

Statistical Information.

The Population of Great Cities.

"In 1866, censuses were taken in Great Britain and France, and the reports show the following population of the principle cities: London, 3,037,991; Paris, 1,825,274; Liverpool, 484,337; Glasgow, 432,265; Manchester, 358,855; Birmingham, 335,798; Lyons, 323,954; Dublin, 318,437; Marseilles, 300,131; Leeds, 228,187; Sheffield, 218,257; Bordeaux, 194,241; Edinburgh, 175,128; Bristol, 163,680; Lille, 154,779; Toulouse, 126,936; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 122,277; Salford, 112,904; Nantes, 111,956; Hull, 105,233, and Rouen, 100,671. New York and Philadelphia have each a much greater population than any of these cities after London and Paris."

In London the range of population density reads as follows, according to the Registrar General's 16th annual report-

Districts or Parishes.	Persons to square mile. Mean from 1848-50
London (the whole metropolis).....	17,678
East London	175,816
The Strand.....	161,156
St Luke's	151,104
Holborn	148,705
St. James', Westminster.....	134,008

The Metropolitan District of London extends over nearly 122 square miles, and its 3,037,991 inhabitants are distributed upon the whole area, at an average of about 25,000 to the square mile.

The tubular results appended to the Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1866, show that the estimated population of the metropolis was composed of 1,416,919 males, and 1,621,072 females. Without distinction of sex, there were 1,285,041 persons under 20 years of age; 1,023,549 of 20 and under 40 years of age; 542,812 of 40 and under 60 years of age; 175,031 of 60 and under 80 years of age; and 11,558 of 80 years of age and upwards. The population increased in 1851-61 at the annual rate of 1.73 per cent., and since 1861 it is estimated that London has received an accession of 234,002 souls. If the population continues to increase at this rate, while the area remains the same, new and improved sanitary arrangements will yet have to be provided for this constant accumulation of human beings, in order that the great increase to the population of the metropolis may become a blessing. The birth of 54,956 boys, and 53,036 girls, were registered in London in the year. The proportion of births to population was 35 per 1,000; the death rate was 26 per 1,000 population, and the deaths of 40,978 males and 39,151 females were recorded.

The city of Philadelphia embraces within its limits about 106 square miles, consequently its population, if equally distributed over that area, would have a density of only about 6,000 to the square mile. In that city, as in New York and Brooklyn, the most unhealthy districts conform, on the one hand, but in exceptional instances, to the law of density, and on the other hand, to the unwholesome chances of sparsely settled, undrained and badly cleansed suburban districts.

In the city of New York there is a population of nearly 1,000,000, irregularly distributed over the area of Manhattan Island, which comprises in all, but little more than 22 square miles, or 14,502 acres. But, as less than one-half of this is now occupied by built up of blocks of dwelling houses, it is manifest that the city population is packed at the rate of nearly 60,000 persons to the square mile. Statistics show, however, that the population density ranges from less than 5,000 square miles in the Twelfth, to 145,715 in the Fourth and Sixth wards. And in the latter wards nearly one half of the entire area is now occupied by warehouses and manufactories. The actual rate of crowding, therefore, in those tenant-house regions is close upon 250,000 to the square mile. And in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, in which storehouses have not yet encroached, the population density is 190,000 to the square mile.

Mortality in Great Cities.

The Registrar General says that, according to the returns received for 1866, the great cities may be thus arranged according to their rates of mortality:—To 1,000 persons living, the deaths in London were 24, Birmingham 24, Hull 24, Bristol 25, Edinburgh 27, Sheffield 28, Dublin 28, Glasgow 30, Manchester 32, Newcastle 32, Leeds 33, and Liverpool 42. The mortality was lower than in 1865 in Manchester, Birmingham, Hull, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and higher in other places mentioned.

Frosts in the Good Old Times.

A catalogue of great European frosts has been published, from which it would seem as if the glacial period in Europe need not have been indefinitely remote in the past, after all. Some of the experiences of the Middle Ages have not been matched since, in this line. The last time the Thames was frozen over at London, was in 1838. This has occurred four times in the present century, viz., in 1813, 1820, 1823, and 1838. From elder time, we have notice of only very remarkable frosts, which in the eighteenth century occurred six times, viz., in 1708, April of 1709, 1716, 1740, 1788, and 1794. At the second of these dates the Mediterranean froze at Genoa and Leghorn, in the third the Thames was used as a solid pavement from Nov. 24th to Feb. 9th, and during the same term, to a day, in 1413. In 1063, the Thames was frozen over for more than three months, and in 1334 a frost continuing 80 days froze the rivers in Italy. In 1622 the Hellespont was frozen.

Number of Words in use.

Prof. Max Müller quotes the statement of a clergyman that some of the laborers in his parish had not 300 words in their vocabulary. A well-educated person seldom use more than about 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who select with great nicety the words that exactly fit their meaning, employ a much larger stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any other writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Mil-