

Final Report of the Anthropometric Committee, consisting in 1882-3 of Mr. F. GALTON (Chairman), Dr. BEDDOE, Mr. BRABROOK (Secretary), Mr. FRANK FELLOWS, Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, Professor LEONE LEVI, Dr. F. A. MAHOMED, Mr. J. E. PRICE, Lieut.-General PITT-RIVERS, Sir RAWSON W. RAWSON, and Mr. C. ROBERTS. Associates, Dr. T. G. BALFOUR, Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE, Inspector-General LAWSON, Dr. W. OGLE.¹ Drawn up by Mr. C. ROBERTS and Sir RAWSON W. RAWSON.

[PLATES IV.—X.]

1. THE Committee, originally appointed in 1875, and aided by successive grants, of which it has expended 280*l.*, has made a Report in each of the five years 1878 to 1882, and now submits its final Report.

2. Not that the work open to the Committee is exhausted, although it has to a great extent supplied what was pointed out in its Reports of 1881 and 1882 as chiefly wanting, or that its conclusions are to its own mind complete and satisfactory. But it would require more time and larger funds than are at the disposal of the Committee to prosecute its inquiries, even with the materials now in its possession, to the end which it has had in view; and the Committee is of opinion that the most useful course will be to bring before the Association the results of its past labours, indicating at the same time the conclusions which it considers to be sufficiently established by the facts ascertained, and the deficiencies, both of data and methods, which remain to be supplemented, either by individual exertion, or by the reappointment of a similar Committee at some future period under the auspices of the Association.

3. In order to furnish a complete review of the information obtained, it will be necessary to refer to tables and data contained in previous reports. A list of these Reports is furnished in a note.²

Objects and Operations of the Committee.

4. The Committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting observations on the systematic examination of the height, weight, and other physical characters of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

5. Its operations in each year are described in the introduction to its Report of 1881. The description and amount of the statistics which it has collected, and the names of the persons to whom it is indebted for the collection, are detailed chiefly at the commencement of its several Reports from 1880 to 1882.

6. Among the objects early aimed at by the Committee, and prosecuted by it up to the year 1881, was the collection and comparison of photographs of the typical races of the United Kingdom; but at the meeting of that year this inquiry was assigned to a separate Committee, upon whom will devolve the duty of reporting upon this branch of the general subject.

¹ The late Dr. William Farr was a member, and Chairman of the Committee from 1875 to 1879.

² 1, Report for 1878, 5 pp. (numbered pp. 182-6 in the Annual Report of the Association). 2, Report, 1879, 35 pp.; *ibid.* pp. 175-209. 3, Report, 1880, 41 pp.; *ibid.* pp. 120-59. 4, Report, 1881, 48 pp.; *ibid.* pp. 225-72. 5, Report, 1882, 3 pp.; *ibid.* pp. 278-80. An Index to the Tables is given in Appendix C.

7. The points to which the Committee has addressed its inquiries are—

- (1) Stature.
- (2) Weight.
- (3) Girth of chest.
- (4) Colour of eyes } Complexion.
- (5) " hair } Complexion.
- (6) Breathing capacity.
- (7) Strength of arm.
- (8) Sight.
- (9) Span of arms.

To these might have been added others, especially—

- (10) Size and shape of head.
- (11) Length of lower limbs as shown by the difference between the sitting and standing positions.
- (12) Girth, length, and breadth of other parts of the body.

But the Committee was afraid of seeking to obtain more information than their contributors would be likely to furnish; and experience has shown that many of them have been unable to supply more than a portion of that which was requested. Few have furnished complete returns on all the subjects, but where one has failed another has succeeded, and sufficient data have been collected to give trustworthy statistical results on all the subjects of inquiry except those of breathing capacity and sight. An abstract of one of the complete returns will be given in its proper place, as exhibiting a good epitome of what the Committee has sought to obtain in all cases. (See Table XXIII.)

8. The large body of observations on stature, weight, and complexion collected by Dr. Beddoe, and those on stature, weight, and chest-girth collected by Mr. Roberts, previously to the formation of the Committee, have been made use of; and the Committee has thus had observations made on a total number of about 53,000 individuals of both sexes and of all ages, from which to construct their tables and to base their conclusions.

9. The statistics are unique in range and numbers, and have been obtained from a very large number of independent observers living in different parts of the country, without prejudice, and often in ignorance of the use which would be made of them; and they have been analysed and tabulated in a perfectly impartial manner, irrespective of all preconceived opinions. The Committee does not claim for them exemption from the liability to that amount of imperfection and probable error which must attach to all conclusions drawn from a disproportionate, and from a comparatively small number of observations. But great care has been taken in the examination and classification of all the returns to eliminate obvious errors, and to call attention in the body of the Report to any apparent discrepancies from faulty observation or deficient numbers.¹

¹ If an exceedingly large number of measurements, weights, &c. be taken - supposing no bias, or any cause of error acting preferably in any one direction to exist - not only will the number of small errors vastly exceed that of large ones, but the results will be found to group themselves about the mean of the whole always according to one invariable law of numbers, and *that* the more precisely, the greater the total number of determinations. . . . Rude and unskilful measurements of any kind, accumulated in very great numbers, are competent to afford precise mean results. The only conditions are the continual *animus mensurandi*, the absence of

Methods.

10. The forms and instruments used have been explained in the Reports for 1878 and 1880; but practical difficulties have been found to exist in obtaining trustworthy observations with regard to breathing capacity. Experience has also led the Committee to believe that the use of Snellen's test-types for sight, Nos. 1 and 10, is more convenient, and will yield more trustworthy results, than that of the army test-dots, which were adopted in its original circulars.¹ Since 1879, also, the Committee has introduced the use of cards for recording the observations relating to single persons, which has been extensively adopted in Germany and the United States, and recently by the Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, and which offers great facilities in analysing and grouping the facts observed. The Committee appends copies of the forms of the cards and of the methods of measurement and observation which they have employed. (See Appendix A.)

11. The difference between the *average* and *mean* of a number of observations, and its importance in dealing with the subjects under consideration, has been pointed out and discussed by Mr. Roberts in the Report for 1881, at p. 233;² and the special sense in which Mr. Roberts employs the term *mean*, being that value in an arithmetic series of observed values of which the observations are the most frequent, has been adopted by the Committee.³

12. In connection with the question of the applicability of the exponential law of error to statistical results relating to anthropometry, Mr. Francis Galton has contributed a valuable series of tables, with remarks, on the range in height, weight, and strength, in which he introduces his method of the calculation of deciles, quartiles, and medians.⁴

bias, the correctness of the scale with which the measures are compared, and the assurance that we have the entire range of error, at least in one direction, within the record.' Sir J. F. W. Herschel, *Edin. Rev.* vol. xcii.

¹ See the Report for 1881 for a discussion of this subject by Mr. Lawson and Mr. Roberts.

² Also in a note at p. 121 of the Report for 1880.

³ Mr. Roberts has followed Quetelet in the use of the word *mean*, and its difference from an *average* is thus explained by Sir John Herschel. Speaking of Quetelet's *homme moyen* he says: 'Now, this result, be it observed, is a *mean* as distinguished from an *average*. The distinction is one of much importance, and is very properly insisted on by M. Quetelet, who proposes to use the word *mean* only for the former, and to speak of the latter (*average*) as the "arithmetical mean." . . . An average may exist of the most different objects, as of the height of houses in a town, or the size of books in a library. It may be convenient to convey a general notion of the things averaged, but involves no conception of a natural and recognised central magnitude, all differences from which ought to be regarded as deviations from a standard. The notion of a mean, on the other hand, does imply such a conception, standing distinguished from an average by this very feature, viz., the *regular march of the groups, increasing to a maximum and then again diminishing*. An average gives us no assurance that the future will be like the past. A mean may be reckoned on with the most implicit confidence. All the philosophical value of statistical results depends on a due appreciation of this distinction, and acceptance of its consequences.' *Edin. Rev.* vol. xcii. Mr. Galton, however, desires to state that considering many statistical groups which are regular in their distribution are at the same time normally asymmetrical, he does not recognise the expressions of 'mean value' and 'the value most likely to be observed' as strictly equivalent.

⁴ Report for 1881, p. 245.

TABLE I.—Showing the STATURE, WEIGHT, CHEST-GIRTH, and STRENGTH of 8,585 Adult Males (age from 23 to 50) of the Population of the United Kingdom, arranged according to Place of Birth.

		STATURE						Weight with clothes		WEIGHT						CHEST-GIRTH				STRENGTH											
Height without shoes		Scotland		Ireland		England		Wales		Total		Scotland		Wales		England		Ireland		Total		Empty chest-girth: military measurement		Total: chiefly English		Strength: drawing-power, as in drawing a bow		Total: chiefly English			
Inches	Mètres	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	lbs.	kilos.	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	Inches	Centimètres	No. of observations	No. per 1,000	lbs.	kilos.	No. of observations	No. per 1,000		
77-	1'957	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	280	127'3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
76-	1'931	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	270	122'7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45-	114'3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	
75-	1'906	6	4	—	—	9	2	1	1	16	2	260	118'2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	44-	111'7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	
74-	1'881	15	12	—	—	16	2	1	1	32	3	250	113'6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	43-	109'2	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	
73-	1'855	26	20	3	8	48	8	2	3	79	9	240	109'1	4	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	42-	106'6	57	17	—	—	—	—	—	
72-	1'830	69	53	10	29	117	19	6	8	202	24	230	104'5	4	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	41-	104'1	76	22	150	68'2	4	3	—	
71-	1'804	102	78	15	44	254	41	21	28	392	46	220	100'0	7	6	40	—	—	—	—	—	40-	101'6	128	35	140	63'6	4	3	—	
70-	1'779	115	88	25	72	473	76	33	45	646	75	210	95'5	14	11	85	11	4	—	—	—	39-	99'0	216	63	130	59'1	2	2	—	
69-	1'754	218	167	40	116	753	122	52	70	1063	124	200	90'9	24	20	107	14	4	—	—	—	38-	95'5	330	97	120	54'5	15	10	—	
68-	1'728	210	161	62	179	886	143	72	97	1230	143	190	86'4	67	55	263	34	—	—	—	—	37-	93'9	442	130	110	50'0	18	12	—	
67-	1'702	210	161	73	211	918	148	128	173	1329	155	186	81'8	125	103	476	61	—	—	—	—	36-	91'4	588	173	100	45'5	73	46	—	
66-	1'677	139	107	58	167	881	142	145	196	1223	143	170	77'3	168	139	787	102	—	—	—	—	35-	88'9	552	162	90	49'9	226	140	—	
65-	1'653	109	84	33	96	740	119	108	146	990	115	160	72'7	275	227	1326	171	—	—	—	—	34-	86'3	541	158	80	36'4	296	184	—	
64-	1'626	47	36	15	44	524	85	83	112	669	78	150	68'2	255	211	1559	201	—	—	—	—	33-	83'8	249	75	70	31'8	522	387	—	
63-	1'601	19	14	7	20	320	52	48	65	394	46	149	63'6	173	143	1623	210	—	—	—	—	32-	81'2	117	35	60	27'3	250	157	—	
62-	1'575	9	7	2	6	128	20	30	41	169	20	130	59'1	63	62	1623	112	—	—	—	—	31-	78'7	40	12	50	22'7	69	43	—	
61-	1'550	2	2	2	6	70	12	9	12	83	9	120	54'5	22	18	390	50	—	—	—	—	30-	75'2	33	10	40	18'2	15	10	—	
60-	1'525	2	1	—	—	39	6	—	—	41	5	110	50'0	8	6	152	20	—	—	—	—	29-	73'6	5	2	30	13'6	3	3	—	
59-	1'499	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	1	14	1	100	45'5	1	1	34	4	—	—	—	—	28-	71'1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
58-	1'474	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	90	40'9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	27-	68'5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57-	1'448	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		1304	1000	346	1000	6194	1000	741	1000	8585	1000	Total		1212	1000	738	1000	5552	1000	247	1000	7749	1000	Total		3407	1000	Total		1497	1000
Average	inches	68'71	—	67'90	—	67'36	—	66'66	—	67'68	—	Average lbs.	165'3	—	—	158'3	—	155'0	—	154'1	—	158'2	—	Average ins.	36'46	—	Average lbs.	79'6	—	—	—
"	mètres	1'746	—	1'726	—	1'712	—	1'694	—	1'720	—	" kilos.	75'1	—	—	71'9	—	70'5	—	70'0	—	71'9	—	" cm.	92'6	—	" kilos.	36'2	—	—	—
Mean	inches	68'5	—	67'5	—	67'5	—	66'5	—	67'5	—	Mean lbs.	160'0	—	—	155'0	—	150'0	—	150'0	—	155'0	—	Mean inches	36'50	—	Mean lbs.	77'5	—	—	—
"	mètres	1'741	—	1'715	—	1'715	—	1'690	—	1'715	—	" kilos.	72'7	—	—	70'5	—	68'2	—	68'2	—	70'5	—	" cm.	92'7	—	" kilos.	35'2	—	—	—
Height ÷ weight	inches per lb. of weight)	0'416	—	0'411	—	0'435	—	0'421	—	0'428	—	Weight ÷ hgt. (lbs. per in. of height)	2'406	—	—	2'375	—	2'301	—	2'270	—	2'323	—	Girth ÷ hgt. Girth ÷ wgt.	0'542	—	Stngth. ÷ ht. Stngth. ÷ wt.	1'182	—	—	—

NOTE.—The factors in the bottom line give some means of ascertaining the most probable stature, weight, chest-girth, or strength of a man, when only one of these data is known. They also give modified values when the birthplace of the man is also known, whether it be in Scotland, Ireland, England, or Wales. The results so obtained are based on the supposition that the proportion between the values of these qualities is constant, which is practically true for values that do not differ widely from the mean.

The method of employing the factors is simple: thus, the first five of them are the number of inches in height divided by the number of pounds in

weight, in the five following cases, natives of Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales, and in the British Isles generally. The factor for Scotland is 0'416, consequently a Scotchman whose weight is 150 lbs. has most probably a height of 150 × 0'416 inches, or 62'4 inches. Similarly, in the next group of pounds of weight divided by inches of height, the factor for Englishmen is 2'301, consequently an Englishman 66 inches in height should weigh 66 × 2'301 lbs., or 152 lbs. In the same way we may calculate the other elements by the remaining factors.

Summary of Information Obtained.

13. The Committee submit in this, its final Report, a review of all the information which it has collected under the different heads of inquiry, giving references to those tables and conclusions which have been published in its previous Reports, and adding such others as it has been able to draw from the several sources at its command.

14. The first object of the Committee has been to ascertain the principal characteristics of the adult population:—

a. As to the stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of the whole country and of each of its four provinces, shown in Table I., pages 256, 257.

b. The relative stature, weight, and strength of men and women. Table II., page 261.

c. The stature, weight, and complexion (colour of eyes and hair) of men in different counties as indicating their racial origin, and the influence of soil, climate, occupation, and other sanitary surroundings. Tables III. and IV., and Plates V.-IX., pages 262 to 265.

d. The relative stature of men of British origin, and that of other nationalities and races as far as they have been ascertained. Tables V. and VI., pages 268, 269.

15. The second object the Committee has had in view has been to ascertain the rate of growth and development of children of both sexes under different conditions of life (*media*); the period of the attainment of maturity; and the influence of advancing age on the physical condition of the body. Tables XII. to XXV.

ADULT POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

a. Adult Males—Table I.

16. Table I. shows the stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of adult males of the ages from twenty-three to fifty years, the number of men at each measurement, and the ratio per thousand of the male population.

17. The observations are grouped according to the place of birth in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; and, with the exception of the Irish, they were chiefly derived from the division of the country under which they are entered in the table. The Irish returns are almost entirely those of men born in Ireland, but living in England, Scotland, or Wales; and the Committee regrets that it has not been able to obtain more than one return direct from Ireland. The Scotch and Welsh by birth, living in England, have been entered under their respective nationalities. The columns are arranged in the order of the superiority of the average stature and weight.

18. The general results indicated by this table may be summarised as follows:—In height the Scotch stand first (68·71 inches; 1·746 metres), the Irish second (67·90 inches; 1·726 metres), the English third (67·36 inches; 1·712 metres), and the Welsh last (66·66 inches; 1·694 metres), the average of the whole being 67·66 inches (1·720 metres). In weight the Scotch take the first place (165·3 lbs.; 75·1 kilos.), the Welsh the second (158·3 lbs.; 71·9 kilos.), the English the third (155·0 lbs.; 70·5 kilos.), and the Irish the fourth (154·1 lbs.; 70·0 kilos.), the average weight of the whole being 158·2 lbs. (71·9 kilos.). Thus the Scotch are the tallest and heaviest, the English take the third place in both tables, while the position of the Welsh and Irish is reversed—the

Irish, occupying the second place in stature, come last in weight, and the Welsh, though lowest in stature, stand second in weight. For each inch of stature a Scotchman weighs 2·406 lbs., a Welshman 2·375 lbs., an Englishman 2·301 lbs., and an Irishman 2·270 lbs.

19. The columns showing the number of individuals per thousand at each height, besides showing in a uniform manner the relative stature and weight of the different nationalities, will be useful to military surgeons for determining the minimum stature of recruits for the army. From the run of the figures it is obvious that if each country has to contribute its relative quota of soldiers, the minimum standard for Welsh recruits should be two inches lower, and for English and Irish recruits one inch lower, than for Scotch recruits. This difference in the relative stature is best shown by the black line running across the table, which marks the *mean* height—that is to say, the height at which the greatest number of observations occur in each nationality.

20. It is probable that too much importance has been attached to stature in selecting recruits for the army in this country, and that a high standard does not necessarily produce men best fitted for military duties. In the Report for 1879 are given two tables of the stature and weight of the English, Scotch, and Irish recruits for the years 1862–3, when the minimum standard of height was 66 inches (1·677 mètres), and in 1864–65, when it was reduced to 65 inches (1·626 mètres); and the result of this change was to lower the general average stature of English recruits by only 0·17 inch, of the Scotch by 0·21 inch, and the Irish by 0·25 inch, but in all three nationalities to increase the average weight—the English by 1·3 lbs., the Scotch by 6·7 lbs., and the Irish by 0·8 lb.

21. Although the minimum standard was the same for all the nationalities, the influence of race is indicated by the difference in the average stature of the recruits. The English and Welsh recruits (who were not distinguished from each other) were shorter in stature than the Irish by 0·30 inch, and the Scotch by 0·44 of an inch.¹

22. The measurements of the chest given in Table I. are almost entirely those of Englishmen, and must be studied in connection with the English observations of height and weight; and the same remark applies to the figures relative to strength. The chest-girths were taken by the method adopted in the British army, and the strengths by the spring-balance introduced by this Committee, and described in Appendix A.

23. An examination of Table I. shows that an adult Englishman or typical proportions has a stature of 5 feet 7½ inches; a chest-girth of 36½ inches; a weight of 10 stones 10 lbs.; and is able to draw, as in drawing a bow, a weight of 77½ pounds. These are the mean proportions. The averages give greater weight for height; they are:—Height, 5 feet 7¾ inches; weight, 11 stones 1 lb.; empty chest-girth, 36·46 inches; and strength, 79·6 lbs. For every variation of an inch in stature above or below the average, 2·301 lbs. weight, ·542 inch chest-girth, and 1·182 lbs. strength must be added or subtracted to keep up the typical proportions. This rule of proportion is, however, only approximately correct, as variations in the stature depend largely on the length of the lower limbs, while the other qualities depend chiefly on the size of the trunk. In ascending the scale of height, therefore, the above figures are probably a little too great, while in the opposite direction they are barely sufficient, but in either case they are sufficiently near for all practical

¹ Further tables relating to recruits are given in Appendix B to this Report.

purposes.¹ A further development of this rule as applicable to both sexes and at all ages will be found in Table XX.

24. Plate IV. shows the relative stature of the four British nationalities, traced from the columns in the table showing the number of men at each height per thousand. The curve of the English very nearly corresponds with that of the average for the whole kingdom. The Scotch curve is above the average, and from its irregularity it is evident that the observations on which it is based are not quite representative of that part of the kingdom. The Welsh curve is below the general average, and in a manner balances the excess of the Scotch, while the Irish curve is somewhat too acute, owing to the comparatively small number of observations on which it is based.

b. Adult Males and Females—Table II.

25. Table II. shows the relative stature, weight, and strength of adult males and females in England, no returns for females having been received from other parts of the kingdom. The average stature of adult males is 67·36 inches (1·712 mètres), and of females, 62·65 inches (1·592 mètres), showing a difference of 4·71 inches (1·20 mètres), or nearly 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The average weight of males is 155·0 lbs. (70·5 kilos.), and that of females 122·8 lbs. (55·8 kilos.), showing an excess of 32·2 lbs. (14·7 kilos.), or about 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ stones on the side of males, the percentage difference of weight being just threefold that of height. The ratio between the stature of men and women in England is as 1 to 0·930, or as 16 to 14·88, the difference being somewhat greater than in Belgium, where, according to Quetelet, the ratio is as 1 to 0·937, or about 16 to 15 (strictly 16 to 14·99). The observations of the strength of females were obtained from pupils in training institutions for schoolmistresses and from shop assistants, and the average is no doubt much lower than if the labouring classes were also represented. The difference of strength is 35 lbs., the females being little more than half as strong as males. In these tables, the age of the attainment of maturity is fixed at 23 years for males, and 20 years for females, the reasons for which will be explained in another part of the Report.

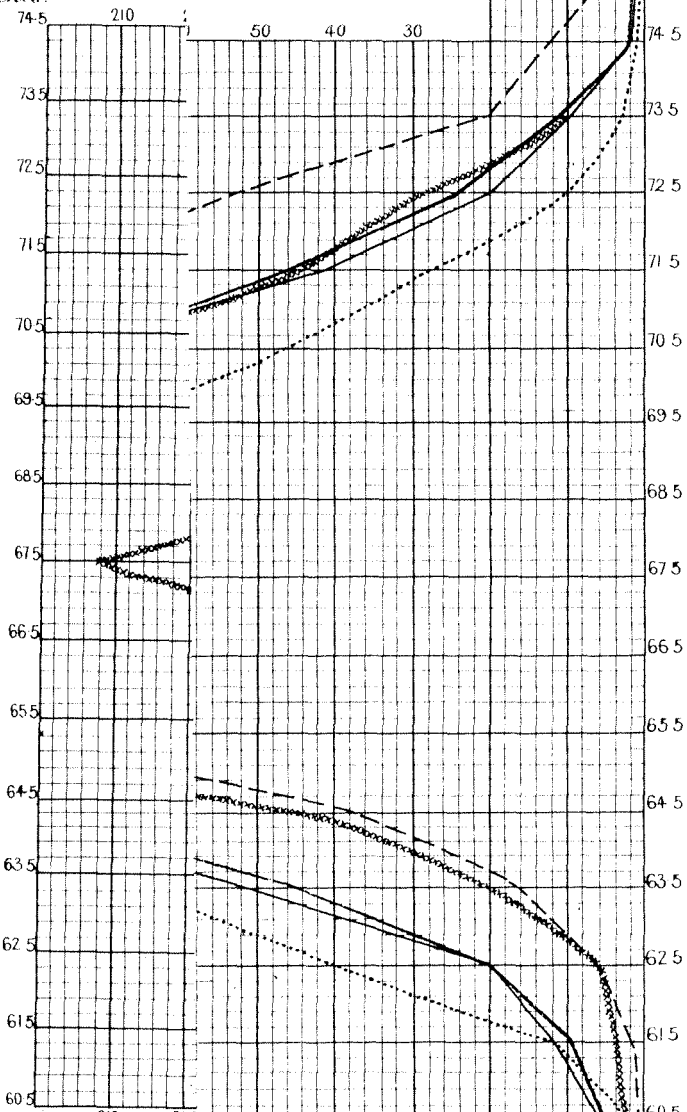
¹ The following measurements show the difference between the height of the body of men in the standing and recumbent positions, and the span of arms measured across the front of the chest. Also the difference between the height of the body in the standing and the sitting positions, showing the relative length of the trunk and of the lower limbs. The English figures are calculated from the American measurements of Dr. Hitchcock, taken in 1882.

