

Eleventh annual report of the Registrar-General on the births, deaths, and marriages registered in Scotland during the year 1865; and first annual report on vaccination for the previous year.

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2032
Wm. & A. Johnston
ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

ON THE

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

REGISTERED IN

SCOTLAND

DURING THE

YEAR 1865;

AND

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

ON

VACCINATION

FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

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



EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY MURRAY AND GIBB,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

REGISTER

ANNUAL REPORT

REGISTER-GENERAL

OF THE

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YEAR 1866

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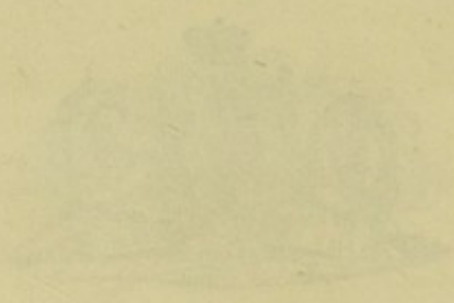
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

BY

VACCINATION

FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Printed by James Ballantyne, Edinburgh.



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REPORT.

TO THE

RIGHT HON^{BLE}. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE OF BIRTHS, ETC.,

EDINBURGH, *February 26, 1866.*

SIR,

IN conformity with the Seventh Section of the Scottish Registration Act (17° & 18° Vict. c. 80), I have the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in Scotland during the year 1865, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

As tables of figures, unaccompanied by remarks, give little information relative to the increase of the population as shown by the excess of births over deaths, or to the health of the people as indicated by the proportion of deaths, or to the prosperity of the country as exhibited by the proportion of marriages, I have this year directed that a Report should be appended to my General Abstract showing these facts.

The Returns are sent me in such a form that I have it in my power to point out the Diseases prevalent in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland; and as these towns are scattered over the country, and their populations constitute more than a fourth part of the inhabitants of Scotland, the diseases occurring in them give a good idea of those prevailing throughout the country. From these it will be seen that the year 1865 has been one of high mortality, and that typhus and typhoid fevers have prevailed as epidemics.

The advantage of appending a short explanatory Report to my Annual Abstract is, that the Legislature and the country are put in possession of authentic facts relative to the vital statistics of Scotland within less than two months after the close of the year to which they refer.

In terms of the Nineteenth Section of the Scottish Vaccination Act (26° and 27° Vict. c. 108), I have also the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the number of children successfully vaccinated during the year 1864, the number of children whose vaccination has been postponed, and such other particulars as are required by that Statute.

Under the provisions of the Act above referred to, the Report ought to have been transmitted at the beginning of 1865. You are aware, however, that, for the reasons stated in my letters of 24th October 1864, and of 8th February 1865, you gave your consent to a postponement of the time for presenting this Report until the present date, in order that the Abstract might embrace the particulars relative to a full year, which would not have been the case had it been presented at an earlier period, as six months after birth is allowed by the Act before Vaccination can be enforced. Any Report drawn up at an earlier period than the present would necessarily have been imperfect in itself, and would have conveyed an erroneous impression of the manner in which this important Statute was being carried into effect. The present is, therefore, my first Report relative to Vaccination. It embraces the vaccinations of a whole year; and a correct idea may now be formed of the success which has attended the working of the Act.

I am quite entitled to say that the success has been great; that nearly all the surviving children whose births were entered on the Register during the year 1864 have been vaccinated, or good reasons given why the vaccination has been postponed, or not carried into effect; and that the people have in general done all in their power to carry the intentions of the Legislature into effect. It cannot, however, be denied that a few amendments would obviate the hardships which have been made the subject of complaint, and to which reference is made in the accompanying Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your faithful Servant,

W. P. DUNDAS,
Registrar-General.

REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

SIR,

DURING the year 1865, Scotland, for the purposes of registration, was divided into 1011 registration districts; and this Report includes the returns of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages from all of these for the year 1865, with the single exception of that from the small island of St Kilda, which from its inaccessibility only furnishes returns every four or five years. This Report also embraces a new feature, inasmuch as it furnishes the first abstract of the Vaccinations effected in Scotland during the year 1864, prepared in conformity with the Scottish Vaccination Act, 26° and 27° Vict. c. 108. From these returns, it would appear that the births and marriages have attained higher proportions than they have ever done since the Registration Act came into operation in 1855; while the death-rate, though much above its average, has been lower than during the two previous years.

BIRTHS.

113126 Births were registered in Scotland during the year 1865, being in the high proportion of 360 births in every ten thousand persons of the population. As the whole births were not registered during the first three months of 1855, we can only take an average of nine years; but these show that the annual birth-rate was 348 births in every ten thousand persons, so that the birth-rate of the last year has been high above the average. By Table I., however, it is seen that the birth-rate remained wonderfully steady up to 1862, when it was at the rate of 347 births in every ten thousand

TABLE I.—Population of Scotland, estimated to the middle of each year, with the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered during each year from 1855 to 1865 inclusive; the excess of Births over Deaths; and the per-centage of Births, Deaths, and Marriages to the Population.

YEAR.	Population estimated to the Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR-RIAGES.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Proportion to every 100 Persons living.		
						Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1855	2,962,500	93,349	62,004	19,680	31,345	3.151	2.093	0.664
1856	2,979,855	101,821	58,529	20,740	42,291	3.417	1.964	0.696
1857	2,997,210	103,415	61,906	21,369	41,509	3.450	2.065	0.713
1858	3,014,565	104,018	63,539	19,655	40,479	3.455	2.107	0.652
1859	3,031,921	106,543	61,714	21,201	44,829	3.514	2.035	0.699
1860	3,049,277	105,629	68,170	21,225	37,459	3.464	2.235	0.695
1861	3,066,633	107,009	62,341	20,896	44,668	3.484	2.032	0.681
1862	3,083,989	107,069	67,195	20,597	39,874	3.471	2.178	0.667
1863	3,101,345	109,325	71,421	22,087	37,904	3.525	2.302	0.712
1864	3,118,701	112,415	74,303	22,675	38,142	3.605	2.382	0.727
1865	3,136,057	113,126	70,821	23,677	42,305	3.607	2.258	0.751

persons, but from that year it has rapidly increased. Coincident with this, and during the same period, the proportion of marriages has similarly increased, so that the explanation of the phenomenon seems to be that the increased number of marriages was the cause of the increased number of births.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the birth-rate in England during the year 1865 was also much above its average. The average annual birth-rate in England for the ten previous years was 346 births in every ten

TABLE II.—Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and their Proportion to the Population, estimated to the middle of each year, during each Quarter of the Years 1855 to 1865 inclusive.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
FIRST QUARTER.																						
Births, -----	19605	2.64	25129	3.37	26010	3.47	26022	3.45	25988	3.42	27118	3.55	25400	3.30	27089	3.51	26729	3.44	28177	3.61	28008	3.65
Deaths, -----	19559	2.64	16018	2.15	16684	2.22	17321	2.29	17102	2.25	20223	2.65	17944	2.33	19420	2.51	19227	2.47	22576	2.89	20786	2.65
Marriages, -----	3931	0.53	4499	0.60	4988	0.66	4486	0.59	4890	0.64	4802	0.63	4636	0.61	4763	0.62	5090	0.65	5333	0.68	5407	0.69
Mean Temperat.		33°-0		37°-8		38°-1		38°-2		41°-0		36°-0		38°-9		38°-8		40°-9		35°-7		35°-3
SECOND QUARTER.																						
Births, -----	25402	3.43	26848	3.60	27381	3.65	27846	3.69	28510	3.76	28292	3.71	29200	3.80	28728	3.73	29651	3.82	29992	3.84	30332	3.86
Deaths, -----	15324	2.06	14684	1.97	15526	2.07	15657	2.07	15653	2.06	18182	2.38	15947	2.07	17385	2.25	17947	2.31	18445	2.36	17066	2.17
Marriages, -----	5131	0.69	5241	0.70	5435	0.72	4927	0.65	5150	0.67	5329	0.69	5327	0.69	5185	0.67	5557	0.71	5710	0.73	5638	0.72
Mean Temperat.		47°-7		48°-1		49°-9		50°-7		50°-1		48°-2		50°-6		49°-4		49°-0		49°-9		51°-5
THIRD QUARTER.																						
Births, -----	29818	3.21	24635	3.30	24856	3.31	24905	3.30	25956	3.42	24914	3.26	26146	3.41	25783	3.34	26362	3.40	27063	3.47	27320	3.48
Deaths, -----	12968	1.75	12861	1.72	14713	1.96	14012	1.85	13340	1.76	13875	1.82	13415	1.74	14235	1.84	16249	2.09	16131	2.06	16907	2.02
Marriages, -----	4195	0.56	4549	0.61	4470	0.59	4081	0.54	4626	0.61	4514	0.59	4480	0.59	4570	0.59	4863	0.62	4993	0.64	5335	0.68
Mean Temperat.		56°-3		54°-8		58°-0		56°-1		56°-4		53°-9		56°-0		54°-4		53°-9		54°-5		57°-5
FOURTH QUARTER.																						
Births, -----	24524	3.31	25208	3.38	25168	3.35	25245	3.34	26089	3.44	25305	3.31	26963	3.42	25469	3.30	26583	3.49	27213	3.49	26866	3.42
Deaths, -----	14153	1.91	14966	2.00	14983	2.00	16539	2.19	15613	2.06	15890	2.08	15035	1.95	16155	2.09	17998	2.32	17151	2.19	17062	2.17
Marriages, -----	6423	0.86	6451	0.86	6476	0.86	6161	0.81	6535	0.86	6580	0.86	6453	0.84	6079	0.78	6577	0.84	6639	0.85	7137	0.91
Mean Temperat.		39°-7		42°-1		46°-1		41°-4		39°-7		39°-7		42°-0		42°-0		43°-6		42°-0		43°-4
YEAR.																						
Population, ...	2962500		2979855		2997210		3014565		3031921		3049277		3066633		3083989		3101345		3118701		3136057	
Births, -----	93349	3.15	101821	3.41	103415	3.45	104018	3.45	106543	3.51	105629	3.46	107009	3.48	107069	3.47	109325	3.52	112445	3.60	113126	3.60
Deaths, -----	62004	2.09	58529	1.96	61906	2.06	63539	2.10	61714	2.03	68170	2.23	62341	2.03	67195	2.17	71421	2.30	74303	2.38	70821	2.25
Marriages, -----	19680	0.66	20740	0.69	21369	0.71	19655	0.65	21201	0.69	21225	0.69	20896	0.68	20597	0.66	22087	0.71	22675	0.72	23577	0.75

thousand persons, being a little below the Scottish rate; while in 1865, the birth-rate was 356 births in a like population. The increasing birth-rate in both countries has evidently depended on the same cause, viz. the increased number of marriages during three consecutive years.

Of the 113126 births, 66109 were registered in 126 Town Districts (which embrace all the towns with populations of 2000 and upwards), while only 47017 were registered in 884 Rural Districts (which embrace the remainder of the population of Scotland). This indicates a birth-rate equal to 395 births in every ten thousand persons in the Town Districts, but only that of 321 births in a like population in the Rural Districts.

Of the 113126 births, 101859 were legitimate, and 11267 illegitimate, thus showing that 9.9 per cent. of the births, or one in every ten, were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births has therefore been nearly steady for the last three years.

Unlike other countries, the Rural Districts of Scotland continued to exhibit the highest proportion of illegitimate births. Thus, while in the Town Districts only 9.6 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, 10.4 per cent. were illegitimate in the Rural Districts.

As in former years, the counties which are included in the North-Eastern and Southern Divisions of Scotland are those which furnished the highest proportion of illegitimate births; and seeing that the proportion in these Divisions is year after year nearly double what it is in the other Divisions, its cause could surely be ascertained, and something be done to

TABLE III.—The Estimated Population, with the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and in its Town and Rural Districts, in 1865, with the proportion of each of these events to the estimated Population. Also the number of Illegitimate Births, and their proportion to the Total Births.

1865.	Popula- tion estimated to the middle of 1865.	BIRTHS.		Illegitimate Births.		DEATHS.		MARRIAGES.	
		Number.	Per cent. to Popu- lation.	Number.	Per cent. to Births.	Number.	Per cent. to Popu- lation.	Number.	Per cent. to Popu- lation.
126 TOWN DISTRICTS	1,672,210	66,109	3.95	6,373	9.64	45,802	2.74	15,058	0.90
884 RURAL DIS- TRICTS, . }	1,463,847	47,017	3.21	4,894	10.40	25,019	1.70	8,519	0.58
SCOTLAND .	3,136,057	113,126	3.60	11,267	9.96	70,821	2.25	23,577	0.75

TABLE IV.—Proportion of Illegitimate to every 100 Births in Scotland, its Divisions and Counties, during 1865.

DIVISIONS.	Per Cent. of Illegit.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegit.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegit.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegit.
SCOTLAND.	9.9						
NORTHERN DIVISION	6.7	Shetland	4.8	Forfar	13.2	Lanark	8.5
NORTH-WESTERN DO.	6.2	Orkney	5.4	Perth	10.8	Linlithgow	8.4
NORTH-EASTERN DO.	15.4	Caitness	9.5	Fife	8.2	Edinburgh	9.1
EAST-MIDLAND DO.	11.1	Sutherland	5.6	Kinross	11.1	Haddington	10.6
WEST-MIDLAND DO.	7.7	Ross & Cromarty	4.8	Clackmannan	9.2	Berwick	10.9
SOUTH-WESTERN DO.	8.4	Inverness	7.6	Stirling	8.0	Peebles	9.1
SOUTH-EASTERN DO.	9.4	Nairn	12.0	Dumbarton	7.4	Selkirk	12.1
SOUTHERN DO.	14.0	Elgin	14.5	Argyll	8.0	Roxburgh	11.0
		Banff	15.3	Bute	5.6	Dumfries	14.3
		Aberdeen	15.7	Renfrew	7.3	Kirkcudbright	15.0
		Kincardine	15.3	Ayr	9.0	Wigtown	16.7

diminish it. Thus, in the North-Western Division (purely Highland counties), only 6·2 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, and in the Northern Division 6·7 per cent.; in the West Midland 7·7 per cent., and in the great mining and manufacturing South-Western Division 8·4 per cent. of the births were illegitimate. But in the Southern Division, almost wholly composed of agricultural counties, 14 per cent. of the births were illegitimate; and in the North-Eastern Division, also mainly agricultural counties, 15·4 per cent. of the births were illegitimate. Seven counties had above 14 per cent. of illegitimate births, viz. Dumfries 14·3 per cent, Elgin 14·5, Kirkcudbright 15, Banff and Kincardine each 15·3, Aberdeen 15·7, and Wigtown 16·7 per cent.

Of the children born during the year, 58250 were boys and 54876 girls, being in the proportion of a fraction more than 106 boys for every 100 girls at birth. The highest proportion of births occurred during April, May, and June; the smallest in August, November, and December.

DEATHS.

70821 Deaths were registered in Scotland during the year 1865, being in the very high proportion of 225 deaths in every ten thousand persons of the estimated population. This, though below the death-rate of the two previous years, is considerably above the average of the ten previous years, which was only at the rate of 213 deaths in every ten thousand persons. The English death-rate was also higher than its average during the same year; for while the average of the ten previous years indicated 221 deaths in every ten thousand persons, that of 1865 was at the rate of 234 deaths in a like population.

As usual, the mortality fell heaviest on the town populations. Thus, in the 126 Town Districts, 45802 deaths were registered, but only 25019 deaths in the 884 Rural Districts; thus indicating a death-rate of 274 deaths in every ten thousand persons in the Town Districts, but only 170 deaths in the Rural Districts in a like population.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

As the births amounted to 113126, and the deaths to 70821, the natural increase of the population by births amounted to 42305 persons. From that number, however, ought to be deducted all those who emigrated from Scotland during the year to England, Ireland, the colonies, or foreign countries. No means, however, at present exist for ascertaining the number who emigrate to England, Ireland, or the Continent of Europe, nor who join the army, navy, and merchant shipping. The Emigration Commissioners, however, ascertain the number of persons who leave the ports of Great Britain and Ireland as emigrants to our Colonies or to America. From a return furnished to the Registrar-General by the Emigration Commissioners, it would appear that during the year 1865 there emigrated from the ports of Great Britain and Ireland 209801 persons, of whom 61345 were ascertained to be natives of England, 12870 of Scotland, 100767 of Ireland, and 28619 of foreign countries, while of 6291 persons the origin was not ascertained. Of these, 147258 were ascertained to have emigrated to the United States, 17211 to British North America, 37283 to the Australian colonies, and 8049 to other places. If 407 be added to the ascertained Scottish emigrants as the proportion of persons whose nativity was not ascertained, the

Scottish emigrants would amount to 13277, which, deducted from the excess of births over deaths, would make the increase of the population during the year to amount to 29028 persons, or about 11000 more than the probable increase.

MARRIAGES.

23577 Marriages were registered in Scotland during the year 1865, being in the proportion of 75 marriages in every ten thousand persons of the estimated population. This is the highest proportion of marriages which has occurred in Scotland during the last eleven years—which perhaps ever has occurred. Up till 1862 the annual marriage-rate was 68 marriages in every ten thousand persons; but in 1863 it rose to 71, in 1864 to 72, and in 1865 to 75 marriages in every ten thousand persons. The annual increase in the marriage-rate has therefore been steady and progressive during three consecutive years, and, as already pointed out, has already told visibly on the births. There is no surer sign of the general prosperity of a country than the increase of the marriage-rate; and as this increase in the marriage-rate has been accompanied by a diminution in the number of Scotsmen who emigrated, it shows that the demand for labour is greater, and the means of obtaining a livelihood easier than usual in Scotland.

Of the 23577 marriages, 15058 were contracted in the 126 Town Districts, and 8519 in the 884 Rural Districts; thus indicating that in the Town Districts there were 90 marriages in every ten thousand persons, but only 58 marriages in the Rural Districts in a like population.

HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

The health of the population was not good during the year 1865: there was more than the usual amount of sickness, and a consequently high mortality. During the whole year an epidemic of typhus and typhoid fever prevailed, abating considerably during the warmer weather, but again increasing with the fall of temperature. During the very warm weather also, bowel complaints prevailed to an unusual extent, and largely increased the mortality. The extent to which these and some other diseases prevailed, however, will be best seen when remarking on the diseases prevailing in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, inasmuch as the returns procured weekly from them particularize the causes of death; whereas the returns from the rest of Scotland only give the number of the persons who died during each month, and how many were males and how many females.

WEATHER.

Inasmuch as the character of the weather during each week of the year 1865 will have to be particularly noticed when showing its influence on the mortality in the Eight Towns of Scotland, the remarks here must be confined to the months, and especially to the influence of the mean monthly temperature on the general mortality.

The mean temperature of the year 1865 was nearly one degree above the average of the nine previous years; and this result was produced mainly by the high temperature which prevailed during June and July, but in especial during September. During the first fortnight of September the mean temperature attained a height rarely noticed even in June, and never previously noticed during September, so far as our records show

During January and February the weather was cold and wintry, with severe and continued frost, and much snow, alternating with rapid thaws, which came on with south-west winds, but were of short duration. The mean temperature attained its minimum for the year in February, when it was $33^{\circ}9$, that of January being $34^{\circ}6$. March, though still very cold and wintry, with frequent storms of snow, was on the whole more open, but the east winds were very cold and piercing. The mean temperature only rose to $37^{\circ}3$.

It has often been pointed out in these Reports that the deaths are chiefly regulated by the mean temperature, increasing with the fall of temperature, and diminishing with its rise. This influence of cold in increasing and regulating the mortality was strikingly manifested during the above months. February was the coldest month, and it was during that month that the greatest daily number of deaths occurred, the temperature of $33^{\circ}9$ causing 250 deaths daily. The next coldest month was January, and its temperature of $34^{\circ}6$ caused 223 deaths daily; while March, with its temperature of $37^{\circ}3$, had 222 deaths daily. The reason why March, with its higher temperature, had nearly as many deaths as January, was chiefly owing to the fact that the prolongation of the cold weather, even though the cold did not increase in intensity, increased the number of deaths; those whose health was enfeebled by the first accession of cold not being so able to withstand the effects of its continuance.

