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QUARTERLY JOURNAL
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STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

*On the ORIGIN and Numerical DEVELOPMENT of SERFDOM in the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. By M. ARTHUR DE BUSCHEN, of the Central Commission of Statistics in the Ministry of the Interior, St. Petersburg.**

[Read before the Statistical Society, by Mr. J. T. Hammack, 23rd April, 1861.]

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The project for the complete emancipation of the serfs which has recently attracted the attention of the civilized world, was taken in hand two years ago. That project has become a fact, and the serf population in Russia is now free. Despotism had enslaved the race,

* M. de Buschen, one of the Reporters of the Central Commission of Statistics at St. Petersburg, charged by the Russian Government with the mission of visiting the different States of Europe for the purpose of studying the practical details connected with the organization of their official statistics, having been in England (accompanied by M. Wilson), in order to observe the method of taking the recent census in this country, presented to the Statistical Society this Paper on Serfdom in Russia,—a subject of peculiar interest at the present time. It is proper to observe, that the paper was written by M. de Buschen in German, and that an excellent translation of it was prepared under difficult circumstances, and on a very short notice, by Mr. Clarkson Bradley, second assistant in the office of the Statistical Society; this translation, for which the thanks of M. de Buschen and the Society were publicly given to Mr. Bradley, Mr. Hammack has revised and condensed for publication.—*Ed. S. J.*

and existed in every pore of the organism of the State, stifling every effort at improvement. By the most resolute determination alone could serfdom be overcome, and rooted out. The Emperor Alexander has displayed greater strength of will than any of his predecessors, who had always yielded to difficulties, and from these first steps will date the political development of Russia. Important reforms in most of the departments of the administration are already in progress, and are being pushed forward with vigour.

Russia occupies the same position that she did at the close of the sixteenth century. Notwithstanding private and official splendour, three hundred years have changed her but little, and have only separated her from progressive Europe. Free labour can alone civilize and enrich a nation, but the Russian peasant has remained up to this time poor and uncivilized.

In the consideration of the gradual rise of serfdom, from the commencement of which date the endless distinctions of rank existing among the whole population, it will be convenient to arrange our remarks under a few heads referring to the more strongly marked periods in its history.

I.—*The Origin of Serfdom in Russia in the Seventeenth Century.*

From the time of the foundation of the Roman Empire until the sixteenth century, every native of Russia was a freeman, whether he dwelt on his own property, or on that of another.

In this respect the Muscovite nation was much in advance of Western Europe, and the people owed their position of personal freedom to its legitimate development. As was the case with nearly all the countries of Western and Central Europe, Russia was founded as a distinct state by foreigners. She owed her primary organization to invasion, but the fact stands almost alone in history, that the invasion was a peaceable one. When the Goths, Lombards, Franks, Northmen, and Saxons overran the old world with the sword, the inhabitants of the great Roman Empire were compelled to cultivate their former possessions for the victors. Then it was that the Northmen made their way into Russia, and received a welcome from the inhabitants. "Our country," said the envoys from Novgorod, "is large and fruitful, but there is no order amongst us; come and be our rulers." This is recorded in the most ancient chronicle of Russia. The Scandinavians thus invited, settled in the land and established monarchy in place of the earlier republics.

No change occurred in the position of the people in connexion with the land, and the agricultural population continued free. It is a common error to suppose that serfdom existed in Russia during the middle ages. This error has arisen from the misinterpretation of historical records. During the middle ages the peasantry were

entirely free; they paid taxes for different purposes, and in many cases rent on land. It is true, that of slaves, in the strict sense of the word, there were a few, but these were for the most part prisoners taken in war, who were delivered over by law to the victors as their personal property. Later, it was lawful to make over insolvent debtors to their creditors as personal property.

No doubt the peasants were seldom freeholders; by far the greater number were tenants cultivating the lands of the great proprietors, or of the monasteries and other institutions. The peasant rendered payment to the State, to the church, or to his lord, according to agreement, always possessing the right to quit the estate at pleasure, and settle elsewhere. Owing to the economic effects resulting from this unshackled right of movement, certain restrictions were imposed in order to secure the cultivation of the land. The peasants were allowed to leave the estate only at stated periods, and their engagements usually terminated on St. George's Day (26th November), after the ingathering of the harvest. This from being at first only a custom, subsequently was made law. The object was to remove, as far as possible, uncertainty in the cultivation of the soil, and consequently in the revenues of the proprietors. This was also of great importance with respect to the crown lands, upon the rents of which partly depended the revenue of the State. Here we have the principal reason which induced the government to limit to this extent the freedom of the peasant, and the first steps taken to attach him to the soil. An edict issued in 1597, compelled him to remain on the land on which he was then dwelling. It was some time, however, ere this measure was fully carried out, only on the accession of the new dynasty of Romanoff, in the year 1613, could it be accomplished, and this important restriction in the liberty of the labouring population be everywhere introduced.

But this law, confirmed by the adhesion of the nobles, the clergy, and those who had special interests in the new organization, although attaching the peasant to the soil, did not deprive him otherwise of his liberty. Even after this decree we are unable to discover anything approaching to the condition of absolute slavery among the peasants, or the bondage of any class amongst them. But the foundations of serfdom as a modern institution were securely laid. The last relics of the early form of slavery disappeared, and the slaves who had been private property were everywhere placed on an equality with the rest.

II.—*Legalization of Serfdom by Peter the Great.*

As the earlier differences in the position of the peasants with regard to taxation remained, a distinction began to be recognised in the rights of those who had settled on different lands and

estates. The peasants who dwelt on the crown lands, denominated crown peasants, formed the largest class; and although nominally free, they became more and more dependent on the government.* The peasants assigned to the monasteries and for the support of the clergy were also distinct, those possessed by the clergy being in total dependence on the church.† Distinct from the general mass, were also those who were held by a species of feudal tenure. Certain inferior nobles held their estates under the obligation of supplying troops, with whom they were bound personally to serve. The vassalage of the peasants continued only so long as the noble fulfilled his obligation to hold himself at the service of the Czar, with horse, weapons, and retainers. The peasants of this class, although greatly dependent on the will of the feudal lord, were allowed to hold land directly from the State. Abuses, however, gradually crept in. The nobles began to exchange their lands with the peasants dwelling thereon, subsequently the sale of servants without land became common, although strictly forbidden by law.

The legal sanction of the power of the lords took place in the latter years of the reign of Peter the Great. The reforms effected by this sovereign in his dominions, and the efforts he made to render Russia a completely organized European State are well known. These reforms, however, especially the establishment of a standing army, demanded large pecuniary resources, and a consequent re-construction of the financial department of the Empire. The owners of estates, with the abolition of their early feudal obligations, were compelled by law to serve the State either in a civil or a military capacity. On these conditions alone could the nobles enjoy the privileges of their position; they were obliged to guarantee to the State certain taxes and imposts on their property, that is, they were made responsible for the levying of recruits and for the exaction of a poll tax from the people on their estates. In order to determine the amount of this tax, Peter instituted the first census of the population,‡ the payment of each proprietor not being reckoned according to the extent or produce of his property, *but according to the number of souls settled thereon*. The year 1718 commenced, and

* Some of these had special services to perform, like the postmen who lived in particular villages on the great military roads, and in lieu of paying taxes and being subject to conscription, performed the duty of delivering letters. The castle peasants, appointed for the keeping up of the imperial castles, and the peasants whose duty it was to furnish the depôts with salt from the lakes of Astracan, afford other examples.

† The number of these was very important; they were incorporated with the general mass of crown peasants, under Peter the Great, a yearly rent being paid to the church.

‡ Since this first census nine others have been taken at irregular periods; and, like the first, they have been chiefly limited to inquiries respecting the persons liable to taxation and to military duty

the year 1722 completed this measure, and at the same time established the right of the noble to the person of his tenant. The peasant fell into complete personal bondage.

The right to levy recruits and to fix the amount of taxation were enforced without regard to the changes in the number or the occupations of the people; the law gave the lords the power of holding the tenants absolutely at their command. The sale of the serf with or without the land was permitted. Few rights were reserved to him, but he was still allowed in some cases to acquire property in land, and he might enter the military service at will. When sold he was not to be separated from his family. Yet even these restricted privileges were often infringed.

We find then at the close of the reign of Peter the Great three different classes of peasants. The first, consisting of freemen with property in land, was numerically small. The second class, namely the crown peasants, including those connected with the estates of the monasteries and the church, had largely increased, forming two-thirds of the rural population of Russia. The third class, consisting of serfs cultivating the land of their lords, formed scarcely a third of the whole population.

III.—*The further Development of Serfdom to the Year 1801.*

During the century which followed the death of Peter the Great despotism gradually acquired a firmer hold, and the peasants sank deeper and deeper into bondage. In vain have writers and historians endeavoured to discover any measures of the Government evincing the slightest solicitude for the welfare of the great mass of the people. No gleams of light have penetrated through the moral darkness of the period. Of the eight sovereigns of Russia in the eighteenth century, after Peter the Great, three were emperors, viz., Peter II, who died when a child; Peter III, deposed after a reign of only six months; and Paul, who reigned four years; the rest were empresses, who allowed themselves to be ruled by their favourites, and indeed handed over the government of the country to each succeeding lover.*

Under Peter's successors the peasants soon lost their few remaining privileges. In the year 1729 they were forbidden to take military service of their own freewill. In 1730 an edict was issued recalling the permission to possess and inherit property in land. In 1736 followed a decree authorizing the sale of the serfs *without* the land. In the same year the right of punishing fugitive serfs, which until then belonged only to the State, was vested in the landlords.

* Three of these sovereigns, Anna Leopoldowna, Peter III, and Catherine II, were foreigners; the last only, in consequence of the length of her reign, became well acquainted with the country.

During the reign of Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, it was decreed, amongst other regulations on the subject of fugitive serfs, that if any one appropriated a strange serf, or took him as a recruit, the injured proprietor was authorized to take another man from the offender as a substitute. In this and other enactments the serf was regarded as a chattel capable of being replaced by another of the same kind. In 1760 a new edict appeared, which allowed the landlords to send all serfs with whom they were dissatisfied, or who bore their yoke discontentedly, to work in the mines of Nerchinsk, in Siberia, the State making the proprietors an equivalent allowance in fixing their quota of recruits. The wives were compelled to follow their husbands, but the children might be retained by their owners, in other words, the State colonized Siberia by purchasing slaves and separating families. Passing some minor enactments during the short reign of Peter III,* we proceed to notice some of the edicts of the Czarina Catherine II, the especial favourite with the nobles, to whom she owed her crown. Talking much of liberty, her solicitude for the welfare of the serfs was confined to repeated exhortation to their owners to treat them with mild and philosophic consideration, as though such flourishes could set aside positive law. The active measures of Catherine, however, inflicted the severest wounds on freedom, and completed the edifice of which the foundations had been laid by Peter the Great. While at home she enslaved Russia she warmly espoused the cause of the negro slave abroad. Owing her throne to the aristocracy and clergy, or rather to those to whom the German habits of Peter the third had become unbearable, she convened them at Moscow in 1767, to consider the existing laws and the best method of ameliorating the condition of the people. For the guidance of this assembly of notables she herself wrote instructions, drawing her inspiration from the philosophers of the eighteenth century, especially from Voltaire; historic facts, philosophic flourishes, and practical remarks alternate in strange succession; Lacedemon, Athens, Rome, and Peter the Great had to furnish precepts. Her remedies, derived from the books of Mosaic law, and from the history of the ancient and modern world, ill concealed her ignorance of the real position and the grievances of the age in which she ruled. The instructions referred to matters affecting the condition of the labouring population of the state, without, however, treading near the principles of serfdom.† The amendment of some personal grievances, such as the means of

* Peter seems to have been on the whole a well disposed sovereign; his chief fault lay in a disposition to act always according to German customs and ideas, which among the most influential classes in Russia found no response.

† In these instructions the character of Catherine completely reveals itself as it were in a mirror. A lofty spirit, great learning and powers of mind, combined

obtaining redress for cruel treatment of serfs, and concerning freedom of marriage, were discussed but not legally established. The assembly broke up after some grandiloquent orations, without doing anything beneficial to the serfs.

In 1783, Catherine extended serfdom as far as the country of the Cossacks of Ukraine, where it had hitherto been unknown.

In 1785, she published her memorable edict concerning the rights of the nobles with respect to their landed property. In order to secure the favour of the nobility, the rights of the serf population were entirely sacrificed. The aristocracy were granted freedom from State service, and exemption from all personal burdens and taxes; new political rights and privileges were granted them. Among the last was the right of sole and uncontrolled possession of the serfs. The peasant was reckoned as a chattel, and constituted hereditary and disposable property of his lord. All the earlier regulations remained, and were legally confirmed. From this edict dates the first recognition of serfdom in Russia as an institution authorized by law.

The presentation of crown property to private individuals in the time of Catherine was wasteful in the extreme. From the victorious general to the favourite lover every service was rewarded from this never-failing mine of wealth; hence date the estates of Menschikoff, Potemkin, and others. At the close of the eighteenth century the state of the peasant population stood thus—the free peasants dwelling on their own property had absolutely, but not relatively, increased, on account of those in newly acquired provinces, and especially the Crimea, being counted.* The free peasants of the crown lands, owing to their sale or presentation to private individuals, had considerably decreased. The peasants on the property of private proprietors had almost all become serfs, among them several millions of Cossacks of the Don, and Lithuanians, Volhynians, Podolians, &c. The serf system had been extended to not less than two-fifths of the whole population of the Empire, or to fifteen millions out of thirty-five millions of souls.

IV.—*Partial Amelioration of the Condition of the Serfs until the Abolition of Serfdom in the Year 1861.*

The reign of Paul, which occupied the last years of the eighteenth century, if bringing no change for the better, did not at any rate

with a total absence of practical knowledge and fitness for action. She remarks that morality alone sustains and increases the human family. We know well the example of morality she afforded to her court and people.

* In Lithuania, and especially in the provinces where the Poles had spread their dominions, serfdom was more widely spread than in Russia, although in a milder form.

aggravate the position of the serfs. We do not agree with many who ascribe to Paul an increase of 800,000 souls to the serfs. The separation of this number from the ordinary class of crown peasants, as gifts to the members of the imperial family and to the order of knights (1797) instituted no new bondage. The appanage-peasants thus created had a distinct form of government, and must on no account be regarded as ordinary serfs, since they rather resembled the crown peasants in their rights and duties. After the death of Paul earnest efforts were made by his successors, not only to procure better treatment of the serfs, but also to check the increase of serfdom. These efforts were weak indeed, but still produced some effect. The people perceived in them some signs of future liberty. The Russian legislature on this subject presented a multitude of enactments which cannot be analysed here. Suffice it to say that they contained the greatest contradictions. The old ordinances and laws were first rescinded, then restored with greater severity, and then again modified and lightened. On the whole we cannot deny that an inclination for the better prevailed, struggling against the fear of incurring the displeasure of the aristocracy and of exciting liberal ideas and innovations. It is a significant fact, that during the reigns of Alexander I and Nicholas eight commissions were appointed for the purpose of revising and ameliorating the position of the peasants. All these commissions were strictly secret, and led to no decided or vigorous results.

The principal proceedings more recently were these,—a new class of peasants, termed “free husbandmen,” was formed; the enactment of measures for the emancipation of the Baltic provinces, and the limitation of relations of property for preventing an arbitrary augmentation of burdens in the western provinces; the sale of serfs without land was disallowed; the gift of State peasants to private individuals (re-adopted since 1830 under Nicholas) was discontinued, the right of punishment by the lord was limited, and the separation of families prohibited.

The introduction of a class of free husbandmen dates from the year 1803. The landlords were allowed, according to the project of the great Rumianzoff, to free their peasants with a certain quantity of land. Experience should have taught the landlords to perceive the advantage of this course, and to follow it; yet at the present time this class of peasants numbers only 400,000 souls of both sexes.

More important in its results was the emancipation of the Baltic Provinces, which in the year 1804 commenced with an attempt to improve the condition of the serfs in Livonia, and in 1816 and subsequent years ended with their general liberation in all three provinces. The Livonian nobles, invited by the Government to set a good example to other parts of the empire, declared their tenants to

be personally free. A programme was formed for the organization of their mutual relations, and this first measure was afterwards fully carried out in the three provinces. From the present point of view, however, the emancipation of the Baltic Provinces would be regarded as incomplete. At that time it was one of the most important steps ever taken in Russia for the good of the serfs. It secured the personal freedom of the peasants, the right to possess and acquire property in land, and a free power of agreement with the landlords concerning the cultivation of the soil.

At the close of the reign of Alexander I, and at the commencement of that of Nicholas, there was an entire cessation in the prosecution of serf reform. The governing classes were in fear of democracy, then manifesting itself throughout Europe. Somewhat later, the government appears to have laid aside its mistrust and to be willing to forward the work of emancipation. The year 1842 saw introduced a new law recognizing the freedom of the peasant without land, subject to a fixed regulation for taxes and imposts. This new class of freemen, called “conditional peasants,” or engaged labourers, numbers only 55,000 souls of both sexes.

The recently announced and all-important project of freeing the serfs has made an end of all further evils consequent upon their bondage. The next two years will mark the period of transition, and upon its termination every serf in Russia will become personally free. The regulations under which the servitude and burdens of the serf population are to be removed will then be fully established. The domestic serfs, that is to say, those without land, will be irrevocably free. The husbandmen obtain their personal liberty, and remain under control, in other respects, only so long as they have no land of their own. The quantity of land which was fixed upon for the usufruct only, and that which was assigned to the serf as part of his wages, will remain unaltered; his interest in the soil will be reserved to him for the payment of a rent or for the performance of personal labour on the property of the landlord. In eight years all payment by labour of this kind is to be discontinued, and payment in *money* is to be substituted. The peasants may buy land as their own free property, and the road to independence is thus opened to them. By the help of these arrangements the relations between landlord and tenant are clearly established.

Russia has greeted with joy these reforms, which have made Alexander the most popular sovereign of all his predecessors. His work is not the mere privilege of a class, as so many previous reforms have been; it is the impartial realization of the principles of truth and justice,—a sure foundation of the growth of a nationality, and of the material and intellectual advance of the empire.

V.—Numerical Survey of Serfdom in the Russian Empire at the period of the Emancipation.

We now proceed to present a statistical view of serfdom, at the period of the emancipation. The numbers are derived from the tenth census, taken at the end of the year 1858. The total population of Russia, exclusive of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and the Caucasus, consisted of 62,000,000. In the following provinces, containing 3,251,000 souls, the serf system had ceased to exist, viz.:—Erstland, Livonia, Kurland, and the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Semipalatinsk, and of the Kirghis, Siberia. The provinces in which serfdom existed, contained a population of 59,000,000, of whom 48,000,000 or nearly four-fifths of the whole were cultivating land and presenting three distinct classes.

1. The freemen possessing land of their own, amounting to only 1,500,000.

2. The free peasants on land belonging to the State, numbering 23,300,000. This class consists of a great number of different denominations, with different rights; they pay "obrok" for cultivated land.

3. The serfs belonging to private proprietors, amounting to 22,563,086. They include 36 per cent., or about one-third of the whole population, and two-fifths of the rural population. In 1858, they were sub-divided as follows:—

(a.) Serfs attached to the land:—

Males, of all ages	9,798,938
Females „	10,359,293
Both sexes	<u>20,158,231</u>

(b.) Serfs not attached to the land, but held as the servants of the proprietors:—

Males	723,725
Females	743,653
Both sexes	<u>1,467,378</u>

(c.) Temporary serfs, held for stated periods:—

Males	173,476
Females	180,848
Both sexes	<u>354,324</u>

(d.) Serfs, the property of institutions, as corporations, churches, schools, hospitals, &c., generally legacies from private individuals:—

Males	19,350
Females	21,204
Both sexes	<u>40,554</u>

(e.) Serfs attached to manufactories and mines (mostly belonging to merchants):—

Males	259,455
Females	283,144
Both sexes	<u>542,599</u>

These five classes comprise a total of—

Males	10,974,944
Females	11,588,142
Total of both sexes	<u>22,563,086</u>

The proportion of the sexes is as 100 males to 105 females, whereas the *whole* population is as in the proportion of 100 males to 101 females. The females, therefore, according to the numbers returned, greatly predominate among the serf population, a phenomenon which is partly explained by the concealment of the true number of males (to a small extent it is true), in order to avoid the taxes. The annual levies of recruits, and the greater mortality of the male children born have also diminished the number of males.

The subjoined table (see p. 324) exhibits the distribution of serfs (including women and children) belonging to private proprietors in 1858 throughout the Russian Empire.

Column 2 gives the number of serfs attached to the land in the different governments and provinces.

Column 3 gives us the number of serfs bestowed on the nobles as servants. The largest number of this class will be observed in the Governments of Voronesh, Ekatherinoslaw, Kursk, Orel, Poetewa, Riasan, Tamboff, Toula, Kherson, and Kharkoff. These provinces are for the most part thickly populated, and the number of small proprietors is very considerable.

Column 4 gives the number of temporary serfs, who after a fixed period became free. They are found only in a few governments, and are most numerous in the early Polish provinces. These are the serfs made personally free since 1816 by their landlords, yet the land made over to them, has had to bear taxes, &c., just as though their servitude had continued.

Column 5 gives the distribution of 40,000 serfs, the property of different institutions, such as schools, churches, hospitals, &c. These serfs, although not belonging to individuals, were subject to the directors and heads of the institutions, who exercised all the rights of landlords.

Column 6 gives the distribution of serfs engaged in manufactories and in the mines. They are most numerous where the proportion

absolutely decreased. Since 1851 it has remained almost stationary. Looking at the classes separately we find the number of agricultural serfs had steadily decreased, a circumstance which may be explained by (1) the yearly recruiting, (2) the liberation of serfs given over to other positions, (3) various causes operating against their increase, such as bad treatment, poverty, high rate of mortality, &c. Many proprietors, partly from necessity and partly from the fear of emancipation so continually threatened for twenty years, transferred their serfs from the soil to domestic service, in order not be compelled to make over any of their land to them. Thus an increase of 50 per cent. since

TABLE showing the Distribution of SERFS (including Women and Children)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Governments or Divisions.	Serfs attached to the Land.	Domestic Serfs.	Temporary Serfs.	Serfs belonging to Institutions.	Serfs attached to Manu- factories and Mines.
Archangel	—	20	—	—	—
Astracan	11,848	579	—	—	—
Bessarabia	4,922	5,923	—	—	—
Vilna	368,154	19,305	14,071	1,019	—
Vitebsk	429,692	11,903	3,403	1,235	—
Vladimir	662,541	25,881	—	3,508	7,607
Vologda	207,539	7,613	—	1,126	1,499
Volhynia	686,911	416	176,690	144	—
Voronesh	451,579	65,767	—	420	2,480
Viatka	35,446	1,612	—	—	19,115
Grodno	335,963	13,207	3,988	8,144	—
Don Kosacks	281,109	5,047	—	—	—
Ekatherinoslav	272,235	56,295	—	—	—
Kasan	196,908	15,943	—	—	1,567
Kalouga	556,032	29,665	—	85	36,834
Kieff	1,080,421	7,303	33,338	—	—
Kowno	332,469	14,605	17,572	—	—
Kostroma	485,431	31,754	—	—	498
Koursk	563,311	136,499	—	2,964	21,815
Minsk	546,802	14,434	36,658	1,266	—
Mohileff	556,297	15,183	—	789	—
Moscow	585,911	28,721	—	2,133	4,547
Nijni-Novgorod	711,883	18,600	—	—	12,310
Novgorod	392,940	26,915	—	207	—
Olonetz	10,483	773	—	205	—
Orenburg	125,175	12,244	—	—	99,555
Orel	620,720	87,358	—	1,247	14,703
Pensa	507,314	38,427	—	29	3,960
Perm	367,288	14,152	—	—	277,717
Podolia	968,026	6,306	65,968	751	—

* Excluding
† Excluding

1836 in the class of domestic serfs is accounted for. The same remark applies to the serfs attached to mines and manufactories, whose real increase, however, is not so great as it appears, as they were sometimes counted together with the agricultural serfs. The very striking diminution of serfs belonging to institutions is the result of the abolition of the monasteries and the abrogation of serfdom on the church property of the Western provinces.

Thus, during the last few years, the cause of freedom of the serfs has progressed, and for the first time in 1861 the word "serf" has been for ever blotted out.

in the RUSSIAN EMPIRE belonging to Private Proprietors at the close of 1858.

7	8	9	10	11	12
Total of Serfs.	Number of Proprietors of Serfs.	Average Number of Serfs to each Proprietor.	GENERAL POPULATION.	Per-centage of Serfs.	Government or Divisions.
20	3	6.66	274,951	0.007	Archangel
12,427	86	144	477,492	2.60	Astracan
10,844	271	40	919,107	1.17	Bessarabia
402,549	2,096	192	876,116	45.95	Vilna
446,233	1,571	284	781,741	57.08	Vitebsk
692,532	2,659	263	1,207,908	57.91	Vladimir
217,777	1,264	172	951,593	22.89	Vologda
864,161	2,341	369	1,528,328	56.54	Volhynia
520,246	2,632	197	1,930,859	26.94	Voronesh
56,173	106	530	2,123,904	2.64	Viatka
361,302	1,605	225	881,881	40.97	Grodno
286,156	2,911	98	896,870	31.91	Don Kosacks
328,530	2,448	134	1,042,681	31.51	Ekatherinoslav
214,418	907	236	1,543,344	31.89	Kasan
622,616	2,440	255	1,007,471	61.80	Kalouga
1,121,062	1,554	721	1,944,334	57.66	Kieff
364,646	1,547	236	988,287	36.90	Kowno
617,683	3,264	188	1,075,988	57.41	Kostroma
724,589	5,475	132	1,811,972	39.99	Koursk
599,160	1,967	304	986,471	60.74	Minsk
572,269	2,165	264	884,640	64.69	Mohileff
621,312	2,439	254	1,599,808	38.84	Moscow
742,793	1,411	526	1,259,606	58.97	Nijni-Novgorod
420,062	4,261	98	975,201	43.07	Novgorod
11,461	219	52	287,354	3.99	Olonetz
236,974	895	265*	2,007,075	11.81	Orenburg
724,028	3,823	189	1,532,034	47.26	Orel
549,730	2,029	271	1,188,535	46.25	Pensa
659,157	68	9.693†	2,046,572	32.21	Perm
1,041,051	1,554	670	1,748,466	59.54	Podolia

col. 6, only 153.
col. 6, only 5,500.

TABLE showing the Distribution of SERFS

1	2	3	4	5	6
Governments or Divisions.	Serfs attached to the Land.	Domestic Serfs.	Temporary Serfs.	Serfs belonging to Institutions.	Serfs attached to Manu-factories and Mines.
Poltawa	595,760	85,851	—	61	—
Pskoff	360,639	19,526	—	—	—
Riasan	722,225	69,239	—	131	14,800
Samara	213,253	20,067	—	83	1,050
St. Petersburg	239,748	12,966	2,636	4,161	781
Saratoff	613,445	44,100	—	8	—
Simbirsk	416,873	25,582	—	29	528
Smolensk	709,506	49,014	—	1,518	1,149
Stavropol	13,739	1,733	—	—	—
Tauria (Crimea)	35,642	5,396	—	25	—
Tamboff	665,533	79,474	—	62	16,638
Tver	713,675	41,433	—	—	—
Toula	736,221	66,063	—	3,223	2,636
Kharkoff	379,795	91,247	—	123	—
Kherson	260,760	60,490	—	—	—
Tschernigoff	500,000	53,622	—	—	—
Yaroslav	523,266	28,226	—	5,863	173
Yénisseisk	151	115	—	—	—
Trans-Baikalia	—	11	—	—	—
Irkutsk	—	13	—	—	488
Tobolsk	2,384	616	—	—	149
Tomsk	266	138	—	—	—
Yakoutsk	—	7	—	—	—
Littoral of the Pacific	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20,158,231	1,467,378	354,324	40,554	542,599

* Excluding col. 6, only 6.

† Excluding cols. 5, 6, and taking but cols. 2, 3, 4 (serfs of the

in the RUSSIAN EMPIRE in 1858—Contd.

7	8	9	10	11	12
Total of Serfs.	Number of Proprietors of Serfs.	Average Number of Serfs to each Proprietor.	GENERAL POPULATION.	Per-centage of Serfs.	Government or Divisions.
681,672	7,322	93	1,819,110	37·47	Poltawa
380,162	1,952	194	706,462	53·81	Pskoff
806,395	5,215	154	1,427,299	56·50	Riasan
234,453	887	264	1,530,039	15·32	Samara
260,292	1,509	165	1,083,091	24·03	St. Petersburg
657,553	2,592	254	1,636,135	40·19	Saratoff
443,012	1,625	273	1,140,973	38·83	Simbirsk
761,187	5,308	143	1,102,076	69·07	Smolensk
15,472	130	119	640,739	2·41	Stavropol
41,063	396	111	687,343	5·97	Tauria (Crimea)
761,707	3,265	233	1,910,454	39·87	Tamboff
755,108	3,507	215	1,491,427	50·63	Tver
808,143	3,864	209	1,172,249	68·94	Toula
471,165	3,265	144	1,582,571	29·77	Kharkoff
321,250	2,638	119	1,027,459	31·27	Kherson
553,622	4,445	124	1,471,866	37·61	Tschernigoff
557,528	2,810	199	976,866	57·07	Yaroslav
266	5	53	303,266	0·09	Yénisseisk
11	2	6	352,876	0·001	Trans-Baikalia
501	2	250*	319,930.	0·16	Irkutsk
3,149	68	46	1,021,266	0·31	Tobolsk
404	27	15	701,001	0·06	Tomsk
7	2	3·50	222,533	0·003	Yakoutsk
—	—	—	21,860	—	Littoral of the Pacific
22,563,086	106,897	211†	61,129,480	36·89	Total

gentry), this per cent. would be only 1·100 (males paying taxes).

On the EARNINGS of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in ENGLAND and WALES, 1860. By FREDERICK PURDY, ESQ., Principal of the Statistical Department, Poor Law Board, London.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 21st May, 1861.]

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I.—Peculiarities of Agricultural Labourers' Earnings.

It is many years since the subject of the wages of Agricultural Labourers engaged the attention of this Society. Two short papers appear in our *Journal*, showing the rate of wages in certain agricultural counties in 1838. At that time, agriculture, in common with

other branches of national industry, was suffering under protection; the gold fields of California and Australia were unknown; and no considerable alleviation had been effected in the severity of the settlement and poor removal laws. It therefore appeared to the Council, that a paper upon the present rate of agricultural labourers' earnings, would afford an appropriate topic for the consideration of the Society, especially if any comparison could be made with the rate attained under the corn law period.

There are some circumstances in the condition of the agricultural labourer, which, as a preliminary step, are necessary to be considered. His principal earnings consist of the weekly money wages, paid to himself or to members of his family; or payments for task or piece-work, chiefly made to himself; the rate of his weekly earnings by the latter, exceeding the former considerably; there are also the money-wages for harvest, at which the earnings of himself and family will frequently be double the ordinary rates. During harvest time, most farmers allow a liberal, and in some cases an unlimited, supply of beer or cider to all their labourers, in addition to their pay; or increased pay is given specifically in lieu of drink; in some districts, besides beer and cider, food in abundant quantities is given. It is not the fact that the practice of paying part of the labourers wages in food "is now entirely dispensed with," as stated in the discussion on prices and wages at the Statistical Congress;* the custom prevails extensively in Wales, and in some of the western and northern counties. In Devonshire, a regular allowance of cider is made to the men all the year round, or 1s. per week is given instead. In some counties, as Dorset, the farmer pays part of his men's wages in corn, called "gristing or tailing" at 1s. per bushel below the market price. In many places the farmers allow their men potato ground, which they also manure; in other places it is a practice to "lead" fuel for the labourers. In some of the western counties and in Wales, the labourer lodges and boards with the farmer; in other places, a cottage, garden, and potato ground is given, in addition to the wages; in the Shiffnal Union this advantage is considered to be equal to about 5l. per annum. In *Northumberland* and *Durham* a peculiar system of hiring labour prevails; the farm labourer or "hind" is provided with a cottage, and is paid by a sliding scale, in kind principally, according to the market price of corn.

The diversity of form under which the labourers obtain their remuneration renders it difficult, if not impossible, to reduce their earnings to a unity of expression in money value; and therefore renders any comparison of the weekly wages of one district with those of another liable to error, if the value of the labourer's perquisites is not kept in view.

* "Report of the Fourth Session," p. 324.

But in stating the money wages and perquisites of the labourer and of his family, we are yet short of his real income. The gleanings of his wife and younger children will produce an amount, which he regards as important. In his own cottage-garden, if he has not a piece of ground especially granted to him for the purpose, he will often grow potatoes enough for the year's supply. He will keep a pig, which when fattened, is for his own consumption; or sometimes, as in Sussex, his wife will rear poultry for market; or, he has common rights, under which he cuts furze, or digs turf for fuel, or which yield an excellent run for his poultry. Now these advantages, which are incidental to the agricultural labourer's position, must be borne in mind when we attempt an estimate of his resources; especially, when those resources are to be contrasted with the wages of artizans and labourers in towns. Nor should it be forgotten that for a considerable part of the year the earnings of his wife and children, who work in the fields at weekly wages, or who assist the husband when engaged at task work, augment his income. There are also some cottage manufactures, by which an addition is made to his earnings. In Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the cottager's family are principally employed in the manufacture of straw-plait and lace; and similar domestic manufactures exist in other rural districts. Finally, the value of wheat gleaned is not to be forgotten;—in 1837, the value of the gleanings of 388 Norfolk and Suffolk families was 423*l.* 12*s.*, or 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* per family.* It is stated, however, in one of the present returns, that "in a good season an active woman will make from 30*s.* to 40*s.* gleanings," (Royston Union).

II.—Rate of Earnings in 1860.

The agricultural produce of England and Wales is raised, or rather was raised in 1851, on an area of 24,905,758 acres, which is equal to *two-thirds* of the whole surface of the kingdom. The proportion of arable to pasture land, embraced by that area, is not known, but we have the authority of the Commissioners of the Census for stating that a considerable addition may be made to the number of acres farmed, "on the assumption that many of the farmers did not return the acreage of pasture or moor land held by them, in addition to the number of acres actually farmed."† The number of labourers required on this acreage was 1,345,484, including 91,698 small farmers, who returned themselves as employing no labourers.

Those working for wages on the 31st March, 1851, were 1,253,786 who were thus classed:—

* Dr. Kay, *Statistical Journal*, No. III, 1838.

† "Census of Occupations," 1851, Vol. i, p. 80.

Class.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and Upwards.	Total.
<i>Males:—</i>			
Out-door labourers.....	183,839	724,839	908,678
Shepherds	2,265	10,252	12,517
Farm servants (in-door)	101,508	87,608	189,116
Total Males	—	—	1,110,311
<i>Females:—</i>			
Out-door labourers.....	9,457	34,862	44,319
In-door farm servants (not domestic servants)	51,706	47,450	99,156
Total Females.....	—	—	143,475

Had the census of 1851 been taken two or three months later, the number of women and children employed in out-door labour would have been greater than here returned.

