| March.....No. | 192,926 | 186,653 | 181,990 | 172,933 | 183,180 | 175,532 | 170,939 |
| June.....,, | 188,611 | 189,611 | 185,554 | 184,820 | 174,028 | 175,864 | 169,115 |
| Septmbr.....,, | — | 173,125 | 172,709 | 172,033 | 164,121 | 168,394 | 157,445 |
| Decmbr.,, | — | 180,010 | 172,431 | 166,620 | 162,719 | 170,091 | 157,962 |

(III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

| Qrs. ended last day of | '64. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| March.....No. | 143,030 | 128,524 | 122,019 | 121,215 | 122,617 | 121,580 | 125,819 |
| June.....,, | 116,899 | 118,375 | 107,392 | 107,558 | 110,869 | 105,631 | 107,142 |
| Septmbr.....,, | — | 112,384 | 92,381 | 101,232 | 86,312 | 104,216 | 98,142 |
| Decmbr.,, | — | 116,299 | 114,774 | 105,109 | 102,923 | 109,354 | 118,553 |

MARRIAGES.—The marriages in the March quarter numbered 37,918. The acceleration of the marriage-rate attained in that period appears by comparing corresponding quarters in 1861-64, in which, using round numbers and a thousand as the unit, the figures run thus: 33, 34, 35, and 38. There was a decided decrease in Devonshire and Cornwall.

BIRTHS.—The birth-rate in the spring quarter (ending 30th June) was 3·617 per cent. per annum, against an average of 3·611. The excess, which is not great, is due almost wholly to the returns of Yorkshire, the northern counties, and Wales. In the eastern counties and the south western, to which population is not drawn by a power of attraction equal to that which the great mining districts supply, the birth-rate was not as high as it had been in the two previous corresponding quarters.

The total number of births was 188,611. This is less by about a thousand than the number in the same quarter of 1863. In London 25,000 children were born. In the counties of the cotton manufacture, Lancashire and Cheshire, where about 80,000 were born, the birth-rate was higher. But the births were not numerous in those counties, if they are compared with former results; and West Derby alone in Lancashire gives indication by its returns of rapid growth in its population.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The deaths in the quarter were 116,899; and as the births in the same time were 188,611, there was an excess in the latter amounting to 71,712, which represents the natural increase of population. Immigration of unknown amount would modify the effect of emigration; but the return of the Emigration Commissioners shows that nearly 20,000 persons of English origin left their native shores for distant settlements in the quarter that ended 30th June. Out of that number nearly 12,000 went to the United States, and 5,000 to the Australian colonies.

The number of emigrants of all nationalities was 86,783, of whom about 66,000, chiefly Irish, were bound to the United States. The emigration to that part of America has not before been so great in the June quarter since 1851. Almost nine-tenths of the Irish emigrants left for the United States.

ENGLAND:—Annual Rates per Cent. of PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1850-64, and the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar YEARS, 1858-64:—General Percentage Results.

| YEARS | '64. | Mean '54-'63. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|--|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Estmd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of each Year.... | 20,772 | — | 20,554 | 20,336 | 20,119 | 19,903 | 19,687 | 19,471 |
| Persons Married Perct. | — | 1·661 | 1·688 | 1·614 | 1·628 | 1·710 | 1·704 | 1·604 |
| Births....,, | — | 3·450 | 3·549 | 3·504 | 3·461 | 3·437 | 3·504 | 3·366 |
| Deaths....,, | — | 2·214 | 2·314 | 2·147 | 2·163 | 2·124 | 2·239 | 2·309 |

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1858-64.

(I.) PERSONS MARRIED:—Percentages.

| Qrs. ended last day of | '64. | Mean '54-'63. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| March....Per ct. | 1·472 | 1·379 | 1·404 | 1·360 | 1·346 | 1·422 | 1·464 | 1·252 |
| June.....,, | — | 1·689 | 1·722 | 1·614 | 1·678 | 1·766 | 1·716 | 1·646 |
| Septmbr. ,, | — | 1·597 | 1·616 | 1·582 | 1·570 | 1·614 | 1·602 | 1·570 |
| Decmbr. ,, | — | 1·964 | 1·998 | 1·890 | 1·906 | 2·012 | 2·026 | 1·934 |

(II.) BIRTHS:—Percentages.

| Qrs. ended last day of | '64. | Mean '54-'63. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| March....Per ct. | 3·740 | 3·605 | 3·698 | 3·644 | 3·500 | 3·707 | 3·631 | 3·576 |
| June.....,, | 3·617 | 3·611 | 3·705 | 3·665 | 3·690 | 3·512 | 3·588 | 3·488 |
| Septmbr. ,, | — | 3·309 | 3·337 | 3·365 | 3·388 | 3·267 | 3·389 | 3·204 |
| Decmbr. ,, | — | 3·273 | 3·461 | 3·350 | 3·272 | 3·230 | 3·414 | 3·205 |

(III.) DEATHS:—Percentages.

| Qrs. ended last day of | '64. | Mean '54-'63. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '60. | '59. | '58. |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| March....Per ct. | 2·773 | 2·490 | 2·546 | 2·443 | 2·453 | 2·481 | 2·515 | 2·631 |
| June.....,, | 2·260 | 2·187 | 2·313 | 2·121 | 2·147 | 2·237 | 2·155 | 2·210 |
| Septmbr. ,, | — | 2·000 | 2·166 | 1·800 | 1·994 | 1·718 | 2·097 | 1·997 |
| Decmbr. ,, | — | 2·180 | 2·236 | 2·230 | 2·064 | 2·043 | 2·195 | 2·406 |

PRICES, PAUPERISM, AND THE WEATHER.—Wheat was unusually cheap. Its average price in the three months was 39s. 7d. per quarter. In the corresponding period of 1862 it was 56s. 8d.; in that of 1863 it was 46s. 2d. The mean of the highest and lowest prices of beef as sold by the carcass in Leadenhall and Newgate was 5½d. per lb., and the same as in the June quarter of last year. Of mutton the mean price was 6½d., being higher than in the same season of 1862-63. The best potatoes were sold from 2l. to 3l. per ton in Southwark. The price was less than half of that for which they had been obtained in the spring of last year, and still lower in proportion to the price of 1862. The working classes enjoyed cheap markets for supplying themselves with the chief necessities of life.

CONSOLS, PROVISIONS, PAUPERISM, and TEMPERATURE, in each of the Nine Quarters ended 30th June, 1864.

| 1 Quarters ending | 2 Average Price of Consols (for Money). | 3 Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales. | 4 Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the Mean Prices. | | 6 Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark. | 7 Pauperism. Quarterly Average of the Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each week. | | 9 Mean Tem- pera- ture. |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------|---|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Beef. | Mutton. | | In-door. | Out-door. | |
| 1862 30 June | £ 93½ | s. d. 56 8 | d. d. d. 4-6 5 | d. d. d. 5-7 6 | s. s. s. 180-200 190 | 127,863 | 781,858 | 53.3 |
| 30 Sept. | 93½ | 56 10 | 4½-6½ 5½ | 5½-7 6½ | 100-130 115 | 119,592 | 789,914 | 58.7 |
| 31 Dec. | 93½ | 48 2 | 4-6½ 5½ | 5½-6½ 6 | 90-110 100 | 132,663 | 907,493 | 45.0 |
| 1863 31 Mar. | 92½ | 46 7 | 4-6½ 5½ | 5-7 6 | 120-130 125 | 143,661 | 948,212 | 42.6 |
| 30 June | 93½ | 46 2 | 4½-6½ 5½ | 4½-6½ 5½ | 110-130 120 | 127,852 | 879,241 | 53.0 |
| 30 Sept. | 93 | 45 7 | 4½-6½ 5½ | 4½-6½ 5½ | 70-105 87 | 120,189 | 819,795 | 58.8 |
| 31 Dec. | 92½ | 40 6 | 4-6½ 5½ | 5-7 6 | 60-80 70 | 130,072 | 801,941 | 46.8 |
| 1864 31 Mar. | 91 | 40 4 | 4½-6½ 5½ | 5½-7 6½ | 55-70 62 | 139,606 | 855,728 | 37.9 |
| 30 June | 91½ | 39 7 | 4½-6½ 5½ | 5½-7 6½ | 40-60 50 | 122,717 | 785,825 | 53.1 |

The tables of pauperism exhibit a decline. The quarterly average numbers of poor persons relieved on the last day of each week were as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|
| June quarter, 1862 | | In-door, | 127,863 | | Out-door, | 781,858 |
| " | '63 | " | 127,852 | " | " | 879,241 |
| " | '64 | " | 122,717 | " | " | 785,825 |

After cold and changeable weather at the beginning of the quarter, a warm period set in on the 9th April, and continued for forty-four days with but little

interruption. From the close of that period (May 23rd) till the end of June, with the exception of a few days, the weather was cold; and the average defect of mean daily temperature during this last period, consisting of 39 days, was more than two degrees. At the beginning of May rain fell frequently; the cereal crops improved and looked healthy. In June the wind blew from the east; there was a deficiency of rain, and generally the weather was not good for agricultural purposes. The degree of humidity in the quarter was 73, which is four below the average. The air was uniformly dry, for the humidity was below its average in each of the three months.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was 53.1°, which is above the average. In April and May it was in excess; in June it was in defect.

The fall of rain was less than the average in each month, and the whole amount did not exceed 3.5 inches.