A sudden rise of mean temperature occurred during April, its mean temperature being more than 9° higher than that of March, viz. $46^{\circ}5$; and coincident with this rise, the deaths fell to 193 daily. The prevalent east winds were greatly tempered by the sun's rays, and by occasional south-westerly atmospheric currents, the meeting of which with the easterly currents occasioned frequent dense fogs. On many days during April, while the whole east side of the island, from ten to fifteen miles inland, was enveloped in a dense fog, and with the wind blowing from the east, the central and western parts of the island enjoyed clear sunshine, with a south-westerly breeze. May opened with delightfully mild weather, but from the 8th to the 14th a cold, rainy, misty week occurred, with the wind almost constantly in the east; but from the 17th to the end of the month, the weather was splendid, with a high temperature, and with occasional storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. The mean temperature, being kept down by the cold period, was only $50^{\circ}9$, and the deaths only fell to 191 daily.

June proved an unusually warm month, with a clear sky, very little rain, and with a very moderate amount of wind. Its mean temperature was $57^{\circ}1$, and its daily deaths numbered 178. July was a warm, genial month, with the highest daily temperatures, ranging from 74° to 84° in the shade. Heavy showers of rain fell after the 7th, but merely sufficient to refresh vegetation. On the 27th of July, however, a cold period set in, when the mean temperature fell 10° below that of the previous week; and this cold period continued till the 9th of August, the winds during the period being from the north, north-east, and east. The heats in June and July now began to exert their usual deleterious influence on the people, inducing bowel complaints, which increased the mortality, so that the deaths in July, instead of being lower than in June, were above it, seeing that 180 persons died daily. August was a considerably cooler month; and after the 9th, a rainy period set in and continued till the 28th of the month. Bowel complaints, however, still were prevalent, so that the deaths continued rather

high, viz. at the rate of 177 daily. September proved a close, sultry, dry, hot month, particularly in its first half, with little or no wind; and during the latter half of the month a thick mist or fog settled over the ground, favouring the development of mildew, which attacked the turnips to a large extent; while the Russian Cattle Plague spread over the country both among dairy and store cattle. The mean temperature of September was 58°, a higher temperature than has been noticed in that month for a very long period. The deaths attained their lowest rate during September, viz. 161 daily.

October was an ordinary month, the temperature slowly sinking; and as the deaths increased with the fall of temperature, 173 deaths occurred daily. November was a colder month than October, and the lowest temperature of the latter half of the year was attained on the 6th and 13th of the month. The mean temperature of November was 41°·4, and the deaths increased to 201 daily. December proved a milder month than November, its mean temperature being 42°·9; and under the influence of the milder weather the deaths diminished to 183 daily. During the severe weather at the beginning of November, all diseases, but notably the epidemic diseases, threatened seriously to increase; but under the influence of the milder weather which followed, they did not spread so much as might have been expected, and the deaths consequently declined. The milder weather of December was unquestionably due to the unusual prevalence of south-westerly winds.

TABLE V.—Meteorology of Scotland for the year 1865, deduced from observations made at 53 stations of the Meteorological Society of Scotland, the particulars for each of the stations having been published in the Quarterly Reports of the Registrar-General for 1865; also the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered during each month of the year 1865.

1865.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YEAR.
Highest Temp. in shade,	57°·5	52°·1	58°·8	77°·0	81°·3	92°·0	84°·0	75°·0	80°·5	70°·6	62°·0	61°·0	92°·0
Lowest Temp. in do.,	-4°·0	-1°·1	14°·7	23°·0	24°·9	31°·3	33°·0	32°·0	30°·0	21°·0	14°·0	20°·8	-1°·1
Day Temperatures, . .	39°·2	38°·5	42°·7	54°·5	57°·9	65°·8	66°·3	62°·8	66°·0	52°·1	46°·9	47°·1	53°·3
Night Temperatures, .	30°·0	29°·3	31°·9	38°·4	44°·0	48°·5	50°·6	49°·4	50°·1	40°·0	36°·0	38°·7	40°·5
Daily Range,	9°·2	9°·3	10°·8	16°·1	14°·0	17°·3	15°·7	13°·3	15°·9	12°·2	10°·9	8°·4	12°·7
Mean Temperature, . .	34°·6	33°·9	37°·3	46°·5	50°·9	57°·1	58°·4	56°·1	58°·0	46°·0	41°·4	42°·9	46°·9
Highest Day Temperature in sun,	82°·0	119°·0	114°·0	131°·0	142°·0	137°·2	135°·4	128°·6	122°·0	123°·0	100°·0	84°·0	142°·0
Lowest on grass at night	-7°·0	-6°·0	10°·0	10°·0	18°·0	18°·0	22°·0	21°·0	23°·0	9°·0	9°·0	11°·0	-7°·0
Wet-bulb Temperature,	33°·4	32°·6	34°·7	43°·4	48°·1	53°·5	55°·1	53°·8	54°·8	43°·6	39°·1	41°·0	44°·4
Dew-point Temperature	30°·7	30°·4	32°·3	40°·7	45°·4	50°·5	52°·5	51°·9	52°·9	41°·5	37°·3	39°·0	42°·1
Humidity of Air, . . .	87	88	85	83	83	81	82	87	86	88	89	87	85
Elastic force of Vapour (inches),	·173	·172	·183	·255	·305	·370	·396	·387	·416	·263	·223	·239	·282
Num. of Days Rain fell,	17	14	15	8	16	7	14	18	7	14	15	15	160
Amount of Rain (inch.),	3·73	2·91	2·05	0·94	3·36	0·75	3·09	3·89	1·14	5·11	3·29	3·65	33·91
Amount of Cloud, . . .	6·2	7·1	6·4	5·9	6·7	5·6	6·0	7·2	5·2	6·3	6·3	6·5	6·3
Hours of Sunshine, . . .	70	70	128	194	176	250	226	141	195	111	90	64	1715
Mean Barometer (in.),	29·414	29·801	29·886	30·112	29·836	30·188	29·849	29·796	30·131	29·641	29·787	30·015	29·869
Easterly Winds (number of days),	8	12	9	10	11	8	7	10	4	16	7	7	109
Westerly Winds,	16	10	13	13	12	16	14	12	19	7	14	18	164
Births,	9578	9040	9990	9864	10542	9926	9403	9074	8843	9279	8763	8824	113126
Deaths,	6910	7012	6864	5798	5931	5337	5595	5486	4826	5368	6023	5671	70821
Marriages,	2746	1404	1257	1245	1171	3282	2395	1548	1392	1598	2268	3271	23577
Daily Births,	309	322	322	329	340	331	303	293	295	299	292	284	309
Daily Deaths,	223	250	221	193	191	178	180	177	161	173	201	183	194
Daily Marriages,*	119	70	60	62	51	149	114	67	66	72	103	156	90

* As few or no Marriages are contracted in Scotland on Saturday or Sunday, these days are excluded from each month in calculating the daily number of Marriages.

These were both stronger and more constant than they had been for years; and it is now a recognised fact that, so long as south-westerly breezes blow over our island, we have no frosts, and no wintry weather.

Table V. shows the chief points of the Meteorology of Scotland for the year 1865, as well as for each of the months of the year. By that Table it appears that the mean barometric pressure, corrected to the sea-level, and to 32° Fahr., was 29·869 inches. The mean temperature was 46°·9. The highest temperature in the shade noted at any station was 92°, and the lowest — 1°·1. The mean of the day temperatures was 53°·3, and that of the night temperatures 40°·5; while the mean daily range of temperature was 12°·7. The highest temperature in the sun, by exposing a thermometer with a black bulb to its direct rays, was 142°; and the greatest cold during the night, by exposing a black-bulb thermometer on the grass, was — 7°. Rain fell on 160 days, with a mean depth of 33·91 inches. The sun shone for 1715 hours during the year, and the mean humidity of the air was 85. Winds with an easterly point blew 109 days; those with a westerly point, 164 days.

EIGHT PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF SCOTLAND.

It is of great importance to know something of the Vital Statistics of those masses of the Population which are collected in our principal towns. Weekly Returns are therefore procured from the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, viz. all those with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants; and these embrace not only the number of births, deaths, and marriages which are registered in each town, but specify the ages and residences of the persons who die, and the name of the diseases which proved fatal.

During the past year, Weekly Reports have been issued every Tuesday, giving information as to the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, and Perth; together with the highest, lowest, and mean temperatures, and the amount of rainfall in each of these towns during the previous week.

Monthly Reports having reference to these Eight Towns have been published since August 1855, not only giving the number of the births, deaths, and marriages during the month, but also the particulars as to the ages of the persons who died, the diseases which proved fatal, and the number of deaths from each of the more notable diseases in each of the districts into

TABLE VI.—Population of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, estimated to the middle of each year, with the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and their proportion to the Population, in each of the eleven years 1855 to 1865 inclusive.

Years.	Population estimated to the middle of each year.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.	
		Number.	Per cent. to Population.	Number.	Per cent. to Population.	Number.	Per cent. to Population.
1855	826,648	28,245	3·41	22,740	2·75	6934	0·84
1856	836,633	31,885	3·81	22,248	2·65	7411	0·88
1857	846,628	32,869	3·88	23,361	2·76	7495	0·88
1858	856,613	32,555	3·80	23,420	2·73	6863	0·80
1859	866,698	33,018	3·80	22,345	2·57	7541	0·87
1860	876,683	32,945	3·75	26,028	2·95	7660	0·87
1861	886,668	34,331	3·79	23,130	2·60	7733	0·87
1862	897,507	34,443	3·83	24,965	2·78	7694	0·85
1863	907,549	35,895	3·95	27,030	2·97	8593	0·94
1864	917,591	37,072	4·05	28,828	3·14	8884	0·96
1865	927,633	38,075	4·10	28,499	3·07	9320	1·00

which the towns are divided. The people and authorities are thus kept informed as to the outbreak or progress of every disease affecting the people, within as short a period as is compatible with the due preparation of the Tables. Full Meteorological Tables also accompany each Monthly Report.

In the remainder of this Report, therefore, will be given a summary of births, deaths, and marriages registered in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during the year 1865. As these towns are well scattered over the country, the returns from them enable us to obtain a good idea as to whether any or what kind of disease is prevailing in each locality, and whether the year be a healthy or an unhealthy one to the population.

The Registration Act has now been in operation for more than eleven years, and it will be seen by Table VI. that the last two years have been years of very high mortality in the towns,—greatly above the average of the nine preceding years. Coincident with this, and no doubt partly as a consequence, the proportion of births has also been higher, while the proportion of marriages has been the highest ever noted in the Towns of Scotland.

BIRTHS IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

38075 Births were registered in the Eight Towns during the year 1865, being in the very high proportion of 410 births in every ten thousand persons of the estimated population, or one birth to every 24 persons. The mean annual proportion of births in the Eight Towns during the ten previous years was 380 births to every ten thousand persons of the population, so that it is at once seen how very high the birth-rate was during the past year. Two circumstances are known to produce an increased birth-rate, viz. an excessive mortality, and an increased number of marriages. Both of these have been in operation for at least two previous years; so that the increased birth-rate in these towns is satisfactorily accounted for.

The birth-rate varied very greatly in the several towns. Thus, for every ten thousand persons in each of these towns, 337 births occurred in Perth, 355 in Edinburgh, 380 in Paisley, 385 in Aberdeen, 421 in Leith, 423 in Glasgow, 458 in Dundee, while at Greenock it rose to the very high proportion of 505 births in every ten thousand inhabitants. (See Table on p. 35.)

Of the 38075 births, 34381 were legitimate, and 3694 illegitimate, thus furnishing the proportion of one illegitimate in every 10·3 births, or 9·7 per cent. of the births as illegitimate.

The proportion of illegitimate births varied greatly in the several towns, being lowest in Greenock and Leith, and highest in Aberdeen and Dundee. Thus, in Greenock only 5·1 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in Leith 5·9 per cent., in Paisley 8·9 per cent., in Perth 9, in Glasgow 9·2, in Edinburgh 9·8, in Dundee 13, and in Aberdeen 13·9 per cent.

The greatest number of births occurred during May and June; the smallest number during the months of September, November, and December. Of the children born during the year, 19558 were males, and 18517 females. This gives the proportion of 105·6 males at birth for every 100 females.

DEATHS IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

28499 Deaths were registered in the Eight Towns during the year 1865, being in the very high proportion of 307 deaths in every ten thousand persons of the estimated population, or one death during the year in every

32 persons. During 1864 the proportional mortality was higher, viz. 314 deaths in every ten thousand persons; but with that single exception, the deaths during 1865 have been higher than during any of the nine years 1855 to 1863 inclusive. During these nine years the deaths were in the proportion of only 274 deaths annually to every ten thousand persons of the estimated population; so that the last two years have been especially fatal to our town populations. If we look back, however, to the past years, we shall find that the death-rate has been regularly increasing since 1861. Thus, in 1861 the death-rate in the Eight Towns was 260 deaths in every ten thousand persons; in 1862 it was 278 deaths in a like population; in 1863 it rose to 297 deaths in a similar population; in 1864 it still further advanced to 314 deaths, and in 1865 to 307 deaths in every ten thousand persons. Some deleterious influence, therefore, whatever it may be, very inimical to health, has been slowly and progressively increasing in our large towns since 1861, and for the two past years has been cutting off our town populations in nearly as high a proportion as when the cholera was raging among us.

The death-rate varied greatly in the Eight Towns, having been lowest in Paisley and highest in Greenock. Thus, in every ten thousand inhabitants in each of these towns during the year, there died 209 persons in Paisley, 252 in Leith, 263 in Aberdeen, 269 in Perth, 278 in Edinburgh, 311 in Dundee, 328 in Glasgow, and 357 in Greenock. (See Table on p. 35.)

Of the 28499 persons who died in the Eight Towns during the year, 12160, or 42 per cent., were under five years of age. This proportion varied considerably in the several towns. Thus, in Perth and in Aberdeen only 34 per cent. of the persons who died were under five years of age; in Edinburgh 35 per cent., in Paisley 40, in Leith 41, in Dundee 44, in Glasgow and in Greenock 46 per cent. This mode of calculation, however, gives no idea whatever of the true mortality among children under five years of age; it is necessary, therefore, to compare the deaths under five years of age with the number of children under five years who are living in each town. This is shown in Table VII., the number of children being estimated to the middle of the year. By this table it appears that, during the year, only 7·2 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age died in Aberdeen, 7·5 per cent. in Leith and in Perth, 8·4 per cent. in Edinburgh and in Paisley, 10·4 per cent. in Dundee, 10·9 per cent. in Glasgow, but 11·5 per cent. in Greenock.

The Zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal to 7846 persons in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 27·9 per cent. of the specified causes of death. The proportion of deaths, however, from that class of diseases varied greatly in the several towns. Thus, in Edinburgh only 21 per cent. of the deaths were caused by the zymotic class of diseases; in Leith, 23·3 per cent.; in Aberdeen, 26·3; in Glasgow, 29·8;

TABLE VII.—Number of Children under 5 years of age, estimated to the middle of 1865, in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland; the Deaths under 5 years; and the per-centage of Deaths to the living.

Towns.	Number of Children under Five years of Age.	Deaths under Five years of Age.	Per-cent. of Deaths to Population under Five years.	Towns.	Number of Children under Five years of Age.	Deaths under Five years of Age.	Per-cent. of Deaths to Population under Five years.
Glasgow,.....	58,824	6452	10·9	Paisley,	6767	574	8·4
Edinburgh,...	20,329	1711	8·4	Greenock, ...	6764	780	11·5
Dundee,	12,752	1324	10·4	Leith,	5228	393	7·5
Aberdeen,.....	9305	674	7·2	Perth,	3336	252	7·5

in Perth, 30·1 ; in Dundee and in Paisley, 30·3 ; and in Greenock, 30·7 per cent. In proportion to the population of each town, however, Greenock and Glasgow suffered most from the epidemic diseases, Leith and Edinburgh the least. Thus, in every ten thousand persons in each town, Leith lost 53 during the year by epidemic diseases ; Edinburgh lost 58 ; Aberdeen, 68 ; Perth, 81 ; Dundee, 91 ; Paisley, 94 ; Glasgow, 96 ; but Greenock, 107.

The different towns, however, suffered very differently from the several epidemic diseases. Thus, though all suffered much more than usual from the epidemic of Typhus and Enteric Fevers in their varied forms, Greenock and Glasgow have furnished much the largest proportion of deaths from these diseases. Dundee and Perth suffered much from Measles ; Aberdeen and Paisley from Scarlatina ; Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee from Diphtheria ; Greenock and Glasgow from Hooping-cough ; Dundee, Aberdeen, and Perth from Bowel Complaints. (See Tables, pp. 36-40.)

Small-pox has almost disappeared from Scotland during the past year, apparently in consequence of the effectual working of the Vaccination Act. During the year only 67 deaths from that disease occurred in the Eight Towns, and in the greater number of these cases the persons had not been vaccinated. The Vaccination Act only came into operation on the 1st of January 1864. During the previous year there occurred 816 deaths from Small-pox in the Eight Towns ; but from six months being allowed to transpire from the birth before vaccination is imperative, it was not till towards the end of 1864 that any considerable diminution of the deaths from Small-pox occurred ; so that in 1864 no fewer than 679 persons died from that loathsome disease. The prevalence and fatality of Small-pox, however, during that year had a most powerful effect in aiding the provisions of the Vaccination Act ; so that not only were the infants vaccinated, but adults also who had never been previously vaccinated. It is therefore interesting to know that the success of the Vaccination Act, so far as it has gone, has been nearly perfect, seeing that only 67 deaths occurred from Small-pox during the past year. We know, however, from past experience, that all epidemics come and go like waves ; and the disappearance of Small-pox from Scotland at this time may be as much owing to the unknown atmospheric influences which induce epidemics having changed, so that now they appear to have encouraged the spread of Typhus and Enteric Fevers, and to have arrested that of Small-pox.

Measles cut off 809 persons in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 2·8 per cent. of the mortality. Dundee, Perth, and Paisley suffered much from Measles, 6·5 per cent. of the deaths having been caused by that disease in Dundee, 5·8 per cent. in Perth, and 4·8 per cent. in Paisley. It is remarkable that these were the towns, particularly Dundee and Paisley, which suffered most from Small-pox during the previous year ; and we have often pointed out the fact, that when Measles follows an epidemic of Small-pox, it is much more fatal than in ordinary seasons.

Scarlatina cut off 1037 persons in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 3·7 per cent. of the specified causes of death. That disease was so fatal in Aberdeen that it caused 8·7 per cent. of the deaths, and in Paisley 6·1 per cent.

Diphtheria was much less prevalent in the Eight Towns during 1865 than during the previous year, having only caused 180 deaths ; whereas the previous year it caused 343 deaths. It was more prevalent in Aberdeen and Leith than in the other towns—the same towns in which it was most prevalent during the previous year.

Hooping-cough caused 1355 deaths, or 4·8 per cent. of the general mortality. It was especially severe and fatal in Greenock and Glasgow, causing 7·1 per cent. of the deaths in Greenock, and 6·5 per cent. of the deaths in Glasgow.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera were more fatal than usual, as might have been expected, seeing the autumnal heat was greater than it has been for many years past. 816 deaths were attributed to Diarrhœa, 109 to Dysentery, and 84 to Cholera—in all, 1009 deaths from bowel complaints; and more than half, viz. 567, of these occurred during the months of July, August, and September.