To ascertain the Rate of Earnings of agricultural labourers, the Poor Law Board requested their Inspectors to obtain from a selected number of Unions in each district, those particulars which have been since presented to Parliament. The Unions were selected as representative of the general agrarian industry of the respective districts; the wages and other particulars were mostly procured by the aid of the chairmen of those unions. The gentlemen holding that office at their respective Boards, had the best opportunities of obtaining and verifying the information transmitted to the central department.

I will now proceed to state the most important facts under each division, referring those who may desire minuter details to the parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Villiers (No. 14, "Agricultural Labourer's Earnings," Sess. 1861), and which relates to the quarters ended at Michaelmas and Christmas last, respectively. (Table I and II, Appendix.)

SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION.

This district comprises five union counties, with an area of 4,065,105 acres, and a population of 1,628,386 persons (census 1851); of the *adult* population 184,601 are engaged in agriculture, or 20·8 per cent. Four of these counties are represented by returns from thirteen unions, namely,—Surrey by the Epsom and Godstone Unions; Kent by Faversham, Eastry, and Romney Marsh; Sussex by Ticehurst, Westhampnett, and Midhurst; Southampton by Droxford and Andover; and Berks by Hungerford, Farringdon, and Wantage Unions.

Weekly Wages.—The men's range from 8s. 8d. to 15s. 6d.—the average for the Michaelmas quarter being 11s. 11½d., and for the Christmas, 11s. 6d. The women's wages average 4s. 7d. and 4s. 6d. in Michaelmas and Christmas quarters respectively. The children's, all of whom are under 16, range from 2s. to 7s., the average being 3s. 7d. in the first, and 3s. 8d. in the second quarter.

Harvest Wages.—Men 21s. a-week for a fortnight or so. When the women assist their husbands at harvesting, which is seldom in this Union (Eastry), their earnings would be 20s. per week.

Allowances.—The only allowance in this district is that of beer, which is generally given at the hay and corn harvest, the quantity varies from one to four quarts per man, daily.

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter from 11s. 6d. to 25s. per week, average 16s. 3d.; in the Christmas quarter, 11s. 6d. to 15s., average 14s. 1½d. This work greatly diminishes in the winter; and so far as women and children are concerned, entirely ceases then. Women, in some of the Unions, obtain as much as 7s. 6d. and 12s. per week piece-work, in the Michaelmas quarter.

Special Work.—Reaping wheat, 10s. to 14s. per acre; mowing, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. (with beer); 5s. to 7s. per acre without beer; hoeing turnips (twice), 8s. to 10s. per acre.

The return from Faversham states that "the average earnings of a family for the quarter ending this Michaelmas, is at least 25 per cent. less than on an average of years."

SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION.

Comprises nine union countries with an area of 3,201,290 acres, and a population of 1,234,332 persons; of the adults 167,627 are engaged in agriculture, or 25.4 per cent. Five counties are here represented by returns from nine unions, namely, Herts by Royston and Hitchin; Northampton by Brixworth, Oundle, and Peterborough; Hunts by St. Neots; Beds by Bedford and Woburn; and Cambridge by the Chesterton Union.

Weekly Wages.—The men's range from 9s. 6d. to 12s.; the average of the Michaelmas quarter being 10s. 7d., and Christmas 10s. 4d. The women's wages 1s. to 7s. 6d.; the Michaelmas average was 4s. 7d., the Christmas 2s. 8d. The children's wages range from 6d. to 5s. 6d.; the Michaelmas average was 3s. 5d., the Christmas 3s. 2½d.

Harvest Wages.—In the Bedford Return it is stated the harvest "wages are usually double to what they generally are, with an allowance of drink." In other places they range from 13s. to 20s.

Allowances.—The practice of giving beer is by no means general in this district; though it is allowed during harvest in some of the

unions, where the men have from two to four quarts daily, the women and children half that quantity.

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter 12s. to 15s. per week, average 13s. 7d.; in the Christmas quarter 11s. to 18s., but the average was then only 13s. 1d. Women in the Michaelmas quarter 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Children 2s. 6d. to 6s. It is mentioned in the Woburn Return that very few women are employed in agriculture, but that "the principal of them plait, and earn about 2s. 6d. or 3s. weekly," and the same at lace-making.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Three counties are comprehended in this division, area 3,214,099 acres, population 1,113,982 persons; of the adults 160,249 are engaged in agriculture or 26.5 per cent. Essex is represented by returns from Billericay, Tendring, and Dunmow; Suffolk by Stow, Samsford, and Blything; and Norfolk by Aylsham, Depwade, and Downham Unions.

Weekly Wages.—The men's vary from 10s. to 16s. 10d.; average for the Michaelmas quarter 12s. 1d., and for Christmas 11s. The women's average 4s. 4d., and 3s. 11d. for the respective quarters. The children's range from 1s. 6d. to 7s.; the average for the two separate quarters being 3s. 7d. and 3s. 9d. respectively.

Harvest Wages.—6l. is stated to be the sum paid to the men for the harvest month in several of the unions; in others 18s. to 22s. per week, for five weeks, besides an extra allowance of beer, or of malt and hops.

Allowances.—Beer, and in some cases food, is allowed during hay-time and harvest; but in some of the unions no allowances are made; in others the farmers prefer giving their labourers 1s. per week in lieu of beer. In the Dunmow Union 5s. per week, in addition to the harvest wages of 21s., is given for five weeks instead of beer. Sometimes two or three bushels of malt are given instead of beer, or 25s. or 30s.

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter 11s. 6d. to 23s. per week, average 15s. 3d.; in the subsequent quarter 11s. 6d. to 15s. average 13s. 3d. There appears to be no task work for women or children in this division of the Kingdom, except in two of the Norfolk Unions (Depwade and Downham) where, in the harvest quarter, women's earnings are stated to be 4s. and 9s. a week respectively.

Special Work.—Haymakers and mowers 3s. per acre, and two quarts of beer daily; from the same place (Stow Union) it is stated that "Harvest men have been taking their work to get the harvest all carted and stacked, each man about 12½ to 13 acres, at 8s. 8s. 6d. to 9s. per acre, with three bushels of malt worth 27s.; and "in some cases hops also, three pounds, worth 3s."

SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION.

Comprises five union-counties, area 4,994,490 acres, population 1,803,291 persons; 227,554 of the adults are engaged in agriculture, or 23.3 per cent. The counties are represented by returns from twelve unions, namely, Wilts by Devizes and Alderbury; Dorset by Wimborne and Cranborne, Wareham and Purbeck, and Cerne; Devon by Axminster, Okehampton, Tiverton and Barnstaple; Cornwall by Camelford; and Somerset by the Shepton Mallet and Axbridge Unions.

Weekly Wages.—Men's range from 8s. to 12s.; the Michaelmas average being 9s. 6½d., Christmas 9s. 5½d. The women's wages average 3s. 9d. and 4s. for the respective quarters. The children's range from 2s. to 4s. 6d.; the average of the first quarter was 3s. 4d., of the second 2s. 9½d.

Harvest Wages.—Are mentioned in the Wimborne and Cranborne Union only; they are stated to be 12s. per week for an able-bodied labourer, with an allowance of one gallon of ale or cider per day.

Allowances.—In some of the unions there are no allowances as a rule, but ale or cider is given at harvest. In the Devon and Somerset Unions two to three pints of cider per day is given the men at all seasons. In Devonshire, in 1837, when the weekly wages averaged 8s., the value of the cider allowed per man was generally equal to 2s. In some parts the labourers are allowed corn at a fixed price, which at the present market value is an advantage to them. Some farmers allow their labourers a plot of potato ground, rent free.

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter 11s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; average 13s. 8d. Christmas 11s. to 13s., average 11s. 9d. There appears to be no piece work for women or children in this division, but one union (Alderbury) gives the earnings of women at 6s. per week, during the Michaelmas quarter.

WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.

This district is formed of six union counties, area 3,848,666 acres, population 2,132,930 persons, of whom 179,363 are adults engaged in agriculture, that is 15.5 per cent. There are returns from sixteen unions; Gloucester is represented by Newent, Stroud, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Cheltenham; Hereford by Ledbury, Hereford, and Bromyard; Salop by Shiffnal and Atcham; Stafford by Burton-on-Trent; Worcester by Stourbridge, Evesham, Pershore, and Droitwich; and Warwick by the Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon Unions.

Weekly Wages.—The men's range from 9s. to 13s. The Michaelmas average was 10s. —½d.; the Christmas 9s. 11½d. The women's averaged 4s. 2d. in the first, and 3s. 11d. in the second quarter. The

children's varied from 2s. to 6s.; the average for the two quarters was 3s. 3d. and 3s. 5d. respectively.

Harvest Wages.—For men 15s. to 20s. per week, with a liberal allowance of beer or cider.

Allowances.—In Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester cider is allowed in quantities varying from one to three quarts daily. In Stafford and Warwick beer, during harvest. But in some unions no allowances are made. In the Shiffnal Union, where two quarts of beer are given to each man daily, a cottage and garden, one-sixteenth of an acre of potato ground, is given rent free, worth 4l. to 5l. per year; the weekly wages being 10s. In the Northern parts of the Burton-on-Trent Union the men receive 7s. per week and their maintenance for three quarters of the year, and 10s. and maintenance for the other quarter.

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter 12s. to 17s. 6d., average 14s. 4d.; Christmas 12s. to 16s., average 13s. 4½d. Women at the first quarter from 4s. to 6s. 6d., average 5s.

Special Work.—Carters, cowmen, and shepherds generally obtain from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week more than other labourers. Ploughboys in some parts are hired by the year, with 3l. or 4l. wages. In the Droitwich Union 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per acre is paid for mowing grass, but no food is allowed.

NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION.

Comprises five union counties, area 3,537,007 acres, population, 1,214,538 persons; the number of adults engaged in agriculture 142,389, or 21.7 per cent. of the population aged twenty years and upwards. These counties are represented by six unions, namely: Leicester by Market Bosworth and Melton Mowbray; Rutland by Oakham; Lincoln by Louth; Notts by Newark; and Derby by the Ashbourne Union.

Weekly Wages.—Men's range 11s. to 15s.; the Michaelmas quarter average was 13s. 1d., Christmas, 12s. 4½d. Women's, the average for the former was 4s. 8d., for the latter quarter 5s. The children's wages varied from 2s. to 7s. per week; the two quarters' average being 3s. 2d. and 3s. 8d. respectively.

Harvest Wages.—Cutting corn in Lincoln and Notts 8s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.

Allowances.—Drink and food allowed during harvest only. In the Market Bosworth Union 4s. to 5s. is allowed weekly instead. In the Melton Mowbray Union 1s. 3d. weekly for beer, or eight quarts. Ashbourne must be an agreeable place for the haymaker; the return from that union states, that "During the hay harvest some of the labourers engage with the farmer for a month, and receive from 15s. to 18s. weekly, with an unlimited quantity of food of good

"quality, consisting of new milk, bread, beef, bacon, cheese, &c., with from one quart to three pints of good homebrewed ale daily."

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter 18s. to 28s. 6d. per week, average 22s.; Christmas 15s. 6d. to 16s., average 15s. 10d.; only one of the Unions state that any sums are paid to women and children for piece work, and that is Newark, where the former are said to obtain 9s., and the latter 6s. per week in the Michaelmas quarter.

Special Work.—Cutting corn from 8s. 6d. to 10s. per acre. In Derbyshire the labourer is paid in the corn harvest for cutting "corn" at per thrave, or twenty-four sheaves; for wheat 6d., for oats 2½d. per thrave; a good hand will cut twenty thraves of wheat per day; "oats thirty to thirty-five thraves per day," but no food or drink is allowed. Mowing 3s. 6d. to 5s. per acre, with one quart of ale for each acre mown.

NORTH WESTERN DIVISION.

Is constituted by the union counties of Chester and Lancaster, area 2,012,390 acres, population 2,490,827 persons; the number of the adult population engaged in agriculture 112,184 or 8·3 per cent. of the total adults. This division is represented by six Returns; namely, Chester by Runcorn, Nantwich, and Hawarden; and Lancaster by the Ormskirk, Clitheroe, and Garstang Unions.

Weekly Wages.—Men's 11s. to 18s., in some places the labourers, or part of them, are boarded with the farmers, when their pay is from 5s. to 7s. less. The average of the full wages for Michaelmas was 13s. 3d. and Christmas 12s. The average of the women's wages was 6s. 11d. for the former, and 6s. 4d. for the latter quarter. It is one of two highest districts in the kingdom for women's wages. The children's wages ranged from 3s. to 8s. in the first quarter, average 4s. 9½d.; and from 2s. to 5s. in the second, average 3s. 7d.

Harvest Wages.—In Lancashire 15s., 18s., 21s., and 24s. per week.

Allowances.—Food and drink during harvest only; at that time the men, women, and children's meals appear to be supplied by the farmers. In one union, Clitheroe, no allowances are made, but the wages are higher there.

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter from 15s. to 21s., average 18s.; Christmas 14s. to 15s., average 14s. 8d.

Special Work.—Draining, men 15s. per week, boys 7s. 6d., (Garstang Union.)

YORK DIVISION.

This district comprises the three Ridings, area 3,654,636 acres, population 1,789,047 persons, of the adults 137,681 are employed in

agriculture, or 14·3 per cent. Seven unions represent this division, namely, West Riding by Settle, Pateley Bridge, Doncaster, and Thorne; and the North Riding by the Malton, Leyburn, and Richmond Unions.

Weekly Wages.—Men's 12s. to 16s., the average for Michaelmas being 14s. 3½d., and Christmas 12s. 8d. The average for the women's was 5s. 9½d. and 4s. 7d. respectively. Children's range from 2s. to 6s.; the average of the former quarter being 3s. 7d., and the latter 2s. 11d.

Harvest Wages.—"A very few of the best workmen have been hired for four weeks during harvest for 18s. per week in money, with the allowance daily of breakfast, dinner, and supper with about three pints of ale" (Doncaster Union). 24s. weekly at task work during the harvest (Malton Union). "A man with his wife and child might earn together, supposing that they were in full time, 6s. 6d. per day," or 42s. per week (Thorne Union).

Allowances.—Giving food or drink appears to be the exception, and not the rule, in this district; when, if any allowance of the sort is made, it is at harvest. In the Malton Union where the men's wages are only 8s., the labourer has in addition "six days' victuals."

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter had from 15s. to 18s. per week, average 16s. 10d.; Christmas 12s. 6d. to 18s., average 15s. 1½d.

Special Work.—Draining at which the labourer will earn "18s. 6d. per week if the weather is at all tolerable," (Richmond Union.)

NORTHERN DIVISION.

This division contains four union counties, with an area of 3,492,322 acres, and a population of 969,126 persons; of those aged 20 and upwards 83,822 are employed in agriculture, which is a ratio of 16·1 per cent. on the adult population. These counties are represented by ten unions; namely, Durham by Darlington and Sedgfield; Northumberland by Morpeth, Berwick-on-Tweed, and Glendale; Cumberland by Brampton, Wigton, and Bootle; and Westmoreland by East Ward and Kendal.

There is a peculiarity to be noted in regard to the agricultural labourer of Northumberland and Durham, where the farm servants, who are called "hinds," make a special engagement with the farmer. "Each farm," says Sir F. H. Doyle, "is provided with an adequate number of cottages having gardens, and every man who is engaged by the year has one of these cottages; his family commonly finds employment more or less; but one female labourer he is bound to have always in readiness to answer the master's call, and to work at stipulated wages; to this engagement the name of bondage is given

"and such female labourers are called bondagers, or women who work the bondage. * * * * Each man, instead of working for weekly wages, is hired for a-year. He is provided with a cottage and small garden upon the farm, for himself and family, several of whom in many cases are engaged for the year, as well as himself. The wages of the hind are paid chiefly in kind, those of his sons, &c., either in money, or partly in money and partly in kind."*

In the present Returns the value of the hind's remuneration is stated to be equal to 15s. per week.

Weekly Wages.—Men's range from 9s. to 18s., the Michaelmas average being 14s. 10d.; Christmas 13s. 4d. In this district the women's wages attain the highest point, the average for the first quarter was 10s. 6d., and 5s. 3d. for the second. The children's wages vary from 3s. to 8s., the Michaelmas average was 5s. 9½d.; Christmas 3s. 9d.

Harvest Wages.—Hay and corn harvest 15s. to 21s. per week for men with rations, or 1s. 6d. per week extra in lieu of rations. Women 9s. with 6s. for rations (Bootle Union); 15s. and 18s. in the Glendale and Berwick-on-Tweed Unions.

Allowances.—By no means general in this district, when anything is given, it is food and drink in harvest time. But in some places a cottage rent free and garden are given to the labourers in addition to their ordinary wages (Darlington and Morpeth Unions).

Task Work.—Men in the Michaelmas quarter 17s. 6d. to 25s., average 19s. 7d.; Christmas 14s. to 18s., average 16s. 1½d.

Special Services.—It is the practice in this district for the farmers to hire their servants by the half-year or year. Those called "hinds" are "men with wives or families living in cottages on the farm, have them rent free in general, with an allowance of twenty bushels of potatoes in addition, and in many instances, their bread corn at a limited or stated price" (Darlington Union). The "hinds" receive yearly wages, which are paid in kind in corn principally, with an allowance for a cow or pig, &c., again "the wages alter according to the price of corn; when wheat is worth 7s. 6d. per bushel; barley 5s. per bushel, oats 3s. per bushel, peas 5s. per bushel, and potatoes 10s. per load, the usual allowance is 5s. to 6s. per week, and which, with the privileges mentioned above, make the run of wages equal to about 15s. to 18s. per week for men according to their ability."† In the Glendale Union it appears that "the largest portion of the labourers are hired by the year, on wages paid in corn, cow's keep, house and garden, &c., and a small portion of money, equal to about one-eighth or one-seventh of the whole value."

* Sir F. H. Doyle's "Report on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture," Sess. 1843.

† Mr. Villier's Return, No. 14, 1861.

WELSH DIVISION.

This, the last division, comprises the union county of Monmouth and whole of Wales, area 5,226,881 acres; population 1,188,914 persons; of the adults 164,773 are engaged in agriculture or 25·7 per cent. of all persons above 20 years of age. Fourteen unions represent this division, namely, Monmouthshire by Monmouth, Bedwellty, and Newport; and, Wales by Merthyr Tydvil, Bridgend, and Cowbridge, Gower, Llanelly, Llandilofawr, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Crickhowell, Knighton, and Conway.

Weekly Wages.—The men's range from 8s. 6d. to 15s.; the average for the Michaelmas quarter was 11s. 1d., and for Christmas 11s. 4d. The women's average 5s. 1d. and 4s. 8d. in the two quarters respectively. The children's wages vary from 1s. 6d. to 9s.; the average for Michaelmas was 3s. 9d., and for Christmas 3s. 8½d. Many labourers and farm servants are hired by the year, and live with their masters, men's wages are then 10l. to 18l.; women 4l. 10s. to 7l.; boy's 6l. to 8l., and girl's 2l. to 4l.

Harvest Wages.—From the practice which prevails in this district of hiring the labourers by the year, and lodging and boarding them with the farmers, there appear to be no special earnings for harvest work, except in a few places. The men's harvest wages in the Cardigan and Knighton Unions are returned as 15s. or 16s. without food, or 8s. with food; women 3s., 4s., and 6s. with food; and in some other unions 6s. without food.

Allowances.—To those men who do not lodge with the farmers there is an allowance of beer or cider, at the hay and corn harvest, in quantity varying from two to four quarts daily; but this allowance only prevails in some parts of this district. It may be remarked with respect to the charge for the labourer's board, in this and other divisions of the Kingdom, that it is usually estimated at 5s. per week, that amount being the difference in the wages of a man who is supplied by the farmer, and of one who purchases his own food.

Task Work.—Men's earnings in the Michaelmas quarter vary from 13s. to 21s. per week, average 15s. 10d.; in the Christmas quarter 13s. to 16s. 6d., average 14s. 5d.

Special Work.—Draining is 15s. per week for men.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Summarising such of the foregoing facts, as readily yield to the process, we arrive at the following results for the ten divisions of the kingdom. The area (excluding the metropolis) contains 37,246,886 acres, with a population of 15,565,373 persons; the number of adults is 8,421,634, of whom 1,560,243 are engaged in agriculture, being 18·5 per cent. of the whole. The agricultural class, as given here,

and in the ten divisions above, include all persons aged 20 and over, returned under Class IX of the Census of Occupations (1851), which class embraces all those who are immediately dependent on this industry, as landowners, farmers, labourers, and their adult kinsfolk. It forms the second group of the industrial statistics of the "Poor Rates and Pauperism" series, that is

GROUP (b.)—Agriculture.

Class IX.—Persons possessing or working the LAND, and engaged in growing GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, and other Products:—

Sub-class 1. In Fields and Pastures	1,502,162
" 2. Woods.....	7,005
" 3. Gardens	66,914

102 unions represent the kingdom; this is about *one-fifth* of those which are wholly or chiefly agricultural.

Weekly Wages.—Michaelmas quarter, the *men's* range from 8s. to 18s.; the *women's* from 1s. to 10s.; the *children's* from 1s. 6d. to 9s. Christmas quarter, the *men's* range from 9s. to 15s.; the *women's* from 1s. to 9s.; the *children* from 6d. to 7s. The average of the half-year in respect to the *men's* wages was 11s. 6d.; the *women* and the *children* 4s. 2d.

Task Work.—Michaelmas quarter, *men's* earnings vary from 11s. 6d. to 28s. 6d., the average being 15s. 10d.; Christmas quarter 11s. to 18s. per week, the average being 13s. 9d.

The wages of shepherds, carters, horsemen, and cowmen are generally 1s. to 2s. 6d. more than the ordinary weekly wages of the other labourers; besides which they receive more liberal perquisites, in the way of rent-free cottages and gardens, and money gifts at special seasons.

III.—Scarcity of Labour; Rise in Wages.

The form of return, from which this paper has been compiled, was confined to an inquiry into the rate of wages and amount of allowances, in certain rural unions; but in some instances the information obtained extended beyond a mere answer to those queries. In several places a scarcity of labour and a rise in wages are mentioned. From the Hereford Union the informant says "I am disposed to think the wages of agricultural labourers will increase, and indeed have done so within this last two years, as there has been almost a scarcity of labour, for when the farmer is receiving high prices for his produce he spends more in labour." With reference to the Stourbridge Union it is stated that "Men can always get work, and scarce few of them remain long with the same employer. The tran-

sition from the farm to the works is easy; in the latter labourers' wages vary from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day, the agriculturist's wages being 11s. per week." In respect of the Gower Union it is stated that "The increasing demand for labour in the neighbouring mineral district has (combined with emigration) caused an advance of 30 per cent. in the wages of agricultural labourers within the last twelve years." The respondent for the Llanelly Union says that the men get employment in the iron works there, or at Merthyr; "this raises the rate of wages considerably, and if I want farm labourers, I generally go to a distance to look for them."

A table is given below of the average weekly wages in thirty-four counties in 1824, 1837, and 1860; the data for 1837 I have, with the permission of the Poor Law Board, abstracted from a valuable, but unpublished, series of reports made to the Poor Law Commissioners in that year, by their Assistant Commissioners, upon the rate of wages throughout the country. The rise in the rate, as indicated by the table, is certainly not so great as might have been anticipated: in 1837 the average was 10s. 4d., and in 1860, 11s. 7d., which is but an increase of 12.1 per cent. The increase, however, between 1824 and 1860 was 2s. 3d. or 24.1 per cent. Taking the average of *all* the counties returned in 1824 (Table IV), as representing the Kingdom, and comparing it with the similar average for 1860, the facts are these—

		s.	d.	
1824	average wages	9	4	} Increase 2s. 8d., or 28.7 per cent.
1860	"	12	0	

The following are some of the most important increases in each division. In Sussex *men's* weekly wages in 1824 were 9s. 7d.; in 1837, 10s. 7d.; in 1860, 11s. 8d.; the *rise* in thirty-six years was 2s. 1d. In Hants the wages were 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 12s., *increase* 3s. 6d. Northampton, 8s. 1d., 9s., and 11s., *rise* 2s. 11d. Suffolk, 8s. 3d., 10s. 4d., and 10s. 7d., *increase* 2s. 4d. Wilts, 7s. 7d., 8s., and 9s. 6d., *increase* 1s. 11d. Dorset, 6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., and 9s. 4d., *increase* 2s. 5d. Hereford, 7s. 1d., 8s., and 9s., *increase* 1s. 11d. Lincoln, 10s. 2d., 12s., and 13s., *increase* 2s. 10d. North York, 10s. 3d., 12s., and 13s. 6d., *increase* 3s. 3d. Durham, 11s. 6d., 12s., and 14s. 3d., *increase* 2s. 9d. Wales, 8s., 7s. 6d., and 11s. 2d., *increase* 3s. 2d. This large increase in the principality, nearly equal to 40 per cent., appears to be chiefly due to the action of the iron works and collieries upon the labour market there.

The thirty-four counties previously alluded to are the following, namely:—

Divisions and Counties.	Average Weekly Wages of Men in		
	1824.	1837.	1860.
SOUTH-EASTERN.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Surrey (Extra Metropolitan)	10 8	10 6	12 9
Kent ditto	11 9	12 -	12 -
Sussex	9 7	10 7	11 8
Southampton	8 6	9 6	12 -
SOUTH MIDLAND.			
Hertford	9 -	9 6	10 -
Northampton	8 1	9 -	11 -
Bedford	8 7	9 6	10 3
EASTERN.			
Essex	9 4	10 4	11 3
Suffolk	8 3	10 4	10 7
Norfolk	9 1	10 4	10 7
SOUTH-WESTERN.			
Wilts	7 7	8 -	9 6
Dorset	6 11	7 6	9 4
Devon	7 6	8 -	9 2
Somerset	8 2	8 8	10 -
WEST MIDLAND.			
Gloucester	9 3	9 -	9 5
Hereford	7 1	8 -	9 -
Salop	8 10	9 -	10 -
Stafford	10 8	12 -	12 6
Worcester	8 2	9 6	10 -
Warwick	8 10	10 -	10 9
NORTH MIDLAND.			
Lincoln	10 2	12 -	13 -
Nottingham	10 3	12 -	12 9
Derby	10 10	12 -	12 -
NORTH WESTERN.			
Chester	10 8	13 -	11 8
YORK.			
West Riding	12 6	12 -	13 6
East Riding	11 8	12 -	13 6
North Riding	10 3	12 -	13 6
NORTHERN.			
Durham	11 6	12 -	14 3
Northumberland	11 5	12 -	14 -
Cumberland	12 3	12 -	15 -
Westmoreland	12 -	12 -	14 3
WELSH.			
Mormouth	10 1	10 6	11 8
Wales	8 -	7 6	11 2
<i>Average of 34 Counties, counting North and South Wales as two</i>	9 4	10 4	11 7

There may be, and probably is, a greater rise in the *earnings* than in the wages. The weekly income by task work is 25 per cent. greater than by wages; and, if that plan of payment should be on the

increase, there will be a corresponding augmentation of the labourer's receipts, which cannot be measured by any statistics we are at present possessed of. Moreover, from the demand for labour, the wife and children of the cottager, as well as himself, may now obtain more constant employment than formerly.

I have placed in the Appendix a Table (III) of the average rate of wages of husbandmen in several decenniums, commencing in the middle of the last century; it is transcribed from particulars laid before the Lords Committee on the Poor in 1830-31, by the Rev. Mr. Beecher, one of the principal witnesses examined on that occasion. This gentleman appears to have devoted many years to a patient study of all the circumstances affecting the welfare of the agricultural poor.

We may form some notion of the assistance which the labourer derives from the work of his wife and children by an inspection of the next table. It relates to Norfolk and Suffolk in the year 1837. I have taken it, with a slight alteration, from Dr. Kay's short, but important paper in No. III of the *Journal*.

Families.	Condition.	Average Number of Children.	Average Annual Income.	Difference as compared with Earnings of a Single Man.
			£	£
36	Single men	—	25·0	—
64	No children at home	—	30·6	5·6
166	All children under 10	3	32·6	7·6
120	One child above 10	4	35·4	10·4
92	Two children above 10	5	40·5	15·5
44	Three " "	6	45·6	20·6
15	Four " "	7	50·9	25·9

In the same year, forty-six Kentish families earned from all sources, including gleanings, 2,107*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, or 45*l.* 16*s.* each; twenty Sussex families, 827*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, or 41*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Task work contributed 949*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* and to the first, and 349*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* to the second amount.*

The child's earnings are an important item to the father, when we find that in some districts the elder boys will earn as much as men in other places; and that even in the south (Westhampnett Union) it is stated "a lad between 14½ and 16 will often earn as much as a man." In the Depwade Union a scale of wages, apparently according to the age of the children, is thus returned:—

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 6 per week	3 6 per week
2 0 "	4 0 "
2 6 "	5 0 "
3 0 "	6 0 "

* E. C. Tufnell's "Report on Kent and Sussex in 1837," (unpublished.)

Dr. Kay alluded in 1837 to the very high earnings of the children above ten years of age.

In Table XVIII (Appendix) the monthly earnings of a man, his wife, and boy, living near York in 1842, are set out:—

	Number of Days' Work.	Amount Earned.		
		£	s.	d.
Man	312	36	4	4
Wife	209½	8	8	10
Boy	222½	5	19	7
		50	12	9

More than one-fourth of this man's income was derived from the labour of his wife and child.

IV.—Variation in Wages in Large and Small Areas.

The general variations in 1860 are exhibited by arranging the divisions in two parallel columns, commencing the first with the highest paid, and the second with lowest paid district, and taking the average of the men's weekly wages for the six months as the exponent, thus:—

Divisions.	Highest. s. d.	Divisions.	Lowest. s. d.
Northern	14 1	South-Western	9 6
York	13 6	West Midland	10 0
North Midland	12 8½	South Midland	10 5½
North-Western	12 8	Welsh	11 2½
South-Eastern	11 9½	Eastern	11 6½

It would appear from these returns, that no commodity in this country presents so great a variation in price, at one time, as agricultural labour, taking the money wages of the men as the best exponent of its value. A labourer's wages in Dorset, or Devon, are barely half the sum given for similar services in the northern parts of England. This great difference is perhaps unparalleled by any other article of value, capable of as easy transfer from place to place, so far as bulk is concerned. It may not be possible to define the cause of this indisposition of the agricultural population to a change of residence in search of better remuneration. The natural *vis inertia* of the class, attachment to their native place, and above all, a well-founded dread of the miseries of a disputed poor law

settlement in the hour of their destitution, may co-operate to produce the result.

But considerable differences in wages obtain in small areas, and instances of these are afforded by the Returns. In the Samford Union (Suffolk) it is stated, that "in the parishes bordering upon the Orwell and Manningtree rivers the wages range 2s. a week higher than in the parishes on the western side of the union." With reference to the Stourbridge Union it is noted, that "in that part in which mining and manufacturing is carried on labourers' wages are highest, and are on the average 13s. per week. In the purely agricultural portion the weekly wages average not more than 10s."

In the Burton-on-Trent Union it is stated, that the agricultural labourers have an especial advantage in the large numbers of men employed in the breweries during the winter, which tends to raise wages.

In Monmouthshire and Wales, the proximity to the "Iron Works" is frequently stated to be the cause of higher wages than those given in the remoter parishes. In Merthyr Tydfil wages had risen to 13s. 6d., the average being 11s., in consequence of the "opening of new collieries," in that Union.

In one of the Sussex Unions (Midhurst), where the ordinary rate of wages is 11s., it is stated that when the labour is required near railroad works, or enclosures, the pay is 15s.

I have selected from the returns five unions which exhibit considerable variations. The respondents were not asked any questions upon this point, or doubtless more instances would have been furnished.

Unions.	Area in Square Miles.	Wages.		Difference per Cent.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
Samford	78½	s. d. 11 -	s. d. 13 -	18
Stourbridge	25	10 -	13 -	30
Newport (Mon.)	172	12 -	15 -	25
Carmarthen	270	9 -	12 -	33
Llanelly	115	10 -	15 -	50

Great depressions in the rate of wages in one place as compared with another, have been traced to the influence of a lax administration of the poor laws. In Table V (Appendix), the five most, and the five least pauperized divisions of the country, are brought into

comparison. The range of the men's weekly wages in the first section is 9s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., average 10s. 11d., the rate per head for relief 7s. 1½d.; but, in the second section where the range of wages is 10s. to 14s. 1d., average 12s. 2d., the rate per head is only 4s. 2d. The figures are more significant when a selection is made of smaller areas. In the next example five unions are taken from Wilts and Dorset, and five from Northumberland and Cumberland. In the Southern unions where the rate per head of relief is 8s. 2d., the wages averaged 9s. 6d., while in the northern ones, the rate per head being only 5s. 5d., the wages averaged 14s. 6d. The relief was 34 per cent. lower, and the wages 53 per cent. higher in the second as compared with the first group of unions.

Unions.	Population in 1851.	Relief to the Poor in 1860.	Rate per Head of Relief on Population.	Average of Men's Weekly Wages.*
In Wilts and Dorset— Devizes, Alderbury, Wimborne and Cranborne, Wareham and Parbeck, and Cerne.....	79,589	£ 32,594	s. d. 8 2	s. d. 9 6
In Northumberland and Cumberland— Berwick, Glendale, Brampton, Wigton, and Boothe.....	79,255	21,532	5 5	14 6

* The money wages alone have been taken for the purpose of comparison; no attempt has been made to estimate the value of the perquisites in the two districts.

There are of course many other circumstances, besides the maladministration of relief, which influence the rate of wages; yet, the effect of the poor laws upon the labourers' remuneration is not to be ignored.

V.—The Labourer's Expenditure—Food, Clothing, and Rent.

The rate of wages alone, does not exhibit the economical condition of the labourer; we must further ascertain the command which those wages give him over the articles he consumes—in other words we require the cost of the food, clothing, and lodging which he, and his family, actually require and obtain. If we possessed labourers' accounts of their own disbursements at the present time, similar to those in the Appendix for past years (Tables VI to XIV), we should have all the elements for solving this interesting question; but in their absence we must seek for aid in other quarters.

First in importance to the labouring man's welfare, is the price

of wheat; this was 59s. 1d. for the Michaelmas quarter, and 56s. 9d. for the Christmas quarter of 1860.

The prices of the following articles of food are computed from the contracts in a metropolitan, a manufacturing, and an agricultural district; they are the average of those paid by the guardians of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds, for the half-year ended at Michaelmas last (1860):—

Bread, per 4 lbs.	s. d. - 4 7/8	Butter, per lb.	s. d. - 11 1/8
Flour, per 280 lbs.	39 4	Cheese "	- 6 3/8
Potatoes, per ton	110 -	Tea "	3 2
Mutton and Beef, per stone } of 14 lbs.	7 4	Sugar "	- 4 1/2

It is obvious that the system of union contracts gives the guardians a considerable advantage in the market over the labourer, who will have to give 12 or 15 per cent. more at the village shop. In the absence of any recent accounts of labourers' disbursements, it appeared to me that the workhouse stores would afford an approximate illustration of the required prices.