DEATHS; AND THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The deaths which were registered in the quarter that ended on June 30th amounted to 116,899. This number is above the average of the deaths in the months of April, May, and June; but it is less than the number of deaths which were registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and less by 26,131 than the deaths in the three first fatal winter months of this year. Then 1,572 deaths were registered daily; in the present quarter the daily deaths have been 1,281. The mortality has been at the rate of 2.260 in 100 living, or .073 above the average of the spring quarters of the previous ten years. The mortality of the town populations has been at the rate of 2.369, and of the country populations 2.110 per cent.; thus the towns lost 18,392 lives, and the country 10,000 lives, in excess of the deaths which would have been registered had the mortality been at the rate prevailing in the least unhealthy districts of England and Wales.

ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per Cent. in Town and Country Districts of ENGLAND in each Quarter of the Years 1861-62.

| | Area in Statute Acres. | Population Enumerated. | | Quarters ending | Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in each Quarter of the Years | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | | 1851. | 1861. | | 1861. | Mean '54-63. | 1863. | 1862. |
| In 112 Districts, and 56 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns | 3,287,151 | 9,155,964 | 10,930,841 | March | 2.974 | 2.678 | 2.705 | 2.655 |
| | | | | June.... | 2.369 | 2.332 | 2.478 | 2.267 |
| | | | | Sept. .. | — | 2.253 | 2.404 | 1.984 |
| | | | | Dec. | — | 2.441 | 2.462 | 2.525 |
| | | | | Year | — | 2.426 | 2.512 | 2.358 |
| In the remaining Districts and Sub- districts of Eng- land and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes | 34,037,732 | 8,771,645 | 9,135,383 | Year | — | 1.974 | 2.064 | 1.890 |
| | | | | March | 2.508 | 2.280 | 2.343 | 2.184 |
| | | | | June .. | 2.110 | 2.023 | 2.102 | 1.940 |
| | | | | Sept. .. | — | 1.713 | 1.864 | 1.572 |
| | | | | Dec. | — | 1.880 | 1.946 | 1.864 |

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.

As a general rule the three spring months April, May, June are healthier than winter, and somewhat less healthy than the summer in ordinary years. They express very closely the average mortality of the year. Thus the average annual mortality per cent. in ten years (1851-63) was 2.21, and in the ten springs of those years 2.187; it was less in the spring quarters by .027.

Average Annual Rate of Mortality in the Eleven Divisions of England in the Ten Years 1851-60, and in the Winter and Spring Quarters of 1861.

| Divisions. | Average Annual Rate of Mortality in the | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Ten Years, 1851-60. | Winter Quarter, 1861. | Spring Quarter, 1861. |
| I. London | 23.63 | 30.88 | 23.53 |
| II. South-Eastern counties | 19.55 | 21.18 | 19.41 |
| III. South Midland " | 20.44 | 26.53 | 21.61 |
| IV. Eastern counties | 20.58 | 21.51 | 21.25 |
| V. South-Western counties | 20.01 | 25.07 | 20.90 |
| VI. West Midland " | 22.35 | 27.57 | 22.32 |
| VII. North Midland " | 21.10 | 25.84 | 21.45 |
| VIII. North-Western " | 25.51 | 30.97 | 21.76 |
| IX. Yorkshire | 23.09 | 28.31 | 21.55 |
| X. Northern counties | 21.99 | 25.18 | 21.05 |
| XI. Monmouthshire and Wales..... | 21.28 | 26.28 | 22.07 |

If we divide England and Wales into eleven great divisions, their prevailing mortality is found to differ. The country south of the Thames is the healthiest, and in general the deaths do not exceed 20 in 1,000. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire constitute the south eastern division, where the mortality has been below its ordinary favourable average; for the annual rate prevailing in the quarter did not exceed 19.41 per 1,000. Yet in some districts of Kent the deaths exceeded those in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years; this was the case in Bromley, Dartford, Tunbridge, East Ashford, Estry, and Dover. Scarletina prevailed in Maidstone. Hampshire and Berkshire were healthy.

The mortality of the south-western division has been at the rate of 20.90, which is considerably higher than its average. The great epidemic of scarlatina which prevailed in England for some years subsided in 1861, but broke out again in 1862, and has since prevailed in various parts of the country with severity. Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and especially the districts around Bath and Bristol, continue still to experience its inflictions: the mortality was considerably above their average in Clifton, Bath, Clutton, and Wellington, Chard, and Yeovil. These important districts might probably learn something useful from their venerable neighbour Salisbury, where the mortality continues low, and justifies their sanguine expectations of its sanitary reformers.

The mortality of the eastern and of the south midland division was above the average; and among the unhealthy districts Uxbridge, Amersham, Eton, Bedford, Luton, and Wisbech may be named.

The people of the west midland counties died off at the rate of 22.32 in 1,000: and this is slightly below their average rate.

The north midland rate was 21.45; which is higher than its average.

The mortality of the north-western division including Cheshire and Lancashire, was 24.76; which is .75 below its annual average mortality in the preceding ten years. The people of these counties might be rendered as healthy as the people of any other counties, by the application of the legitimate machinery for the purpose.

While the mortality of Lancashire is decreasing the mortality of Yorkshire is rising, and in the last spring months the people of the greatest county of England, which has often taken the lead of other counties on great occasions, very nearly surpassed Lancashire in its rate of destruction. The people died off at the rate of 24.55 in 1,000; which was 1.46 above its high average rate. It would seem that no earnest efforts are made to secure the blessings of health in the prosperous towns of Yorkshire, where there is no lack of medical and engineering skill, and still less lack of enterprise or public spirit. The same temper which has exposed their valleys to the inundation of badly constructed reservoirs has left their towns exposed to the deadlier ravages of fevers, and of zymotic diseases of all forms. It is time that the men of Yorkshire should awake from their slumbers, when the tide of mortality is rising so rapidly and so threateningly.

It is a singular circumstance, that the mortality often augments with the increased prosperity of a district; and this is curiously illustrated by Ulverston, a romantic district extending from Morecambe Bay to Lake Windermere. Ulverston, in the ten years, 1811-50, was one of the healthiest districts of England; the mortality did not exceed 18 in 1,000. A change took place, and in the ten years, 1851-60, the mortality rose to 20 in 1,000. The deaths in the last quarter were considerably above the average of previous years, caused, says one of the registrars, "in part by the increase of the population, and in part by the prevalence of scarlatina and measles." He adds, "but there is no distress; work is plentiful, wages good, and provisions cheap. Labourers are earning 3s. 6d. a-day; artisans 4s. 3d. and upwards."

The population of many of the townships and parishes of the Ulverston district, at the feet of its fells, and round the shores of its meres, is stationary, and in some instances has declined: it is an old iron district, which has seen its works decay when coal came into use for smelting, but of late a pure hematite ore has been discovered in the carboniferous limestone of Dalton-in-Furness, for which there is a great demand. The population of the parish rose from 4,683 to 9,152 in the interval of the two last censuses, and, with the parishes in its vicinity, gave the increase which raised the population of Ulverston district from 30,556 in 1851 to 35,738 in 1861.

The mortality of the district of Ulverston, exclusive of Dalton, in the two last quarters, was at the rate of 26 and 23 in 1,000; while that of Dalton was at the rate of 42 and 31; and it is in this sub-district that the spectacle is presented of "work plentiful, wages good, provisions cheap," and "the prevalence of destructive epidemics." This coincidence is reproduced over and over again. And it must not be supposed on that account that work, good wages, and cheap provisions are in themselves bad things; for they are as salutary as they are attractive to the masses of mankind. But our industrial armies are cut down by the camp diseases which are generated by the inadequate house accommodation, and by the want of sanitary arrangements, which are never carried out in the neighbourhood of new works.

Nearly all the English watering places are on good sites, and have many advantages over those abroad, and there can be no doubt that ultimately England will be the resort of foreigners who are in search of health, when we find a mortality-rate per 1,000 as low as 15 in the Isle of Wight, 16 in Newton Abbot including Torquay, 17 in Cheltenham, 17 in Eastbourne, 18 in Worthing, 18 in Barnstaple, including Ilfracombe, 18 in Mutford, including Lowestoft.

The Brighton rate of mortality is 29 in 1,000; but there is good reason for believing that it might be reduced to as low a rate as prevails at Cheltenham or Worthing, at a cost which would certainly be returned by its surer tenure of the public favour. Some of the seaside towns are draining their houses, and for this they deserve applause; but it appears to be very unreasonable to throw into the waters of the sea where visitors bathe the offensive matters which would fertilize the disinfecting chalk soils in the surrounding fields.

Why is the mortality of the Isle of Thanet, including Ramsgate and Margate, still 23? Why is the mortality of Hastings 24? Why is the mortality of Clifton 24? Why is it in Yarmouth at the rate of 25 in 1,000?

