

The Demography Section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography

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1891

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De la Photographie

My address

Notes



Galton Ju. F.R.S

Hôtel Charbourg
Irichy



Allier

France



THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF
HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.
LONDON.

f.1v

The direct results of this enquiry is make manifest the great and measurable differences between the mental and body ^{faculties of} individuals, and to prove that the laws of heredity are as applicable to the former as to the latter. Its indirect result is to show that a vast but unused power is vested in each generation over the very natures of their successors, that is over their inborn faculties and dispositions, the brute power of doing this by means of appropriate marriages is abatement from marriage undoubtedly exists, however much the circumstances of social life may hamper its employment. ~~The question~~

The striking results of an evil inheritance have also forced themselves so far on the popular mind that intemperance is freely expressed without any marks of disapproval from others, at the yearly output by unfit parents of weakly children who are constitutionally incapable of growing up into serviceable citizens and who are a serious encumbrance to the nation.

17 f.3
* Note this Remond was submitted
to the International Congress
of Demography, held at London 1892

attend to pencil

Opening Address.

BY

FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., President.

In the address, which it is my honourable duty to deliver at the opening of this Congress, it would be presumptuous to obtrude opinions on any one of the larger parts of the subjects that will engage its attention. I am addressing experts who have practically dealt with the numbers and occupations, with the marriages, births, and deaths of millions of their countrymen; who have investigated on the largest scale the effects of past legislation, and collected new data in which accurate information was from time to time of pressing national importance. I have not had the experience necessary to justify my addressing you on these matters in their more familiar aspects. Instead of doing so, I will ask your attention for a few minutes to certain topics of demographic inquiry which enter into the great problem of the future betterment of the human race.

They are confessedly, at the present time, hardly advanced beyond the stage of academic interest, but thought and action move swiftly now-a-days, and it is by no means impossible that a generation which has witnessed the exclusion of the Chinese race from the customary privileges of settlers in two continents, and the deportation of a Hebrew population in a third, may live to see other acts of any analogous kind performed under sudden socialistic pressure. The questions about to be considered may unexpectedly acquire importance as falling within the sphere of practical politics, and if so, many demographic data that require forethought and time to collect, and a dispassionate and leisurely judgment to discuss, will be hurriedly and sorely needed.

The topics to which I will allude are the relative fertility of different classes and races, and their tendency to supplant one another under various circumstances.

The whole question of fertility under the various conditions of civilised life requires more detailed research than it has yet received. We require further investigations into the truth of the hypothesis of Malthus, that there is really no limit to over-population beside that which is afforded by misery or prudential restraint. Is it true that misery in any justifiable sense of that word, provides the only check which acts automatically, or are other causes in existence, active, though as yet obscure, that assist in restraining the overgrowth of population? It is certain that the productiveness of different marriages differs greatly in consequence of unexplained conditions. The variation in fertility of different kinds of animals that have been captured when wild and kept in menageries is, as Darwin long since pointed out, most notable and apparently capricious. Most of those which thrive in confinement, and enjoy apparently excellent health, are nevertheless absolutely infertile; others, often of closely allied species, may have their productivity increased. One of the many evidences of our great ignorance of the laws that govern fertility, is seen in the behaviour of bees, who have somehow discovered that by merely modifying the diet and the size of the nursery of any female grub, they can at will cause it to develop, either into a naturally sterile worker, or into the potential mother of a huge hive.

Demographers have, undoubtedly, collected and collated a vast amount of information bearing on the fertility of different nations, but they have mainly attacked the problem in the gross and not in detail, so that we possess little more than mean values that are applicable to general populations, and are very valuable in their way, but we remain ignorant of much else, that a moderate amount of judiciously directed research might, perhaps, be able to tell.

As an example of what could be sought with advantage, let us suppose that we take a number sufficient for statistical purposes, of persons occupying different strata or classes, those who are the least efficient in physical, intellectual, and moral grounds, forming our lowest



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class, and those who are the most efficient forming our highest class. The question to be solved relates to the hereditary permanence of the several classes. What proportion of each class is descended from parents who belong to the same class, and what proportion is descended from parents who belong to each of the other classes? Do those persons who have honourably succeeded in life, and who are presumably, on the whole, the most valuable portion of our human stock, contribute on the aggregate their fair share of posterity to the next generation? If not, do they contribute more or less than their fair share, and in what degree? In other words, is the evolution of man in each particular country, favourably or injuriously affected by its special form of civilisation?

Enough is already known to ~~show~~ that the productiveness of both the extreme classes, the best and the worst, falls short of the average of the nation as a whole. Therefore, the most prolific class necessarily lies between the two extremes, but at what intermediate point does it lie? Taken altogether, on any reasonable principle, are the natural gifts of the most ~~productive~~ class, bodily, intellectual, and moral, above or below the line of national mediocrity. If above that line, then the existing conditions are favourable to the improvement of the race. If they are below that line, they must work towards its degradation.

These very brief remarks ~~can only~~ serve to shadow out the problem; it would require much more ~~time~~ ^{than is at my disposal} as well as much ~~discussion~~, before it could be phrased in a way free from ambiguity, so its solution would clearly instruct us whether the conditions of life at any period in any given race were tending to raise or to depress its natural qualities.