In 1846 it was found that six families, on one farm in Wiltshire, consisting of thirty-seven persons, consumed thirty-three gallons of bread weekly; equal to about forty-six gallons for each yearly; which is equal to the flour produced from six bushels of wheat. At this rate the cost of bread during the half-year ended at Christmas last would be about 17. 1s. 9d. per head.*

I have obtained from the counties of Kent, Norfolk, Devon, and Warwick, the shop-prices, actually paid by the labouring poor in those parts of the county, for ten different articles of food, &c., at the present time (Table XI, Appendix). This is the average:—

Bread, per 4 lbs.	s. d. - 7 3/8	Butter, per lb.	s. d. 1 - 1/4
Flour, per 7 lbs.	1 3 3/8	Tea, per oz.	- 3
Bacon, per 1 lb.	- 9 3/8	Sugar, per lb.	- 4 1/2
Butcher's Meat, per 1 lb.	- 7 3/4	Soap, per lb.	- 4 1/2
Cheese, per 1 lb.	- 7 1/4	Candles, per lb.	- 7 1/2

The cost per head, per week, for food and clothing in three workhouses last year was for men, women, and children, as under:—

	Food.	Clothing.	Total.
Strand Union	s. d. 2 9 1/2	s. d. - 4	s. d. 3 1 1/2
Birmingham	2 8 3/4	- 3	2 11 3/4
Bedford Union	3 0 3/4	- 3 1/2	3 4 1/4

* "Twelfth Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1846," p. 125.

In the Appendix there is a statement (Table XVII) of the cost per head, for food and clothing, of the in-door paupers of all those unions from which the wages' returns have been received; and a computation of the expense of maintaining a family of six persons at the respective rates. At this average the latter would cost 18s. 9d. per week; the money wages of a man alone are 11s. 5½d., which is short of the expenditure by 7s. 3½d. But this leaves out of view the extra earnings by task and harvest work, and the assistance which a man, with a wife and four children, would receive from their labour.

The cost of clothing, and of clothing materials for three unions is set forth in detail in the Appendix (Tables XV, XVI). The average expense in a metropolitan, and in a rural union, was this:—

	£	s.	d.
A man's suit	2	10	8
A woman's suit	1	9	3
A boy's suit.....	1	3	0
A girl's suit.....	1	1	7

Now, since the weekly cost per head for clothing, in the two unions from which these figures are derived, is 3½d. only, we may infer that the average duration of a suit is 106 weeks. Here again the labourer will be at a disadvantage, in regard to the wear and tear of his garments, to say nothing of his more restricted market.

There are many interesting accounts of cottagers' expenditure, to be found in the published reports and papers relating to the relief of the poor, during the years 1837 to 1846. The most important of these I have tabulated and inserted in the Appendix; adding several which have never yet been published, (Tables VI, VII).

A good specimen is the following, which relates to three families in Kent, in 1835 and 1838, the former a low, and the latter a high priced year:*

Items.	November, 1835.		June, 1838.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
5 gallons flour, at	6	8 equal 4	2	10 8 equal 6	
3½ lbs. bacon	-	6 "	1 5	- 7½ "	
1½ " butter	-	9½ "	1 2½	- 11 "	
1 lb. cheese	-	7 "	- 7	- 7½ "	
1 " sugar	-	6½ "	- 6½	- 7 "	
2½ oz. tea	5	- "	- 8	5 - "	
½ lb. soap	-	6 "	- 3	- 7 "	
½ " candles	-	6 "	- 3	- 7 "	
		9	- ¾	12	3¼

* "Twelfth Report of the Poor Law Commissioners," p. 129.

No potatoes appear to have been purchased; they were probably grown by the cottagers themselves. Altogether the dietary is a liberal one for the class.

The next, which is that a Suffolk labourer in 1843, whose earnings amounted, with the assistance of four members of his family, to 13s. 9d. per week, is not so satisfactory in its constituents.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bread	9	-		
Potatoes	1	-		
Cheese	-	3		
Butter.....	-	4½		
Tea.....	-	2		
Sugar.....	-	3½		
Salt.....	-	½		
			11	1½
Soap	-	3		
Candles	-	3		
Blue	-	½		
Thread, &c.	-	2		
Coal and wood	-	9		
			1	5½
Rent			1	2
			13	9

Note.—" Report on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture, " 1843," p. 233.

This family consisted of seven persons. It is worthy of note that of 11s. 1½d. spent in food, 10s. was expended in bread and potatoes.

The following statement was made by one of the witnesses examined by the Select Committee of 1837, to show that a single able-bodied man was enabled to live on 6s. per week; it provides a very full allowance of cheese and bacon, compared with actual dietaries of the same class.

	d.	s.	d.
14 lbs. Bread, at 1½ per lb. equals		1	9
1½ " Cheese " 6½ " "		-	10½
3 " Bacon " 7 " "			1 9
7 pints Beer " 1½ per pint "		-	10½
Lodging and washing		-	9
		6	-

Note.—" Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on the Poor Law " Amendment Act," p. 58, House of Commons, No. 138, Sess. 1837.

To furnish the reader with a broader basis of facts, I have here summarised the quantities and cost of the weekly food of eight families in 1837, whose collective number was fifty-three, *i.e.*, sixteen adults and thirty-seven children. Two of the families resided in Kent, four in Sussex, one in Devonshire, and one in Cumberland.

		£	s.	d.
Flour.....	280 lbs.	2	5	6
Bread.....	58 "	-	8	8
Potatoes.....	-	-	1	9
Bacon.....	4½ "	-	2	10½
Meat.....	9 "	-	4	1
Butter.....	9½ "	-	9	2
Cheese.....	16 "	-	7	4
Tea.....	12½ oz.	-	3	7½
Sugar.....	8½ lbs.	-	4	7
Cider.....	-	-	2	0
		4	9	7

In this instance, the cost per head for food alone, was 1s. 8¼d.

It is remarkable that, I have only found one instance where any expenditure for beer, or cider, enters into the ordinary disbursements of the labourer.

It will be useful in connexion with these accounts of 1837, to give the price of the principal articles of the labourers' consumption in a southern and a northern district, in that year:*

Articles.	Hants and Sussex.	Manchester.
	s. d.	s. d.
Bread, 4 lbs.	- 7	- 7
Flour, per lb.	- 1¼	- 2
Potatoes, 56 lbs.	1 2	1 3
Bacon and pork, per lb.	- 7½	- 6
Beef and Mutton, "	- 6	- 6
Cheese, per lb.	- 5¼	-
Butter, "	- 10¼	1 -
Tea, "	3 7	-
Sugar, "	- 7	- 7

For the purpose of comparison with the preceding dietaries, the food contained in the dietaries of four agricultural unions, namely, Bedford, Eastry, Dunmow, and Louth, taking the mean quantity allowed weekly to each able-bodied in-door pauper, male and female, aged 9 and upwards, is here given; namely:—

	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
Bread.....	6 13½	Meat.....	- 9½
Flour.....	1 5¼	Suet.....	- 3½
Oatmeal.....	- 12	Milk.....	- 15
Peas.....	- 1	Butter.....	- ¼
Cheese.....	- 10½	Vegetables.....	- 2½
Potatoes.....	2 1¼		

(Table IX Appendix).

* Abstracted from the unpublished Reports to the Poor Law Commissioners on the Rate of Wages, &c., in 1837.

The proportion of the labourers outlay in bread, as regulated by the price of the article and the size of his family, is exemplified in the subjoined table.

Year.	Number in Family.	Weekly Cost of		Total Expenditure.
		Flour or Bread.	All other Articles.	
1841.....	9	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'41.....	8	8 3	3 6½	11 9½
'41.....	8	10 6	6 7½	17 1½
		8 3	4 -	12 3
	25	27 0	14 2	41 2
1837.....	6	5 6¼	7 8	13 2¼
'37.....	2	2 2	3 7	5 9
'37.....	9	7 0	5 9	12 9
	17	14 8¼	17 -	31 8¼

Note.—E. C. Tufnell's Report on the Sanitary State of Kent and Sussex, "Local Reports," Sess. 1842.

In 1841, when wheat was at 6s. 4d., the expenditure for bread and flour for three families of twenty-five persons was 27s., or two-thirds of the total; but, in 1837, three families of seventeen persons spent less than one-half upon the same articles, wheat at that time being 5s. 10d.: but the families being larger in the dear than the cheap period, that circumstance must be taken into account.

A very complete statement of the yearly expenditure of a Yorkshire labourer's family, and of a Cornish family, will be found in the Appendix, Tables X, XII, and XIII). Each family consisted of a man and wife, and five children. The first account relates to 1841-2, and the second to 1845. The principal heads of expense are as follows:—

Articles.	Yorkshire Family.	Cornish Family.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food.....	33 3 -½	16 15 3
Physic.....	- 1 3	-
Coals, candles, and soap....	3 10 5	2 9 10
Clothes.....	6 3 3½	8 5 7
Cooking utensils, &c.	- 6 3	-
Rent.....	4 - -	4 14 -
Schooling and books.....	- 7 8	- 13 -
Clothing club.....	- 17 4	-
	48 9 3	32 17 8

It should be observed that the second family grew enough potatoes for themselves, and for a pig; and that the weight of the

latter when killed was generally 200 lbs., and "serves the family for "about seven months." The particulars of dress of this family (Table XIII) afford an instructive lesson of thrifty management in a cottager's household. The husband's cloth coat for Sundays cost 50s., but he had worn it for thirteen years. His wife's bonnet costs 2s. 6d., and it lasts for one year and a-half.

The cost of this family's clothing stands thus; divided among its members, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
Husband's clothes	2	7	1
Wife's "	1	11	8
Boy's (two, 10 and 7) clothes	2	3	4
Girl's (three, 12, 4, and 2) clothes	2	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	5	7

Note.—"Twelfth Annual Report Poor Law Commissioners," p. 134.

The average expenditure per week of the two families for clothing was 2s. 9½d., or 4¾d. per head. In Table XIV similar items are given in respect of two Devonshire families, whose average was 2s. 6½d.; or 2¾d. per head, weekly.

With the purpose of completing the view of the labourer's expenditure, it will be necessary to give some information as to the rent he pays. I know no better record than a table in the Appendix to Mr. Edwin Chadwick's Sanitary Report of 1842, from which the following selection is made. The rent is an average in respect of those counties, where several sums are specified:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Norfolk	2	2	-	a-year	Hereford	3	10	-	a-year.
Suffolk	2	2	-	"	South Wales.....	3	10	-	"
Bucks	2	12	-	"	Shropshire.....	3	13	6	"
Cumberland	2	19	-	"	Worcester	3	13	6	"
Bedford	3	5	-	"					

In one of the Dorset Unions, in Mr. Villier's Return, the rent of a cottage and good garden is stated to be, on the average, 1s. 6d. per week. The rent usually paid will range from 1s. to 2s. per week, taking the country throughout; the higher rent is charged where a good garden is included in the tenement.

VI.—Influence of the Seasons on Earnings.

Judging by the number of Paupers on the Relief Lists, February is the worst, and August the best month for agricultural employment. The *maximum* number of Paupers in the year is attained in the second week of the former, and the *minimum* in the fourth week of the latter month. This conclusion is drawn from an average, taken

for the four years ended with 1860, of the pauperism of the five most agrarian divisions of England. These figures may be fairly taken as representative of the usual change due to the seasons, in agricultural districts:—

	Number of Paupers. (In and Out-door.)
Maximum period	425,902
Minimum "	370,498

Here, then, 55,000 more paupers are on the Relief Lists, under ordinary circumstances, in February than in August.

This is borne out by the wages table of a large farm, in the county of Notts, the property of the Duke of Portland. It has reference to the year 1830 only, in the

	Paid for Labour.
First quarter	18·9 per cent.
Second "	22·1 "
Third "	38·6 "
Fourth "	20·4 "
	<hr/>
	100·0

Here the money payments for the Michaelmas quarter are more than double those made for the Lady-Day quarter (Table XIX).

VII.—Labourers' Gross Income; Proportion it bears to Rent and Farmers' Profits.

It will be convenient to consider in conclusion, whether any useful approximation can be formed to (1) the gross annual income of the Agricultural Labourers, (2) the proportion it bears to the Landowners' Rent and the Farmers' Profits, and (3) of the yearly cost per cultivated acre for Labour.

Mr. Villier's Return gives only the weekly rate of pay; now without knowing something of the Labourer's extra gains by task work and harvest wages, and of the assistance he derives from the work of his family, it is not possible to arrive at a very satisfactory conclusion as to the amount of his annual income. However, it fortunately happens that Mr. E. C. Tufnell, in his Report on Kent and Sussex in 1837, has stated, with great minuteness, the particulars of the income of sixty-six families in those counties. These families, the majority of them belonging to Kent, numbered in all 295 individuals. Their total earnings for the year, excluding gleanings and the value of the food, drink, or other perquisites made by the farmer to the actual workers, stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Weekly wages	1,208	11	9
Task work.....	1,298	13	11
Harvest wages	126	7	1
Wives' earnings	169	14	3
Children's earnings	123	-	8
	2,926	7	8

This gives an average of 44*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.* per family; this average, or rather 44½*l.* is taken, in the absence of other data, to compute the total income of 1860; and it will be found that the average money wages per week of the men, in the two counties last year, represented the average of the country; and that, as regards Kent in 1837, they were the same as in 1860. The estimate is made in respect of those male labourers only who were 20 years of age and upwards, including 10,252 shepherds and 91,698 small farmers working on their own farms; these are all treated as heads of families. Then there are 87,608 in-door male farm servants, aged 20 and upwards, whose average wages and board will be equal to 30*l.* per annum. Of the females aged 20 years and upwards 34,862 are excluded, because it is presumed they belonged to the 826,789 families of the male group; but 47,450 adult female farm servants (not being domestic servants) are included at 16*l.* wages and cost of board. I do not think that this estimate can be considered excessive, for this among other reasons, that no attempt has been made in it to arrive at the expense of the food, drink, and perquisites allowed by the farmer, which in the aggregate must be of considerable amount. At all events, the data and the results are set forth for verification or amendment in the subjoined table:—

Agricultural Labourers in 1851.	Estimated Income for 1860.	
[Farm bailiff	10,455]	£
Males, aged 20 and upwards—		
Agricultural labourers (out-door)	724,839	
Shepherds	10,252	
Small farmers working on their own farms	91,698	
Average income.....	£44 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> × 826,789 =	36,378,716
In-door farm servants—		
Average wages and board....	£30 - <i>s.</i> - <i>d.</i> × 87,608 =	2,628,240
Females, aged 20 years and upwards—		
[Agricultural labourer (out-door)	34,862]	
Farm servant (in-door) not being a domestic servant—		
Average wages and board....	£16 - <i>s.</i> - <i>d.</i> × 47,450 =	759,200
		39,766,156

The following estimate of the proportion which the aggregate labourer's yearly income severally bears to the landowner's rent, and the farmer's profits, can only be regarded as tentative; but it ought to be somewhat close to the truth, and if it be, then the proportion in a general way is capable of this simple expression, namely: *That the yearly income of the Labourers is equal to the yearly rental of the Landlords, and to twice the yearly profits of the Farmers.* The precise figures are these:—

Estimate of that portion of the Annual Product of the Land which was Divided between Landlords, Farmers, and Labourers in 1860.	Money Value.
	£
Landlord's share of the annual produce (farmer's rental under Schedule B)	42,955,963
Farmer's share (assumed to be equal to half the rental under Schedule B) after replacing his capital.....	21,477,981
Labourer's share (as per estimate in the previous table).....	39,766,156
Total	104,200,100

Note.—The Amount of Schedule B is taken from No. 592, Sess. 1860.

When the Property Tax was proposed to Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, he estimated the farmer's profit at half the rental, considering the former rating, upon two-thirds of it, to be excessive;* but to which proportion the truth is nearest, the returns afford no means of even conjecturing. The tithe rent-charge is included in Schedule B.

It follows from the last Table that the value per acre of the labour bestowed on the land is equal, very nearly, to the rental per acre. The exact figures are these, the calculation is made in respect of 24,905,758 cultivated acres:—

	s.	d.
Labour per acre*.....	32	9
Rent per acre	35	3

The number of claimants to the produce of the land are in fact five, for we must add the tithe-owner and tax-collector to the land-

* "Hansard," 1842, vol. lxi, p. 488.

† Some evidence was given before the Lords' Committee, 1830-31, upon the cost of yearly labour per acre. On a farm of 1,500 acres at Clipstone, Notts, the outlay for labour was, in 1830, 30*s.* 11½*d.*; at Balderton, a farm of 340 acres in 1829-30, 26*s.* 6*d.*; a farm of 1,000 acres, belonging to the late Duke of Newcastle, 1829-30-31, 22*s.*; this farm was of light sandy soil, and permanent pasture and meadow. In another farm of 900 acres, 24*s.* 5½*d.*; and in two farms of 610 acres together, 30*s.* per acre.

lord, farmer, and labourer. If we can find the amount of the tithe and of the taxes (imperial and local) falling upon the land, we shall be able to arrive at the money value of the total produce, exclusive of the portion which replaces the cultivators' capital. This is attempted in the next table:—

Shares.		Money Value.
	Mins. £	Mins. £
1. Landlords'	42·956	104·200
2. Farmers'	21·478	
3. Labourers'	39·766	
4. Tithe owners' (included in land- lords	—	—
5. Tax collectors'—		
Poor rates	4·496	7·637
Highway and other local rates	2·000	
Land tax	1·141	
		111·837

According to this *provisional* estimate, the annual value of the surface produce is a little under *one hundred and twelve millions*.

These estimates will require revision with the occupation statistics of 1861; and possibly with the agricultural statistics, which at length there appears to be some hope of obtaining for England.

The poor rates, alleviated as they have been since 1834, are still a considerable burthen on the land. With the view of finding the most exact pressure of this tax, I have taken the Poor Rate Returns of 1859-60, and from the total, deducted all that was raised as a rate and expended in relief in the metropolis and in ninety-five other unions, which had less than *one-tenth* of their adult population engaged in agriculture. It is assumed for the purpose of the calculation, that all the cultivated ground is within the remaining unions. This is nearer the truth than at first sight might appear; because, although a good deal of farm land is within the ninety-five unions deducted, yet a very large area, in those retained, will be covered with houses, paying rates, which to a certain extent balance the agricultural districts unavoidably eliminated.

The amount raised as poor rates in the 514 Agricultural Unions in 1859-60 was 4,496,033*l.*, which was equivalent to 3*s.* 7*d.* per cultivated acre; the sum expended in relief was 3,382,801*l.* or 2*s.* 8*d.*; hence the poor rates were equal to something more than *one-tenth*, and the sum spent in relief to more than *one-thirteenth* of the rental.

Since the publication of the English return, the House of Commons has ordered similar information to be laid before it in

respect of Ireland and Scotland, in the same form, and for the same period, as that we have just been discussing. If the facts are as fully given as in the original return, we shall be then in a position to institute some interesting comparisons with other parts of the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX.

(I.)—Statement of so much of the Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in England and Wales, as consisted in the Weekly Money Wages to Men, Women, and Children, and the Task Work Payments to Men, during the Quarter ended Michaelmas, 1860.

Number of Unions Making Returns.	Divisions.	Weekly Wages.					
		Men.			Women.		
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
—	I. The Metropolis ..			No returns.			
13	II. South-Eastern	8 8	@ 15 6	13 11½	1 - @ 8 -		4 7
9	III. South Midland	10 -	" 12 -	10 7½	3 6 " 7 6		4 7
9	IV. Eastern	10 -	" 16 10	12 1	3 6 " 6 -		4 4
12	V. South Western	8 -	" 12 -	9 6¾	3 - " 5 -		3 9
16	VI. West Midland	9 -	" 13 -	10 ½	2 6 " 5 6		4 2
6	VII. North Midland	12 -	" 15 -	13 1	4 - " 6 -		4 8
6	VIII. North-Western	11 -	" 18 -	13 3	4 - " 10 -		6 11
7	IX. York	13 6	" 16 -	14 3½	4 - " 9 -		5 9½
10	X. Northern	12 -	" 18 -	14 10	6 - " 10 -		10 6
14	XI. Welsh	8 6	" 14 -	11 1	4 - " 6 -		5 1
102	England and Wales	8 -	" 18 -	11 9	1 - " 10 -		5 -

Number of Unions Making Returns.	Divisions.	Weekly Wages.			Weekly Earnings at Task Work.		
		Children under 16 Years.			Men.		
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
—	I. The Metropolis			No returns.			
13	II. South-Eastern	2 6	@ 7 -	3 7	11 6 @ 25 -	16 3	
9	III. South Midland	2 6	" 5 -	3 5	12 - " 15 -	13 7	
9	IV. Eastern	1 6	" 7 -	3 7	11 6 " 23 -	15 3	
12	V. South Western	2 -	" 4 6	3 4	11 6 " 22 6	13 8	
16	VI. West Midland	2 -	" 6 -	3 3	12 - " 17 6	14 4	
6	VII. North Midland	2 -	" 7 -	3 2	18 - " 28 6	22 -	
6	VIII. North-Western ...	3 -	" 8 -	4 9½	15 - " 21 -	18 -	
7	IX. York	3 -	" 6 -	3 7	15 - " 18 -	16 10	
10	X. Northern	3 -	" 8 -	5 9½	17 6 " 25 -	19 7	
14	XI. Welsh	1 6	" 9 -	3 9	13 - " 21 -	15 10	
102	England and Wales ...	1 6	" 9 -	3 9	11 6 " 28 6	15 10	

Note.—Abstracted from Mr. Villier's Return, No. 14, Sess. 1861.

(II.)—Statement of so much of the Money Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in England and Wales as consisted in the Weekly Money Wages to Men, Women, and Children, and the Task Work Payments to Men, during the Quarter ended Christmas, 1860.

Number of Unions Making Returns.	Divisions.	Weekly Wages.					
		Men.			Women.		
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
—	I. The Metropolis			No returns.			
13	II. South-Eastern	9 -	@ 13 6	11 6	1 8 @ 7 6	4 6	
9	III. South Midland	9 6	" 11 -	10 4	1 - " 4 6	2 8	
9	IV. Eastern	10 -	" 13 -	11 -	2 - " 5 -	3 11	
12	V. South Western	9 -	" 10 6	9 5½	3 - " 7 -	4 -	
16	VI. West Midland	9 -	" 12 -	9 11½	1 - " 5 -	3 11	
6	VII. North Midland	11 -	" 15 -	12 4½	3 - " 7 -	5 -	
6	VIII. North-Western	11 -	" 14 -	12 -	4 9 " 9 -	6 4	
7	IX. York	12 -	" 15 -	12 8	3 - " 7 6	4 7	
10	X. Northern	9 -	" 15 -	13 4	3 4 " 7 6	5 3	
14	XI. Welsh	9 -	" 15 -	11 4	2 6 " 6 -	4 8	
102	England and Wales	9 -	" 15 -	11 2	1 - " 9 -	4 4½	

Number of Unions Making Returns.	Divisions.	Weekly Wages.			Weekly Earnings at Task Work.		
		Children under 16 Years.			Men.		
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
—	I. The Metropolis			No returns.			
13	II. South-Eastern	2 -	@ 5 -	3 8	11 6 @ 15 -	14 1½	
9	III. South Midland	- 6	" 5 6	3 2½	11 - " 18 -	13 1	
9	IV. Eastern	2 10	" 5 -	3 9	11 6 " 15 -	13 3	
12	V. South Western	2 -	" 3 3	2 9½	11 - " 13 -	11 9	
16	VI. West Midland	2 6	" 4 3	3 5	12 - " 16 -	13 4½	
6	VII. North Midland	2 -	" 5 -	3 8	15 6 " 16 -	15 10	
6	VIII. North-Western	2 -	" 5 -	3 7	14 - " 15 -	14 8	
7	IX. York	2 -	" 4 -	2 11	12 6 " 18 -	15 1½	
10	X. Northern	2 8	" 4 6	3 9	14 - " 18 -	16 1½	
14	XI. Welsh	1 6	" 7 -	3 8½	13 - " 16 6	14 5	
102	England and Wales	- 6	" 7 -	3 5½	11 - " 18 -	13 9	

Note.—Abstracted from Mr. Villier's Return, No. 14, Sess. 1861.

(III.)—Statement of the WEEKLY WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, and of the Number of PINTS of WHEAT purchasable with those Wages, from 1742 to 1829.

Periods.	Weekly Wages.		Wheat per Quarter.	Wages as Measured in Pints of Wheat.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Winchester Measure.
1742 @ 1752.....	6 -	30 -		102
1761 ,, 1770.....	7 6	42 6		90
1780 ,, 1790.....	8 -	51 2		80
1795 ,, 1799.....	9 -	70 8		65
1800 ,, 1808.....	11 -	86 8		60
1820 ,, 1824.....	11 -	57 2		101
'25 ,, '29.....	11 -	62 1		93

Note.—Abstracted from the Rev. John Thomas Becher's evidence given before a Committee of the House of Lords on the Poor Laws, in 1830-31, p. 262.

(IV.)—Statement of the Average WEEKLY MONEY WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in 1824, 1837, and 1860.

Divisions and Union-Counties (except the Metropolis).	Percentage of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, occupied in Agriculture, (1851).	Weekly Wages of Men.			Difference per Week in 1860 as compared with			
		1824.	1837.	1860.	1824.		1837.	
					More.	Less.	More.	Less.
2. S.-EASTERN.	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Surrey (part of)	21.1	10 8	10 6	12 9	2 1	—	2 3	—
Kent (part of)	19.9	11 9	12 -	12 -	—	3	—	—
Sussex	22.6	9 7	10 7	11 8	2 1	—	1 1	—
Southampton	17.4	8 6	9 6	12 -	3 4	—	2 6	—
Berks	26.7	8 9	—	10 8	2 1	—	—	—
3. S.-MIDLAND.				No returns				
Middlesex (part of)	15.1	9 -	9 6	10 -	1 -	—	—	6 -
Hertford	25.9	8 4	9 6	—	—	—	—	—
Buckingham	26.6	8 1	8 6‡	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford.....	26.7	8 1	9 -	11 -	2 11	—	2 -	—
Northampton	24.3	7 6	9 6‡	10 9	3 3	—	1 3	—
Huntingdon.....	30.8	8 7	9 6	10 3	1 8	—	—	9 -
Bedford	26.9	9 0	9 6‡	10 -	1 -	—	—	6 -
Cambridge	29.7	9 0	9 6‡	10 -	1 -	—	—	6 -

Note.—The figures for 1824 have been deduced from some tabulated results published in the House of Commons Paper, No. 292, Sess. 1825; those for 1837 from Reports made by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners in that year, but not hitherto published; and the data for 1860 from the House of Commons Paper, No. 14, Sess. 1861. The figures marked ‡ are supplied from Mr. J. Fletcher's Paper in the *Statistical Journal*, vol. vi.

(IV.)—WEEKLY MONEY WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—Contd.

Divisions and Union-Counties (except the Metropolis).	Percentage of Persons Aged 20 and upwards, occupied in Agriculture (1851).	Weekly Wages of Men.			Difference per Week in 1860 as compared with			
		1824.	1837.	1860.	1824.		1837.	
					More.	Less.	More.	Less.
4. EASTERN.	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	26.9	9 4	10 4	11 3	1 11	—	—	9 -
Suffolk	28.6	8 3	10 4	10 7	2 4	—	—	3 -
Norfolk	24.7	9 1	10 4	10 7	1 9	—	—	3 -
5. S.-WESTERN.								
Wilts	30.1	7 7	8 -	9 6	1 11	—	1 6	—
Dorset	25.1	6 11	7 6	9 4	2 5	—	1 10	—
Devon	22.2	7 6	8 -	9 2	1 8	—	1 2	—
Cornwall	20.3	8 3	—	10 6	2 3	—	—	—
Somerset	22.6	8 2	8 8	10 -	1 10	—	1 4	—
6. W. MIDLAND.								
Gloucester	15.5	9 3	9 -	9 5	—	2	—	5 -
Hereford	33.2	7 1	8 -	9 -	1 11	—	1 -	—
Salop	25.9	8 10	9 -	10 -	1 2	—	1 -	—
Stafford	11.1	10 8	12 -	12 6	1 10	—	—	6 -
Worcester	16.1	8 2	9 6	10 -	1 10	—	—	6 -
Warwick	11.3	8 10	10 -	10 9	1 11	—	—	9 -
7. N. MIDLAND.								
Leicester	17.9	9 10	10 -‡	13 6	3 8	—	3 6	—
Rutland	30.8	10 2	12 -	13 -	2 10	—	1 -	—
Lincoln	30.6	10 3	12 -	12 9	2 6	—	—	9 -
Nottingham	16.7	10 10	12 -	12 -	1 2	—	—	—
Derby	16.7	10 10	12 -	12 -	1 2	—	—	—
8. N.-WESTERN.								
Chester	16.0	10 8	13 -	11 8	1 -	—	—	1 4
Lancaster.....	6.7	12 1	—	13 7	1 6	—	—	—
9. YORK.								
West Riding	10.8	12 6	12 -	13 6	1 -	—	1 6	—
East ,,	18.5	11 8	12 -	13 6	1 10	—	1 6	—
North ,,	31.8	10 3	12 -	13 6	3 3	—	1 6	—
10. NORTHERN.								
Durham	9.6	11 6	12 -	14 3	2 9	—	2 3	—
Northumberland	15.0	11 5	12 -	14 -	2 7	—	2 -	—
Cumberland.....	25.6	12 3	12 -	15 -	2 9	—	3 -	—
Westmoreland.....	33.5	12 -	12 -	14 3	2 3	—	2 3	—
11. WELSH.								
Monmouth	14.9	10 1	10 6	11 8	1 7	—	1 2	—
Wales	27.6	8 -	7 6	11 2	3 2	—	3 8	—

Note.—The figures for 1824 have been deduced from some tabulated results published in the House of Commons Paper, No. 292, Sess. 1825; those for 1837 from Reports made by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners in that year, but not hitherto published; and the data for 1860 from the House of Commons Paper, No. 14, Sess. 1861. The figures marked ‡ are supplied from Mr. J. Fletcher's Paper in the *Statistical Journal*, vol. vi.

(V.)—WAGES and POOR RATES in 1860; Five of the Most Pauperized Divisions compared with Five of the Least Pauperized Divisions of England and Wales.

Divisions.	Estimated Population, 1860.	Relief to the Poor, Year ended Lady-day, 1860.	Number of Paupers Relieved on 1st Jan., 1860.	Rate per Head of Relief on Population.	Rate per Cent. of Paupers on Population.*	Average Weekly Wages of Agricultural Labourers (Men).
	Mths.	£		s. d.	Pr. cent.	s. d.
MOST PAUPERIZED.						
IV. Eastern	1·176	467,847	77,757	7 11 2	6·58	11 6
II. South-Eastern....	1·763	680,247	96,626	7 8 6	5·57	11 9
III. South Midland....	1·315	505,801	78,933	7 8 3	6·01	10 6
V. South-Western ..	1·852	594,030	104,475	6 5 0	5·66	9 6
XI. Welsh	1·297	387,045	74,163	5 11 6	5·74	11 3
	7·403	2,634,970	431,954	7 1 4	5·86	10 11
LEAST PAUPERIZED.						
VII. North Midland....	1·311	333,231	50,572	5 1 0	3·84	12 9
VI. West Midland....	2·337	547,980	91,792	4 8 3	3·91	10 -
X. Northern	1·104	238,104	42,618	4 3 8	3·83	14 1
IX. York	1·977	387,066	56,372	3 11 0	3·16	13 6
VIII. North-Western..	2·926	517,190	83,307	3 6 4	2·85	12 8
	9·655	2,023,571	324,661	4 2 3	3·42	12 2

* The population upon which this ratio is computed, differs slightly from that stated in the first column, in consequence of a few parishes in each division making no return of the number of paupers whom they relieve.

(VI.)—The Average WEEKLY EXPENDITURE for Food, Soap, and Candles, of the Families of Ten Agricultural Labourers.

Articles of Consumption.	Weekly Average Expenditure in												
	1835. (Kent.)			1835. (Kent.)			1837. (Kent.)			1837. (Sussex.)			
	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	
Flour	35	-	4 2	42	-	4 6	35	-	5 6½	-	-	-	
Bread	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	2 2	42	-	7 -	
Potatoes	-	-	-	28	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bacon	3	8	1 5	4	-	1 6	-	-	1 -	5	1 5½	-	
Meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2 -	-	-	-	
Butter	1	5	1 2½	1	-	10	2	-	1 8	1	-	2 5	
Cheese	1	-	6½	2	-	1 -	3	-	1 6	-	-	-	
Sugar	1	-	6½	1	-	6	1	5	10½	1	-	1 5	
Tea	-	2	8	-	5	2½	-	2	7½	-	2	1 5	
Coffee	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	0 6	
Syrup	-	8	3	-	4	1½	-	8	3	-	-	0 3	
Candles	-	8	3	-	4	1½	-	8	3½	-	-	0 3½	
Salt, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total cost	9 3¼			9 7¾			12 10¾			4 10			12 9
Average Price of wheat	39 4			39 4			55 10			55 10			55 10
Number in family—	a 2			a 2			a 2			a 2			a 2
a adults	c 4			c 4			c 4			(old people) c 7			c 7
c children	6			6			6			9			9

Articles of Consumption.	Weekly Average Expenditure in												
	1838. (Kent.)			1840. (Kent.)			1841. (Sussex.)			1841. (Kent.)			1842. (Suffolk.)
	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	lbs.	oz.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	35	-	6 8	-	-	7 -	42	-	8 3	35	-	10 6	-
Bread	-	-	-	49	-	1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 -
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	7½	1 -
Bacon	3	8	1 9½	3	5	1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	-	-	-	-
Butter	1	5	1 4½	-	-	-	1	-	1 -	3	-	3 -	- 4½
Cheese	1	-	7½	-	-	-	1	-	1 -	2	-	1 2	- 3
Sugar	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	2½	1	-	7½	- 3½
Tea	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	7½	-	2	7½	- 2
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap	-	8	3½	-	-	-	-	8	3½	-	-	-	- 3½
Candles	-	8	3½	-	-	-	-	12	4½	-	-	-	- 3
Salt, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	- 1½
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Total cost	12 3¼			10 6			11 6½			17 1			11 8½
Average price of wheat	64 7			66 4			64 4			64 4			57 3
Number in family—	a 2			a 2			a 2			a 2			a 2
a adults	c 4			c 5			c 7			c 8			c 5
c children	6			7			9			8			7

(VII.)—The Average WEEKLY EXPENDITURE for Food, Firing, Clothing, and Rent of the Families of Four Labourers; abstracted from unpublished Reports made to the Poor Law Commissioners in 1837. Similar particulars in regard to Food and Rent of Three Sussex Families in the same year.