ENGLAND: — MARRIAGES Registered in Quarters ended 31st March, 1864-02; and BIRTHS and DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th June, 1864-02.

| 1 DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.) | 2 AREA in Statute Acres. | 3 POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.) | 4 5 6 MARRIAGES in Quarters ended 31st March, | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------|------------|
| | | | '61. | '63. | '62. |
| ENGLD. & WALES... Totals | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | No. 37,948 | No. 35,454 | No. 33,953 |
| I. London | 77,997 | 2,803,989 | 6,591 | 6,226 | 5,737 |
| II. South-Eastern | 4,065,935 | 1,817,661 | 2,807 | 2,759 | 2,571 |
| III. South Midland | 3,201,290 | 1,295,497 | 1,660 | 1,591 | 1,611 |
| IV. Eastern | 3,214,099 | 1,142,580 | 1,555 | 1,451 | 1,137 |
| V. South-Western | 4,993,660 | 1,835,714 | 3,139 | 3,171 | 3,032 |
| VI. West Midland | 3,865,332 | 2,136,568 | 4,686 | 4,129 | 4,016 |
| VII. North Midland | 3,540,797 | 1,288,928 | 2,113 | 1,816 | 1,798 |
| VIII. North-Western | 2,000,227 | 2,935,540 | 6,234 | 6,060 | 5,708 |
| IX. Yorkshire | 3,654,636 | 2,015,511 | 4,454 | 3,926 | 3,833 |
| X. Northern | 3,492,322 | 1,151,372 | 2,398 | 2,278 | 2,123 |
| XI. Monmthsh. & Wales | 5,218,588 | 1,312,834 | 2,311 | 2,011 | 2,007 |

| 7 DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.) | 8 9 10 BIRTHS in Quarters ended 30th June, | | | 11 12 13 DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th June, | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | '61. | '63. | '62. | '61. | '63. | '62. |
| ENGLD. & WALES... Totals | No. 188,641 | No. 189,611 | No. 185,554 | No. 116,899 | No. 118,375 | No. 107,392 |
| I. London | 25,014 | 25,766 | 24,692 | 17,346 | 17,117 | 15,651 |
| II. South-Eastern | 15,508 | 15,307 | 14,825 | 9,300 | 9,311 | 8,138 |
| III. South Midland | 11,306 | 11,528 | 11,203 | 7,088 | 6,903 | 6,176 |
| IV. Eastern | 9,752 | 10,067 | 9,768 | 6,100 | 6,362 | 5,456 |
| V. South-Western | 15,238 | 15,706 | 15,301 | 9,645 | 10,010 | 8,799 |
| VI. West Midland | 23,841 | 24,113 | 23,443 | 14,126 | 13,966 | 12,456 |
| VII. North Midland | 11,802 | 11,956 | 11,665 | 7,019 | 6,991 | 6,533 |
| VIII. North-Western | 30,172 | 30,001 | 30,669 | 19,071 | 19,467 | 18,024 |
| IX. Yorkshire | 20,753 | 20,450 | 19,773 | 12,802 | 13,339 | 11,821 |
| X. Northern | 12,457 | 12,362 | 12,069 | 6,646 | 7,096 | 6,815 |
| XI. Monmthsh. & Wales | 12,798 | 12,352 | 12,146 | 7,756 | 7,480 | 7,520 |

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1864.

By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

The quarter ending March closed with cold and changeable weather, which continued to the 8th of April; the average daily deficiency of temperature from March 16th to April 8th was 1°·8. A warm period set in on the 9th, and continued with slight exception to May 22nd. The average daily excess of temperature for these 44 days was 34° nearly. From May 23rd to the end of the quarter the weather was cold, with the exception of the few days between June 6th and 10th, and the deficiency for the 39 days, ending June 30th, amounted to 24° nearly daily.

At the beginning of April the weather was cold and bleak; but little progress could be made with field work. On the 9th of April the change in the weather was marked, and farmers took advantage of the change, and at the end of the month all over the country the crops were reported as being in a good state.

At the beginning of May rain fell frequently, and the cereal crops improved, and everywhere wore a healthy appearance. The change in the weather from heat to cold on the 23rd, with frosts at night during the last week in May, somewhat checked the good appearance of those crops, but upon the whole they were satisfactory.

During the month of June the wind was from the east. It was too cold; there was a deficiency of rain; the weather was not generally good for agricultural purposes, and different reports from different parts of the country were received, some of them not good, and upon the whole the probable yield of this year's cereal crops would seem to fall short of that of last year's, and it will be later in the year before it can be gathered.

The mean temperature of April was 48°·2, being 1°·7 above the average of the preceding 23 years, and 0°·9 colder than in 1863.

The mean temperature of May was 53°·8, being 0°·9 above the average of 23 years. It was 1°·8 warmer than in 1863, but 1°·6 colder than in 1862.

The mean temperature of June was 57°·4, being 1°·7 below the average of 23 years, 0°·7 below that of 1863, but higher than in the preceding year.

The temperature of the air increased from March to April by 4° at southern stations, gradually getting larger, proceeding northwards, where the increase was 8° or 9°. In May the temperature was 5° or 6° higher generally than in April, excepting in extreme northern stations, where the increase was much smaller. At Alnwick the increase was less than 24°. In June, at stations near the sea, the temperature was very nearly the same as in May; at inland and midland stations there was an increase from May of 3° or 4°. At elevated places inland the increase from May to June was very small.

The mean high day temperature for the months of April, May, and June were 58°·3, 61°·8, and 69°·5, being 1°·3 above, 0°·3 below, and 1°·4 below their respective averages.

The mean low night temperature for these three months were 40°, 41°·9, and 49°·1, being 1°·3 above, 0°·7 below, and 1°·1 below their averages respectively.

Therefore both the days and nights were warm in April, and cold in May and June.

The mean temperature of the dew point was $0^{\circ}2$ below its average in April, was the same as its average in May, and $2^{\circ}1$ below it in June.

The degree of humidity was very uniform and always its average; the mean of the quarter was 73, complete saturation being represented by 100.

The pressure of the atmosphere was in excess in the months of April and May; in the former to less than 0.2 inch, and in the latter to less than 0.1 inch; in June it scarcely differed from its average value. The pressure of the atmosphere increased by 0.3 inch, or 0.4 inch from March to April at all places; decreased from April to May by quantities less than 0.1 inch everywhere, excepting Norwich, where it was just 0.1 inch; but this value is not confirmed by Diss, Wisbeach, or Holkham stations in the same locality.

The fall of rain was in defect in each month.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich in the three months ending May, constituting the three spring months, was $47^{\circ}8$, being $1^{\circ}3$ above the average of the preceding 93 years.

| 1864. Months. | | Temperature of | | | | | | | | Elastic Force of Vapour. | | Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. | | |
|------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|---------|----------------------|
| | | Air. | | | Evaporation. | | Dew Point. | | Air—Daily Range. | | | | | Water of the Thames. |
| | | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | |
| April | 49.2 | +2.4 | +1.7 | 44.3 | +0.8 | 40.0 | -0.2 | 19.3 | +0.1 | 50.4 | In. .218 | In. -.002 | Gr. 2.9 | Gr. 0.0 |
| May | 53.8 | +1.3 | +0.0 | 49.7 | +0.5 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 19.9 | -0.1 | 55.6 | .306 | + .003 | 3.5 | 0.0 |
| June | 57.4 | -0.7 | -1.7 | 53.8 | -1.9 | 48.7 | -2.1 | 20.4 | -0.3 | 61.4 | .314 | -.029 | 3.9 | -0.3 |
| Mean | 53.1 | +1.0 | +0.3 | 48.9 | -0.2 | 44.8 | -0.8 | 19.5 | -0.3 | 56.8 | .299 | -.009 | 3.4 | -0.1 |

| 1864. Months. | | Degree of Humidity. | | Reading of Barometer. | | Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. | | Rain. | | Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air. | Reading of Thermometer on Grass. | | | | |
|------------------|----|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Mean. | Diff. from Average of 23 Years. | Amnt. | Diff. from Average of 47 Years. | | Number of Nights it was | | | Lowest Reading at Night. | Highest Reading at Night. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | At or below 80°. | Between 30° and 40°. | Above 40°. | | |
| April | 74 | - 5 | In. 29.915 | +1.61 | Gr. 547 | + 4 | In. 0.7 | In. -1.1 | Miles. 192 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 23.9 | 43.3 | |
| May | 73 | - 4 | 29.837 | +0.81 | 538 | - 5 | 1.9 | -0.2 | 193 | 3 | 9 | 19 | 26.4 | 43.9 | |
| June | 72 | - 3 | 29.792 | -.007 | 533 | - 2 | 0.9 | -1.0 | 246 | 0 | 12 | 18 | 32.1 | 56.2 | |
| Mean | 73 | - 4 | 29.818 | +0.50 | 539 | - 1 | Sum 3.5 | Sum -2.3 | Mean 210 | Sum 11 | Sum 40 | Sum 40 | Lowest 22.9 | Highest 43.1 | |