The amount of the effect produced in particular instances by natural selection acting on the human race during a few successive generations, well deserve strict ~~demographic~~ investigation. In our present ignorance we may easily fall into great error by over-estimating its influence; for natural selection may act simultaneously under at least three different conditions that are as yet imperfectly distinguished. So far as the selected individuals are ordinary varieties of the race, in the sense that their qualities are merely blends of those of their ancestors, the average racial qualities will tend to reassert themselves in their descendants, and after the period of selection has come to an end the race will soon regress to its ancient character, like the once familiar pedigree wheat. Or again, the race may be of an essentially stable type, showing that a strong tendency exists in the descendants of those who had widely departed from the central and securest form to regress towards it.

In this case the result will be the same as before, in that a long continuance of natural selection will not permanently injure the race. Or, on the other hand, the national type may be unstable, tending to split into sub-types, or else to form what the breeders call "sports," each of which is the possible origin of a variety that may become firmly established in the future. Here the preservation of each valuable and fertile sub-type, through the effects of selection, is a new and firm step towards the improvement of the race as a whole. Think of the gain that has accrued to the musical world through the breed of one gifted individual, the famous Sebastian Bach.

Whatever other countries may or may not have lost, ours has certainly gained on more than one occasion by the infusion of the breed of selected sub-races, especially of that of the Protestant refugees from religious persecution on the continent.

It seems reasonable to look upon the Huguenots as men who, on the whole, had inborn qualities of a distinctive kind from the majority of their countrymen, and who may, therefore, be spoken of as a sub-type, that is to say, capable, when isolated, of continuing their race without its showing any strong tendency to revert to the form of the earlier type from which it was a well defined departure. It proved, also, that the cross breed between them and our ancestors was a singularly successful mixture. Consequently England has been largely indebted to the natural refinement and to the solid worth of the Huguenot breed, as well as to the culture and technical knowledge that the Huguenots brought with them.



The frequency in history with which one race has supplanted another over wide geographical areas is one of the most striking in the evolution of mankind. The denizens of the world at the present day form a very different human stock to that which inhabited it a dozen generations ago, and to all appearance a no less difference will be found in our successors a dozen of generations hence. Partly it may be that new human varieties have come into permanent or only into temporary existence, like that most remarkable mixed race of the Normans many centuries ago, in whom, to use well known words of Mr. Freeman, the indomitable vigour of the Scandinavians, joined to the buoyant vivacity of the Gaul, produced the conquering and ruling race of Europe. But principally the change of which I spoke is due to great alterations in the proportions of those who belong to the old and well established types. The Negro now born in the United States has much the same natural faculties as his distant cousin who is born in Africa. The effect of his transplantation being ineffective in changing his nature, but very effective in increasing his numbers, in enlarging the range of his distribution, and in destroying native American races. There are now some 8,000,000 of Negroes in lands where not one of them existed 12 generations ago, and probably not one representative of the race which he displaced remains there; on the other hand, there has been no corresponding diminution of numbers in the parent home of the Negro. Precisely the same may be said of the European races who have during the same period swarmed over the temperate regions of the globe, forming the nuclei of many future nations.

the late Professor

It is impossible, even in the vaguest way, in ^{a brief effort} ~~the short time at my disposal~~, to give a just idea of the magnitude and variety of changes produced in the human stock by the political events of the last few generations, and it would be difficult to do so ~~in any case~~ in a manner that would not be likely to wound the patriotic susceptibilities of many ~~of our~~. The natural temperaments and moral ideals of different races are various, and praise or blame cannot be applied at the discretion of one person without exciting remonstrance from others who take different views with perhaps equal justice. The birds and beasts assembled in conclave may try to pass a unanimous resolution ~~with~~ ~~high majority~~ in favour of the natural duty of the mother to nurture and protect her offspring, but the cuckoo would musically protest. The Irish Celt may desire the extension of his race and the increase of its influence in the representative governments of England and America, but the wishes of his Anglo-Saxon or Teuton fellow-subjects may lie in the opposite direction, and so on indefinitely. My object now is merely to urge inquiries into the historical fact whether legislation, which has led to the substitution on a large scale of one race for another, has not often been the outcome of conflicting views into which the question of race hardly entered at all, and which were so nearly balanced that if the question of race had been properly introduced into the discussion the result might ~~not~~ have been different. The possibility of such being the case cannot be doubted, and ~~by itself~~ affords strong reason for justly appraising the influence of race, and of hereafter including it at neither more nor less than its real value, among the considerations by which political action will be determined.

unborn

The importance to be attached to race is a question that deserves a far larger measure of exact investigation than it receives. We are exceedingly ignorant of the respective ranges of the natural and acquired faculties in different races, and there is far too great a tendency among writers to dogmatise wildly about them, some grossly magnifying, others as greatly minimising their several provinces. It seems ~~within~~ ~~the power of demography~~ to answer this question unambiguously, difficult as it is.

has the

The recent attempts by many European nations to utilise Africa for their own purposes gives immediate and practical interest to inquiries that bear on the transplantation of races. They compel us to face the question as to what races should be politically aided to become hereafter the chief occupiers of that continent. The varieties of Negroes, Bantus, Arab half-breeds, and others who now inhabit Africa are very numerous, and they differ much from one another in their natural qualities. Some of them must be more suitable than others to thrive under that form of moderate civilisation which ~~Europeans are~~ likely to introduce into