	Age years	No. of obs.		Standing height	Horizontal length	Span of arms	Sitting height	
American Amherst College	21·5	327	mètres	1·729	1·748	1·787	0·907	} Length of trunk and head
			inches	68·07	68·82	70·36	35·71	
English Professional class	21·5	364	mètres	1·746	1·765	1·804	·915	
			inches	68·70	69·45	71·01	36·04	
Difference		American	mètres	—	+·019	+·058	—·822	} Length of lower limbs
			inches	—	+·75	+·229	—32·36	
		English	mètres	+·017	+·019	+·058	—·831	
			inches	+·63	+·75	+·2·31	—32·66	

The ratio between the total height and the sitting height is 1 to 1·906.

25.
100.

Height
inches. Number of



Number of

C. Roberts.

Spottswode & Co. Pitt

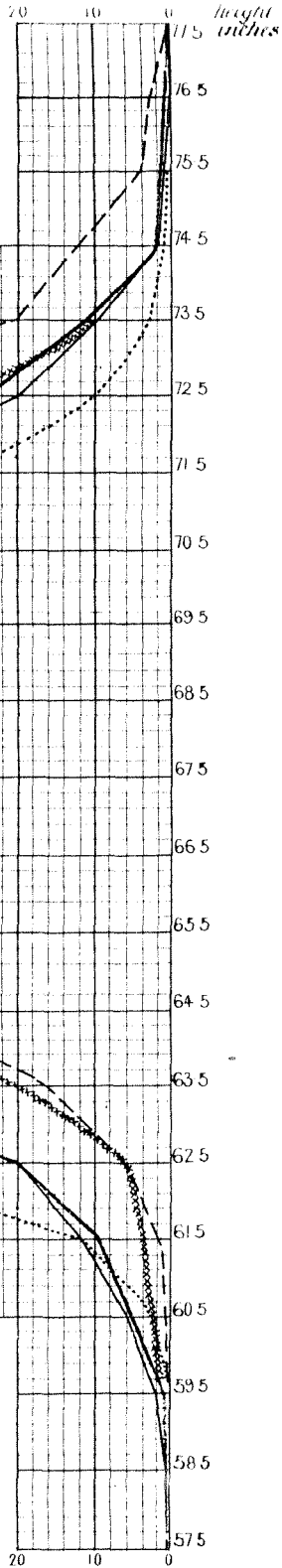
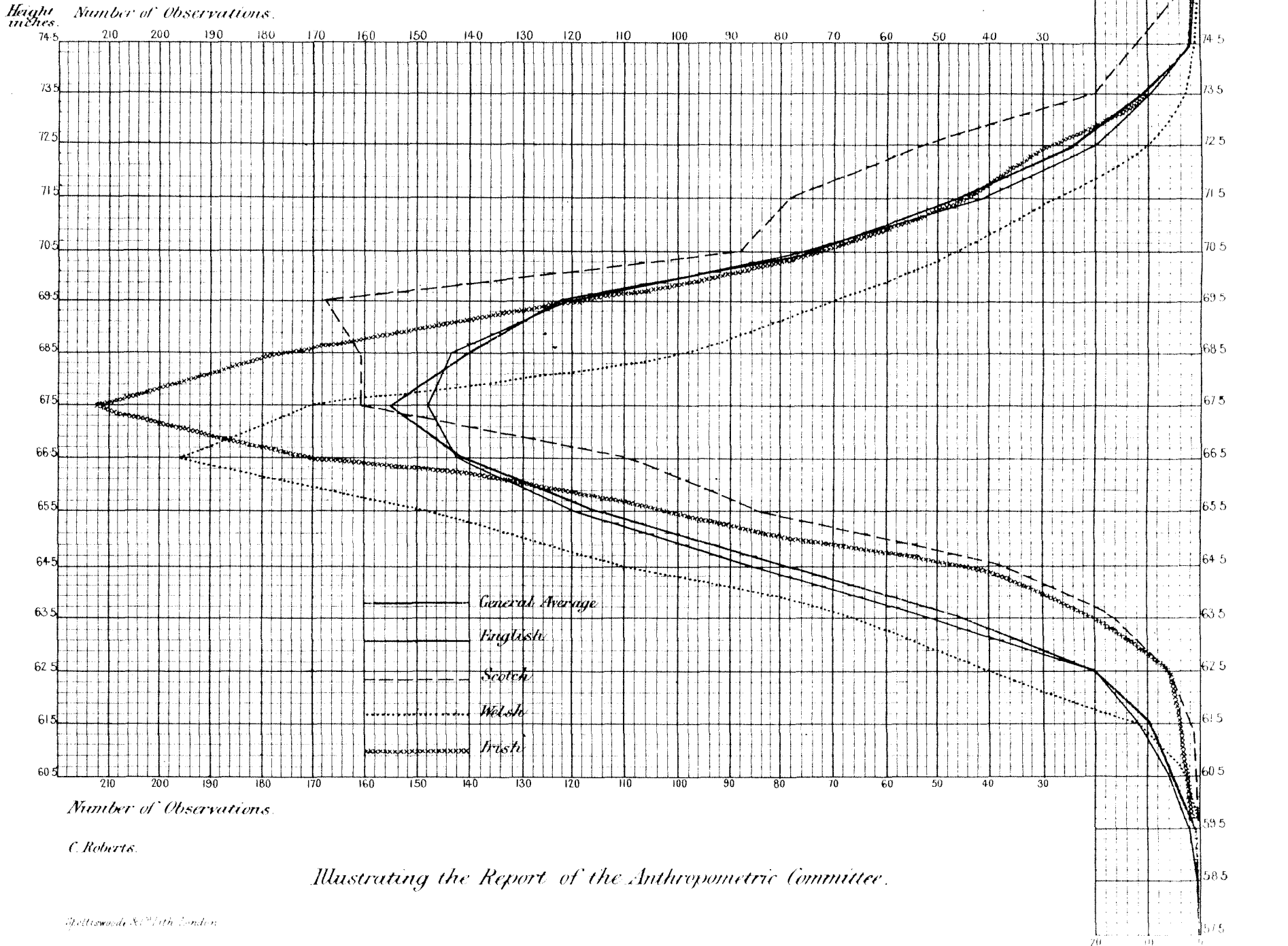


Diagram showing the observed Stature of Adult Males of British Isles.
Traced from the columns of Table 1. showing the number per 1000.



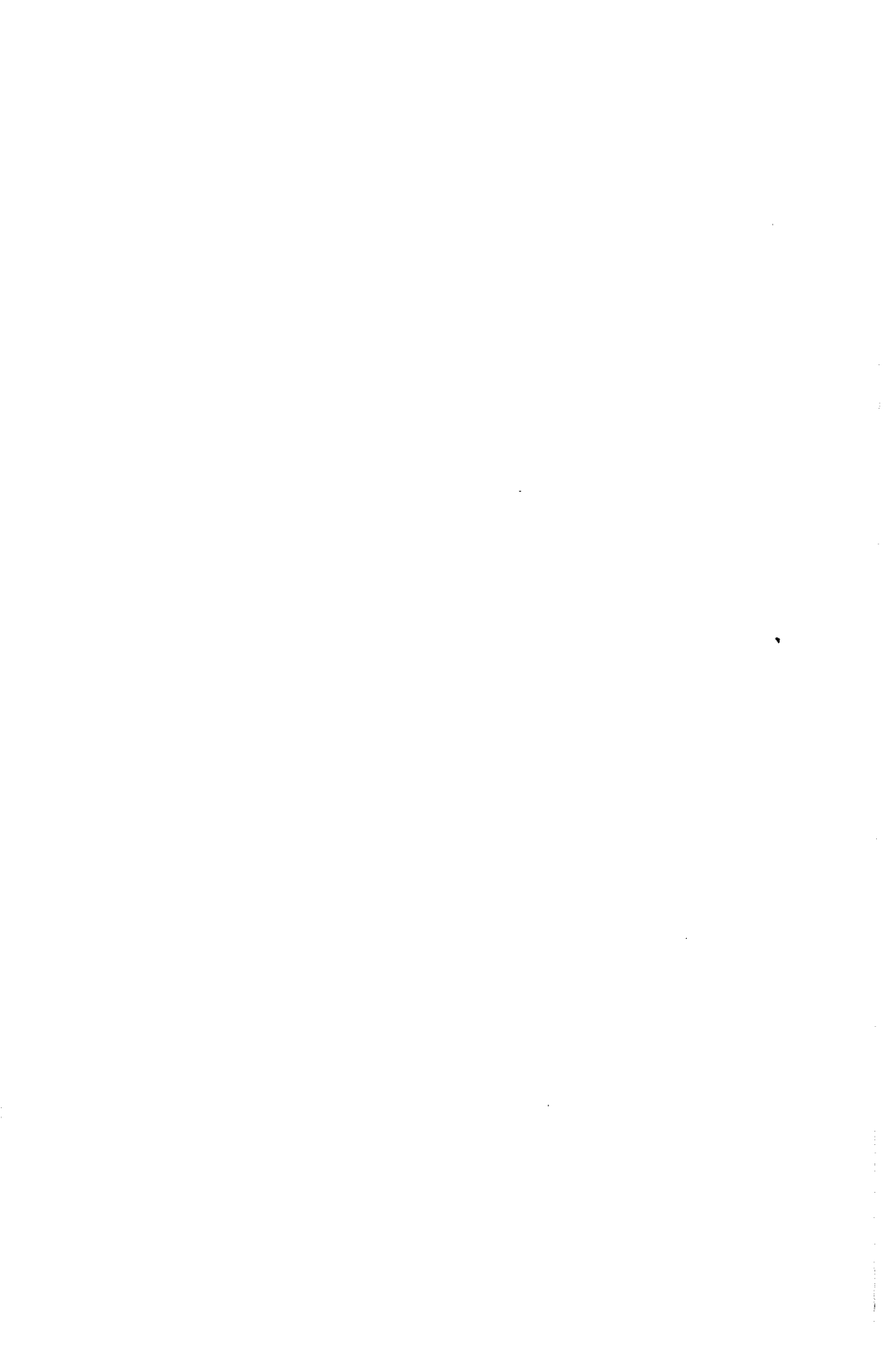


TABLE II.—Showing the Relative STATURE, WEIGHT, and STRENGTH of Adult Males (23-50 years) and Females (20-50 years) of English Origin.

Height		Number of observations		Weight		Number of observations		Strength		Number of observations	
Inches	Mètres	Males	Females	lbs.	Kilos.	Males	Females	lbs.	Kilos.	Males	Females
77-	1.957	1	—	260	118.2	1	—	—	—	—	—
76-	1.931	1	—	250	113.6	3	—	—	—	—	—
75-	1.906	9	—	240	109.1	9	—	—	—	—	—
74-	1.881	16	—	230	104.5	10	—	150	68.2	4	—
73-	1.855	48	—	220	100.0	33	—	140	63.6	4	—
72-	1.830	117	—	210	95.5	62	—	130	59.1	2	—
71-	1.804	254	1	200	90.9	75	1	120	54.5	15	—
70-	1.779	473	—	190	86.4	174	—	110	50.0	18	—
69-	1.754	753	—	180	81.8	304	1	100	45.5	73	—
68-	1.728	886	3	170	77.3	492	—	90	40.9	226	1
67-	1.702	918	11	160	72.7	881	2	80	36.4	296	—
66-	1.677	881	22	150	68.2	1075	14	70	31.8	522	2
65-	1.653	740	24	140	63.6	1240	20	60	27.3	250	5
64-	1.626	524	44	130	59.1	694	58	50	22.7	69	25
63-	1.601	320	57	120	54.5	338	101	40	18.2	15	101
62-	1.575	128	71	110	50.0	133	108	30	13.6	3	98
61-	1.550	70	59	100	45.5	26	53	20	9.1	—	9
60-	1.525	39	37	90	40.9	2	10	—	—	—	—
59-	1.499	12	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58-	1.474	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57-	1.448	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-	1.423	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-	1.398	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of observations		6194	379	—		5552	368	—		1497	241
Aver- age { inches { mètres		67.36 1.712	62.65 1.592	Aver- age { lbs. { kilos		155.0 70.5	122.8 55.8	Aver- age { lbs. { kilos		79.6 36.2	44.5 20.2
Mean { inches { mètres		67.50 1.715	62.5 1.588	Mean { lbs. { kilos		150.0 68.2	120.0 54.6	Mean { lbs. { kilos		77.5 35.2	40.0 18.2

c. Distribution of Adult Males according to Stature, Weight, and Complexion. Table III., and Plates V.-IX. (Maps Nos. 1 to 5).

26. Table III. exhibits the average stature, weight, and complexion (colour of eyes and hair) of adult males born in the several counties of Great Britain and Wales and in each province of Ireland, arranged in the order of the greatest stature. The Committee is sensible that the number of observations in some of the counties is not sufficient to furnish an average which may be fully relied upon; but the results, as detailed in the remarks upon this summary, show that there is such a consistency between the data and the records of history as to justify a general trust in the conclusions to be drawn from the figures.

TABLE III.—Showing the STATURE, WEIGHT, and COMPLEXION of 8,614 Adult Males (age from 23 to 50) of the Population of the United Kingdom, arranged according to birthplace in Counties in the order of greatest Stature. Illustrated by Maps.

Counties	Number of obs.	Average height without shoes		Average weight, including clothes		Ratio, lbs. weight per inch of stature Weight + Height	Light blue, blue, dark blue, and grey eyes, with			Total Fair eyes	Brown, hazel, or black eyes, with			Total Dark eyes	Other combinations, such as green, light brown eyes with light or dark hair
		Inches	Metres	lbs.	Kilos		Very fair: light brown, or brown hair	Black or dark brown hair	Golden or red hair		Brown, dark brown, and black hair	Fair hair	Red and dark red hair		
SCOTLAND. Total	1369	68.71	1.746	165.3	75.1	2.406	46.1	24.9	4.2	75.2	22.0	0.9	1.1	24.0	0.8
Kirkcudbright, Ayrshire, and Wigton	124	70.14	1.782	172.9	78.6	2.465	43.4	25.6	3.3	72.3	27.0	—	—	27.0	0.7
Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and Berwickshire	60	69.60	1.769	178.6	81.2	2.551	51.5	25.8	1.0	78.3	15.5	—	3.1	18.6	3.1
Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton	46	69.13	1.757	172.9	78.5	2.501	40.9	22.0	7.1	70.0	26.0	—	3.2	29.2	0.8
Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Skye	63	68.76	1.747	169.8	77.2	2.469	45.2	26.0	2.9	74.1	23.1	1.9	0.9	25.9	—
Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan	82	68.65	1.745	162.7	73.9	2.370	38.4	28.8	4.1	71.3	23.3	4.1	1.3	28.7	—
Argyle, Bute, and Arran	97	68.63	1.744	177.0	80.4	2.579	42.9	22.1	5.7	70.8	24.3	0.7	2.1	27.1	2.1
Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles	113	68.59	1.741	161.6	73.4	2.356	43.0	32.4	5.6	81.0	17.6	—	0.7	18.3	0.7
Inverness-shire	88	68.45	1.740	166.3	75.5	2.429	44.2	26.6	3.2	74.0	24.7	1.3	—	26.0	—
Lanark and Renfrew (including Glasgow)	189	68.21	1.734	151.4	68.8	2.219	52.8	17.6	3.2	73.6	24.6	0.4	1.0	26.0	0.4
Caithness	39	68.22	1.734	168.1	76.4	2.464	37.5	27.5	7.5	72.5	17.5	2.5	2.5	22.5	5.0
Forfar and Kincardine	65	68.07	1.728	159.9	72.7	2.349	51.7	29.3	2.6	83.6	14.6	0.9	—	15.5	0.9
Islay and Colonsay	109	68.04	1.728	171.3	77.8	2.517	38.0	43.4	9.7	91.1	8.0	0.9	—	8.9	—
Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn	109	68.04	1.728	165.9	75.4	2.458	40.1	24.0	2.1	66.2	28.9	2.1	1.4	32.4	1.4
Shetland	108	67.92	1.726	155.9	70.8	2.295	62.4	11.1	4.3	77.8	21.4	0.8	—	22.2	—
Hebrides—Harris and Uist	77	67.91	1.726	169.1	76.8	2.490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ENGLAND. Total	6194	67.36	1.712	155.0	70.5	2.301	40.4	19.6	3.1	63.1	31.5	1.6	0.6	33.7	3.2
Yorkshire, North and East Ridings	231	69.00	1.754	164.0	74.5	2.377	40.5	20.5	5.6	66.6	23.8	2.9	0.3	27.0	6.4
Northumberland	291	68.59	1.743	161.4	73.3	2.353	43.2	23.8	7.3	74.3	20.5	0.8	0.4	21.7	4.0
Cumberland and Westmoreland	272	68.37	1.737	158.6	72.1	2.320	41.4	25.3	1.1	67.8	28.9	—	0.4	29.3	2.9
Lincolnshire	200	68.14	1.732	162.9	74.0	2.390	34.5	23.7	2.8	61.0	32.8	1.1	2.3	30.2	2.8
Norfolk	123	68.00	1.728	160.1	72.7	2.353	41.7	22.2	2.6	66.5	26.3	2.3	1.1	29.7	3.8
Essex	133	67.95	1.727	156.9	71.3	2.309	26.4	26.4	4.4	57.2	35.9	0.6	0.6	37.1	5.7
Corwall	305	67.91	1.726	161.4	73.4	2.376	39.2	18.8	2.1	60.1	32.3	2.8	0.3	35.4	4.5
Staffordshire	87	67.82	1.724	160.5	72.9	2.366	45.1	17.0	2.6	64.7	31.4	—	—	31.4	3.9
Derbyshire	61	67.80	1.723	157.5	71.6	2.323	44.9	27.0	4.5	76.4	19.1	3.4	—	22.5	1.1
Suffolk	164	67.71	1.720	160.2	72.8	2.366	27.2	22.8	4.3	54.3	32.3	5.2	1.3	38.8	6.9
Durham	95	67.70	1.720	153.0	74.1	2.260	48.2	18.0	5.8	72.0	25.2	2.1	0.7	28.0	—
Berkshire	92	67.66	1.718	156.2	71.0	2.308	38.6	16.9	1.2	56.7	36.1	2.4	—	38.5	4.8
Kent	228	67.62	1.718	157.1	71.4	2.323	41.9	14.1	1.1	57.1	38.5	1.1	—	39.6	3.3
Lancashire	243	67.50	1.715	151.7	68.9	2.247	45.8	16.4	1.8	64.0	32.9	0.8	1.0	34.7	1.3
Hampshire	166	67.45	1.714	155.2	70.5	2.301	40.2	15.7	1.2	57.1	37.4	0.8	0.8	39.0	3.9
Nottinghamshire	156	67.38	1.712	153.9	69.9	2.284	44.6	17.5	2.6	64.7	32.8	1.0	1.0	34.8	0.5
Leicester and Rutland	90	67.29	1.709	155.3	70.6	2.308	34.4	16.3	—	50.7	44.4	1.2	0.6	46.2	3.1
Northamptonshire	136	67.26	1.709	156.1	71.0	2.321	40.7	20.3	2.6	64.0	29.4	3.3	—	32.7	3.3
Sussex	147	67.26	1.709	159.5	72.5	2.371	34.8	18.5	6.2	59.5	35.7	0.9	—	36.6	3.9
Worcestershire	65	67.22	1.708	157.6	71.6	2.344	33.1	18.5	3.2	54.8	43.6	—	—	43.6	1.6
Warwickshire	123	67.12	1.707	149.1	67.7	2.222	37.5	17.7	2.1	57.3	37.8	2.8	0.7	41.3	1.4
Bedfordshire	75	67.07	1.704	157.9	71.8	2.354	35.6	13.7	2.8	52.1	43.8	—	—	43.8	4.1
Devonshire	218	67.08	1.704	156.9	71.2	2.339	43.0	20.0	2.8	65.8	28.8	3.2	0.5	32.5	1.7
Dorsetshire	73	67.00	1.702	158.1	71.8	2.360	35.3	23.0	1.6	59.9	32.8	1.6	0.8	35.2	4.9
Yorkshire, West Riding (including Sheffield)	453	66.98	1.702	152.6	69.3	2.278	42.1	19.2	6.4	67.7	29.6	1.5	0.2	31.3	1.0
London	259	66.92	1.701	152.9	69.5	2.285	36.3	17.2	2.4	55.9	32.3	0.5	2.0	34.8	9.3
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire	122	66.75	1.696	155.3	70.6	2.325	39.9	11.2	2.8	53.9	44.7	—	0.7	45.4	0.7
Oxfordshire and Buckingham	72	66.74	1.696	151.8	69.0	2.275	40.8	21.7	0.8	63.3	34.2	0.8	—	35.0	1.7
Cheshire	37	66.50	1.690	150.9	68.6	2.269	43.2	18.0	5.0	66.2	30.2	—	0.7	30.9	2.8
Surrey (exclusive of London)	270	66.47	1.689	146.5	66.6	2.204	45.4	19.8	1.8	67.0	30.1	1.0	0.3	31.4	1.6
Hereford and Monmouth	23	66.43	1.688	154.0	70.0	2.317	41.7	22.3	1.0	65.0	29.1	1.0	1.0	31.1	3.9
Wiltshire	141	66.34	1.686	158.2	71.9	2.384	42.8	26.2	0.9	69.9	28.4	—	0.4	28.8	1.3
Shropshire	60	66.33	1.685	149.4	67.9	2.252	40.8	15.7	1.4	57.9	36.7	—	3.4	40.1	2.0
Gloucestershire (including Bristol)	336	66.31	1.685	148.3	67.4	2.236	50.3	14.3	2.2	60.8	30.2	1.4	—	31.6	1.6
Somersetshire	447	66.30	1.685	149.1	67.8	2.249	38.9	17.4	4.9	61.2	30.3	3.4	0.7	34.4	4.4
Hertfordshire and Middlesex (exclusive of London)	160	66.27	1.684	152.5	69.2	2.301	29.0	36.3	2.0	67.3	23.8	0.8	—	24.6	8.1
WALES. Total	735	66.66	1.694	158.3	71.9	2.375	34.4	21.2	8.7	64.3	26.8	4.2	1.1	32.1	3.6
Flint and Denbigh	82	67.06	1.703	160.7	73.1	2.396	29.5	18.9	11.6	60.0	26.3	5.3	—	31.6	8.4
Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, and Montgomery	82	66.85	1.699	162.5	73.8	2.431	35.9	12.8	5.1	53.8	41.1	—	—	41.1	5.1
Cardigan	389	66.61	1.693	155.9	70.9	2.340	30.9	23.0	13.0	66.9	27.9	3.7	1.5	33.1	—
Brecon and Radnor	60	66.58	1.692	158.2	71.9	2.391	42.0	20.3	1.4	63.7	33.3	—	1.5	34.8	1.5
Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke	122	66.47	1.689	155.4	70.6	2.339	39.6	20.8	3.2	63.6	21.2	6.4	0.8	28.4	8.0
IRELAND. Total	346	67.90	1.726	154.1	70.0	2.270	48.1	19.3	2.5	69.9	23.7	0.8	1.1	25.6	4.5
Connaught	35	68.73	1.746	154.9	70.2	2.253	59.0	24.1	1.2	84.3	13.3	—	1.2	14.5	1.2
Munster	35	68.52	1.741	153.0	69.5	2.233	36.8	24.0	4.8	65.6	24.0	0.8	—	24.8	9.6
Ulster	44	68.41	1.739	157.9	71.8	2.308	49.4	24.7	—	74.1	22.2	1.2	—	23.4	2.5
Leinster	143	68.21	1.734	149.4	67.9	2.181	50.3	11.5	7	64.5	28.9	1.1	2.2	32.2	3.3

27. To save much detailed description, the Committee has thought it desirable to illustrate Table III. by a series of shaded maps (Plates V.—IX.), which present at once to the eye the relative distribution of the stature, weight, and complexion of the adult male population in the several counties of Great Britain and in each province of Ireland.