Typhus Fever, however, in its varied forms, was the leading epidemic of the year, and prevailed more or less in the epidemic form in all the towns. The leading type of the disease was Spotted or Typhus Fever; but that more fatal form, variously termed Typhoid, Enteric, Gastro-Enteric, and Gastric Fever, constituted a notable proportion of the cases; while cases of Relapsing Fever, and simple Continued Fever, were everywhere met with. Thus, there were registered during the year in the Eight Towns 2707 deaths from Typhus Fever and its varieties, constituting the very high proportion of 9·6 per cent. of the total deaths. Of these, 2211 were registered as Spotted Typhus; 235 as Gastric Fever; 201 as Enteric or Typhoid Fever; 34 as Relapsing Fever; and 26 as simple Continued Fever, or Febricula.

Typhus Fever has therefore been more prevalent and fatal during 1865 than during the previous year. In 1864 the deaths from that disease amounted to 2203 in the Eight Towns, so that the deaths were 504 more in 1865 than during the previous year. Edinburgh and Leith have suffered least, Greenock and Glasgow most, from the epidemic Fever during the past year. Thus, in Edinburgh only 6·2 per cent. of the deaths were caused by Typhus; in Leith, 6·7 per cent.; in Aberdeen, 8·8 per cent.; in Dundee, 9·1 per cent.; in Perth, 9·5 per cent.; in Paisley, 9·9 per cent.; in Glasgow, 10·9 per cent.; while in Greenock, 12·3 per cent. of the deaths were caused by that disease. An analysis of the facts published regarding epidemics of fever during the last century and a half shows that each epidemic generally continues for a period of nearly three years to affect the population. As a general rule, most of these epidemics of fever have first manifested themselves in October, and have continued during the remainder of that, and the whole of the two consecutive years, and have died out on the following year with the setting in of the summer weather. The epidemic of fever, which has been ravaging Scotland for the two past years, has as yet followed the same course. It first manifested the epidemic character in October 1863, and rapidly increased till the close of that year. It has continued during the whole of 1864 and 1865, and still prevails to a considerable extent; but if it follows the usual course of former epidemics, it will die out with the setting in of the present summer. As its virulence, however, is regulated by the degree of temperature, should severe frosty weather occur during February, we may expect a considerable increase in the number and fatality of the cases before its final disappearance as an epidemic.

Of the other zymotic diseases, Croup caused 290 deaths; Ague, 16; Infantile Fever, 27; Metria, 69; Rheumatic Fever, 41; Erysipelas, 111; Syphilis, 66; Influenza, 38; Thrush, 10; Purpura, 8; and Worms, 6.

The Tubercular class of diseases cut off 4719 persons in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 16·8 per cent. of the specified causes of death. The proportion of deaths from this class of diseases was highest in Glasgow

and Greenock, and lowest in Aberdeen, Leith, and Perth. Thus, the tubercular class of diseases constituted 14·1 per cent. of the deaths in Aberdeen; 14·4 per cent. in Leith and in Perth; 16·2 per cent. in Edinburgh and in Paisley; 16·3 per cent. in Dundee; 17·1 per cent. in Greenock; and 17·8 per cent. of the deaths in Glasgow.

Consumption is the most fatal of this class of diseases, and is indeed the most fatal of all the diseases to which the inhabitants of Scotland are liable. 3371 deaths were attributed to this cause in the Eight Towns; thus constituting 12 per cent. of the deaths, or 36 deaths during the year in every ten thousand persons. As compared with the deaths in each town, Leith showed the fewest deaths from Consumption, Dundee the highest. Thus, Consumption caused only 8·7 per cent. of the deaths in Leith; 9·7 per cent. in Aberdeen; 10·4 in Perth; 10·8 in Edinburgh; 12 in Paisley; 12·7 in Glasgow; 12·9 in Greenock; but 13·2 per cent. of the deaths in Dundee. As compared with the population, however, the lowest mortality from Consumption occurred in Leith, the highest in Greenock. Thus, in every ten thousand persons in each town, there died from Consumption during the year 21 in Leith; 25 in Aberdeen; 28 in Perth; 29 in Edinburgh; 35 in Paisley; 39 in Dundee; 41 in Glasgow; but 45 in Greenock.

Hydrocephalus caused 845 deaths; Tabes Mesenterica, 336; and Scrofula, 167.

2183 persons died in the Eight Towns from diseases of the brain, which thus constituted 7·7 per cent. of the specified causes of death. In Aberdeen and Edinburgh, however, this proportion was greatly exceeded, as in the former 10·6 per cent. and in the latter 9·5 per cent. of the deaths were caused by brain diseases. Of these diseases, 473 were attributed to Convulsions, 509 to Paralysis, 367 to Apoplexy, 93 to Epilepsy, etc.

Diseases of the heart and organs of the circulation cut off 1192 persons, and thus constituted 4·2 per cent. of the deaths.

The inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs proved fatal to 4645 persons in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 16·4 per cent. of the specified causes of death. Glasgow appears to have suffered most from this class of affections, Perth the least; for while in Perth only 11·2 per cent. of the deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs, the proportion was 18·9 per cent. of the deaths in Glasgow. Bronchitis, the most fatal of these inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, caused 3204 deaths, and thus of itself constituted 11·4 per cent. of the mortality. Dundee and Aberdeen suffered least from Bronchitis, Glasgow and Greenock the most.

Of the other diseases belonging to this class, Pneumonia caused 940 deaths, Asthma 234, Pleurisy 56, and Laryngitis 50.

A full third of the total deaths is annually caused by those diseases which proved fatal through the respiratory organs. Thus, for several years 34 per cent. of the total deaths in the Eight Towns has been caused by the inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, together with Consumption, Hooping-cough, and Croup; and this is the proportion in which these diseases proved fatal during 1865.

1405 infants (or exactly 5 per cent. of the specified causes of death) died at or shortly after birth from the debility of weakly constitutions, or from being born prematurely; while 1252 persons, or 4·4 per cent. of the deaths, died without marked disease from the debility incident to old age.

Of the other diseases, Cancer cut off 372 persons, Dropsy 338, Teething 582, Enteritis 343, Stomach Disease 267, Disease of Kidneys 130, Disease

of Liver 252, Jaundice 62, Nephria 89, Diabetes 21, Rheumatism 67, Disease of Joints 94, and Carbuncle 7.

240 women died in giving birth to children; 69 of these from Childbed Fever (Metria), and 171 from the other accidents of that state. This gives the proportion of 63 deaths of mothers for every ten thousand children born alive,—a much larger proportion than occurs over all Scotland, where the proportion is only 46 deaths of mothers in every ten thousand children born alive. The proportion, however, varied very greatly in the several towns. In Glasgow only 53 mothers died for every ten thousand children born alive, 55 in Paisley and in Perth, 64 in Edinburgh, 67 in Greenock, 75 in Leith, 81 in Dundee, and 86 in Aberdeen.

891 deaths were ascribed to violent causes; of which 353 were caused by Fractures and Contusions, 123 by Drowning, 100 by Burns and Scalds, 60 by Suffocation, 18 by Hanging, 23 by Poison, 57 by Alcoholic Poisoning or Intemperance, 570 by want of Breast Milk, 36 by Wounds, 4 by Exposure to Cold, 1 by Neglect, and 59 by other violent causes not included in the above.

MARRIAGES IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

9320 marriages were registered in the Eight Towns during the year, being at the very high rate of one marriage for every 99 persons of the population, or one per cent. This is the highest marriage-rate which has ever been attained by the town populations of Scotland. During the eight years 1855 to 1862 inclusive, the mean annual marriage-rate for the Eight Towns was 85 marriages in every ten thousand persons of the population (0·85 per cent.), and was just 85 in 1862. But from that year the proportion of marriages has greatly but steadily increased, so that in 1863 they were in the proportion of 94 marriages to every ten thousand persons; in 1864 they were 96 marriages, and in 1865 they were in the proportion of 100 marriages to every ten thousand persons.

Nothing shows more clearly the general prosperity of the country, and the flourishing state of commerce and manufactures, than the proportion of marriages annually contracted by the people. And the above striking fact proves most satisfactorily, that for the three past years the country must be in a more flourishing condition than it has been for years, perhaps than it has ever been before.

The greatly increased number of marriages during these three years, as has already been pointed out, is now telling on the number of births. In the same ratio in which the marriages have been increasing, so has been the proportion of births, so that they have progressively advanced from the proportion of 383 births in every ten thousand persons, which they were in 1862, to that of 410 births in a like population during 1865.

The proportion of marriages in the several towns indicates very closely the general commercial and manufacturing prosperity of each. Thus the lowest proportion was in Perth and Aberdeen, the highest in Dundee and Greenock. Accordingly, for every ten thousand persons in each of these towns, only 79 marriages occurred during the year in Perth, 91 in Aberdeen, 94 in Leith, 98 in Glasgow, 99 in Paisley, 102 in Edinburgh, 107 in Greenock, but the enormously high proportion of 118 marriages in Dundee. The great and increasing demand for labour at Greenock, for the iron ship-building, sufficiently accounts for the very high proportion of marriages there; and it may be remembered that the stoppage of the cotton manu-

factures enormously increased the manufactures at Dundee, which consist chiefly of flax, jute, and hemp.

WEATHER IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

The year 1865 was quite remarkable for the peculiarities of its meteorological phenomena, and from observations taken at each of the Eight Towns, its mean temperature was $1^{\circ}4$ warmer than the previous year, being $47^{\circ}6$ Fahr. This increase of temperature, however, was not equally spread over the year, but was limited to the months of June, July, and September, the latter of which, in especial, had a mean temperature greatly above its mean. In Scotland, however, as has been often previously remarked, the changes from cold to warm periods are sudden and frequent, and it is this which causes the climate of Scotland to be so trying to the invalid. These fluctuations of temperature are best seen by looking at the weekly temperatures, when a comparison of the highest, the lowest, and the mean temperatures of each week will give a good idea of the sudden variations to which our climate is exposed. In fact, during the whole year, alternate waves of warm and cold weather occurred.

Thus the first week of January (see Table VIII.) had a temperature of 36° ; but a warm wave occurred the second week, which raised its mean to $41^{\circ}1$. A cold depression followed, so that the third week showed a mean temperature of $36^{\circ}2$, increasing on the fourth week to $30^{\circ}1$. This was succeeded by a warm wave the fifth week, which again raised the mean temperature to $35^{\circ}2$; but a cold period followed, sinking the mean temperature to $33^{\circ}2$ on the sixth week, and to $29^{\circ}4$ on the seventh week, or week ending the 18th February. This was the coldest week of the year, the lowest degree of temperature registered being 8° Fahr.; and during this and the following week the greatest number of deaths were registered, showing most

TABLE VIII.—Showing the number of Deaths Weekly, together with the Highest, Lowest, and Mean Temperatures; also the Mean Fall of Rain during every Week of the year 1865, in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland.

No. of Week.	Week ending	DEATHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAIN, in inches	No. of Week.	Week ending	DEATHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAIN, in inches		
			Mean.	Highest	Lowest					Mean.	Highest	Lowest			
1	January	7	659	36.0	50.0	17.0	1.195	27	July	8	556	61.6	80.2	42.0	1.602
2		14	622	41.1	52.0	31.0	1.002	28		15	515	57.3	84.2	42.9	0.729
3		21	647	36.2	44.2	27.0	0.512	29		22	567	57.2	73.8	43.9	0.823
4		28	585	30.1	42.3	18.2	0.236	30		29	585	62.0	80.0	47.5	0.097
5	February	4	721	35.2	47.0	13.7	1.481	31	August	5	549	54.1	70.9	41.0	0.210
6		11	650	33.2	41.0	21.0	0.304	32		12	512	58.6	71.0	47.0	1.077
7		18	735	29.4	42.0	8.0	0.406	33		19	515	57.3	72.0	43.5	1.299
8		25	743	37.2	52.1	19.9	0.788	34		26	480	57.1	71.4	46.0	0.337
9	March	4	652	40.0	54.0	29.6	0.947	35	September	2	461	57.9	71.0	43.0	1.616
10		11	595	38.0	49.0	27.9	0.671	36		9	428	63.9	77.0	51.5	0.058
11		18	569	37.5	47.0	28.3	0.109	37		16	411	61.4	76.7	46.0	0.206
12		25	558	35.6	47.0	25.8	0.102	38		23	448	56.8	72.0	39.0	0.293
13	April	1	569	41.0	56.0	26.0	0.408	39		30	442	54.5	73.1	35.0	0.051
14		8	587	47.4	59.0	33.0	0.374	40	October	7	451	53.7	68.2	29.0	0.005
15		15	530	46.3	60.0	29.2	0.278	41		14	521	50.8	59.0	37.0	1.292
16		22	546	46.7	66.3	31.0	0.151	42		21	469	44.5	57.0	30.0	1.013
17		29	513	48.3	77.0	31.0	0.057	43		28	541	40.9	59.4	25.0	1.152
18	May	6	497	48.8	65.0	29.0	0.877	44	November	4	556	41.9	53.0	27.0	1.175
19		13	467	47.0	65.0	37.0	0.712	45		11	588	39.8	54.0	23.0	0.022
20		20	522	50.9	67.7	36.0	0.401	46		18	641	41.7	56.0	28.0	0.384
21		27	502	59.9	80.0	45.0	0.255	47		25	593	45.7	59.3	30.0	1.525
22	June	3	548	51.3	67.0	35.0	1.261	48	December	2	584	41.2	53.0	27.5	1.040
23		10	526	59.4	79.2	42.0	0.175	49		9	568	46.1	56.0	33.0	0.674
24		17	479	58.3	84.0	38.0	0.000	50		16	491	41.5	53.0	24.6	0.007
25		24	461	60.4	82.0	45.0	0.156	51		23	543	45.8	56.0	31.9	0.595
26	July	1	562	58.1	75.0	38.0	0.189	52		30	505	43.7	56.0	31.1	1.420

clearly the baneful effects of extreme cold on the inhabitants of Scotland. On the eighth week a wave of warm temperature occurred, raising the mean temperature to $37^{\circ}2$ that week, and to 40° the ninth week, when it again sunk slowly through the influence of a cold period or depression, till on the twelfth week, or that ending the 25th of March, the mean temperature had again sunk to $35^{\circ}6$. A warm wave again rolled on, raising the thirteenth week, or that ending April 1, to 41° , and on the fourteenth week to $47^{\circ}4$. A slight depression occurred the two succeeding weeks; but on the last week of April and first week of May, the mean temperature had risen to $48^{\circ}3$ and $48^{\circ}8$. The nineteenth week was somewhat colder, being only 47° ; and the twentieth week, or third week of May, only had a mean temperature of $50^{\circ}9$. A sudden warm wave of temperature rolled over Scotland the twenty-first week, ending the 27th of May, raising its mean temperature to $59^{\circ}9$, succeeded by a cold depression, which lowered the twenty-second week, that ending 3d June, to $51^{\circ}3$. A warm wave again succeeded this, so that the second week of June had a mean temperature of $59^{\circ}4$, the third of $58^{\circ}3$, and the fourth week of $60^{\circ}4$. This was the highest weekly temperature attained during the first half of the year. A cold depression occurred during the week ending July 1, sinking the mean temperature to $58^{\circ}1$; but a warm wave during the week ending July 8, again raised the mean temperature to $61^{\circ}6$. A cold depression followed for a couple of weeks, sinking the temperature of July below that of June, the respective temperatures during the two weeks being $57^{\circ}3$ and $57^{\circ}2$. A warm wave of temperature raised the mean temperature of the last week of July to 62° . A sudden and prolonged cold depression or period set in after this, sinking the mean temperature of the week ending August 5 to $54^{\circ}1$, and that of the three following weeks to $57^{\circ}3$, $57^{\circ}1$, and $57^{\circ}9$.

After the 28th of August, however, an oppressively hot wave rolled over Scotland, raising the mean temperature of the thirty-sixth week, or that ending September 9th, to $63^{\circ}9$,—a temperature very rarely witnessed in Scotland, and the highest which was attained during any week of the year. But the declination of the sun and the shortening of the days could not permit this high temperature to be continued, so, though the next week, ending September 16th, had the very high mean temperature of $61^{\circ}4$, the mean temperature slowly but steadily declined, week after week after this, till it attained its lowest on the week ending November 11, when it had fallen to $39^{\circ}8$.

The south-west winds after this began to be the prevalent atmospheric currents over Scotland during the remainder of the year, so that the weekly mean temperatures fluctuated between 41° and 45° Fahr., observing, however, an alternate rise and fall of temperature on each successive week. The whole year, therefore, showed that periods of heat came in successive waves, followed by periods of cold, which very properly may be represented by the depressions which follow waves.

Our special object, however, in directing attention to mean temperature, is to point out its effects on the mortality. In all our previous Reports it has been shown, that in Scotland it is cold which exerts the most prejudicial effect on the human frame. Accordingly, whether we look at the weekly deaths and weekly mean temperatures (Table VIII.), or at the monthly deaths and monthly mean temperatures (Table IX.), we shall find that the week and month which had the lowest temperatures, were those in which the deaths were most numerous. Were every death registered on the day the death occurred, this would be found to be rigidly correct;

but as many deaths are not registered for two or three days after they occur, it frequently happens that, if the cold period occurs towards the end of a week, a considerable proportion of the deaths due to the cold, are registered during the next week. The same does not occur with the months to such an extent as to affect the general deductions. Bearing this in remembrance, we find that the greatest cold occurred during the month of February, when the mean temperature was $34^{\circ}5$, and the greatest degree of cold was so low as 8° . During that month 2837 deaths occurred in the Eight Towns, or 101 deaths daily,—by far the greatest number that occurred during any month of the year. At the close of the year again, November was the coldest month, its mean temperature being $41^{\circ}7$, and 2557 deaths occurred, or 85 daily, a much larger number than during September, October, or even December.

But even the weeks showed the same fact. The seventh week of the year, that ending February 18, had the very low mean temperature of $29^{\circ}4$, when 725 deaths were registered, and 743 the succeeding week, the largest number of deaths during any week of the year. At the close of the year again the coldest week fell on the 45th, viz. that ending November 11. During that week 538 deaths, and during the succeeding week 641 deaths were registered, being a larger number than during any of the closing weeks of the year.

Even in this country, however, extreme heat to a certain extent increases the deaths, by inducing diseases which assimilate in their nature to those of warm countries, viz. bowel complaints. Every year this is observed to a small extent, but during the past year to a more marked extent, in consequence of the increased mean temperatures of June and July. In ordinary years in Scotland, the mortality progressively diminishes from February to September; but during the past year, in the Eight Towns, while June had 2138 deaths, or 71 deaths daily, July had 2420, or 78 deaths daily,—a great increase, caused by the high temperature; and even August had 2247 deaths, or 72 deaths daily,—a higher proportion than June, though a great proportion of the month had no higher temperature than usual. The previous cool weeks of August, and the cool mornings and evenings during the latter half of September, prevented the mortality

TABLE IX.—Showing the connection between certain Atmospheric Phenomena, especially Mean Temperature, and the Deaths from certain Diseases and Classes of Diseases, in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, during each month of the year 1865.