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Europeans, they will

Africa by ~~these~~ enforcing justice and order, exciting a desire among the natives for ~~material advantages~~ for what might not be called luxuries, and making steady industry almost a condition of living at all. Such races would spread and displace the others by degrees. Or it may prove that the Negroes, one and all, will fall as much completely under the new conditions as they have failed under the old ones to submit to the needs of a superior civilisation to their own; in ~~which~~ case their races, numerous and prolific as they are, will in course of time be supplanted and replaced by their betters.

comforts &

It seems scarcely possible as yet to assure ourselves as to the possibility of any variety of white men to work, to thrive, and to continue their race in the broad regions of the tropics. We could not do so without better knowledge than we now possess of the different capacities of individuals to withstand their malarious and climatic influences. Much more care is taken to select appropriate varieties of plants and animals for plantation in foreign settlements, than to select appropriate types of men. Discrimination and foresight are shown in the one case, an indifference born of ignorance is shown in the other.

One aspect of this question will be discussed in the course of our proceedings, and I await the result with keen interest and have no wish to attempt to forestall it. What I now desire to point out is the importance of a more exact examination and careful record than is now made of the physical qualities and hereditary antecedents of candidates for employment in tropical countries. We desire to judge how far medical forecast is justified by the result, and more especially to find out the conditions in youth that are prevalent among those whose health subsequently endured the change of climatic influence satisfactorily, and conversely as regards those who fail. It is scarcely possible to properly conduct such an investigation respectively.

is not yet sufficiently recognized

because there needs to be made up to begin with

too!

ed/ again

In conclusion I wish to emphasize the fact that the improvement of the natural gifts of future generations of the human race is largely, though indirectly, under our control. We may not be able to originate, but we can guide. The processes of evolution are in constant and spontaneous activity, some pushing towards the bad, some towards the good. Our part is to watch for opportunities to intervene by checking the former and giving free play to the latter. ~~We wish to~~ distinguish clearly between our power in this fundamental respect and that which we also possess of ameliorating education and hygiene. It is earnestly to be hoped that ~~demographers~~ will increasingly direct their inquiries into historical facts, with the view of estimating the possible effects of reasonable political action in the future, in gradually raising the present miserably low standard of the human race to one in which the Utopias in the dreamland of philanthropists may become practical possibilities.

we must

inquiries

End of chapter



Revised

p. 7

D.

Opening Address.

BY

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In the address, which it is my honourable duty to deliver at the opening of this Congress, it would be presumptuous to obtrude opinions on any one of the larger parts of the subjects that will engage its attention. I am addressing experts who have practically dealt with the numbers and occupations, with the marriages, births, and deaths of millions of their countrymen; who have investigated on the largest scale the effects of past legislation, and collected new data in which accurate information was from time to time of pressing national importance. I have not had the experience necessary to justify my addressing you on these matters in their more familiar aspects. Instead of doing so, I will ask your attention for a few minutes to certain topics of demographic inquiry which enter into the great problem of the future betterment of the human race.

They are confessedly, at the present time, hardly advanced beyond the stage of academic interest, but thought and action move swiftly now-a-days, and it is by no means impossible that a generation which has witnessed the exclusion of the Chinese race from the customary privileges of settlers in two continents, and the deportation of a Hebrew population in a third, may live to see other acts of an analogous kind performed under sudden socialistic pressure. The questions about to be considered may unexpectedly acquire importance as falling within the sphere of practical politics, and if so, many demographic data that require forethought and time to collect, and a dispassionate and leisurely judgment to discuss, will be hurriedly and sorely needed.

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The whole question of fertility under the various conditions of civilised life requires more detailed research than it has yet received. We require further investigations into the truth of the hypothesis of Malthus, that there is really no limit to over-population beside that which is afforded by misery or prudential restraint. Is it true that misery in any justifiable sense of that word, provides the only check which acts automatically, or are other causes in existence, active, though as yet obscure, that assist in restraining the overgrowth of population? It is certain that the productiveness of different marriages differs greatly in consequence of unexplained conditions. The variation in fertility of different kinds of animals that have been captured when wild and kept in menageries is, as Darwin long since pointed out, most notable and apparently capricious. ~~Many~~ of those which thrive in confinement, and enjoy ~~apparently~~ excellent health, are nevertheless absolutely infertile; others, often of closely allied species, ~~may~~ have their productivity increased. One of the many evidences of our great ignorance of the laws that govern fertility, is seen in the behaviour of bees, who have somehow discovered that by merely modifying the diet and the size of the nursery of any female grub, they can at will cause it to develop, either into a naturally sterile worker, or into the potential mother of a huge hive.

Demographers have, undoubtedly, collected and collated a vast amount of information bearing on the fertility of different nations, but they have mainly attacked the problem in the gross and not in detail, so that we possess little more than mean values that are applicable to general populations, and are very valuable in their way, but we remain ignorant of much else, that a moderate amount of judiciously directed research might, perhaps, be able to tell.