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND:—Meteorological Table, Quarter ended 30th June, 1864.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| NAMES OF STATIONS. | Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea. | Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter. | Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter. | Range of Tem- perature in the Quarter. | Mean Monthly Range of Tem- perature. | Mean Daily Range of Tem- perature. | Mean Tem- perature of the Air. | Mean Degree of Hu- midity. |
| | in. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | |
| Guernsey | 29.710 | 74.5 | 40.0 | 34.5 | 23.8 | 9.3 | 53.3 | 81 |
| Ventnor | 29.788 | 74.0 | 39.0 | 35.0 | 24.7 | 10.0 | 54.6 | 70 |
| Barnstaple | 29.670 | 89.0 | 34.5 | 54.5 | 43.2 | 18.2 | 55.0 | 82 |
| Royal Observatory | 29.716 | 81.0 | 33.4 | 36.0 | 40.0 | 19.5 | 53.1 | 73 |
| Royston..... | 29.749 | 88.0 | 31.4 | 56.6 | 47.6 | 21.9 | 52.8 | 74 |
| Lampeter | 29.699 | 87.6 | 28.0 | 59.6 | 49.8 | 20.8 | 52.4 | 86 |
| Norwich..... | 29.739 | 82.0 | 30.5 | 51.5 | 42.0 | 16.6 | 52.7 | 73 |
| Derby | 29.696 | 83.0 | 33.0 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 19.5 | 54.5 | 66 |
| Liverpool | 29.749 | 77.9 | 37.4 | 40.5 | 29.5 | 10.8 | 52.2 | 73 |
| Wakefield | 29.684 | 81.2 | 29.5 | 51.7 | 46.5 | 20.7 | 52.5 | 79 |
| Stonyhurst..... | 29.571 | 82.5 | 31.0 | 51.5 | 41.2 | 16.5 | 50.4 | 78 |
| Harrogate | 29.701 | 83.0 | 32.0 | 51.0 | 42.6 | 19.1 | 50.7 | 72 |
| North Shields | 29.753 | 72.0 | 32.6 | 39.4 | 35.5 | 12.9 | 48.0 | 83 |

| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| NAMES OF STATIONS. | WIND. | | | | | Mean Amount of Cloud. | RAIN. | |
| | Mean estimated Strength. | Relative Proportion of | | | | | Number of Days on which it fell. | Amount collected. |
| | | N. | E. | S. | W. | | | |
| Guernsey | 1.1 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3.1 | 25 | in. 4.2 |
| Ventnor | — | 4 | 11 | 4 | 11 | — | 29 | 4.8 |
| Barnstaple | 0.7 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 4.7 | 32 | 6.5 |
| Royal Observatory | 0.1 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6.3 | 23 | 3.5 |
| Royston..... | — | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6.1 | 32 | 4.3 |
| Lampeter | 0.6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 6.0 | 40 | 6.3 |
| Norwich..... | 1.1 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5.6 | 22 | 4.2 |
| Derby | — | 6 | 7 | 5 | 12 | — | 38 | 5.0 |
| Liverpool | 1.0 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 5.9 | 40 | 7.2 |
| Wakefield | 1.1 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6.0 | 39 | 6.1 |
| Stonyhurst..... | 0.6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 7.1 | 49 | 9.9 |
| Harrogate | 0.8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2.7 | 41 | 6.7 |
| North Shields | 1.9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6.1 | 46 | 6.1 |

No. II.—SCOTLAND.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN THE QUARTER
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861.

BIRTHS.—20,992 births were registered in Scotland during the quarter ending 30th June, 1861, being in the annual proportion of 384 births in every 10,000 of the estimated population. This is the highest birth-rate that Scotland has ever exhibited during the corresponding quarter of the nine previous years, and is greatly above the average rate, which was in the proportion of 369 births in every 10,000 persons.

The town and rural districts exhibited the usual difference in the proportion of their births. Accordingly, in the 126 town districts (which embrace almost all the towns with populations of 2,000 and upwards), 17,465 births were registered, while in the 884 rural districts (embracing the remainder of the population of Scotland), 12,527 births occurred; thus indicating an annual proportion of 421 births in every 10,000 persons in the town districts, but only 342 births in an equal population in the rural districts.

Of the 20,992 births, 27,221 were legitimate, and 2,771 illegitimate, being in the proportion of 9·2 per cent. of the births as illegitimate, or one illegitimate in every 10·8 births. The proportion of illegitimate births in the town and rural districts was the same in each; whereas in the former quarter the proportion in the rural districts very greatly exceeded that in the town districts.

Of the children born during the quarter, 15,358 were boys, and 14,634 girls; being in the proportion of nearly 105 boys for every 100 girls. 10,128 of the births were registered in April, 10,056 in May, and 9,808 in June.

DEATHS.—18,445 deaths were registered in Scotland during the second quarter of 1861, being in the annual proportion of 236 deaths in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. With the exception of the year 1860, this is the highest proportion of deaths which has occurred during the second quarter for the last nine years, of which alone we have certain records. The average death-rate of the quarter for the nine previous years, was only 214 deaths in every 10,000 persons, so that the mortality of the past quarter has been greatly in excess.

The usual difference in the mortality in the town and rural districts was observed. Thus, in the 126 town districts, 11,491 deaths were registered; whereas in the 884 rural districts, only 6,954 occurred; giving a proportion of 277 deaths in the town districts in every 10,000 persons, but only 190 deaths in the rural districts in a like population.

6,459 of the deaths occurred during April, 6,032 during May, and 5,954 during June; giving the proportion of 215 deaths daily during April, 195 daily during May, and 198 daily during June.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.—As the births numbered 20,992, and the deaths 18,445, the natural increase of the population during the quarter, through the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 11,547 persons.

MARRIAGES.—5,710 marriages were registered in Scotland during the second quarter of the year 1861, being in the annual proportion of 73 marriages in every 10,000 persons of the estimated population. This is a proportion greatly above the average of the quarter for the nine previous years, which only yields the mean of 68 marriages annually in every 10,000 persons. This speaks well for the general commercial prosperity of the country, though the high mortality which has prevailed during this and the previous quarter, by making room for the formation of new families, would also tend to increase the number of marriages.

This high rate of marriage was especially remarkable in the towns; for while the 126 town districts registered 3,599 marriages, the 884 rural districts registered

only 2,111; thus indicating a marriage-rate in the towns equal to 96 marriages in every 10,000 persons, but only 57 marriages in a like population in the rural districts.

Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and their Proportion to the Estimated Population, during each of the Years 1855 to 1861.

| Year | 1855. | | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Population .. | 2,958,162 | | 2,975,517 | | 2,992,372 | | 3,010,227 | | 3,027,582 | |
| | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. |
| Births | 93,349 | 3·15 | 101,821 | 3·42 | 103,415 | 3·45 | 104,018 | 3·45 | 106,513 | 3·51 |
| Deaths | 62,001 | 2·09 | 58,529 | 1·96 | 61,906 | 2·06 | 63,539 | 2·11 | 61,714 | 2·03 |
| Marriages | 19,680 | 0·66 | 20,740 | 0·69 | 21,369 | 0·71 | 19,655 | 0·65 | 21,201 | 0·70 |

| Year | 1860. | | 1861. | | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Population .. | 3,044,938 | | 3,062,294 | | 3,079,650 | | 3,097,006 | | 3,118,701 | |
| | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | Pr. ct. |
| Births | 105,629 | 3·46 | 107,036 | 3·49 | 107,138 | 3·47 | 109,325 | 3·53 | — | — |
| Deaths | 68,170 | 2·23 | 62,287 | 2·03 | 67,159 | 2·18 | 71,421 | 2·30 | — | — |
| Marriages | 21,225 | 0·69 | 20,828 | 0·68 | 20,544 | 0·66 | 22,087 | 0·71 | — | — |

HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.—Whatever be the cause, the death-rate in Scotland seems to be on the increase, and this more especially remarkable in the towns. This does not seem to depend on the prevalence of any particular epidemic, but on an increased mortality from all diseases. As this increased mortality has not been confined to the second quarter of this year, but has extended over several years, it would almost seem to indicate that our attempts to improve the health of the people by means of legislative enactments has not proved successful.

Scarlet fever has been the most prevalent epidemic during the quarter, and has been general over Scotland. It is the most fatal of the diseases to which children are liable, and always largely increases the deaths.

WEATHER.—The weather has been very peculiar during the quarter, and has unquestionably had hurtful effects on the general health of the people. During the whole month of April and the greater part of May, the temperature was much higher than usual; and as the increased temperature set in somewhat suddenly after the more than usually cold months of February and March, and was attended by much less east or north wind than usual, these months had quite the character of summer. This weather, however, was suddenly arrested on the last week of May and beginning of June by the occurrence of severe frosts during the night, or, rather, early in the mornings—not only covering the ground with hoar frost, but freezing the pools of water; even protected thermometers indicating a temperature of 21° to 29° Fahr. Scotland, south of the Firth of Forth, suffered from these frosts much more than the northern portion. The potatoes, and all delicate shrubs and flowers, were severely injured; and even many of the hardy forest trees were damaged in their leaves and tender new shoots. The occurrence of these frosts seemed quite to change the character of the weather; for, notwithstanding the much greater length of the day in June, and the greater power of the sun's rays, its mean temperature was 2° below its average, and only 3½° above May; so that, to the sensations, June felt a colder month than May.

SCOTLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS Registered in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1864.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| DIVISIONS. (Scotland) | AREA in Statute Acres. | POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.) | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. |
| | | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| SCOTLAND.....Totals | 19,639,377 | 3,062,294 | 5,710 | 29,992 | 18,445 |
| I. Northern | 2,261,622 | 130,422 | 106 | 867 | 559 |
| II. North-Western | 4,739,872 | 167,329 | 151 | 1,072 | 871 |
| III. North-Eastern | 2,429,594 | 366,783 | 626 | 3,326 | 1,903 |
| V. East Midland | 2,790,492 | 523,822 | 893 | 4,669 | 2,981 |
| V. West Midland | 2,693,176 | 242,507 | 350 | 2,201 | 1,396 |
| VI. South-Western | 1,462,397 | 1,008,253 | 2,171 | 11,861 | 7,275 |
| VII. South-Eastern | 1,192,524 | 408,962 | 1,032 | 4,075 | 2,401 |
| VIII. Southern | 2,069,696 | 214,216 | 381 | 1,918 | 1,059 |

No. III.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SUMMARY of MARRIAGES, in the Quarter ended 31st March, 1864; and BIRTHS and DEATHS, in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1864.

| COUNTRIES. | AREA in Statute Acres. | POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.) | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| England and Wales..... | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | 37,948 | 188,641 | 116,899 |
| Scotland | 19,639,377 | 3,062,294 | 5,710 | 29,992 | 18,445 |
| GREAT BRITAIN..... | 56,964,260 | 23,128,518 | 43,658 | 218,633 | 135,344 |

Trade of United Kingdom, 1864-63-62.—Distribution of Exports from United Kingdom, according to the Declared Real Value of the Exports; and the Computed Real Value (Ex-duty) of Imports at Port of Entry, and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit.

| Merchandise (excluding Gold and Silver), Imported from, and Exported to, the following Foreign Countries, &c. [000's omitted.] | First Three Months. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | 1864. | | 1863. | | 1862. | |
| | Imports from | Exports to | Imports from | Exports to | Imports from | Exports to |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES: | | | | | | |
| Northern Europe; viz., Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Iceland, & Heligoland | 2,712, | 450, | 1,840, | 311, | 1,715, | 329, |
| Central Europe; viz., Prussia, Germany, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium | 5,326, | 4,831, | 4,295, | 3,932, | 3,492, | 4,193, |
| Western Europe; viz., France, Portugal (with Azores, Madeira, &c.), and Spain (with Gibraltar and Canaries) | 8,367, | 3,544, | 7,211, | 3,778, | 5,876, | 3,761, |
| Southern Europe; viz., Italy, Austrian Empire, Greece, Ionian Islands, and Malta | 741, | 2,005, | 984, | 1,789, | 834, | 1,683, |
| Levant; viz., Turkey, with Wallachia and Moldavia, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt | 5,830, | 3,306, | 5,471, | 2,181, | 3,436, | 1,145, |
| Northern Africa; viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco | 93, | 38, | 89, | 18, | 93, | 35, |
| Western Africa | 167, | 150, | 302, | 202, | 283, | 249, |
| Eastern Africa; with African Ports on Red Sea, Aden, Arabia, Persia, Bourbon, and Kooria Moorla Islands | 29, | 10, | 3, | 16, | — | 25, |
| Indian Seas, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Philippines; other Islands | 67, | 458, | 408, | 127, | 243, | 287, |
| South Sea Islands | — | 18, | — | — | — | — |
| China, including Hong Kong | 3,781, | 1,099, | 5,125, | 755, | 3,735, | 777, |
| United States of America | 3,578, | 6,908, | 4,360, | 4,303, | 5,319, | 3,704, |
| Mexico and Central America | 828, | 276, | 400, | 394, | 242, | 108, |
| Foreign West Indies and Hayti | 415, | 710, | 655, | 624, | 300, | 553, |
| South America (Northern), New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador | 369, | 517, | 188, | 373, | 308, | 250, |
| " (Pacific), Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Patagonia..... | 1,119, | 573, | 1,154, | 486, | 1,160, | 301, |
| " (Atlantic) Brazil, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres..... | 1,536, | 1,952, | 1,265, | 1,138, | 852, | 1,290, |
| Whale Fisheries; Grnlnd., Davis' Straits, Southn. Whale Fishery, & Falkland Islands | 3, | 11, | — | 5, | 6, | 5, |
| Total.—Foreign Countries | 34,961, | 26,859, | 33,750, | 20,432, | 27,894, | 18,698, |
| II.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS: | | | | | | |
| British India, Ceylon, and Singapore | 6,595, | 4,906, | 5,379, | 2,883, | 3,103, | 3,830, |
| Austral. Cols.—New South Wales and Victoria | 404, | 1,541, | 778, | 1,761, | 378, | 1,621, |
| " " So. Aus., W. Aus., Tasm., and N. Zea. | 286, | 692, | 114, | 605, | 77, | 421, |
| British North America..... | 671, | 800, | 509, | 521, | 923, | 268, |
| " W. Indies with Btsh. Guiana & Honduras | 1,786, | 881, | 953, | 638, | 954, | 712, |
| Cape and Natal..... | 306, | 485, | 487, | 338, | 204, | 487, |
| Art. W. Co. of Af., Ascension and St. Helena | 57, | 73, | 16, | 92, | 21, | 94, |
| Mauritius | 391, | 146, | 779, | 98, | 540, | 138, |
| Channel Islands | 153, | 284, | 122, | 193, | 142, | 155, |
| Total.—British Possessions..... | 10,649, | 9,808, | 9,137, | 7,129, | 6,342, | 7,726, |
| General Total.....£ | 45,610, | 36,667, | 42,887, | 27,561, | 34,236, | 26,424, |

IMPORTS. — (United Kingdom.) — First Five Months (January — May), 1864-63-62-61-60.—Computed Real Value (Ex-duty), at Port of Entry (and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit), of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom.

| (First Five Months.) FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED. | | [000's omitted.] | | 1861. | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. | 1860. |
|--|-------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| RAW MATLS.—Textile. | Cotton Wool | 29,341, | 13,924, | 5,702, | 18,909, | 18,732, | | |
| | Wool (Sheep's) .. | 4,211, | 3,686, | 3,268, | 2,819, | 3,368, | | |
| | Silk | 4,679, | 6,620, | 6,162, | 4,181, | 4,137, | | |
| | Flax | 1,936, | 1,050, | 1,050, | 611, | 709, | | |
| | Hemp | 1,579, | 871, | 521, | 358, | 318, | | |
| | Indigo | 586, | 767, | 731, | 423, | 676, | | |
| | | 42,332, | 26,921, | 17,440, | 27,366, | 28,040, | | |
| " " Various. | Hides | 694, | 801, | 811, | 638, | 1,218, | | |
| | Oils | 911, | 1,377, | 1,128, | 976, | 1,010, | | |
| | Metals | 1,626, | 1,378, | 1,190, | 1,053, | 1,304, | | |
| | Tallow | 382, | 392, | 487, | 569, | 527, | | |
| | Timber | 1,832, | 1,858, | 1,439, | 1,413, | 1,058, | | |
| | | 5,445, | 5,809, | 5,358, | 4,651, | 5,147, | | |
| " " Agricltl. | Guano | 453, | 1,167, | 315, | 879, | 626, | | |
| | Seeds | 1,485, | 1,085, | 776, | 968, | 917, | | |
| | | 1,938, | 2,252, | 1,091, | 1,847, | 1,573, | | |
| TROPICAL, & C., PRODUCE. | Tea | 4,272, | 4,907, | 4,471, | 3,435, | 3,811, | | |
| | Coffee | 1,079, | 1,260, | 926, | 669, | 793, | | |
| | Sugar & Molasses | 4,829, | 5,066, | 4,756, | 4,766, | 4,277, | | |
| | Tobacco | 910, | 650, | 370, | 465, | 312, | | |
| | Rice | 273, | 416, | 500, | 523, | 241, | | |
| | Fruits | 105, | 105, | 127, | 312, | 231, | | |
| | Wine | 2,318, | 1,816, | 1,191, | 1,816, | 1,783, | | |
| | Spirits | 1,018, | 823, | 770, | 619, | 961, | | |
| | | 14,804, | 14,983, | 13,414, | 12,635, | 12,435, | | |
| FOOD | Grain and Meal.. | 7,241, | 10,116, | 12,836, | 15,981, | 6,402, | | |
| | Provisions | 3,363, | 3,011, | 3,203, | 2,673, | 2,151, | | |
| | | 10,604, | 13,127, | 16,044, | 18,654, | 8,553, | | |
| Remainder of Enumerated Articles | | 1,989, | 1,702, | 1,314, | 1,307, | 1,369, | | |
| TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS.... | | 77,112, | 64,794, | 54,661, | 66,460, | 57,097, | | |
| Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say) | | 19,278, | 16,198, | 13,665, | 16,615, | 14,274, | | |
| TOTAL IMPORTS..... | | 96,390, | 80,992, | 68,326, | 83,075, | 71,371, | | |

EXPORTS. — (United Kingdom.) — First Six Months (January — June), 1864-63-62-61-60.—Declared Real Value, at Port of Shipment, of Articles of BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported from United Kingdom.