Map No. 1 shows the distribution of the average stature (without shoes) of adult males, in degrees of half an inch each from 66 to 70 inches. The darkest shade represents the shortest stature.

Map No. 2 shows the distribution of the average weight (including the clothes) of adult males, in degrees of five pounds from 145 pounds to 180 pounds. The darkest shade represents the lightest weight.

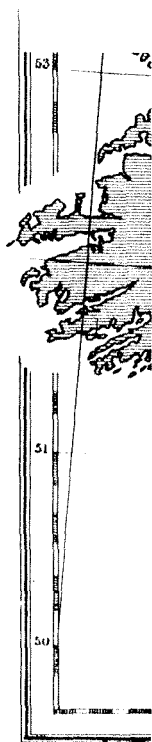
Map No. 3 shows the distribution of adult males with fair complexion, i.e. blue and grey eyes with fair, light-brown, brown, and light-red hair. The darkest shade represents the lowest percentage of fair complexion.

Map No. 4 shows the distribution of adult males with dark complexion, i.e. brown and black eyes, with brown, dark brown, dark red, and black hair. The darkest shade represents the highest percentage of dark complexion, or its greatest prevalence.

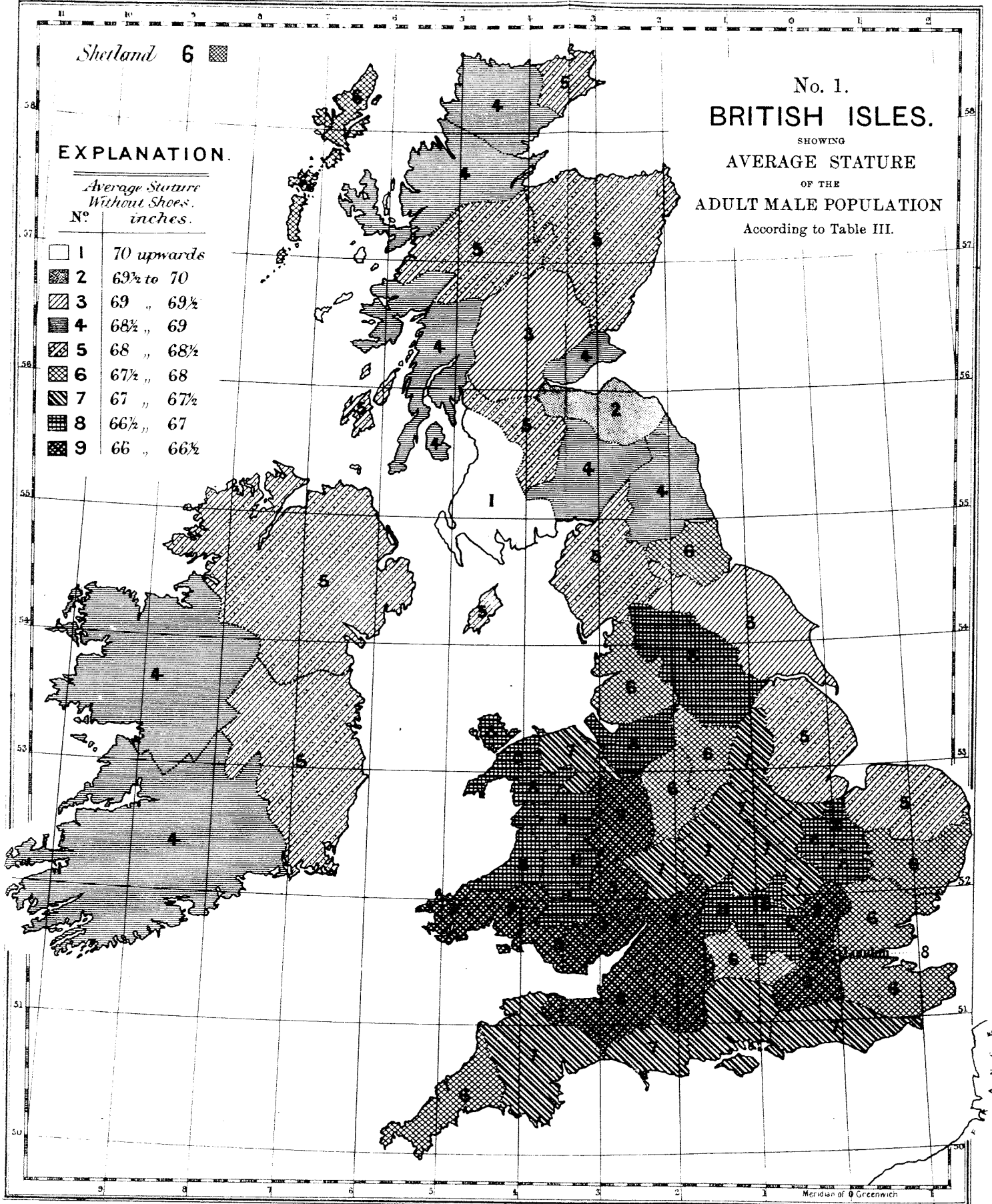
Map No. 5 shows the distribution of adult males with mixed complexion, i.e. blue and grey eyes with dark brown and black hair. The darkest shade represents the highest percentage, or the greatest prevalence of this complexion.

28. As the observations were necessarily made on a limited number of individuals, and as doubts may exist as to whether the results can be accepted as representing the whole of the male population at the ages specified, the counties having similar statures have been grouped together, and the male population for each group ascertained from the Census returns of 1881.¹ The average stature worked out from these figures is 67·58 inches, while that obtained from the actual observations on 8,585 individuals, given in Table I., is 67·66 inches, the difference between the two being only 0·08 of an inch. Table IV. shows the grouping of the counties, having the same stature according to the Committee's returns, and the total male population of each group at the ages from 25 to 55 years.

¹ These returns for England and Scotland are not yet published, and the Committee is indebted to the courtesy of the Registrars-General of those portions of the kingdom for manuscript copies of the returns. The ages of the men on whom the observations were made are not exactly the same as those obtained from the Census office, but they are sufficiently near for any practical purpose. The measurements were made on men from 23 to 51 years of age, while the Census returns are those of men from 25 to 55 years, but the four years above 51 will about compensate for the two years wanting below 25 years both in numbers and stature, in consequence of losses by death. Both periods correspond with the best portion of men's lives, at least as far as stature is concerned.



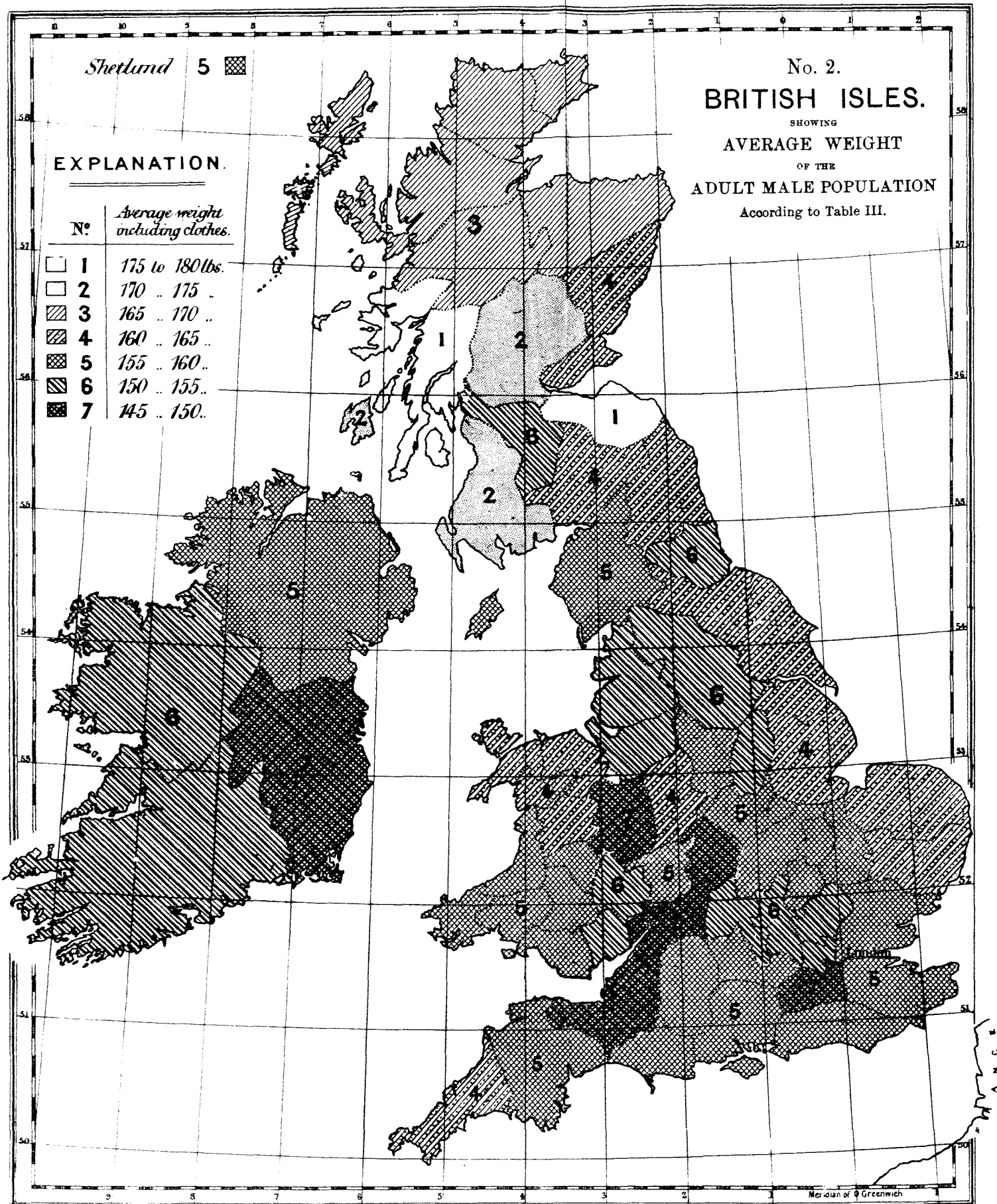
C. Roberts.



C. Roberts

Scottswood & Co. Lith. London

Illustrating the Report of the Anthropometric Committee.



C. Roberts

Spottiswoode & Co. Lith. London

Illustrating the Report of the Anthropometric Committee.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Number of Adult Males of the Ages above 25 and under 55 years for each group of counties possessing the same AVERAGE STATURE, and the ratio per 1,000. From the Census returns of 1881.

Observed average stature without shoes in inches	Counties of the United Kingdom	Adult male population age 25-55 years	Per 1,000
69½ and upwards	{ Kirkeudbright, Ayr, Wigton; Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwickshire.	125,103	22·2
69 to 69½	{ Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Skye, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan; North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.	167,914	30·0
68½ to 69	{ Argyle, Bute, Arran, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles; Northumberland; Connaught, Munster.	459,055	81·7
68 to 68½	{ Caithness, Inverness, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Forfar, Kincardine; Lanark, Renfrew; Cumberland, Westmoreland; Lincoln, Norfolk; Ulster, Leinster.	974,177	173·4
67½ to 68	{ Shetland, Western Hebrides; Durham, Lancashire, Derby, Stafford; Suffolk, Essex, Kent; Berkshire; Cornwall.	1,326,292	236·0
67 to 67½	{ Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Bedford; Warwick, Worcester; Flint, Denbigh; Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon.	688,465	122·6
—	London (66·92 inches).	667,118	118·7
66½ to 67	{ West Riding of Yorkshire, Chester; Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, Montgomery, Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor; Cambridge, Huntingdon; Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire.	636,769	113·3
66 to 66½	{ Hertford, Middlesex (ex. metrop.); Surrey (ex. metrop.); Shropshire, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Somerset; Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke.	573,774	102·1
		5,618,677	1000·

$$\frac{\text{Stature} \times \text{Population}}{\text{Total male population}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 67\cdot58 \text{ inches, average stature of adult males (25-55 years} \\ \text{of age) of the United Kingdom.} \end{array} \right.$$

29. *Ethnology*.—The variations in stature, weight, and complexion shown to exist in different districts of the British Isles by the maps, appear to be chiefly due to difference of racial origin, and this influence predominates over all others. 'We have reason to believe, from historical and antiquarian researches, that the ancient Caledonii, the Belgæ and Cimbri, and the Saxons and Frisians, as well as the Danes and Normans, were all people of great stature. On the other hand, the prehistoric (neolithic) race or races in Britain appear to have been of low or moderate stature. Accordingly the higher statures are found in the Pictish or

Cimbri-British districts of Galloway; in the Anglo-Danish ones of North and East Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Lincolnshire, and in Cumberland, whose people are ethnologically intermediate between the two. Lothian and Berwickshire are mainly Anglian, while the Perthshire Highlanders are the most clearly identified as the descendants of the Caledonii. The high position of Norfolk in the list is due to a large admixture of Danish blood on the coast. There is a fringe of moderately high stature all round the coast from Norfolk to Cornwall, while the inland people, retaining more of the ancient British blood, yield lower averages. Middlesex and Hertfordshire, which stand very low, were later and less perfectly colonised by the Anglo-Saxon than the surrounding counties, and nearly the same may be said of the counties around the Severn estuary and the Welsh border. Cornwall stands higher than the surrounding counties, and this is probably due to its having become the refuge of the military class of Southern Britain, in the main of Belgic origin. Flint and Denbigh owe their superiority to the other Welsh counties to the immigration of the Cumbrian and Strathelyde Britons.'—Dr. Beddoe.

30. According to the Committee's returns, the western provinces of Ireland possess a high stature, similar to the Scotch Highlands, with which they may have a common racial origin, while the lower stature of the eastern provinces is probably traceable to the comparatively recent Scotch and English immigrations. The Irish returns are, however, too few to be relied on (although the closeness of the averages for all the provinces would suggest the absence of any errors of observation), and any conclusions drawn from them must be received with great reserve until they are confirmed by more extended inquiries. In some of the returns the county origin and birthplace was not recorded, which accounts for the difference between the totals for the whole of Ireland and those living in each province.

31. The racial elements of the British population are best demonstrated by separating a few of the counties where there has been the least admixture of foreign blood, and comparing these together, thus:—

Race	District	Stature	Weight
Early British . . .	Cardigan, Radnor, and Brecon . . .	66.59	169.3
Saxon . . .	Sussex, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire . . .	67.22	155.8
Anglian . . .	Lothians, Northumberland, and Norfolk . . .	68.73	166.7
Scandinavian . . .	{ Shetland, Caithness, North and East York- shire, and Lincolnshire. }	68.32	162.7

32. *Geographical distribution.*—The inhabitants of the more elevated districts possess a greater stature than those of alluvial plains. The counties forming the river valleys of the Severn and Wye, the Thames, the Dee and Mersey, the Clyde, the Trent, and the fen district of Cambridge and Huntingdon, show a lower stature than the surrounding counties inhabited by persons of a similar racial origin.

33. With respect to latitude and climate, the inhabitants of the northern and colder districts possess greater stature than those of the southern and warmer parts of the island; those of the north-eastern and drier regions are taller than those of the south-western and damper climates. A similar disposition of stature has been found to exist in France and Italy, the

inhabitants of both these countries being taller in the northern than in the southern provinces. The same rule applies to the whole of the countries of Europe, in their relation to each other, as will be seen in Table IV., constructed to show the position held by the inhabitants of the British Isles relative to the stature of other European countries. The Committee regrets that it has not been able to obtain any information on this subject direct from the European countries (except some referring to conscripts, which were not suitable for their purpose), and has been obliged to avail itself of the observations made in the United States of America on emigrants from European States. In reading this table it must be borne in mind that the statistics referring to the United Kingdom, collected by the Committee, and to the native-born population of the United States, refer to men of all classes; while those collected by the military authorities of 1863-4 in the United States, referring to Canada and the other American countries, and to those of all Europe, refer to emigrants, who belong almost entirely to the labouring classes. The close accord between the average stature of the United Kingdom (67·66 inches) and that of the native white population of the United States (67·67 inches) is accounted for in this way; and, on the other hand, the marked differences between the statures of the Scotch (68·71), Irish (67·90), English (67·36), and Welsh (66·66 inches), as given by the Committee and those given by the United States Government (67·07, 66·74, 66·58, and 66·42 respectively) is explained. Some American writers on the subject have overlooked this important distinction, and, studying only the statistics obtained in their own country, have concluded that the Anglo-Saxon race is of greater stature in America than in Great Britain. In the Report of the Committee for 1879 Mr. Roberts has given a paper, illustrated by a series of diagrams and statistical tables, of English and Americans, showing the close similarity which exists between the stature and weight of the two branches of our race, both in children and adults; and the more extended observations of the Committee appear to confirm his conclusions.

34. *Occupation and sanitary surroundings.*—The various industries of this country are not often so defined by the county boundaries as to show their effects on the physical development. It is probable, however, that the low stature in the West Riding of Yorkshire is due to the large manufacturing town population included in the returns, and the relatively low stature of Durham to the large mining population. Lancashire and Stafford, which contain similar industries to those of the West Riding and Durham, do not show any falling off in stature, and it is probable that a large number of returns received from Sheffield have unfairly lowered the West Riding. The very low position, lower than can be accounted for by their racial origin, taken by the home counties—Hertford, Middlesex, and Surrey—is no doubt due to their proximity to London; the more vigorous men are attracted to the town by high wages, and the more feeble overflow into the surrounding districts. The counties which fringe the sea-coast possess a higher stature than those adjoining them but lying further inland. This may be due to race, as has already been suggested; but it may also be due to the more healthy situation or the fishing occupation. The lower stature of the river valleys would seem to imply that such situations are not favourable to physical development, especially as some of them were originally settled by the Scandinavian races.

TABLE V.—Showing the Average STATURE of Adult Males in each Division of the United Kingdom, according to the returns collected by the Anthropometric Committee, compared with that of Adult Males of American and European Origin, who were examined for admission into the United States Army in the year 1863-4; the natives of European origin being arranged in the order of their average stature, showing also the medium stature, and the proportions above and below it, with the proportions of the extremes of high and low stature. (See 'Statistics, Medical and Anthropological, U.S. Army, 1875.')

Countries	No. of observations	Average stature. Inches	Percentage proportion of total number			Extremes. Percentage proportion of total number	
			Under 65 inches	65 to 69 inches	Above 69 inches	Under 61 inches	Above 73 inches
<i>Observations of Anthropometric Committee:—</i>							
Scotland	1,304	68·71	5·6	50·2	44·2	0·19	2·13
Ireland	346	67·90	6·7	65·3	28·0	0·32	0·00
England	6,194	67·36	17·8	55·5	26·7	0·93	0·43
Wales	741	66·66	22·8	62·0	15·2	—	—
Total, United Kingdom	8,585	67·66	16·1	55·7	28·2	—	—
<i>Observations on Conscripts in U.S. America:—</i>							
United States.							
White, native born	315,620	67·67	15·3	54·1	30·6	0·53	2·02
Coloured, of all degrees	25,828	66·63	29·6	51·9	18·5	1·79	1·00
Indians, N.A. tribes	121	67·93	14·2	52·0	33·8	—	0·08
<i>Immigrants from—</i>							
Canada (chiefly French)	21,645	67·01	21·8	56·3	21·9	0·74	1·01
Mexico	91	66·11	25·2	51·7	13·1	3·29	1·09
South America	79	65·90	41·7	40·4	17·9	2·13	—
West Indies	580	66·31	28·9	56·4	14·7	0·86	0·34
Europe.							
Norway	2,290	67·47	16·6	57·0	26·4	0·74	1·31
Scotland	3,476	67·07	20·4	58·3	21·3	0·46	1·03
Sweden	1,190	66·90	21·3	59·5	19·2	0·42	0·76
Ireland	30,557	66·74	23·2	60·1	16·7	0·70	0·49
Denmark	383	66·65	25·1	57·7	17·2	0·78	0·26
Holland	989	66·64	26·6	56·3	17·1	1·31	0·50
England	16,196	66·58	25·9	58·3	15·8	1·08	0·56
Hungary	89	66·58	22·5	58·4	19·1	3·37	1·12
Germany	51,944	66·54	27·0	57·0	16·0	1·31	0·51
Wales	1,104	66·42	29·3	53·6	17·1	0·82	0·63
Russia	122	66·39	29·6	54·0	16·4	3·28	0·82
Switzerland	1,302	66·38	29·5	55·7	14·8	1·61	0·44
France	3,243	66·28	30·0	56·5	13·5	1·85	0·57
Poland	171	66·21	32·1	56·7	11·2	1·75	1·17
Italy	339	66·00	37·8	48·9	13·3	2·06	0·29
Spain	148	65·64	43·3	49·3	7·4	2·70	—
Portugal	81	65·43	39·5	56·8	3·7	3·70	—

d. British compared with other Races and Nationalities.