As an example of what could be sought with advantage, let us suppose that we take a number sufficient for statistical purposes, of persons occupying different strata or classes, those who are the least efficient in physical, intellectual, and moral grounds, forming our lowest



del

afterwards

del

The majority /

class, and those who are the most efficient forming our highest class. The question to be solved relates to the hereditary permanence of the several classes. What proportion of each class is descended from parents who belong to the same class, and what proportion is descended from parents who belong to each of the other classes? Do those persons who have honourably succeeded in life, and who are presumably, on the whole, the most valuable portion of our human stock, contribute on the aggregate their fair share of posterity to the next generation? If not, do they contribute more or less than their fair share, and in what degree? In other words, is the evolution of man in each particular country, favourably or injuriously affected by its special form of civilisation?

prolific

Enough is already known to satisfy us that the productiveness of both the extreme classes, the best and the worst, falls short of the average of the nation as a whole. Therefore, the most prolific class necessarily lies between the two extremes, but at what intermediate point does it lie? Taken altogether, on any reasonable principle, are the natural gifts of the most ~~productive~~ class, bodily, intellectual, and moral, above or below the line of national mediocrity. If above that line, then the existing conditions are favourable to the improvement of the race. If they are below that line, they must work towards its degradation.

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The amount of the effect produced in particular instances by natural selection acting on the human race during a few successive generations, well deserve strict demographic investigation. In our present ignorance we may easily fall into great error by over-estimating its influence, for natural selection may act simultaneously under at least three different conditions that are as yet imperfectly distinguished. So far as the selected individuals are ordinary varieties of the race, in the sense that their qualities are merely blends of those of their ancestors, the average racial qualities will tend to reassert themselves in their descendants, and after the period of selection has come to an end the race will soon regress to its ancient character, like the once familiar pedigree wheat. Or again, the race may be of an essentially stable type, showing that a strong tendency exists in the descendants of those who had widely departed from the central and securest form to regress towards it.

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man

Whatever other countries may or may not have lost, ours has certainly gained on more than one occasion by the infusion of the breed of selected sub-races, especially of that of the Protestant refugees from religious persecution on the continent.

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The frequency in history with which one race has supplanted another over wide geographical areas is one of the most striking in the evolution of mankind. The denizens of the world at the present day form a very different human stock to that which inhabited it a dozen generations ago, and to all appearance a no less difference will be found in our successors a dozen of generations hence. Partly it may be that new human varieties have come into permanent or only into temporary existence, like that most remarkable mixed race of the Normans many centuries ago, in whom, to use well known words of Mr. Freeman, the indomitable vigour of the Scandinavians, joined to the buoyant vivacity of the Gaul, produced the conquering and ruling race of Europe. But principally the change of which I spoke is due to great alterations in the proportions of those who belong to the old and well established types. The Negro now born in the United States has much the same natural faculties as his distant cousin who is born in Africa. The effect of his transplantation being ineffective in changing his nature, but very effective in increasing his numbers, in enlarging the range of his distribution, and in destroying native American races. There are now some 8,000,000 of Negroes in lands where not one of them existed 12 generations ago, and probably not one representative of the race which he displaced remains there; on the other hand, there has been no corresponding diminution of numbers in the parent home of the Negro. Precisely the same may be said of the European races who have during the same period swarmed over the temperate regions of the globe, forming the nuclei of many future nations.

It is impossible, even in the vaguest way, in the short time at my disposal, to give a just idea of the magnitude and variety of changes produced in the human stock by the political events of the last few generations, and it would be difficult to do so in any case in a manner that would not be likely to wound the patriotic susceptibilities of many or all of us. The natural temperaments and moral ideals of different races are various, and praise or blame cannot be applied at the discretion of one person without exciting remonstrance from others who take different views with perhaps equal justice. The birds and beasts assembled in conclave may try to pass a unanimous resolution ~~with a large majority~~ in favour of the natural duty of the mother to nurture and protect her offspring, but the cuckoo would musically protest. The Irish Celt may desire the extension of his race and the increase of its influence in the representative governments of England and America, but the wishes of his Anglo-Saxon or Teuton fellow-subjects may lie in the opposite direction, and so on indefinitely. My object now is merely to urge inquiries into the historical fact whether legislation, which has led to the substitution on a large scale of one race for another, has not often been the outcome of conflicting views into which the question of race hardly entered at all, and which were so nearly balanced that if the question of race had been properly introduced into the discussion the result might ~~not~~ have been different. The possibility of such being the case cannot be doubted, and ~~hence~~ affords strong reason for justly appraising the influence of race, and of hereafter including it at neither more nor less than its real value, among the considerations by which political action will be determined.

The importance to be attached to race is a question that deserves a far larger measure of exact investigation than it receives. We are exceedingly ignorant of the respective ranges of the natural and acquired faculties in different races, and there is far too great a tendency among writers to dogmatise wildly about them, some grossly magnifying, others as greatly minimising their several provinces. It seems within the power of demography to answer this question unambiguously, difficult as it is.