| (First Six Months.) BRITISH PRODUCE, & C., EXPORTED. | | [000's omitted.] | | 1861. | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. | 1860. |
|---|------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| MANFRS.—Textile. | Cotton Manufactures.. | 22,401, | 15,512, | 15,431, | 18,894, | 18,580, | | |
| | Yarn | 4,598, | 2,967, | 3,295, | 4,458, | 4,660, | | |
| | Woollen Manufactures | 9,108, | 6,081, | 5,600, | 4,961, | 5,501, | | |
| | Yarn | 2,576, | 2,213, | 1,573, | 1,640, | 1,739, | | |
| | Silk Manufactures ... | 1,029, | 874, | 1,001, | 1,021, | 950, | | |
| | Yarn | 129, | 157, | 161, | 134, | 117, | | |
| | Linen Manufactures.... | 4,085, | 2,903, | 2,255, | 2,039, | 2,001, | | |
| | | 1,480, | 1,114, | 840, | 773, | 913, | | |
| | | 45,406, | 31,854, | 30,156, | 33,923, | 34,461, | | |
| " Sewed. | Apparel | 1,136, | 1,172, | 1,033, | 951, | 965, | | |
| | Haberd. and Millnry. | 2,414, | 1,817, | 1,592, | 1,689, | 1,856, | | |
| | | 3,550, | 2,989, | 2,625, | 2,640, | 2,821, | | |
| METALS | Hardware | 1,958, | 1,618, | 1,475, | 1,640, | 1,657, | | |
| | Machinery | 2,060, | 1,881, | 1,821, | 1,905, | 1,592, | | |
| | Iron | 6,997, | 5,917, | 5,071, | 5,256, | 5,607, | | |
| | Copper and Brass..... | 1,543, | 1,963, | 1,293, | 1,112, | 1,474, | | |
| | Lead and Tin | 1,567, | 1,377, | 1,347, | 910, | 1,287, | | |
| | Coals and Culm | 1,940, | 1,726, | 1,720, | 1,727, | 1,544, | | |
| | | 16,065, | 14,485, | 12,727, | 12,550, | 13,161, | | |
| Ceramic Manufcts. | Earthenware and Glass | 1,042, | 951, | 825, | 885, | 979, | | |
| Indigenous Mnfrs. | Beer and Ale | 940, | 887, | 814, | 830, | 1,252, | | |
| | Butter | 148, | 232, | 150, | 252, | 261, | | |
| | Cheese | 78, | 67, | 58, | 62, | 55, | | |
| | Candles | 63, | 97, | 112, | 135, | 120, | | |
| | Salt | 144, | 142, | 152, | 209, | 170, | | |
| | Spirits | 295, | 205, | 150, | 178, | 145, | | |
| | Soda | 460, | 434, | 411, | 269, | 487, | | |
| | | 2,128, | 2,064, | 1,847, | 1,935, | 2,493, | | |
| Various Manufcts. | Books, Printed..... | 211, | 198, | 189, | 203, | 221, | | |
| | Furniture | 105, | 134, | 107, | 96, | 103, | | |
| | Leather Manufactures | 1,088, | 1,044, | 1,269, | 945, | 1,032, | | |
| | Soap | 109, | 120, | 110, | 116, | 124, | | |
| | Plate and Watches ... | 196, | 224, | 214, | 204, | 241, | | |
| | Stationery..... | 160, | 143, | 127, | 299, | 373, | | |
| | | 1,869, | 1,863, | 2,016, | 1,863, | 2,094, | | |
| Remainder of Enumerated Articles | | 4,374, | 3,798, | 3,531, | 1,890, | 1,622, | | |
| Unenumerated Articles | | 3,613, | 4,010, | 3,588, | 4,457, | 4,389, | | |
| TOTAL EXPORTS | | 78,047, | 62,014, | 57,315, | 60,143, | 62,020, | | |

SHIPPING. — FOREIGN TRADE. — (United Kingdom.) — First Six Months (January—June), 1864-63-62-61.—Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes, including repeated Voyages, but excluding Government Transports.

| (First Six Months.) | 1864. | | | 1863. | | | 1862. | | | 1861. | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|--|----------|--------------------------|--|----------|--------------------------|--|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage (000's omitted.) | Average Tonnage | Vessels. | Tonnage (000's omitted.) | | Vessels. | Tonnage (000's omitted.) | | Vessels. | Tonnage (000's omitted.) | |
| ENTERED:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vessels belonging to— | No. | Tons. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | | No. | Tons. | | No. | Tons. | |
| Russia | 255 | 89, | 319 | 135 | 41, | | 149 | 47, | | 168 | 51, | |
| Sweden | 522 | 82, | 157 | 458 | 73, | | 367 | 63, | | 437 | 80, | |
| Norway | 1,481 | 297, | 201 | 1,416 | 293, | | 1,125 | 212, | | 1,066 | 209, | |
| Denmark | 1,332 | 126, | 95 | 1,474 | 139, | | 1,053 | 103, | | 1,229 | 113, | |
| Prussia and Ger. Sts. | 800 | 216, | 270 | 1,754 | 416, | | 1,459 | 366, | | 1,741 | 382, | |
| Holland and Belgium | 892 | 121, | 136 | 843 | 117, | | 796 | 107, | | 829 | 107, | |
| France | 1,217 | 98, | 80 | 1,417 | 118, | | 838 | 70, | | 1,002 | 79, | |
| Spain and Portugal | 215 | 61, | 281 | 192 | 59, | | 184 | 55, | | 247 | 56, | |
| Italy & other Eupn. Sts. | 226 | 66, | 292 | 225 | 68, | | 300 | 91, | | 397 | 112, | |
| United States | 202 | 232, | 1,118 | 395 | 406, | | 561 | 480, | | 937 | 834, | |
| All other States | 7 | 3, | 428 | 9 | 3, | | 8 | 3, | | 6 | 2, | |
| United Kingdm. & Depds. | 7,449 | 1,391, | 195 | 8,318 | 1,736, | | 6,840 | 1,597, | | 8,075 | 2,021, | |
| Totals Entered | 17,701 | 1,646, | 262 | 18,488 | 1,770, | | 15,938 | 1,317, | | 17,162 | 1,735, | |
| CLEARED:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russia | 229 | 95, | 415 | 161 | 53, | | 170 | 55, | | 179 | 51, | |
| Sweden | 470 | 77, | 163 | 429 | 73, | | 372 | 70, | | 477 | 87, | |
| Norway | 1,103 | 213, | 193 | 875 | 163, | | 914 | 171, | | 943 | 169, | |
| Denmark | 1,347 | 129, | 96 | 1,541 | 146, | | 1,273 | 124, | | 1,471 | 145, | |
| Prussia and Ger. Sts. | 1,150 | 275, | 239 | 2,394 | 488, | | 2,194 | 437, | | 2,255 | 422, | |
| Holland and Belgium | 817 | 126, | 151 | 901 | 139, | | 1,082 | 164, | | 971 | 136, | |
| France | 2,286 | 226, | 99 | 2,256 | 217, | | 2,458 | 243, | | 2,702 | 259, | |
| Spain and Portugal | 196 | 58, | 296 | 175 | 59, | | 187 | 59, | | 202 | 52, | |
| Italy & other Eupn. Sts. | 418 | 135, | 323 | 302 | 96, | | 306 | 94, | | 519 | 148, | |
| United States | 213 | 236, | 1,108 | 348 | 353, | | 518 | 447, | | 794 | 722, | |
| All other States | 14 | 6, | 428 | 11 | 4, | | 17 | 8, | | 12 | 5, | |
| United Kingdm. & Depds. | 8,243 | 1,576, | 191 | 9,393 | 1,791, | | 9,491 | 1,872, | | 10,525 | 2,199, | |
| Totals Cleared | 22,311 | 5,790, | 260 | 23,209 | 5,618, | | 22,752 | 5,484, | | 22,883 | 5,437, | |

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE. — IMPORTED AND EXPORTED. — (United Kingdom.) — Computed Real Value for the First Six Months (January—June), 1864-63-62.

[000's omitted.]

| (First Six Months.) | 1864. | | 1863. | | 1862. | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| Imported from:— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Australia | 1,817, | — | 2,885, | — | 3,295, | — |
| So. Amca. and W. Indies | 2,670, | 3,386, | 2,163, | 3,580, | 917, | 3,016, |
| United States and Cal. | 4,213, | 54, | 3,491, | 527, | 3,214, | 45, |
| | 8,700, | 3,440, | 8,539, | 4,107, | 7,426, | 3,061, |
| France | 113, | 756, | 179, | 483, | 83, | 673, |
| Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg. | 197, | 1,129, | 252, | 895, | 386, | 1,459, |
| Portg., Spain, and Gbrltr. | 30, | 51, | 8, | 43, | 12, | 66, |
| Mita., Trky., and Egypt | 1, | 1, | 115, | 3, | 3, | 6, |
| China | — | — | — | — | — | 1, |
| West Coast of Africa | 47, | 8, | 38, | 2, | 57, | 3, |
| All other Countries.... | 151, | 56, | 605, | 61, | 126, | 13, |
| Totals Imported | 9,239, | 5,441, | 9,736, | 5,594, | 8,093, | 5,282, |
| Exported to:— | | | | | | |
| France | 3,922, | 1,013, | 2,264, | 550, | 2,711, | 394, |
| Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg. | 67, | 469, | 988, | 535, | 122, | 247, |
| Portg., Spain, and Gbrltr. | 792, | 26, | 1,438, | — | 1,062, | 7, |
| | 4,781, | 1,508, | 4,690, | 1,085, | 3,895, | 648, |
| Ind. and China (via Egypt) | 1,356, | 3,477, | 956, | 4,487, | 629, | 4,364, |
| Danish West Indies.... | — | — | — | — | 65, | 5, |
| United States | 181, | 5, | 34, | — | 29, | — |
| South Africa | 58, | 3, | 118, | 62, | — | — |
| Mauritius | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brazil | 882, | 88, | 1,009, | 42, | 225, | 10, |
| All other Countries.... | 321, | 77, | 1,846, | 51, | 2,458, | 591, |
| Totals Exported | 7,579, | 5,158, | 8,653, | 5,727, | 7,301, | 5,618, |
| Excess of Imports | 1,660, | 283, | 1,083, | — | 792, | — |
| „ Exports | — | — | — | 133, | — | 336, |

REVENUE.—(UNITED KINGDOM.)—30TH JUNE, 1861-63-62-61.