Articles of Consumption.	1837. (Devon.)		1837. (Devon.)		1837. (Cumberland.)	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barley	3 pks. = 2 7½	4 pks. = 3 6	—	—	28 lbs. = 3 10	—
Flour	—	—	—	—	—	1 6
Bread	—	—	2 pks. = 5	—	—	—
Potatoes	—	—	½ bag „	1 6	21 lbs. „	— 3
Bacon	—	—	—	—	2 „ „	— 10
Meat	2 lbs. „	1 —	2 lbs. „	1 —	3 lbs. „	1 3
Butter	1 lb. „	— 9	½ lb. „	— 2½	1 lb. „	1 1
Cheese	—	—	—	—	7 lbs. „	2 4
Tea	—	—	—	—	2 ozs. „	— 6
Sugar	—	—	—	—	½ lb. „	— 3½
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candles	½ lb. „	— 1½	½ lb. „	— 3	½ lb. „	— 3
Rent	—	1 —	—	1 —	—	1 —
Clothes, &c.	—	2 6	—	2 8	—	3 —
Firing	—	— 6	—	— 6	—	1 6
Keep of pig	—	—	—	— 9	—	—
Soap	—	—	—	—	½ lb. „	— 3
Cider	—	—	—	—	—	2 —
Total cost	9 1	10 —½	19 11½	—	10 9	—
Average price of wheat	55 10	55 10	55 10	—	55 10	—
Number in family—	a 2	a 2	a 2	a 2	a 2	a 2
a adults	c 5	c 5	c 4	c 4	c 4	c 4
c children	7	7	6	6	6	6

Articles of Consumption.	1837. (Sussex.)		1837. (Sussex.)		1837. (Sussex.)	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	56 lbs. = 9 4	56 lbs. = 9 4	63 lbs. = 10 6	—	—	—
Cheese	2 „ „ 1 2	2 „ „ 1 2	2 „ „ 1 2	—	—	—
Butter	1 „ „ — 11	1 „ „ 1 —	1 „ „ 1 —	—	—	—
Tea	2 ozs. „ — 8	1 oz. „ — 3	2 ozs. „ — 7	—	—	—
Sugar	2 lbs. „ 1 —	1 lb. „ — 6	1 lb. „ — 7	—	—	—
Rent	not stated	1 week 1 8	1 week 1 7	—	—	—
Total	13 1	13 11	15 5	—	—	—
Average price of wheat	55 10	55 10	55 10	—	—	—
Number in family—	a 2	a 2	a 2	a 2	a 2	a 2
a adults	c 6	c 6	c 6	c 6	c 6	c 6
c children	8	8	8	8	8	8

“ Second Report of Select Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Act,” p. 88 et seq., House of Commons, No. 138, Sess. 1837 (Sussex).
 Note.—The families referred to in the two first columns (Devon) kept a pig each, which supplied them with pork, and they grew their own potatoes.

(VIII.)—Statement of the Weekly Expenditure for Food, Clothing, Rent, and Firing, of Fifty Agricultural Labourers' Families in 1838.

Forty-seven Families in Lincoln and Leicester.			Three Families in Cambridgeshire.		
Articles of Consumption, &c.	Total Cost.	22 families kill a pig each.	Articles of Consumption, &c.	Total Cost.	2 families kill a pig each.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
1,849 lbs. of flour,* 2s. 3d. per stone	14 17 2	22 families kill a pig each.	117 lbs. of flour*.....	— 18 10	2 families kill a pig each.
175½ lbs. of bacon and meat, 6d. per lb.	4 7 9		3½ lbs. of bacon and meat.....	— 1 9	
Groceries	— 17 5		Groceries	—	
Clothes	1 2 11		Clothes	— 2 3	
Firing	2 3 7½		Firing	— 3 3	
Rent.....	1 14 10½		Rent.....	— 2 6	
Sundries	— 6 9		Sundries	— 10½	
Total.....	25 10 6½		Total	1 9 5½	
Average price of wheat	64 7		Average price of wheat	64 7	
Aggregate number of the families....	91 adults, and 191 children.		Aggregate number of the families....	6 adults, and 9 children.	

* 14 lbs. of flour equal to 16 lbs. of bread.

Note.—Abstracted from House of Commons Paper, No. 694, Sess. 1838.

(IX.)—Description and Quantity of Food allowed Weekly to the Able-bodied In-door Paupers, aged Nine Years and upwards, in the Four Agricultural Unions named.

Description of Food.	Eastry.		Bedford.		Dunmow.		Louth.	
	Men.	Women, and Boys and Girls from 9 to 16.	Men.	Women, and Boys and Girls from 9 to 16.	Men.	Women, and Boys and Girls from 9 to 16.	Men.	Women, and Boys and Girls from 9 to 16.
Bread.....	7 —	6 2	6 9	5 11	9 4	7 —	6 3	5 3
Meat pudding	1 —	— 10	2 —	1 4	1 —	— 10	—	—
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 15	— 15
Suet pudding.....	2 —	1 4	2 —	1 4	2 —	1 4	1 8	1 4
Peas pudding.....	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
Potatoes or other vegetables	3 —	1 14	3 —	3 0	3 —	3 —	5 4	4 12
Butter	— 7	— 7	*	*	—	— 3½	—	—
Cheese	— 4	— 4	— 10	— 10	— 11	— 4	— 6	— 6
Porridge	—	—	10½	10½	7	7	—	—
Pea soup	—	—	*	*	—	—	3	3
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½
Broth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½
Gruel	—	—	—	—	—	—	10½	10½
Onions	—	—	three	three	—	—	—	—

* In the Bedford dietary these articles are alternative, in this quantity and mode, viz., 1 lb. of peas pudding instead of 1½ lbs. of vegetables; 3 pints of pea soup instead of 2 oz. of cheese; and 3½ oz. of butter in lieu of 7 oz. of cheese, in respect of each pauper.
 In the Louth dietary the 2½ pints of milk are allowed to the children only.

(X.)—Statement of the YEARLY EXPENDITURE for Food, Clothing, Rent, &c., of an Agricultural Labourer's Family residing at Bolton Percy, near York, in the Year ended 28th February, 1842. The Family consisted of a Man, his Wife, and Five Children.

Articles of Consumption.	Cost.	Total Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,095½ lbs. of flour.....	20 1 1	
Oatmeal	7 11½	
Yeast	11 4	
Meat	4 17 9	
Potatoes	16 7	
Butter	1 1 7½	
Cheese.....	3	
Bacon	6 8	
Eggs	2	
Milk.....	18	
Rice.....	1 1	
Tea	17 4½	
Coffee	14	
Sugar	1 18 6	
Treacle.....	2 9	
Fruit	4 5	
Salt and pepper	1 8	
		33 3 ½
Physic	—	1 3
Coals	1 18 2	
Candles	14 4	
Soap.....	17 2	
Sand	9	
		3 10 5
Clothes.....	2 9 ½	
Shoes and leather	2 10 ½	
Hat	7	
Caps.....	2 5	
Worsted (for knitting)	5 ½	
Calico	9 5½	
Tape.....	3½	
		6 3 3½
Cooking utensils.....	2	
Comb and brushes	3 4	
Cord	8	
Linseed	3	
		6 3
Rent	—	4
Boy's schooling	6	
Prayer-book.....	1 2	
Paper	6	
		7 8
Clothing club, 4d. per week	—	17 4
		48 9 3

Note.—Compiled from detailed accounts given at pp. 302—306 of "Report upon the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture, 1843."

(XI.)—SHOP PRICES, in 1861, of the principal Articles of Food, &c., purchased by the Labouring Population in Four Counties. This information is in respect of the Shops at which the Poor actually dealt.

Articles of Food, &c.	Kent.	Norfolk.	Devon.	Warwick.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread per 4 lbs.....	8	7	7½	7
Flour per gallon (7 lbs.)	1 4	1 2	1 5½	1 2
Oatmeal per lb.....	—	2	4	2½
Bacon	8	10	9½	10
Pork	8	7½	7½	8
Butcher's meat per lb.	8	7½	7½	8
Cheese	7	8	5	9
Salt butter	11	1	1	1 2
Tea per oz.	2½	3	3	3½
Sugar per lb.....	4½	4½	5	5
Soap	4½	3¾	4¾	5
Candles	7	7½	8	7½

(XII.)—Statement of the Items of ONE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE of a Cottager's Family in the parish of Tywardreath, Cornwall. The Family consisting of a Husbandman, his Wife, and Five Children—a Girl 12, a Boy 10, a Boy 7, a Girl 4, and another 2 Years old.

Outgoings.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
House rent and rates	4 14	
Pig, cost of	10	
6 gallons of barley for fattening.....	3 6	
Rent, 50 yards of potato-ground	2 10	
Wheat, 18 bushels at 3s.	7 4	
Barley, 18 " at 3s. 6d.....	3 3	
Meat, 12 lbs. per month for 5 } months, at 5¾d.	1 8 9	
Pilchards 700, and salt	10	
Other fish, cooked fresh.....	5	
Tea, 1½ lbs. at 6s.	9	
Butter, 12 lbs. at 1s.	12	
Coals, 1½ tons at 20s. 6d.	1 5 7	
Candles, 24 lbs. at 7d.	14	
Soap, 18 lbs. at 6½d.	10 3	
Clothing—	23 19 1	
Husband's	2 7 1	
Wife's	1 11 8	
Boys' (two).....	2 3 4	
Girls' (three)	2 3 6	
Schooling of 2 children at 1½d. } per week each	8 5 7	
	13	
Total outgoings per annum	32 17 8	

Note.—Extracted from Mr. E. C. Tufnell's Report to the Poor Law Commissioners in 1846. "Twelfth Annual Report," p. 134 et seq.

(XIII.)—Particulars of ONE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE for Clothing for the same Cornish Family.

Articles of Dress.	Cost.	Total.
	s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Husband's Clothes—</i>		
Cloth coat, for Sunday, cost 50s., had it for } 13 years	3 6	
Fustian coat, lasts 6 years, 19s.	3 2	
Holland duck trousers	4 6	
" " frock, lasts 2 years, costs 4s.	2 -	
Fustian waistcoat, lasts 4 years, 4s. 8d.	1 2	
Serge drawers	1 6	
Two cotton shirts, 2 a-year, 2s. 6d.	5 -	
Flannel shirts, 2 a-year, 2s. 6d.	5 -	
Neckerchief	- 6	
Best hat, lasts 4 years, 5s.	1 3	
Painted covered straw hat, 2s. 8d., last 2 years	1 4	
Worsted stockings, 2 pairs at 1s. 4d.	2 8	
High shoes, 1 pair	11 -	
Low shoes, 2 pairs at 4s. 6d., last 2 years	4 6	
		2 7 1
<i>Wife's Clothes—</i>		
Two calico under garments 2s. 6d., and 1 serge } ditto 2s. 11d.	5 5	
Cotton gown	6 5	
Two cotton aprons	2 8	
Worsted stockings, 2 pairs 1s. 2d.	2 4	
Two day caps of muslin, 6d.	1 -	
Two night caps, calico ends, ¼ yard	- 2	
Two neckerchiefs, 2 a-year, 6d.	1 0	
Straw bonnet, 2s. 6d., lasts 1½ year	1 8	
Shoes, 2 pair, 5s. 6d.	11 -	
		1 11 8
<i>Two Boys' Clothes—</i>		
Fustian jacket, one a-piece, 7s.	14 -	
Corduroy trousers, a pair each, 2s. 6d.	5 -	
Two shirts each, at 8d.	2 8	
Worsted stockings, 2 pair each, 8d.	2 8	
Hat or cap, one each, 1s. 6d.	3 -	
Shoes, 2 pairs each, 4s.	16 -	
		2 3 4
<i>Three Girls' Clothes—</i>		
Two calico shifts, each at 8d.	4 -	
Next garment, serge, 1s. 7d.	4 9	
Cotton frock, one each, 2s. 2d.	6 6	
Two savealls each, 8d.	4 -	
A bonnet of long cloth, 9d. each	2 3	
Worsted stockings, 2 pairs each, 8d.	4 -	
Two pairs of shoes each, 3s.	18 -	
		2 3 6
		8 5 7

(XIV.)—YEARLY EXPENDITURE for Clothing, &c., of the Families of Two Agricultural Labourers residing in Devonshire in 1837.

Articles of Clothing.	Cost for Family of 2 Adults and 5 Children.		Articles of Clothing.	Cost for Family of 2 Adults and 4 Children.	
	s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Man's—</i>					
Jacket (lasts 2 yrs.)	18 -	9 -	Coat and Waistcoat	-	8 -
Trousers do.	9 -	4 6	Trousers	-	10 -
Shoes, 1 pair	-	7 6	Shoes (high)	-	10 7
Shirts, 2	3 6	- 7 -	Shirts	4 -	- 8 -
Hat (lasts 2 years)	3 -	1 6	Hat	-	6 6
Stockings, 2 pairs	2 6	- 5 -	Stockings, 2 pair....	2 6	- 5 -
Handkerchief, &c.	-	1 -	Handkerchief	-	1 -
		1 15 6			2 9 1
<i>Woman's—</i>					
Gown	-	5 -	} —	-	2 - -
Petticoats, &c.	-	4 6			
Bonnet	-	3 -			
Shoes	-	5 -			
Stockings	-	4 6			
		1 2 0			
<i>Boy's—</i>					
Complete suit	-	15 -	<i>Child's—</i>		
Shoes	-	5 -	Suit and hat	-	17 -
			Shoes	-	8 -
<i>Girl's—</i>					
Complete suit	-	1 - -	<i>Younger Children—</i>		
			Three	10 -	1 10 -
<i>Younger Children—</i>					
Each	15 -	1 5 -			
		3 5 -			2 15 -
Total cost of clothes	-	6 2 6	Total cost of clothes	-	7 4 1
Cost of bedding and } furniture	-	1 1 0	Bedding, &c.	-	not stated
		7 3 6			-
Weekly cost (clothes } only)	about	- 2 4½	Weekly cost } (clothing only)....	-	- 2 6

Note.—Abstracted from the unpublished "Report on the Rate of Wages in Devonshire in 1837."

(XV.)—Statement of the Prices of Articles of Clothing supplied for the use of the In-door Paupers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Parish, and of the Bedford Union, in the Year 1860.

A Man's Suit.	Cost of in		A Boy's Suit.	Cost of in	
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	Bedford Union.		St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	Bedford Union.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coat for Sunday	—	1 4 —	Blouse (drabbett)	—	— 4 —
Coat	— 11 10	— 7 6	Jacket	— 5 2	— 12 6
Waistcoat for Sunday	—	— 6 —	Waistcoat	— 2 3	
Waistcoat	— 3 7	— 4 3	Trousers	— 5 10	
Trousers	— 6 6	— 7 6	Child's skeleton suit	—	— 8 6
Shirt	— 2 6	— 2 6	Boots	— 5 —	— 5 3
Flannel shirt	— 2 5	—	Shirt	— 1 8	— 1 9
Stockings	— 1 1	— 1 6	Stockings	— 6	— 1 1
Shoes	— 5 6	— 8 —	Handkerchief	— 4	—
Handkerchief	— 7	— 7	Cap	— 1 —	— 1 1
Hat or cap	— 2 6	— 2 6			
Night cap	—	— 6			
Total	1 16 6	3 4 10	Total	1 1 9	1 5 8 boy's 1 1 6 child's

A Woman's Suit.	Cost of in		A Girl's Suit.	Cost of in	
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	Bedford Union.		St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	Bedford Union.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gown	— 4 6	— 4 —	Gown or frock	— 3 6	— 2 —
Under petticoat	— 3 4	— 3 3	Under petticoat	— 3 3	— 2 —
Upper „	— 3 1	— 2 —	Upper „	— 2 6	—
Shift	— 2 —	— 1 3	Shift	— 1 3	— 8
Stays	—	— 3 —	Stays	—	— 1 —
Skirt	—	— 2 —	Skirt	—	— 1 —
Apron	— 9	— 1 —	Apron	— 7	— 10 1/4
Cap	— 1 1/2	— 4			
Stockings	— 11	— 1 2	Stockings	— 11	— 1 —
Shoes	— 3 1	— 4 —	Shawl or cloak	— 4 8	— 4 6
Bonnet	— 2 6	— 2 6	Bonnet	— 2 —	— 2 —
Shawl	— 5 —	— 6 —	Tippet and sleeves	—	— 3 —
„ small	—	— 1 2	Shoes	— 3 6	— 3 —
Handkerchief	—	— 7			
Night gown	—	— 10			
Night cap	—	— 2			
Total	1 5 3 1/2	1 13 3	Total	1 2 2	1 1 1/4

Note.—These particulars were kindly furnished to me by Mr. West, the Clerk to the Guardians of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and by Mr. Wing, who holds the same office at Bedford.

(XVI.)—Statement of the Prices of Clothing Materials and of Clothes supplied for the use of the In-door Paupers of Birmingham in the Year 1860.

	Price.
	s. d.
30-inch strong grey calico, striped	— 4 per yard.
68-inch striped calico sheeting	— 9 „
36-inch strong Hurden linen*	— 5 1/2 „
„ „ striped*	— 6 1/4 „
31-inch strong striped blue cotton	— 5 1/4 „
Fustian	1 0 „
Scouring flannel	— 5 „
Cambric for shrouds	— 2 1/2 „
Worsted hose, men's	1 2 per pair.
„ women's	— 11 „
Worsted	1 9 per lb.
Chambrey	— 3 1/4 per yard.
Corduroy	1 2 „
Blankets, with blue stripe, as per pattern	1 4 1/2 per lb.
Brown bed rugs „ „	4 6 1/2 each.
Men's hats	3 — „
„ caps	1 — „
Women's bonnets	1 8 „
Men's boots (house make)	10 — per pair.
Women's („)	7 — „

* The plain hurden is used for bed, pillow, and bolster ticks, sheeting for infectious cases, clothes bags, &c.; the striped for men's and women's aprons, men's slops, children's pinafores, and tramp's shirts.

Note.—These particulars were kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. Corder, the Clerk to the Guardians of Birmingham.

(XVII.)—Statement of the Weekly Cost per Head, in 1860, for the Food and Clothing consumed by the Inmates of the WORKHOUSES of the Unions included in Tables I and II; also the Rate of Expenditure of a LABOURER'S FAMILY, for the same Quantity and Description of Articles if obtained at the same Prices; the Family consisting of a Man, his Wife, and Four Children; and the Average Weekly Wages ONLY of an Agricultural Labourer during the Half-Year ended at Christmas, 1860.

Divisions.	Rate per Head per Week in the Workhouses.	Weekly Cost per Labourer's Family at the Same Rate.	Man's Weekly Wages only, Half-year ended Christmas, 1860.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
i. The Metropolis	not returned.	—	—
ii. South Eastern	3 5	20 6	11 9
iii. South Midland	3 3 3/4	19 10 1/2	10 5 1/2
iv. Eastern	3 1	18 6	11 6 1/2
v. South Western	2 9	16 6	9 6
vi. West Midland	3 — 3/4	18 4 1/2	10 —
vii. North Midland	3 3	19 6	12 8 3/4
viii. North Western	3 — 1/4	18 1 1/2	12 7
ix. York	3 5	20 6	13 5 3/4
x. Northern	3 — 1/4	18 1 1/2	14 1
xi. Welsh	3 — 1/2	18 3	11 2 1/2
Average	3 1 1/2	18 9	11 5 1/2

(XVIII.)—Statement of the EARNINGS per MONTH of an AGRICULTURAL LABOURER, his WIFE, and Boy, residing at Bolton Percy, near York, in the Year ended 28th February, 1842. (See Table X.)

Month.	Man.		Wife.		Boy.		Total.	
	Days Em- ployed.	Amount of Wages.	Days Em- ployed.	Amount of Wages.	Days Em- ployed.	Amount of Wages.	Days Em- ployed.	Amount of Wages.
March 1841....	18	£ 2 3 -	5	£ - 4 2	10	£ - 6 8	33	£ 2 13 10
April „	25	2 13 8	17	- 14 2	23	- 15 4	65	4 3 2
May „	36	4 4 -	33½	1 7 11	35	1 - 4	104½	6 12 3
June „	24	2 16 -	21	- 17 6	23½	- 11 9	68½	4 5 3
July „	24	2 16 -	23	- 19 2	24	- 12 -	71	4 7 2
August „	24	2 16 -	24	- 19 7	24	- 12 -	72	4 7 1
September „ ...	24	2 16 -	23½	- 19 7	24	- 12 -	71½	4 7 1
October „	24	2 16 -	18½	- 15 5	17	- 8 6	59½	3 19 11
November „	36	4 4 -	30	1 2 -	27	- 13 6	93	5 19 6
December „	23	2 13 8	14	- 9 4	15	- 7 6	52	3 10 6
January 1842....	24	2 16 -	nil	—	nil	—	24	2 16 -
February „	30	3 10 -	nil	—	nil	—	30	3 10 -
	312	36 4 4	209½	8 8 10	222½	5 19 7	744	50 12 9

Note.—Some portion of the earnings of one month appears, in two or three instances, to have been paid in the subsequent month.

Compiled from the detailed account at p. 306 of “ Report on the Employment of Wozza and Children in Agriculture, 1843.”

(XIX.)—Statement of the MONTHLY SUMS PAID for LABOUR at Clipstone Park, Notts, the extent of the Farm being 1,500 Acres, of which 200 are Water Meadows.

1830.	Paid for Labour.	Total per Quarter.	Proportion per Cent.
First Quarter—	£ s.	£ s.	
January	131 10		
February	139 9		
March	167 -	437 19	18·9
Second Quarter—			
April	170 -		
May	155 3		
June.....	187 6	512 9	22·1
Third Quarter—			
July.....	303 16		
August.....	344 5		
September	248 -	896 1	38·6
Fourth Quarter—			
October	156 9		
November	150 14		
December	167 4	474 7	20·4
		2,320 16	100·0

Note.—Compiled from the Rev. John Thomas Becher's “ Evidence before the “ Lords' Committee, 1830-31,” p. 228.

(XX.)—Statement of the POPULATION Aged 20 years and upwards occupied in AGRICULTURE, in each Division of England and Wales in 1851; and of the Ratio per Cent. of the Agricultural to the Total Adult Population.

Divisions.	1 Population in 1851.	2 Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards.	3 Number at those Ages occupied in Agriculture.	4 Ratio per Cent. of 3 to 2.
iv. Eastern Counties.....	1,113,982	603,720	160,249	26·5
xi. Welsh	1,188,914	641,680	164,773	25·7
iii. South Midland County	1,234,332	660,775	167,627	25·4
v. South-Western „	1,803,291	978,024	227,554	23·3
vii. North Midland „	1,214,538	654,679	142,389	21·7
ii. South-Eastern „	1,628,386	887,134	184,601	20·8
x. Northern „	969,126	521,460	83,822	16·1
vi. West Midland „	2,132,930	1,160,387	179,363	15·5
ix. Yorkshire	1,789,047	961,945	137,681	14·3
viii. North-Western Co.	2,490,827	1,351,830	112,184	8·3
i. The Metropolis	2,362,236	1,394,963	15,838	1·1
England and Wales....	17,927,609	9,816,597	1,576,081	16·1

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS of the PATIENTS treated in GUY'S HOSPITAL for the last Seven Years, from 1854 to 1861. By JOHN CHARLES STEELE, M.D., Superintendent of Guy's Hospital.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 18th June, 1861.]

THE accompanying series of Tables have been drawn up with the view of illustrating the annual amount of relief afforded to the community through the agency of a large Public Hospital, and are submitted to the Society in the hope that they may prove serviceable for purposes of reference and comparison with similar sources of information. Their scope embraces all the persons that have passed through Guy's Hospital for the last Seven Years, and the analysis of each year has been separately made from the records, of which they present a faithful abstract. In originating the registration, my desire was to combine a convenient register of the patients admitted and discharged, for the ordinary business purposes of the hospital, with some facts of more vital interest relating to the nature of Disease and results of Treatment, and so arranged, as to obtain with facility at the end of each annual period a general *resumé* of results. In order to accomplish this, it was found necessary to furnish each patient on admission with a card, containing his name, age, and date of admission, similar information having been already entered in the Hospital Register; and on the occasion of the patient's discharge, this bed card has been completed by the filling up of three remaining entries — representing the date of discharge, the result of residence, and the nature of the disease or diseases and injuries, as far as it is possible to obtain accurate knowledge. These details are subsequently re-entered on the dismissal side of the register, on a line corresponding with the entries on the admission side; which, in addition to the facts furnished by the card, takes note also of the previous residence, employment, social condition, and other matters tending to identify the patient. In cases of Accident, the cause of accident is entered on a separate column; and where operative interference has been judged requisite, the nature of operation, and other details bearing on the history of the patient are registered in a separate record. After much experience of the vital statistics of hospitals, I cannot help regarding a system of registration organized in this way as perhaps the only one that will admit of uniformity, and although its meagre character may be objected to on medical grounds, it is sufficiently comprehensive for reference and comparison, while it sedulously avoids all matters that admit of colour-

ing or fallacy. To attempt more would require much additional machinery, and is far better left to the many diligent cultivators of clinical details, who abound in every London hospital, and whose labours are weekly analyzed and reflected from the pages of our medical journals. The plan proposed by Miss Nightingale at the last meeting of the International Statistical Congress, was in most respects similar to the arrangement adopted in the accompanying tables, differing only in the manner of registration by substituting sheets for cards, and by a more rigid adherence to the nomenclature founded on the death register of the Registrar-General. The mode of registration is merely a matter of choice, and may be dealt with accordingly; but while fully admitting the desirability of adhering to one uniform system of nosology, I apprehend that in practice much difficulty will be experienced in attempting to systematize individual diseases; while every hospital establishment, especially if allied with a medical school, will be disposed to employ those terms of nomenclature which use and wont have made familiar to its rule.

Guy's Hospital, founded in 1722 for the reception of 400 patients, contained at the commencement of the septennium under consideration accommodation for 520 individuals. Since that time its benefits have been still further increased by the addition of nearly fifty beds, while its internal organization has undergone much alteration and change, mainly with the view of meeting modern requirements with respect to the successful treatment of the sick. To facilitate this, as well as to utilise the practice of the hospital for scholastic purposes, wards have been exclusively allotted for accidents, clinical, ophthalmic, uterine, and venereal affections, while the great bulk of the accommodation, amounting to 376 beds, is subdivided among what are ordinarily termed medical and surgical patients, in proportion to the relative claims for admission and the influence of disease on the sexes. One noticeable result of this classification, is the great similarity which obtains on a comparison of the returns of the practice of one year with another, an analogy rendered more obvious, by the fact that no limits are assigned to admission, save those necessary to meet the ordinary requirements of the hospital. The presence or absence of epidemic disease in the metropolis does not materially influence the induction, as contagious diseases are inadmissible, and the epidemics of childhood are, for the most part, treated at home. The first year of the septennium, however, presents features which renders it an exception to the rule laid down. On referring to the table, it will be seen that the deaths in 1854 exceeded by 25 per cent. the same results in the six subsequent years; a fact that is to be explained by the prevalence of cholera during the period, and the unusual facilities which the patients had, for a time at least, of obtaining admission. In other

respects the diseases and mortality of one year are but a reflex of another, and the combined results indicated in the tables may be accepted as having occurred in pretty equal proportions annually during the entire period under consideration.

The first Table of the series gives a collective return of the Total number of patients who have passed through the hospital from 1851 to 1860 inclusive, indicating also the results attending their residence, while the second takes note of the same numbers subdivided among the respective years, and includes also an enumeration of the class registered as out-patients. In estimating the amount of relief afforded, the division adopted into cured, relieved, unrelieved, and died, will be found, on experience, best adapted for questions of this nature, as it distinguishes a tangible result in every case. It is the plan now usually employed by hospital statisticians, and for the sake of uniformity it is desirable that it should be universally adhered to. It is no less desirable, however, that the exact meaning of the terms employed and the latitude which each embraces, should be fully understood, as fallacious inferences are not inapt to be drawn from a misinterpretation of the terms. The two first divisions, "well" and "relieved," represent two great measures of relief—the maximum and minimum, the relative proportions being 66 per cent. of the former to 25 per cent. of the latter. With reference to the class designated "cured" or "well," it is well known to those accustomed to hospital practice, that the meaning intended to be conveyed is not an absolute and permanent recovery from disease in all cases, but that it includes a very large number of cases where a restoration to temporary health is the utmost that can be expected. In fevers and in the greater number of surgical diseases, especially external injuries and patients subjected to operative interference, no doubt can exist as to the credibility of the return; while in a large mass of cases represented by the return "well," the amount of relief afforded must be accepted within circumscribed limits. The same remark is equally applicable to the division "relieved," which embraces 25 per cent. of the entire cases. Under this latter heading are included a large, perhaps the greater portion of the patients whose classification might, with equal propriety, have been inserted in the category of incurable cases, were it not the fact that they had received benefit from their temporary residence, and were discharged much better in health than they were at the date of their admission. The heading indicated by "unrelieved," is shown to average 8 per cent. of the total numbers discharged, and is interesting in consequence of its affording illustration of a fact that is often called in question, namely, that a considerable portion of cases deemed incurable are annually admitted to the benefits of the hospital. This average would of course be much increased in amount by the addition of the many cases of hopeless

disease that have died in the hospital; and it will be obvious, on reflection that in proportion to the facilities for admission given to patients at large, more than to any sanitary defects in hospital organization, are we to attribute the large mortality which obtains in the more liberally conducted hospitals, when compared with others where it is customary to reject persons suffering from chronic disease. Another circumstance not to be lost sight of in estimating comparative mortality, is the length of residence of the patients. It will be noticed, on referring to the table, that the average stay of each person has varied in respective years from thirty-two to thirty-five days; and on examination of details, it will be discovered that, in proportion to the length of residence, the chances of recovery become smaller. This fact is more marked in cases of chest disease than in any other class of affections, and as the class in question far outstrips in fatal results any of the others mentioned, the influence of the prolonged residence will become still more apparent.

The third and fourth Tables represent the annual changes that have occurred in the two great departments of the hospital, medical and surgical, distinguishing the sexes and noting the relative mortality. It will be observed that the results of treatment are in each department more favourable in the case of females than males, in consequence of the less liability of the former to attacks of acute disease. The great disproportion in the mortality between the two subdivisions is not less significant, for while in the surgical wards it averages less than 6 per cent., in the medical department it is rarely less than 14 per cent. of the numbers treated.

In Table V an attempt has been made to solve the question whether death occurs more frequently at one period of the day than another. An idea prevails extensively that some law of periodicity influences the period of dissolution, and favours the supposition that the death-struggle terminates an hour or two after midnight; but the data recorded do not support this assumption. They rather lead to the inference that the death term is pretty equally distributed over the whole diurnal period, although it is interesting to note the fact that the hours of midnight and noon are less marked with fatal results than the others, the proportion of deaths during these two hours not amounting to more than 115, or the 21.3 part of the entire cases.

Table VI comprises, under fifteen distinct headings, the various forms of disease treated in the hospital during the period named, along with the estimated results in each class. The plan adopted will be considered defective by many, in consequence of its collective character precluding the possibility of comparison with such tables as those of the Registrar-General; but, on the other hand, it is to a great extent free from errors of diagnosis and the fallacies which are

so apt to arise in an individual disease list, from the association and complication of diseases in the same person. On reviewing the different classes in the table, it may be noticed that diseases of the *organs of respiration* occupy, as might be anticipated, the most unfavourable position as respects mortality, the deaths amounting to more than one-fourth part of the total number affected with diseases of this class, and to no less than 27 per cent. of the total deaths from all cases. Consumption, in its numerous varieties and complications, numbers 537 of the 813 deaths, or 18 per cent. of the total mortality. This item in our accounts, after all that has been said about unhealthy site and overcrowding, is in reality the cause of the chief discrepancy in results when we compare the mortality of one hospital with another, for in proportion to the cases of consumption received, to the exclusion of diseases of a less grave character, so must the mortality of all hospitals be influenced. It would be as unfair, for instance, to compare the total results of treatment of such hospitals as Guy's or Bartholomew's with similar annual results of the practice of the London Hospital, where the accommodation is almost exclusively of a surgical character, as it would be to draw a similar comparison with the periodic reports of such establishments as that for consumptive cases at Brompton or the hospital for incurables. In the report of the Statistical Society on Hospital Statistics, it was ascertained that the deaths from consumption alone in the practice of the London hospitals amounted to rather more than 16 per cent. of the total mortality. It has already been noticed that the number of deaths from this cause at Guy's, has averaged 18 per cent.; and it would not be difficult to show that a similar large estimate of mortality has attended the course of other affections usually regarded as incurable. But independent of the mortality register, there is abundant evidence in these tables to show that so-called incurables partake largely of the benefits afforded by a general hospital, and that no form of physical suffering is excluded from the wards. The large class of sufferers, classified as *unrelieved* or worse on their dismissal, bears witness to this assertion, and testifies to the occurrence of a period when hospital treatment exhausts itself, indicating, at the same time, the want of an asylum suitable for their reception. It is frivolous to believe that the small modicum of accommodation supplied by one or two establishments, instituted with the avowed object of meeting this want, can relieve more than an inappreciable number. The natural consequence is, that a majority of these cases find a final refuge in the workhouse, while the remainder continue a burden on their friends or relations, who, in many instances that have come under our notice, have exerted themselves in their behalf at the expense of other, and sometimes more urgent, claims on their resources. The most feasible

attempts that have yet been made towards diminishing the evil, consist in the efforts of a benevolent society, recently instituted, for the object of introducing into the incurable wards of workhouses, many of those home comforts and conveniences that are found in general hospitals, and in other ways of promoting the comforts of the inmates. If in addition to those laudable efforts this society could prevail on the Poor Law Board to double the amount of its present minimum cubic space for each hopeless case of disease, it would confer an incalculable boon on the sufferers, and render the success of its own mission more hopeful and assuring.

Next in mortality to diseases of the respiratory organs, and still more significant of future fatal results, as shown by the larger percentage of cases unrelieved, are diseases of the *heart and blood-vessels, and dropsies*. From the former have been excluded numerous instances of cardiac disease, associated with affections of the respiratory organs, as well as rheumatism; while the latter heading, perhaps more open to objection in a strictly pathological sense than any other in the series, has been arranged solely to meet a want arising from the complicated nature of those affections, and can only be accepted as exhibiting an approximation to the number in which the dropsy formed the most distressing symptom.

Diseases of the *organs of digestion* number 2,222 of the cases analysed, and were followed with 431 deaths. In this number are included the cases of cholera already referred to, and which were attended with 65 deaths, as well as all the cases of hernia, which contributed 71 deaths to the total mortality. If these two diseases are excluded from the list, the fatal consequences will not appear so formidable, the percentage mortality being thus reduced to 16.

The numbers entered in the class of *venercal diseases* show a maximum of numbers and a minimum of mortality when compared with the others. Two wards, male and female, in the upper floor of the hospital have been set apart for their reception, the former accommodating twenty-four and the latter thirty beds, and generally speaking there is little difficulty experienced in keeping both fully occupied. On the female side, cases are continually applying for readmission, so that the table, of necessity, includes a considerable number who have passed through the hospital more than once, but who are there represented as separate individuals. On the male side the reverse is the rule, for readmissions in this department are less frequent than in any other portion of the hospital.