35. Considering the large number of different races included in the British Empire, and the political and commercial relations of its people with nearly every other country, the Committee think it will be interesting and useful to give a table showing the average stature of the different races and nationalities of the world, as far as it has been able to ascertain them from published records. The list is very imperfect, and it is probable that many of the measurements need revision by more extensive observation. No nation is so favourably situated for revising and completing the list as our own; and the Committee hope that the table will be instrumental in promoting further observations of the kind, especially by medical officers in the Navy and Army, and others practising in our numerous colonies and dependencies. It is interesting to find that, with the exception of a few imperfectly-observed South Sea Islanders, and whose actual numbers, if the measurements are correct, are very few, the English professional classes head the long list, and that the Anglo-Saxon race takes the chief place in it among the civilised communities, although it is possible it might stand second to the Scandinavian countries if a fair sample of their population were obtained.

TABLE VI.—Showing the STATURE of Adult Males of the British Isles relative to that of other Races and Nationalities, arranged in the order of greatest Stature.

Race or Nationality		Authority	Mètres	Ft. in.	
Polynesians	Samoa	1:853	Lapeyrouse	1-762	5- 9-33
	Tahiti and Pitcairn	1-782	Garnot, Beechey		
	Marquesas	1-763	Porter, Cook, &c.		
	New Zealand	1-755	Various		
	Polynesians	1-753	Wilkes, <i>Noraru</i> .		
	Sandwich	1-731	Lesson, Rollin .		
English professional class		Anthropometric Com.	1-757	5- 9-14	
Patagonians		{ 1-778	Musters	1-754	5- 9-00
		{ 1-730	D'Orbigny		
Angamis of the Naga Hills		Woodthorp	1-754	5- 9-00	
Negroes of the Congo		Topinard	1-752	5- 8-95	
Scotch, all classes (recruits, 5 ft. 8-03)		Anthropometric Com.	1-746	5- 8-71	
Amakosa Kaffirs, South Africa		Sir A. Smith	1-741	5- 8-50	
Iroquois Indians		Gold	1-735	5- 8-28	
Todas of the Nilghiries		Marshall	1-727	5- 7-95	
Negroes of Calabar		Topinard	1-727	5- 7-95	
North American Indians		Baxter	1-726	5- 7-93	
Irish, all classes (recruits, 5 ft. 8-04)		Anthropometric Com.	1-725	5- 7-90	
United States (whites, all classes)		Baxter	1-719	5- 7-67	
English, all classes (recruits, 5 ft. 7-71)		Anthropometric Com.	1-719	5- 7-66	
Norwegians {		1-727	Beddoe	1-719	5- 7-66
	immigrants to U.S.	1-717	Baxter		
Zulus		Roberts	1-707	5- 7-19	
English labouring classes		Anthropometric Com.	1-705	5- 7-08	
Canadians, chiefly French immigrants, U.S. America		Baxter	1-703	5- 7-01	
Tajiks of Ferghana and Samarkand		Ujfalvy	1-705	5- 7-10	
Swedes, immigrants to U.S. America		Baxter and Beddoe	1-700	5- 6-90	
Chipeway Indians		Oliver	1-700	5- 6-90	
Kabyles, large race		Topinard	1-699	5- 6-85	

TABLE VI. (continued).

Race or Nationality	Authority	Mètres	Ft. in.
Welsh, all classes	Anthropometric Com.	1-695	5- 6-66
Danes, immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-694	5- 6-65
Dutch	Baxter	1-693	5- 6-62
American negroes of all "degrees of colour	Baxter	1-693	5- 6-62
English immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-692	5- 6-58
Hungarians " "	Baxter	1-692	5- 6-58
English Jews	Anthropometric Com.	1-692	5- 6-57
Germans, immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-691	5- 6-54
Swiss of Geneva	Dunant	1-688	5- 6-43
Swiss immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-687	5- 6-38
Russians " "	Baxter	1-687	5- 6-38
Belgians " "	Quetelet	1-687	5- 6-38
French immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-683	5- 6-23
Poles " "	Baxter	1-682	5- 6-20
French upper classes	De Quatrefages	1-681	5- 6-14
Germans	<i>Norara</i>	1-680	5- 6-10
Mexicans	Baxter	1-680	5- 6-10
Berbers of Algeria	Topinard	1-680	5- 6-10
Arabs	Various	1-679	5- 6-08
Usbeks of Ferghana and Samarkand	Ujfalvy	1-679	5- 6-08
Javanese	<i>Norara</i>	1-679	5- 6-08
Russians	Shultz	1-678	5- 6-04
Italians, immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-677	5- 6-00
South Americans " "	Baxter	1-675	5- 5-90
Australian Aborigines	Various	1-669	5- 5-68
Austrian Sclaves	<i>Norara</i>	1-669	5- 5-68
Galchas, Iranian Mountaineers	Ujfalvy	1-668	5- 5-66
Spaniards, immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-668	5- 5-66
Berbers of Algeria	Topinard	1-666	5- 5-62
Portuguese immigrants to U.S. America	Baxter	1-663	5- 5-43
Ainos	Rosky	1-660	5- 5-33
Austrian Germans	<i>Norara</i>	1-658	5- 5-27
French working classes	De Quatrefages	1-657	5- 5-24
Esquimaux of North America	Various	1-654	5- 5-10
Hungarians (military statistics)	Scheiber and Beddoe	1-652	5- 5-04
Caucasians	Shortt	1-650	5- 4-93
New Guinea, various tribes	Various	1-646	5- 4-78
Hindoos	Shortt	1-645	5- 4-76
Bavarians	<i>Norara</i>	1-643	5- 4-68
Ruthenians	Majer and Kopernicki	1-640	5- 4-54
Dravidians	Shortt	1-639	5- 4-50
Cingalese	Davy	1-638	5- 4-48
Austrian Roumanians	<i>Norara</i>	1-631	5- 4-37
Chinese	<i>Norara</i>	1-630	5- 4-17
Italians (conscripts, 1-620)	<i>An. di Statist.</i> , 1879	1-626	5- 4-00
Fuegians	<i>Norara</i>	1-625	5- 3-98
Polish Jews	Majer and Kopernicki	1-623	5- 3-88
Poles	Majer and Kopernicki	1-622	5- 3-87
Fins (Beddoe, 5 ft. 5-81)	<i>Norara</i>	1-617	5- 3-60
Papuans	Various	1-606	5- 3-20
Japanese	Mrs. Ayrton	1-604	5- 3-11
Aymaras Indians, Peru	Forbes	1-601	5- 3-00
Peruvians	D'Orbigny	1-600	5- 3-00
Cochin-Chinese	Finlayson	1-593	5- 2-70
Malays	Raffles, Crawford, &c.	1-583	5- 2-34
Veddas of Ceylon	Bailey	1-536	5- 0-42

TABLE VI. (*continued*).

Race or Nationality	Authority	Mètres	Ft. in.
Lapps	Horch	1-500	4- 11-2
Andamanese	Man	1-192	4- 10-7
Aétas	De Quatrefages	1-182	4- 10-3
Senangs	De Quatrefages	1-448	4- 9-00
Mincopese	De Quatrefages	1-436	4- 8-53
Bosjesmans (Bushmen and S. Africa)	Various	1-341	4- 4-78
Difference between the tallest and shortest races		421	1- 4-55
Average stature of man according to the above		1-658	5- 5-25

Special Subjects of Inquiry.

36. In the sheet of instructions issued by the Committee observations were asked for to illustrate the physical differences of:—

- a. Persons engaged in different occupations.
- b. Persons bred and living in towns, or country.
- c. Natives of parts of the British Isles differing ethnologically, geologically, or in climate.
- d. Boys and men whose intellect and industry are above or below the average.
- e. The general characteristics of men noted for athletic power.
- f. The rate of growth in persons of both sexes bred in town and country, and engaged in different occupations.

The following table shows some of the extreme variations in stature which occur, and which are associated with different occupations and conditions of life, illustrative of the above subjects of inquiry.

TABLE VII.—Showing the STATURE and WEIGHT of Adult Males (age 23–50 years) under different conditions of life.

	Number	Ft. in.	lbs.
Scotch Agricultural Population, Galloway	75	5 10-5	173-6
Metropolitan Police	192	5 10-1	185-7
Fellows of the Royal Society	98	5 9-76	—
Yorkshire Fishermen, Flambro'	68	5 8-71	166-8
Athletes (running, jumping, and walking)	89	5 8-34	143-7
Scotch Lead-miners, Wenlockhead	92	5 8-43	163-9
London Fire Brigade	69	5 7-40	160-8
Durham Coal-miners	51	5 6-38	152-4
Edinburgh and Glasgow Town Population	32	5 6-35	137-2
Welsh Lead-miners, Cardigan	328	5 6-30	155-2
Sheffield Town Population	100	5 5-80	142-5
Bristol Town Population	300	5 5-77	142-4
Lunatics, General Population	1,409	5 5-70	147-9
Criminals, General Population	2,315	5 5-60	140-4
Hertfordshire Labourers	174	5 5-35	145-0
Idiots and Imbeciles	19	5 4-87	123-0

37. The influence of town life and town occupations on the physique of the population in districts in which the race differs little, and the climatic

conditions are the same, is seen by comparing the agricultural population of Ayrshire with that of Glasgow and Edinburgh, where the average difference in stature amounts to 4.15 inches, and in weight to 36.4 lbs., in favour of the country folk. A similar, though not so great a difference, exists in Yorkshire, where the fishermen of Flamborough exceed the artisans of Sheffield in stature by 2.91 inches, and in weight by 24.3 lbs. On the other hand, the population of London exceeds that of the adjoining county of Hertfordshire in stature by 1.57 inches, and in weight by 7.9 lbs. Quetelet observed the same condition in Belgium, where the towns showed a higher stature than the country districts; and he concluded that the greater ease and better food attainable in towns were more favourable to physical development than the hard manual labour and poor fare of the agricultural districts. It is probable that Quetelet compared different classes together, or that the towns in Belgium hold an exceptional position, like London to the adjoining districts in England.

38. As an example of the predominance of race over occupation, the stature and weight of the Scotch lead-miners of Wenlockhead, and the Welsh lead-miners of Cardiganshire, are given in the table. The occupation of lead-mining in both districts is in a great measure hereditary, and has probably been followed under similar conditions in Scotland and Wales for many generations, yet the Scotch exceed the Welsh lead-miners in stature by 2.13 inches, and in weight by 8.7 lbs. The stature and weight of the Durham coal-miners, and of the town populations of Glasgow, Sheffield, and Bristol, are given in this table, as they have been referred to above as influencing the averages of their respective counties, and placing them in an exceptional position as to the racial origin of their inhabitants.

39. One of the objects the Committee has had in view has been 'to ascertain the physical differences of boys and men whose intellect and industry are above or below the average'; but no returns of this kind have been received, except some referring to criminals and lunatics, and those have been introduced here as the most convenient place for their consideration:—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the STATURE and WEIGHT of Adult Male Criminals and Lunatics, compared with that of the General Population.

Classes	Height				Weight			
	Ages				Ages			
	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55
	inches	inches	inches	inches	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
General ..								
Average population	67.5	67.9	67.9	67.9	146.2	156.	162.	163.8
Class 3: country labourers	67.2	67.5	67.5	67.8	149.5	157.4	161.2	166.4
Class 4: town arti- sans	66.5	66.6	66.9	66.6	139.	147.3	154.1	148.6
Criminals . . .	65.2	65.6	65.7	65.8	136.9	140.	141.4	143.4
Lunatics . . .	65.7				147.9			

40. When compared with the general population, lunatics show a deficiency of stature of 1·96 inches, and of weight 10·3 lbs.; and criminals of 2·06 inches and 17·8 lbs., indicating a deficiency of physical as well as mental stamina in both these unfortunate classes of society. In respect to complexion lunatics show an excess of 5 per cent. of light eyes with dark hair, and criminals of 10 per cent. of dark eyes with dark hair over the general population.

TABLE IX.—Showing the COMPLEXION of Adult Male Criminals and Lunatics, compared with that of the General Population.

	No. of observations	Eyes light			Eyes dark			Eyes light brown, green, or exceptional, with hair light or dark	Total
		Hair light	Hair dark	Hair red	Hair dark	Hair fair	Hair red		
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		
<i>England</i> —									
General	5,669	39·6	20·4	4·0	29·9	1·7	·7	3·7	100
Criminal	2,315	40·1	13·6	1·1	38·1	·6	·6	5·9	—
Lunatic	1,409	42·3	20·3	1·5	31·8	1·8	·4	1·9	—
Total	9,393	40·1	18·9	2·7	32·2	1·5	·6	4·	—
<i>Wales</i> —									
General	704	34·4	19·9	9·8	26·4	4·7	1·3	3·5	100
Criminal	46	37·	17·4	—	45·6	—	—	—	—
Lunatic	150	34·7	27·3	3·3	28·7	2·	—	4·	—
Total	900	34·6	21·	8·2	27·8	4·	1·	3·4	—
<i>Scotland</i> —									
General	1,261	46·3	24·5	5·2	21·2	·9	1·	·9	100
Criminal	194	44·3	20·1	2·6	30·	·5	1·5	1·	—
Lunatic	342	47·4	30·7	1·4	17·3	1·4	1·2	·6	—
Total	1,797	46·3	25·2	4·2	21·4	1·	1·1	·8	—
<i>Ireland</i> —									
General	285	49·8	18·2	3·5	23·5	1·1	1·8	2·1	100
Criminal	215	44·2	18·6	·5	28·7	·5	·5	7·	—
Lunatic	29	51·7	24·1	7·	17·2	—	—	—	—
Total	529	47·4	19·	2·5	25·3	·7	1·1	4·	—
Total United Kingdom } Kingdom	12,619	41·	19·8	3·4	30·1	1·5	·7	3·5	—

41. As an example of the relation of high mental to physical qualities, the stature of ninety-eight Fellows of the Royal Society is given. Their average stature is slightly above (0·38 inch) that of the professional classes of this country, to which the majority of them belong.

42. As an example of high physical qualities as developed by training, the measurements of eighty-nine professional and amateur athletes are given. Their average stature exceeds that of the general population from which they are drawn by 0.68 inch, while their average weight falls short of that standard by 14.5 lbs. The ratio of weight to stature is, in the athletes, 2.100 lbs., and in the general population 2.323 lbs., for each inch of stature. Thus, a trained athlete whose stature is 5 feet 7 inches should weigh 11 stones, while an untrained man of the same height should weigh 11 stones.

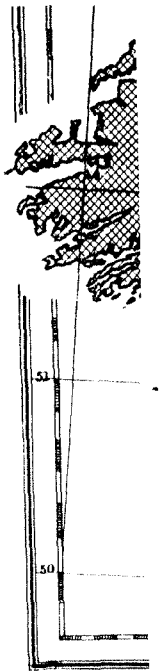
43. The statures of the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade are given as selected men of the working classes. The former exceed the criminal class, with whom they have to deal, in stature by 4.5 inches, and in weight by 45.3 lbs. The men of the Fire Brigade are selected for their activity, and general fitness to meet sudden and trying demands on their physical and mental energies. The data referring to them may be accepted, therefore, as typical of the best physique which can be obtained for an English army, and of which our army should consist at its best.

Complexion as determined by the Colour of the Eyes and Hair.

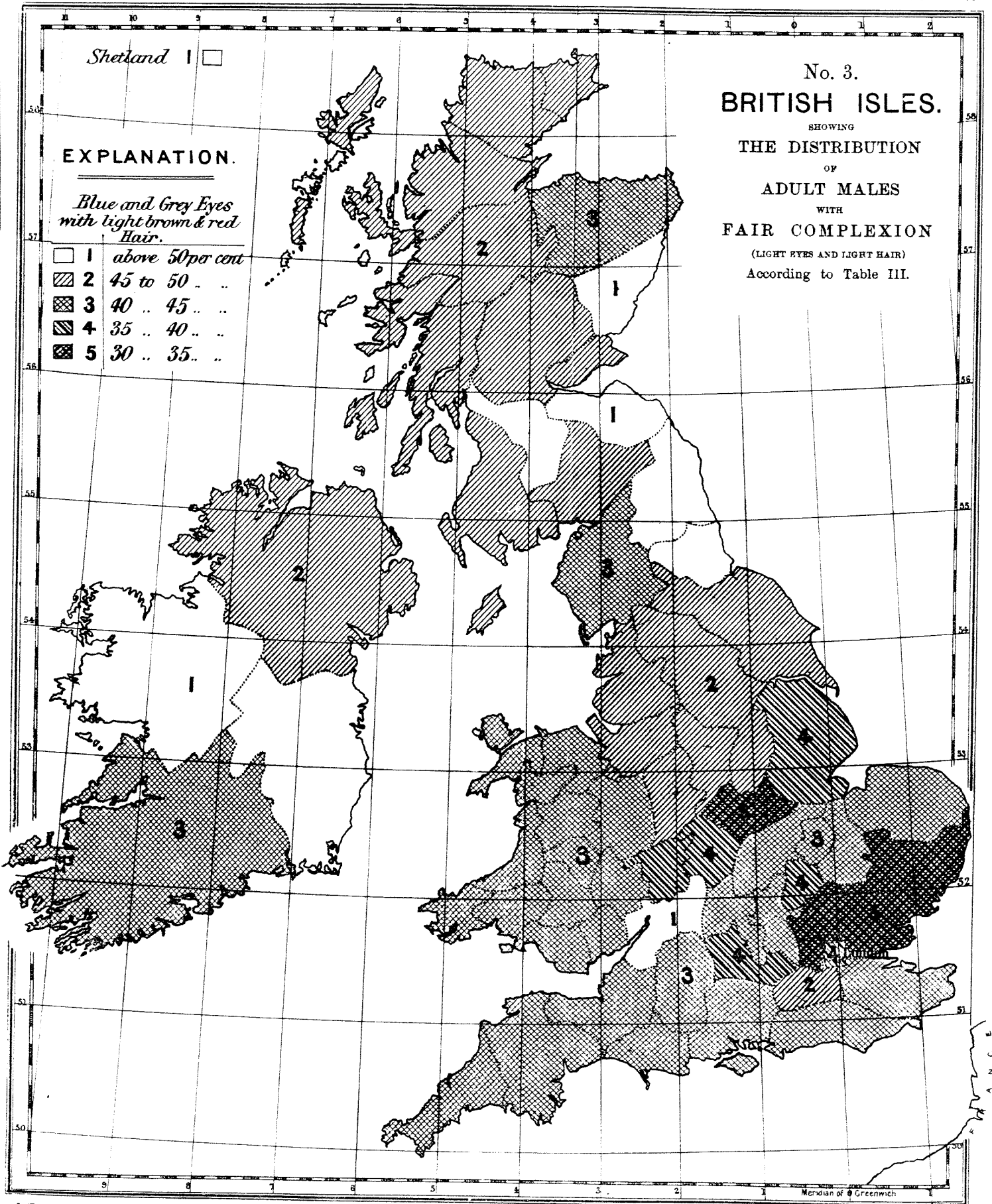
44. The difficulty of determining the prevailing complexion of a race, or of the mixed population of a country or a district, by the colour of the hair, as is generally done, and of basing a classification on it, is greater than at first sight appears. Not only do the various shades run imperceptibly into each other, but observers differ in their appreciation of the different shades when viewed under similar conditions, and the prevailing colour of a district determines the relative value of others. Thus a person living among a dark-haired race would consider brown hair as fair, while another person living among a light-haired people would consider it dark, or at any rate not fair in the same sense as the former would. Objections of this kind do not apply to the eyes, as the colour of the iris is due to the anatomical disposition of pigment in front of or behind that structure. In brown and the so-called black eyes a layer of brown pigment covers the *front* of the iris and hides the deeper structures, and itself determines the colour; while in blue and grey eyes this layer of pigment is wanting, and the colour is due to the dark pigment (the choroid) situated *behind* the iris, the blue colour in various degrees resulting from the greater translucency of a thin, and the grey from a thick membrane. The marriage, moreover, of fair and dark persons often produces an intermediate shade in the colour of the hair in the children, but only occasionally produces an intermediate change in the colour of the eyes, the rule being that they are blue or brown like one of the parents. The cross between the blue and brown eye should properly be called green (the deeper blue showing through an imperfect layer of yellow brown pigment), but from popular prejudice to this term, eyes of this mixed colour are generally recorded as brown grey, light brown or light hazel.¹

45. For these reasons the classification adopted in this Report is based on the colour of the eyes, and with the object of more clearly defining the two prevailing shades of complexion in this country, namely the 'fair' as characterised by light eyes and light hair, and the 'dark' by dark eyes

¹ See the Report for 1880, p. 134, for a further discussion of this subject.