1865.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean Temperature, . . .	$35^{\circ}5$	$34^{\circ}5$	$38^{\circ}1$	$47^{\circ}0$	$51^{\circ}8$	$58^{\circ}4$	$59^{\circ}3$	$56^{\circ}6$	$58^{\circ}5$	$46^{\circ}7$	$41^{\circ}7$	$43^{\circ}6$
Highest Temperature, . . .	$52^{\circ}0$	$52^{\circ}1$	$53^{\circ}6$	$77^{\circ}0$	$80^{\circ}0$	$84^{\circ}0$	$80^{\circ}0$	$71^{\circ}4$	$76^{\circ}9$	$78^{\circ}0$	$59^{\circ}3$	$56^{\circ}0$
Lowest Temperature, . . .	$14^{\circ}0$	$8^{\circ}0$	$25^{\circ}8$	$29^{\circ}0$	$29^{\circ}0$	$38^{\circ}0$	$38^{\circ}0$	$39^{\circ}7$	$35^{\circ}0$	$25^{\circ}0$	$23^{\circ}0$	$24^{\circ}6$
Rainfall, in inches, . . .	3.20	2.41	1.82	0.92	3.02	1.07	3.40	4.12	1.10	4.73	3.37	3.42
Total Deaths,	2812	2837	2593	2236	2311	2138	2420	2247	1853	2233	2557	2262
Daily Deaths,	91	101	84	74	74	71	78	72	62	72	85	73
Zymotic Diseases,	757	692	650	594	587	541	778	678	530	699	700	640
Small-pox,	18	3	5	7	5	5	6	2	4	6	3	3
Measles,	101	81	74	70	98	87	116	74	22	18	33	35
Scarlatina and Diphtheria,	132	116	81	67	47	46	76	79	99	159	174	151
Hooping-cough,	119	114	103	89	113	86	98	96	87	155	149	146
Croup,	44	28	29	30	9	20	16	16	15	29	28	26
Typhus,	275	281	289	269	245	214	199	167	168	173	220	207
Diarrhoea, Dysen., & Chol.,	37	36	33	36	45	58	236	215	116	112	53	32
Consumption,	323	313	366	284	327	284	294	253	236	259	246	246
Diseases Respiratory Organs,	512	770	511	376	302	239	223	220	171	353	546	422
Heart, etc., Diseases,	115	96	111	98	91	116	85	95	90	89	104	102
Brain, etc., Diseases,	226	188	217	180	198	171	193	159	149	179	182	141
Age,	135	151	135	182	80	94	96	97	71	67	118	106

rising with the extremely high mean temperatures of the first two weeks of September.

The effect of high mean temperature on the bowel diseases is best seen by comparing the deaths from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera during the different months. During May, when heat first began to be felt, the deaths from these bowel complaints were 45; during June, the continuance of the heat raised them to 58. But as bowel complaints take some time to prove fatal, it was not till July that they amounted to 236 deaths, and to 215 in August. The cold weather during the last two weeks of September allowed them to fall to 116 during September, and to 112 during October. During November only 53 deaths from that cause occurred, and 32 during December.

With the single exception of these bowel complaints, all the diseases to which the inhabitants of Scotland are liable increase with the cold and diminish with the warm weather, and most notably all those called epidemic diseases, as Typhus, Scarlatina, Hooping-cough, etc. (see Table IX.) Thus, Typhus, which had diminished to 167 deaths in August, increased with the cold to 207 in December, 275 in January, and 281 in February. Hooping-cough, which only caused 87 deaths in September, caused 149 in November, and 146 in December. Scarlatina and Diphtheria, which caused 79 deaths in August, caused 174 in November, and 151 in December. Diseases of the respiratory organs (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), which caused 171 deaths in September, rose to 353 deaths in October, to 546 in November, and to 422 in December. In all these cases the milder month of December caused the mortality from each of these diseases to be smaller than that of the colder month of November.

VACCINATION IN SCOTLAND, 1864.

The Scottish Vaccination Act, 26^o and 27^o Vict. c. 108, came into full operation on the 1st day of January 1864. It enacted that every child born in Scotland after the 1st day of January 1864 should be vaccinated, within six months from its birth, by a qualified medical practitioner; and that the fact of its having been vaccinated should be entered on the Register of Births, kept in each parish or district under the Registration Act, 17^o and 18^o Vict. c. 80. The *onus* of seeing that the child was vaccinated was thrown upon the father, mother, or person who had the care, nurture, and custody of the child; and the vaccination was enforced under pecuniary penalties, or imprisonment in default of payment.

To secure the due performance of Vaccination, the medical practitioner was required to deliver to the parents or custodiers of every child, a certificate bearing either (1) that the operation had been successfully performed, or (2) that it had been postponed, or (3) that the child was insusceptible of the disease; and this certificate when transmitted to the Registrar was his authority for entering on the Birth Registers the facts relative to the Vaccination.

In certain Insular and Highland parishes, where all intercourse is nearly suspended for six months every year, it would have been very imprudent to have attempted to enforce vaccination of the child within six months. The Act therefore very properly provided that the Board of Supervision should have the power in such cases to extend the period before any penal-

ties could be incurred by parents or guardians. The Board of Supervision have accordingly extended the period to twelve months from the birth of the child in twenty-eight of the insular parishes; and in several other cases, where they have not extended the time for the vaccination, have extended to four and to six months the period to which the operation may be postponed, when the child is not in a fit state for vaccination.

In consequence, therefore, of these provisions of the Act, it would have given no information of the least value had any Report been drawn up relative to Vaccination in Scotland before the present date; for in all the above-mentioned twenty-eight parishes, the children born during December 1864 were only obliged to be vaccinated by the close of December 1865, so that a complete return of the vaccinations applicable to the children born in 1864 could not be procured till the beginning of the present year. Even as it is, communication is so difficult and dangerous between many of the islands during the winter months, that three of the returns now due from insular parishes have not been received, and will not now be received till our winter storms are over.

During the year 1864, according to these vaccination returns, 112,559 births were entered on the Birth Registers, of which number, 3708 were those of children who, from having been born prior to the 1st day of January 1864, were not included under the operation of the Vaccination Act. That number therefore being deducted, would leave 108,851 children in Scotland in 1864 under the operation of the Act. With that number, therefore, we have alone to do; and in Table X. are given the particulars relative to these 108,851 children, in so far as the Vaccination Act is concerned.

From that Table it appears that, of the 108,851 children, 95047, being 87·32 per cent. of the whole, were successfully vaccinated. 662, or 0·61 per cent., had their vaccination postponed from ill health or other causes. 1261, or 1·15 per cent., were found to be insusceptible of vaccination; but of these the insusceptibility arose from the child having been previously vaccinated in 440 cases, from the child having had Small-pox in 154 cases, while in 667 cases it arose from constitutional insusceptibility. 9180 children, or 8·44 per cent., died before vaccination could be performed; while 2701 children, or 2·48 per cent., had removed from the district before vaccination could be enforced, or were otherwise unaccounted for.

Table X., however, and the above statement do not bring out the full success of the Vaccination Act, so as to make it patent to every mind. What we are specially interested in ascertaining is not the proportion successfully vaccinated out of the total number of children whose births are entered on the Registers, for that includes all who died previous to vaccination; but we

TABLE X.—VACCINATIONS, 1864. Particulars relative to the Vaccination of Children who came under the operation of the Vaccination Act in 1864.

	Successfully Vaccinated.	Vaccination Post-poned.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.			DIED before Vaccination.	Removed from District before Vaccination, or otherwise not accounted for.	TOTAL.
			From Constitutional Insusceptibility.	From having had Small-pox.	From being previously Vaccinated.			
Number .	95047	662	667	154	440	9180	2701	108,851
Proportion } per cent }	87·32	0·61	0·61	0·14	0·40	8·44	2·48	100·000

wish to ascertain what proportion of children, who survived till they were vaccinated, are protected by vaccination. Table XI. is drawn up with the view of showing this fact. It deducts from the 108,851 children who came under the operation of the Act, the 9180 who died before vaccination was attempted, and thus leaves 99671 living children to be operated upon. Their vaccination gives the true success of the Act, and is of extreme interest.

Of these 99671 living children, 95047, or 95·36 per cent., were successfully vaccinated; but as we must add to that number all those who were found to be insusceptible of the vaccine virus, from having been previously successfully vaccinated by clergymen, midwives, or parents, all those who had already had Small-pox, and all those who had constitutional insusceptibility, we find that those really protected amount to 96308 children, or to the proportion of 96·62 in every 100 children. As all those whose vaccination is postponed are being looked after, and those who survive will be vaccinated, this gives us a total of 96970 children out of 99671, or a total proportion of 97·29 in every 100 children, protected as far as may be from the ravages of Small-pox. In fact, it accounts for every living child, excepting the 2701 who have been lost sight of, from their parents having removed to other parishes. Only the small proportion, therefore, of 2·71 per cent. remains unprotected by vaccination of all the living children who came under the operation of the Vaccination Act in 1864.

These results are most gratifying, and show how fully the Act has been carried into effect. The proportion successfully vaccinated in Scotland is about the highest which could be vaccinated out of the numbers given, and reflects the greatest credit on the people, and on the vaccinators. It must be remembered that, of all children born, about thirteen out of every 100 die before they complete their first year. In comparing the proportion, therefore, who were successfully vaccinated with the total entries on the Registers, allowance must be made for that; and as the deaths are most numerous during the earlier years of life, at least ten thousand ought to be deducted from the total number as the proportion of deaths previous to vaccination. In reality, 9180 deaths were ascertained to have occurred; but it cannot be doubted that at least half of the cases unaccounted for must have been from the infants having died, but in consequence of the parents having moved to another registration district, the registrar who recorded the birth of the child was unable to ascertain anything more about it, and therefore returned it as unaccounted for.

TABLE XI.—VACCINATIONS, 1864. Particulars relating to the Vaccination of Children who came under the operation of the Vaccination Act in 1864, deducting the Children who died before Vaccination.

	Successfully Vaccinated.	Vaccination Postponed.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.			Removed from District before Vaccination, or otherwise not accounted for.	TOTAL LIVING.
			From Constitutional Insusceptibility.	From having had Small-pox.	From having been previously Vaccinated.		
Number . . .	95047	662	667	154	440	2701	99671
Proportion . .	95·36	0·67	0·67	0·15	0·44	2·71	100·00

Could it have been satisfactorily done, it would have been desirable to have shown the influence of Vaccination in arresting the spread of Small-pox among the population. The Act, however, has not been nearly long enough in operation to give even the most distant approximation to such an interesting inquiry, though, when looked at in a superficial way, the facts ascertained up to this date seem to indicate the most satisfactory results.

The deaths from Small-pox over all Scotland for the two years during which the Vaccination Act has been in operation cannot yet be ascertained, as the Registers for 1865 will not be received at the Head Office for some months, and it takes several clerks many months' labour to extract and tabulate the causes of death, etc. But the deaths from the different diseases in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland are tabulated monthly; so that we can ascertain from them whether Small-pox has increased or diminished since vaccination has become general.

It was found that, by taking an average of eight years, there died from Small-pox in Scotland annually 895 persons, and that 487 of these deaths occurred in the Eight Principal Towns. This shows that more than one-half of the deaths from Small-pox in Scotland occur in the Eight Towns; so that if we know the number of deaths from Small-pox in these Eight Towns, we can arrive at a very close approximation to the number of deaths from Small-pox over the whole of Scotland.

In 1863, the year before the Vaccination Act came into operation, 816 persons died from Small-pox in the Eight Towns, indicating a mortality of 1500 persons over Scotland during that year from that disease. In 1864, the deaths from Small-pox in the Eight Towns were 679, implying that 1248 deaths over Scotland occurred that year from Small-pox. In 1865, which may be regarded as the first year in which the Vaccination Act was in full operation, the deaths from Small-pox only amounted to 67, which only implies 123 deaths from that disease over Scotland. Never for the last eleven years has the mortality from that disease been half so low; and making every allowance, it can scarcely be doubted that the general adoption of vaccination has had considerable effect in reducing the mortality.

It must be remembered, however, that Small-pox, like all epidemic diseases, has its periods of prevalence and decline, and that these periods occur with a regularity so truly surprising that they always remind one of waves. In fact, Small-pox waves in regular succession sweep over our island, the crest of the wave representing the year when the mortality is greatest, the sloping sides of the waves when it is at an average, and the depression or trough of the wave when the mortality is lowest. The accompanying table shows these facts for all Scotland, the deaths for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 being estimated from the Small-pox deaths in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland. This table shows that the Small-pox wave rolled over Scotland in 1855 and 1856, raising the deaths

TABLE XII.

YEARS.	Small-pox Deaths.	YEARS.	Small-pox Deaths.
1855	1309	1861	766
1856	1306	1862	426
1857	845	1863	1500
1858	332	1864	1248
1859	682	1865	123
1860	1495		

from that disease to 1309 and 1306 respectively; then slowly subsided through 1857, till it reached its lowest trough in 1858, when only 332 deaths from Small-pox occurred. Another wave then succeeded, rising through 1859, till it reached its full height or crest in 1860, when 1495 fell victims to the disease, after which it slowly rolled away through 1861, till its trough only remained over Scotland in 1862, when only 426 Small-pox deaths occurred. A much higher wave succeeded, suddenly rising in 1863 to 1500 deaths, slightly falling in 1864 to 1248 deaths; but attaining a very low trough indeed in 1865, when it only produced 123 deaths.

These facts, then, exhibiting something of the natural history of the disease, show how careful we must be in drawing conclusions as to the efficacy of the Vaccination Act from imperfect data. A few years, however, will put it in our power to ascertain positively the effects which will follow the perfect vaccination of our children. By the above Table it is seen that, taking an average of eleven years, 911 persons annually die from Small-pox in Scotland; and it will be a most satisfactory result if the recent Act shall reduce that number to even half that amount. The vaccination of our children, however, never can totally extinguish Small-pox so long as such a large proportion of our adults are unprotected and propagate the disease; and even a considerable number of children will always fall victims to it, unless all parents and guardians vaccinate their children at a much earlier age than they are in the habit of doing, for Small-pox is most fatal to infants; and the younger the child is, the more it is liable to take the disease and to sink under it.

A large number of the Registrars have appended to their returns valuable notes relative to the working of the Vaccination Act in their several districts. There is one point prominently brought forward in these remarks by the Registrars to which it is necessary to advert; and the extracts from their notes given in the Appendix are chiefly limited to this point, their other remarks being highly commendatory of the general working of the Statute.

At the time of the passing of the Vaccination Act, an opinion was very generally entertained that it was open to every one to employ either a medical practitioner selected by himself to perform the operation, or to have recourse to the public Vaccinator appointed by the Parochial Board, and that, in the latter case, the cost would be defrayed out of the rate in the manner pointed out by the Statute, thus putting Vaccination on the same footing as the Registration of a Birth.

The prevalence of this view induced the Board of Supervision to submit a case to the law officers of the Crown, who gave an opinion that the only children whom the public Vaccinator was required to vaccinate gratuitously were those of paupers, and those ordered to be vaccinated by the Parochial Board, in consequence of the failure of their parents to send in the certificate required by the 8th section of the Act.

Instructions, in conformity with the opinion they had received, were accordingly issued by the Board of Supervision, and have been acted upon generally throughout the country. While we must assume that the interpretation put upon the Act is correct, and expresses the intention of the Legislature on the point referred to, it is right to state that the remarks of the Registrars tend to show that the restriction of the functions of the public Vaccinator to children of the paupers and defaulters, has been felt as a hardship, and has caused much dissatisfaction among the in-

habitants of the Insular, Highland, and Pastoral Districts, and also among the very numerous class in our large towns which is just removed from pauperism. It is a matter of the greatest difficulty for the parties referred to to pay even the smallest medical fee prescribed by the Act for vaccination, viz. one shilling and sixpence; but the hardship is infinitely more when it is considered that in these Insular and Highland Parishes, the vaccinators appointed by the Parochial Boards have been charging the inhabitants generally the high fee of three shillings and sixpence, the sum fixed by the Act for the remuneration of the public vaccinator appointed by the Board of Supervision, under the provisions of the 12th section of the Act.

Looking to the character of the country and other circumstances, the amount of remuneration is by no means excessive; but the Act only authorizes that high fee to be paid when the charge is made against the Parochial Board; and it is obviously quite beyond what many of the inhabitants of these districts can afford to pay.

It is to be feared that the practice of charging parties included under the classes above referred to any fees whatever for the vaccination of their children, but especially these exorbitant fees which have been charged in some of the Insular and Highland parishes, is inexpedient, and may tend to throw impediments in the way of the successful working of the Act. It is to be remembered, that at present these impoverished classes can only get their children vaccinated gratuitously by the public Vaccinator after they have subjected themselves to a penalty of twenty-one shillings; and it was for the purpose of saving themselves from this penalty that they have as yet made every effort to raise the sum demanded by the Vaccinator.

The success which has hitherto attended the working of the Act has been greater than could have been anticipated, mainly owing, apparently, to the conscientious desire, not only on the part of those who had statutory duties imposed upon them, but on the part of the public at large, to aid in carrying out this most important statute. This only renders it the more necessary to do all that can be done to alleviate what, from the Notes of the Registrars, and from the Reports of the District Examiners, appears to be felt in certain parts of the country, and among certain classes of the population, as a very heavy burden.

It must be remembered that Scotland is not a country where vaccination was previously neglected. In every parish, the great majority of the children were vaccinated either by the surgeon, if there was one, or by a midwife; and in several of the Insular and Highland parishes, the clergyman vaccinated all gratuitously. Vaccination by the clergymen and by the midwives cost the people nothing. They felt it therefore all the greater hardship to pay a medical practitioner a fee for doing that which, in former days, the clergyman or midwife had done free of charge; and they felt the hardship all the more because neither clergyman nor midwife were, by the Act, allowed to grant a certificate of successful vaccination. Even in the case where Small-pox had broken out in their neighbourhood, and they were obliged to get their children vaccinated by the clergyman or midwife, because no regular medical practitioner was within 15 or 20 miles, they had, after all, to pay that medical man for a certificate.

The Poor-Law Inspectors have, with great good sense, generally exercised a wise discretion in not prosecuting for the penalties under the 17th section of the Act, provided the Registrar eventually got a certificate of vaccination. In some cases an example had to be made, to show that the Vaccination Act was imperative; and this has generally had the effect of

securing conformity to the requirements of the Statute. But were the Act so amended as to permit every person who felt unable to pay the vaccination fee, to get his child vaccinated at once by the public Vaccinator, the penalty clause would become a dead letter, the Statute would be better observed, the children of the poorer classes would be sooner vaccinated, and Small-pox would be more surely expelled from the country.

It is to be hoped that in the event of any further legislation on the subject of Vaccination being thought necessary, the subject of the foregoing remarks will not be lost sight of; and it will be well to consider whether it would not be advisable to shorten the period within which Vaccination must be performed to three months, subject to such exceptions as may be sanctioned by the Board of Supervision. As a general rule, six months is far too long.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES STARK.

BIRTHS

REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1865.