The recent attempts by many European nations to utilise Africa for their own purposes gives immediate and practical interest to inquiries that bear on the transplantation of races. They compel us to face the question as to what races should be politically aided to become hereafter the chief occupiers of that continent. The varieties of Negroes, Bantus, Arab half-breeds, and others who now inhabit Africa are very numerous, and they differ much from one another in their natural qualities. Some of them must be more suitable than others to thrive under that form of moderate civilisation which Europeans are likely to introduce into



Comforts and /

Africa by their enforcing justice and order, exciting a desire among the natives for ~~material advantages~~ for what might not be called luxuries, and making steady industry almost a condition of living at all. Such races would spread and displace the others by degrees. Or it may prove that the Negroes, one and all, will fail as much completely under the new conditions as they have failed under the old ones to submit to the needs of a superior civilisation to their own, in ~~which~~ case their races, numerous and prolific as they are, will in course of time be supplanted and replaced by their betters.

37 this

It seems scarcely possible as yet to assure ourselves as to the impossibility of any variety of white men to work, to thrive, and to continue their race in the broad regions of the tropics. We could not do so without better knowledge than we now possess of the different capacities of individuals to withstand their malarious and climatic influences. Much more care is taken to select appropriate varieties of plants and animals for plantation in foreign settlements, than to select appropriate types of men. Discrimination and foresight are shown in the one case, an indifference born of ignorance is shown in the other. One aspect of this question will be discussed in the course of our proceedings, and I await the result with keen interest and have no wish to attempt to forestall it. What I now desire to point out is the importance of a more exact examination and careful record than is now made of the physical qualities and hereditary antecedents of candidates for employment in tropical countries. We desire to judge how far medical forecast is justified by the result, and more especially to find out the conditions in youth that are prevalent among those whose health subsequently endures the change of climatic influence satisfactorily, and conversely as regards those who fail. It is scarcely possible to properly conduct such an investigation retrospectively.

Retrospectively

tro/

In conclusion I wish to emphasize the fact that the improvement of the natural gifts of future generations of the human race is largely, though indirectly, under our control. We may not be able to originate, but we can guide. The processes of evolution are in constant and spontaneous activity, some pushing towards the bad, some towards the good. Our part is to watch for opportunities to intervene by checking the former and giving free play to the latter. I wish to distinguish clearly between our power in this fundamental respect and that which we also possess of ameliorating education and hygiene. It is earnestly to be hoped that demographers will increasingly direct their inquiries into historical facts, with the view of estimating the possible effects of reasonable political action in the future, in gradually raising the present miserably low standard of the human race to one in which the Utopias in the dreamland of philanthropists may become practical possibilities.



Demographic Congress
1891

Letter from

Ch: Booth

T. Burt

N. H. Leonard Courtney
Edgewood

Stephen Fox

R. Hamilton

Er John Kirk

Longstaff

J. Monat

J. Newsholme

Ogle

Poore

Ravenslein

L^d Arthur Russell

Schlors

Er B. Walker



TELEPHONE NO 240.
(BRIGHTON)



Health Department.

Town Hall, Brighton.

Feb. 16. 1891.

My dear Sir -

I have just received the invitation to attend the meeting at your house on Saturday next at 2.30 pm, I hope to be able to attend.

I append on the opposite page a rough summary of suggestions of work for the section. I have also added the names of persons who might be likely to give papers.

If we could secure Mr. Sutton ^{for a paper} on the Health Statistics of Friendly Societies brought up to date, it would be very valuable. I know him, I would interview him on the subject, if thought desirable.

Believe me,

Yrs very faithfully

A Newsholme

F. Newsholme

Doore 111

International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

LONDON, August 10th to 17th 1891.

PRESIDENT-H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.



Offices-20, Hanover Square.

London, W.

February 18 1891

Dear Mr Galton

I have been desired by
the organising Committee to
ask you to be kind enough
to allow yourself to be
nominated as President of
the Section of Demography
at the forthcoming Congress
concerning which I forward
information in the form of
Sunday documents
If you will kindly undertake

435
this duty we feel that the section
will be a strong one, and
Mr Giffen of the Board of Trade
allows me to say that if you
will become president he
will gladly serve as one of the
vice Presidents and I think I
may safely promise the same
on behalf of Dr William Osler.
The gentlemen named are very
friendly towards the Congress but
the former is too full of official
work to undertake the presidency
and the latter is also, in view
of the approaching Census, wishing
to add to his labours during
the next few months.
Dr Newsome of Brighton who
has written a work on vital
statistics, Mr Fox who helped
Mr Charles Booth in his

recent work and Mr Adolphe
Smith who is a first rate
linguist - and has attended all
the previous Congresses have
consented to serve as Secretaries
and I need hardly say that should
you accede to the request of the
Committee I should desire
to nominate an additional
Secretary or Secretaries there would
be no difficulty.

I may say that for sundry
reasons we feel that few
men could be so well
fitted as yourself for the
President of this Section &
I earnestly hope that you
will allow me to tell
the Committee, which

43v
meets here tomorrow afternoon,
that your consent has been
obtained to the request which
I have the honour to convey.

I am

Very faithfully yrs

G. J. Moore

Hon: Sec: General

Francis Sacton Esq FRS



Pore 2

International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

LONDON, August 10th to 17th 1891.

PRESIDENT-H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.



Offices-20, Hanover Square,

London, W.

Feb 20 1891

Dear Mr Sackton

The organising Committee were much gratified to learn that you had consented to serve as President of the Demographic Division.