The four sections of the disease table, from the eighth to the eleventh inclusive, represent nearly 10,000 *surgical cases* properly so-called, and include in the category all injuries and diseases arising from external violence, the result of accident or intention. The two classes embracing diseases and injuries of bones and joints are

remarkable for the small fatality attendant on their sojourn in hospital; but it is proper to notice, that in addition to ordinary diseased joints, the ninth section comprises all the cases of rheumatism that have occurred in the hospital during the period mentioned. These usually average from 190 to 200 cases annually, and as the mortality pertaining to them is almost *nil*, certainly not more than 1 per cent., it would be nearer the mark to fix the rate of death among the purely surgical affections at 6 instead of 3.3 per cent. The greatly increased mean residence of persons suffering from diseased joints, is a feature in connection with the class worthy of note; and as is the case with other groups of disease characterized by long stay in hospitals, the amount of benefit conferred becomes reversed in proportion as the columns headed "relieved" and "unrelieved" abundantly testify. In this respect, scrofula, which is the primary source of these affections, bears a similar relation in surgical ward practice to that held by consumption in the medical wards, and is even more chronic in its career, although at the same time it is not usually attended with fatal results.

Under the class, *fevers*, are enumerated besides the ordinary continued fevers, the various exantheas, as well as cases of ague and also the milder forms of febrile disease, the whole combining to reduce the total mortality from these affections to 8 per cent. Excluding the latter from the calculation, the mortality in the severer forms of fever usually known as typhus and typhoid, is increased to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about 1 in 8 of those attacked, a death-rate that will be found to mark a fair average of results in all establishments where proper hygienic precautions are used to promote a successful issue. With this view it has been customary to place patients suffering from fever in those positions most likely to be favoured with a constant renewal of the atmosphere, and in as isolated places as possible, consistent with the general requirements of a medical ward. Notwithstanding the proximity of these cases to the general patients, little harm has been found to ensue from the practice, although at the same time precautions are taken to restrict as much as possible the admissions of persons suffering from febrile diseases to the same apartment. In the event of the disease proving epidemic in the locality, such an arrangement could not be carried out with impunity, as it is a fact fully established by observation, that the concentration of the poison appears to develop its inherent contagious influence.

The last or fifteenth section of the disease table, comprises a motley group of affections, the most prominent of which are intemperance, destitution, gangrene, uncertain or unascertained diseases, malingering, and patients admitted without any disease. It is obvious that these will form a considerable proportion of the patients

admitted annually to all hospitals, and that no system of classification can be arranged to place them in a scientific nomenclature. The utmost that can be done is to reduce the section to the smallest possible limits consistent with truth by distributing diseases of uncertain seat—such as rheumatism and scrofula, under some other subdivision allied to them through a prominent system. With this object, the former complaint has been placed under diseased joints, while the latter, with more justice perhaps has been chiefly distributed over the eighth, ninth, and eleventh sections according to the prominent manner in which it manifested itself. Notwithstanding the curtailment, the total cases amount to 876 of the entire number classified in the table.

Table VII, representing the *ages of the patients*, possesses some features worthy of notice. It will be observed that a considerable proportion of cases entered are children, of which 1,135 are under 5 years, and 2,703 are under 10 years. These patients are usually distributed among female adults, and have cots assigned them in the relative proportion of about one cot to every five beds. It is understood that this arrangement answers better than one adopted in former years of having separate wards allotted for the purpose, as by the present plan the little sufferers are, as a rule, better looked after and from their diminished number they can be more readily quieted. They are admitted with all forms of disease, with the exception of those contagious maladies which debar them even from the benefit of institutions set apart for the exclusive reception of children, and which a wise experience has demonstrated are much better treated at home. The mortality at different ages is well illustrated by the table. Under 5 years we have the uniformly large proportion of deaths associated with the most critical period of life; the major portion of the deaths, however, are not those that we find swelling the death-roll of the Registrar-General at this early age, but are chiefly attributable to external injuries from burns, while a smaller proportion are assigned to croup and tracheotomy. The class in the table, including these injuries, presents by far the largest proportion of deaths under 5 years, the numbers quadrupling at the same age those entered under the section of respiratory diseases, usually the most prolific cause of the casualties of childhood. From 5 to 10 years the deaths diminish from 16 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and are still mainly attributable to burns and scalds. After this, the mortality diminishes, the quinquennium between 10 and 15, presenting a death-rate of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the smallest in the series. It now increases gradually, and in pretty equal proportion through each quinquennial period till it reaches 80 years, the decennium preceding this term being marked with a death-rate of $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. After 80 the debt due to nature is repaid with compound interest,

the mortality being 33 per cent., or twelve out of the total number of thirty-six patients who were admitted to the hospital over 80 years of age. The intervening years, betwixt 15 and 30, will be observed to furnish by far the largest proportion of patients to this, as they do to all hospitals for the sick, not less than 14,000 of the total number being entered under the above ages.

One of the columns of the hospital register distinguishes the *countries* in which patients have been born, and an analysis of this column has been made in Table VIII appended to the series. Foreigners are usually afforded every facility of admission to the endowed hospitals, and the data in the table prove that they are in the habit of fully availing themselves of the privilege.

Another column, exemplified by Table IX, refers to the localities in town or country, from which patients are brought. A partial analysis only of this table has been made, comprising 5,000 of the patients, chiefly under treatment during the year 1859, 3,000 of which were admitted into the surgical division, and 2,000 into the medical wards. Though limited to one year, the numbers are sufficiently comprehensive to indicate, under a general estimate, the proportion of inmates furnished by town and country. The subdivision under three headings represents the patients admitted from the districts situated within and without the parliamentary boundaries of the metropolis, the terms Middlesex and Surrey being used to indicate those districts on each bank of the river within the boundary. It is not unusual to hear stated as a matter of regret that two of the largest metropolitan hospitals should have been placed in such close proximity to each other as Guy's and St. Thomas's; and there can be no doubt, locally speaking, that it would be a great convenience to the sick poor of the densely populated localities south of the river, if they were placed further apart; at the same time it must be borne in mind that no difficulty is experienced in filling the wards of each hospital, nor are they limited to the districts of the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth, for their supply of inmates. It will be noticed that more than one-fourth part of the number who have received benefit from the Charity, is furnished by the districts lying north of the river, chiefly St. George's in the East and Whitechapel, localities that are generally supposed to be succoured by the London hospital. There is another fact brought to light by the table that ought not to be lost sight of. In calculating the respective numbers, a marked disproportion is observed to exist between the medical and surgical patients received from the Middlesex side, when compared with the analogous admissions from our own localities, a circumstance that can only be explained by the want of accommodation for medical patients in the north-eastern districts of the metropolis. These facts are fully borne

out by the experience of St. Thomas's Hospital, which in other matters closely resembles the data afforded by these tables. Of patients received from the country, by far the larger number arrive from the three neighbouring counties, south of the River Thames, and as a rule preference for a particular hospital is to be judged of, from its convenient position more than to any supposed superiority in its interior administration. Notwithstanding this, a certain proportion of cases are annually received from the provinces, from localities already furnished with asylums for the sick poor, and not a few show a partiality for this, as they do for other hospitals, in consequence of recommendations made by medical gentlemen formerly associated as pupils with the hospital.

Table X presents us with a summary of the more important *surgical operations* performed during the period in question, and gives a fair estimate of the palpable benefit arising from this interesting and important field of observation. There is perhaps no department of hospital statistics that has been more diligently cultivated by individual inquirers than that of operative interference in surgical disease, and there are none so liable to be trammelled with the influence of personal bias in favour of, or in condemnation of, particular operations. This evil, chiefly attributable to the miscellaneous nature of the information from which a deduction is made, is perhaps less felt in the field of hospital experience than in any other, for here it is not difficult to discover and to make due allowance for those unities of time and place which possess such a vital influence on the results of practice. On this account also, the experience of one hospital, when the returns are sufficiently comprehensive, is more to be relied on than that obtained in mass from several similar sources, where in all probability the data have been collected under widely different circumstances. It is absolutely essential in judging of results that antecedent distinctions should be carefully made, and at the outset of all inquiries similar to those we are at present engaged in, there arises no greater fallacy than that which springs from a desire to incorporate large numbers, with the view of arriving at foregone conclusions. In the table of operations are arrayed in the category of simple operations as well as under more complex headings, a large proportion of individuals, whose physical condition is by no means adequately expressed by the classification adopted nor indeed is it possible under any classification to take note of the numerous casualties which complicate operative success in particular hospitals. It is well known to all conversant with our public institutions, that prior to a patient's seeking an asylum there, especially if he is labouring under any unusual form of surgical disease, he has generally had the advice of the regular, and not unfrequently has submitted to the treatment of the spurious practitioner. The conse-

quence of this state of things, by no means improves the ultimate results, and if we deduct, as we are in fact necessitated to do, no inconsiderable proportion of cases whose favourable character for operation has already induced the medical practitioner to interfere on their behalf, our means of judging of average success and fatality become still more doubtful and unsatisfactory. The important question with reference to amputation is one that has frequently been attempted to be solved by the statistical method, but however, useful and instructive a collection of data from authentic sources bearing on the subject may be, it is far from probable that it would influence the surgeon in his attempts to save life or limb. An inherent persuasion acquiring strength from personal experience and observation, and untrammelled with dogmas, unless of an individual kind, is doubtless the incitement to action in the majority of instances in question. The natural tendency of the mind to become conservative is also nowhere better shown than in the field of operative surgery, and without venturing on an assumption that would appear arrogant we cannot withhold an impression that in proportion to the experience obtained, the repugnance to amputation renders itself more manifest, and thus the results of operation are in consequence more fatal, and to appearance unsatisfactory. It is from the class of patients registered as secondary amputations from injury, that we have to ascribe an unusually high rate of mortality in hospital practice, and at the same time we are bound to draw an inference from this source, that the laudable attempts to save limbs have not been unattended with success, notwithstanding the fact that their existence is ignored in the operation list and consequently they cannot appear to the credit of the surgeon. These remarks are not made in any apologetic tone, but are simply intended as facts to guide us in forming an estimate of the results contained in the tables, and without which it is impossible to arrive at any correct conclusions. In the list of operations submitted, there are no fewer than 383 cases wherein amputation has been performed. These numbers include, however, many minor operations, and to facilitate reference the following reduced classification of what are usually called capital operations, will be found better suited than that employed in the larger table.

The proportion of males to females who underwent amputation is in the ratio of 4 to 1, and the deaths will be noticed in the extended list to be somewhat greater in the former than in the latter; the numbers, however, are not sufficiently comprehensive to draw conclusions from. The next section in the table refers to the excision of tumours, of which operation there are no fewer than 446 instances registered, by much the largest subdivision in the operation list. The pathological characters of the tumours, as far as they could be determined, as well as the sexes of the patients, are entered on the

table. It is noticeable that the female sex suffers in a much greater degree than the male from this class of disease, the proportion being rather more than two of the former to one of the latter, and that

Amputation of	Total.	Primary.			Secondary.			For Diseases.		
		Cured.	Died.	Mortality pr. Cent.	Cured.	Died.	Mortality pr. Cent.	Cured.	Died.	Mortality pr. Cent.
Thigh	106	6	11	64.7	2	8	80	66	13	16.4
Leg and foot	58	8	9	52.9	3	6	66.6	25	7	21.8
Shoulder and arm	28	10	9	47.3	4	2	33.3	3	—	—
Forearm and hand	32	14	1	6.6	3	—	—	13	1	7.1
	224	38	30	44.1	12	16	57.1	107	21	16.4

tumours of the female breast average nearly 33 per cent. of the total cases. Of mammary tumours by far the largest number are classified as cases of cancerous disease, the proportion being about 2½ to 1 of a miscellaneous character; but it is proper to notice that many of the cases entered on the list have been the repeated subjects of operation, although only registered afresh after being discharged and readmitted to the wards. The next section in the table comprises excisions of diseased bones, a most fertile source of surgical interference in all hospitals. Under this head have been analysed 265 cases, of which 57 are referable to the bones of the upper, and 161 to those of the lower extremity. The numbers indicate a class of operations in which perhaps the minimum amount of amelioration is obtained in proportion to the length of residence of the patients, those marked unrelieved, being for the most part subjected to subsequent amputation of the diseased limb, and they consequently reappear in the previous part of the table. Males outnumbered females in the proportions of 201 to 64, and the mortality as usual was also greater in the former than in the latter.

The section indicated by the heading of *reparatory operations* represents a most interesting class of cases where attempts have been made to remedy natural and accidental deformities, through the plastic influence of the tissues in the immediate neighbourhood of the parts involved. The results obtained are highly suggestive of the benefits to be hoped for, in what are often assumed as a most hopeless class of cases, and although the numbers unrelieved, are higher in this than in any other department of operative aid, the inference is not less favourable to judicious attempts at reparation.

The important operation of *lithotomy* is entered as having been performed 93 times during the period and as having been accompanied with 16 fatal results. A glance at the ages of the patients

operated on, for stone is appended to the table, and shows how the operation may be classed as one of the most hopeful as well as one of the most formidable and fatal in the whole category. Under the age of 18 years the mortality rises no higher than 8 per cent., while from 18 to 50 years it averages as much as 24 per cent., and after the term of life last noted five out of six cases proved fatal. The returns of lithotrity are even less favourable in the aggregate than the other, but it is of importance to notice that the ages of the subjects of this operation were mostly of an advanced character, and that the greater number were operated on several times, a circumstance that is sometimes lost sight of in the preparation of similar returns, where each separate crushing is instanced as an individual operation.

It was noticed at the outset of these observations to be the misfortune of sick hospitals to receive into their wards a very numerous class of patients after the ordinary surgical appliances have failed to ameliorate their condition. In no section of the long list of operations does this fact obtain with more force than those comprised under the term herniotomy. The records of hospitals in relation to this particular operation are certainly very unfavourable, and there are few Hospital Surgeons who have not had reason to condemn and to deplore the practice of receiving patients suffering from the disease in question, days, and sometimes weeks, after all manual attempts at reduction have proved hopeless, necessitating the alternative of an operation, which under the circumstances is little better than death itself. Of the entire number registered, it will be noticed that 51 persons underwent the operation for inguinal hernia; the form of disease usually affecting the male sex, of whom 26 recovered and 25 died. The results of operations in femoral hernia, to which females are more peculiarly liable, has been considerably more successful, 68 having been cured while 39 died.

Of operations on the eye, the last subdivision of the list, little need be said. These refer specially to the more important class for improving and giving sight, and have been performed under the most favourable circumstances, as the success attending them abundantly testifies. The two casualties which are entered as having occurred after the operation of extraction, are due one to cholera, and the other to chest disease occurring in an old man who died in another department of the hospital. Similar extraneous results have determined the fatality of a certain proportion of the cases entered in the operation list, and which appear of a trivial character to be attended with fatal consequences. The operations having proved successful it would have been perfectly justifiable to have entered them on the first column of the table, but as supervening complications will always, even under the most favourable circumstances, be associated in some degree with general results, it has been deemed

advisable to transcribe the issue of each case from the termination of the patient's residence in hospital.

Table XI of the series presents under twenty-two separate sections the several cases of accident that have been admitted to the hospital during the period in question. The division adopted gives an excellent illustration of the causes leading to injury of the person to which a great city population is continually liable, as well as the danger to life involved by each separate class. The relative numbers from individual causes of accident are very similar in a comparison of one year with another, and it is presumed that a similar, if not a larger, proportion of cases presenting like features of cause and effect are annually taken into St. Thomas's Hospital which is even more conveniently situated than Guy's for the reception of the casualties which will always complicate the traffic at London Bridge. The first section, relating to accidents occurring on the river gives perhaps a less favourable estimate of comparative frequency of cause than any other in the series, inasmuch as the bulk of these accidents occur in the neighbourhood of the Docks, and as a rule are received into the London hospital. Cases of accidental poisoning and attempts at suicide number 124 of the total accidents, not a few of the latter were attempted by poisons but it is a noteworthy fact that during the last two years this means of suicide has materially diminished in frequency, not more than five cases having been received during the period named. It will be observed that attempts at suicide are not as a rule very successful; in females less so than in males the proportion of deaths being in the former about 1 in 8 cases, and in the latter in about 1 in 4. In truth, it is very questionable whether all these cases can be classified under the heading adopted in the table, as it is generally understood by those accustomed to hospital experience in these matters that a large proportion of so-called suicides do not really meditate self-destruction, and that the vicious impulse involved in the simulated attempt is nothing more than a morbid desire to procure sympathy, or to produce remorse, and, in fact, is only in a less degree the offspring of that moral cowardice which is the mainspring of action in the perpetrators of the more heinous crime.

Burns and scalds occupy a large place in the category of accidents. The total number of injuries from these causes amount to 425, of which not less than 213 are observed to have arisen from the clothes of the patients taking fire. This cause is also noticeable as being by far the most deadly of the several ways in which a person may be burned, the deaths outnumbering by 25 the numbers of patients who recovered. As might have been expected, the number of females injured in this manner is very much larger than males, the numbers being respectively 142 and 71, or exactly double. In only one other

instance, in which the causes are of sufficient frequency to draw deductions, do females appear more susceptible of injury than males, namely, in the section designated as "falls down stairs," but in this division the numbers partake much more of an equality than the other. A glance at the totals of the accidents shows the comparative liabilities of the sexes to causes of injury, as being in the proportion of 5 males to 1 female admitted. Collisions between opposing forces, with street vehicles and simple falls on the ground, accidents incidental to a crowded throughfare, comprise 1,077, or more than one-fourth part of the total number in the table. The relative mortality is observed to be small, not averaging more than 7 per cent.

A larger source of supply arises from falls from heights, such as from scaffolding erected for building and other purposes, and falls of heavy weights on patients, such as loads of bricks, stones, earth and rubbish. The two causes combining to produce injuries of a similar character, comprise 35 per cent. of the total accidents, and the mortality attendant thereon may be estimated at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It may be noticed as a distinctive feature of the accidents generally, that they do not contribute as a rule to augment the average mortality. The reverse effect has frequently been ascribed to them, but the data furnished by these returns do not justify the inference, for with exception of two or three of the causes enumerated, the great bulk of the sections exhibit a comparatively low range of deaths when compared with other departments of hospital practice. Of the remaining causes of injury the only two claiming special reference are those arising from machinery and accidents occurring on the railway. These do not present very alarming totals for the period, when compared with other causes in continual operation. Accidents from machinery have been almost entirely confined to males, there being only two females entered under this head, while the mortality from the same cause has been comparatively small, being little over 6 per cent. Next to burns produced from clothes catching fire the railway injuries furnish us with the most fatal class, one out of every three persons injured from this cause dying, and females will be observed to have suffered in a much less degree than males, the proportionate numbers being 1 female to 16 males injured from the cause in question. No enumeration of the causes of accidents can be considered complete without allusion being made to the most prolific and at the same time the most preventible source of all accidents, namely drunkenness. We have no satisfactory statistics to guide us in estimating the proportion who have suffered from this vice, but from personal observation and experience alone we can safely confirm what has been frequently stated by others, that of all the causes in operation leading to temporary or fatal injury to the person, there

are none to be dreaded so much as those arising from the vice in question.

In fact, the public-house is no less the greater tributary to the sick hospital than to the union workhouse, and there are few moral lessons which possess greater opportunities of practical application than those illustrated by the everyday experience of an hospital ward.

Out-Patient Department.

An important feature in connection with every London hospital is its out-patient department. It is here that its benefits if not usefully bestowed are at all events numerically lavished, and although the operation of the department may be attended with many serious objections, of a character best known to those to whose care it is entrusted, it does not admit of a doubt that a large amount of relief is annually furnished to the population by the efforts made to treat disease after this somewhat summary fashion. As the Dispensary system of house-to-house visitation is denied in all London hospitals the out-patient department is based on the assumption, that applicants for relief are capable of attending at the hospital at given intervals of time, irrespective of their maladies or of the symptomatic changes accompanying them. The necessary result of this state of things is, that a numerous class of persons suffering from all species of disease especially incidental to life in a crowded city, and not of sufficient severity to detain them at home, daily flock to those establishments especially where free charity is administered, and where no limit is assigned to their number, unless perhaps it may be regulated by the exhausted energies of the Medical Officer. From the miscellaneous crowd are selected no inconsiderable portion of persons whose complaints being of a graver character than the others are drafted into the hospital as fit objects for in-door relief, while a fair proportion of the remainder are largely benefited by their occasional attendance. Notwithstanding this admission, we believe that the privileges obtained in this way are greatly abused, not only by the poor themselves but also by many whose position in life scarcely warrants their accepting charitable aid.

The *hospital-going people* of the metropolis, as a class, are remarkable for many features in common which distinguish them from the industrious and deserving poor. They are not as a rule composed of "those whose lot it is to labour," but are rather recruited from the grades who follow sedentary occupations, or of those who have no avocation at all, and while females form the great bulk of the applicants, their numbers comprise no inconsiderable proportion of the weak members of the other sex as well. Their appeals are not restricted to any particular hospital or to medical

authorities attached to it, as they migrate at intervals from one hospital to another, to test their comparative benefits, and it may be frequently noticed that their confidence in an establishment increases in proportion to the difficulties to be overcome in obtaining access to its charity. It is scarcely to be wondered at, that under such a system, a morbid confidence is engendered in the miraculous agency of physic, and that the unfortunate votary should become developed into the regular medicine voluptuary whose critical and acquisitive tastes would have found no soil for cultivation if attention in the first instance had been paid to the few natural laws which govern the functions of the organism. It has been suggested as a means of remedying the abuse complained of, that a small fee should be exacted from each recipient, and if it were possible to separate the industrious and deserving from the habitual medicine taker, there can be no doubt of the efficacy and benefit to the community at large which such a practice would induce.

But to return to the Tables. In the enumeration of patients relieved at the out-patient department it has been found impossible to furnish any detailed data of importance, for, with the exception of the midwifery division, we have no records to supply us with more than a simple numerical registration. The first table is comparatively of more importance than the others, as it refers to the patients examined and prescribed for at weekly intervals by the regular medical staff, and as they happen to be selected from the general crowd of applicants as eligible for special relief, it is assumed that their diseases are of a graver character than those alluded to in the sequel. The division adopted into surgical, medical, eye, and female diseases corresponds with that followed in the administration of the business of the out-patient department, which is under the superintendence of eight medical officers, who attend at stated intervals. Each special applicant is furnished with a card which entitles its holder to eight separate attendances, and if at the end of eight weeks it is desirable to continue the attendance, the card is renewed with this object.

The next class on the roll represents a total of 160,524 persons, whose diseases, generally speaking, are not sufficiently severe to require their continuous attendance, their visits to the hospitals being restricted to one or two occasions. The number is by far the largest on the list as well as the least satisfactory, inasmuch as the majority have not come under the cognizance of the regular staff, but have been examined and prescribed for by advanced pupils, selected for the purpose by the officers in charge. The enumeration has also been chiefly made from prescriptions retained in the dispensary, a source of doubtful accuracy, as it is possible that in some instances the patients have been prescribed for at separate intervals; nevertheless if

allowance be made for a proportion who receive advice without medicines, the discrepancies in the general total will not appear so great.

The list of minor accidents and operation cases treated in the surgery of the hospital numbers 13,387, nearly 2,000 persons annually, or two-thirds more than those treated inside the hospital. The list comprises such injuries as fractures of arm, dislocations, and in fact all such injuries which do not require the persons affected to remain in bed. As casualties of this kind are occurring at every hour of the day and night, the main work of the department falls to the care of the resident dressers, who are thus afforded a fruitful field of experience, independent of the general practice of the wards. The only remaining table, exclusively connected with the out-patients, refers to the lying-in charity associated with the hospital, and the statistics of which are more ample and detailed than the others. It appears from the analysis made, that nearly 12,000 mothers have been attended during confinement with results of a very satisfactory and encouraging kind. These persons are attended at their own homes by the pupils of the hospital, under the immediate superintendence of the physicians accoucheur, and two of the senior students are in constant residence at the hospital to keep the records and to attend to cases of urgency as well as to assist the junior pupils in cases of doubt or difficulty. The charity is of course entirely confined to the Surrey side of the river, and for many years it embraced within a radius of two miles from the hospital a considerable portion of the most densely populated districts of Southwark and Lambeth; but from the annually increasing applications for relief, and the demand made on the time of the students, it has been found necessary to curtail the area of its operations to the extent of one-half, or a mile's radius from the hospital. This circumstance will account for the diminution in the numbers attended during the last few years, or since 1856, at which period it appears to have reached its maximum.

Appended to the series of tables there is a record of the total numbers who have annually passed through the hospital from the date of its foundation to the present time, compiled from the admission, discharge, and death registers. An examination of this return proves that the rate of mortality has materially diminished since the commencement of the period, or at all events since the decennium 1740 to 1750, at which time it reached its maximum, namely 14.7 per cent., and although it may have fluctuated slightly during decennial intervals since the period mentioned, as a general rule it has continued gradually to decrease, the last decennium exhibiting the lowest average, namely 9.1, which would have been still further reduced if the exceptional year, 1854, had been excluded from the

analysis. An examination of the last century records explains in some measure the causes contributing to the excessive mortality during that epoch. The deaths registered are not dissimilar in character to those which of late years have constituted the highest class, but in addition to the ordinary large proportion of consumptions and dropsies we meet with an unusual number of cases of fever, small-pox, and syphilis, diseases now either of rarer prevalence or of less severity, or, as in the case of small-pox, inadmissible by reason of its virulently contagious character, which circumstance has necessitated the segregation of the patients in a suburban hospital set apart for the special purpose. We are also justified in inferring, from the great preponderance of hopeless cases of disease freely admitted during the greater part of last century, that the governing body was anxious to comply with a desire somewhat ambiguously expressed in the testamentary dispositions of the Founder, to the effect, that they should provide accommodation for a large number of persons whose diseases were deemed incurable; a practice which a more enlightened policy has long since thought fit to abandon.

But while mainly attributing the favourable indications to the causes above specified, it would be manifestly unjust to underestimate the value of the greatly improved methods of medical treatment which modern science has originated for the cure of the sick, as well as the greater attention now being paid to hospital hygiene. For many years past this branch of science has been developed in a variety of ways in nearly all establishments of a similar kind. Its advance is best promoted by the improvement of the dietary of the inmates, by enlarging the individual allowance of space allotted for beds, by obtaining, at all hazards, open grounds for airing purposes, and of altering and modifying internal structural arrangements when they are found to be opposed to sanitary requirements. These measures are not effected without great difficulty and expense; in all hospitals they have vastly increased the average cost of the patients, and in many they have been attended with a considerable diminution of numbers, while they have brought others to the verge of bankruptcy. Still it cannot be doubted that in a matter of such vital importance the gain is well worthy of the sacrifice, and it is fortunate for a community that the successful management of its sick poor should have been left in a great measure to its own unaided benevolence, influenced and directed by the liberal and progressive tendencies which have characterized the present age.

TABLE I.—Statistical Record of Guy's Hospital for Seven Years, from 1854 to 1860 inclusive.

Patients in hospital, 1st January, 1854	453
Admitted during the period	32,360
Total	32,813
Discharged as cured, well, or convalescent	18,591
Relieved or improved.....	8,038
Unrelieved or worse	2,713
Died	2,978
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1861	493
	32,813

TABLE II—Showing the Comparative Numbers during the Period.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
IN-PATIENTS.							
Remaining at end of each preceding year.....	453	454	458	452	497	481	479
Subsequently admitted	4,636	4,306	4,615	4,774	4,712	4,668	4,649
Total annually under treatment	5,089	4,760	5,073	5,226	5,209	5,149	5,128
Cured, or discharged as well, or convalescent	2,619	2,499	2,626	2,686	2,711	2,823	2,627
Relieved or improved	1,190	1,067	1,201	1,232	1,174	1,000	1,174
Unrelieved	300	332	390	433	413	431	414
Died	526	404	401	378	430	416	420
Remaining at end of each year	454	458	452	497	481	479	493
Average number daily resident	458	452	466	456	477	462	489
Mean residence of each person in days	33.2	34	33.3	31.8	33.8	32.7	34.8
Number of accidents registered.....	548	529	610	458	568	624	583
Number of surgical operations registered	330	340	349	349	352	299	394
OUT-PATIENTS.							
Number of surgical patients	2,750	2,753	4,303	3,837	3,700	3,265	2,875
" medical cases	2,845	3,025	3,057	3,141	3,549	3,855	3,943
" uterine cases	1,298	1,376	1,454	1,438	2,126	1,836	1,822
Patients with eye diseases	1,457	1,450	1,511	1,473	1,762	1,570	1,480
Casual cases.....	17,638	21,285	21,036	25,886	22,057	24,764	27,858
Minor accidents	2,334	2,268	2,262	1,549	1,570	1,735	1,669
Lying-in charity patients	1,738	1,753	2,011	1,731	1,651	1,640	1,404

TABLE III.—Annual Table of Admissions, Dismissions, and Deaths, distinguishing the Sexes.

	Surgical Patients.						Medical Patients.					
	Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1854.....	1,619	853	1,491	809	118	39	1,221	943	1,007	802	221	148
'55.....	1,542	913	1,430	860	99	57	1,004	847	841	767	164	81
'56.....	1,591	998	1,525	952	93	40	1,149	877	953	787	184	87
'57.....	1,552	1,048	1,458	1,003	65	35	1,222	952	1,050	840	166	112
'58.....	1,583	1,023	1,482	997	110	32	1,204	902	1,041	778	168	120
'59.....	1,637	1,062	1,560	1,014	80	48	1,114	855	923	757	187	101
'60.....	1,585	1,053	1,475	1,012	106	42	1,101	910	914	814	178	94
Total	11,109	6,950	10,421	6,647	671	293	8,015	6,286	6,729	5,545	1,268	746

TABLE IV.—Annual Rate of Mortality, distinguishing the Sexes and the Two Main Classes of Disease.

Years.	Total, over all the Cases.	Medical Cases, Mortality per Cent.			Surgical Cases, Mortality per Cent.		
		Male.	Female.	Both.	Male.	Female.	Both.
1854.....	11.3	17.9	15.5	16.9	7.3	4.6	7.8
'55.....	9.3	16.3	9.8	13.3	6.5	6.2	6.3
'56.....	8.7	16.1	9.9	13.4	5.7	4.	5.
'57.....	8.	13.6	11.7	12.8	4.3	3.3	3.9
'58.....	9.9	13.8	13.3	13.6	6.9	3.1	5.4
'59.....	8.9	16.8	11.7	14.6	4.9	4.5	4.7
'60.....	9.	16.2	10.4	13.6	6.7	4.	5.6
Total	9.2	15.8	11.8	14.	6.	4.2	5.6

TABLE V.—Table of the Hours at which Death occurred.

Years.	Deaths.	Hours, A.M.											
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1855.....	202	27	17	16	17	18	16	16	18	13	22	12	10
'56.....	188	14	19	10	17	19	18	12	14	24	20	15	6
'57.....	185	17	18	12	21	23	11	12	10	20	17	15	9
'58.....	217	17	22	22	20	20	22	16	12	22	18	22	4
'59.....	207	14	23	21	27	14	19	13	19	17	11	17	12
'60.....	206	18	15	15	15	23	21	14	18	25	13	12	17
Total	1,205	107	114	96	117	117	107	83	91	121	101	93	58

Years.	Deaths.	Hours, P.M.											
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1855.....	202	13	20	19	17	22	19	20	14	13	9	20	16
'56.....	216	19	30	27	15	21	16	15	20	11	16	20	6
'57.....	193	20	22	17	17	12	19	17	16	16	12	19	6
'58.....	223	16	19	32	21	17	27	11	14	20	12	16	8
'59.....	209	27	16	18	17	13	22	20	15	12	20	18	11
'60.....	204	16	19	14	22	12	26	21	15	23	21	15	10
Total	1,247	111	126	127	109	97	129	104	94	95	90	108	57

Note.—Table must be read from half hours to half hours, thus, 1 o'clock = 12.30 to 1.30 and so on.

TABLE VI.—Summary of the Cases arranged according to Classes of Disease and the Results of Treatment.

Diseases of	Total Cases.	Cured	Relieved.	Un-relieved.	Died.	Mortality, pr. Cent.
1. Nervous system	2,520	869	1,028	441	182	7.2
2. Respiratory organs	3,202	875	1,239	275	813	25.3
3. Organs of circulation	1,313	416	459	157	311	23.1
4. Digestive organs	2,222	1,058	518	215	431	19.3
5. Genito-urinary organs	3,025	1,532	903	363	227	7.5
6. Venereal diseases.....	3,608	2,862	610	121	15	.4
7. Dropsies	949	279	371	108	191	20.1
8. Diseases and injuries of bones	2,904	2,092	440	157	215	7.4
9. " " joints	3,055	1,853	868	231	103	3.3
10. External injuries of soft parts	1,736	1,321	167	40	208	11.9
11. Abscesses, tumours, ulcers ...	3,037	2,067	578	261	131	4.3
12. Diseases of the eye	1,853	1,283	375	194	1	—
13. " skin	872	598	198	50	26	2.9
14. Fevers	1,118	959	50	18	91	8.1
15. Miscellaneous affections	876	527	234	82	33	3.7
Total	32,320	18,591	8,038	2,713	2,978	9.2

TABLE VII.—Table of the Ages of the Patients, arranged according to the Classification of Disease.

Diseases of	I. DISCHARGED.												
	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & up.
1. Nervous system	2,338	46	145	257	286	294	280	418	325	191	55	8	3
2. Respiratory organs	2,359	27	65	100	278	368	366	525	394	179	75	9	3
3. Organs of circulation	1,032	51	23	79	183	141	116	158	148	90	88	5	—
4. Digestive organs	1,701	63	66	68	137	205	210	409	306	204	83	9	1
5. Genito-urinary organs	2,793	86	104	78	282	375	425	652	424	237	107	24	4
6. Venereal diseases	3,593	10	13	42	1,470	1,111	450	311	124	42	17	2	1
7. Dropsies	758	15	28	40	51	63	115	175	152	91	25	3	—
8. Diseases and injuries of bones	2,659	140	226	237	273	216	286	527	392	236	119	31	6
9. Diseases and injuries of joints	2,952	99	222	233	455	474	364	479	317	197	69	10	1
10. External injuries of soft parts	1,528	151	139	167	171	157	177	226	184	86	56	11	—
11. Abscesses, ulcers, and tumours	2,906	70	103	119	356	457	374	559	433	260	100	36	4
12. Eye diseases	1,852	70	142	236	318	256	177	230	164	149	88	22	—
13. Skin	846	55	44	58	117	111	93	136	119	72	34	6	1
14. Fevers	1,027	22	75	145	235	193	133	118	68	28	9	1	—
15. Miscellaneous diseases	843	45	66	82	104	122	110	132	105	52	18	7	—
Total	29,342	950	1,466	1,976	4,746	4,543	3,706	5,035	3,655	2,114	690	157	24

Diseases of	II. DIED.												
	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & up.
1. Nervous system	162	12	11	9	15	13	31	36	33	15	5	2	—
2. Respiratory organs	813	24	10	14	73	106	102	202	166	91	23	2	—
3. Organs of circulation	311	2	5	17	23	29	28	64	64	57	18	3	1
4. Digestive organs	431	12	6	9	24	33	46	88	80	71	44	9	4
5. Genito-urinary organs	227	8	6	4	9	21	27	49	46	34	16	6	1
6. Venereal diseases	15	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	1	1	—	—	—
7. Dropsies	191	4	7	6	13	15	15	41	49	25	14	2	—
8. Diseases and injuries of bones	215	8	10	12	21	16	19	47	38	25	11	7	1
9. Diseases and injuries of joints	103	1	4	6	16	13	17	17	9	11	6	2	1
10. External injuries of soft parts	208	96	30	14	9	5	5	15	13	3	10	4	4
11. Abscesses, ulcers, and tumours	131	7	3	5	12	7	15	24	22	13	12	1	—
12. Eye diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Skin	26	3	1	—	1	2	—	9	4	3	3	—	—
14. Fevers	91	7	5	1	25	15	22	8	5	2	—	1	—
15. Miscellaneous diseases	33	1	4	—	3	2	3	7	2	5	3	3	—
Total	2,978	165	102	97	247	284	335	610	532	366	165	43	12

TABLE VIII.—Countries in which Patients were Born.