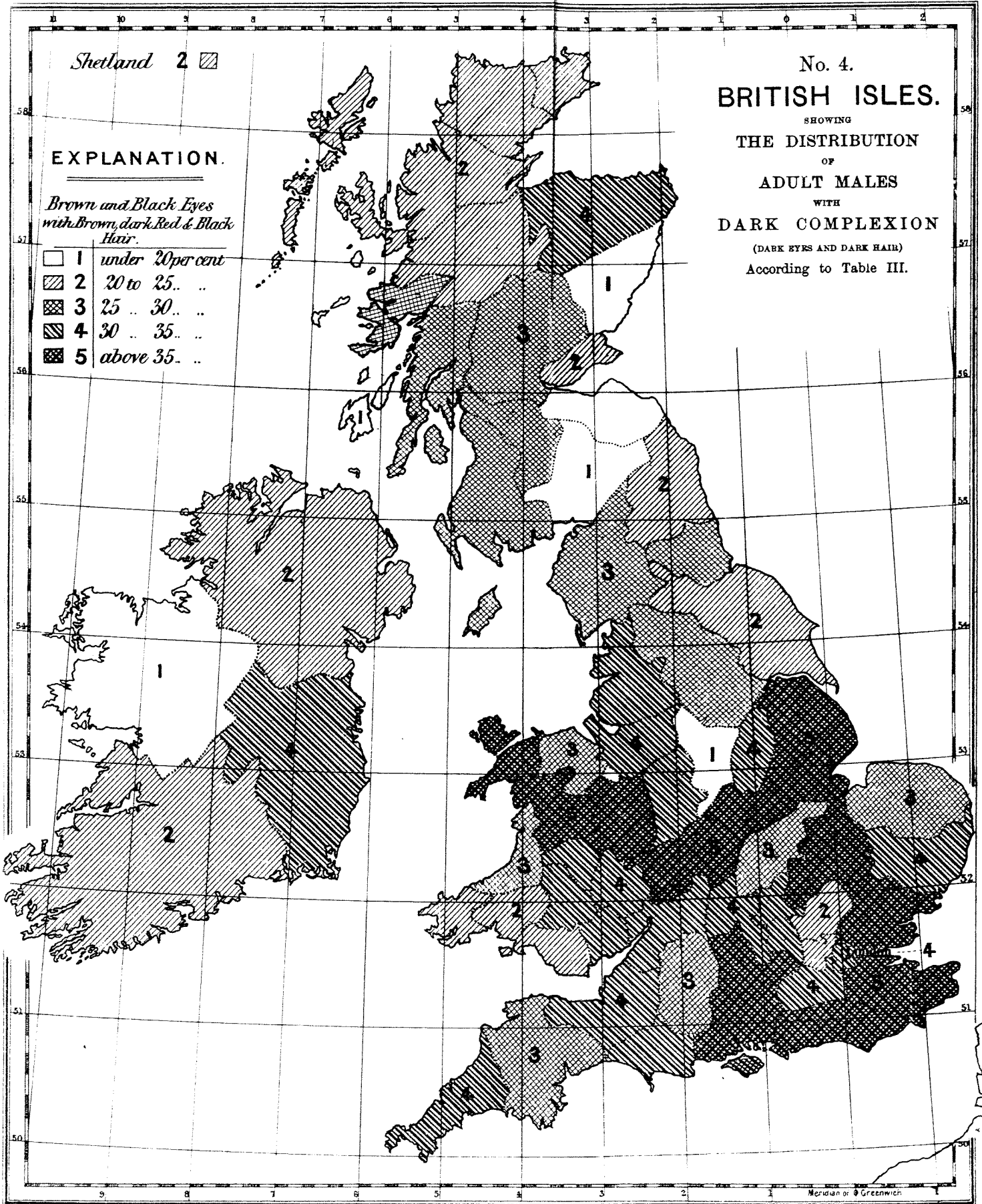
C. Roberts



C. Roberts.

Illustrating the Report of the Anthropometric Committee.

W. H. & A. S. D. London



C Roberts

Wellswood & Co. Lith. Lond.

Illustrating the Report of the Anthropometric Committee.

42. As an example of high physical qualities as developed by training.

and dark hair, the mixed or neutral eyes are eliminated, and the dark hair is separated from the former, and the light hair from the latter class. The combinations of blue eyes and light red hair, and of brown eyes and dark red hair, are given in separate columns, but the result is not satisfactory, as many cases of light red have doubtless been returned as fair hair, and of dark red as dark brown hair.

46. In the instructions issued by the Committee observers were requested to return the colours of eyes as grey, light blue, blue, dark blue, light brown, brown, dark brown, green, and black; and the colour of the hair as very fair, fair, golden, red, red brown, light brown, brown, dark brown, black brown, and black, and some chromo-lithographic sheets as tests¹ for the colour of the hair were at first issued; but the system was found to be too complicated for ordinary observers to follow, and they were left to record the colours of both hair and eyes according to the popular meaning of the above terms. An examination of the returns shows that in many cases wide limits have been given to such words as fair, golden, and brown at one end of the scale, and of dark brown and black at the other, which has necessitated the concentration of the data to eliminate errors of observation, and what may be called the 'personal equation' of the colour-sense in different observers. In the Report of the Committee for 1880 a table is given of the colour of eyes and hair according to the above scale, of boys and men of the professional classes from ten to fifty years of age, but, apart from its including too wide a range of ages, it is not so well adapted for showing the relative prevalence of complexions as the one now given.

47. The following grouping of the counties according to the prevalence of fair complexion, or, what is the same thing, according to the degree of nigrescence, shows that certain large districts—much larger than the county boundaries—are occupied by inhabitants of similar racial origin, or who have been subject to conditions of life which have reduced them to similar shades of complexion. The division of the percentages into five degrees is, of course, quite arbitrary, and sometimes two counties, only divided from each other by a decimal, and belonging therefore to the same group, may be represented by a different number. The exact percentages are given in Table III.

48. In this classification the men with dark eyes and light hair are combined with those having neutral eyes (green) and light or dark hair, because they are few in number, and because this peculiar complexion is probably due to crossing of the light and dark stocks, and the persistence of one feature of the parent in the eyes and of the other in the hair. The fact that men with dark eyes and light hair are more frequently found in the south-western counties of England, where the light and dark races meet and overlap each other, supports this view of their mixed origin. This complexion, moreover, is common in childhood, but disappears as age advances. According to Table XI. it diminishes in males from 13 per cent., during the first five years of life to 1 per cent., at forty-five years of age, and in females from 16.4 per cent. to 2 per cent. during the same period.

¹ These test-sheets proved not to be well suited for the purpose for which they were intended. The colours were not well graduated, and did not possess the sheen or gloss of the natural hair, on which so much of the variation of the colour depends. On the subject of colour-scales, see the *Bulletins* of the Society of Anthropology of Paris, 3rd S. vi. pp. 91, 92.

TABLE X.—Classification of the Counties of Great Britain and the Provinces of Ireland according to the prevalence of FAIR COMPLEXION or the degree of NIGRESCENCE of Adult Males.

		Fair eyes, with fair hair	Fair eyes, with dark hair	Dark eyes, with dark hair	Degree of nigrescence	Neutral eyes, with light and dark hair
		No. per cent. 1 = above 50 2 = 45-50 3 = 40-45 4 = 35-40 5 = 30-35	No. per cent. 1 = 10 to 15 2 = 15 - 20 3 = 20 - 25 4 = 25 - 30 5 = 30 upwards	No. per cent. 1 under 20 2 = 20-25 3 = 25-30 4 = 30-35 5 = above 35		No. per cent. 1 = 0 to 2 2 = 2 - 4 3 = 4 - 6 4 = 6 - 8 5 = 8 upwards
Norse	Shetland	1	1	2	4	1
English and Scotch East Border Group.	Forfar and Kincardine	1	4	1	6	1
	Lanark and Renfrew	1	2	3	6	1
	Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and Berwick	1	4	1	6	2
	Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles	2	5	1	8	1
	Northumberland	1	3	2	6	3
Central Irish Group.	Durham	1	2	3	6	2
	Connaught	1	3	1	5	1
North Irish Group	Leinster	1	1	4	6	3
	Ulster	2	3	2	7	2
Scotch High- land Group.	Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Skye	2	4	2	8	1
	Inverness	2	4	2	8	1
	Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton	2	3	3	8	1
	Argyle, Bute, and Arran	2	3	3	8	2
	Islay and Colonsay	2	5	1	8	1
North-East Scotch Group.	Kirkcudbright, Ayrshire, and Wigton	2	5	3	10	1
	Caithness	2	4	2	8	4
	Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn	3	3	4	10	2
North English Group.	Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan	2	4	2	8	3
	North and East Ridings of Yorkshire	2	3	2	7	5
	West Riding of Yorkshire	2	2	3	7	2
	Nottinghamshire	2	2	4	8	1
	Cumberland and Westmoreland	3	4	3	10	2
	Lancashire	2	2	4	8	2
	Cheshire	2	2	4	8	2
Derbyshire	2	4	1	7	3	
Staffordshire	2	2	4	8	2	
English Fen Country Group.	Norfolk	3	3	3	9	4
	Cambridge and Huntingdonshire	3	1	5	9	1
	Northamptonshire	3	3	3	9	4
	Bedfordshire	4	1	5	10	3
South-west English Group.	Kent	3	1	5	9	3
	Sussex	3	2	5	10	3
	Surrey	2	2	4	8	2
	Oxfordshire and Buckingham	3	3	4	10	2
	Hampshire	3	2	5	10	3
	Wiltshire	3	4	3	10	1
	Gloucestershire (apparently exceptional)	1	1	4	6	2
	Dorsetshire	3	3	4	10	4
	Somersetshire	3	2	4	9	4
Devonshire	3	3	3	9	3	
Welsh Group.	Cornwall	3	2	4	9	4
	Denbigh and Flintshire	3	2	3	8	5
	Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, and Montgomery	3	1	5	9	3
	Cardiganshire	3	3	3	9	2
	Brecon and Radnor	3	3	4	10	1
	Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke	3	3	2	8	5
South-west Irish Group.	Shropshire	3	2	5	10	2
	Hereford and Monmouth	3	3	4	10	3
Mid-English Group.	Munster	3	3	2	8	5
	Lincolnshire	4	3	5	12	2
	Leicester and Rutlandshire	5	2	5	12	3
	Warwickshire	4	2	5	11	3
London and Home Counties Group.	Worcestershire	4	2	5	11	1
	London	4	2	4	10	5
	Berkshire	4	2	5	11	4
	Hertfordshire and Middlesex	5	5	2	12	5
	Suffolk	5	3	4	12	5
Essex	5	4	5	14	4	

TABLE XI.—Showing the COLOUR of EYES and HAIR of both
Males.

Age last birthday	Number of observations	Eyes light Light blue, blue, dark blue, light grey, grey, dark grey			Eyes neutral Green, brown-grey, light brown	Eyes dark Brown, hazel, dark brown, black			Eyes			Hair		
		Hair			Hair	Hair			Light—Blue to grey	Mixed—Green to light brown	Dark—Brown to black	Light—Fair to brown	Red—Light to dark	Dark—Brown to black
		Very fair, fair, light brown, brown	Dark brown, black brown, black	Golden, red	Very fair, fair, red, brown, black	Brown, dark brown, black brown, black	Very fair, fair, light brown	Red, Auburn, red brown						
Birth	40	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.			per cent.		
5	29	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	60	—	—	24	—	14	—	62	24	14	76	—	—
2	3	56.0	9.3	7.5	20	—	—	—	80	20	—	60	—	20
3	64	50	6	8	12	16	6	2	100	—	—	100	—	—
4	101	52	2	7	4	15	19	1	64	12	24	56	10	22
5	197	52	5	7	7	16	12	1	61	4	35	71	8	17
6	222	51	5	4	13	19	7	1	64	7	29	64	8	21
7	265	51	5.4	5.6	5	14	17	1	60	13	27	58	5	24
8	270	47	6	5	6	22	6	1	61	14	25	58	6	22
9	340	56	7	2	13	22	5	1	58	13	29	52	6	25
10	251	52	12	2	7	22	6	1	65	7	28	61	3	29
11	265	54	11	5	4	24	3	3	66	4	30	55	5	36
12	352	50	14	3.2	4	20	5	1	70	4	26	59	6	31
13	464	48	12	4	6	20	21.4	3.6	66	11	23	52	3	34
14	378	52	15	3	6	23	5	2	61	6	30	53	6	35
15	253	53	14	3	6	20	3	1	70	6	24	55	4	35
16	278	43	17	5	10	17	2	1	70	10	20	55	4	31
17	345	40	14	4.2	11	20	3	1	65	11	24	46	6	37
18	448	44	13	3	11	25	4	1	58	12	30	44	5	39
19	464	39	13	6	12	26	3	—	60	11	29	47	3	39
20	331	42	14	6	8	25	4	1	58	12	30	43	7	38
21	281	48	18	3	6	26	3	1	62	8	30	45	7	40
22	257	39	15	3.2	9	22	2	1	69	6	25	50	4	40
23	261	43	17	2	9	32	1	1	57	9	34	40	4	47
24	236	39	18	2	9	26	2	1	62	9	29	46	3	43
25	199	41	17	5	11	29	1	—	59	11	30	40	2	47
26	183	36	20	4	7	27	3	—	63	7	30	44	5	44
27	189	34	20	4.2	6	33	1	—	60	6	34	37	4	53
28	179	28	27	3	8	30	3	1	56	8	36	37	5	50
29	150	25	20	7	5	34	2	2	58	5	37	30	4	61
30-40	900	34	26	5	9	36	1	2	52	9	39	26	9	56
40-50	892	33	34	6	6	26	2	1	65	6	29	36	6	52
50-60	35	36	22	13	6	20	1	—	73	6	21	34	6	54
60-70	32	53	19	6	7	20	1	1	71	7	22	37	14	42
70-					3	19	—	—	78	3	19	53	6	38

49. In connection with this subject Table XI., showing the colour of eyes and hair in both sexes and at all ages, should be studied, as it shows the comparative worthlessness of the method often resorted to on the Continent of determining the racial elements of a country by examining the complexion of school children of different ages. The first column, referring to males (light eyes and fair hair), shows the gradual darkening of the hair of fair-complexioned children from 56 per cent. at the first five years of life to 33 per cent. at forty-five years; and the second column (light eyes with dark hair) increases during the same period at nearly a corresponding rate, the percentage of dark hair being 9.3 in the first five years and 34 at forty-five years of age. Thus, $56 + 9.3 = 65.3$, and $33 + 34 = 67$, or only 1.7 per cent. excess of dark hair received from other sources, or due to probable error of observation. In like manner the green and light-brown eyes of the middle column of the table decrease in number, or in other words become darker, and are transferred to the next column (dark eyes and dark hair) as age advances, from 15 per cent. at the first five years to 6 per cent. at forty-five years of age. The fifth column (dark eyes and hair) increases at the expense of the two adjoining columns from 15.5 per cent. at three and four years to 36 per cent. at twenty-nine years, after which age the percentage falls off very rapidly on account of the earlier accession of grey hair in the dark than the fair complexion of the first column, to which the higher percentages become transferred. The low percentage of dark complexion at ages from forty to seventy years does not arise from the elimination of this complexion by advancing age, or by death, but from the fault of the observers not having recorded the original colour of the hair before it became grey, which necessitated the rejection of all such returns in drawing up the table.

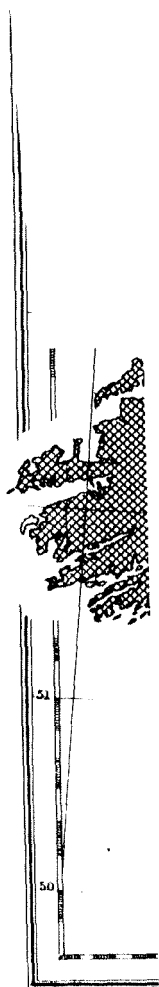
50. The table referring to females shows that darkening of the hair and eyes takes place to a much less extent amongst them than among males, and that there is little disposition for the dark hair to turn grey with advancing age. For corresponding periods to those applied to males, the fair-complexioned females in the first column lose 3.8 per cent. of their number, while the second column receives an accession of dark hair of 4.7 per cent. The dark-complexioned (dark eyes and hair) females in the fifth column increase by 8.6 per cent., at the sole expense of the sixth column, by the darkening of the hair. Unlike the males, the column showing the neutral eyes somewhat increases instead of decreases; and this increase appears to have come from the column containing the fair eyes and red hair, or it may be attributed to the difference in the 'colour equation' of some of the observers—women being much more critical, and therefore less consistent, than men in the definition of colours.

NOTE.—Dr. Beddoe proposes the use of indices of nigrescence for the classification of the colour of hair and eyes. 'That for the hair is got by subtracting the fair and the red from the dark hair plus twice the black, leaving out the neutral browns, thus:—

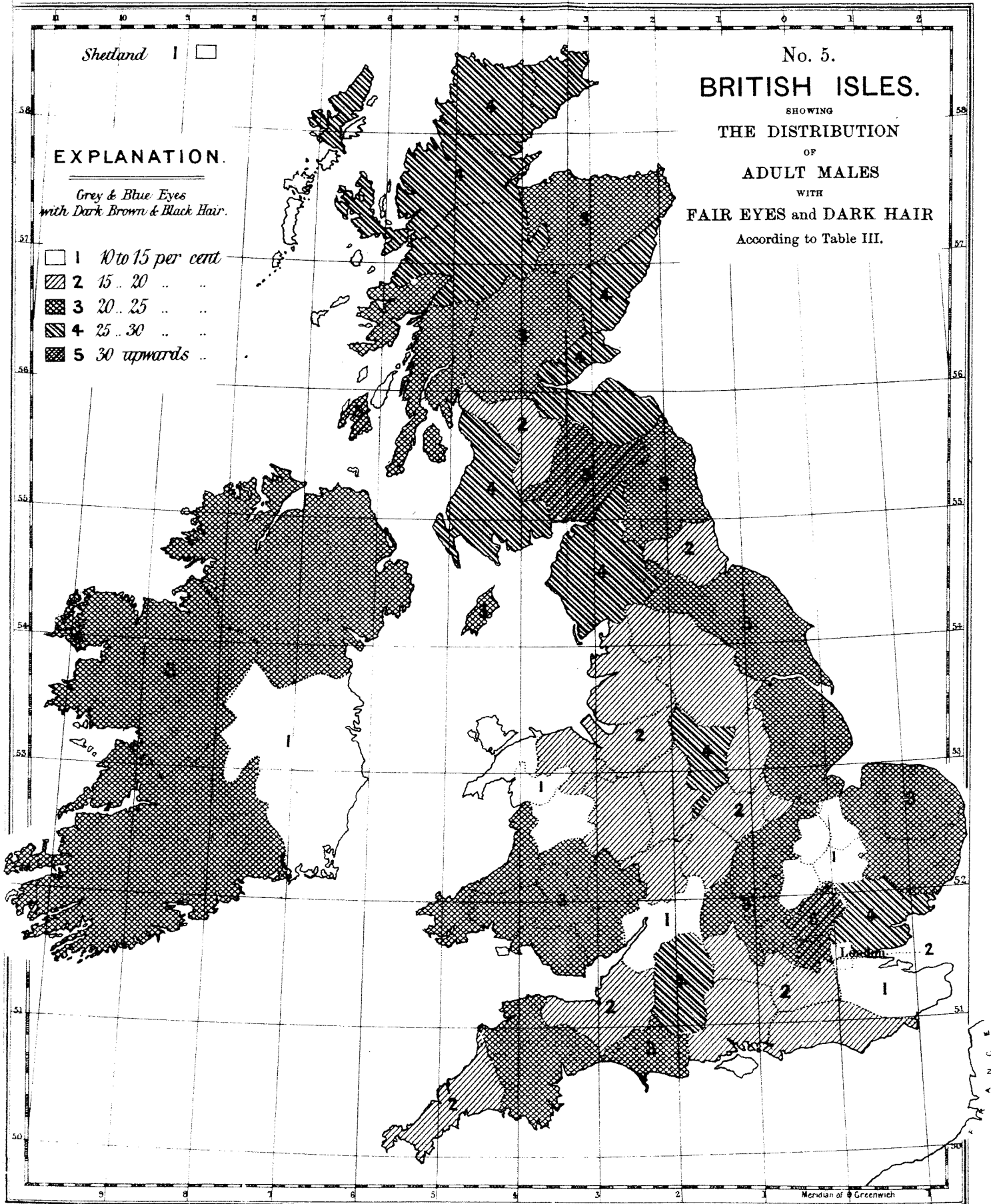
$$2 \text{ Black (N)} + \text{Dk. Br.} - \text{Fair} - \text{Red} = \text{Index.}$$

The black hair is doubled, because its occurrence shows a much greater tendency to melanosity. The index for the eyes is got by subtracting the light from the dark and neglecting the neutral shades, thus:—

$$\text{Dark} - \text{Light} = \text{Index.}'$$



C. Roberts.





CHILDREN AND ADULTS OF BOTH SEXES.

51. A large portion of the statistics collected by the Committee refer to children, and these, together with those referring to the adults already considered in the early part of this Report, have been arranged in Tables XV. to XXV. to show the influence of age, sex, nurture, occupation, and sanitary surroundings on the physical development of the British population. The children are chiefly those of English parents, as few returns have been received from other parts of the kingdom. All classes of the community are represented, from the upper and professional classes whose children attend the Public Schools, like Eton, Marlborough, and Radley, to the poorest town population, whose children are found in the public elementary (or Board) schools, charitable institutions, and industrial schools. The adults also include all classes, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to town labourers and factory operatives.

52. In deciding upon the arrangement for practical purposes of returns so varied in their origin, and yet consisting in so large a proportion of information derived from special sources, the first consideration has been to establish a classification of the returns according to the *media*, or influences which have been instrumental in differentiating one class from another. The Committee has adopted the subjoined scheme, prepared by Mr. Roberts, and first brought before the Association in a paper read in the Anthropological Section in 1878. It is based on the principle of collecting into a standard class as large a number of cases as possible which imply the most favourable conditions of existence in respect to fresh air, exercise, and wholesome and sufficient food—in one word, nurture—and specialising into classes which may be compared with this standard those which depart more or less from the most favourable condition. By this means, in respect to social condition, the influence of mental and manual work; in respect to nurture, the influence of food, clothing, &c., on development; in respect to occupation, the influence of physical conditions; and in respect to climate and sanitary conditions, the influence of town and country life may be determined.

53. The classification has been constructed on the physiological and hygienic laws which are familiar to the students of sanitary science, and on a careful comparison of the measurements of different classes of the people, and especially of school children of the age of from eleven to twelve years. This age has been selected as particularly suited to the study of the *media*, or conditions of life, which influence the development of the human body, as it is subject to all the wide and more powerful agencies which surround and divide class from class, but is yet free from the disturbing elements of puberty and the numerous minor modifying influences, such as occupation, personal habits, &c., which in a measure shape the physique of older boys and adults. The data on which the classification has been based are given below. The most obvious facts which the figures disclose are the check which growth receives as we descend lower and lower in the social scale, and that a difference of five inches exists between the average statures of the best and the worst nurtured classes of children of corresponding ages, and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in adults.

TABLE XII.—Classification of the British Population according to *Melior*—Occupation and other conditions of life.

Social Condition.*—Non-labouring Classes.		Labouring Classes				Selected Classes
Nurture.†—Very Good		Good	Imperfect		Bad	
Professional Classes ‡ (Upper and Upper Middle Classes) 4.46 per cent.		Commercial Class (Lower Mid. Classes) 10.36 per cent.	Labourers 47.46 per cent.	Artisans 26.82 per cent.	Industrial Classes (Sedentary Trades) 10.90 per cent.	
Out-door § Country	In-door Towns	In-door Towns	Out-door Country	In-door Towns	In-door Towns	
CLASS I. Country-gentlemen. Gentlemen-farmers. Officers of Army and Navy. Auxiliary Forces. Clergymen. Lawyers. Doctors. Civil Engineers. Architects. Dentists. Civil Servants. Authors. Artists. Teachers. Musicians. Actors. Bankers. Merchants (Wholesale).		CLASS II. Teachers in Elementary Schools. Clerks. Shopkeepers. Shopmen. Dealers in " Drugs. " Books. " Wool. " Silk. " Cotton. " Foods. " Drinks. " Furniture. " Metals. " Glass. " Earthen-ware. " Fuel, &c.	CLASS III. Labourers and Workers on Agriculture. " Gardens. " Roads. " Railways. " Quarries. Navvies. Porters. Guards. Woodmen. Brickmakers. Labourers, &c., on Water. " Sailors. " Fishermen. " Watermen. Labourers, &c., in Mines. " Coal. " Minerals.	CLASS IV. Workers in " Wood. " Metal. " Stone. " Leather. " Paper. &c. Engravers. Photographers. Printers. &c.	CLASS V. Factory Operatives. Tailors. Shoemakers. &c.	CLASS VI. Policemen. Fire Brigade. Soldiers. Recruits. Lunatics. Criminals. Industrial-schools.