	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.												Total Births.	Males	Fem.	Total Illegit. Births.
		1861	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
SCOTLAND,	3,062,294	9578	9040	9990	9864	10542	9926	9403	9074	8843	9279	8763	8824	113126	58250	54876	11267
DIVISIONS.																	
1 NORTHERN,	130,422	263	210	244	254	298	307	314	306	311	280	270	289	3346	1761	1585	225
2 NORTH-WESTERN,	167,329	393	335	392	350	346	386	395	370	381	418	370	415	4551	2348	2203	283
3 NORTH-EASTERN,	366,783	1079	979	1108	1120	1232	1081	1076	1136	1029	1099	1061	1012	13012	6756	6256	2007
4 EAST-MIDLAND,	523,822	1518	1466	1599	1603	1706	1510	1547	1518	1432	1477	1449	1425	18250	9313	8937	2029
5 WEST-MIDLAND,	242,507	640	655	707	733	746	725	679	640	648	646	606	593	8018	4218	3800	624
6 SOUTH-WESTERN,	1,008,253	3870	3632	3996	3982	4162	3984	3486	3411	3330	3534	3273	3363	44023	22643	21380	3721
7 SOUTH-EASTERN,	408,962	1236	1197	1329	1257	1450	1351	1322	1183	1178	1252	1234	1211	15200	7842	7358	1432
8 SOUTHERN,	214,216	579	566	615	565	602	582	584	510	534	573	500	516	6726	3369	3357	946
I. NORTHERN.																	
1 Shetland,	31,670	56	41	51	49	72	86	72	103	91	78	76	79	854	432	422	41
2 Orkney,	32,395	69	58	59	57	84	73	85	58	57	60	72	61	793	413	380	43
3 Caithness,	42,200	93	71	84	97	105	100	114	103	112	94	92	102	1167	618	549	111
4 Sutherland,	24,157	45	40	50	51	37	48	43	42	51	48	30	47	532	298	234	30
II. NORTH-WESTERN.																	
5 Ross and Cromarty,	82,427	209	181	200	162	154	188	193	195	185	190	204	209	2270	1180	1090	109
6 Inverness,	84,902	184	154	192	188	192	198	202	175	196	228	166	206	2281	1168	1113	174
III. NORTH-EASTERN.																	
7 Nairn,	8,347	20	20	22	16	23	26	19	20	16	27	27	21	257	142	115	31
8 Elgin (or Moray),	44,218	122	91	124	135	127	125	125	134	114	94	111	123	1425	788	637	207
9 Banff,	56,020	148	156	165	172	185	155	150	175	132	168	155	162	1924	976	948	295
10 Aberdeen,	223,344	691	626	704	678	775	684	681	709	671	699	660	632	8210	4251	3959	1290
11 Kincardine,	34,854	98	86	93	110	121	91	101	98	96	111	108	74	1196	599	597	184
IV. EAST-MIDLAND.																	
12 Forfar,	206,750	698	680	702	705	781	675	694	667	662	651	677	700	8292	4279	4013	1095
13 Perth,	133,198	306	293	365	319	354	311	312	315	297	303	294	250	3719	1897	1822	404
14 Fife,	155,021	430	407	450	484	461	441	452	464	418	450	407	408	5272	2632	2640	436
15 Kinross,	8,731	27	22	13	26	24	13	19	17	12	14	23	14	224	118	106	25
16 Clackmannan,	20,122	57	64	69	69	86	70	70	55	43	59	48	53	743	387	356	69
V. WEST-MIDLAND.																	
17 Stirling,	88,138	257	295	346	303	326	298	287	286	273	252	247	256	3426	1785	1641	276
18 Dumbarton,	54,179	177	160	174	191	199	197	174	154	163	189	158	151	2087	1115	972	156
19 Argyll,	83,859	165	166	152	199	193	198	187	167	173	174	166	155	2095	1117	978	169
20 Bute,	16,331	41	34	35	40	28	32	31	33	39	31	35	31	410	201	209	23
VI. SOUTH-WESTERN.																	
21 Renfrew,	168,746	605	569	653	704	686	657	562	549	556	563	522	578	7204	3725	3479	532
22 Ayr,	199,063	638	607	712	668	694	697	613	538	610	619	585	557	7538	3904	3634	684
23 Lanark,	640,444	2627	2456	2631	2610	2782	2630	2311	2324	2164	2352	2166	2228	29281	15014	14267	2505
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.																	
24 Linlithgow,	39,045	148	149	166	177	180	157	163	116	139	147	145	132	1819	930	889	154
25 Edinburgh,	274,093	854	796	876	804	973	920	886	797	791	853	831	825	10206	5267	4939	937
26 Haddington,	37,626	87	100	106	113	97	115	105	100	92	95	106	115	1231	650	581	131
27 Berwick,	36,488	71	94	114	101	121	92	102	99	86	90	98	73	1141	592	549	125
28 Peebles,	11,300	40	30	35	26	43	32	40	40	31	32	23	34	406	213	193	37
29 Selkirk,	10,410	36	28	32	36	36	35	26	31	39	35	31	32	397	190	207	48
VIII. SOUTHERN.																	
30 Roxburgh,	53,722	141	140	159	133	174	162	152	124	147	147	121	125	1725	879	846	191
31 Dumfries,	75,904	205	201	218	213	196	205	210	203	191	205	182	193	2422	1185	1237	347
32 Kirkeudbright,	42,745	125	122	124	123	117	108	127	94	106	117	101	112	1376	688	688	207
33 Wigtown,	41,845	108	103	114	96	115	107	95	89	90	104	96	86	1203	617	586	201

DEATHS

REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1865.

	POPULATION.	DEATHS.												Total Deaths.	Males	Females	
		1861	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				Dec
SCOTLAND,	3,062,294	6910	7012	6864	5798	5931	5337	5595	5486	4826	5368	6023	5671	70821	35196	356255	
DIVISIONS.																	
1	NORTHERN,	130,422	223	239	223	180	166	149	135	154	153	149	145	151	2067	975	10922
2	NORTH-WESTERN,	167,329	259	261	291	206	234	198	221	207	171	202	195	222	2667	1327	13400
3	NORTH-EASTERN,	366,783	613	585	638	572	587	538	531	519	456	478	612	610	6739	3315	34244
4	EAST-MIDLAND,	523,822	1177	1159	1067	954	958	934	995	918	849	842	944	927	11724	5670	60544
5	WEST-MIDLAND,	242,507	447	464	490	377	451	351	360	368	352	369	394	346	4769	2453	23164
6	SOUTH-WESTERN,	1,008,253	2902	3002	2777	2371	2410	2116	2302	2174	1809	2219	2517	2359	28958	14614	143444
7	SOUTH-EASTERN,	408,962	903	888	955	782	777	749	772	830	746	794	891	774	9861	4898	49633
8	SOUTHERN,	214,216	386	414	423	356	348	302	279	316	290	315	325	282	4036	1944	20921
I. NORTHERN.																	
1	Shetland,	31,670	46	54	58	37	40	37	24	47	50	42	40	39	514	235	2791
2	Orkney,	32,395	51	48	54	48	41	36	35	27	26	22	37	31	456	214	2421
3	Caithness,	42,200	82	100	88	72	62	55	53	51	48	59	38	49	757	355	4021
4	Sutherland,	24,157	44	37	23	23	23	21	23	29	29	26	30	32	340	171	1691
II. NORTH-WESTERN.																	
5	Ross and Cromarty,	82,427	119	132	132	96	124	103	112	117	90	115	97	122	1359	654	7051
6	Inverness,	84,902	140	129	159	110	110	95	109	90	81	87	98	100	1308	673	6351
III. NORTH-EASTERN.																	
7	Nairn,	8,347	13	11	18	17	12	14	20	13	7	10	13	9	157	72	851
8	Elgin (or Moray),	44,218	69	69	78	57	55	47	71	61	58	51	73	80	769	398	3711
9	Banff,	56,020	75	84	87	77	78	77	63	67	43	57	68	91	867	424	4431
10	Aberdeen,	223,344	388	373	402	365	391	353	351	339	311	316	407	384	4380	2148	22321
11	Kincardine,	34,854	68	48	53	56	51	47	26	39	37	44	51	46	566	273	2931
IV. EAST-MIDLAND.																	
12	Forfar,	206,750	568	506	481	391	434	450	476	447	364	345	391	423	5276	2555	27211
13	Perth,	133,198	254	266	256	229	234	215	203	196	189	183	216	200	2641	1285	13561
14	Fife,	155,021	295	320	275	266	242	225	245	224	262	269	294	268	3185	1503	16851
15	Kinross,	8,731	12	16	12	24	18	13	19	16	10	15	17	8	180	89	911
16	Clackmannan,	20,122	48	51	43	44	30	31	52	35	24	30	26	28	442	238	2041
V. WEST-MIDLAND.																	
17	Stirling,	88,138	168	172	177	137	177	135	139	147	112	154	170	153	1841	929	9121
18	Dumbarton,	54,179	108	123	131	109	116	106	81	97	90	74	97	82	1214	616	5981
19	Argyll,	83,859	137	135	144	109	122	87	112	90	115	109	97	92	1349	717	6321
20	Bute,	16,331	34	34	38	22	36	23	28	34	35	32	30	19	365	191	1741
VI. SOUTH-WESTERN.																	
22	Renfrew,	168,746	497	545	489	390	373	343	362	321	306	331	428	407	4792	2388	2401
22	Ayr,	199,063	400	396	402	354	372	341	295	294	233	287	317	362	4053	2024	2029
32	Lanark,	640,444	2005	2061	1886	1627	1665	1432	1645	1559	1270	1601	1772	1590	20113	10202	9911
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.																	
24	Linlithgow,	39,045	89	69	88	76	69	64	63	51	58	60	74	78	839	427	411
25	Edinburgh,	274,093	645	642	670	551	557	552	595	628	537	607	670	563	7217	3579	3638
26	Haddington,	37,626	67	70	96	60	58	50	50	59	62	51	58	56	737	357	386
27	Berwick,	36,488	68	71	63	58	60	45	35	53	59	43	56	42	653	327	320
28	Peebles,	11,300	21	17	17	16	15	15	17	21	14	16	16	16	201	99	102
29	Selkirk,	10,410	13	19	21	21	18	23	12	18	16	17	17	19	214	109	103
VIII. SOUTHERN.																	
30	Roxburgh,	53,722	95	103	98	100	85	81	62	76	71	76	74	71	992	500	492
31	Dumfries,	75,904	125	141	155	124	136	126	130	111	102	104	146	109	1509	752	757
32	Kirkcudbright,	42,745	82	81	90	72	65	60	46	71	66	71	52	57	813	360	453
33	Wigtown,	41,845	84	89	80	60	62	35	41	58	51	64	53	45	722	332	390

MARRIAGES

REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1865.

	POPULATION.		MARRIAGES.												
	1851	1861	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SCOTLAND,	2,888,742	3,062,294	2746	1404	1257	1245	1171	3282	2395	1548	1392	1598	2268	3271	23577
DIVISIONS.															
1 NORTHERN,	127,035	130,422	53	59	48	24	35	51	33	26	37	40	72	140	618
2 NORTH-WESTERN,	175,735	167,329	108	101	79	47	40	95	42	35	27	55	62	130	821
3 NORTH-EASTERN,	348,366	366,783	271	115	109	104	153	409	234	156	131	200	211	483	2576
4 EAST-MIDLAND,	515,966	523,822	540	217	191	202	217	548	378	272	241	229	421	583	4039
5 WEST-MIDLAND,	241,447	242,507	163	106	88	71	52	206	142	105	98	102	150	231	1514
6 SOUTH-WESTERN,	881,092	1,008,253	1129	533	502	521	434	1191	1101	627	578	696	885	1048	9185
7 SOUTH-EASTERN,	383,217	408,962	384	204	159	200	179	577	370	257	209	255	340	440	3574
8 SOUTHERN,	215,884	214,216	98	69	81	76	61	205	95	70	71	81	127	216	1250
I. NORTHERN.															
1 Shetland,	31,078	31,670	24	19	10	1	8	5	0	7	10	8	15	51	158
2 Orkney,	31,455	32,395	9	11	18	10	5	12	11	10	6	7	21	33	153
3 Caithness,	39,782	42,200	17	20	13	6	14	23	18	7	17	20	27	39	221
4 Sutherland,	24,720	24,157	3	9	7	7	8	11	4	2	4	5	9	17	86
II. NORTH-WESTERN.															
5 Ross and Cromarty,	83,781	82,427	44	45	42	22	25	35	19	15	11	25	29	69	381
6 Inverness,	91,954	84,902	64	56	37	25	15	60	23	20	16	30	33	61	440
III. NORTH-EASTERN.															
7 Nairn,	8,076	8,347	3	1	1	1	3	10	7	3	7	6	7	7	56
8 Elgin (or Moray),	40,532	44,218	20	9	9	10	18	36	22	10	15	23	19	50	241
9 Banff,	51,353	56,020	38	21	12	17	17	59	41	16	16	38	30	75	380
10 Aberdeen,	213,461	223,344	188	73	75	64	102	255	143	112	88	113	129	280	1622
11 Kincardine,	34,944	34,854	22	11	12	12	13	49	21	15	5	20	26	71	277
IV. EAST-MIDLAND.															
2 Forfar,	193,627	206,750	248	110	80	97	108	293	206	155	134	119	179	272	2001
3 Perth,	137,369	133,198	95	45	41	36	45	117	68	35	41	39	83	141	786
4 Fife,	153,789	155,021	163	56	63	59	60	127	86	66	55	65	143	140	1083
5 Kinross,	9,626	8,731	9	1	1	3	2	5	6	3	2	2	9	17	60
6 Clackmannan,	21,555	20,122	25	5	6	7	2	6	12	13	9	4	7	13	109
V. WEST-MIDLAND.															
7 Stirling,	83,802	88,138	83	40	41	27	23	92	73	53	48	51	72	117	720
8 Dumbarton,	46,995	54,179	31	28	17	17	17	54	31	24	25	23	29	46	342
9 Argyll,	94,042	83,859	37	34	24	19	5	51	30	24	21	23	37	44	349
10 Bute,	16,608	16,331	12	4	6	8	7	9	8	4	4	5	12	24	103
VI. SOUTH-WESTERN.															
1 Renfrew,	157,950	168,746	205	100	88	89	56	199	178	135	88	103	138	186	1565
2 Ayr,	189,973	199,063	139	72	78	101	56	176	143	122	104	85	122	199	1397
3 Lanark,	533,169	640,444	785	361	336	331	322	816	780	370	386	448	625	663	6223
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.															
4 Linlithgow,	30,590	39,045	43	18	19	13	12	51	35	17	23	19	26	43	319
5 Edinburgh,	259,493	274,093	287	158	118	151	130	398	287	208	153	194	264	299	2647
6 Haddington,	36,363	37,626	21	11	4	9	20	56	13	14	16	13	23	41	241
7 Berwick,	36,165	36,488	25	12	14	16	10	40	21	10	8	17	16	31	220
8 Peebles,	10,804	11,300	6	2	2	2	3	18	4	4	4	5	6	9	65
9 Selkirk,	9,802	10,410	2	3	2	9	4	14	10	4	5	7	5	17	82
VIII. SOUTHERN.															
10 Roxburgh,	51,225	53,722	32	22	17	20	20	56	31	18	25	23	35	76	375
11 Dumfries,	78,149	75,904	30	28	37	29	27	71	33	31	22	24	48	72	452
12 Kirkcudbright,	43,371	42,745	18	9	19	12	3	47	17	13	11	16	20	42	227
13 Wigtown,	43,139	41,845	18	10	8	15	11	31	14	8	13	18	24	26	196

VACCINATIONS IN SCOTLAND—1864.

	Success-fully Vaccinated.	Vacci-nation Post-poned.	Insusceptible of Vaccine Disease.			Died before Vaccination.	Removed from District before Vaccination, or otherwise unaccounted for.	Children born prior to 1st January 1864.	Total.
			On the ground of Constitutional Insusceptibility.	In respect of the children having already had Small-pox.	On the ground of previous Successful Vaccination.				
SCOTLAND, -	95047	662	667	154	440	9180	2701	3708	112559
DIVISIONS.									
1 NORTHERN,	2937	123	39	7	30	210	70	97	3513
2 NORTH-WESTERN,	3624	165	69	6	36	409	120	128	4557
3 NORTH-EASTERN,	11426	46	33	4	21	874	63	422	12889
4 EAST-MIDLAND,	15365	34	82	22	164	1531	220	524	17942
5 WEST-MIDLAND,	7066	82	56	7	4	605	159	243	8222
6 SOUTH-WESTERN,	35773	122	264	82	126	3783	1562	1568	43280
7 SOUTH-EASTERN,	13012	51	75	14	41	1239	397	524	15353
8 SOUTHERN,	5844	39	49	12	18	529	110	202	6803
I. NORTHERN.									
1 Shetland,	614	82	3	0	28	42	34	22	825
2 Orkney,	783	9	3	0	0	30	6	33	864
3 Caithness,	1067	27	24	7	0	103	23	24	1275
4 Sutherland,	473	5	9	0	2	35	7	18	549
II. NORTH-WESTERN.									
5 Ross and Cromarty,	1825	84	21	0	35	193	43	55	2256
6 Inverness,	1799	81	48	6	1	216	77	73	2301
III. NORTH-EASTERN.									
7 Nairn,	189	2	0	0	8	21	2	6	228
8 Elgin or Moray,	1251	3	10	0	1	103	16	47	1431
9 Banff,	1793	7	4	0	0	123	3	75	2005
10 Aberdeen,	7160	24	16	3	9	556	40	261	8069
11 Kincardine,	1033	10	3	1	3	71	2	33	1156
IV. EAST-MIDLAND.									
12 Forfar,	6621	8	33	16	149	792	114	241	7974
13 Perth,	3349	15	18	4	2	293	57	122	3860
14 Fife,	4550	8	28	2	11	373	41	140	5153
15 Kinross,	200	3	0	0	0	9	3	6	221
16 Clackmannan,	645	0	3	0	2	64	5	15	734
V. WEST-MIDLAND.									
17 Stirling,	2986	8	20	5	4	238	39	109	3409
18 Dumbarton,	1840	1	6	2	0	192	54	63	2158
19 Argyll,	1863	52	21	0	0	146	64	58	2204
20 Bute,	377	21	9	0	0	29	2	13	451
VI. SOUTH-WESTERN.									
21 Renfrew,	5934	32	59	25	33	738	254	220	7295
22 Ayr,	6648	21	42	6	24	509	99	300	7649
23 Lanark,	23191	69	163	51	69	2536	1209	1048	28336
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.									
24 Linlithgow,	1560	16	29	7	0	145	50	58	1865
25 Edinburgh,	8563	28	21	4	30	846	301	385	10178
26 Haddington,	1137	1	2	0	5	96	22	17	1280
27 Berwick,	1063	2	10	3	4	83	17	42	1224
28 Peebles,	353	4	9	0	2	23	7	13	411
29 Selkirk,	336	0	4	0	0	46	0	9	395
VIII. SOUTHERN.									
30 Roxburgh,	1511	4	13	6	4	149	29	62	1768
31 Dumfries,	2068	26	20	2	5	186	40	70	2417
32 Kirkcudbright,	1177	8	9	3	8	113	22	38	1378
33 Wigtown,	1088	1	7	1	1	81	19	42	1240

Number of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during the Years 1865, 1864, and 1863, with their Proportions to the Population, estimated to the middle of each year.