	No.		No.
England	29,212	Italy	29
Ireland	2,136	Spain	3
Scotland	234	Portugal	2
Wales	144	Turkey	1
Channel Islands	17	Greece	1
Malta	2	India	7
Sweden and Norway	10	Ceylon	3
Denmark	3	China	1
Russia	2	Africa	1
France	37	America	39
Belgium	5	West Indies	21
Holland	14	Australia	2
Germany	74	New Zealand	1
Poland	4	Born at sea	7
Hungary	2		
Switzerland	6		
			32,320

TABLE IX.—Localities from which Patients have been brought.

	Total.	Country.	Middlesex.	Surrey.
Medical cases	2,000	274	548	1,178
Surgical cases	3,000	510	576	1,914
	5,000	784	1,124	3,092

TABLE X.—Summary of Surgical Operations Performed during the Period.

Nature of Operation.	Total Cases.	Cured or Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Amputation of thigh	106	50	23	—	1	30	2
„ leg and foot	58	28	8	—	—	19	3
„ shoulder and arm	28	16	1	—	—	11	—
„ forearm and hand	32	25	5	—	—	2	—
Minor amputations	158	117	34	—	—	6	1
Excision of tumours of the female breast	146	—	136	—	—	—	10
Of other parts	300	131	155	6	1	3	4
Excision of diseased bones and joints	265	185	59	7	4	9	1
Ligature and compression of large arteries	35	20	3	8	—	4	—
Lithotomy	93	76	1	—	—	16	—
Lithotriety	15	7	1	2	—	5	—
Operations for hernia	287	110	101	1	4	31	40
Reduction of dislocations	82	64	8	6	2	2	—
Reparatory operations	104	47	41	7	9	—	—
Tenotomy	55	32	19	2	1	—	1
Tracheotomy	46	10	6	1	—	17	12
Operations on the eye	309	162	129	12	4	1	1
Miscellaneous operations	294	193	60	6	1	27	7
Total	2,413	1,273	790	58	27	183	82

TABLE XI.—The following Table gives the Causes of the Accidents, with the Sexes and Mortality.

Causes of Accidents.	Total Cases.	Cured or Relieved.		Died.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Accidents on the river, in barges, and shipboard.....	90	78	3	9	—
2. Assaults	173	102	56	14	1
3. Accidental poisoning	37	15	14	5	3
4. Attempts at suicide	87	36	35	11	5
5. Burns from clothes taking fire	213	34	60	37	82
6. " heated fluids	177	90	46	26	15
7. " explosion of gas.....	12	11	1	—	—
8. " gunpowder	23	16	2	3	2
9. Collisions between opposing forces	108	90	14	4	—
10. " with street vehicles	416	299	55	54	8
11. Cuts and blows from sharp instruments	175	138	28	8	1
12. Falls down stairs	155	69	78	4	4
13. " from a height, scaffolding, &c.	832	679	83	62	8
14. " from curb stones and on the ground.....	553	417	116	18	2
15. Fall of heavy weights on patients	427	364	17	45	1
16. Gunshot wounds	16	14	—	2	—
17. Machinery accidents	233	216	2	15	—
18. Railway "	84	51	4	28	1
19. Sudden torsions of the body.....	64	60	4	—	—
20. Foreign bodies lodged in natural passages	22	15	3	1	3
21. Bites of animals, 7 dogs, 2 adders, monkey, horse, rat, elephant, and a woman.....	14	13	1	—	—
22. Causes of accident not ascertained	9	3	5	—	1
Total	3,920	2,810	627	346	137

Out-Patient Department.

	Total Cases.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Surgical patients	23,483	8,768	10,636	4,079
Medical cases	23,415	8,696	10,554	4,165
Eye "	10,703	3,942	4,576	2,185
Diseases of women	11,350	—	11,350	—
Total	68,951	21,406	37,116	10,429

The numbers of persons prescribed for without being supplied with the ordinary letters for attendance as out-patients, 160,524.

The number of minor accident and operation cases treated in the hospital surgery, 13,387.

The following table gives a summary of the cases attended in connection with the Maternity Department during the last seven years.

Number of women confined, 11,928.

Number of single births, 11,800; twin births, 128; total children, 12,056; of the 12,056 children, 6,069 were living males, and 5,416 were living females; and 326 males and 215 females were still-born.

Of the total number 11,668 presented naturally, while 388 were abnormal presentations. Of the latter, 162 were breech, 101 were footling, 51 were arm, 34 were face, 6 were transverse, and 12 were placental presentations.

Of the 11,928 mothers confined, there were in their—

	No.		No.		No.
1st confinement	1,762	9th confinement	443	17th confinement....	4
2nd "	1,910	10th "	280	18th "	4
3rd "	1,806	11th "	186	19th "	2
4th "	1,508	12th "	107	20th "	1
5th "	1,308	13th "	48	21st "	—
6th "	1,055	14th "	30	22nd "	1
7th "	850	15th "	14		
8th "	597	16th "	12		
					11,928

Among the mothers there were 36 deaths from the following causes:—14 from peritonitis, 7 from uterine hæmorrhage, 3 from rupture of womb, 1 metritis, 1 phthisis, 1 cholera, 2 pneumonia, 1 fever, 2 Bright's disease, 2 pyæmia, and 2 puerperal convulsions.

Retrospective Summary of the Patients Treated for the last Seven Years, with the Totals of each Year.

	Total.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Residents in hospital....	35,634	5,089	4,760	5,073	5,226	5,209	5,149	5,128
Dispensary patients	68,951	8,350	8,604	10,325	9,889	11,137	10,526	10,120
Casual cases	160,524	17,638	21,285	21,036	25,886	22,057	24,764	27,858
Minor accidents	13,387	2,334	2,268	2,262	1,549	1,570	1,735	1,669
Women confined	11,928	1,738	1,753	2,011	1,731	1,651	1,640	1,404
Total	290,424	35,149	38,670	40,707	44,281	41,624	43,814	46,179

Number of Patients Annually Discharged and Dead in Guy's Hospital since the commencement of the Institution in 1725.

Year.	Total.	Dis- charged	Died.	Mor- tality per Cent.	Year.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Mor- tality pr. Cent.
1725*	—	—	83	—	1772	2,230	1,997	233	—
'26	—	—	139	—	'73	2,156	1,923	233	—
'27	1,080	923	157	—	'74	2,194	2,010	184	—
'28	1,480	1,276	204	—	'75	2,247	2,013	234	—
'29	1,846	1,572	274	—	'76	2,239	2,030	209	—
1730	1,728	1,514	214	13.8	'77	2,350	2,128	222	—
'31	1,716	1,506	210	—	'78	2,412	2,187	225	—
'32	1,737	1,468	269	—	'79	2,064	1,814	250	—
'33	1,939	1,683	256	—	1780	2,405	2,129	276	10.3
'34	1,781	1,524	257	—	'81	2,320	2,077	243	—
'35	1,889	1,631	258	—	'82	2,226	1,994	232	—
'36	2,007	1,743	264	—	'83	2,141	1,901	240	—
'37	1,760	1,502	258	—	'84	2,158	1,938	220	—
'38	1,798	1,548	250	—	'85	2,539	2,335	204	—
'39	1,745	1,468	277	—	'86	2,152	1,919	233	—
1740	1,895	1,587	308	14.2	'87	1,965	1,717	248	—
'41	2,203	1,881	322	—	'88	2,090	1,854	236	—
'42	2,194	1,839	355	—	'89	2,469	2,256	213	—
'43	2,114	1,808	306	—	1790	2,243	2,021	222	10.2
'44	2,002	1,714	288	—	'91	2,037	1,815	222	—
'45	1,892	1,603	289	—	'92	2,166	1,891	275	—
'46	1,923	1,633	290	—	'93	2,345	2,047	298	—
'47	2,135	1,820	315	—	'94	2,184	1,915	269	—
'48	2,081	1,802	279	—	'95	2,376	2,114	262	—
'49	2,057	1,766	291	—	'96	2,466	2,209	257	—
1750	1,980	1,685	295	14.7	'97	2,571	2,321	253	—
'51	1,890	1,639	251	—	'98	2,702	2,398	304	—
'52	1,847	1,607	240	—	'99	2,642	2,328	314	—
'53	1,948	1,693	255	—	1800	2,770	2,410	360	11.6
'54	1,951	1,693	258	—	'01	2,653	2,369	284	—
'55	1,873	1,607	266	—	'02	2,774	2,433	341	—
'56	1,936	1,706	230	—	'03	2,680	2,371	309	—
'57	1,823	1,603	220	—	'04	2,482	2,157	325	—
'58	1,749	1,588	161	—	'05	2,666	2,372	294	—
'59	1,841	1,637	204	—	'06	2,505	2,235	270	—
1760	1,845	1,672	173	12.	'07	2,856	2,553	303	—
'61	1,875	1,669	206	—	'08	2,646	2,356	290	—
'62	1,907	1,673	234	—	'09	2,635	2,313	322	—
'63	1,911	1,698	213	—	1810	2,669	2,384	285	11.3
'64	1,667	1,469	198	—	'11	2,802	2,508	294	—
'65	1,881	1,657	224	—	'12	2,636	2,361	275	—
'66	1,900	1,692	208	—	'13	2,658	2,368	290	—
'67	1,847	1,641	206	—	'14	2,637	2,407	230	—
'68	1,858	1,648	210	—	'15	2,630	2,358	272	—
'69	1,985	1,771	214	—	'16	2,654	2,409	245	—
1770	2,076	1,853	223	11.3	'17	2,733	2,489	244	—
'71	2,155	1,908	247	—	'18	2,555	2,303	252	—
					'19	2,685	2,430	255	—

* From the decayed condition of the first registration book, it has been found impossible to calculate the numbers during the first two years of the series.

Number of Patients Annually Discharged, &c.—Contd.

Year.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Mor- tality per Cent.	Year.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Mor- tality pr. Cent.
1820	2,639	2,384	255	9.7	1840	3,646	3,329	317	9.6
'21	2,772	2,523	249	—	'41	3,402	3,067	335	—
'22	2,843	2,585	258	—	'42	3,694	3,353	341	—
'23	2,734	2,474	260	—	'43	3,757	3,427	330	—
'24	2,508	2,261	247	—	'44	3,911	3,519	392	—
'25	2,544	2,280	264	—	'45	3,807	3,413	394	—
'26	2,668	2,371	297	—	'46	3,789	3,380	409	—
'27	2,774	2,492	282	—	'47	4,049	3,660	389	—
'28	2,516	2,270	246	—	'48	3,772	3,397	375	—
'29	2,585	2,288	297	—	'49	3,824	3,449	375	—
1830	2,603	2,297	306	10.1	1850	4,221	3,872	349	9.9
'31	3,279	2,934	345	—	'51	4,526	4,109	417	—
'32	3,043	2,756	287	—	'52	3,876	3,580	342	—
'33	3,095	2,825	270	—	'53	3,265	2,961	304	—
'34	3,395	3,095	300	—	'54	4,635	4,109	526	—
'35	3,306	2,985	321	—	'55	4,302	3,898	404	—
'36	3,470	3,161	309	—	'56	4,621	4,217	404	—
'37	3,443	3,057	386	—	'57	4,729	4,351	378	—
'38	3,375	3,066	309	—	'58	4,728	4,298	430	—
'39	3,019	2,688	331	—	'59	4,670	4,254	416	—
					1860	4,635	4,215	420	9.1

CENSUS OF IRELAND, April, 1861.—PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

THE Preliminary Report of the Irish Census Commission (composed of Mr. Donnelly as Chief, and Mr. Wilde and Mr. Abrahams as Assistant Commissioners, with Mr. Wilkie as Secretary), was presented on the 15th July (1861).

We are glad to be able to include the whole of the Report and to add to it a condensed version of the four leading tables exhibiting the population and religious denominations of the several counties, and the number of houses and families in each province.

Like every other official paper bearing Mr. Donnelly's signature the preliminary Report is marked by clearness and fulness, and conveys the results of well digested plans of inquiry.

I.

"We, the Commissioners appointed to take an account of the population of Ireland for the night of the 7th of April, 1861, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 62, beg to lay before your Excellency the following abstracts of the enumeration as prescribed by section 10 of the Act:—

"Prior to 1841, the Irish Census enumerators were persons taken from the general community. In the years 1841 and 1851, the Census was taken partly by the Constabulary and Police, and partly by other enumerators, under the control of the officers of these forces. On the present occasion (except in the metropolis), the enumeration has been altogether effected by the officers and men of the Constabulary Force, whose local knowledge rendered them peculiarly well suited for this undertaking, and whose position throughout the country has afforded us a permanent staff of efficient enumerators, over whom the Government continue to exercise control. Moreover, their experience as enumerators on two former occasions and their familiarity with inquiries of this description, acquired by taking the annual returns of agricultural statistics for the last fourteen years, rendered their services especially valuable in acting as the *sole* enumerators for 1861. They are, we have reason to believe, personally acquainted with every house in their respective districts.

"The country was divided into 261 districts, each under the charge of a sub-inspector, who was accountable for the returns of his district. 5,096 men of the Constabulary, 15 Coast Guards, and 173 of the Dublin Metropolitan Police were employed as enumerators,—a force which the present extremely peaceable and crimeless state of the country enabled your Excellency to place at the service of the Census Commission. Printed instructions, with which the superintendents and enumerators were previously furnished, made them acquainted with the nature of the duties they had respectively to perform; and when necessary they were supplied with maps, boats, and in the Irish-speaking districts with interpreters.

"Upon the collection of the various Census papers on and after the 8th of April, each enumerator was required to fill up an abstract for every townland, and in cities and large towns for every street in his district, and to return it to this office attached to the file of enumeration papers. These *abstracts* contain the number and condition of the houses, the number of families, the population by sexes and their religious denominations.

"From the enumerators' abstracts the present return has been compiled, it must therefore be regarded only in the light of *the Enumerators' Census*. It is, as in all other primary returns of this description, but an approximation to the actual results of the enumeration—the precise numbers in which can only be ascertained when the individual forms have been examined in the office and checked in detail.

"In consequence of the enumerators' abstracts being fuller and more minute on this than on any previous occasion, we have reason to suppose that a greater amount of accuracy is now presented than has been obtained in the first Parliamentary Return of any former Census of Ireland. The circumstance that by these abstracts we have obtained a double enumeration—one for persons, and the other for the religious persuasion,—while it has caused some delay in furnishing this Report, has afforded a check by which errors were susceptible of correction in the accompanying tables with a precision not heretofore attainable. In order to test the authenticity of these enumerators' abstracts, two counties and one city have been examined in detail in the office, and the results thereof justify our opinion as to the approximate accuracy of the tables.

"The tables appended to this Report show the number of houses, families, and persons, by sexes, in each county, city and large corporate town in Ireland, with the decennial increase or decrease, at the years 1851 and 1861; and, as directed by the present Census Act, section 3, the religious persuasion in 1861;—together with the details of these subjects for the several boroughs, and for all towns of 1,500 inhabitants and upwards, in this portion of the United Kingdom.

II.

"We have to report to your Excellency that we have not experienced any difficulties in taking the Census for the night of the 7th of April, and have not had occasion in any instance to call into action the power granted by the seventh section of the Act. We are not aware of any disturbing cause, such as the temporary migration of labourers, having existed at the date of the Census enumeration.

"In order to afford the means of comparison we have retained the *territorial areas* adopted on the two last occasions. The only alterations made in the division of the country since 1841 are, the separation of the counties of Cork and Tipperary into ridings, effected before 1851; and on the present occasion, the separation of the suburban district of the metropolis from the county of Dublin, the boundary of which is defined in a note.

"Table I, exhibits, by sexes and persons, the number and distribu-

tion of the population of Ireland as enumerated on and after the 8th of April, 1861, as well as the numbers obtained by the Census of 1841 and 1851, with the decennial increase or decrease of the people in 1851, and between that period and the present.

"The *Total Population* enumerated on the 8th of April, 1861, as obtained from the enumerators' abstracts, amounts to 5,764,543,—the sexes being 2,804,961 males, and 2,959,582, females, or 787,812 less than that returned for the 31st of March, 1851,—being a decrease of 12·02 per cent. during the last ten years. These numbers do not include the men of the Army and Navy serving in Ireland on the night of the 7th April, but include the wives and families of such persons, and also soldiers on furlough.

"The following is the Provincial Summary of the three last enumerations :—

PROVINCES.	Number of Persons in						
	1841.	1851.	Decrease in 1851.		1861.	Decrease in 1861.	
			Persons.	Rate.		Persons.	Rate.
Leinster	1,973,731	1,672,738	300,993	15·25	1,439,596	233,142	13·54
Munster	2,396,161	1,857,736	538,425	22·47	1,503,200	354,536	19·63
Ulster	2,386,373	2,011,880	374,493	15·69	1,910,408	101,472	5·34
Connaught	1,418,659	1,010,031	408,828	28·81	911,339	98,692	9·77
Total of Ireland	8,175,124	6,552,385	1,622,739	19·85	5,764,543	787,842	12·02

"The *present decrease is most apparent* in the city of Kilkenny and town of Galway, and the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Meath, Kilkenny, King's, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork. The only localities in which an *increase of population* has taken place are Dublin County (now divided into its own proper civic and rural districts and the suburban circle of population round the metropolis), and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, in which latter locality it amounts to 18,941, or 18·88 per cent. on the returns for 1851.

"From the Returns of the *Emigration Commissioners*, we learn that of the 2,249,355 emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom, between the 31st of March, 1851, and the 8th of April last, 1,230,986 were Irish; and from the returns obtained by the Registrar-General for Ireland, through the Constabulary agents at Irish ports, during the like period, we perceive that as many as 1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. To this emigration may chiefly be attributed the decrease of the population, during a period when the country was remarkably free from any outbreak of famine, pestilence, or of the other social calamities which have occasionally retarded the growth of population in this and other countries. It must also be remembered that the effects of the disas-

terous period of famine and pestilence, which commenced with the potato blight of 1846-47, had extended over the first few years of the decade upon which it is now our province to report; and that there were no less than 250,611 paupers in the Irish workhouses and 47,019 persons in hospital, of whom 4,515 were not workhouse inmates, at the time of taking the Census in 1851, while there were but 50,570 persons in the Irish workhouses the day before the recent Census was taken."

III.

"Table II shows the result of the inquiry into the *Religious Profession* of the population. This is the *first occasion* on which this subject has formed a portion of the decennial Census; and when we state that in only fifteen instances have complaints, or objections to the enumerator's returns, been made to the Commissioners, the fact is to a certain extent a proof of the probable veracity of these returns as well as the willingness of the people and the clergy of all denominations to afford the utmost facility for arriving at the truth. In every instance in which a question arose as to religion, we caused the enumerator to make a *personal* inquiry of the individual concerned.

"The following is the provincial summary, arranged numerically, of the results of this portion of the inquiry, the particulars of which for each individual persuasion are set forth in Table II.

PROVINCES.	Religious Persuasions 1861.				
	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	All other Persuasions.	Jews.
Leinster	1,246,253	171,234	19,889	1,954	266
Munster	1,416,171	76,692	9,558	778	1
Ulster	963,637	390,130	551,095	5,442	54
Connaught	864,472	40,605	6,021	240	1
Total	4,490,583	678,661	586,563	8,414	322

"From this table we learn that on the night of the 7th of April, 1861, those of the Roman Catholic Church amounted to 4,490,583; those of the Established Church to 678,661; and Protestant Dissenters, to 586,563—amongst whom those of the Presbyterian Church numbered 528,992; Methodists 41,532; Independents 5,062; Baptists 4,165; and the Society of Friends 3,812.

"Those classed under the head of 'all other persuasions,' amounting to 8,414, were chiefly persons denominating themselves 'Protestant Dissenters' (unspecified), 'Reformed Presbyterians.'

'Separatists,' 'Christian Brethren,' 'Christians,' 'Covenanters,' 'Unitarians,' 'Seceders,' also members of the Moravian Church, and such travellers, temporary lodgers, and mendicants (presumed to be Christian), as to whom the enumerators, or the persons who filled the householder's schedules were unable to obtain the necessary information. The detailed particulars respecting the class enumerated under this head will be given at a future period. The number of Jews was 322."

IV.

"Table III presents the number of *houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building*, in 1841, 1851, and 1861, with the decennial increase or decrease between the two latter periods. The number by which the *inhabited houses had decreased* for the ten years ending 31st March, 1851, was 282,616, or 21·27 per cent. less than those recorded on the 6th June, 1841; while by the present inquiry we learn that the number of inhabited houses is 993,233, and the *decrease* since 1851 is only 52,990, or 5·08 per cent.

"The number of *uninhabited houses* in 1851 was 65,263, while in 1861 an examination of the same item shows but 39,972. In 1841 there were 3,313 *houses in process of building*, in 1851 only 1,868, and in 1861, 3,047. Taking the inhabited houses in 1841, there were 1·11 families to each house; in 1851, 1·15 families; and in 1861 1·14. The localities in which the house accommodation has *decreased* most are the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Meath, King's and Queen's, in which also the population has very largely decreased;—while there has been an *increase* of inhabited houses in the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus, the county of Dublin (chiefly in the suburban districts of the metropolis), the cities of Cork, Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, and Sligo.

"Table IV exhibits the number of families in each province, county, city, and certain large corporate towns in Ireland, in the years 1841, 1851, and 1861, with the decennial decrease between 1841 and 1851, and between the latter period and the date at which the present Census was taken. The decrease in the number of families between 1841, and 1851 was 268,468, or 18·23 per cent.; in 1861 the number of families returned by the enumerators is 1,129,218, showing a decrease of 75,101, or 6·24 per cent. on the returns made for 1851. This decrease is most apparent in the counties of Limerick, Queen's, Tipperary, Kilkenny, King's, and Clare. It has been least in the province of Ulster, where it only amounts to 2,017, or 0·53 per cent. An increase in the number of families has taken place in the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus, the city of Dublin, and the counties of Dublin, Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, and Sligo.

"The *average number of persons to a family* was 5·54 in the year 1841, in 1851 it was 5·44, and in 1861 it is 5·10. In the metropolitan city, while the population has decreased by 8,636 persons, the number of inhabited houses has increased by 514, and the proportion of persons constituting a family has, in proportion, decreased from

4·51 in the former to 4·26 in the latter period. In the town of Belfast, the average number of persons to a family is 4·79, and in the rural district of Donegal, 5·31.

"Table V shows the number of inhabitants in each Parliamentary borough in 1851 and 1861, with the increase or decrease between these periods.

"Table VI affords the religious profession in each of the thirty three boroughs.

"Tables VII and VIII present in detail the number of the houses and families in each Parliamentary borough.

"Table IX exhibits the population and religious profession in each town in Ireland, containing 1,500 inhabitants and upwards.

"When all the original returns shall have been minutely examined in this office, and the information which they contain carefully extracted, the figures in the following tables will, no doubt, be altered to a certain extent, but we have reason to suppose that such revision will not materially affect the general results.

"In our General Report we shall have the honour to lay before your Excellency the details of each of the subjects contained in this abstract, as also of the ages, education, occupation, marriage-condition, and vital statistics afforded by the returns obtained on and after the 8th of April, in the present year."

TABLE I.—NUMBER of INHABITANTS in each Province, County, City, and certain Corporate Towns of Ireland, in 1841, 1851, and 1861; with the Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.

1 Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	2 3 4 5 6 Number of Persons.					7 8 1861 more or less than 1851.	
	1841.	1851.	1861.			More.	Less.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
<i>Leinster.</i>						Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.
Carlow co.	86,228	68,078	28,185	29,047	57,232	—	15·9
Drogheda town	16,261	16,847	6,840	7,890	14,730	—	12·5
Dublin city, municipal	232,726	258,369	114,294	135,439	249,733	—	3·3
" " suburbs } " " county }	140,047	146,778	{ 19,132 50,383	{ 27,099 55,675	{ 46,231 106,058	{ 3·7	—
Kildare	114,488	95,723	43,200	41,730	84,930	—	11·2
Kilkenny city	19,071	19,975	6,395	7,686	14,081	—	29·5
" " county	183,349	138,773	53,414	56,062	109,476	—	21·1
King's "	146,857	112,076	44,042	44,449	88,491	—	21·0
Longford "	115,491	82,348	35,893	35,699	71,592	—	13·0
Louth "	111,979	90,815	36,847	38,293	75,140	—	17·2
Meath "	183,828	140,748	55,876	54,733	110,609	—	21·4
Queen's "	153,930	111,664	45,154	45,596	90,750	—	18·7
Westmeath "	141,300	111,407	46,170	44,686	90,856	—	18·4
Wexford "	202,033	180,158	68,774	74,820	143,594	—	20·2
Wicklow "	126,143	98,979	43,774	42,319	86,093	—	13·0
<i>Total</i>	1,973,731	1,672,738	698,373	741,223	1,439,596	—	13·9

TABLE I.—NUMBER of INHABITANTS in each Province, &c.—Contd.

1 Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	2 Number of Persons.				6 Total.	7 8 1861 more or less than 1851.	
	1841.	1851.	1861.			More.	Less.
			Males.	Females.			
Munster.							
Clare co.	286,394	212,440	82,562	83,713	166,275	—	21·7
Cork city	80,720	85,732	36,017	42,875	78,892	—	7·9
" co., E.R.	773,398	351,815	137,260	143,183	280,443	—	20·2
" " W.R.							
" " W.R.	211,761	88,930	89,231	178,161	—	—	15·8
Kerry "	293,880	238,254	100,023	101,965	201,988	—	15·2
Limerick city.....	48,391	53,448	19,738	24,888	44,626	—	16·5
" co.	281,638	208,684	84,417	86,566	170,983	—	18·0
" " N.R.	435,553	147,209	53,136	55,330	108,466	—	26·3
" " S.R.							
" " S.R.	184,358	67,737	71,293	139,030	—	—	24·5
Waterford city	23,216	25,297	10,701	12,519	23,220	—	8·2
" co.	172,971	138,738	53,592	57,524	111,116	—	19·9
Total	2,396,161	1,857,736	734,113	769,087	1,503,200	—	19·0
Ulster.							
Antrim co.	276,188	251,383	118,142	129,272	247,414	—	1·5
Armagh "	232,393	196,084	90,846	98,536	189,382	—	3·4
Belfast town	75,308	100,301	54,164	65,078	119,242	18·8	—
Carrickfergus co. and town	9,379	8,520	4,200	5,198	9,398	10·3	—
Cavan co.	243,158	174,064	77,473	76,499	153,972	—	11·5
Downal co.	296,448	255,158	115,545	121,314	236,859	—	7·1
Down "	361,446	320,817	140,868	158,998	299,866	—	6·3
Fermanagh co.	156,481	116,047	51,638	53,734	105,372	—	9·2
Londonderry co.	222,174	192,022	88,518	95,619	184,137	—	4·1
Monaghan "	200,442	141,823	61,834	64,506	126,340	—	10·9
Tyrone "	312,956	255,661	116,908	121,518	238,426	—	6·7
Total	2,386,373	2,011,880	920,136	990,272	1,910,408	—	5·0
Connaught.							
Galway co.	422,923	297,897	125,865	128,391	254,256	—	14·6
" town	17,275	23,787	7,897	8,889	16,786	—	29·4
Leitrim co.	155,297	111,897	52,445	52,170	104,615	—	6·5
Mayo "	388,887	274,499	125,399	129,050	254,449	—	7·3
Roscommon co.	253,591	173,436	78,836	77,318	156,154	—	9·9
Sligo "	180,886	128,515	61,897	63,182	125,079	—	2·6
Total	1,418,859	1,010,031	452,339	459,000	911,339	—	9·7
IRELAND	8,175,124	6,552,385	2,804,961	2,959,582	5,764,543	—	12·0

TABLE II.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION in each Province, County, City, and certain Corporate Towns of Ireland in 1861.

1 Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	2 Total Persons, 1861.	3 4 5 6 7 8 Persons of the following Religious Persuasions.					
		Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terians.	Metho- dists.	Inde- pendents	All Others.
Leinster.							
Carlow county	57,232	6,241	50,613	107	182	1	88
Drogheda town	14,730	1,023	13,340	211	140	2	14
Dublin city, M.....	249,733	46,922	194,601	4,454	1,837	374	1,545
" suburbs.....	46,231	15,248	28,489	1,110	520	183	681
" county	106,058	19,078	84,524	1,042	416	377	621
Kildare	84,930	6,832	77,114	581	288	7	108
Kilkenny city.....	14,081	1,084	12,854	85	31	1	26
" county	109,476	4,597	104,667	94	62	1	55
King's "	88,491	8,282	79,306	256	415	11	221
Longford "	71,592	6,114	64,810	529	100	6	33
Louth "	75,140	4,975	69,100	908	137	2	18
Meath "	110,609	6,584	103,489	410	105	6	15
Queen's "	90,750	9,854	79,959	247	481	18	191
Westmeath "	90,856	6,309	83,813	323	175	1	235
Wexford "	143,594	12,840	129,824	283	445	28	174
Wicklow "	86,093	15,251	69,750	271	716	14	91
Total	1,439,596	171,234	1,246,253	10,911	6,050	1,032	4,116
Munster.							
Clare county	166,275	3,371	162,572	235	75	6	16
Cork city	78,892	9,574	67,092	825	886	107	408
" county, E.R.	280,443	16,374	262,587	711	377	97	297
" " W.R.	178,161	14,583	162,002	235	1,255	24	62
Kerry "	201,988	6,211	195,295	252	174	15	41
Limerick city.....	44,626	3,934	39,689	366	325	164	148
" county	170,983	5,606	164,878	139	312	29	19
Tipperary " N.R.	108,466	6,892	100,913	163	408	2	88
" " S.R.	139,030	4,970	133,324	288	186	9	253
Waterford city	23,220	1,912	20,465	236	265	39	303
" county	111,116	3,265	107,354	235	49	3	210
Total	1,503,200	76,692	1,416,171	3,685	4,312	495	1,845
Ulster.							
Antrim county	247,414	45,087	61,220	133,440	3,919	696	3,052
Armagh "	189,382	58,643	92,100	30,988	6,105	775	771
Belfast town	119,242	29,242	40,690	43,046	4,857	354	1,053
Carrickfergus county } and town	9,398	1,827	1,052	5,562	289	349	319
Cavan county.....	153,972	23,187	123,825	5,536	1,319	8	97
Downal "	236,859	29,942	177,560	26,694	2,230	110	323
Down "	299,866	60,516	97,234	136,013	4,219	127	1,757
Fermanagh county.....	105,372	40,676	59,490	1,857	3,336	—	13
Londonderry "	184,137	30,871	83,428	66,014	1,132	527	2,165
Monaghan "	126,340	17,706	92,714	15,405	439	6	70
Tyrone "	238,426	52,433	134,374	46,816	3,715	328	760
Total	1,910,408	390,130	963,687	511,371	31,560	3,280	10,380

TABLE II.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION in each Province, &c.—Contd.

1 Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns	2 Total Persons, 1861.	3 Persons of the following Religious Persuasions.					
		4 Established Church.	5 Roman Catholics.	6 Presby- terians.	7 Metho- dists.	8 Inde- pendents	9 All Others.
<i>Connaught.</i>							
Galway county	254,256	7,534	245,950	397	279	33	63
" town	16,786	786	15,554	165	127	42	112
Leitrim county	104,615	9,516	93,844	351	877	—	27
Mayo "	254,449	6,937	246,108	933	413	2	56
Roscommon "	156,154	5,227	150,490	252	146	15	24
Sligo "	125,079	10,605	112,526	927	768	163	90
<i>Total</i>	911,339	40,605	864,472	3,025	2,610	255	372
IRELAND	5,764,543	678,661	4,490,583	528,992	44,532	5,062	16,713

TABLE III.—Number of INHABITED HOUSES in each PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1841, 1851, and 1861; with the Increase or Decrease per cent. between 1851 and 1861.

PROVINCES.	Inhabited Houses.			1861 more or less than 1851.	
	1841.	1851.	1861.	More.	Less.
Leinster	306,459	258,012	236,472	—	8·35
Munster	364,637	267,073	242,872	—	9·09
Ulster	414,551	351,895	351,515	—	0·09
Connaught	243,192	169,253	162,374	—	4·06
<i>Total (IRELAND)</i>	1,328,839	1,046,223	993,233	—	5·06

TABLE IV.—Number of FAMILIES in each PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1841, 1851, and 1861; with the Increase or Decrease per cent. between 1851 and 1861.

PROVINCES.	Number of Families.			1861 more or less than 1851.	
	1841.	1851.	1861.	More.	Less.
Leinster	362,134	320,079	295,465	—	7·69
Munster	415,154	319,551	282,695	—	11·53
Ulster	439,805	381,070	379,053	—	0·53
Connaught	255,694	183,619	172,005	—	6·32
<i>Total (IRELAND)</i>	1,472,787	1,204,319	1,129,218	—	6·24

MISCELLANEA.

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I.—Changes in the Agricultural Population, 1830-61; Illustrations of the Census Returns.

FROM the *Economist*, 22nd June, 1861, we obtain the following interesting article in elucidation of the Census Returns relative to the Agricultural Population:—

"The Census just completed discloses the fact, that in many of our Agricultural districts there has been a diminution of the numbers of the people. And this is coincident with a general improvement in husbandry, which has required an increased number of workmen in the business of agriculture.

"It will probably require a careful and precise analysis of the Census reports when published in a complete form to understand and explain this apparent anomaly. Yet it may well be that the numbers may be less in the purely agricultural counties, while improvement and a brisk employment of labourers may be going on. The demand for labour which has arisen of late years in all the great Towns and in the Manufacturing districts has taken off large numbers of lads and young men from the rural districts, and in fact the hands are less than formerly. But until recently, agricultural labourers being badly paid, their labour was less effective than it has become, and is becoming, under the more active demand. The discussion upon agricultural labour which took place at a recent meeting of the *London Farmer's Club* disclosed the great extent in which *piece work* is being adopted in husbandry, and the benefits that system of employment confers on both master and man. Circumstances have drawn forth the force which slumbered in the peasant's arm; and the result has been that, though labourers are fewer, they have done more work than heretofore.