Net Produce in YEARS and QUARTERS ended 30TH JUNE, 1861-63-62-61.

[000's omitted.]

| QUARTERS, ended 30th June. | 1861. | 1863. | 1861. | | Corresponding Quarters. | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | | Less. | More. | 1862. | 1861. |
| | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. |
| Customs | 5,446, | 5,837, | ,411, | — | 5,791, | 5,820, |
| Excise | 4,864, | 4,403, | — | ,459, | 4,886, | 5,171, |
| Stamps | 2,539, | 2,391, | — | ,145, | 2,233, | 2,186, |
| Taxes | 1,432, | 1,390, | — | 42, | 1,357, | 1,363, |
| Post Office | 960, | 950, | — | 10, | 850, | 823, |
| | 15,241, | 14,996, | ,411, | ,656, | 15,137, | 15,365, |
| Property Tax | 2,469, | 2,918, | ,419, | — | 2,772, | 2,588, |
| | 17,710, | 17,914, | ,860, | ,656, | 17,909, | 17,953, |
| Crown Lands | 69, | 68, | — | 1, | 68, | 67, |
| Miscellaneous | 495, | 508, | 13 | — | 433, | 378, |
| Totals | 18,274, | 18,490, | ,873, | ,657, | 18,410, | 18,398, |
| | | | NET DECR. £216,001 | | | |

| YEARS, ended 30th June. | 1861. | 1863. | 1861. | | Corresponding Years. | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | | Less. | More. | 1862. | 1861. |
| | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. |
| Customs | 22,821, | 24,100, | 1,279, | — | 23,614, | 23,393, |
| Excise | 18,666, | 16,674, | — | ,992, | 18,017, | 19,492, |
| Stamps | 9,462, | 9,135, | — | ,327, | 8,658, | 8,466, |
| Taxes | 3,260, | 3,183, | — | 77, | 3,154, | 3,136, |
| Post Office | 3,820, | 3,750, | — | 70, | 3,535, | 3,400, |
| | 58,029, | 56,842, | 1,279, | 2,466, | 57,038, | 57,887, |
| Property Tax | 8,635, | 10,713, | 2,078, | — | 10,549, | 12,423, |
| | 66,664, | 67,555, | 3,357, | 2,466, | 67,587, | 70,310, |
| Crown Lands | 306, | 301, | — | 5, | 296, | 292, |
| Miscellaneous | 3,023, | 2,828, | — | ,195, | 1,803, | 1,260, |
| Totals | 69,993, | 70,684, | 3,357, | 2,666, | 69,686, | 71,862, |
| | | | NET DECR. £690,902 | | | |

REVENUE.—UNITED KINGDOM.—QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861:—

An Account showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the QUARTER ended 30th June, 1861; the APPLICATION of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Received:—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1861, viz.:— | £ |
| Great Britain | — |
| Ireland | £637,095 |
| Income received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, as shown on preceding page | 637,095 |
| Amount raised per Act 25 and 26 Victoria, cap. 78, on account of Fortifications, &c. | 18,274,200 |
| Amount received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c. | 250,000 |
| | 472,428 |
| | £10,031,623 |
| Balance, being the Deficiency on 30th June, 1861, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other charges payable in the Quarter to 30th September, 1861, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter | 931,412 |
| | £20,586,035 |

Paid:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, in Redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency), for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1861 | £ |
| Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861 | 722,330 |
| Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, viz.:— | 9,536,918 |
| Interest of the Permanent Debt | £6,267,940 |
| Terminable Debt | 327,830 |
| Principal of Exchequer Bills | 969,300 |
| Interest of " | 72,795 |
| " Deficiency " | — |
| The Civil List | 102,370 |
| Other Charges on Consolidated Fund | 577,638 |
| Advances for Public Works, &c. | 593,125 |
| Sinking Fund | 588,160 |
| Surplus Balance in Ireland beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861 | 9,529,167 |
| | 797,620 |
| | £20,586,035 |

CORN.—Gazette Average Prices (ENGLAND AND WALES), Second Quarter of 1861.

[This Table is communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

| Weeks ended on a Saturday 1861. | | Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| April | 2 | 40 2 | 31 - | 19 2 | 28 5 | 32 0 | 32 11 |
| " | 9 | 40 1 | 30 0 | 18 11 | 20 - | 32 8 | 32 8 |
| " | 16 | 40 1 | 30 10 | 19 3 | 27 8 | 33 - | 31 11 |
| " | 23 | 39 7 | 31 1 | 19 0 | 20 - | 32 7 | 32 1 |
| " | 30 | 39 2 | 30 0 | 19 4 | 28 7 | 33 0 | 32 0 |
| Average for April | | 39 9 | 30 10 | 19 3 | 28 6 | 32 10 | 32 5 |
| May | 7 | 38 9 | 30 3 | 19 5 | 32 3 | 31 - | 32 1 |
| " | 14 | 39 3 | 29 0 | 19 8 | 28 5 | 31 3 | 32 6 |
| " | 21 | 39 8 | 29 0 | 20 - | 31 5 | 31 2 | 32 0 |
| " | 28 | 37 5 | 29 - | 19 10 | 27 7 | 31 0 | 31 0 |
| Average for May | | 39 3 | 29 7 | 19 8 | 29 11 | 31 2 | 32 3 |
| June | 4 | 38 11 | 29 0 | 19 10 | 28 4 | 31 10 | 31 5 |
| " | 11 | 39 6 | 27 11 | 20 - | 31 1 | 31 10 | 33 0 |
| " | 18 | 40 3 | 27 0 | 20 4 | 32 8 | 33 5 | 33 0 |
| " | 25 | 40 - | 28 - | 20 8 | - | 33 6 | 33 3 |
| Average for June | | 39 8 | 28 3 | 20 2 | 31 8 | 33 1 | 33 6 |
| Average for the Quarter | | 39 7 | 29 8 | 19 8 | 29 0 | 31 - | 32 0 |

RAILWAYS.—PRICES, April—June;—and TRAFFIC, Jan.—June, 1861.

| Total Capital Expended Mins. | Railway. | For the (£100). | | | Miles Open. | | Total Traffic first 26 Weeks. (unit tons omitted.) | | Traffic pr. Mile pr. Wk 26 Weeks. | | Dividends per Cent. for Half Year. | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-------|--|--------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Price on | | | '61. | '63. | '61. | '63. | '61. | '63. | 31 Dec. '63. | 30 Jun '63. | 31 Dec. '62. |
| | | 1st June | 2nd May | 1st April | | | | | | | | | |
| £ | | | | | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 50,0 | Lond. & N. Westn. | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1,229 | 1,179 | 2,518 | 2,286 | 92 | 86 | 60 - | 42 6 | 55 - |
| 44,0 | Great Western | 65 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 1,056 | 1,056 | 1,634 | 1,512 | 68 | 61 | 30 - | 20 - | 30 - |
| 15,8 | " Northern | 131 | 130 | 129 | 353 | 351 | 803 | 701 | 92 | 84 | 87 6 | 12 6 | 85 - |
| 20,9 | " Eastern | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 663 | 663 | 778 | 720 | 50 | 47 | 25 - | 12 6 | 25 - |
| 11,8 | Brighton | 105 | 101 | 101 1/2 | 267 | 250 | 448 | 448 | 80 | 81 | 50 - | 50 - | 70 - |
| 15,0 | South-Eastern | 91 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 306 | 306 | 554 | 530 | 99 | 99 | 58 4 | 45 - | 60 - |
| 14,7 | " Western | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 450 | 411 | 558 | 539 | 59 | 55 | 55 - | 55 - | 60 - |
| 172,2 | | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 4,324 | 4,246 | 7,293 | 6,766 | 77 | 74 | 52 3 | 36 9 | 55 - |
| 23,2 | Midland | 131 1/2 | 131 | 128 1/2 | 641 | 630 | 1,137 | 1,015 | 74 | 68 | 70 0 | 57 6 | 65 - |
| 19,9 | Lancsh. and York. | 112 1/2 | 111 | 110 | 493 | 395 | 977 | 857 | 106 | 93 | 47 6 | 42 6 | 40 - |
| 12,7 | Sheffield and Man. | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 55 | 239 | 239 | 431 | 380 | 75 | 63 | 15 - | - | - |
| 31,1 | North-Eastern | 102 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 1,095 | 1,079 | 1,453 | 1,302 | 60 | 51 | 55 - | 42 6 | 50 - |
| 85,9 | | 100 | 99 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2,378 | 2,343 | 3,998 | 3,554 | 79 | 69 | 46 10 | 47 6 | 51 8 |
| 9,9 | Caledonian | 119 1/2 | 121 | 119 | 252 | 234 | 472 | 423 | 81 | 77 | 62 6 | 52 6 | 60 - |
| 5,6 | Gt. S. & Wn. Irld. | 92 | 93 | 93 | 387 | 329 | 208 | 204 | 24 | 27 | 55 - | 42 6 | 50 - |
| 274,6 | Gen. aver. | 97 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 7,341 | 7,152 | 11,971 | 10,917 | 74 | 69 | 51 7 | 38 - | 49 9 |

Consols.—Money Prices, 1st April, 91 1/2 to 1/2 de.—2nd May, 91 1/2 to 1/2 de.—1st June, 91 1/2 to 1/2 de.
 Exchequer Bills.—1st April, 8s. to 3s. dis.—2nd May, 9s. to 4s. dis.—1st June 6s. to 1s. dis.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

Pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32 (1844), for Wednesday in each Week, during the SECOND QUARTER (April—June) of 1861.