1865.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated to the middle of 1865.	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Birth in every	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Death in every	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Marriage in every
Glasgow,	395,503	423,723	17928	4·23	23	13912	3·28	30	4168	0·98	101
Edinburgh,	170,444	174,180	6193	3·55	28	4853	2·78	35	1781	1·02	97
Dundee,	91,664	96,607	4429	4·58	21	2998	3·11	32	1147	1·18	84
Aberdeen,	73,900	74,716	2880	3·85	25	1978	2·63	37	681	0·91	109
Paisley,	47,427	47,427	1803	3·80	26	1410	2·99	33	472	0·99	100
Greenock,	43,894	46,635	2356	5·05	19	1670	3·57	27	503	1·07	92
Leith,	36,029	37,648	1586	4·21	23	949	2·52	39	356	0·94	105
Perth,	26,094	26,697	900	3·37	29	729	2·69	36	212	0·79	125
EIGHT TOWNS,	884,955	927,633	38075	4·10	24	28499	3·07	32	9320	1·00	99

1864.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated to the middle of 1864.	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Birth in every	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Death in every	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Marriage in every
Glasgow,	395,503	417,083	17434	4·18	23	13674	3·27	30	3989	0·95	104
Edinburgh,	170,444	173,301	6149	3·54	28	4674	2·69	37	1630	0·94	105
Dundee,	91,664	95,444	4135	4·33	23	3104	3·25	30	1046	1·09	91
Aberdeen,	73,900	74,524	2677	3·59	27	2130	2·85	35	619	0·83	120
Paisley,	47,427	47,427	1891	3·98	25	1521	3·20	31	479	1·01	98
Greenock,	43,894	45,990	2392	5·20	19	1927	4·19	23	545	1·18	84
Leith,	36,029	37,267	1534	4·11	24	927	2·48	40	358	0·96	104
Perth,	26,094	26,555	860	3·23	30	871	3·28	30	218	0·82	121
EIGHT TOWNS,	884,955	917,591	37072	4·05	24	28828	3·14	31	8884	0·96	103

1863.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Census, 1861.	Estimated to the middle of 1863.	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Birth in every	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Death in every	Number.	Per Cent. to Pop.	One Marriage in every
Glasgow,	395,503	410,443	16988	4·13	24	13327	3·24	30	3825	0·93	107
Edinburgh,	170,444	172,422	6184	3·58	28	4586	2·66	37	1713	0·99	100
Dundee,	91,664	94,281	3792	4·02	24	2714	2·87	34	897	0·95	105
Aberdeen,	73,900	74,332	2680	3·60	27	1749	2·35	42	625	0·84	118
Paisley,	47,427	47,427	1841	3·88	25	1218	2·56	38	474	0·99	100
Greenock,	43,894	45,345	2133	4·70	21	1874	4·13	24	485	1·06	93
Leith,	36,029	36,886	1447	3·92	25	910	2·46	40	342	0·93	107
Perth,	26,094	26,413	830	3·14	31	652	2·46	40	232	0·87	113
EIGHT TOWNS,	884,955	907,549	35895	3·95	25	27030	2·97	33	8593	0·94	105

36 DEATHS from all Causes at Four Periods of Life
Year 1865.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	GLASGOW.					EDINBURGH.					DUNDEE.					ABERDEEN.				
	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.
ALL CAUSES	6452	1490	4358	1612	13912	1711	390	1624	1128	4853	1324	311	937	426	2998	674	206	601	497	1978
SPECIFIED CAUSES	6326	1466	4292	1608	13692	1688	386	1609	1127	4810	1278	301	921	425	2925	658	203	592	494	1947
DISEASES :—																				
I. Zymotic Class	2220	551	1104	205	4080	563	129	235	86	1013	543	111	201	32	887	230	92	136	55	513
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and others of uncertain seat	36	26	195	82	339	12	7	104	77	200	20	5	70	33	128	7	6	46	34	93
III. Tubercular Class	814	506	1082	41	2443	227	114	423	18	782	123	85	262	8	478	75	58	134	8	275
IV. Of Brain, etc.	363	67	287	226	943	92	25	162	181	460	71	16	55	74	216	76	9	57	66	208
V. Of Heart, etc.	9	35	273	139	456	4	12	159	120	295	2	9	80	44	135	-	6	59	37	102
VI. Of Resp. Organs	1464	114	665	347	2590	341	32	205	230	808	186	23	107	59	375	88	5	53	97	243
VII. Of Digest. Organs	572	45	222	76	915	123	18	112	72	325	125	8	48	20	201	77	6	33	36	152
VIII. Of Kidneys, etc.	4	13	81	21	119	6	6	50	20	82	3	1	13	4	21	1	1	16	12	30
IX. Of Uterus, etc.	-	3	94	1	98	-	1	38	3	42	-	2	30	1	33	-	2	20	3	25
X. Of Joints, Bones, etc.	2	23	31	16	74	3	18	20	4	45	-	4	2	2	8	-	5	2	4	11
XI. Of Skin, etc.	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	2	6	3	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	1	1
XII. Malformations	21	2	-	-	23	18	1	-	-	19	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
XIII. Debility from Pre-mature Birth	656	-	-	-	656	240	-	-	-	240	178	-	-	-	178	83	-	-	-	83
XIV. Atrophy	55	12	36	1	104	16	2	17	-	55	3	2	10	-	15	3	1	17	-	21
XV. Age	-	-	-	407	407	-	-	-	282	282	-	-	-	133	133	-	-	-	132	132
XVI. Sudden	9	4	23	4	40	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	3	2	8	1	1	-	2	4
XVII. Violence, Privation, etc.	94	63	199	42	398	40	21	81	32	174	13	35	39	11	98	12	11	19	7	49
I. Small-pox	20	2	2	-	24	8	1	5	-	14	7	-	1	-	8	8	1	-	-	9
Measles	329	23	-	-	352	111	6	1	-	118	180	8	2	-	190	1	-	1	-	2
Scarlatina	316	179	5	-	500	68	26	4	-	108	45	23	-	-	68	118	46	6	-	170
Diphtheria	47	16	3	1	67	23	7	2	-	32	18	7	2	-	27	12	9	1	-	22
Hooping-Cough	851	40	-	-	891	139	4	-	-	143	101	4	-	-	105	7	-	-	-	7
Croup	111	6	-	-	117	44	1	-	-	45	45	4	-	-	49	12	-	-	-	12
Thrush	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea	300	12	46	44	402	104	5	13	23	145	56	2	12	4	74	47	-	6	13	66
Dysentery	7	1	15	11	34	2	1	8	7	18	20	1	2	9	32	2	2	1	4	9
Cholera	17	2	9	3	31	7	1	3	4	15	17	1	3	1	22	1	1	-	1	3
Influenza	4	8	3	8	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	6	-	-	4	7	11
Purpura; Scurvy	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ague	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	-	2
Worms	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infantile Fever	10	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	9	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Typhus	161	253	962	126	1502	27	59	167	45	298	27	58	167	15	267	11	28	106	27	172
Metria	-	1	24	-	25	-	2	13	-	15	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	8	-	8
Rheumatic Fever	1	4	9	3	17	1	3	3	-	7	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	1	1	5
Erysipelas	21	4	17	7	49	7	3	10	4	24	6	1	1	-	8	3	2	-	2	7
Syphilis	20	1	8	1	30	13	-	4	-	17	5	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	4
Noma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrophobia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Hæmorrhage	4	-	10	3	17	1	1	6	1	9	2	-	7	-	9	1	-	2	1	4
Dropsy	15	17	67	33	132	8	1	14	19	42	14	5	36	21	76	2	3	13	14	32
Abscess	9	6	18	4	37	-	2	12	5	19	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	6
Ulcer	2	-	1	2	5	1	-	4	3	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Fistula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mortification	-	2	8	6	16	2	-	1	7	10	3	-	-	1	4	1	-	1	1	3
Cancer	6	1	91	34	132	-	3	65	40	108	-	-	27	10	37	-	1	27	14	42
Gout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Scrofula	31	26	7	5	69	16	13	12	1	42	5	1	3	-	9	4	4	2	-	10
Tabes Mesenterica	139	41	8	1	189	57	13	3	2	75	7	4	-	-	11	7	9	-	1	17
Phtisis	240	398	1067	35	1740	29	73	405	15	522	48	71	259	8	386	14	36	132	7	189
Hydrocephalus	404	41	-	-	445	125	15	3	-	143	63	9	-	-	72	50	9	-	-	59

in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland. 37
Year 1865.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	PAISLEY.					GREENOCK.					LEITH.					PERTH.					Grand Total.
	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	
ALL CAUSES	574	172	377	287	1410	780	161	498	231	1670	393	81	301	174	949	252	66	228	183	729	28499
SPECIFIED CAUSES	538	172	377	287	1374	745	157	492	231	1625	382	81	301	173	937	248	63	226	183	720	28080
DISEASES:—																					
I. Zymotic Class	225	71	92	29	417	267	66	137	30	500	123	36	53	7	219	114	34	51	18	217	7846
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and others of uncertain seat	9	4	24	26	63	7	3	11	12	33	1	-	21	10	32	-	-	6	9	15	903
III. Tubercular Class	60	57	99	7	223	88	46	133	12	279	45	18	70	2	135	21	18	61	4	104	4719
IV. Of Brain, etc.	21	10	29	42	102	36	10	44	35	125	20	4	16	33	73	8	2	20	26	56	2183
V. Of Heart, etc.	-	5	25	9	39	1	3	38	18	60	1	3	32	20	56	-	1	29	19	49	1192
VI. Of Resp. Organs	86	11	42	35	174	155	8	42	38	243	74	7	31	19	131	38	2	17	24	81	4645
VII. Of Digest. Organs	69	6	31	16	122	74	2	21	5	102	29	2	22	14	67	16	1	15	11	43	1927
VIII. Of Kidneys, etc.	-	-	5	1	6	4	2	15	3	24	1	2	6	5	14	-	-	5	3	8	304
IX. Of Uterus, etc.	-	1	7	-	8	-	1	11	-	12	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	4	-	4	231
X. Of Joints, Bones, etc.	-	2	4	3	9	1	3	-	4	8	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	6	163
XI. Of Skin, etc.	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	27
XII. Malformations	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	59
XIII. Debility from Pre-mature Birth	50	-	-	-	50	91	-	-	-	91	65	-	-	-	65	42	-	-	-	42	1405
XIV. Atrophy	5	-	3	-	8	11	4	4	-	19	10	-	3	-	13	4	1	2	-	7	222
XV. Age	-	-	-	116	116	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	61	61	1252
XVI. Sudden	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
XVII. Violence, Privation, etc.	6	5	14	3	28	7	9	32	6	54	10	9	36	8	63	5	2	14	6	27	891
I. Small-pox	2	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5	67
Measles	60	6	1	-	67	12	-	1	-	13	23	2	-	-	25	35	6	1	-	42	809
Scarlatina	58	25	1	-	84	36	13	1	-	50	16	12	-	-	28	24	5	-	-	29	1037
Diphtheria	3	3	1	-	7	8	-	-	-	8	8	4	1	-	13	2	2	-	-	4	180
Hooping-Cough	43	-	-	-	43	110	6	-	-	116	29	1	-	-	30	15	5	-	-	20	1355
Croup	11	-	-	1	12	34	-	-	-	34	10	1	-	-	11	9	1	-	-	10	290
Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Diarrhoea	22	1	5	6	34	36	1	2	7	46	18	-	3	2	23	13	-	5	8	26	816
Dysentery	1	-	3	4	8	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	109
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	6	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	2	84
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	38
Purpura; Scurvy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
Ague	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Worms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Infantile Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	27
Typhus	16	34	71	16	137	17	44	120	19	200	6	14	40	3	63	8	14	40	6	68	2707
Metria	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	2	-	2	69
Rheumatic Fever	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	41
Erysipelas	3	-	4	2	9	2	-	1	1	4	5	-	1	-	6	3	-	-	1	4	111
Syphilis	3	-	-	-	3	6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Noma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrophobia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Hæmorrhage	1	1	2	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	48
Dropsy	4	3	9	14	30	3	1	5	1	10	1	-	9	4	14	-	-	-	1	1	338
Abscess	3	-	3	1	7	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	73
Ulcer	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	22
Fistula	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mortification	1	-	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	43
Cancer	-	-	7	9	16	-	-	5	10	15	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	5	5	10	372
Gout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III. Scrofula	2	5	5	-	12	9	2	3	-	14	1	2	1	-	4	-	3	3	1	7	167
Tabes Mesenterica	12	2	1	-	15	13	2	1	-	16	6	1	3	-	10	1	1	1	-	3	336
Phthisis	20	46	93	7	166	31	39	129	12	211	4	11	65	2	82	3	12	57	3	75	3371
Hydrocephalus	26	4	-	-	30	35	3	-	-	38	34	4	1	-	39	17	2	-	-	19	845

38 DEATHS from all Causes at Four Periods of Life
Year 1865.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	GLASGOW.					EDINBURGH.					DUNDEE.					ABERDEEN.				
	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.
IV. Cephalitis	36	15	12	1	64	9	9	10	-	28	5	3	2	1	11	5	4	3	-	12
Apoplexy	34	5	71	59	169	5	1	33	38	77	-	-	9	14	23	-	-	8	16	24
Paralysis	-	1	71	113	185	-	1	49	110	160	-	-	25	51	76	-	-	16	43	59
Delirium Tremens	-	-	16	4	20	-	-	11	2	13	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	3	-	3
Chorea	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy	5	3	25	1	34	-	1	13	9	23	1	1	10	5	17	-	-	4	-	4
Tetanus	5	1	4	1	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Insanity	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	5
Convulsions	227	6	3	-	236	57	2	-	-	59	63	2	-	-	65	64	-	-	-	64
Dis. of Brain, etc.	56	35	85	46	222	21	11	39	20	91	2	9	6	2	19	6	5	18	7	36
V. Pericarditis	1	4	6	-	11	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	18	3	21	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	2	8
Dis. of Heart, etc.	8	31	259	139	437	4	11	139	117	271	2	8	78	44	132	-	6	53	35	94
VI. Laryngitis	14	-	5	2	21	7	1	4	1	13	2	-	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	5
Bronchitis	1073	51	404	261	1789	277	18	107	164	566	140	7	41	22	210	65	2	26	68	161
Pleurisy	1	5	7	2	15	1	1	9	9	20	2	-	2	-	4	1	-	5	2	8
Pneumonia	353	48	149	26	576	47	7	44	24	122	39	12	28	9	88	20	2	15	17	54
Asthma	1	3	57	48	109	-	1	13	24	38	-	1	29	24	54	-	-	2	6	8
Dis. of Lungs, etc.	22	7	43	8	80	9	4	28	8	49	3	3	5	3	14	-	-	4	3	7
VII. Teething	281	-	-	-	281	47	-	-	-	47	84	-	-	-	84	52	-	-	-	52
Quinsey	8	2	3	-	13	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	-	-	7	5	1	1	2	9
Gastritis	11	1	11	4	27	3	-	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Enteritis	167	9	28	4	208	27	4	8	3	42	14	5	5	1	25	3	1	2	2	8
Peritonitis	3	9	24	-	36	4	4	13	1	22	-	-	4	-	4	-	1	2	1	4
Ascites	1	3	5	1	10	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ulcer. of Intest.	2	1	8	4	15	2	1	8	5	16	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	5	1	6
Hernia	2	-	8	3	13	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	6
Ileus	17	3	14	7	41	4	2	3	5	14	1	-	6	3	10	2	1	6	8	17
Intussusception	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Strict. of Intest.	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Dis. of Stomach	57	11	41	21	130	23	2	23	20	68	6	3	12	6	27	3	1	-	10	14
Dis. of Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	3	1	10	3	17	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2
Jaundice	8	1	5	7	21	5	-	2	3	10	8	-	6	1	15	9	-	2	2	13
Dis. of Liver	11	3	61	22	97	8	3	36	27	74	3	-	13	4	20	-	1	8	4	13
Dis. of Spleen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Nephritis	1	3	4	1	9	2	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nephria	1	5	26	3	35	4	1	15	4	24	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	6	2	8
Ischuria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	1	7	2	11	-	2	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Stone	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	5
Cystitis	-	-	7	1	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strict. of Urethra	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dis. of Kidneys	1	4	32	11	48	-	3	23	15	41	1	-	7	1	9	1	1	8	5	15
IX. Paramenia	-	1	4	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovarian Dropsy	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Childbirth	-	1	70	-	71	-	1	24	-	25	-	2	30	-	32	-	2	15	-	17
Dis. of Uterus	-	1	16	1	18	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	3
X. Arthritis	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatism	-	7	16	13	36	-	1	6	1	8	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	-	4	6
Dis. of Joints, etc.	2	18	13	3	36	3	17	14	3	37	-	4	-	1	5	-	3	2	-	5
XI. Carbuncle	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Phlegmon	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease of Skin	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
XVII. Intemperance	-	1	25	3	29	-	-	9	2	11	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	4	-	4
Privation of Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wt. Breast-milk	28	-	-	-	28	15	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	8
Neglect	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	6	-	7	1	14	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Burns and Scalds	16	14	5	6	41	12	7	2	1	22	3	1	2	-	6	2	2	-	4	8
Hanging, etc.	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation	20	-	2	1	23	5	1	3	-	9	3	16	2	2	23	1	1	-	-	2
Drowning	1	16	40	4	61	3	1	1	-	5	2	1	5	-	8	-	-	2	6	8
Fractures	15	22	87	22	146	1	9	49	24	83	3	13	18	7	41	-	4	6	3	13
Wounds	-	7	6	1	14	-	2	7	1	10	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	2	-	2
Other Vio. Causes	7	3	17	2	29	2	1	8	4	15	-	4	2	1	7	1	1	1	-	3
Not specified	126	24	66	4	220	23	4	15	1	43	46	10	16	1	73	16	3	9	3	31

in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland. 39
Year 1865.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	PAISLEY.					GREENOCK.					LEITH.					PERTH.					Grand Total.	
	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.		
IV. Cephalitis	4	4	-	1	9	3	2	5	-	10	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	1	139	
Apoplexy	3	1	5	9	18	4	1	8	8	21	1	1	6	7	15	-	-	7	13	20	367	
Paralysis	-	2	13	26	41	-	-	-	13	22	35	-	-	4	24	28	-	-	4	11	15	599
Delirium Tremens	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	48
Chorea	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Epilepsy	1	-	3	4	8	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	93
Tetanus	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Insanity	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Convulsions	12	1	-	-	13	10	1	1	-	12	16	1	-	-	17	6	-	1	-	7	473	
Dis. of Brain, etc.	1	1	5	1	8	18	5	11	2	36	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	4	2	8	426	
V. Pericarditis	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Aneurism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	39	
Dis. of Heart, etc.	-	5	24	9	38	1	2	38	18	59	1	2	32	20	55	-	1	28	19	48	1134	
VI. Laryngitis	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	50	
Bronchitis	65	6	27	25	123	144	4	27	29	204	56	4	14	14	88	35	1	7	20	63	3204	
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	56	
Pneumonia	20	4	7	3	34	9	2	11	5	27	16	3	10	2	31	1	-	6	1	8	940	
Asthma	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	2	3	5	234	
Dis. of Lungs, etc.	-	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	-	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	161	
VII. Teething	38	-	-	-	38	57	-	-	-	57	12	-	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	11	582	
Quinsey	1	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Gastritis	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	43	
Enteritis	23	2	3	6	34	10	-	1	-	11	9	1	2	1	13	-	-	1	1	2	343	
Peritonitis	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	4	-	5	2	1	1	2	6	-	1	1	1	2	83	
Ascites	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	20	
Ulcer. of Intest.	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	47	
Hernia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	36	
Ileus	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	1	7	2	-	2	1	5	99	
Intussusception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Strict. of Intest.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Dis. of Stomach	3	1	3	3	10	5	-	1	2	8	2	-	3	1	6	2	-	-	2	4	267	
Dis. of Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Hepatitis	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	34	
Jaundice	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	62	
Dis. of Liver	1	-	12	3	16	-	1	9	2	12	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	4	4	8	251	
Dis. of Spleen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	5	
VIII. Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	21	
Nephria	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	6	1	8	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	2	3	89	
Ischuria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	
Stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	
Cystitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Strict. of Urethra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Dis. of Kidneys	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	4	1	6	-	2	3	2	7	-	-	1	-	1	130	
IX. Paramenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Ovarian Dropsy	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Childbirth	-	1	5	-	6	-	1	9	-	10	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	3	-	3	171	
Dis. of Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	37	
X. Arthritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Rheumatism	-	1	4	3	8	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	67	
Dis. of Joints, etc.	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	5	94	
XI. Carbuncle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Phlegmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Disease of Skin	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	
XVII. Intemperance	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	57	
Privation of Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wt. Breast-milk	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	57	
Neglect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Cold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Poison	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	23	
Burns and Scalds	6	1	1	-	8	1	4	1	1	7	3	1	-	2	6	1	-	-	1	2	100	
Hanging, etc.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Suffocation	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Drowning	-	1	2	1	4	-	2	11	2	15	2	2	14	1	19	-	1	1	1	3	123	
Fractures	-	2	6	2	10	3	1	16	-	20	3	5	15	4	27	2	1	7	3	13	353	
Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	
Other Vio. Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	59	
Not specified	36	-	-	-	36	35	4	6	-	45	11	-	-	1	12	4	3	2	-	9	469	