"There have not been wanting persons who have ascribed the diminution of population in certain of the agricultural districts to the *enlargement of farms*, but every one acquainted with the systems of management on our larger and smaller farms is well aware that a large farm usually employs more labourers in proportion to its extent than a small one. The subject has been taken up by the *United East Lothian Agricultural Club*, where, at a recent meeting, a discussion took place on '*An Inquiry into the Decrease of Population in some of the Agricultural Districts as apparently indicated by the Census (1861) Returns.*' Mr. Hope, of Fenton, Barns, presided, and having strikingly analysed the returns of his own district said he was satisfied, 'from practical experience, that at all events in East Lothian, the number of people employed on the land is now much larger than formerly, and also that their employment is more steady both summer and winter.'

He had examined the returns for the parish of Dirleton, in which he farms, as divided into districts for the Census of 1851 and 1861, and also the gross returns of previous enumerations, with the detailed returns from every hamlet for 1821, and he stated the results with the inferences he drew from them.

"In 1811, the total population of *Dirleton* was 1,211 persons; in 1831 the number had increased during the twenty years to 1,384; but during that period there were only an increase of three occupiers and two separate dwelling-houses. From 1831 to 1851, another period of twenty years, there was an increase of occupiers or families by 65, and separate dwelling-houses by 53, the increase of persons being 250. The additional dwellings erected from 1831 to 1851 form a striking contrast to the *two* dwellings only which had been erected during the previous *twenty* years. During the last ten years, from 1851 to 1861, there is one additional occupier in *Dirleton* parish, but the dwelling-houses have *diminished* by 10 and the population by 94, or from 1,634 to 1,540.

"How, then, was this diminution to be accounted for? The parish was divided into five districts. In one of these, *exclusively agricultural*, there had been no change, neither increase or decrease, between 1851 and 1861. In another there had been an increase of two persons. In a third a decrease of 29; in a fourth a decrease of 20; and in the fifth a decrease of 47. The districts in which the *decreases* had occurred were the villages; and bondagers being no longer required in the districts, extra hands required at harvest being supplied by Highlanders and Irish, who come into East Lothian for the season, there was not the same need for married labourers. It appears also, that in *Gullane*, a village, there are 15 houses unoccupied. Mr. Hope also said, 'I rather suspect that there has been a change in the population of the county; that the agricultural districts have become *more strictly agricultural* by the removal of tradesmen and others not employed in agriculture to the Towns. Taking the village of *West Fenton* for instance, which I know well, I find that in 1821, it contained 191 persons, of which 33 families, numbering 150, were employed in agriculture, and nine families, including 41 persons, depended on trades, &c. Now there are only two families, including 10 persons, engaged in trade.' Now if this sort of change is going on throughout the agricultural districts of the kingdom, as is probably the case, it will account, in part, for the diminished population in those districts.

"There is no doubt that farmers of late years have obtained their implements from the great manufacturing firms, and less from their own immediate neighbourhood than they once did; and increased facilities of intercourse have led them to go to the larger and better markets for many of the commodities they require, both in business and domestic uses. To return; Mr. Hope said, 'In looking over the returns from 1811 till this date, the most noticeable feature is the almost stationary state of the population during the first twenty years, and this is what might easily be inferred from the history of agriculture during that period. During the first thirty years of the present century there was no change in the rotation of crops; farmers were only distinguished by their more or less skilful conducting of the ordinary labours of the farm. The cutting off of springs in the land and the application of lime were the principal improvements effected.

"I have a vivid recollection of the farming and the state of the agricultural labourers in 1831. At that period it was the constant subject of discussion how employment was to be found for the rural population. Spade husbandry was advocated, and trenching the soil was extensively practised even in this country. You could, at the shortest notice, obtain labourers by the hundred at 8s. or 9s. per week. But fortunately better times were in store for all connected with land. Smith, of *Deanston*, by his advocacy of thorough drainage, and the introduction of tiles for that purpose, created a new era in the farming of the kingdom. It was between 1831 and 1841 that this change occurred, and turnips and other green crops were substituted for plain fallows. Labourers more readily found employment at better wages. More houses were built, and the population rapidly increased. More lately, from the facilities afforded by the use of artificial manures, the cultivation of the remunerative potato has wonderfully increased; while from

the improved trade and increased wealth of the country, the profits obtained from feeding sheep and cattle are very different since I first recollect, and have steadily added to the wealth of the farming community.' This indicates the change that has taken place in the well-farmed county of East Lothian, and more or less elsewhere. And Mr. Hope justly added, that more attention should be paid to the *dwellings* and *comforts* of the rural labourers by the landlords and farmers, whose rents and profits had thus been enhanced. Mr. Scott Skirving entirely agreed with Mr. Hope that improved agriculture requires more human beings to perform the labours of the farm, and that totally irrespective of all improvements in machinery. He attributed to *emigration of labourers* great part of the decrease in agricultural districts. Mr. Durie said, that in his own district of the country, which was purely agricultural, the population had increased 13 per cent. during the last ten years, 'which,' he said, 'shows that a population entirely dependent upon itself for the sources of labour, there being no manufacture in the district, does not decrease. It is, therefore, a fallacy to say that the rural districts require less agricultural population than they did, and it is also a fallacy to say that they have less, because at present they have *more effective working people* than ever they had, in consequence of there being more men and women required. In conclusion, it was unanimously agreed, 'That it is the opinion of this Club that the apparent decrease of the population in the agricultural districts is caused principally by the limited cottage accommodation of most farms, and also by the removal of various classes of tradesmen into town.' This will, perhaps, furnish a clue to the examination of other rural districts in which there has been a decrease of population."

II.—Scotch and English Farm Labourers, 1861.

We obtain the following statement from the *Aberdeen Free Press* of 14th June, 1861:—

"An interesting series of papers on 'the Agricultural Labourer' have recently appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. The writer, 'G. S.' (Mr. Geo. Singer), is a native of this county, well acquainted with the state of the agricultural labouring population in Aberdeenshire as it existed a dozen years ago—and we daresay very few will say that there is much of improvement since then. He is also practically acquainted with the state of matters in West Sussex and Dorset. Of the Sussex labourer Mr. Singer says:—

"So far as I can learn, after several years' residence in the county, I believe men are nowhere more comfortable, better cared for, or treated with more respect and kindness in any part of the kingdom, than they are in Sussex. Let us first examine their homes: perhaps the best locality is the neighbourhood of Chichester. We find many such 'cottage homes' as cannot and need not be surpassed anywhere; most of the cottages have three bedrooms, two bedrooms and wash-house downstairs, the latter including oven and copper, and they are fitted up with good cottage ranges, the whole by the landlords, so that no grates or coppers have to be removed to hurt the building, and the tenant finds everything arranged comfortably for him at once.

"Upon the estates near Chichester, especially the Goodwood and Oakwood estates, there are nearly as many cottages as are required, and all of the best description, with full accommodation for all the comforts and decencies of life, and none are allowed to take in lodgers without the proprietor's consent, which is never withheld without good reason, and until the occupants acquire a higher appreciation of proper domestic arrangements this restraint is necessary. For, here as elsewhere, they have so long been huddled up in small untidy cottages that it is some time before they feel the need of such extensive accommodation. The rent that they have to pay is generally 2s. a-week, and carters and shepherds have as extra wages their houses rent free.

“ ‘ Respecting their education we cannot speak favourably; in this they are considerably behind Dorset, for what reason I cannot tell, but such is the case. Probably from one-half to three-fourths of those grown up can neither read nor write, and this gives them a dull listless manner, but the defect is in a fair way of being remedied. We have schools in every village, not certainly of a high standard, but such as will set the rising generation far before their parents, and give them a pleasure that has been denied to the former.

“ ‘ Wages for the past few years have been from 11s. to 12s. a-week for able-bodied men; piece-work is not paid higher (with the exception of harvest-work) than in other places, so that when employed in it they do not earn much more, perhaps about 1s.’

“ After stating that the general character of the Sussex labourer is steady and sober, and that disagreements between master and servant are rare—more so than in Dorset—Mr. Singer goes on to contrast the condition of the agricultural labourer in the three counties—in Sussex we may observe the general hours of work are from 6½ A.M., to 12, then an hour for dinner, and again work to 5 P.M. Mr. S. puts the different points on which a contrast is made under different headings, and his remarks, especially on the lack of cottage accommodation in this county, deserve attention as the conclusions of an impartial and intelligent observer.

“ ‘ Cottage Accommodation.—Aberdeenshire may be put at little and that very bad. Dorset not good but improving rapidly. Sussex not extensive enough, many farms having too few, some not so good as they ought to be, but many very good, and altogether before the other two counties.

“ ‘ Education.—In Aberdeenshire easy to obtain, from unfavourable circumstances difficult to retain or turn to good account, not improving much. Dorset far behind, but advancing rapidly and bidding fair to make up for lost time during the present generation, and though not so good as that obtained in Aberdeenshire, yet in the homes of the labourer may be turned to a better account than is possible in the dens in which the Aberdonians are lodged.

“ ‘ Condition.—As regards comfort, Aberdeenshire has not much, though wages are good. Dorset, very little in some parts, and this often arises from too early and thoughtless marriages. Sussex, better in every respect, though men with large families have not so much as one thinks they ought to have.

“ ‘ Wages.—Aberdeenshire, from 15l. to 20l. a-year, with board for men; women, from 5l. to 8l., with board, and hard work for it. Dorset, men with every item added, about 12s. for leading men, 11s. for others, a-week; women, 8d. and 10d. a-day of eight hours; boys and young men rather badly paid in proportion. Sussex, men from 12s. to 14s. per week for a day of nine and a-half hours; women, 10d. for seven hours; boys and young men fairly paid in proportion.

“ ‘ Character.—This requires a little explanation. But we may safely put the Aberdonians first, notwithstanding their sad statistics of illegitimacy, which ought to be put to the account of the necessity they are under to remain single, as there are no homes for them. No class would present a more favourable account if placed in such a wretched position, and for upright conduct towards their employers they stand high, and few of them are ever found before the courts of justice. In Dorset their character does not perhaps stand so high, but still there is a cause for this, and we think it is that the younger hands are badly paid, and turned off whenever a chance occurs of being able to do without them, and thus at a susceptible age are at liberty to roam about, and thus acquire bad habits that may cling to them more or less through life. And as education has so long been neglected among them, it is not to be wondered at that the magistrates have sometimes a little to do among them. But as their homes are rapidly improving, and they are being better educated, we shall find them improve before many years. The character of the Sussex labourer stands high, and that because the causes of deterioration common in Dorset are to a great extent wanting. And we have no doubt that it will improve speedily.’ ”

III.—Importation of Wool, 1843-60.

THE quantity of Wool imported in 1860 exceeded the receipts of any previous twelve months, as the following figures will show:—

1860	148 mln. lbs.	1851	83 mln. lbs.
'59	133 "	'50	74 "
'58	127 "	'49	77 "
'57	130 "	'48	71 "
'56	116 "	'47	62 "
1855	99 "	1846	65 "
'54	106 "	'45	77 "
'53	119 "	'44	66 "
'52	94 "	'43	49 "

The British pastoral colonies have more than grappled with the ever-growing wants of the home market, supplies having come forward in the following proportions:—

Year.	Europe.	British Colonies.	Other Countries.	Year.	Europe.	British Colonies.	Other Countries.
	Pr. cnt.	Pr. cnt.	Pr. cnt.		Pr. cnt.	Pr. cnt.	Pr. cnt.
1860	26	65	9	1851	28	62	10
'59	30	61	9	'50	24	65	11
'58	22	67	11	'49	31	60	9
'57	23	64	13	'48	30	57	13
'56	20	70	10	'47	34	51	15
1855	14	75	11	1846	43	45	12
'54	25	66	9	'45	48	41	11
'53	32	56	12	'44	58	34	8
'52	28	61	11	'43	47	43	10

The value of the Wool imported was:—

1860	£ 11 mlns.	1856	£ 9 mlns.
'59	10 "	'55	6 "
'58	9 "	'54	6 "
'57	10 "		

IV.—Grain Imports in First Four Months of 1861-60-59.

WE obtain the following paragraphs from the *Times* of — June, 1861:—

“ *Agricultural Statistics.*—The statistics of our grain importations (1861) since the beginning of the year, show the remarkable extent to which the failure of last year's harvest must have been underrated, while at the same time the comparative ease with which they have been paid for demonstrates how intrinsically slight must have been the effect of the American crisis in disturbing our commerce or causing pressure in our money-market. It may be estimated that from the

1st of January (1861) to the present time (June, 1861) we have disbursed about 20,000,000*l.* for wheat, flour, and other foreign grain, against a total of little more than 5,000,000*l.* in the corresponding period of 1860; and when it is borne in mind that in the same interval we have supplied India with a direct loan of 3,000,000*l.*, and that the national expenditure has been on the highest scale, the fact that the stock of bullion in the Bank of England, even according to the unfavourable statement published recently, is still exactly equal to the average amount held in the month of January, will appear no less striking than satisfactory. It is evident, indeed, that but for the drain for public works in India, which has now been kept up for so many years, the discount market would probably have been free from extraordinary pressure.

"Next to the total quantity and value of our *grain imports*, the question of most importance is as to the proportion in which these supplies have been furnished to us from the respective countries of the world. In this respect the chief change has, of course, been in the quantities from America and France. Annexed is a statement of our total importations in the *first four months* of each of the last three years, and the percentage from each country:—

WHEAT.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
<i>Total importation</i>	1,050,366	560,468	2,484,983
<i>From</i>			
Russia	18 pr. cent.	32½ pr. cent.	16½ pr. cent.
Prussia	4½ "	16½ "	11 "
Denmark	6½ "	13½ "	4½ "
Mecklenburg	2¾ "	9¾ "	2 "
Hanse Towns	½ "	3½ "	4¾ "
France	29½ "	4½ "	7 "
Turkey, Wall., and Mold.	3 "	5½ "	7½ "
Egypt	28¾ "	3½ "	5½ "
United States	½ "	7 "	30½ "
Other countries	6½ "	4½ "	11 "
	100 "	100 "	100 "

FLOUR.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Total importation</i>	1,069,661	645,145	2,541,903
<i>From</i>			
Hanse Towns	6¾ pr. cent.	15½ pr. cent.	4 pr. cent.
France	90 "	49 "	16 "
United States	2 "	32½ "	65 "
Other countries	1¼ "	3 "	15 "
	100 "	100 "	100 "

"Thus, while in 1859 *France* supplied us with 29½ per cent. of our *wheat* importations, and the United States sent us no appreciable quantity whatever

France has now sent us only 7 per cent., while from the United States we have drawn 30½ per cent. With *flour* the change has been still more remarkable, since the French supply in 1859 was 90 per cent. of the whole, the United States figuring only for 2 per cent., while this year we have had only 16 per cent. from *France* and from the United States the quantity has been 65 per cent.

"It is to be remarked, however, that during April, 1861, there was, as had been anticipated, a diminution of the preponderance of arrivals of American wheat. The supply in that month was 15 per cent. from America, and 26 per cent. from Prussia, a consequence doubtless of the check to traffic and the rise in freights caused by the civil war, which some persons have been disposed to assume would, on the contrary, cause us to be deluged with increased supplies."

V.—The Ordnance Survey.

THE progress of the Ordnance Survey was greatly retarded during 1860, not only by the wet summer and severe winter, but by the employment of 390 surveyors and draughtsmen upon surveys and plans connected with the defence of the country. But the great survey, on the scale of 25 inches to a mile, is being gradually prosecuted in Scotland and in the northern counties of England; and Colonel Sir H. James suggests, in his report for the year, that it should be at once decided whether the cadastral survey is to be extended to the rest of England, so that in that case it may be undertaken while we have an admirably trained body of men for the performance of the work. It is considered that if we are to have in England, as in Ireland, a Landed Estates Court to give facilities for the transfer and registration of property, an accurate survey will be of much importance. The cost of completing this great work was estimated last year at not exceeding 1,450,000*l.*, and likely to be less.

Plans illustrating the movements of the allied forces in China have been published by this department, the topographical department of the War Office, and copies sent to all the regiments in the service. Returns of the equipment of an army in the field have been commenced; they are intended to comprise the number, price, and weight of every article necessary for the supply of bodies of troops; they will be tabulated, and accompanied by drawings of the several articles.

A work containing returns of the strength, organization, equipment, &c., of the armies of Europe, has been published in three volumes. The publication of *Domesday Book* by means of photozincography is intended to be continued county by county.

VI.—British and Foreign Shipping.

THE entrances and clearances of shipping at ports in the United Kingdom were last year larger than in any previous twelvemonth, the total entrances with cargoes having been 10,054,981 tons, while the total clearances were 10,782,937 tons. In 1843 the *British tonnage* which entered with cargoes was 2,919,528 tons, and the *foreign* 1,005,894 tons; in 1848 the *British tonnage* had increased to 4,020,415 tons, and the *foreign* to 1,559,016 tons, showing an advance of 38 per cent. in the former and 55 per cent. in the latter; in 1854 the *British* entrances had further increased to 4,789,986 tons, while the *foreign*, advancing still more rapidly, had reached an aggregate of 3,109,756 tons, showing an increase of 18 per cent. in the former, and 99 per cent. in the latter; and in 1860 the *British* entrances were 5,760,537 tons, and the *foreign* 4,294,444 tons, showing an increase of 7 per cent. in the former and 38 per cent. in the latter.

Comparing 1860 with 1843, the *British entrances* show a general advance of 97 per cent., and the *foreign entrances* an advance of no less than 329 per cent.; the actual augmentation of tonnage being—British, 2,841,009 tons; and foreign, 3,288,550 tons.

The *clearances outwards* next invite attention. In 1843 the British clearances with cargoes amounted to 2,727,306 tons, and the foreign clearances to 1,026,063 tons; and in 1848 the British total had increased to 3,553,777 tons, and the foreign to 1,497,460 tons, showing an advance of 30 per cent. in the former and 46 per cent. in the latter; in 1854 the British clearances were 4,683,654 tons, and the foreign 3,186,882 tons, showing an advance of 32 per cent. in the former, and 113 per cent. in the latter; and in 1860 the British total was 6,358,917 tons, and the foreign 4,424,020 tons, showing an advance of 36 per cent. in the former, and 39 per cent. in the latter. Comparing 1860 with 1843, the British clearances show a general advance of 133 per cent., and the foreign clearances an advance of 333 per cent., the actual augmentation being—British, 3,631,611 tons; and foreign, 3,397,957 tons.

The yearly relative share of business enjoyed by British and foreign shipping since 1843—as shown by the tonnage entered and cleared respectively—was, therefore, as follows:—

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Years.	British.	Foreign.
1843.....	73.5 pr. cnt.	26.5 pr. cnt.	1852.....	64.1 pr. cnt.	35.9 pr. cnt.
'44.....	71.9 "	28.1 "	'53.....	58.9 "	41.1 "
'45.....	70.9 "	29.1 "	'54.....	60.1 "	39.9 "
'46.....	70.7 "	29.3 "	'55.....	59.9 "	40.1 "
'47.....	68.8 "	31.2 "	'56.....	61.3 "	38.7 "
1848.....	71.2 "	28.8 "	1857.....	60.9 "	39.1 "
'49.....	70.9 "	29.1 "	'58.....	59.8 "	40.2 "
'50.....	66.8 "	33.2 "	'59.....	60.1 "	39.9 "
'51.....	63.3 "	36.7 "	'60.....	58.1 "	41.9 "

British shipping seems last year to have lost ground proportionately to the extent of 2 per cent., but this is due to the relatively more rapid advance of foreign shipping, the actual clearances in British ships exhibiting last year an increase of 136,171 tons, and the actual entrances an increase of 368,612 tons, as compared with 1859.

The *general shipping trade* of the empire has been nearly multiplied *threefold* since 1843, the total entrances and clearances in that year having been 7,678,791 tons, while in 1860 they were 20,837,918 tons.

The British tonnage which entered in *ballast* only was 625,818 tons in 1843, and 1,128,472 in 1860; and the foreign tonnage which entered in a similar manner was 296,056 tons in 1843, and 989,332 tons in 1860. The British clearances in ballast comprised 908,527 tons in 1843, and 666,997 tons in 1860; the foreign tonnage which cleared in a similar manner was 315,370 tons in 1843, and 1,066,573 tons in 1860. In 1859 the British entrances in ballast were 1,193,187 tons, and the clearances in ballast 503,985 tons, the foreign entrances and clearance, being 938,092 tons and 934,389 tons respectively. The unemployed British tonnage which entered our ports last year was consequently 64,715 tons less than in 1859, and the unemployed foreign tonnage also showed a diminution of 51,240 tons; the unemployed British tonnage which cleared out last year was 163,012 tons less than in 1859, while the unemployed foreign tonnage which cleared out in the same period was 132,184 tons more than in 1859.

These figures refer to both sailing and *steam ships*, but it is with the latter that

British interests have made the greatest advance, and hence, probably, the outcry made from time to time by proprietors of ordinary shipping. An analysis of this part of the subject must, however, be given in a future paragraph.

VII.—Public Revenue and Expenditure.

THE following tables analyze, with some minuteness, the various sources from which the national *revenue* has been derived, and the various channels through which the national *expenditure* has flowed, since 1843. The abbreviations in the first table refer respectively to Customs, Excise, Stamps, Taxes, Income Tax, Post Office, and Miscellaneous items, and the figures appended under the various heads show their proportionate percentage in each year:—

Year.	Cus.	Exc.	St. and Ta.	Inc. Ta.	P. O. and M.	Year.	Cus.	Exc.	St. and Ta.	Inc. Ta.	P. O. and M.
1843.....	P. ct. 39.9	P. ct. 24.5	P. ct. 21.1	P. ct. 9.9	P. ct. 4.6	1852.....	P. ct. 39.1	P. ct. 27.9	P. ct. 19.0	P. ct. 10.3	P. ct. 3.7
'44.....	41.7	24.6	20.9	9.6	3.2	'53.....	38.4	28.2	18.6	10.3	4.5
'45.....	38.1	25.8	22.4	9.5	4.2	'54.....	36.6	28.4	17.7	13.1	4.0
'46.....	38.3	26.0	21.8	10.1	3.8	'55.....	33.1	25.8	15.4	21.6	4.1
'47.....	38.8	25.0	22.9	10.6	2.7	'56.....	33.0	25.5	14.9	23.1	3.5
1848.....	39.3	26.4	20.5	10.1	3.7	1857.....	32.2	25.3	15.3	22.4	3.8
'49.....	39.0	26.4	21.1	10.3	3.2	'58.....	37.2	27.6	17.4	11.9	5.9
'50.....	38.7	27.0	20.7	10.2	3.4	'59.....	38.5	29.4	17.5	9.5	5.1
'51.....	39.5	27.5	19.1	10.2	3.7	'60.....	32.6	26.9	16.0	18.8	5.7

A similar calculation applied to the expenditure gives the following results. The abbreviation "Na. Debt," it should be premised, comprises the charges incurred for the interest and management of the National Debt, funded and unfunded. Under the head of the Civil List civil charges of all kinds are also included:—

Year.	Na. Debt.	Civil List.	Army.	Navy.	Year.	Na. Debt.	Civil List.	Army.	Navy.
1843.....	Pr. cnt. 57.3	Pr. cnt. 14.3	Pr. cnt. 15.5	Pr. cnt. 12.9	1852.....	Pr. cnt. 55.0	Pr. cnt. 13.2	Pr. cnt. 18.7	Pr. cnt. 13.1
'44.....	60.2	12.2	16.0	11.5	'53.....	54.3	13.8	18.9	13.0
'45.....	57.3	10.8	18.1	13.8	'54.....	46.3	12.7	20.7	20.3
'46.....	55.1	11.8	17.8	15.3	'55.....	32.7	10.0	34.8	22.5
'47.....	51.6	14.5	19.2	14.7	'56.....	36.7	10.7	32.1	20.1
1848.....	52.8	14.7	17.9	14.6	1857.....	46.5	14.9	21.7	16.9
'49.....	55.7	13.2	17.5	13.6	'58.....	47.4	15.0	21.1	16.5
'50.....	60.0	13.4	17.8	12.8	'59.....	44.5	14.8	23.3	17.4
'51.....	56.6	13.9	17.6	11.9	'60.....	39.4	19.9	25.6	19.1

The tables illustrate two patent facts,—first the growth of direct taxation, and secondly, the state of affairs which has entailed upon us such heavy additional expenses for defensive purposes.

VIII.—Census of Crime.

THE commitments for trial for indictable offences are commonly taken as a measure of the amount of crime, and the year 1860 has no reason to shrink from this test, for the commitments in England and Wales fell from 16,674 in 1859 to 15,999 in 1860. But since the Criminal Justice Act came into operation in 1855, transferring a number of cases to the summary jurisdiction, the commitments have given a more imperfect idea of the prevalence of crime. In 1860 upwards of 30,000 charges of stealing or attempting to steal, were disposed of by the magistrates. A better test may be found probably in the number of offenders sentenced to gaol by courts and magistrates; and the following short table, made up on that principle, shows the continued decrease of crime:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Sentenced on indictments	14,734	15,307	13,246	12,470	12,068
Sentenced to gaol by magistrates.	77,712	86,795	83,128	74,769	70,151
	92,446	102,102	96,374	87,239	82,219

The capital convictions in 1860 were only forty-eight, the smallest number yet recorded. The extreme penalty of the law is virtually confined to murder, no execution having taken place for any other crime since 1841. The case which occurred in that year was for an attempt to murder, where life was seriously endangered. The average of convictions for murder in the last ten years has been seventeen, and that was the exact number in 1860. In five cases the punishment was commuted to one of penal servitude; in twelve the sentence was inflicted. It is only in these cases that we have in our statistical returns any attempt to tabulate "motives to crime." Of these murders, five are described as being for the sake of robbery, two from jealousy, one from rejected love, two from hatred, one from excitement by drink, and in one instance no motive is assigned.

IX.—The Subscription for the £6,000,000 of French Railway Obligations, July, 1861.

THE following statement is from the *Times* City Article of 22nd July, 1861:—

"It appears that the tenders for the new issue of 6,000,000*l.* French railway obligations have amounted to about 94,000,000*l.*, and that as 2,300,000*l.* of the total to be allotted is to be given to exclusive establishments, whose subscriptions cannot be reduced, there is but 3,700,000*l.* for *pro rata* distribution among the remainder—a sum which will enable each applicant to have only about 4 per cent. of the amount asked. This operation is officially described as a great success, which furnishes an imposing manifestation of the power of the country and a proof of the confidence which the Government of the Emperor inspires. If the French people or French statesmen can persuade themselves to such an inference, there is no occasion for any outside observers to disturb the simplicity of the illusion. But, unfortunately, there are persons, even in England, and especially in

high places, so little versed in practical finance as to be likely also to be led away by it. The process, however, is simply analogous to that of throwing a certain sum of money to be scrambled for by a mob. The Government having resolved to make a loan, calculate a price at which it would be sure to command a premium, and offer it, or a certain portion of it, at this price, *pro rata*, to all who will apply and send in a preliminary deposit. As the stock is marketable at 2 or 3 per cent. premium for several days before the date for closing the subscription lists, the number of applicants is, of course, simply limited to the number who can rake up or borrow enough money to pay the deposit on the amount they ask for, and the result is that this vast multitude, after all their pains, get a ridiculous fraction assigned to them, the profit of which, in the great majority of cases, would form but a poor payment for their loss of time. The affair in its effect is exactly as if the Government were to announce that they would issue a million of francs to be divided at the rate of 102 fr. among all who would make tenders. It has captivated some persons as if it were a wonderful discovery, but it involves loss to the Government and demoralization to the people. Loans under such circumstances are always issued at a price below that which would be given by regular contractors, the proper business of the nation at the same time suffers from the excitement, banking disturbance, and waste of time consequent upon the public making deposits upon a hundred millions, when there are only three or four millions of securities to be disposed of, and individuals, from the lowest to the highest, are all encouraged into the arena of stockjobbing, and taught that it is in this sphere, rather than by steady attention to their legitimate avocations, that they can best distinguish themselves as good citizens. It may be questioned if among the engines which can tend to corrupt a country, any could be found more potent than this system of offering bribes to the populace from the Bourse."

X.—Patents.

IN the year 1860 there were 3,196 applications for provisional protection of inventions, and the number of patents actually passed was 2,061; in the other 1,135 cases the applicants did not proceed for their patents within the six months. The number of patents that prove useless is very great. The first 4,000 under the new system were granted in 1852-54, all for fourteen years, but liable to become void unless a stamp duty of 50*l.* were paid at the end of three years, and another of 100*l.* at the end of seven years, and of the whole 4,000, only 1,186 paid the 50*l.* duty at the end of the third year, and only 390 the 100*l.* duty at the end of the seventh year; so that nearly 90 per cent. were allowed to become void by the end of the seventh year. Still, the stamp duties received last year amounted to 168,000*l.* The fees paid to the Attorney and Solicitor-General and their clerks, amounted to no less than 9,621*l.* Abstracts or abridgments of specifications of patents continue to be published, and sold at the cost of printing and paper; the subjects now in the press are—shipbuilding, preparation of fuel and apparatus for its combustion, steam-engines, weaving, photography, bricks and tiles, and spinning. The Patent Office labours under the prevalent complaint—it has no room, it has books for which there are no shelves, and models which it has no opportunity to exhibit. But the fees have annually produced a surplus, which has now accumulated to the extent of 92,000*l.*, so that there is a building fund to begin with.

XI.—General Results of the Census of 1861 of the United Kingdom, and Progress of the Income Tax Assessments, 1853-60.

THE following letter from Mr. Hammack, one of the Census Commissioners of England and Wales, addressed to the *Times* on 22nd July last, states concisely the general results of the Census of 1861, just taken.

To this table we append from Parliamentary Paper 592, 1861, a return in a condensed form of the amount of property annually assessed to the Income Tax in the several divisions of the *United Kingdom* during the eight years 1853-60.

The two statements will enable comparisons to be made as regards the proportionate augmentations of numbers and wealth.

The unrevised numbers of the population enumerated at the late Census have already been published in your columns for England and Ireland, and those for Scotland having just been ascertained by the officials at Edinburgh, the result for the entire country may now be stated. The total number of inhabitants of the *United Kingdom*, including the islands in the British seas, may be set down as not less than 29,031,164. Of these 20,061,725 were numbered in England and Wales, 3,061,117 in Scotland, 5,764,543 in Ireland, and 143,779 in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man. The army serving abroad and in Ireland and the navy and merchant seamen absent at sea are not included.

In Ireland an *unparalleled emigration*, continued from the period of the failure of the potato crop in that country, has diminished the population by 787,842 persons, or 12 per cent., exactly the decennial rate of increase in England, since the Census of 1851. According to the returns, 1,230,986 Irish and 823,837 natives of Great Britain emigrated in the decade. Notwithstanding this exodus and other circumstances calculated to retard the rate of increase, such as the Russian war, an epidemic of cholera, the Sepoy mutiny, commercial crises, and the strikes, we have a solid addition of more than a million and a half to the population of the *United Kingdom*—a fact sufficiently significant of the perennial vigour and progress of the country.

Population of the United Kingdom according to the Census of 1861.

	Population enumerated.		Increase in 1861.		Decrease in 1861.	
	1861.	1851.	Persons.	Rate per cent.	Persons.	Rate per cent.
England and Wales	20,061,725	17,927,609	2,134,116	12	—	—
Scotland.....	3,061,117	2,888,742	172,375	6	—	—
Ireland	5,764,543	6,552,385	—	—	787,842	12
Islands in the British Seas }	143,779	143,126	653	—	—	—
Total of the United Kingdom }	29,031,164	27,511,862	2,307,144	—	787,842	—
			Net increase 1,519,302, or 6 per cent.			

(A.)—ENGLAND and WALES.—Property Assessed under the several Schedules. Stated in millions sterling.

Years ending 5th April.	Schedules.					Total Amount of Property Assessed.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
1853.....	£ 96,1	£ 41,1	£ 26,7	£ 59,5	£ 11,0	£ 234,7
'54.....	99,2	41,1	26,8	76,2	12,8	256,3
'55.....	100,8	41,0	24,7	74,6	13,5	254,8
'56.....	101,9	41,0	24,4	72,5	15,5	255,5
1857.....	103,6	41,1	26,9	73,5	15,8	261,0
'58.....	109,9	42,7	28,0	77,5	16,3	274,7
'59.....	110,9	42,7	27,9	77,4	16,9	275,9
'60.....	112,0	42,9	28,3	81,9	17,4	282,7

[The 00,000's at unit end are omitted, thus 99,1 represents 99,100,000.]

(B.)—ENGLAND and WALES.—Amount of Property Assessed under Schedule (A.)

Heads of Assessment.	Years ending 5th April.							
	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Lands	£ 41,086,	£ 41,085,	£ 41,236,	£ 41,048,	£ 41,176,	£ 42,684,	£ 42,701,	£ 42,940,
Messuages	40,621,	42,828,	43,425,	44,196,	44,994,	47,438,	48,138,	48,779,
Tithes	363,	344,	360,	366,	367,	209,	210,	54,
Manors	168,	172,	174,	186,	191,	203,	207,	212,
Fines	257,	268,	295,	304,	255,	218,	212,	225,
Quarries	270,	267,	272,	274,	277,	366,	372,	366,
Mines	2,061,	2,504,	2,588,	2,657,	2,694,	3,485,	3,548,	3,658,
Iron Works.....	660,	861,	890,	915,	983,	1,249,	1,213,	1,134,
Fisheries	26,	16,	17,	17,	15,	17,	18,	16,
Canals	919,	831,	825,	823,	830,	802,	779,	772,
Railways	7,211,	7,708,	8,291,	8,630,	9,209,	10,450,	10,631,	10,732,
Gas Works	653,	661,	670,	677,	680,	843,	872,	918,
Other Property	1,780,	1,632,	1,659,	1,710,	1,798,	1,860,	1,865,	2,088,
General Profits.....	92,	92,	128,	127,	127,	147,	149,	191,
	96,172,	99,274,	100,835,	101,938,	103,603,	109,978,	110,923,	112,082,

[The 000's at unit end are omitted—thus 41,086 represents 41,086,000.]

(C.)—SCOTLAND.—Property Assessed under the several Schedules.
Stated in millions sterling.

Years ending 5th April.	Schedules.					Total Amount of Property Assessed.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853.....	11,0	5,4	—	10,4	,6	27,6
'54.....	11,9	5,6	—	12,1	,7	30,5
'55.....	12,1	5,7	—	11,8	,7	30,5
'56.....	12,4	5,8	—	11,0	,8	30,1
1857.....	12,5	5,9	—	11,1	,9	30,4
'58.....	13,8	6,2	—	8,5	,9	29,5
'59.....	13,8	6,2	—	8,0	,9	29,1
'60.....	13,9	6,2	—	8,6	1,0	29,9

[The 00,000's at unit end are omitted—thus 11,9 represents 11,900,000.]