* Social Condition ; (influences of leisure, mental and manual labour).
 † Nurture ; (influences of food, clothing, nursing, domestic surroundings, &c.)
 ‡ Occupation ; (influences of external physical conditions, exercise, &c.) Percentage of male population, including male children (Census of 1871).
 § Climatic and sanitary surroundings.

TABLE XIII.—Table showing the RELATIVE STATURES of BOYS of the age of 11 to 12 years, under different social and physical conditions of life. The zigzag line running through the means shows the degradation of stature as the boys are further and further removed from the most favourable conditions of growth.

Height in inches	Total No. of Observations	Public Schools		Middle-class Schools		Elementary Schools				Military Asylums	Industrial Schools
		Country	Towns	Upper Towns	Lower Towns	Agricultural Labourers Country	Artisans Towns	Factories and Workshops			
								Country	Towns		
60-	6	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
59-	16	2	3	5	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
58-	35	9	9	8	5	0	2	—	2	—	—
57-	66	11	17	13	4	4	5	5	7	—	1
56-	118	21	23	27	14	4	10	3	15	—	—
55-	230	28	35	57	32	15	13	17	33	—	—
54-	329	33	53	68	47	24	36	20	46	—	2
53-	361	15	55	58	47	26	34	38	84	—	4
52-	441	14	37	61	58	36	52	59	118	—	6
51-	370	6	25	40	36	28	45	57	123	—	10
50-	367	7	23	27	32	17	46	61	143	—	11
49-	252	2	8	20	14	12	31	40	114	—	—
48-	132	—	3	1	7	4	11	20	76	—	10
47-	102	—	3	4	5	7	5	13	59	—	6
46-	22	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	7	—	3
45-	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1
44-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1
43-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
42-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	2862	150	294	392	304	181	293	341	840	—	66
Average hgt.	52.60	54.98	53.85	53.70	53.01	52.60	52.17	51.56	51.20	—	50.02
Mean height	52.5	55.0	54.0	53.5	53.0	52.5	52.0	51.5	51.0	—	50.0

TABLE XIV.—Showing the RELATIVE STATURE of ADULTS of the ages from 25 to 30 years under different social and physical conditions of life.

The horizontal black lines show the *mean* Height of each class and the degradation from the standard class.

Height in inches	Class VI.—Special Classes						
	Class I. General Population, all Classes	Class II. Commercial Classes, Clerks and Shopkeepers	Class III. Labouring Classes, Agricultural, Miners, Sailors	Class IV. Artisan Classes living in Towns	Class V. Sedentary Occupa- tions : Factories, Tailors	Prisoners, all Classes	Lunatics, all Classes
76-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
74-	7	—	6	—	—	1	—
73-	19	2	11	2	1	2	1
72-	30	6	24	3	—	3	2
71-	66	8	42	5	4	6	6
70-	114	21	56	14	9	20	7
69-	176	30	103	15	8	29	18
68-	222	13	139	41	13	41	20
67-	309	16	179	57	22	73	40
66-	282	8	144	78	28	78	62
65-	241	4	111	64	15	50	51
64-	151	2	69	38	31	78	52
63-	74	5	38	17	12	41	29
62-	39	1	20	4	14	21	29
61-	15	1	6	5	3	17	12
60-	4	—	2	2	1	2	5
59-	6	—	2	—	4	1	4
58-	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
57-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1935	107	180	842	193	491	341
Mean Height	67.5	69.0	68.0	66.5	65.5	66.0	65.5
Average	67.43	69.14	67.95	66.61	65.92	66.16	65.65
Average	67.21	Calculated from the percentage portion of the five classes in the general population.					

Infants at Birth. Table XV.

54. The statistics relating to infants at birth have been tabulated separately, because the conditions of measurement differ from those of other children, the stature having been taken in the recumbent position, and the weight without clothing. The parents of the infants were English and Scotch; and although the charitable institutions from which the observations were obtained are situated in London and Edinburgh, persons bred in the country are frequently admitted as inmates, and it is probable, therefore, that the statistics fairly represent the labouring classes. Observations on infants of other classes of society could not be obtained. The statistics refer only to infants presumably born at the full period of gestation, and contain the due proportion of twin births. The table is constructed to show the relative stature and weight of each infant, and the differences between the sexes.

55. The table is one of great interest to the student examining the physical development and the physical improvement of a race, as it presents the materials with which he has to deal in its earliest and simplest form. According to this table the average length of male infants is 19.52 inches, and of females 19.32 inches, showing a difference of only one-fifth of an inch. The average naked weight of male infants is 7.12 lbs., and of females 6.94 lbs., a difference of about 3 ounces in favour of males. The range of height between the tallest and shortest male infants is 10 inches, while that of boys of 15 years, when the disturbing influences of puberty are present, is 27 inches. This wide range in adolescence becomes contracted in adults to 20 inches. The range of height of female infants is two inches less than that of male infants, which may be due to accidental causes, but which suggests a less disposition to variation in the size in females than in males,¹ and which may be the cause of the greater freedom of female infants from accidents at the time of birth. It has been ascertained that still births occur in this country in the proportion of 140 males to 100 females, and this higher death-rate of male infants has been attributed to their greater size. We have no statistics of the size or weight of still-born infants, although they could be more easily obtained than those of living infants, but the table before us would seem to confirm this view, as the largest surviving infants are those of males. It would appear, therefore, that the physical (and most probably the mental) proportions of a race, and their uniformity within certain limits, are largely dependent on the size of the female pelvis, which acts as a gauge, as it were, of the race, and eliminates the largest infants, especially those with large heads (and presumably more brains), by preventing their survival at birth.²

¹ The greater disposition to vary in range of stature of males than females has been already referred to in the Report of the Committee for 1880, p. 141, in connection with Sir Rawson Rawson's analysis of the successive annual measurements of 12 boys and 13 girls made by Professor Bowditch, of Harvard, United States. 'A marked feature in the charts when compared together is the greater regularity and parallelism of the growth of the girls, especially at the earlier periods of life.'

² To ascertain if there is any difference between the circumference of the skull as compared with that of the pelvis in adults of very different races of man, Mr. Roberts has measured the skulls and pelvises of some European and Andamanese

TABLE XV.—Showing the HEIGHT (LENGTH) and WEIGHT of Infants of both Sexes at Birth.

Height, nearest inch	Weight in lbs. (naked)																		Total at each height		Average weight		Ratio, Weight ÷ Height						
	3½			4½			5½			6½			7½			8½			9½			10½			11½			M.	F.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			
24	
23	
22	
21	
20	
19	
18	
17	
16	
15	
Total at each weight	
Average height	
Ratio, Height ÷ Weight	

NOTE.—According to this table, the average difference in the length and weight of the two sexes at birth is $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch and $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a pound in favour of males; but as the table contains 1 female and 8 males below 17 inches and 5 lbs., it is probable that the average for females is a little too high. On the other hand, one male is returned as 24 inches long and another as weighing 11 lbs., but there are no females of corresponding size. The statistics were obtained from the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, London, and from the Royal Maternity Charity, Edinburgh.

Growth of Children of both Sexes.

56. Tables XVI. to XXII. show the growth of children of four of the five classes into which the returns have been divided. Class I. comprises the upper and professional classes and their children, and it may be accepted as representing the best physique of this country, and used as a standard with which to compare all other classes. According to the census of 1871 this class constitutes 4.46 per cent. of the population. Class II. consists of the commercial classes, such as clerks and shopkeepers and their children, whose occupations are carried on in towns, and for the most part indoors, and therefore under less favourable conditions to healthy development than the constituents of Class I. Class II. comprises 10.36 per cent. of the population. Class III. represents the labouring classes, such as agricultural labourers, fishermen, miners, and others who follow outdoor healthy occupations, but whose nurture is inferior to the two former classes. This class comprises 47.46 per cent. or nearly half the population of the country. Class IV. represents the mass of our town population engaged as artisans. Their trades, being carried on indoors, and requiring less physical exercise than Class III., place them under less favourable conditions as to sanitary surroundings. This class forms 26.82 per cent., or about a fourth of the population. Class V., comprising persons living in towns and following sedentary occupations under the most unfavourable conditions as to nurture and sanitary surroundings, has been omitted from the tables, as sufficient data have not been received to fairly represent it. This class constitutes 10.90 per cent. of the population.

57. The average stature and weight of each of the four classes have been worked out from the number of observations for each class, but as the several classes constitute different proportions of the general population the average representing the 'general population' has not been worked out from the total number of observations, but is the average of skeletons in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, with the following results:—

	Stature. Metres.	Average circum- ference of Pelvis. m.m.	Average circum- ference of Head. m.m.	Ratio of Pelvis to Head.
1 European female . . .	1.592	430	500	1 to 1.16
6 European males . . .	1.712	410	530	1-1.29
Female pelvis . . .		430 Male head	530	1-1.23
10 Andamanese females . . .	1.408	348	462	1-1.33
7 Andamanese males . . .	1.492	337	477	1-1.42
Female pelvis . . .		348 Male head	477	1-1.37

Only one European female skeleton was available for these measurements, but it appeared to be in every respect a normal one.

From these measurements it is obvious that the difference between the circumference of the head and the pelvis in the adult is much less in the large European than in the small Andaman race, and it is not improbable that the relatively small pelvis of the female Andamanese has been instrumental, in some measure, in differentiating that diminutive race. It is probably in this direction we must look for an explanation of the degenerating influences of town life and sedentary occupations, as they, together with the new movement for the higher education of women, favour the productions of large heads and imperfectly developed bodies of women in this and other civilised countries, and a corresponding disproportion between the size of the head and the circumference of the pelvis.

the other four averages, and it is therefore the average of the four classes rather than of all the individuals measured and weighed. The observations referring to adults are fairly representative of the general population as they were received from all parts of the country; but those referring to children were received from schools devoted to the education of special classes of society, and in numbers which did not correspond with their respective percentage proportion of the general population. By adopting the average of the averages of the four classes into which the school children have been distributed according to the occupations of their parents, the inequality of the percentage proportion has been eliminated. Tables and a diagram showing the *mean* stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of males, as deduced from all the observations collected by the Committee, are given in the Report of 1881.

58. Tables (XIII., XIV.) have already been given (s. 53) which show the falling off in the average stature of children of the age 11–12 years, and of adults of the age 25–30 years, as the conditions under which they live are less and less favourable to healthy physical development. The children vary to the extent of five inches, and the adults to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and corresponding variations occur in the weights and other physical qualities.

59. Plate X. shows the growth in stature, weight, and strength of individuals of both sexes, and the girth of chest, head, arm, and leg of males as far as they have been recorded in the returns received by the committee. The tracings are made from the *averages* in the column representing the general population. Similar tracings of the standard class (males) having been given in the Report for 1880.

60. An examination of the curves and tables shows the following facts:—

(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life; the observations, however, at those ages are not sufficient in number or variety to give a trustworthy average.

(2) From birth to the age of five years the rate of growth is the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter in stature and lighter in weight than boys.

(3) From 5 to 10 years boys grow a little more rapidly than girls, the difference being apparently due to a check in the growth of girls at these ages.

(4) From 10 to 15 years girls grow more rapidly than boys, and at the ages $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ are actually taller, and from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ years actually heavier than boys. This difference appears to be due to a check in the growth of boys as well as an acceleration in the growth of girls incident on the accession of puberty.

(5) From 15 to 20 years boys again take the lead, and grow at first rapidly, and gradually slower, and complete their growth at about 23 years. After 15, girls grow very slowly, and attain their full stature about the 20th year.

(6) The tracings and tables show a slow but steady increase in stature up to the 50th year, and a more rapid increase in weight up to the 60th year in males, but the statistics of females are too few after the age of 23 to determine the stature and weight of that sex at the more advanced periods of life.

(7) The curve of the chest-girth in males shows an increase at a rate similar to that of the weight up to the age of 50 years, but it appears to have no definite relation to the curve of stature.

(8) The strength of males increases rapidly from 12 to 19 years, and

60 .

50 .

40 .

30 .

20 .

18

14

10

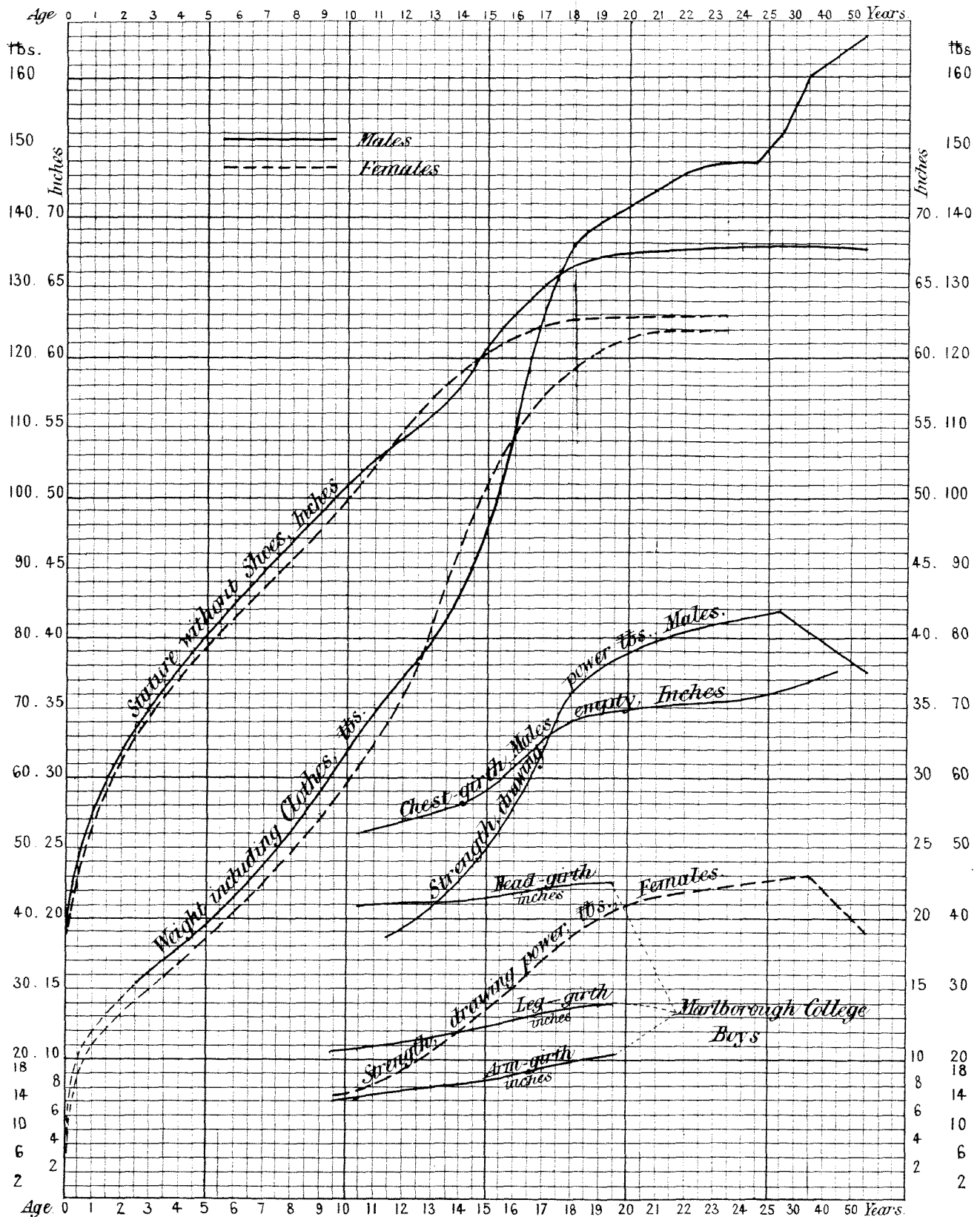
6

2

Age

C. R.

Diagram showing the Stature, Weight, Chest girth and Strength of both Sexes, at all Ages of the General Population of the United Kingdom.



Illustrating the Report of the Anthropometric Committee.

~~the other four averages, and it is therefore the average of the four classes~~

r
t
h
r
t
v
I
t
c
e
c
c

t
a
l
c
c

i
r
c
I
(

c
v

s
v

t
t

t
h
g
o

r
y
a

s
t
a
a

r
a

at a rate similar to that of the weight; more slowly and regularly up to 30 years, after which it declines at an increasing rate to the age of 60 years. The strength of females increases at a more uniform rate from 9 to 19 years, more slowly to 30, after which it falls off in a manner similar to that of males. The curves of strength for the two sexes are not parallel: at 11 years females are weaker than males by 22 lbs., at 20 years of age by 36 lbs.

The Period of Maturity in Man.

61. The Tables do not show distinctly at what period man attains his full stature, and much difference of opinion exists on this subject. Some French writers (Barnard, Allaire, &c.) maintain that growth in height goes on until the 32nd or 35th year, and Dr. Baxter arrives at the same conclusion from the statistics of the United States Army; while most English writers (Danson, Aitken, Roberts, &c.) regard the 25th as the year of mature growth, and Dr. Beddoe places it as early as the 23rd year, admitting, however, that a slight increase may take place after this age. The difference of opinion on this subject arises, no doubt, from the faulty method of relying on the measurements of many different individuals, instead of measuring the same individuals from year to year until growth ceases. The elimination of the weak and ill-developed by death, the difficulty of following the same class, and all the members of the class, through successive years, and the selection of special classes (*i.e.* recruits whose ages are never certain), invalidate all conclusions as to the period of maturity drawn from statistics of measurements of many different persons; but, allowing for these sources of error, and judging by the run of the curves formed by the means and averages, it is probable that little actual growth takes place after the age of 21, and that it entirely ceases by the 25th year. It is evident, moreover, from Table XVI., that the full stature is attained earlier in the well-fed and most favoured class (Class I.) than in the ill-fed and least favoured classes of the community (Class IV.).

62. It is difficult to understand, moreover, how any increase of stature can take place after the bones of the skeleton have become consolidated, and the epiphyses firmly united to the body of their respective bones; and the last of these unions in the long bones, on which the stature depends, occurs about the 23rd year. In adopting the 23rd year for men and the 20th for women as the ages of the attainment of maturity the committee was influenced by these considerations, and a desire to understate rather than overstate its case, and to embrace as large a number of observations as possible in its tables. In inquiries of this kind there is generally a slight amount of unconscious selection, very small persons being passed over, or having objections to being measured; and any deficiency of this kind will be balanced by the loss of growth which may occur after the age of 23 years. Females attain to maturity earlier than males, and the age of full growth has been fixed three years earlier for them.

Influence of Advancing Age.

63. The maintenance of the stature throughout life as shown by Table XVI. is a new and unexpected fact, but it is probably due to the survival of the taller and better developed members of the population, and the elimination by disease or death of the smaller and feebler ones. Quetelet

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average STATURE (without shoes), at all Ages, of different Classes of the Population of Great Britain.

Males.

Age last Birth-day	General Population, All Classes, Town and Country			Class I. Professional Classes, Town and Country			Class II. Commercial Classes, Towns			Class III. Labouring Classes, Country			Class IV. Artisans, Towns		
	No. Obs.	Average Height, Inches.	Increase, Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height, Inches.	Increase, Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height, Inches.	Increase, Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height, Inches.	Increase, Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height, Inches.	Increase, Inches.
Birth	451	19·52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461	19·52	—
0-1	2	27·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1-	1	33·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2-	5	33·70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
3-	33	36·82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	37·41	—	11	36·23	—
4-	107	38·46	1·64	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	39·30	1·89	88	37·63	1·40
5-	201	41·03	2·57	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	42·35	3·05	167	39·72	2·09
6-	266	44·00	2·97	—	—	—	1	46·50	—	34	44·59	2·24	231	41·90	2·18
7-	307	45·97	1·97	—	—	—	4	47·50	—	39	45·81	1·22	264	44·60	2·70
8-	1524	47·05	1·08	—	—	—	61	47·60	—	324	47·09	1·28	1139	46·46	1·86
9-	2278	49·70	2·65	22	50·80	—	211	50·03	2·43	485	49·11	2·02	1560	48·88	2·42
10-	1551	51·84	2·14	101	53·69	2·89	331	52·04	2·01	783	50·93	1·82	336	50·72	1·84
11-	1766	53·50	1·66	242	55·23	1·54	687	53·76	1·72	597	52·32	1·39	240	52·68	1·96
12-	1981	54·99	1·49	490	57·29	2·06	902	55·29	1·53	395	53·67	1·35	194	53·72	1·04
13-	2743	56·91	1·92	869	59·08	1·79	857	57·43	2·14	493	55·31	1·61	614	55·81	2·09
14-	3428	59·33	2·42	966	61·29	2·21	800	59·47	2·04	9	57·94	2·63	1653	58·61	2·80
15-	3498	62·24	2·91	974	63·61	2·32	544	62·19	2·72	515	61·82	3·88	1465	61·36	2·75
16-	2780	64·31	2·07	1102	66·23	2·62	110	64·55	2·36	177	63·62	1·80	1391	62·85	1·49
17-	2745	66·24	1·93	1852	67·81	1·58	107	66·80	2·04	75	65·87	2·25	711	64·70	1·85
18-	2306	66·96	·72	1724	68·26	·45	62	67·44	·85	148	66·53	·66	371	65·60	·90
19-	1434	67·29	·33	951	68·58	·32	63	67·55	·11	143	66·87	·34	277	66·17	·57
20-	880	67·52	·23	461	69·08	—	61	67·58	·03	183	66·93	·06	175	66·50	·33
21-	757	67·63	·11	364	68·70	·12	51	67·79	·21	177	67·15	·22	165	66·55	·05
22-	558	67·68	·05	227	68·94	—	53	67·82	·03	169	67·35	·20	109	66·60	·05
23-	592	67·48	—	114	68·73	·03	59	67·42	—	274	67·28	·03	145	66·40	—
24-	517	67·73	·05	57	68·82	·09	62	68·09	·27	258	67·47	·09	140	66·55	—
25-	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	67·93	—	218	67·52	·05	92	66·40	—
26-	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	68·07	—	194	67·46	—	74	66·46	—
27-	1576	67·80	·07	107	69·14	·32	27	68·13	·04	162	67·76	·24	66	66·67	·07
28-	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	67·65	—	208	67·31	—	59	66·65	—
29-	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	67·96	—	163	67·54	—	53	66·82	·15
30-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	67·70	—	745	67·59	—	180	66·65	—
35-40	1886	68·00	·20	52	69·61	·37	82	68·07	—	631	67·62	—	111	67·08	·26
40-50	1148	67·96	—	46	69·38	—	79	68·09	—	943	67·56	—	80	66·80	—
50-60	198	67·92	—	13	69·50	—	16	67·69	—	147	68·06	·30	22	66·45	—
60-70	44	67·41	—	5	69·10	—	3	66·16	—	34	67·88	—	2	66·50	—
70-	12	69·22	1·22	—	—	—	1	68·50	—	11	69·95	1·89	—	—	—
Total Obs.	37574	—	—	10739	—	—	5172	—	—	8727	—	—	12636	—	—

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Average STATURE (without shoes), at all Ages, of different Classes of the Population of Great Britain.