40 Total DEATHS from all Causes at Four Periods of Life in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland.—Year 1865.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.				Grand Total.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.				Grand Total.
	0-5	5-20	20-60	Above 60			0-5	5-20	20-60	Above 60	
ALL CAUSES	12160	2877	8924	4538	28499	IV. Cephalitis	63	37	35	4	139
SPECIFIED CAUSES	11863	2829	8810	4528	28030	Apoplexy	47	9	147	164	367
DISEASES :—						Paralysis	-	4	195	400	599
I. Zymotic Class	4285	1090	2009	462	7846	Delirium Tremens	-	-	41	7	48
II. Dropsy, Cancer, } and others of } uncertain seat . }	92	51	477	283	903	Chorea	-	3	-	-	3
III. Tubercular Class	1453	902	2264	100	4719	Epilepsy	7	8	58	20	93
IV. Of Brain, etc.	687	143	670	683	2183	Tetanus	7	1	6	2	16
V. Of Heart, etc.	17	74	695	406	1192	Insanity	1	-	13	5	19
VI. Of Resp. Organs	2432	202	1162	849	4645	Convulsions	455	13	5	-	473
VII. Of Digest. Organs	1085	88	504	250	1927	Dis. of Brain, etc.	107	68	170	81	426
VIII. Of Kidneys, etc.	19	25	191	69	304	V. Pericarditis	1	8	10	-	19
IX. Of Uterus, etc.	-	10	213	8	231	Aneurism	-	-	34	5	39
X. Of Joints, Bones, } etc. }	6	59	63	35	163	Dis. of Heart, etc.	16	66	651	401	1134
XI. Of Skin, etc.	17	-	5	5	27	VI. Laryngitis	28	2	15	5	50
XII. Malformations	56	3	-	-	59	Bronchitis	1855	93	653	603	3204
XIII. Debility from Pre- } mature Birth . . . }	1405	-	-	-	1405	Pleurisy	7	7	26	16	56
XIV. Atrophy	107	22	92	1	222	Pneumonia	505	78	270	87	940
XV. Age	-	-	-	1252	1252	Asthma	1	5	113	115	234
XVI. Sudden	15	5	31	10	61	Dis. of Lungs, etc.	36	17	85	23	161
XVII. Violence, Priva- } tion, etc. }	187	155	434	115	891	VII. Teething	582	-	-	-	582
I. Small-pox	50	7	10	-	67	Quinsey	23	4	8	4	39
Measles	751	51	7	-	809	Gastritis	16	1	19	7	43
Scarlatina	681	339	17	-	1037	Enteritis	253	22	50	18	343
Diphtheria	121	48	10	1	180	Peritonitis	9	18	50	6	83
Hooping-Cough	1295	60	-	-	1355	Ascites	1	3	13	3	20
Croup	276	13	-	1	290	Ulcer. of Intest.	7	3	25	12	47
Thrush	10	-	-	-	10	Hernia	5	-	19	12	36
Diarrhoea	596	21	92	107	816	Ileus	29	6	38	26	99
Dysentery	34	5	30	40	109	Intussusception	-	-	3	1	4
Cholera	51	5	18	10	84	Strict. of Intest.	1	1	8	1	11
Influenza	6	3	10	19	38	Dis. of Stomach	101	18	83	65	267
Purpura; Scurvy	2	-	4	2	8	Dis. of Pancreas	-	-	1	-	1
Ague	7	4	2	3	16	Hepatitis	3	2	22	7	34
Worms	3	3	-	-	6	Jaundice	32	1	15	14	62
Infantile Fever	26	1	-	-	27	Dis. of Liver	23	8	147	73	251
Typhus	273	504	1673	257	2707	Dis. of Spleen	-	1	3	1	5
Metria	-	3	66	-	69	VIII. Nephritis	4	4	10	3	21
Rheumatic Fever	3	12	22	4	41	Nephria	6	6	65	12	89
Erysipelas	50	10	34	17	111	Ischuria	3	1	2	2	8
Syphilis	50	1	14	1	66	Diabetes	1	3	15	2	21
Noma	-	-	-	-	-	Stone	-	1	5	9	15
Hydrophobia	-	-	-	-	-	Cystitis	1	-	11	4	16
II. Haemorrhage	9	3	31	5	48	Strict. of Urethra	-	-	3	1	4
Dropsy	47	30	154	107	338	Dis. of Kidneys	4	10	80	36	130
Abscess	15	9	36	13	73	IX. Paramenia	-	1	5	-	6
Ulcer	5	1	6	10	22	Ovarian Dropsy	-	-	14	3	17
Fistula	-	-	4	1	5	Childbirth	-	8	163	-	171
Mortification	10	3	11	19	43	Dis. of Uterus	-	1	31	5	37
Cancer	6	5	235	126	372	X. Arthritis	-	-	2	-	2
Gout	-	-	-	2	2	Rheumatism	-	12	29	26	67
III. Scrofula	68	56	36	7	167	Dis. of Joints, etc.	6	47	32	9	94
Tabes Mesenterica	242	73	17	4	336	XI. Carbuncle	1	-	3	3	7
Phthisis	389	686	2207	89	3371	Phlegmon	3	-	-	-	3
Hydrocephalus	754	87	4	-	845	Dis. of Skin	13	-	2	2	17
IV. Scrofula	68	56	36	7	167	XVII. Intemperance	-	1	51	5	57
Tabes Mesenterica	242	73	17	4	336	Privation of Food	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis	389	686	2207	89	3371	Wt. Breast-milk	57	-	-	-	57
Hydrocephalus	754	87	4	-	845	Neglect	1	-	-	-	1
V. Scrofula	68	56	36	7	167	Cold	1	-	3	-	4
Tabes Mesenterica	242	73	17	4	336	Poison	8	1	13	1	23
Phthisis	389	686	2207	89	3371	Burns and Scalds	44	30	11	15	100
Hydrocephalus	754	87	4	-	845	Hanging, etc.	-	-	14	4	18
VI. Scrofula	68	56	36	7	167	Suffocation	31	19	7	3	60
Tabes Mesenterica	242	73	17	4	336	Drowning	8	26	80	9	123
Phthisis	389	686	2207	89	3371	Fractures & Contus.	27	57	204	65	353
Hydrocephalus	754	87	4	-	845	Wounds	-	9	23	4	36
VII. Scrofula	68	56	36	7	167	Other Vio. Causes	10	12	28	9	59
Tabes Mesenterica	242	73	17	4	336	Not specified	297	48	114	10	469
Phthisis	389	686	2207	89	3371						
Hydrocephalus	754	87	4	-	845						

	MALE DEATHS.												Total Male Deaths.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Glasgow,	691	723	615	566	595	504	597	517	450	581	641	530	7010
Edinburgh,	196	213	220	176	204	183	207	207	178	206	240	181	2411
Dundee,	175	132	135	114	114	130	139	136	94	86	113	123	1491
Aberdeen,	78	79	80	71	76	69	83	74	78	77	94	86	945
Paisley,	72	67	74	65	53	55	60	33	39	43	66	65	692
Greenock,	106	104	88	63	59	59	73	56	55	57	79	58	857
Leith,	45	33	51	25	43	33	49	36	36	46	48	33	478
Perth,	36	37	42	30	30	35	30	25	26	28	26	23	368
Total, 1865,	1399	1388	1305	1110	1174	1068	1238	1084	956	1124	1307	1099	14252
Total, 1864,	1543	1373	1479	1222	1134	1135	1058	1147	984	1057	1122	1240	14494
Total, 1863,	1183	1072	1210	1163	1066	1101	1062	1087	1001	1039	1258	1362	13604
Total, 1862,	1292	1016	1158	1130	1043	953	880	794	870	895	1082	1182	12295
Total, 1861,	1329	912	1021	1004	1030	839	928	775	744	782	943	1144	11451
Total, 1860,	1282	1384	1233	1232	1048	935	1000	854	781	942	996	1124	12811
Total, 1859,	1053	994	1075	919	885	816	803	821	765	840	969	1130	11070

	FEMALE DEATHS.												Total Female Deaths.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Glasgow,	710	728	620	543	540	491	589	565	412	547	589	568	6902
Edinburgh,	218	224	211	217	181	188	200	194	179	201	228	201	2442
Dundee,	157	148	143	106	134	125	130	128	96	110	118	112	1507
Aberdeen,	103	85	84	67	90	89	81	81	59	85	116	93	1033
Paisley,	51	84	77	58	66	50	57	62	48	40	59	66	718
Greenock,	98	102	75	60	57	65	61	62	43	59	68	63	813
Leith,	42	46	43	38	33	33	40	45	34	41	40	36	471
Perth,	34	32	35	37	36	29	24	26	26	26	32	24	361
Total, 1865,	1413	1449	1288	1126	1137	1070	1182	1163	897	1109	1250	1163	14247
Total, 1864,	1608	1457	1436	1233	1099	1100	1049	1072	982	995	1132	1171	14334
Total, 1863,	1183	1114	1235	1010	1075	1104	1029	1070	964	1133	1192	1317	13426
Total, 1862,	1453	1084	1218	1109	1070	972	900	764	884	982	1020	1214	12670
Total, 1861,	1450	971	991	973	1030	898	940	807	715	800	1042	1062	11679
Total, 1860,	1255	1411	1326	1305	1120	981	941	884	815	960	1015	1204	13217
Total, 1859,	1121	999	997	1006	844	814	816	776	771	838	1070	1223	11275

	DEATHS—BOTH SEXES.												Total Deaths.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Glasgow,	1401	1451	1235	1109	1135	995	1186	1082	862	1128	1230	1098	13912
Edinburgh,	414	437	431	393	385	371	407	401	357	407	468	382	4853
Dundee,	332	280	278	220	248	255	269	264	190	196	231	235	2998
Aberdeen,	181	164	164	135	166	158	161	155	137	162	210	179	1978
Paisley,	123	151	151	123	119	105	117	95	87	83	125	131	1410
Greenock,	204	206	163	123	116	124	134	118	98	116	147	121	1670
Leith,	87	79	94	63	76	66	89	81	70	87	88	69	949
Perth,	70	69	77	67	66	64	54	51	52	54	58	47	729
Total, 1865,	2812	2837	2593	2236	2311	2138	2420	2247	1853	2233	2557	2262	28499
Total, 1864,	3151	2830	2915	2455	2233	2235	2107	2219	1966	2052	2254	2411	28828
Total, 1863,	2366	2186	2445	2173	2141	2205	2091	2157	1965	2172	2450	2679	27030
Total, 1862,	2745	2100	2376	2239	2113	1925	1780	1558	1754	1877	2102	2396	24965
Total, 1861,	2779	1883	2012	1977	2060	1737	1868	1582	1459	1582	1985	2206	23130
Total, 1860,	2537	2795	2559	2537	2168	1916	1941	1738	1596	1902	2011	2328	26028
Total, 1859,	2174	1993	2072	1925	1729	1630	1619	1597	1636	1678	2039	2353	22345

	MALE BIRTHS.												Total Male Births.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Glasgow,	818	740	824	816	879	848	684	731	699	751	686	724	9200
Edinburgh,	259	231	311	255	290	307	267	266	246	269	263	242	3206
Dundee,	196	196	209	182	206	197	196	175	179	181	174	192	2283
Aberdeen,	131	104	115	104	127	137	124	132	136	135	121	92	1459
Paisley,	79	86	76	95	95	70	69	59	73	91	69	76	938
Greenock,	118	89	89	128	111	126	103	93	100	92	83	97	1229
Leith,	70	64	66	64	84	63	68	66	60	59	67	76	807
Perth,	40	24	37	38	38	42	37	28	40	36	42	24	436
Total, 1865,	1711	1544	1727	1682	1830	1790	1548	1550	1533	1614	1505	1524	19558
Total, 1864,	1611	1515	1614	1753	1678	1654	1475	1568	1460	1544	1491	1599	18962
Total, 1863,	1543	1396	1582	1690	1687	1679	1481	1458	1472	1523	1446	1604	18561
Total, 1862,	1561	1351	1585	1620	1688	1497	1471	1307	1329	1462	1298	1498	17667
Total, 1861,	1453	1264	1450	1655	1677	1478	1546	1357	1387	1513	1284	1533	17597
Total, 1860,	1514	1348	1584	1565	1554	1504	1384	1305	1234	1382	1291	1375	17040
Total, 1859,	1360	1210	1530	1427	1604	1528	1372	1378	1279	1354	1394	1447	16883

	FEMALE BIRTHS.												Total Female Births.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Glasgow,	804	756	761	760	795	774	696	712	635	677	669	680	8728
Edinburgh,	252	243	253	236	285	273	258	240	229	253	238	227	2987
Dundee,	195	157	171	181	224	189	184	150	172	192	163	168	2146
Aberdeen,	114	113	134	112	140	125	123	119	98	132	114	97	1421
Paisley,	72	67	83	92	78	72	82	84	69	53	53	60	865
Greenock,	93	82	93	118	98	112	88	88	73	102	75	105	1127
Leith,	62	63	57	47	61	80	68	53	69	64	71	84	770
Perth,	36	35	44	42	31	43	43	39	54	34	33	30	464
Total, 1865,	1628	1516	1596	1588	1712	1668	1542	1485	1399	1507	1416	1460	18517
Total, 1864,	1496	1478	1540	1644	1659	1610	1407	1499	1386	1415	1436	1540	18110
Total, 1863,	1397	1348	1423	1498	1607	1658	1444	1399	1336	1461	1338	1425	17334
Total, 1862,	1447	1329	1512	1531	1560	1425	1489	1223	1246	1383	1197	1434	16776
Total, 1861,	1378	1234	1369	1568	1633	1497	1514	1293	1204	1386	1271	1387	16734
Total, 1860,	1353	1220	1519	1395	1455	1424	1289	1256	1100	1351	1239	1304	15905
Total, 1859,	1336	1229	1404	1397	1466	1478	1274	1334	1262	1330	1347	1278	16135

	BIRTHS—BOTH SEXES.												Total Births.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Glasgow,	1622	1496	1585	1576	1674	1622	1380	1443	1334	1428	1355	1413	17928
Edinburgh,	511	474	564	491	575	580	525	506	475	522	501	469	6193
Dundee,	391	353	380	363	430	386	380	325	351	373	337	360	4429
Aberdeen,	245	217	249	216	267	262	247	251	234	267	235	190	2880
Paisley,	151	163	159	187	173	142	151	143	142	144	122	126	1803
Greenock,	211	171	182	246	209	238	191	181	173	194	158	202	2356
Leith,	132	127	123	111	145	143	136	119	129	123	138	160	1586
Perth,	76	69	81	80	69	85	80	67	94	70	75	54	900
Total, 1865,	3339	3060	3323	3270	3542	3458	3090	3035	2932	3121	2921	2984	38075
Total, 1864,	3107	2993	3154	3397	3337	3264	2882	3067	2846	2959	2927	3139	37072
Total, 1863,	2940	2744	3005	3188	3294	3337	2925	2857	2808	2984	2784	3029	35895
Total, 1862,	3008	2680	3097	3151	3248	2922	2960	2530	2575	2845	2495	2932	34443
Total, 1861,	2831	2498	2819	3223	3310	2975	3060	2650	2591	2809	2555	2920	34331
Total, 1860,	2867	2568	3103	2960	3009	2928	2673	2561	2334	2733	2530	2679	32945
Total, 1859,	2696	2439	2934	2824	3070	3006	2646	2712	2541	2684	2741	2725	33018

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN EIGHT TOWNS—1865. 43

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Glasgow,	156	125	139	133	159	162	127	142	125	109	145	131	1653
Edinburgh,	56	50	47	51	54	61	46	48	36	57	50	53	609
Dundee,	41	42	45	64	52	58	54	53	46	44	37	41	577
Aberdeen,	40	34	42	26	23	30	37	33	27	31	41	33	397
Paisley,	9	16	13	15	23	12	17	9	12	15	10	10	161
Greenock,	14	6	10	11	12	13	13	7	10	12	4	10	122
Leith,	10	4	12	6	8	10	8	8	6	7	6	9	94
Perth,	6	5	3	8	9	13	9	8	6	3	4	7	81
Total, 1865,	332	282	311	314	340	359	311	308	268	278	297	294	3694
Total, 1864,	325	291	264	283	342	322	271	346	289	316	302	283	3634
Total, 1863,	272	283	270	283	291	343	280	302	275	303	309	335	3546
Total, 1862,	294	278	297	328	289	281	305	248	274	273	242	315	3424
Total, 1861,	251	250	273	263	278	299	264	245	257	263	245	325	3213
Total, 1860,	239	227	268	264	251	257	223	248	172	240	201	248	2838
Total, 1859,	230	236	246	209	251	277	224	249	214	203	257	226	2822

MARRIAGES IN THE EIGHT TOWNS—1865.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Glasgow,	548	250	229	198	221	528	559	238	256	322	439	380	4168
Edinburgh,	212	105	79	103	92	283	183	133	106	127	181	177	1781
Dundee,	156	75	44	52	75	139	102	102	88	62	121	131	1147
Aberdeen,	77	37	33	34	49	81	68	59	52	49	57	85	681
Paisley,	53	32	28	30	13	65	49	45	22	37	40	58	472
Greenock,	84	38	29	24	18	64	58	32	37	28	47	44	503
Leith,	38	17	12	21	12	43	48	30	30	22	36	47	356
Perth,	29	16	8	11	18	24	27	10	12	9	24	24	212
Total, 1865,	1197	570	462	473	498	1227	1094	649	603	656	945	946	9320
Total, 1864,	1082	523	468	576	465	1172	983	711	559	615	846	884	8884
Total, 1863,	995	492	506	544	407	1190	979	633	518	621	913	795	8593
Total, 1862,	899	431	484	443	369	1070	902	551	535	513	730	767	7694
Total, 1861,	834	417	441	523	397	1007	873	523	535	522	833	828	7733
Total, 1860,	820	462	406	470	388	1006	876	556	499	566	768	843	7660
Total, 1859,	811	413	426	400	369	1027	826	598	496	607	769	799	7541
Total, 1858,	773	415	352	352	392	984	716	484	485	497	773	640	6863
Total, 1857,	865	454	430	497	410	1067	817	568	438	555	748	646	7495
Total, 1856,	733	416	421	526	376	1008	805	538	555	512	780	741	7411

ABSTRACT of the METEOROLOGY of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during the several Months of the Year 1865.

Mean height above the Sea-level, 126 feet. Mean North Latitude 56°-12'. Mean West Longitude 3°-30'.