I have notified the fact to the fellow, Dr. Ogilvie & the Secretaries.

It may be advisable that I should put down here the various names which have been suggested to me at the

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time is another as those 7 gentlemen likely to be accepted in the demographic section.

Suggested to me John B. Maclean of 68 Lombard St - as available for Secretaries

Mr Henry Briggs (General Secy, Dept G.P.O.)

Mr Llewellyn Smith

Mr H. H. S. Cunningham
(Secy Panel Commission)

Mr A. Berry Temp. Col. Camb.
14th August 1891

Mr Stanley Lester Temp. Col. Camb.

Mr Markin Lincolns. I believe is interested in Demography



Suggested by me fellowes

Mrs Ravensstein (Statistical Society)

Dr Lapsley

Mrs C Booth (2 Talbot Court
85 Palace Lane S.E.C)

Mrs Noel Humphreys

Li Rawson Rawson

Prop former, Liverpool
Emigration

Mrs Brier, Civil Service Commission
(on the Mathematician question)

Dr Arledge

Dr Monat —

And Reay

Miss Fanny Duff

Mrs Raffalovich

Prof Sterness - Vienna

p4v
I have marked with an
asterisk the names of
those members of the
organising Cttee who
are especially interested
in demography & for whom
you may be able to find
some work in connection
with the Congress as
"Committees" or otherwise
Mrs Schless is very intelligent
& active & I think you
might get some work out
of him very profitably &c

E. J. Moore

Newsholme

TELEPHONE No 240.
(BRIGHTON)



Health Department.

Town Hall, Brighton.



Feb. 21st 1891.

Dear Sir,

I have just received a letter from Dr. Poore asking me as Secretary of the Section of Demography in connection with the forthcoming Congress, to place myself in communication with you as President of the Section.

Notice that the Secretaries are instructed to furnish the Organising Committee with a complete programme of the work of the Section not later than Mar. 31st -

It is evident that this allows very little time for arrange^{ments} & I fancy it will

not be practicable to give full particulars by that time.

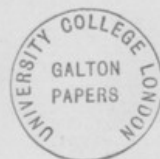
I shall be glad to receive instructions from you or suggestions as to whom I should write for papers &c.

Believe me,

Yrs obediently,

A Newsholme

F. Galton, Esq. F.R.S.





096 f6r
Dec. 21. 1891



Dear Mr. Galton.

I am very glad to
learn that you have
accepted the honour
of President, and
I shall feel highly
honoured in being one
of your Vice Presidents,
though I fear my
services will be more

nominal than real.
I will, however, if
possible, make a point
of attending the meeting
of your organizing
Committee; and
any how suggest
that it may be in
my power to offer

shall be much at your
service.

Believe me

Yrs. truly

W. D. Ogle



International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, 3

TELEGRAMS:—
"DEMOGRAPHY, LONDON"

PRESIDENT-H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

f.7r

20, Hanover Square, London, W.

FROM G. V. POORE, } To
HON. SEC. GENERAL.

Feb 21 1891

Francis Salton

Low

I enclose a letter which it was
agreed should be referred to
your section to deal with
as you like. For myself
I hardly see how it belongs

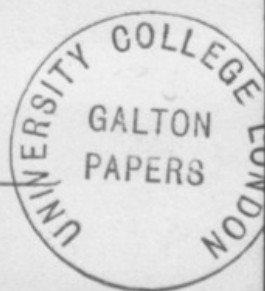
to you. If you are of the same ^{p. 7v}
opinion please return it.

With it be possible to get the
name (if not the actual help) of

Mr Herbert Spencer on your section.

It would have an enormous influence
abroad. Possibly you know him well
enough to approach him. If not still
I am specially?

J. W. R.



pleasure in calling
upon you should you
desire an interview.

I am
yours faithfully
Stephen. H. Fox.



Fox

f.8r

New University Club,

St James' Street, S.W.

22nd Feb 7
1891

Dear Sir

Your kind letter has
been forwarded to me
by Mr. T. T. T. Note in the
paper of instructions to
Officers of Sections that the
Organising Committee desires to
have a complete programme
of the work of the Sections by
the 31st March. I apprehend
therefore that our Prospectus
should be drawn up without
delay. I have before

the "Preliminary Programme
of Subjects"
Section II. Demography &
Industrial Hygiene.

and I observe that a large
part of clauses 1 and 4
is dealt with in the Prospectus
issued by Hygiene section VI
"Architecture in Relation to Hygiene".

You will probably therefore
consider it desirable to point
out clearly that we shall
not touch these particulars
in our Division, in order to
avoid overlapping & confusion.

I venture to suggest
"Migration of Labour" as
an important question that
has been omitted from the
Preliminary Programme.

Until our prospectus is
framed it is premature
for me to place before you
the names of any persons
for consideration, but I shall
be prepared to make suggestions
at the fit moment.

A letter to this club
will always find me
and I shall have much

D. F. Schloss

f.9

23. 2. 91

1, KNARESBOROUGH PLACE,

CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.