Females.

Age last Birth-day	General Population. All Classes. Town and Country			Class I. Professional Classes. Town and Country			Class II. Commercial Classes. Towns			Class III. Labouring Classes. Country			Class IV. Artisans. Towns		
	No. Obs.	Average Height. Inches.	Increase. Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height. Inches.	Increase. Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height. Inches.	Increase. Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height. Inches.	Increase. Inches.	No. Obs.	Average Height. Inches.	Increase. Inches.
Birth	466	19.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-1	6	24.83	5.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24.83	5.52
1-	9	27.60	2.67	—	—	—	1	28.50	—	—	—	—	7	27.38	2.55
2-	6	32.33	4.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	32.00	4.62
3-	43	36.23	3.90	—	—	—	11	37.68	—	8	36.78	—	24	35.33	3.33
4-	99	38.26	2.03	—	—	—	12	38.50	.82	19	38.97	2.19	68	37.30	1.97
5-	157	40.55	2.29	—	—	—	10	40.90	1.50	43	41.87	2.90	104	39.77	2.47
6-	189	42.88	2.33	—	—	—	14	42.50	2.50	44	43.43	1.56	131	41.84	2.07
7-	173	44.45	1.57	—	—	—	30	44.43	1.93	47	45.35	1.92	96	43.56	1.72
8-	432	46.60	2.15	—	—	—	18	47.16	2.73	119	47.10	1.75	295	45.55	1.99
9-	499	48.73	2.13	—	—	—	42	49.90	2.74	175	48.93	1.83	282	47.36	1.81
10-	480	51.05	2.32	11	53.41	—	52	51.44	1.54	149	50.40	1.47	268	48.96	1.60
11-	441	53.10	2.05	22	55.04	1.63	87	53.33	1.89	115	52.48	2.08	217	51.54	2.58
12-	225	55.06	2.56	23	57.11	2.37	87	55.68	2.35	22	55.59	3.11	93	53.98	2.44
13-	206	57.77	2.11	68	59.03	1.62	66	58.47	2.79	14	57.36	1.77	58	56.22	2.24
14-	240	59.80	2.03	79	60.78	1.75	86	60.62	2.15	12	59.16	1.80	63	58.56	2.34
15-	201	60.93	1.13	70	62.11	1.33	98	61.28	.86	—	—	—	33	59.41	0.86
16-	136	61.75	.82	49	62.54	.43	82	61.56	0.28	—	—	—	5	61.16	1.75
17-	88	62.52	.77	29	62.83	.29	68	62.22	.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-	62	62.44	—	25	62.84	.41	37	62.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19-	98	62.75	.23	48	63.40	.56	50	62.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	130	62.98	.23	59	63.39	—	71	62.58	.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-	60	63.03	.05	21	63.63	.23	36	62.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22-	53	62.87	—	13	63.53	—	40	62.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23-	24	63.01	—	13	63.42	—	11	62.66	.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
24-	21	62.70	—	5	63.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	61.81	.65
25-30	43	62.02	—	19	62.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	61.08	—
30-35	—	—	—	8	63.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	60.90	—
40-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	60.69	—
50-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	61.50	—
60-70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	60.50	—
70-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60.16	—
Total Obs.	4616	—	—	556	—	—	1009	—	—	767	—	—	2284	—	—

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Average WEIGHT (including clothes), at all Ages, of different Classes of the Population of Great Britain.

Males.

Age last Birthday	General Population. All Classes. Town and Country			Class I. Professional Classes. Town and Country			Class II. Commercial Classes. Towns.			Class III. Labouring Classes. Country			Class IV. Artisans. Towns		
	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds.	Increase. Pounds.	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds.	Increase. Pounds.	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds.	Increase. Pounds.	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds.	Increase. Pounds.	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds.	Increase. Pounds.
Birth	451	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	7.1	—
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-	2	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32.5	—	—	—	—
3-	41	34.0	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	33.1	—	30	35.0	—
4-	102	37.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	35.8	2.7	86	38.6	3.6
5-	193	39.9	2.6	—	—	—	1	37.5	—	29	38.0	3.1	161	40.9	2.3
6-	224	41.4	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	41.2	5.3	189	41.6	3.7
7-	246	49.7	5.3	—	—	—	4	51.3	3.8	37	47.2	3.0	205	50.7	6.1
8-	826	54.9	5.2	—	—	—	63	55.5	4.2	286	51.8	7.0	471	54.3	3.6
9-	1425	60.4	5.5	—	—	—	211	62.3	6.8	415	60.5	5.7	799	58.3	4.0
10-	1461	67.5	7.1	92	74.0	—	370	65.2	2.9	721	67.0	6.5	281	64.0	5.7
11-	1599	72.6	4.5	185	78.7	4.7	686	68.0	2.8	553	72.2	5.2	175	69.0	5.0
12-	1786	76.7	4.7	360	81.9	6.2	905	73.2	5.2	366	75.9	3.7	146	73.0	4.0
13-	2443	82.6	5.9	621	91.6	6.7	854	80.1	6.9	328	79.7	3.8	640	79.0	6.0
14-	2952	92.0	9.4	748	102.2	10.6	799	89.5	9.4	9	89.2	9.5	1396	87.3	8.3
15-	3118	102.7	10.7	652	111.3	12.1	344	99.4	9.9	676	100.6	11.4	1446	96.4	9.1
16-	2235	119.0	16.3	834	129.5	16.2	55	117.2	17.8	169	117.2	16.6	1177	112.2	15.8
17-	2496	130.9	11.9	1705	141.7	12.2	38	128.8	11.6	80	131.5	14.3	673	121.5	9.3
18-	2150	137.4	6.5	1638	146.4	4.7	39	135.1	6.3	135	138.7	7.2	338	129.3	7.8
19-	1438	139.6	2.2	940	148.5	2.1	69	138.6	3.5	140	140.2	1.5	289	131.1	1.8
20-	851	143.3	3.7	451	152.4	3.9	52	140.1	1.5	175	144.3	4.1	173	136.4	5.3
21-	738	145.2	1.9	365	152.7	.3	52	143.9	3.8	164	147.8	3.5	157	136.2	—
22-	542	146.9	1.7	215	152.8	—	51	145.5	1.6	167	150.6	2.8	109	138.6	2.2
23-	551	147.8	.9	112	151.5	—	57	146.8	1.3	279	152.8	2.2	103	140.2	1.6
24-	483	148.0	.2	56	149.6	—	57	147.1	.3	250	151.9	—	120	143.4	3.2
25-	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	148.5	1.4	224	154.1	1.3	61	139.9	—
26-	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	154.1	5.6	192	154.1	—	58	142.2	—
27-	1523	152.3	4.3	115	150.3	3.5	26	149.2	—	171	155.7	2.6	66	146.9	3.5
28-	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	156.1	2.0	213	155.1	—	50	148.0	1.1
29-	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	154.3	—	161	158.0	1.3	46	138.1	.1
30-35	961	159.8	7.5	24	171.5	15.2	87	158.5	2.4	700	159.2	1.2	153	150.1	2.0
35-40	810	164.3	4.5	24	173.5	—	80	166.6	8.1	631	160.5	1.3	105	151.7	—
40-50	1140	163.3	—	44	172.5	1.0	72	168.6	2.0	911	162.0	1.5	113	151.7	—
50-60	179	166.1	1.8	13	174.5	2.0	16	173.4	4.8	129	170.9	8.9	21	145.6	—
60-70	35	158.1	2.0	5	164.5	—	3	165.7	—	24	170.9	—	3	150.8	—
70-	12	182.1	—	—	—	—	1	189.0	—	11	175.3	—	—	—	—
Total Obs.	33013	—	—	9208	—	—	5142	—	—	8109	—	—	10284	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average WEIGHT (including clothes), at all Ages, of different Classes of the Population of Great Britain.

Females.

Age last Birth-day	General Population. All Classes. Town and Country			Class I. Professional Classes. Town and Country			Class II. Commercial Classes. Towns only			Class III. Labouring Classes. Country only			Class IV. Artisan Classes. Towns only		
	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds	Increase. Pounds	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds	Increase. Pounds	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds	Increase. Pounds	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds	Increase. Pounds	No. Obs.	Average Weight. Pounds	Increase. Pounds
Birth	466	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466	6.9	—
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	8	20.1	—	—	—	—	1	22.5	—	—	—	—	7	19.6	12.7
2-	9	25.3	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	25.3	5.7
3-	39	31.6	6.3	—	—	—	11	30.9	—	8	33.0	—	22	30.8	5.5
4-	97	36.1	4.5	—	—	—	12	37.9	7.9	17	34.6	1.6	68	35.8	5.0
5-	160	39.2	3.1	—	—	—	18	38.8	0.9	41	38.4	3.8	108	40.3	4.5
6-	178	41.7	2.5	—	—	—	13	41.4	2.6	43	40.5	2.1	122	43.1	2.8
7-	148	47.5	5.8	7	51.8	—	31	45.4	4.0	42	46.8	6.3	99	46.2	3.1
8-	330	52.1	4.4	6	52.5	7	12	52.5	7.1	140	51.9	5.1	172	51.8	5.6
9-	535	55.5	3.4	17	55.4	2.9	23	55.0	2.5	209	56.5	4.6	286	55.2	3.4
10-	496	62.0	6.5	37	62.9	7.5	23	62.9	7.9	171	61.8	5.3	264	60.5	5.3
11-	456	68.1	6.1	61	69.9	7.0	41	68.5	5.6	130	67.1	5.3	224	66.8	6.3
12-	419	76.4	8.3	55	79.7	9.8	55	77.3	8.8	126	75.7	8.6	183	74.9	8.1
13-	209	87.2	10.8	63	89.8	10.1	60	88.2	10.9	21	84.0	8.3	65	84.9	10.0
14-	229	96.7	9.5	75	98.8	9.0	81	96.3	8.1	12	94.0	10.0	61	97.7	12.8
15-	187	106.3	9.6	60	107.3	8.5	91	104.1	7.8	—	—	—	36	107.6	9.9
16-	128	113.1	6.8	49	113.9	6.6	75	112.2	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-	74	115.5	2.4	14	116.8	2.9	59	114.3	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-	64	121.1	5.6	26	123.1	6.3	38	119.1	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
19-	97	123.8	2.7	47	125.5	2.4	50	122.1	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	128	123.4	.6	58	126.6	1.1	70	120.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-	59	121.8	—	23	125.3	—	36	118.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22-	53	123.4	—	14	122.8	—	37	124.1	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
23-	29	124.1	.7	12	128.7	2.1	16	119.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24-	19	120.8	—	5	120.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-30	43	120.0	—	19	119.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-35	23	120.8	—	8	120.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-40															
40-45	9	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-60	3	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-	3	106.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Obs.	1685	—	—	656	—	—	853	—	—	963	—	—	2192	—	—

TABLE XX.—Summary Table showing the average STATURE, WEIGHT, and their relation

Age last birthday	Height without shoes, in inches		Weight with clothes, in lbs.		Chest-girth, in inches		Strength: drawing-power, in lbs.		Span of arms across the back, in inches		Ratio: weight divided by height		Ratio: weight divided by chest-girth	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Birth	19-52	19-31	7-1	6-9	13-25	12-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-1	27-00	24-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	33-50	27-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-	33-70	32-33	32-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.96	—	—
3-	36-82	36-05	34-0	31-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.92	0-87	—
4-	38-16	38-13	37-3	35-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.99	.93	—
5-	41-03	40-82	39-9	39-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.97	.97	—
6-	44-00	42-63	44-4	42-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1-01	1-00	—
7-	45-97	44-15	49-7	46-7	—	—	—	—	43-10	45-83	1-08	1-05	—	—
8-	47-05	46-60	54-9	52-2	—	—	—	17-5	17-56	46-50	1-16	1-12	—	—
9-	49-70	48-73	60-4	55-5	—	—	—	15-0	19-07	48-39	1-22	1-14	—	—
10-	51-81	51-05	67-5	62-0	26-10	—	—	15-1	50-64	49-92	1-30	1-21	2-59	—
11-	53-50	53-10	72-0	68-1	26-53	—	37-5	17-6	51-98	52-41	1-35	1-28	2-72	—
12-	54-99	55-66	76-7	76-4	27-20	—	38-7	18-8	54-03	55-04	1-39	1-37	2-82	—
13-	56-91	57-77	82-6	87-0	28-03	—	44-2	22-3	55-51	58-06	1-45	1-51	2-95	—
14-	59-33	59-80	92-0	96-7	28-46	—	47-0	25-5	57-15	59-04	1-55	1-62	3-23	—
15-	62-24	60-93	102-7	104-8	29-74	—	52-2	29-6	—	60-79	1-65	1-72	3-46	—
16-	64-31	61-75	119-0	112-7	31-53	—	58-2	31-8	—	61-66	1-85	1-82	3-78	—
17-	66-24	62-52	130-9	114-9	33-64	—	67-8	33-9	—	62-52	1-98	1-84	3-89	—
18-	66-96	62-41	137-4	117-7	34-19	—	74-2	38-9	—	62-50	2-05	1-89	4-02	—
19-	67-29	62-75	139-6	123-7	34-49	—	76-4	40-8	—	62-69	2-07	1-97	4-05	—
20-	67-52	62-98	143-3	123-2	34-98	—	77-9	42-0	—	62-49	2-12	1-96	4-09	—
21-	67-63	63-03	145-2	121-2	35-25	—	80-2	41-9	—	62-19	2-15	1-92	4-13	—
22-	67-68	62-87	146-9	124-2	35-33	—	81-7	42-9	—	62-35	2-17	1-97	4-16	—
23-	67-48	63-04	147-8	126-4	35-62	—	79-7	38-5	—	62-36	2-19	2-06	4-15	—
24-	67-72	62-70	148-0	120-6	35-82	—	80-9	39-2	—	62-22	2-19	1-92	4-13	—
25-	67-75	—	149-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-20	—	—	—
26-	67-78	—	151-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-23	—	—	—
27-	67-92	62-02	152-3	120-1	36-18	—	83-5	40-8	—	62-61	2-39	1-94	4-21	—
28-	67-70	—	153-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-27	—	—	—
29-	67-87	—	154-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-27	—	—	—
30-	67-89	—	159-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-35	—	—	—
35-	68-09	—	164-3	121-0	37-08	—	77-5	46-2	—	62-10	2-41	—	4-37	—
40-	67-96	61-15	163-1	118-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-39	—	—	—
50-	67-92	—	166-1	—	37-58	—	76-5	—	—	—	2-44	—	1-96	4-38
60-	67-41	—	158-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-24	—	—	—
70-	69-22	—	182-1	—	—	—	74-6	38-1	—	60-29	2-24	—	—	—
											2-62	—	—	—

TABLE XXII.—Statement of the Percentage Proportion in each Class, as regards COLOUR OF EYES AND HAIR, of Boys and Girls, of English Parentage, in Industrial and Workhouse Schools, at each age.

Ages last birthday	Boys								Girls									
	Number of observations		Eyes light, with			Eyes dark, with			Eyes light brown, with light or dark hair		Eyes light, with			Eyes dark, with			Eyes light brown, and green, with light or dark hair	
	per cent.	per cent.	Light hair	Dark hair	Red hair	per cent.	Fair hair	Dark hair	per cent.	Light hair	Dark hair	Red hair	per cent.	Fair hair	Dark hair	per cent.	per cent.	
16	7	43.0	29.0	—	—	29.0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	61	37.7	29.5	5.0	24.6	—	1.6	—	—	9	55.6	11.1	11.1	—	—	—	11.1	
14	89	49.6	18.0	2.2	25.8	1.1	1.1	2.2	—	46	54.2	4.4	8.8	6.5	2.2	—	6.5	
13	182	49.0	10.0	4.4	28.6	0.5	3.7	3.8	—	67	41.3	1.6	13.4	—	1.6	—	6.0	
12	165	47.3	16.0	3.0	20.4	1.8	2.2	7.3	—	64	48.4	7.8	7.8	—	—	—	1.6	
11	131	47.0	10.5	6.7	24.6	4.5	1.5	5.2	—	76	56.6	5.2	6.6	4.0	7.9	—	5.2	
10	168	50.0	14.3	2.4	27.4	—	3.5	2.4	—	66	63.7	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	4.5	
9	85	54.1	4.7	1.2	34.1	1.2	4.7	—	—	69	60.0	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.9	—	—	
8	57	49.1	3.5	12.3	24.5	1.8	3.5	5.3	—	57	60.0	1.7	1.7	3.3	—	—	7.0	
7	48	54.2	8.3	2.1	33.3	—	—	2.1	—	37	64.9	5.4	5.4	8.1	—	—	—	
6	31	53.1	6.4	3.2	25.0	—	—	6.4	—	30	80.0	3.3	—	6.7	—	—	3.3	
5	31	58.1	6.4	—	32.3	3.2	—	—	—	24	46.0	12.3	—	33.4	8.3	—	—	
4	9	44.4	—	—	44.4	1	—	—	—	7	42.7	—	—	42.9	—	—	14.2	
3	5	60.0	—	—	40.0	—	—	—	—	4	50.0	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	65.0	—	—	34.0	—	—	—	
Total	1,072	49.5	12.1	3.8	26.8	1.6	2.4	3.8	—	560	56.5	4.3	5.1	2.7	2.9	—	2.7	

TABLE XXIII.—Comparison of Boys and Girls, at different Ages, in Industrial School at Swinton, near Manchester.

Age	No. of Observations		Height		Weight		Chest-girth		Breathing capacity		Strength of arm. Drawing power		Sight. Test dots distinguished at distance of feet		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
			inches	inches	lbs.	lbs.	inches	inches	cubic inches	inches	lbs.	lbs.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
14	6	21	55·0	54·4	78·7	80·9	28·3	29·0	189	177	40·0	33·0	27·9	38·1	
13	28	27	52·5	51·1	70·0	71·3	26·6	27·3	166	143	37·3	27·6	30·9	37·2	
12	41	29	54·0	49·9	65·4	64·6	25·9	27·6	166	138	36·0	27·6	32·6	36·7	
11	22	31	50·0	49·4	63·1	60·3	25·3	27·5	153	145	34·2	25·4	32·3	39·0	
10	32	27	48·2	47·0	57·1	55·4	23·6	26·9	140	124	26·7	19·5	28·4	34·8	
9	32	25	46·7	45·8	52·7	52·0	23·0	26·2	132	126	21·7	18·0	24·2	31·7	
8	24	28	43·8	44·4	47·0	47·3	22·6	25·7	117	112	18·4	17·0	22·8	36·5	
7	32	20	43·6	41·2	46·2	42·4	22·2	25·5	77	83	18·5	12·5	23·8	27·6	
6	28	19	40·7	39·0	39·9	37·2	21·4	21·0	48	54	11·5	8·5	19·8	34·3	
5	12	15	38·9	38·6	35·8	34·8	20·8	20·6	38	41	6·4	6·8	16·4	19·9	
4	3	3	35·0	35·0	32·3	29·7	20·0	19·3	22	30	4·0	4·3	9·6	13·0	
3	1	—	34·6	—	28·0	—	20·0	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	261	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colour of Eyes and Hair. Percentage proportion in each Class.															
			Eyes light, with			Eyes dark, with			Light brown, green, or exceptional eyes, with light or dark hair			Total			
			Hair light	Hair dark	Hair red	Hair dark	Hair fair	Hair red							
Boys 261	{	English	54·6	12·7	1·7	20·1	1·2	3·4				100			
		Irish	65·0	3·7	3·1	15·3	5·5	7				100			
Girls 245	{	English	39·8	26·1	3·4	20·5	—	1·1				100			
		Irish	50·0	18·3	6·1	23·2	—	1·2				100			

Physical Improvement or Degeneracy of the Population.

65. Few statistics are in existence which help to throw light on this subject. It is generally believed that the population in the manufacturing towns of the North of England is rapidly degenerating, but a comparison of the measurements of stature and weight given in the Report of the Factory Commissioners of 1833, and in the Report to the Local Government Board on 'Changes in Hours and Ages of Employment of Children and Young Persons in Textile Factories,' 1873, shows that this is not the case. On the contrary, an examination of Table XXIV., showing these measurements, indicates a slight but uniform increase in stature, and a very large increase in weight, at corresponding ages. The increase in weight amounts to a whole year's gain, and a child of 9 years of age in 1873 weighed as much as one of 10 years in 1833, one of 10 as much as one of 11, and one of 11 as much as one of 12 years in the two periods respectively.

66. As an example of the condition of a class living under most favourable conditions, a table (XXV.) showing the measurements of the boys in the Friends' (Quakers') School at York, extending over a period of

twenty-seven years, is given. Allowing for one or two obvious errors of observation, the general run of the figures is very uniform, the statures remaining stationary, while there is a slight improvement in the weight at the higher ages in the last nine years.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the average STATURE and WEIGHT of Factory Children at an interval of 40 years, 1833-1873. (Stanway and Roberts.)

Age	STATURE.							
	Boys				Girls			
	1833		1873		1833		1873	
	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches
9	17	48.14	126	48.30	30	47.97	144	48.31
10	48	49.79	256	49.85	41	49.62	201	50.33
11	53	51.26	196	51.59	51	51.15	174	51.21
12	42	53.38	175	53.30	80	53.70	—	—

Age	WEIGHT.							
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
9	17	51.76	136	58.15	30	51.31	137	55.87
10	48	57.00	247	60.19	41	54.80	179	60.59
11	53	61.84	189	67.72	63	59.69	180	65.37
12	42	65.97	167	69.76	80	66.08	—	—

TABLE XXV.—Showing the average STATURE and WEIGHT of Boys in the York Friends' School, for 27 years, 1853-1879.