[0,000's omitted.]

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | | | | | COLLATERAL COLUMNS. | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Liabilities. | DATE. | Assets. | | | Notes in Hands of Public. (Col. 1 minus col. 16.) | Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England. |
| Notes Issued. | (Wednesdays.) | Government Debt. | Other Securities. | Gold Coin and Bullion. | | |
| £ | 1861. | £ | £ | £ | £ | 1861. Per ann. 25 Feb. 6 p. ct. |
| Mins. | | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | |
| 27,59 | April 6 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 12,94 | 20,74 | |
| 27,03 | " 13 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 12,38 | 21,26 | |
| 26,71 | " 20 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 12,06 | 21,15 | 16 Apl. 7 " |
| 26,18 | " 27 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 11,83 | 20,96 | |
| 26,43 | May 4 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 11,78 | 21,49 | 2 May 8 " |
| 26,71 | " 11 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 12,06 | 20,96 | 5 " 9 " |
| 27,25 | " 18 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 12,60 | 20,82 | 20 " 8 " |
| 27,69 | " 25 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 13,04 | 20,42 | 27 " 7 " |
| 28,03 | June 1 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 13,38 | 20,88 | |
| 28,03 | " 8 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 13,38 | 20,27 | |
| 28,20 | " 15 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 13,55 | 20,13 | 16 June 6 " |
| 28,28 | " 22 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 13,63 | 20,17 | |
| 28,12 | " 29 | 11,01 | 3,63 | 13,17 | 20,69 | |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Liabilities. | | | | | DATES. (Wednesds.) | Assets. | | | | Totals of Liabilities and Assets. |
| Capital and Rest. | | Deposits. | | Seven Day and other Bills. | | Securities. | | Reserve. | | |
| Capital. | Rest. | Public. | Private. | | | Government. | Other. | Notes. | Gold and Silver Coin. | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | 1861. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. | Mins. |
| 14,55 | 3,14 | 9,82 | 13,35 | ,53 | April 6 | 11,27 | 22,85 | 6,85 | ,68 | 41,39 |
| 14,55 | 3,16 | 5,93 | 13,59 | ,52 | " 13 | 11,02 | 20,27 | 5,77 | ,70 | 37,76 |
| 14,55 | 3,19 | 5,79 | 13,68 | ,53 | " 20 | 11,02 | 20,47 | 5,56 | ,69 | 37,75 |
| 14,55 | 3,21 | 6,22 | 12,62 | ,53 | " 27 | 11,02 | 19,84 | 5,52 | ,74 | 37,13 |
| 14,55 | 3,22 | 6,98 | 12,28 | ,56 | May 4 | 11,07 | 20,90 | 4,94 | ,67 | 37,59 |
| 14,55 | 3,26 | 7,30 | 12,90 | ,52 | " 11 | 10,78 | 21,36 | 5,75 | ,65 | 38,54 |
| 14,55 | 3,28 | 7,57 | 12,96 | ,49 | " 18 | 10,78 | 20,97 | 6,43 | ,67 | 38,86 |
| 14,55 | 3,29 | 7,97 | 12,88 | ,45 | " 25 | 10,78 | 20,41 | 7,27 | ,67 | 39,15 |
| 14,55 | 3,25 | 8,29 | 12,49 | ,46 | June 1 | 11,07 | 20,16 | 7,15 | ,67 | 39,05 |
| 14,55 | 3,27 | 8,75 | 11,97 | ,49 | " 8 | 11,07 | 19,54 | 7,76 | ,66 | 39,04 |
| 14,55 | 3,28 | 8,51 | 12,79 | ,47 | " 15 | 11,12 | 19,66 | 8,07 | ,75 | 39,61 |
| 14,55 | 3,30 | 9,29 | 13,05 | ,45 | " 22 | 11,12 | 20,73 | 8,11 | ,69 | 40,65 |
| 14,55 | 3,33 | 10,21 | 12,80 | ,46 | " 29 | 11,12 | 22,08 | 7,43 | ,73 | 41,35 |

CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES on Saturday, in each Week during the SECOND QUARTER (April—June) of 1861; and in SCOTLAND and IRELAND, at the Four Dates, as under.

| ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | | SCOTLAND. | | | | IRELAND. | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| DATES. | Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4,26.) | Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3,27.) | TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7,51.) | Four Weeks, ended | £5 and upwards. | Under £5. | TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 2,76.) | £5 and upwards. | Under £5. | TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6,35.) |
| 1861. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | 1861. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. | £ Mins. |
| April 2 | 3,23 | 3,03 | 6,26 | April 2 | 1,45 | 2,17 | 3,92 | 2,71 | 2,82 | 5,53 |
| " 9 | 3,32 | 3,06 | 6,38 | | | | | | | |
| " 16 | 3,29 | 3,07 | 6,36 | | | | | | | |
| " 23 | 3,27 | 3,03 | 6,30 | | | | | | | |
| " 30 | 3,24 | 3,00 | 6,25 | | | | | | | |
| May 7 | 3,25 | 3,06 | 6,31 | May 7 | 1,50 | 2,51 | 4,01 | 2,86 | 2,79 | 5,65 |
| " 14 | 3,24 | 3,06 | 6,31 | | | | | | | |
| " 21 | 3,21 | 2,99 | 6,20 | | | | | | | |
| " 28 | 3,16 | 2,88 | 6,04 | | | | | | | |
| June 4 | 3,13 | 2,85 | 5,98 | June 4 | 1,73 | 2,81 | 4,53 | 3,01 | 2,78 | 5,79 |
| " 11 | 3,08 | 2,84 | 5,93 | | | | | | | |
| " 18 | 3,04 | 2,83 | 5,87 | | | | | | | |
| " 25 | 3,05 | 2,84 | 5,89 | | | | | | | |

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—Quotations as under, LONDON on Paris, Hamburg & Calcutta;—and New York, Calcutta, Hong Kong & Sydney, on LONDON—with collateral cols.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| DATES. | Paris. | | | | Hamburg. | | | | New York. | Calcutta. | | Hong Kong. | Sydney. | Standard Silver in bars in London. |
| | London on Paris | Bullion as arbitrated. | | Prem. or Dis. on Gold per mille. | London on Hambg. | Bullion as arbitrated. | | India House. | | At Calcutta on London. | | | | |
| | | Agnst. Engd. | For Engd. | | | Agnst. Engd. | For Engd. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 m. d. | | | | 3 m. d. | | | 60 d. s. | 60 d. s. | 6 m. s. | 6 m. s. | 30 d. s. | pr. ct. | | |
| 1861. | | pr. ct. | pr. ct. | | | pr. ct. | pr. ct. | pr. ct. | d. | d. | d. | pr. ct. | d. | |
| April 2.. | 25.57½ | — | — | — | 13.7½ | — | — | 177½ | 24½ | 25½ | 59 | — | 61½ | |
| „ 13.. | 60 | — | — | ½ pm | 8 | — | — | 181 | 24 | „ 7/8 | 59½ | par. | „ 1 | |
| May 7.. | 90 | — | 1 | 1 „ | 11 | — | — | 192 | 23½ | „ 5/8 | 58 | „ | 61 | |
| „ 21.. | 75 | — | 4 | 1 „ | 9½ | — | 4 | 193 | „ | „ 5/8 | „ 1/4 | „ | 60½ | |
| June 4.. | 67½ | — | 1 | 2 „ | 8½ | — | — | 193½ | „ | „ 1/8 | 58 | „ | 61½ | |
| „ 18.. | 62½ | — | „ | „ | 9 | — | 3 | 211 | 23 | 25 | „ | „ | „ 1 | |

JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY,

DECEMBER, 1864.

OPENING ADDRESS of the PRESIDENT of SECTION F (ECONOMIC SCIENCE and STATISTICS), of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, at the THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING, at BATH, in September, 1864. By WILLIAM FARR, ESQ., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I am deeply sensible of the honour which has been conferred upon me by placing me in this Chair.

In opening your proceedings, I propose to bring rapidly under your notice the state of the science which you have met in this Section to promote as members of the British Association.

Mathematics is the great abstract science which fosters all the rest; and physics, mechanics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, geography, ethnology, embrace the phenomena of the heavens, the earth, and the three kingdoms of nature. They occupy other Sections.

Man himself is the special study of physiology and of ethnology in two of those Sections; but there they inquire into the functions and parts of the body, or the condition of our race as the foremost of the animal kingdom; while geography describes nations, as it describes mountains and rivers, because they are on the earth's surface.

We have to do with men in States, and in political communities. Statistics is essentially a science of the relations of numbers of men, and its laws are founded on the observation of mankind as they exist in nations now and in past times; but, building on facts that can be measured and expressed in numbers, it is only in civilized communities, and in recent times, that it finds adequate materials. The domain of the past we almost abandon to the geologists or the historians: and we leave the uncivilized world in the possession of our enterprising neighbours the ethnologists; while we yet hope one day to enter this field, and indeed have already made, under established Governments, some conquests among the races in India, in Russia, and in South America.

Man in society possesses property, and all his possessions fall