

to each person they would cover 7 square miles. The author supplied a further illustration, by stating that if all the people of Great Britain had to pass through London in procession 4 abreast, and every facility was afforded for their free and uninterrupted passage 12 hours daily, Sundays excepted, it would take nearly 3 months for the whole population of Great Britain to file through at quick march, four deep. The excess of females in Great Britain was 512,361, or as many as would have filled the Crystal Palace 5 times over. The proportion between the sexes was 100 males to 105 females, a remarkable fact when it was considered that the births during the last 13 years had given the reversed proportion of 105 boys to 100 girls. The annexed statement exhibits the population of Great Britain at each census from 1801 to 1851 inclusive:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	5 368,703	5 548,730	10 917,433
1811	6 111,261	6 312,859	12 424,120
1821	7 096,053	7 306,590	14 402,643
1831	8 133,446	8 439,692	16 564,138
1841	9 232,418	9 581,368	18 813,786
1851	10 336,048	10 735,919	21 121,967

The increase of population in the last half century was upwards of 10,900,000, and nearly equalled the increase in all preceding ages, notwithstanding that millions had emigrated in the interval. The increase still continued, but the rate of increase had declined, chiefly from accelerated emigration. At the rate of increase prevailing from 1801 to 1851, the population would double itself in 52½ years. The relation of population to mean lifetime and to interval between generations was then discussed. The effects of fertile marriages and of early marriages, respectively, were stated; also the result of a change in the social condition of unmarried women; likewise, the effect of migration and emigration, respectively, on population; the effect of an abundance of the necessaries of life was indicated, and, on the contrary, the result of famines, pestilences, and calamities. The terms "family" and "occupier" were defined, and some remarks by Dr. Carus, on English dwellings, were cited. The English (says the Doctor) divide their edifices *perpendicularly* in houses, while on the Continent and in many parts of Scotland the edifices are divided *horizontally* into floors. The definition of a "house," adopted for the purposes of the census, was "isolated dwelling or dwellings, separated by party walls." The following table gives the number of houses in Great Britain in 1851:

	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
England.....	3,076,620	144,499	25,192
Scotland.....	370,308	12,146	2,420
Wales.....	201,419	8,995	1,379
Islands.....	21,845	1,095	203
Total.....	3,670,192	166,735	29,194

About 4 per cent of the houses in Great Britain were unoccupied, in 1851, and to every 131 houses inhabited or uninhabited, there was one in course of erection. In England and Wales the number of persons to a house was 5·5; in Scotland 7·8, or about the same as in London in Edinburgh and Glasgow the numbers were respectively 20·6 and 27·5. Subjoined is a statement of the number of inhabited houses and families in Great Britain at each census, from 1801 to 1851,—also of persons to a house, excluding the Islands in the British Seas:—

Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons to a House.
1801	1,870,476	2,260,802	5·6
1811	2,101,597	2,544,215	5·7
1821	2,423,630	2,941,383	5·8
1831	2,850,937	3,414,175	5·7
1841	3,446,797	(No returns.)	5·4
1851	3,648,347	4,312,388	5·7

The number of inhabited houses had nearly doubled in the last half century, and upwards of two million new families had been founded. 67,609 families, taken at hazard, were analyzed into their constituent part, and they gave some curious results. About 5 per cent. only of the families in Great Britain consisted of husbands, wife, children, and servants, generally considered the requisites of domestic felicity; while 893 families had each ten children at home, 317 had each eleven and 64 had each twelve. The number of each class of institution, and the number of persons inhabiting them, are annexed:—

Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Persons inhabiting them.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Barracks.....	174	44,834	9,100	53,933
Workhouses.....	746	65,786	65,796	131,582
Prisons.....	257	24,593	6,369	30,959
Lunatic Asylums.....	149	9,753	11,251	21,004
Hospitals.....	118	5,893	5,754	11,647
Asylums, &c.....	573	27,183	19,548	46,731
Total.....	2,017	178,041	117,815	295,856

Of these 295,856 persons, 260,340 were inmates, and 35,516 officers and servants. The excess of males in the prisons arose from the fact that crime was four times as prevalent among males as among females. The number of the houseless classes, i. e., of persons sleeping in barns, tents, and the open air, on the night of the census, was 18,249. The following table gives the number of these classes, together with those sleeping in barges and vessels:—

Persons sleeping in	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barges.....	10 395	2 529	12 924
Barns.....	7 251	2 721	9 972
Tents or Open Air.....	4 614	3 663	8 277
Vessels.....	48 895	2 853	51 748
Total.....	71 155	11 766	82 921

It was mentioned as a curious trait of gypsy feeling that a whole tribe struck their tents, and passed into another parish in order to escape enumeration. The composition of a town was next described; also, the laws of operating upon the location of families. The number of cities and towns of various magnitudes in Great Britain, was 815:—viz. 580 in England and Wales, 225 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel Islands. The town and country population was equally balanced:—10½ millions against 10½ millions. The density in the towns was 3,337 persons to the square mile; in the country only 120. The average population of each town in England and Wales was 15,500; of each town in Scotland 6,654. The average ground area of the English town was 4 3·5 miles. The manner in which the ground area in Great Britain was occupied by the population was illustrated by a series of squares. The adventitious character of certain towns was alluded to; many had risen rapidly from villages to cities, and had almost acquired a metropolitan character. In 1851, Great Britain contained 70 towns, of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards. There was an increasing tendency of the people to concentrate themselves in masses. London extended over an area of 78,029 acres, or 112 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was 2,362,236 on the day of the last census. The author illustrated this number by a curious calculation:—a conception of this vast mass of people might be formed by the fact, that if the metropolis was surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, and a west gate, and each of the four gates was of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely four abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under four-and-twenty hours, by the expiration of which time the head of each of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than seventy-five miles from their respective gates, all the people in close file, four deep. In respect to the density or proximity of the population, a French writer had suggested the term "specific population," after the analogy of "specific gravity" in lieu of the terms in common use, "thinly populated" and "populous." The statement annexed exhibits the area of Great Britain in acres and square miles, the square in miles, the number of acres to a person, or persons to a square mile, and the mean proximity of the population on the hypothesis of an equal distribution:—

	Area.		Square (in Miles.	Acres to a Person.	Persons to a sq. mile.	Proximity of persons in yards.
	In acres.	In sq. Miles.				
England.....	32,590,429	50,922	226	1·9	332	104
Scotland.....	20,047,462	31,324	177	6·9	92	197
Wales.....	4,734,486	7,398	86	4·7	135	162
Islands.....	252,000	394	20	1·8	363	99
Great Britain...	57,624,377	90,038	229	2·7	233	124

The 624 districts of England and Wales classed in an order of density ranged from 18 persons to the square mile in Northumberland, to 185,751 in the east London district. In all London there were 19,375