1865.	BAROMETER.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. Mean of the Six Towns.					HYGROMETER.				DEDUCTIONS from Glaisher's Tables, 2nd Edit.				RAIN.		WINDS.											
	Mean at 32° and Sea-level.	inch.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Mean Temperature.	Monthly Range.	Mean Daily Range.	Greatest Daily Range.	Dry Bulb, or Mean Temp. of Air.	Wet Bulb, or Temp. of Evaporation.	Dew-point Temperature.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Wt. of Vapour in Cubic Foot of Air.	Humidity, Sat. 100.	Number of Days it fell.	Amount.	inch.	days.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm or Variable.	Pressure on square foot.	lbs.
JANUARY,	29.430	1.766	50.6	18.8	35.5	31.8	9.3	19.1	35.3	33.9	31.7	180	2.08	87	19	3.20	1.92	1	3	2	2	2	2	6	5	5	4	4	1.92
FEBRUARY,	29.803	1.723	49.5	14.8	34.5	34.7	9.2	21.1	34.4	33.3	31.3	177	2.06	89	14	2.41	1.33	1	3	4	4	1	4	4	2	2	5	1.33	
MARCH,	29.900	1.103	53.6	27.3	38.1	26.3	10.0	18.2	37.5	35.6	33.0	189	2.18	85	12	1.82	2.13	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	2.13	
APRIL,	30.124	0.669	69.3	31.1	47.0	38.2	15.1	33.8	46.0	43.8	41.3	260	2.98	84	8	0.92	1.24	1	2	6	2	2	2	5	5	2	5	1.24	
MAY,	29.835	0.867	74.2	35.9	51.8	38.3	18.1	23.3	51.4	48.7	46.0	312	3.53	82	16	3.02	1.55	1	3	4	2	4	7	3	1	6	1.55		
JUNE,	30.194	0.862	81.2	40.8	58.4	40.4	17.5	32.4	57.7	54.4	51.4	380	4.25	80	7	1.07	1.04	0	2	3	4	2	2	5	6	3	5	1.04	
JULY,	29.848	0.894	77.1	42.0	59.3	35.0	15.7	28.3	58.8	55.7	52.9	401	4.49	81	14	3.40	0.86	1	2	4	3	3	3	5	6	2	5	0.86	
AUGUST,	29.817	0.818	69.4	42.2	56.6	27.2	11.8	21.0	56.4	54.2	52.2	393	4.43	86	20	4.12	1.12	1	3	5	3	2	7	4	2	4	4	1.12	
SEPTEMBER,	30.131	0.903	74.2	40.2	58.5	34.0	15.1	27.6	57.3	55.3	53.4	406	4.55	87	8	1.10	1.03	0	1	1	2	2	2	8	1	7	1.03		
OCTOBER,	29.631	1.558	64.6	29.1	46.7	35.4	11.2	23.2	45.9	44.2	42.3	270	3.07	88	12	4.73	1.45	2	3	8	3	1	2	4	3	5	1.45		
NOVEMBER,	29.793	1.780	55.0	27.9	41.7	27.1	10.2	17.8	41.4	39.9	38.0	280	2.65	87	16	3.37	1.22	1	2	2	3	2	4	7	4	5	1.22		
DECEMBER,	30.037	1.957	54.9	29.4	43.6	25.5	8.3	16.3	43.6	41.9	39.8	246	2.81	86	14	3.42	2.49	0	0	2	3	4	8	10	2	2	2.49		
Mean of YEAR,	29.878	1.242	64.5	31.6	47.6	32.8	12.2	23.5	47.1	45.1	42.8	287	3.26	85	160	32.58	1.45	11	26	44	34	28	65	68	32	57	1.45		

The absolute highest temperature, viz. 84°-2, was noted at Glasgow on the 15th July; and the absolute lowest, viz. 8°, at Glasgow and at Paisley on the 17th February.

* Mean of the Six Towns. The figures under each month are the means from the eight Stations as published in the Monthly Returns.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTES OF THE REGISTRARS CHIEFLY RELATIVE TO THE FEES FOR VACCINATION.

SHETLAND.

DUNROSSNESS.—As there is no qualified medical practitioner in this parish, and as Dr Cowie has been appointed vaccinator for about one-half of the parishes in the island, with his ordinary practice it is nearly impossible for him to get all the work accomplished, and owing to the poverty of the district he comes far short in his fees; not more than one-fourth of the number of persons to whom he has given certificates have paid him, and I fear very much that next year's return will be much less satisfactory than the present.

SANDWICK AND CUNNINGBURGH.—This parish is so scattered in small patches here and there, it comes to be very difficult to get at the doctor or vaccinator, the distance being so great. The people are so poor that many of them have nothing to pay, and then the doctor will not give the certificate unless he is paid. If there was a person in the parish, it would save a great deal of trouble to the registrar and to the Board. There is a man here that has vaccinated the children in this place for 20 years, and can do it well, but it cannot be recognised. The Parochial Board has done nothing except writing to the people; but many of them are so poor that they have nothing to pay with, so that it is only extra trouble.

NORTH YELL.—The vaccinator for this parish is distant 40 miles by sea, and more than 50 by land, with a dangerous sound of three miles broad to cross. I may mention that twelve months are allowed to expire ere there can be any defaulters here.

WALLS.—The parents complain very much at having to come, some of them, a great distance to meet the vaccinator, and owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he was unable to attend at the hour and on the day appointed. Some of them have suggested that, the surgical operation being so easy, a person in the parish should be appointed to vaccinate, and that the vaccinator grant the certificate on seeing the child. The person performing the operation to be paid say one-third of the fee. The vaccinator would thus have only to make one journey instead of two, and the parents would not be put to the trouble of coming over and over again till the vaccinator came.

PAPA STOUR.—The Vaccination Act has not been successful in its operations here, principally on the ground of the extreme poverty of the people, many of whom never have in their possession from year to year even a sixpence. Hence they are unable to raise the money for the cer-

tificate of vaccination; and besides, it is but reasonable, if the Legislature appoint that medical men should be provided for the purpose of vaccination, that the Legislature also provide some means of paying these men, without compelling the poor people to pay for what they don't want.

ORKNEY.

EDAY AND PHARAY.—At first several of the people here were put to considerable inconvenience, there being no doctor resident in the district, some of them having to cross the sea with their children to get them vaccinated. However, since the modifications of the 8th and 9th clauses of the Act were granted for the district, the work has been managed much more agreeably.

SUTHERLAND.

BONAR.—The working of the Act during the first year gave me immense trouble and anxiety. The people thought first that they were to get their children vaccinated for nothing, like the Registration Act. The majority of them strongly demurred to the vaccinator's charge of 2s. 6d. for each child, as being, in their estimation, too high. Some thought that they themselves could do it as well as the vaccinator, and so save the expenses of it altogether. There were even a few so unreasonable as to assert that none had a right to impose such a duty upon them or their children. The majority grumbled, and delayed to vaccinate till the very last, until they clearly saw that they would soon be compelled to get it done whether they would or not. I cannot say that the Act works satisfactorily at all in this district. I may very safely say that I have got more trouble and annoyance with the working of the Vaccination Act in one year, than with the working of the Registration Act in five years. At present I am afraid that the working of it during 1865 will be less satisfactory than for 1864, the people appearing to be more careless about it.

DURNES.—Great difficulty is experienced in getting the people to have their children vaccinated within the prescribed time. They cannot be made to understand the value of it, and are therefore very negligent. Further, in this district the vaccinator is very inconveniently situated. He resides at a distance of 30 miles; and though professional visits are paid us every month, ignorant parents are apt to forget, and not unfrequently are unwilling to expose their children to the dangers of cold, etc. In very many cases, shepherds and such persons have to bring their children great distances.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

ALNESS.—Nothing to say in commendation of the working of the Vaccination Act. It requires amendment, to meet the circumstances of this part of the country.

NORTHERN GAIRLOCH.—As the vaccinator comes only three or four times in the year for the purpose of vaccinating the children, his place of residence being upwards of 20 miles from some parts of this district, the people find it difficult sometimes to have their vaccination certificates within the required time, and also the money to pay the stated fees.

LOCHBROOM.—The Vaccination Act is very much neglected in the whole of the parish. The people think it a very great hardship to be compelled to walk or boat 20 or 30 miles sometimes to the vaccinator; perhaps not find him at home; wait for days, or return again; case unsuccessful; come again and again several times; report matters; go to the registrar; lose time, and perhaps service, and probably child by cold and exposure; defray expenses, and pay 3s. 6d. of fee, whether susceptible, successful, or not. Until very lately the operation of the Act was very unsatisfactory; but stations are now appointed, and stated times for vaccination, and it is to be hoped that a better state of things will be the result; still it will always be attended with difficulty and hardship in this rugged and scattered district.

COIGACH.—Vaccination is much neglected, there being no fewer than seven defaulters in this return who are included in col. 7. The Parochial Board and the appointed vaccinator are to be blamed in the matter, 4s. being the fee hitherto asked for the vaccination of a child in any part of the district. Poor parents grudge the sum exceedingly; in fact, some are unable to pay it.

STORNOWAY.—The vaccination of children is now well attended to. About three months ago three parties were prosecuted for neglecting to vaccinate their children, and being unable to pay the statutory fine, were imprisoned, and their imprisonment has had a good effect upon others.

INVERNESS.

RAASAY.—All the children registered were vaccinated, except one, not including the three who died before. This place is in a very awkward position. Parents have to go to Portree with their infants, and have to cross a very rough sea. There is no medical man in the island, and on that account it is very difficult to carry on the plan in a concise manner.

NAIRN.

CAWDOR.—The people of this parish loudly complain that the vaccinator, being non-resident in the parish, charges 2s. 6d. for vaccinating, though he calls those who have children to vaccinate to some central place in the parish periodically for that purpose.

BANFF.

BOTRIPHNE.—Some complain of the vaccinator's fee, as they had it gratis before.

SEAFIELD.—The doctor's fee (2s. 6d.) is generally thought too much.

ABERDEEN.

BELHELVE.—The people here are very regular in getting their children vaccinated. It has been long practised in this parish, the late minister, Dr Forsyth, having begun the practice shortly after its discovery by Dr Jenner, and it has been continued since by the medical men and midwives.

DRUMBLADE.—In the case of an itinerant tinker, who had a child born in this parish, but vaccinated in another distant parish, the vaccinator refuses to send certificate till paid by the Parochial Board of this parish, the father being unable or unwilling to pay.

INVERURY.—My only difficulty has been where the parents have left the district, and the child died before vaccination. The parents do not understand the necessity of sending notice of the death, and much trouble is caused to the inspector of poor in finding out their address, and obtaining evidence of death. I ventured before to suggest (and I think it the only defect in the Act), that the registrar of the parish of death should be required to send to the registrar of the parish of birth a notice of the death, where the child is under six months, unvaccinated, and born in another parish.

NEW PITSLIGO.—The Act has wrought well in this district. The only circumstance worthy of notice is disputes between the vaccinator and a few of the parents, the former refusing to give schedules after successful vaccination till paid, and the latter refusing to pay his fee of 2s. 6d., thinking he ought to charge at the same rate as he is paid by the Parochial Board.

PERTH.

KINNAIRD.—All parties in this parish are most willing to comply with the Act, but numerous complaints are made by the industrious classes in being compelled to pay half-a-crown for the operation, when it was generally understood it should be paid by the Parochial Board. Formerly the family doctor performed it gratis, and therefore there is a meaning in the growl.

METHVEN.—The parish is frequented by a low class of Irish labourers, with whom the registrar has a good deal of trouble. They are migratory in their habits, and when they remain in the parish, declare themselves unable to pay the medical officer's fee of 1s. 6d., without which he will not vaccinate their children.

PERTH.—It may be remarked in general, that, for the trouble required to be taken, the fees are very inadequate; more especially the trouble of having to fill up and address circulars to parents who have neglected to lodge the necessary certificates within the six months, many of whom cannot be found, and some of whom require to be written to a second time, and nothing allowed for that when they bring them in within the specified ten days. Power should be given to the registrar to exact the "shilling" in all cases in which he has to issue a circular, for the extra trouble to which he is put. The fee of threepence should extend, at all events, to every birth which is registered, without exception; there being as much trouble with those who die previous to vaccination, or otherwise, as with those for whom certificates are lodged. I understand that some of the registrars in Edinburgh are allowed to charge all overhead.

FIFE.

KIRKCALDY.—After two years' experience of the working of the Vaccination Act, I would respectfully suggest that all parties who have midwives attending at the birth of their children should receive vaccination free. On this point I would refer to what the registrar of Bridgeton (Glasgow) has stated in his valuable note appended to the returns for the second quarter of 1864.

DUMBARTON.

CUMBERNAULD.—The Act seems to be working very well. At first there was a kind of strike in

one part of the parish against payment, but matters are now moving very smoothly.

DUMBARTON.—There is frequently a difficulty in getting the certificate of vaccination from the poorer class of labourers, in consequence of their inability to pay the vaccinator's fee, and some plan by which the fee could be reduced to this class seems highly desirable.

OLD KILPATRICK.—The Vaccination Act has wrought well, with the exception of receiving certificates from the parents of children bordering on pauperism, but not actually paupers. It would be an improvement if the district vaccinator were allowed a sum to vaccinate all such cases. The Parochial Board here understand that it is not legal to grant such a sum.

ARGYLL.

BOWMORE OR KILLARROW.—The only observation I have to make is, that I find the chief obstruction to the vaccination being more punctual as to time, is the charge made by the medical officers of 2s. 6d., which the labouring classes feel rather heavy.

PORTNAHAVEN.—The only thing I have to record is, that the people are so very poor that they find it difficult to pay the vaccinator's charge of 2s. 6d.; the consequence is, that a great many notices have to be issued without effect, and for which the registrar does not receive one single penny.

RENFREW.

EAGLESHAM.—I experienced a good deal of trouble in obtaining certificates of vaccination from parents and mothers of illegitimate children, whose lot it is to battle life amidst poverty. They show no reluctance to comply with the requirements of the Act, but find a difficulty in paying the doctor's fee.

AYR.

COLMONELL.—Previous to the Vaccination Act coming into force, the medical officer of the Parochial Board attended at set times and places in the parish, and vaccinated gratuitously to the parties, all and sundry who came or were brought to him for such purpose; but now, under the new Act, each party must pay 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. for the operation, which is matter of great complaint amongst the labouring population, as they previously received the same benefit and paid nothing for it. The Parochial Board pay for none but pauper cases.

DREGHORN.—I think the Vaccination Act would have worked better had the Parochial Board paid the vaccinator's fees, as he will not give the certificate till he receives his fee, which the parents pay very unwillingly.

STEWARTON.—The only circumstance which seems to call for remark on the part of the registrar, is the apparent influence of the interpretation of the 17th section of the Act, as to the non-payment of 1s. if certificates are returned within ten days after receiving the registrar's notice. Finding the fee not exigible, such delinquents are manifestly on the increase. The non-payment referred to may be regarded as encouragement to dilatoriness. Be that as it may, if the parties concerned are to escape the fee, the registrar ought to be authorized to charge it to the Parochial Board. The trouble of watching the expiry of six months, and sending these notices, is the same to him whether the certificates are returned within ten days, or beyond the time allowed. The registrar had recently to send six notices in one week, which he believes would have been unnecessary had the impression been allowed to prevail, that in every case 1s. would be exacted.

LANARK.

HOLYTOWN.—One case has been postponed no less than eight different times, and the parent has had to pay 1s. for each certificate, and may require to pay two or three more before the child is in a fit state for vaccination. It appears to me very hard that a poor man should require to give such a sum to have his child vaccinated.

BRIDGETON (Glasgow).—The poor of the district complain to me very bitterly that I give them the name of a public vaccinator in the schedule, and when they go he refuses to vaccinate without being paid 1s. 6d. As two-thirds of these persons have midwives attending at the birth of their children, they have no medical attendant, and the result is, they cannot pay for vaccination, and the midwives who used to vaccinate the children of the poor that they attended are not now allowed to do it; consequently, these children remain unvaccinated until the inspector of the poor has a list of defaulters sent to him, before which period many of them will be exposed to the infection of Small-pox, and carry the disease to others. The whole system of vaccination is now looking well in this district, but entails an amount of labour upon the registrar, for which he is not half paid.

TRADESTON (Glasgow).—The Act is working well in this district. The six months' clause is, in my opinion, not well adapted to large cities like Glasgow (where the population is so migratory), and I think that three months ought to be substituted in lieu of it. There is one thing that causes us much annoyance: after the six months have elapsed, and we have issued the statutory notices to defaulters, pursuant to sect. 17, we find that, just before the ten days expire, it is common for parties to bring us a certificate of postponement. It is believed that the certificate is got in too many cases merely for the purpose of delay, and not on the ground of unfitness, and to afford time to get the vaccination effected. In this way the registrar is done out of his fee of 1s. in each case, and great delay frequently takes place. This ought to be remedied.

PARTICK.—Of 662 births for which vaccination schedules should have been returned, notices of failure after expiry of six months had to be sent in exactly 100 cases, besides a number of second notices of failure in postponed cases after expiry of the two months. Very many of these were not attended to till after the ten days allowed, and were so certified to the inspector of the parish; but the fee of 1s. has not been paid or recovered in a single instance. To recover it here in the ordinary way would involve an expense of 5s. 6d., besides the trouble.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF OLD MONKLAND.—The removals are due to the shifting condition of the lower ranks of our working classes. Some obstruction to the working of the Act is created by the medical practitioners charging a fee of 1s. in return for filling up the vaccination certificates.

BERWICK.

COLDINGHAM.—I find that parties whose children have had Small-pox are those with whom I am to have most difficulty. They conceive that their children having had Small-pox, there is no occasion for getting a certificate from a medical practitioner.

SWINTON.—I think if there was nothing to pay for vaccination by the people, the Act would work very harmoniously in this parish; but the people—some, at least—still complain of the vaccination fee.

WHITSOME.—Agricultural labourers in this

parish complain much of the fees charged for vaccination.

SELKIRK.

ETTRICK.—There are no special circumstances to note, unless it be the grumbling that is made by almost every one, that payment is now to be made when compelled to have their children vaccinated, and that no charge was made by the medical practitioner previous to the passing of the Vaccination Act, when vaccination was equally well attended to.

SELKIRK.—Great complaints are made of the compulsory payments.

JEDBURGH.—I believe, and it is also the testimony of the medical gentlemen here, that the allowed time for vaccination should be three

months instead of six, as at present, in respect that the children are generally in a better condition for vaccination at three than at six months.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

ANWOTH.—There is a disinclination on the part of the working classes to pay the medical officer's fee.

WIGTOWN.

KIRKMAIDEN.—Complaints by the late and the present vaccinator, that in most cases they receive no remuneration from the lower classes (not paupers) for their work, and a proposal on their part to withhold the necessary schedules till the fee is paid.

EXTRACTS AS TO THE SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF THE ACT.

ABERDEEN.

DRUMOAK.—The Act has wrought very well in this parish during the year.

MILLBREX.—The Vaccination Act has wrought well in this district, and been fully carried out.

MONQUHITTER.—The Act has been cheerfully and punctually complied with.

KINCARDINE.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK.—Generally speaking, the Act has operated remarkably well here.

PORTLETHEN.—There has been no difficulty with the Vaccination Act in this district, as the matter was always most carefully attended to before.

FORFAR.

KINNEL.—Vaccination has been remarkably well attended to in this parish since the Act came into force.

PERTH.

ALYTH.—All interested parties here are willing to forward the operation of the Act.

LOGIERAIT.—The Act works very well considering the extent of the parish.

MEIGLE.—The Act has been very well attended to in this parish.

FIFE.

CUPAR.—Little or no trouble has been experienced in the working of the Act in this parish.

FORGAN.—The Vaccination Act has been very successfully carried out in this parish.

CLACKMANNAN.

DOLLAR.—All the parents have been very attentive to have their children vaccinated.

STIRLING.

FALKIRK.—In this district the Act is very generally and regularly complied with.

RENFREW.

MIDDLE DISTRICT, GREENOCK.—Upon the whole, Vaccination has been very well attended to.

KILMALCOLM.—The Vaccination Act has been very spontaneously complied with here.

HIGH CHURCH (Paisley).—The certificates of Vaccination, with the exception of a very small number, came in with great regularity.

AYR.

KILMARNOCK.—The Act, so far, has generally worked well.

STRAITON.—The Act has wrought well during 1864, and 1865 is no worse.

LANARK.

HIGH CHURCH (Glasgow).—Taking the character of the district into account, as well as the population, the Act has wrought very successfully.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OLD MONKLAND.—Altogether the Vaccination Act has given much satisfaction to the people.

RUTHERGLEN.—The Vaccination Act has done very well in this district. I am greatly indebted to Messrs John and James Gorman, surgeons here, who devote an hour every week to vaccination, and only charge 6d.

EDINBURGH.

SOUTH LEITH.—The Act has worked, upon the whole, better than was anticipated.

HADDINGTON.

NORTH BERWICK.—The Act may be said to work well.

PEEBLES.

STOBO.—The Vaccination Act works very well, the schedules being regularly and promptly delivered.

ROXBURGH.

BOWDEN.—The Act is working very satisfactorily, and all the certificates are forwarded in due time.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—Generally speaking, the requirements of the Act are carefully attended to.