Dear Sir

So far as my exciting
engagements permit, I shall
be glad to be of service to the
Demographic Division in
any way that you think

Yr

Yours faithfully

David F. Schloss

Francis Galton Esq





G. Hendricks A. 10r

7. Vicarage Gate
Newington. W. -
23 February. 1891

Dear Sir,

I shall be happy to
accept your kind offer to
add my name to the Hon.
"Council" of the Demographic
section of the Congress of
which I am already one
of the organizing Committee,
but as my time is, I may

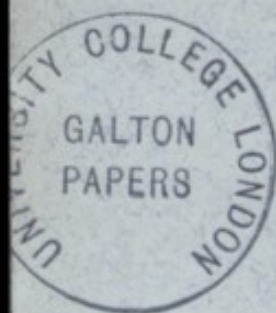
say, more than absorbed
 for the next few months
 with professional duties,
 I cannot say that I
 can very actively aid,
 although I will do what
 I can in furthering the
 objects of your Council
 both generally and with
 such other societies as I
 belong to

Yours very truly

Francis Galton Esq.
 F.R.S.

Wm. Hendriks -





R. Hamilton

f. 11

3 Tenterden Street,

Hanover Sq. 23 Feb 1891

Dear Sir,

I have much
pleasure in accepting the
nomination with which you
have honored me to a place
in the Council of the Demo-
-graphic branch of the coming
International Congress, under
your presidency

I remain

Yr. faithfully
Rowland Hamilton

Francis Galton Esq FRS

L R R



Edgeworth

p. 12r

(ATHENÆUM CLUB
FOLIO 12r)

5 Mr. Vernon
Hamstead
Feb 23

Dear Mr. Galton
I am much
flattered by the
note you express
and the reasons

on which you found honour of being^{A.12v}
it. But having your colleague.
Just been appointed
Professor of Political Economy at
Oxford I cannot
think of superad-
ding duties in London,
however highly
I appreciate the

Believe me
Yours truly
F. S. Edgeworth



me on the chance I shall be
very happy, but do not do
so to the exclusion of one
able to give more time.

Thanking you for
offering to nominate me
permanently

Yours faithfully
G. B. Longstaff

L. Gallon Esq
FRS &c

TELEGRAMS,
ROBHAMPTON.

Longstaff

25 Feb 91

p. 13r

HIGHLANDS,
PUTNEY HEATH,
S.W.

Dear Sir

It is quite true that
I take a great deal of interest
in the subject matter of the
deliberations of the Section of
Demography, but I regret
that I have little time to give
to the matter & much doubt
whether I shall be in town
at the time of the Congress.

If you will nominate

International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, ^{714r}

TELEGRAMS:—
"DEMOGRAPHY, LONDON"

PRESIDENT-H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

20, Hanover Square, London, W.

FROM G. V. POORE, }
HON. SEC. GENERAL.

To

Francis Galton

26/2

1891

Poore } I send you Mr Adolphe Smith's
address. Will you kindly com-
municate with him with regard
to your meeting on Saturday



P.T.O.

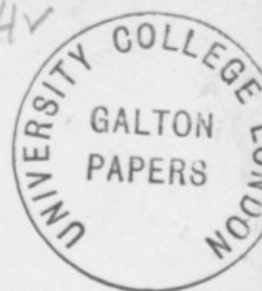
Adolphe Smith Esq.

19 Barclay Road

Walham Green

S.W.

P.S. Letter from Mr. Hamon enclosed.



Ch. Booth

f15r



24, GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE,
W.

27 Feb 1891

My dear Sir

I am very much obliged for your kind invitation asking me to come to a meeting of the Organising Committee of Demographic Section at your house on Saturday but am sorry to say I shall not be in London as by previous arrangements I am leaving town today. It is very kind of you to think of proposing me

as a "councillor" but I fear
I must not undertake the
duties as I shall be very
little in London this summer.

Yours faithfully

Charles North

L. L. Arthur Russell

Andley Sq^{re}

f. 16r
March 6

1891

Dear Mr Galton

all that you say is very
gratifying to me, but all
things considered I had rather
rather not undertake the
duties of a Vice-President
of the Congress - I feel that
I do not know enough of

Longstaffe

f. 17

7 March

TELEGRAMS,
ROEHAMPTON.



HIGHLANDS,
PUTNEY HEATH,
S.W.

Dear Sir

Saturday is almost an
impossible day for me, and
I don't expect to be able to
get to your home tomorrow
I therefore enclose one or two
suggestions

Yours faithfully

G.B. Longstaffe

? place on Council

R.C. for Scotland & Ireland
Inverclyde & Waters of

R.C.'s Office

D. Duffield, Mr. Wynter Blyth &
one or two more M.O.H.'s

to Thomas Thorne

8 Mount
Royal Statistical Society,
9. Adelphi Terrace,
Strand, London, W.C.
March 9. 1891

My dear Mr. Galton

Mr. Dind and too
kind estimate of the possible
utility of my name to the
approaching Congress, has enabled
me to do Mr. Dind's job, and has
placed me in a very embarrassing
position in many relations. Some
of the I have rather commended to
you really, than by letter.