Age last Birth-day	No. of Obs.	STATURE				WEIGHT			
		27 yrs. 1853	9 yrs. 1853	9 yrs. 1862	9 yrs. 1871	27 yrs. 1853	9 yrs. 1853	9 yrs. 1862	9 yrs. 1871
		to 1879	to 1861	to 1870	to 1879	to 1879	to 1861	to 1870	to 1879
		inches	inches	inches	inches	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
9-	13	51.5	51.4	49.7	53.4	62.9	63.2	*54.2	70.3
10-	86	53.3	53.9	*51.6	54.7	68.5	71.6	*61.1	74.2
11-	261	56.4	56.5	56.1	56.5	79.7	80.3	76.1	81.2
12-	585	57.7	58.0	57.9	57.4	85.8	86.2	86.1	85.4
13-	874	59.9	60.6	59.9	59.6	95.4	96.9	95.0	95.6
14-	1117	62.1	62.1	62.3	61.9	106.0	105.8	107.0	105.4
15-	1174	64.2	63.9	64.3	64.2	116.6	113.5	117.2	117.2
16-	515	66.1	65.4	66.1	66.3	127.8	122.2	126.6	130.2
17-	36	67.2	—	67.0	67.4	136.3	—	130.0	138.6
	4661								

* These values are too low, due probably to some error of observation. Mr. R. Clark, who furnishes the returns, is unable to account for the discrepancies in these year

CONCLUSION.

67. Attention has been called to some of the principal points of interest in the data collected by the Committee, but in many respects the tables have been left to speak for themselves; and it is not improbable that a study of them will lead some persons to conclusions differing more or less from those given in this Report.¹

68. The original returns, which the Committee recommend may be placed in the charge of the Anthropological Institute for preservation and future examination, comprise many statistics which could not be introduced into this Report on account of the time and labour required for their analysis and tabulation.

69. The Committee believes that it has laid a substantial foundation for a further and more exhaustive study of the physical condition of a people by anthropometric methods, and that its action will prove it has been useful as an example to other scientific societies and to individuals in stimulating them, as well as directing them, in the methods of making statistical inquiries relative to social questions. The medical officers, managers, or superintendents of many colleges, schools, and charitable institutions have been induced to keep registers of the physical proportions of those under their charge, which will in a few years become valuable records, not only of the physical condition of the inmates of their institutions, but of the sanitary conditions under which they have lived; they will also be available for the further study of the subjects specially treated of in this Report. The Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association propose to carry on the work of this Committee in a direction which it is most needed, namely, by issuing an album in which persons may methodically record at frequent intervals their height, weight, and other physical qualities, together with points in their personal and medical history. The Committee hopes that this habit will be largely adopted and encouraged by the members of the British Association.

70. The Committee has to express its thanks to the numerous contributors to their store of facts, whose names and contributions have been published from time to time in their interim reports, and to numerous friends who, although not contributors themselves, have induced others to give their assistance.

¹ The inquiries relative to *breathing capacity* were abandoned in 1879 on account of the unsatisfactory nature of the returns received previous to that year. The apparatus were faulty.

The statistics relating to *eyesight* were dealt with in the Report for 1881, and the returns since received are not sufficient to require a further discussion of the subject.

The subject of *colour-blindness* was taken up by a Special Committee of the Ophthalmological Society after it had been inaugurated by this Committee, and it was given up on that account. The very interesting report of the Special Committee is published in the first volume of the *Trans. of the Ophthal. Soc.* 1881.

APPENDIX A.

Specimen of the cards used by the committee for collecting observations, and the instructions for filling them up. The cards are of different colours for the two sexes, and one corner is cut off to make them face one way when arranged by hand. They can be dealt out like playing-cards, and much time and trouble is saved in the analysis of their records.

ANTHROPOMETRIC COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
 22 Albemarle Street, London
 (to which address this Card is to be returned after being filled).

Height is to be taken as without shoes, and *weight* in ordinary indoor costume.

Span of Arms is the distance between the tips of the middle fingers extended horizontally, measured across the back (*i.e.* back to the wall).

Colour of Eyes should be stated as grey, light blue, blue, dark blue, light brown, brown, dark brown, green, or black.

Colour of Hair as very fair, fair, golden, red, red brown, light brown, brown, dark brown, black brown, or black.

For *chest-girth*, *breathing capacity*, *strength*, *colour-blindness*, and *eyesight*, see the paper of instructions.

Under *Place of Birth* state Parish and County ; or, if abroad, the name of the Country.

Under *Occupation* state rank or profession.

Race should be stated as English, pure English, very pure English, Irish, pure Irish, very pure Irish, Scotch, pure Scotch, very pure Scotch, or mixed Scotch and English, &c.

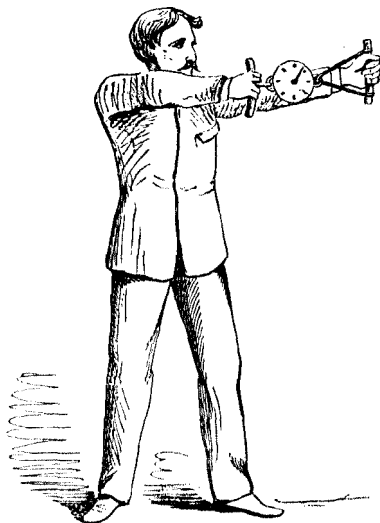
Origin, as countryfolk, pure countryfolk, very pure countryfolk, townfolk, pure townfolk, or very pure townfolk, country birth, T. since boy, &c.

FOR A SINGLE SET OF OBSERVATIONS.

Place	Date	188
Name (or Initials)	Sex	
Age—years	months	
Height, without shoes, inches & eighths	Span of arms, inches & eighths	
Weight, in ordinary indoor costume, lbs.	Strength, drawing power, lbs.	
Chest-girth, inches and eighths	Breathing capacity, cub. in.	
Colour of Eyes	Colour of Hair	
Sight	Test dots distinguished at, feet	Colour-blindness
	Test-types No. 1, read at inches	
	„ No. 10, „ feet	Astigmatism
Place of Birth	Occupation	
Race	Origin	
Name and Address of Observer		

Girth of Chest.—This is the method adopted in the British Army. Make the person stand quite upright, with his shoulders back, and his arms hanging loosely by his side. The measurement must be taken next to the skin, without compressing it. The lower edge of the tape should touch the nipples, and the measurement should be read off in front. Care should be taken that the tape passes horizontally round the chest, because if the measurement is made obliquely, below the blade-bone, it will be erroneous. The person should be required to count ten slowly during the operation, to prevent him from keeping his lungs over-inflated. (If this measurement is made on females, it should be taken *below* the breasts.)

Strength of Arm.—It is proposed to measure the force that can be exerted by the arm when pulling (as an archer with a bow). A spring balance should be used for this purpose. The right or left arm, whichever is the strongest, should be used to draw, and the other to resist. The resisting arm must be free, and extended straight from the side, as nearly as possible in the line of the shoulders, and the hand of the other arm brought back towards the ear. (A spring balance, or 'arm-testing machine' for testing the drawing power, can be obtained of Herbert & Sons, 6 West Smithfield, London, E.C., price 18s. 6d.)



The above figure represents the position in which the strength of arm should be tested.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE XXVI., showing the STATURE, CHEST-GIRTH, and WEIGHT of Recruits, is introduced here for future reference and comparison. The figures show that recruits of the age of 18 years may be expected to increase 1 inch in stature, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in chest-girth, and 10 lbs. in weight, before they reach the age of 23 years.

TABLE XXVI.—STATURE (barefoot) of Recruits for the Army, 1860-4.

Height without shoes, Inches	Age last Birthday								
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
72 and upwards	2	19	55	52	52	46	49	59	120
71-	2	71	123	113	129	101	102	124	240
70-	3	205	259	280	276	261	199	253	527
69-	21	519	555	559	508	488	400	455	747
68-	67	1172	1139	988	835	756	609	746	1135
67-	219	2995	2159	1706	1268	1108	877	961	1425
66-	871	5593	3277	2292	1428	1309	964	1019	1349
65-	1924	5009	2504	1814	1144	881	698	567	996
64-	753	3968	1344	1172	718	603	373	421	850
63-	386	534	232	358	123	105	63	65	134
and under 62	135	78	25	26	17	9	7	7	12
Total	3683	20,163	11,672	9360	6493	5667	4251	4680	7537
Mean	65.50	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00

CHEST-GIRTH (empty) of Recruits for the Army Anthropometric Committee.

Chest-girth, empty, Inches	Age last Birthday								
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
43-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37-	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	2
36-	8	8	12	13	9	8	9	13	5
35-	2	37	70	51	19	14	18	22	16
34-	3	74	123	80	46	32	24	45	31
33-	10	155	173	80	51	63	38	43	41
32-	26	166	131	123	79	39	33	47	44
31-	9	55	37	63	23	20	11	13	16
30-	7	11	9	14	1	4	2	1	3
29-	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
28-	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	60	516	561	361	230	182	138	191	161
Mean	33.5	34.0	34.5	34.75	35.0	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5

WEIGHT (naked) of Recruits for the Army, 1860-4.

Weight without clothes, lbs.	Age last Birthday								
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
170-	4	39	69	101	116	145	160	177	180
160-	25	202	331	411	472	489	484	528	489
150-	75	871	1228	1396	1409	1369	1199	1317	1218
140-	338	3674	4055	3950	3441	3024	2537	2497	2290
130-	1345	9965	8881	7128	5973	3981	3153	2914	2590
120-	2724	18,196	11,765	7497	4391	3551	2206	2266	2132
110-	3194	13,912	5961	2937	1695	1191	761	757	751
100-	1404	2734	985	374	151	116	50	70	107
under 100	146	282	50	19	5	2	1	1	3
Total	9555	49,875	33,325	23,813	16,723	13,672	10,559	10,527	9760
Mean	120.0	125.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0

APPENDIX C.

Index to the Tables in the several Reports of the Committee, showing the nature of the measurements given in each Table.

IN 1879.

Several selected classes; males at each age.	Stature, weight, and ratio of weight to height.
Christ's Hospital School; males at each age.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, and relation to one another, by Sir Rawson Rawson.
British Race in England and America, and Belgians; males and females, at each age.	Stature and weight, with diagrams, by C. Roberts.
Recruits, British and American armies, at each age.	Stature and weight, by C. Roberts.

IN 1880.

Schoolboys of several classes, of age 11 to 12.	Stature, by C. Roberts.
Standard class; males of ages 10 to 50.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of arm, with diagram.
Standard class; males of ages 10 to 50.	Relation of the several measurements to one another.
Standard class; males of ages 10 to 50.	Mean annual growth.
Professional classes; males of ages 10 to 50	Colour of eyes and hair, with diagram.
Persons of town and country origin; males at each age.	Stature and weight.
American boys and girls.	Stature and annual growth, with diagrams, by Prof. Bowditch and Sir Rawson Rawson.
Factory children; boys and girls, 1833, 1871-3.	Stature and weight, by C. Roberts.
Marlborough College; males at each age.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, girth of head, arm, and leg, by the Rev. T. A. Preston, Sir Rawson Rawson and C. Roberts.
Telegraph messengers; youths at each age.	Weight, chest-girth, and lifting power, by G. C. Steet.

IN 1881.

General population of United Kingdom; males at each age.	Increase in stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of arm, with diagram.
General population of United Kingdom; males at each age.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength of arm.
Population of different classes; males at each age.	Stature and weight.
Population of different classes; males from 25 to 50.	Relative stature.
Population of different classes; males at each age.	On calculation of deciles, quartiles and medians applied to range of stature, weight, and strength of arm, by F. Galton.
Population of different classes; males at different ages.	On army test of eyesight in each class, with diagram, by Inspector-Gen. Lawson.
Marlborough College; boys at each age.	On Snellen's tests for eyesight, near and distant vision, and colour-blindness, by the Rev. T. A. Preston and C. Roberts.

IN 1883.

1. General population of each part of United Kingdom; adult males.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, and strength.
2. General population; adult males and females.	Relative stature, weight and strength.
3. Population of counties; adult males.	Stature, weight, and complexion, with diagram and five maps.
4. Population of counties; adult males.	Stature: ratio per 1,000.
5. Population of several countries, Europe and America; adult males.	Stature: average, medium, and extreme.
6. Population of several races and nationalities; adult males.	Stature.
7. Selected classes (British); adult males.	Stature and weight.
8. Criminals and lunatics (British) compared with other classes; adult males.	Stature and weight.
9. Criminals and lunatics (British) compared with other classes; adult males.	Complexion: colour of eyes and hair.
10. Population of counties of United Kingdom; adult males.	Complexion: degree of nigrescence.
11. Population of English and Welsh origin; males and females at each age.	Complexion.
12. Classification of population according to media.	Nurture, occupations, and sanitary surroundings.
13. Schoolboys of several classes, of age 11 to 12.	Stature (same Table as in 1880).
14. Population of several classes; males from 25 to 30.	Relative stature (same Table as in 1881).
15. Infants (at birth); males and females	Height, length, and weight.
16. Population of several classes; males at each age.	Stature.
17. Population of several classes; females at each age.	Stature.
18. Population of several classes; males at each age.	Weight.
19. Population of several classes; females at each age.	Weight.
20. General population; males and females at each age.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, strength, and span of arm; relation to each other, and between the sexes.
21. Industrial Schools; males and females at each age.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, and span of arms.
22. Industrial Schools; males and females at each age.	Complexion.
23. Swinton Industrial School; males and females at each age.	Stature, weight, chest-girth, breathing capacity, strength of arm, sight, and complexion.
24. Factory children, 1833-73; males and females at each age.	Stature and weight.
25. York Friends' School, 1853-79; males at each age.	Stature and weight.
26. Recruits (British army), 1860-64; ages 17 to 25.	Stature, weight, and chest-girth.

List of recent Monographs on the subject of Anthropometry published in England and the United States.

- Gould, B.A. . . . Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers. *United States Sanitary Commission Memoirs*, New York, 1869.
- Beddoe, J. (M.D.) . . . On the Stature and Bulk of Men in the British Isles. *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* vol. iii., London, 1869.
- „ . . . Notes and Queries on Anthropology for the use of travellers and residents in uncivilised lands. *Drawn up by a Committee appointed by the Brit. Assoc.*, 1874.
- Fergus, Dr. W., Rodwell, G. F., and Preston, Rev. T. A. A Series of Measurements made at Marlborough College. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1874.—A continuation of these measurements, together with observations on eyesight and colour-blindness, made annually to the present time by The Rev. T. A. Preston, in the *Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society*.
- Galton, F. . . . On the Height and Weight of Boys, aged 14 years, in town and country Public Schools. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1875.
- Human Faculty, London, 1883. Contains a List of Papers on Anthropometric subjects contributed to various scientific journals and literary magazines by the author.
- Baxter, J. H. (M.D.) Statistics, Medical and Anthropological. *Report of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, U.S. Government*, Washington, 1875.
- Roberts, C. . . . The Physical Development and Proportions of the Human Body. *St. George's Hospital Reports*, 1874 6.
- „ . . . The Physical Requirements of Factory Children. *Jour. Statistical Soc.*, 1876.
- „ . . . A Manual of Anthropometry. London, 1878.
- „ . . . The Detection of Colour-blindness and Imperfect Eyesight, drawn up for the use of the Anthropometric Committee. London (Bogue, St. Martin's Place), 1880.
- Bowditch, H. P. (M.D.) The Growth of Children. *Eighth Annual Report State Board of Health, Mass., U.S.*, Boston, 1877.
- „ . . . A Supplementary Investigation. *Ibid.*, 1879.
- Peckham, G. W. (M.D.) Milwaukee, The Growth of Children. *Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Wis., U.S.*, 1882.

Report of the Committee, consisting of General PITT-RIVERS, Dr. BEDDOE, Mr. BRABROOK, Professor FLOWER, Mr. F. GALTON, Dr. GARSON, Mr. J. PARK HARRISON (Secretary), Dr. MUIRHEAD, Mr. F. W. RUDLER, and Professor THANE, appointed for the purpose of Defining the Facial Characteristics of the Races and Principal Crosses in the British Isles, and obtaining Illustrative Photographs.

OWING to the comparative scarcity of skulls and other remains of the earlier inhabitants of the British Islands, and the imperfect condition of many of them owing to lapse of time, more difficulty has been experienced in completing the identification of the Long-barrow type than occurred in the case of the Round-barrow and Saxon types (B and C),

the features of which were defined in the Report of 1882. There appears, however, to be little doubt that the short dark type, which, as the Committee mentioned last year, certainly exists in the population at the present time, and which offers a marked contrast to the other types, accords in stature, lightness of frame, narrowness of skull, and fine osseous features generally, with the skeleton remains found in the majority of the early barrows. The Committee, therefore, have no difficulty in considering it as the main Type A; and its characteristic features have, consequently, been inserted in the annexed table, for comparison with Types B and C. The question whether there was a second pre-Celtic race in this country is hardly ripe for discussion; but it is receiving the special attention of several members of the Committee.

Table in which the typical features of the Three Principal Races in the British Isles are compared.

	Features	A	B	C
<i>a</i>	Forehead	Vertical, square	Receding	Vertical, rounded
<i>b</i>	Supra-orbital ridges	Oblique ¹	Prominent, continuous across brows	Smooth
<i>e</i>	Cheeks	Tapering to chin	Long	Wide, full
<i>d</i>	Nose	Straight, long	High-bridged, projecting	Short, bulbous
<i>c</i>	Mouth	Lips thick, unformed	Lips thin, straight, long	Lips well-formed
<i>f</i>	Chin	Small, fine	Pointed, projecting	Heavy, rounded
<i>g</i>	Ears	Rounded, lobed	Pear-shaped, channelled lobules	Oval, with full lobes
<i>h</i>	Jaw	Narrow	Large, square	Heavy, wide
<i>i</i>	Eyes	Dark	Blue-grey, sunk	Blue, prominent
<i>j</i>	Hair	Very dark, crisp, curling	Light-brown, slightly wavel	Light, limp
	Skull	Dolichocephalic	Sub-Brachycephalic	Sub-Dolichocephalic
	Average height	5 feet 3 inches (m. 1:600)	5 feet 9 inches (m. 1:753)	5 feet 7 inches (m. 1:702)
	Habit	Slight	Bony, muscular	Stout, well-covered

This table represents, as nearly as the present state of our knowledge permits, three main types in this country.

In the mass of the population one or other set of features is found to predominate. The prevalent type differs in different localities; and the principal cause of the difference appears to be ancestral.

Progress has been made in the identification of several sub-types, especially the Gaels, Picts, Angles, and Jutes. But the definitions are not at present complete. The Committee trust that, whenever ancient remains are discovered which there may be reason to believe belong to the above people, or to the Long-barrow race, they may be carefully preserved, and information forwarded to the Secretary. The long bones, which are often put away, are specially required for the purpose of ascertaining

¹ In place of 'prominent brows,' as in the report for 1882.

stature. They request also to be informed of the existence of any skulls in local museums or private collections, that would assist in the identification of the above types.

Negatives have been taken of very pure examples of the Cymric race in North Wales, and several photographs have been purchased. The expenditure has amounted to 4*l.* The Committee ask to be reappointed, and that the grant voted last year be renewed.

Report of the Committee, consisting of Mr. JAMES GLAISHER (Secretary), the Rev. Canon TRISTRAM, and the Rev. F. LAWRENCE, for promoting the Survey of Eastern Palestine.

1. The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have been endeavouring during the last year to obtain from the Sultan the firman granting permission for the prosecution of the Survey of Eastern Palestine.

2. Their efforts, aided by the personal influence of Lord Dufferin, have hitherto proved ineffectual. They have therefore decided on taking up another branch of their original prospectus, and will proceed at once with the Geological Survey of Palestine.

3. A great deal of geological work has been done in the country by individual travellers, but up to the present time there has been no expedition specially organised for the purpose of effecting a complete geological survey.

4. The valley of the Jordan and the basin of the Dead Sea have been examined by Mr. Lartet, whose work on the subject appeared in the year 1864; and by Dr. Fraas, whose report was published in 1867. Papers on the geology of Palestine by English travellers have also appeared in the quarterly journal of the Geological Society, and elsewhere, by Messrs. Duncan, Carter, Holland, Bauerman, Huddleston, and Milne. The Rev. Canon Tristram and Captain Conder have also furnished a large quantity of notes and information on the subject.

5. The Committee of the Exploration Society have been fortunate in securing the services of Professor Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, for this important work. He proposes to start about the middle of October, accompanied by his son, Dr. E. G. Hull, as medical adviser, and to proceed to examine the country from the south, namely, the Wady Arabah, which runs northward from Akabah to the southern shores of the Dead Sea. Here a base is found in the granites of the Sinai Peninsula. It will also be desirable to penetrate into Moab, along the border of which country the Nubian Sandstone comes to the surface; and most important data, bearing on the geological problems, may here be expected. After examining the Wady Arabah and the border of Moab the party will proceed, by the route which will appear to Professor Hull most convenient, to make the geological reconnaissance of Western Palestine.

6. The expedition will be strengthened by the presence and experience of Captain Kitchener, R.E., formerly one of the officers of the survey of Western Palestine. Perhaps Lieut. Mantell, R.E., will also be able to join the party. During the geological operations, the engineers will be instructed to clear up certain points of interest which lie about that part of the country. Thus, they will examine the eastern end of the Tih Desert, and the passes leading up to the plateau, so as to determine the best route for a large body of people travelling northwards from Sinai: they will explore the topographical features of the Arabah east and west, and the southern edge of the Negeb so as to ascertain the passes from the Tih plateau to the first terrace: they will examine the sites of Ezion-geber, Elath, Kadesh, and the way of the spies; look for the road or roads by which communication was kept up between Jerusalem and Ezion-geber, the posts on the old Roman road; and throw light, if possible, on the question whether the Israelites did not go over to Arabia Proper instead of remaining, as is generally supposed, in the Tih Desert. It is expected that the expedition will accomplish its objects in about four months. The cost of the whole, including publication of results, is estimated under 2,000*l*.

Report of the Committee, consisting of Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, Mr. WILLIAM SHAEN, Mr. STEPHEN BOURNE, Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON, the Rev. W. DELANY, Professor N. STORY MASKELYNE, Dr. SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, Miss LYDIA E. BECKER, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Professor A. W. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. AUGUSTA WEBSTER, Dr. H. W. CROSSKEY, Professor ROSCOE, Professor G. CAREY FOSTER, and Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE (Secretary), appointed to watch and report on the workings of the proposed revised New Code, and of other legislation affecting the teaching of Science in Elementary Schools.

At the close of their report last year, your Committee stated that, if reappointed, they proposed to obtain information upon certain points connected with the working of the New Code, and to draw the attention of the Council to any matter that may be necessary in connection with the working of the Code, or in respect of any future alterations.

Nothing has occurred during the past twelvemonth which seemed to require the action of the Council; and as the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the schools that have already been examined under the New Code are only beginning to be issued, it seems premature to come to any definite conclusion as to its working.

Two official documents, however, appeared last summer bearing upon the question of Science teaching in Elementary Schools:—'The New Regulations for Her Majesty's Inspectors,' dated August 9, and the Circular on 'Higher Board Schools in Wales,' dated August 10, 1882.

The first is a very important document, as it indicates the intentions of the Education Department in regard to carrying out the provisions of