Although I do not think I can

f. 18r
be of service, I feel that as one
of the founders of the Demographic
Congress in Paris in 1878, my
abstinence might possibly be
attributed to some sinister ^{or hostile} motive,
particularly by those to whom I
am personally known in the
Continent. As it is not due
to any such cause, and as
I should regret to be a source of
embarrassment in any sense, I
feel compelled, particularly as
the Emperor heads the
Statistical Congress, to extend to
you my personal & personal one
of Mr. Dind



Presidents. - My chief physical
reason against having must have
I do not know, as my rapid
failing eyesight, which renders
all such work a real source of
distress - particularly since, from
an attack of Rheumatism I have been
suffering a few years since, the
effort is too large of any use to me
beyond enabling me to write
against a Post. The other is unhappily
showing unmistakable indications of
sympathy of what I know the
mental consequences which I
not husband it for, as much
as possible.

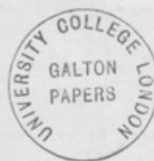
f18v
I send you herewith, a copy of
my report to the Statistical Soc.
on the subject of the Demographic
Survey, of which I am one of the
the President.

I will take much pleasure
in conferring with you on
the subject here at any time

Yr. Servant

F. Galton

F. Galton
F.D.S.



however, that my
engagements will
not allow me to
attend the meetings
or otherwise to
render effective aid
to the Congress.

Yours very truly
T. Burt



T. Burt

p. 19



March 11th
1891

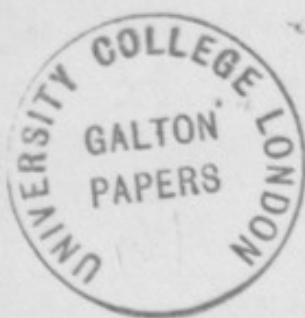
Dear Sir

International
Congress of Hygiene &c.

I wish success to
your Congress. Of the
use of my name with
at help I readily
place it at your
disposal. I am afraid

Ravenstein

f. 20



91. Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.

March 16 1891,

Dear Mr. Galton,

Many thanks for your kind remembrance of me. I think I must accept, yet, feel all the while that I am doing wrong.

As to Cardiff, things look very gloomy up till now. The Scotts have declined to put in an appearance there, and as even the R.G.L. has run short of decent 'papers' we cannot expect to get very much for a provincial town. Still, I have got a thing or two, even now, which I hope will prove acceptable.

Your letter only reached me this morning and I therefore 'telegraph' in addition to writing,

Yours sincerely

ER Ravenstein



f.21r
4 Sea View Crescent
Leaton

Levon :

22 April
1891

Dear Mr. Galton

Enclose a letter from
Mr. Middleton for your perusal.

The subject appears to
be an interesting one.

If you think it well that
we should have the paper
would you kindly ask

Mr. Adolphus Smith to write
to Mr. Bouffet on the ^{matter} ~~subject~~.

I have not yet answered

Mr. Middleton so perhaps
you will let me have
his letter again --

Mr. Todd informs me
that our division is to
meet in the School of
Ministry, Finsbury Street &
I have made the necessary
alteration in the programme.

Yours very sincerely.

Stephen R. Fox



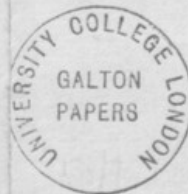
f.21v

Mme Bouffé
Cabinet du Conseil
d'Etat
Directeur
Paris

The paper is on the
results of the recent
French Census

I kept you ask Fox to
write to Mr. Adolphe Smith about
it.

Wilton & Courstices p.226



15, CHEYNE WALK,
CHELSEA, S.W.

9th May/91

Dear Mr Galton

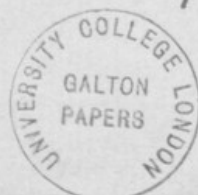
In the week Aug 10-17
I am pretty sure to be either
here or with day and night
at the Hs. of Commons or
out of London. The prospect
of my taking any part in
the Demographic section of your

for you is thus very shadowy, and
I don't like to appear in a
list of names with no duties
attached.

I would prefer to
be left out altogether, but
if with the conditions before you

you still desire my nominal
enrolment I cannot resist.
Leave me out by preference.

Yours very faithfully
Edmund Selous



Sir B. Walker

f. 23



97, Onslow Square,
S.W.

Thursday

Dear Mr Galton

I have been thinking over
your kind proposal, but must
say "No" to it. I could only
attend any meetings with great
irregularity & do not like taking
up any thing ^{near} unless I could be
sure of discharging my duty
efficiently. & rather than this I am
sure to be absent all August.

Yours very truly
Blaughaugh Walker

f. 24r

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
VICTORIA LONDON
TELEPHONE N3105

HOTEL VICTORIA,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C.

9th Aug. 1871

Dear Sir

Coming back to the hotel from
a rendezvous with Dr. Guillaume
and Dr. Janssens at Dr. Mout's
home I find your kind
invitation to dinner for Tuesday
next. I accept the same with
many thanks to you for your
attention and am, dear Sir

p.24v

yours most truly

Francis

Mr. Francis Galton
London



Sir John Kirk MD, GCB

p.25

As you are a delegate, may I ^{have the pleasure of} nominating
you as a "Councillor" to the Demographic division
It means no duties other than you please to undertake
& is like being on the cttee of a section of the Brit. Assoc.
(the list is now being made up)

I latter

Thanks in advance
H. Smith

Sir John Kirk