(D.)—SCOTLAND.—Amount of Property Assessed under Schedule (A.)

Heads of Assessment.	Years ending 5th April.							
	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lands	5,499,	5,687,	5,725,	5,872,	5,932,	6,254,	6,230,	6,281,
Messuages	3,847,	4,131,	4,209,	4,239,	4,358,	4,703,	4,842,	4,983,
Tithes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines	—	1,	2,	1,	1,	2,	3,	3,
Quarries	44,	47,	50,	45,	43,	49,	47,	47,
Mines	278,	305,	302,	328,	311,	337,	337,	356,
Iron Works	172,	424,	487,	511,	475,	641,	563,	383,
Fisheries	35,	44,	44,	44,	47,	50,	52,	54,
Canals	80,	59,	58,	58,	58,	70,	70,	70,
Railways	664,	823,	839,	898,	891,	1,246,	1,264,	1,299,
Gas Works	108,	118,	119,	114,	104,	112,	117,	122,
Other Property	252,	253,	249,	250,	248,	267,	277,	285,
General Profits.....	44,	49,	56,	62,	70,	73,	78,	79,
	11,028,	11,947,	12,144,	12,428,	12,543,	13,809	13,885,	13,974,

[The 000's at unit end are omitted—thus 5,499 represents 5,499,000.]

(E.)—IRELAND.—Property Assessed under the several Schedules.
Stated in millions sterling.

Years ending 5th April.	Schedules.					Total Amount of Property Assessed.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854.....	11,7	2,6	1,4	4,6	,8	21,3
'55.....	11,8	2,6	1,3	4,7	,9	21,5
'56.....	11,8	2,5	1,3	4,6	,9	21,3
'57.....	11,9	2,5	1,4	4,5	,9	21,4
1858.....	12,8	2,8	1,4	4,7	1,0	22,8
'59.....	12,8	2,7	1,4	4,8	1,1	22,9
'60.....	12,8	2,7	1,3	4,8	1,1	23,0

[The 00,000's at unit end are omitted—thus 11,7 represents 11,700,000.]

In Ireland the heads of assessment under Schedule A cannot be distinguished.

XII.—Transactions of the Dover Penny Bank, 1860-61.

THE following analysis of the transactions of the Dover Penny Bank, from the 6th July, 1860, to 6th July, 1861, has been taken from an elaborate and interesting return sent to the Society by Mr. Norwood Earle, the Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management:—

	No.	£	s.	d.
Average balance to the credit of each depositor on 6th July, 1861.....	—	—	6	1
Average number on books from July 6th, 1860, to July 6th, 1861.....	990·39	—	—	—
Average number in attendance from July 6th, 1860, to July 6th, 1861.....	295·86	—	—	—
Average number in attendance for purposes of depositing money.....	273·27	—	—	—
Average number in attendance for purposes of withdrawing money.....	22·58	—	—	—
Gross average amount received each night from depositors.....	—	10	16	1
" " withdrawn each night by depositors.....	—	11	1	4
Average amount paid in by each depositor each night.....	—	—	—	9
" " to each withdrawer each night.....	—	—	10	—
Total number of additional depositors from July, 1860, to July, 1861.....	700	—	—	—
Average number of additional depositors each night.....	13·72	—	—	—
Average cost of keeping each depositor's account for the year.....	—	—	—	4

XIII.—*The Balance of Trade.*

THE excess of our *Imports* over our *Exports* during the last seven years is shown by an official return to have been as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1854.....	152,389,053	115,821,092	36,567,961
'55.....	143,542,850	116,691,300	26,851,550
'56.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	33,323,801
1857.....	187,844,441	146,174,301	41,670,140
'58.....	164,583,832	139,782,779	24,801,053
'59.....	179,182,355	155,692,975	23,489,380
'60.....	210,648,633	165,670,653	44,977,990

The exports of gold and silver bullion and specie from the United Kingdom in the same period were:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
1854.....	16,552,845	6,033,723	22,586,568
'55.....	11,847,213	6,980,965	18,828,178
'56.....	12,038,299	12,813,498	24,851,797
1857.....	15,061,500	18,505,468	33,566,968
'58.....	12,567,040	7,061,836	19,628,876
'59.....	18,081,139	17,607,664	35,688,803
'60.....	15,641,578	9,983,190	25,534,768

It appears from these figures that the excess of imports over exports during the seven years was 231,681,875*l.*, and that the shipments of bullion in the same period were 180,685,958*l.*, or 77·97 of the surplus. Complete returns are not yet available with regard to the proportions, foreign and colonial of our exports in 1860, but taking the six years ending 1859, it appears that the excess of our imports from, over our exports to, foreign countries was altogether 181,665,900*l.*, while the colonies showed a similar excess of 6,118,985*l.*, making a total of 187,784,885*l.* The colonial imports and exports, are, upon the whole, pretty well balanced. In fact, the excess of 6,118,985*l.* would not have existed at all, but for the disturbance of the Indian trade in 1857 by the disastrous mutiny of that year.

XIV.—*Effect of Reformatories.*

THE following valuable letter by Mr. Barwick Baker (Hardwicke Court, Gloucester), is copied from the *Times* of 13th August, 1861:—

“Forgive some remarks on your article of August 8th on Reformatories.

“The truth of your observation that an increase of boys under detention in reformatories is perfectly compatible with a decrease of crime is shown most

forcibly in France, in a manner which they approve highly, though I fear that our Chancellor of the Exchequer might not see it in the same pleasant light. I have not before me at present the exact figures, but I think I am correct in stating that in 1833 the number of *jeunes détenus* in France was a little under 1,400, and I think that at present and for several years previous, it has been little under 10,000. I think that the population of England and Wales is about three quarters that of France, so that had they the same number in proportion to the population as we, it would amount to about 5,000 instead of 10,000; yet even in France they say that juvenile crime has greatly decreased, and I believe it.

“This, however, is a pregnant fact, and worthy of our consideration in several ways. In the first place, an increased number of *détenus* by no means proves an increase of crime, because, probably, of the 1,300 *détenus* in France in 1833, a large number were detained only a month or two, instead of, as now, from three to five years each.

“But there are other points to be considered. How comes it that, at the end of nearly thirty years of improvement, France has double the amount of *détenus* in proportion to their population that we have? Our Chancellor of the Exchequer complains that even our reformatories are a heavy expense to the country, and it would be no desirable prospect that this expense should be doubled some years hence. This, however, I think there is no occasion to fear, if the matter be properly watched.

“At the commencement of our work very many of the boys committed to us were hardened by a course of crime, and a course of three months' imprisonments (which of the two courses is the most hardening and pernicious I can hardly say), into regular habitual thieves. These were usually committed to us for five years each, and many of them are with us now; but at the present time the habitual boy thief is nearly an extinct animal. Even in London, when I went over Cold-bath Fields Prison a month ago, and found a marvellous diminution of crime, there were only ten boys whom I could call habitual thieves. This class must soon be entirely extinct. It is a physical necessity that if every boy be sent to a reformatory on his second conviction, and kept either there, or, at least under surveillance for three or four years, no boy can become an habitual thief. The boys who are now committed to us are of a different type to the older lot. Many are passionate or sulky, or ill-tempered—some are ignorant, stupid, or brutal, some nearly idiotic (epilepsy is not an unfrequent cause); more by far are weak, and easily led to good or evil (and these are our least hopeful cases, ‘unstable as water’ many of them will not, for many years, have strength of mind to be trustworthy); but the hardened, determined thief is nearly unknown. This will shorten our detentions, and, of course, greatly decrease our average numbers and expense.

“But there is another point to which you allude, and which requires watching to avoid the extreme to which they run in France.

“Mr. Turner states that ‘above one-fourth of the children received into reformatories were under 12 years of age, and above one-half were received on first convictions.’ Now, is this quite right?

“We must remember that a reformatory fitted to retain and reform boys of the worst character must be an expensive undertaking, and ought not to be used for cases which may be treated at one-twentieth of the expense. I am by no means in favour of saving expense at the cost of efficiency, but I cannot consent when using public money to refuse to consider the comparative cost of two systems.

“I some years ago procured returns of the juvenile convictions from, I think, eight or ten counties in different parts of England, and I found that in all, except the extremely dense populations of Middlesex, Surrey, and Lancashire, out of every eight boys committed to prison a first time only one on an average was committed, as a boy, for a second offence. I have no doubt, from what I have seen, that second offences are much more rare now than they were then. If so, is it not a mistake to send boys on first conviction to reformatories, except in rare exceptional cases? If you or I privately have some evil or nuisance which we wish to cure, if two remedies are suggested, one of which costs 15*s.* and succeeds in seven

cases out of eight, and the other costs 75*l.*, or even 30*l.*, and succeeds in nine cases out of ten, should we not try the 15*s.* remedy first, and, if it failed, try the more expensive one after? What we should do with our private funds we ought to do with the public ones. A ten days' imprisonment costs about 15*s.*; two years in a reformatory costs, at the present reduced allowance, 31*l.* 4*s.*, and five years cost 73*l.*

"But it will be said that ten days in prison will not work the entire change in the boy's whole mind which five years in a reformatory may be expected to produce. I grant it: but I must question whether we have a right to expend so large a sum on one boy merely for his own benefit. It is well worth spending a very large sum to prevent the existence of a regular habitual criminal, who will infect, corrupt, and educate others in crime. I believe that the result which has been obtained, of diminishing the committals of boys in England and Wales to the extraordinary degree of 42 per cent. in four years (while we can have little doubt that the crime has diminished to a far greater extent than the committals), would have been held in the estimation of every Englishman to have been worth double the sum it has cost. I believe that the boast that we can now make, that habitual crime among boys, even in London, is nearly extinct, is worth still more. These are public advantages, and the public will not grudge to pay for them. But when a question arises whether a boy on his first conviction shall receive a punishment costing 15*s.* or 30*l.*, I cannot let the private benefit of the individual outweigh so large a public cost.

"But to return to the French statistics. It was some time before I could understand the readiness with which every boy is received on the smallest offence. Parents are not made to contribute to their support; every facility seems to be offered—I would almost say, to tempt boys into reformatories. After a time, however, I found a not unnatural solution. In a country which is obliged to resort to conscription to supply its army and navy, an establishment which at the same time greatly diminishes crime and rears some thousands of boys per annum to reduce the conscription, is worth all its cost.

"This, however, we may trust, will never be the case in England, and until it be so I must contend for the principle which Mr. Sydney Turner lays down, that save in rare exceptional cases the experiment should be made whether the sending a child to prison for ten days will not suffice (as a short examination of the books of any gaol will show in seven cases out of eight) to prevent his continuance in a course of crime without sending him, on a first conviction, to a reformatory.

"At present we have two widely different systems of punishment on trial—the old and the new. The former consists in shutting a man up in a square box for a certain arbitrarily fixed period, just long enough to lose habits of work and to gain habits of gaol, and then opening the door and casting him forth on the world. The latter consists in a period of strict and harsh confinement, followed by associated hard work, that followed by hard work with very slight restrictions, and that again by a permission to work as a free man, only with a watch kept upon him to see whether that liberty be abused.

"The old system we have tried for long—I have taken my share in it for about thirty years—and I have not found any great effect produced in the diminution of crime. The new system, I have also watched closely as it has been applied to boys in England, to convicts in Ireland, and to female convicts in England. In the first of the three cases that part of the crimes which was so treated has decreased 42 per cent. in four years. In the second it has decreased about 50 per cent. in seven years. In the third, although the decrease of general crime is not very perceptible so far as I know, it has been admitted on all hands to have succeeded admirably in individuals.

"If two systems have a fair trial, and one is found practically to succeed better than the other—especially if plain common sense shows that the one would be likely to succeed better than the other—and practice bears out the view of common sense—I think that if the public hear of it the system which has succeeded is likely to be extended; and I have little doubt of seeing that system which has

answered with English boys, Irish convicts, and English female convicts extended to English male convicts, and to those committed to our gaols.

"Above all, the newer system has the advantage that the results are known. Nine out of ten can be traced for many years after the expiration of their sentence. This gives real ascertainable facts as to the success of the system. By these facts we ask to be judged."

[In the earlier portion of the above letter, Mr. Baker has fallen into some errors in regard to French reformatory statistics, and the proportion which the population of England and Wales bears to that of France. The population of England and Wales on 8th April, 1861, was 20,061,725; that of France, according to the census of 1856, was 36,039,364, consequently the former is little more than *one-half* that of the latter, instead of being *three quarters* as stated by Mr. Baker. It will be found, also, by consulting the French volume on *Justice Criminelle en France*, for 1859, that the number of *jeunes détenus* from 1857-59, has been as follows, viz:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Boys	6,515	6,888	5,973
Girls	804	907	1,090
Totals.....	7,319	7,795	7,063

Taking the figures for 1859 (7,063) in connection with the population of France in 1856, this gives one *jeune détenu* to every 5,102 of the population. In Great Britain the number of reformatory inmates on the 31st December, 1860, was 3,712, or one inmate to every 6,229 of the population as ascertained at the recent census. Instead, therefore, of France having "double the amount of *détenus* in proportion to her population that we have," as Mr. Baker asserts, the difference of proportion is comparatively insignificant; and indeed the proportion in the two countries would have been more nearly equivalent, had it not been for the singular fact that while the number of *Boys* detained in France have considerably *decreased* of late, the number of *Girls* is steadily *increasing*.—F. W. H., *Assist.-Sec. S. S.*]

XV.—Income Tax.—Year ended 5th April, 1860.—Schedule (D), Trades and Professions.—Abstract compiled from Parl. Paper, 509/1861.

Classes of Income per Annum.	Great Britain.			Ireland.		
	Amount of Income Charged.	Persons Charged.	Tax Charged.	Amount of Income Charged.	Persons Charged.	Tax Charged.
	£	No.	£	£	No.	£
Under £100	1,082,651	16,978	29,322	78,279	1,227	2,120
£100 and under £150	12,607,998	128,570	395,832	794,601	8,011	24,971
	13,690,649	145,548	425,154	872,880	9,238	27,091
£150 and under £200	6,566,480	41,687	246,243	400,789	2,529	15,029
200 " 300	8,067,090	36,535	302,516	553,156	2,451	20,743
	14,633,570	78,222	548,759	953,945	4,980	35,772
£300 and under £400	5,278,639	16,608	197,949	354,107	1,102	13,279
400 " 500	3,399,038	8,130	127,464	242,043	572	9,076
	8,677,677	24,738	325,413	596,150	1,674	22,355
£500 and under £600	3,124,366	6,073	117,164	213,331	411	8,000
600 " 700	2,128,724	3,468	79,827	154,729	250	5,802
700 " 800	1,664,213	2,295	62,408	126,003	172	4,725
800 " 900	1,615,616	1,965	60,586	125,060	154	4,690
900 " 1,000	836,251	901	31,359	54,300	59	2,036
	9,369,170	14,702	351,344	673,423	1,046	25,253
£1,000 and under £2,000...	7,646,382	5,932	286,739	399,038	307	14,969
2,000 " 3,000...	4,077,944	1,768	152,923	236,931	103	8,855
3,000 " 4,000...	2,877,407	879	107,903	150,996	45	5,662
4,000 " 5,000...	2,147,988	498	80,549	52,314	12	1,961
5,000 " 10,000 ..	5,962,739	887	223,603	165,382	27	6,202
	22,712,460	9,964	851,717	1,004,661	494	37,679
£10,000 and under £50,000	9,909,842	512	371,619	411,764	24	15,441
50,000 and upwards	5,379,722	59	201,739	115,099	1	4,316
	15,289,564	571	573,358	526,863	25	19,757
Total	84,373,090	273,745	3,075,745	4,627,922	17,457	167,907

ABSTRACT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN
OF THE
MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
(JANUARY—MARCH), OF 1861, AND OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS
DURING THE SECOND QUARTER (APRIL—JUNE), OF 1861.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,197 Registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1861; and the MARRIAGES in 12,477 churches or chapels, about 4,416 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 631 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1861.

The leading facts of the Return may be briefly stated:—The marriages, which were numerous in the concluding quarter of 1860, fell under the pressure of adverse circumstances in the first quarter of 1861; many more children than usual were born in the second quarter of this year; and in the same period fine weather, and perhaps other than meteorological causes, were on the whole favourable to health, for the death-rate was not quite so high as the average.

The POPULATION resident in England as enumerated at the Census of 8th April, 1861, may be stated to be, 20,061,725. This statement is derived from the reports of the local officers, and, though it is probably very near the truth, may undergo some modification when the numbers have been more accurately examined at the Central Office. The rate of increase in the last decennium was 12 per cent.

MARRIAGES.—The number of persons married in the winter quarter was 66,802. Of ten thousand of the population 135 were married, but if the marriage-rate had

ENGLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years
1855-61, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar YEARS, 1855-61:—Numbers.

Years	'61.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
Marriages No.	—	170,305	167,723	156,070	159,097	159,337	152,113
Births..... "	—	683,440	689,881	655,481	663,071	657,453	635,043
Deaths..... "	—	422,472	440,781	449,656	419,815	390,506	425,703

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1855-61.

(I.) MARRIAGES:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'61.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
March.....No.	33,401	35,198	35,382	29,918	33,321	33,427	29,186
June..... "	—	43,833	42,042	39,890	41,267	38,820	38,549
Septmbr..... "	—	40,572	39,803	38,599	38,669	39,089	37,308
Decmbr. "	—	50,702	50,496	47,663	45,840	48,001	47,070

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1855-61.

(II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'61.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
MarchNo.	173,170	183,206	175,532	170,959	170,430	169,250	166,225
June "	181,718	173,914	175,864	169,115	170,444	173,263	165,277
Septmbr. "	—	164,062	168,394	157,445	161,181	157,462	154,700
Decmbr. "	—	162,258	170,091	157,962	161,016	157,478	148,841

(III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'61.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
MarchNo.	121,713	122,642	121,580	125,819	108,665	103,014	134,542
June "	107,721	110,878	105,631	107,142	100,046	100,099	106,493
Septmbr. "	—	86,423	104,216	98,142	100,528	91,155	87,646
Decmbr. "	—	102,529	109,354	118,553	110,576	96,238	97,022

been equal to the average for that quarter, the number would have been 142. Tables that run through a series of years show that the people are less prone to enter into wedlock in the first than in any of the succeeding quarters, and in the present year that season was eminently unpropitious in consequence of the severe frost and dearness of provisions. The average weekly number of recipients of indoor and out-door relief exceeded by 54,155 that relieved in the winter of 1860. From a comparison of corresponding quarters of 1859-61, it appears that the decline in marriages was general over the country. In London they fell from 5,751 and 5,668 to 5,346; in Staffordshire from 1,497 and 1,430 to 1,226; in South Wales from 1,173 and 1,224 to 1,042. Kent and Oxfordshire were exceptions to the rule, for in those counties marriage was brisk. Sturminster, Blandford, Dorchester, Sherborne, Beaminster, and Bridport in Dorsetshire more than shared the general

ENGLAND:—Annual Rate Per Cent. of PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1855-61, and the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar YEARS, 1855-61:—General Percentage Results.

YEARS	'61.	Mean '51-'60.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
Estmtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of Year.....	20,114	—	19,889	19,667	19,448	19,231	19,016	18,804
Persons Married Per cent.	—	1·694	1·712	1·706	1·606	1·654	1·676	1·618
Births "	—	3·420	3·436	3·508	3·370	3·448	3·457	3·377
Deaths.... "	—	2·226	2·124	2·241	2·312	2·183	2·054	2·264

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1855-61.

(I.) PERSONS MARRIED:—Percentages.

Qrs. ended last day of	'61.	Mean '51-'60.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
March....Per ct.	1·352	1·417	1·420	1·460	1·248	1·408	1·416	1·266
June..... "	—	1·703	1·762	1·712	1·642	1·714	1·638	1·648
Septmbr. "	—	1·622	1·608	1·598	1·566	1·592	1·626	1·574
Decmbr. "	—	1·999	2·002	2·020	1·930	1·876	1·990	1·978

(II.) BIRTHS:—Percentages.

Qrs. ended last day of	'61.	Mean '51-'60.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
March....Per ct.	3·506	3·592	3·693	3·624	3·567	3·600	3·585	3·603
June "	3·689	3·554	3·495	3·579	3·480	3·548	3·656	3·534
Septmbr. "	—	3·275	3·250	3·379	3·195	3·308	3·275	3·261
Decmbr. "	—	3·227	3·203	3·402	3·198	3·295	3·264	3·128

(III.) DEATHS:—Percentages.

Qrs. ended last day of	'61.	Mean '51-'60.	'60.	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.
March...Per ct.	2·464	2·480	2·472	2·510	2·625	2·295	2·182	2·916
June..... "	2·151	2·207	2·228	2·150	2·205	2·083	2·112	2·277
Septmbr. "	—	2·021	1·712	2·091	1·992	2·063	1·896	1·848
Decmbr. "	—	2·179	2·024	2·187	2·400	2·263	1·995	2·039

dulness; which may be also affirmed of Basford and Nottingham, in both of which places trade was very depressed, and "people were driven to seek employment in "other towns."

BIRTHS.—The number of children born in the quarter that ended June 30th, was 181,718, which is *higher* than the number born in any quarter of any previous year. The birth rate was very nearly 37 per 1,000 of the population, whilst the average is less than 36. In only one of the forty-two quarters that have passed since 1850 has the rate exceeded 37 per 1,000. All the counties, with a few exceptions, of which Rutlandshire may be mentioned as one, contributed a portion, more or less, of the increase of last quarter. In London the *births rose* from 22,184 in the spring quarter of 1860 to 24,842 in that of the present year. In Devonshire they rose from 4,325 to 4,755. Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton exhibited a considerable increase; in West Derby, also, the births were numerous; but in Liverpool they did little more than maintain their level.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The increase of population as disclosed by the registers of births and deaths was 76,997, for to that extent the former exceeded the latter. The rate of increase was equal to 846 daily.

According to the *emigration* return, about 8,505 persons of English origin left

ports in the United Kingdom, of whom 5,211 were bound for the United States, 776 for the North American Colonies, 2,155 for the Australian Colonies, 333 for other places. The total number of emigrants, including about 1,700 foreigners, was 37,987, of whom 25,562 went to the United States. The Irish element formed nearly two-thirds of the whole emigration. The Scottish part of it showed a clear preference for Australia.*

Of persons who enter this country as travellers or settlers no account can be rendered.

PRICES, THE WEATHER, AND PAUPERISM.—The price of wheat was 5*s.* 9*d.* a quarter, and was higher by 2*s.* 1*d.* than in the previous June quarter, and by 7*s.* 6*d.* than in that of 1859. The mean price of beef in Leadenhall and Newgate markets was 5½*d.*; both highest and lowest prices were less than in the same quarter of 1860, which also held in respect of mutton, the mean price of which was 6½*d.* Best potatoes averaged 130*s.* per ton; they were dearer than in the same quarter of 1859, cheaper than in that of 1860.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was 51·8°, which is 0·4° below the average for the same three months in 90 years. The weather was cold till the middle of May, when it became comparatively warm, and there was from the 20th of that month to the end of June an average daily excess in the temperature of one degree. On May 23rd the temperature reached 80°; the highest temperature of last year occurred on the same day, but did not exceed 76·5°. It reached 82°, nearly, on the 19th June. The fall of rain in the quarter was 4·5 inches, which is 1·3 inches below the average. There was snow on 27th April in great part of the country; it fell on the 4th May at Brighton, Banbury, Berkhamstead, and Bywell. Full meteorological details by Mr. Glaisher are subjoined to this Report.

Weather of singular severity in January inflicted great suffering on the poor, and the number of persons entitled to in-door and out-door relief was swelled to unusual magnitude. The paupers on the lists in the subsequent spring quarter (April, May, June) were reduced, but were still very numerous, and on a weekly average were 831,587, against 799,434 in the corresponding season of last year.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The number of deaths in the quarter that ended June 30th was 107,721; in the same period of last year it was 110,878. The annual death-rate for the quarter was 215 to ten thousand persons living, whilst the average is 221.

Both town and country populations have enjoyed a slightly improved degree of health; for dividing England into two portions, one chiefly urban and little inferior in amount of population to the other chiefly rural, it appears that the rate of mortality in town was 228 per 10,000 (against an average of 237), and that in the country it was 203 against 205. In either instance the result of comparison is on the side of salubrity, though as regards the country the degree of improvement is almost imperceptible. The difference in the rates of country and town during last quarter may be stated thus:—Taking equal populations, for 203 persons who died in the former, 203 + 25 died in the latter.

If the rate of mortality that is found to rule in the *least unhealthy districts* had prevailed last quarter throughout England, the total deaths enumerated would have been, not 107,721, but 85,823. Consequently a certain portion of the registered mortality may be termed unnatural, and is represented by 21,898 deaths. This large contribution levied on human life is to a great extent the penalty paid for ignorance or neglect of those social arrangements which it is the business of sanitary reformers to invent and to recommend.

The deaths in LONDON were 15,238, against 13,801 and 14,894 in the two corresponding quarters of 1859-60. Whooping-cough was unusually fatal, and in

* From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners: the number returned as of English origin was 4,300, while the birthplace of 6,820 emigrants was not distinguished; in the above statement a proportional number of these has been added to those returned as of English origin.

CONSOLS, PROVISIONS, PAUPERISM, and TEMPERATURE, in each of the nine QUARTERS ended 31st March, 1861.

1	2	3	4		6	7		8	9
			Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the Mean Prices.			Pauperism.			
			Beef.	Mutton.		Quarterly Average of the Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each week.	Mean Temperature.		
Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.			Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.	In-door.	Out-door.		
1859	£	s. d.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.				
30 June	92½	47 3	4¾—6½ 5½	5—7 6	85—110 97	109,150	710,410	53·7	
30 Sept.	95½	44 0	4¾—6¼ 5¼	4¾—6¾ 5¾	65—105 85	100,582	682,867	62·8	
31 Dec.	96½	43 4	4—6½ 5¼	4¾—6¾ 5¾	85—120 102	109,429	683,962	43·3	
1860									
31 Mar.	94½	44 5	3¾—6½ 5½	4¾—6¾ 5¾	115—145 130	118,523	717,264	38·8	
30 June	94½	52 8	4¾—6¾ 5¾	5½—7½ 6½	125—160 142	107,050	692,384	50·5	
30 Sept.	93¼	59 1	4¼—7 5½	5¼—7½ 6¾	125—145 135	101,680	667,680	56·2	
31 Dec.	93¼	56 9	3½—6¼ 4¾	4¾—6¾ 5¾	115—130 122	115,158	673,680	42·6	
1861									
31 Mar.	91½	55 1	4—6¼ 5½	5½—7¾ 6¾	140—155 147	131,501	758,441	39·9	
30 June	91½	54 9	4¼—6½ 5¾	5¼—7¼ 6¼	120—140 130	117,802	713,785	51·8	

Col. 6 is deduced from the Weekly Tables published in the *Economist*. The average of the highest and of the lowest weekly prices is here shown in cols. 4, 5, and 6, and not the absolute highest or lowest price quoted at any period of the quarter.

Cols. 7 and 8 are deduced from the Returns of the Poor Law Board. The Returns now relate to 649 Unions, &c., comprising a population of 17,697,206 (in 1851), and do not include the paupers of parishes, &c., incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the 43rd Elizabeth; Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants relieved in the above Unions are also excluded. They amounted on January 1st, 1860, to—Insane Persons, 31,554; Vagrants, 1,542. The rest of the paupers on that day amounted to 817,800.

thirteen weeks carried off 1,151 children. Zymotic diseases were the cause of rather more than a fifth part of the mortality. The metropolitan population was 2,803,034.

In the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, which contain a population of 1,846,876, the deaths were 8,252, and exhibited a decrease on the returns of two previous corresponding quarters.

The population of the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES is 1,295,375, and the deaths

were 6,519. Though the mortality of this division was not so high as in the same period of last year, the returns from many parts of it indicate a rather unfavourable condition of health.

The EASTERN COUNTIES, with a population of 1,142,202, returned 6,094 deaths, against 6,230 in the June quarter of 1860. The numbers were heavy in Ipswich and Hoxne districts. At Stebbing in Essex the deaths were nearly double the average.

DEATHS in the Spring Quarters, ended June 30th, 1854-61.—Numbers.

DEATHS, &c.	1861.	Total 1851-60, (10 Years.)	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns	55,882	530,678	56,031	53,517	55,802	51,367	51,962	53,562	53,711
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	51,839	509,927	54,847	52,114	51,840	48,679	48,187	52,931	43,429
All England	107,721	1,040,605	110,878	105,631	107,142	100,046	100,099	106,493	102,534

AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Spring Quarters, ended June 30th, 1851-61.

GROUPS.	Area in Statute Acres. (England.)	Population Enumerated. (England.)		Deaths in 10 Spring Quarters, 1851-60.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Spring Quarters, 1851-60.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Spring Quarter, 1861.
		March 31st, 1851.	April 8th, 1861.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the Chief Towns	No. 2,149,800	No. 8,247,017	No. 9,803,711	No. 530,678	Per ct. 2'371	Per ct. 2'282
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes	No. 35,175,115	No. 9,680,592	No. 10,258,014	No. 509,927	Per ct. 2'050	Per ct. 2'026
All England	No. 37,324,915	No. 17,927,609	No. 20,061,725	No. 1,040,605	Per ct. 2'207	Per ct. 2'151

NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Population 2,934,722. Deaths in the quarter 17,652. It is a fact well worthy of notice that Lancashire with a population less than that of London by about 338,000, and living on an area nearly seventeen times as large, returned almost as many deaths as the metropolis, for the difference was only 181. If sanitary work is still to be done in London, it is evident that the want of it is exceedingly urgent in the seats of manufacture and commerce in the north.

MARRIAGES Registered in Quarters ended 31st March, 1859-61; and BIRTHS and DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th June, 1859-61.

1 DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	2 AREA in Statute Acres.	3 POPULATION, 1861. (Persons.) No.	4 5 6 MARRIAGES in Quarters ended 31st March.		
			'61.	'60.	'59.
			No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	37,324,915	20,061,725	33,401	35,198	35,382
i. London	78,029	2,803,034	5,346	5,668	5,751
ii. South Eastern	4,065,935	1,846,876	2,429	2,499	2,549
iii. South Midland	3,201,290	1,295,375	1,557	1,671	1,634
iv. Eastern	3,214,099	1,142,202	1,500	1,486	1,657
v. South Western	4,993,660	1,835,551	2,999	3,220	3,075
vi. West Midland	3,865,332	2,436,137	3,838	4,026	4,400
vii. North Midland	3,540,797	1,288,718	1,813	1,982	1,970
viii. North Western	2,000,227	2,934,722	6,198	6,369	6,173
ix. Yorkshire	3,654,636	2,015,329	3,763	4,019	3,929
x. Northern	3,492,322	1,151,281	2,013	2,060	2,111
xi. Monmthsh. & Wales	5,218,588	1,312,500	1,945	2,198	2,133

7 DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	8 9 10 BIRTHS in Quarters ended 30th June.			11 12 13 DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th June.		
	'61.	'60.	'59.	'61.	'60.	'59.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	184,718	173,914	175,864	107,721	110,878	105,631
i. London	24,842	22,184	22,753	15,238	14,894	13,801
ii. South Eastern	14,856	13,635	14,277	8,252	9,225	8,468
iii. South Midland	11,423	10,835	11,206	6,519	7,054	6,171
iv. Eastern	9,995	9,547	9,944	6,094	6,230	5,434
v. South Western	15,577	14,533	14,869	8,614	10,071	9,172
vi. West Midland	23,444	22,318	21,720	12,722	12,960	13,364
vii. North Midland	11,795	11,466	11,377	6,960	6,912	6,921
viii. North Western	29,790	27,535	27,893	17,652	17,655	16,773
ix. Yorkshire	19,593	19,014	18,601	11,617	11,881	11,588
x. Northern	11,366	11,055	10,960	6,569	6,325	6,256
xi. Monmthsh. & Wales	12,037	11,792	12,264	7,484	7,671	7,683

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER,

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1861.

By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

The weather was cold till the *middle of May*, the mean daily temperatures of the air for the 44 days ending May 14th being $3^{\circ}0$ below the average for this period. On the 15th and 16th of May the days were comparatively warm; the excess of temperature was $5^{\circ}5$ on the former, and $8^{\circ}5$ on the latter; these, however, were followed by 3 cold days: the deficiency of temperature on the 17th, 18th, and 19th was $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ daily. From the 20th of May to the end of June the weather was generally warm; the average daily excess of temperature of the last 42 days was 1° . On May 23rd the temperature reached 80° ; the highest temperature in the year 1860 took place on the same day of the year, viz., the 23rd of May, but it was $76^{\circ}5$ only.

In June the temperature reached 82° nearly; in the preceding June the highest point reached was 74° . On June 14th the mean temperature of the whole day was 67° , exceeding by $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ that of the warmest day in the preceding year.

The mean high day temperature in April was $1\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$, in May 1° , and in June $0^{\circ}4$ below their respective averages for the preceding 20 years; therefore the high day temperatures were too low throughout the quarter.

The mean low night temperature in April was $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below, in May $1^{\circ}2$ below, and in June $1^{\circ}1$ above their respective averages for the preceding 20 years. Therefore the nights in April and May were cold, and in June were warm.

The mean temperature of the air for the months of April and May was a little below their average values, and that of June differed but very little from its average.

The mean temperature of the dew point in April was $0^{\circ}3$ above, in May was $1^{\circ}9$ below, and in June was $2^{\circ}3$ above their averages.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere in April exceeded its average by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, in May by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and in June differed but little from its average pressure.

The temperature of vegetation, as indicated by a thermometer placed on grass, was below 40° on 48 nights, and above 40° on 43 nights; the highest reading at night during the quarter was $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and the lowest $14^{\circ}0$.

The fall of rain in April was 0.8 inch, in May was 1.8 inch, and in June was 1.9 inch. The total fall during the quarter was 4.5 inches, being $1^{\circ}3$ inch below the average of the preceding 46 years.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the three months ending May, constituting the three spring months, was $46^{\circ}7$, being $0^{\circ}3$ above the average of the preceding 90 years.

1861. Months.	Temperature of										Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
	Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.		Water of the Thames	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 90 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.						
April.....	41.3	-1.5	-2.0	42.4	-0.9	40.2	+0.3	19.0	+0.8	48.9	.219	+0.02	2.9	0.0
May.....	51.9	-0.6	-0.9	47.8	-1.3	43.6	-1.9	20.5	+0.3	56.3	.284	-0.16	3.2	-0.2
June.....	59.1	+1.0	-0.1	56.0	+1.2	53.1	+2.3	19.5	-1.5	62.8	.404	+0.31	4.6	+0.4
Mean.....	51.8	-0.4	-1.0	48.7	-0.3	45.6	+0.2	19.7	-0.1	56.0	.312	+0.06	3.6	+0.1

1861. Months.	Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 20 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Miles.	At or below 30° .	Between 30° and 40° .	Above 40° .	Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
April.....	85	+ 6	In. 29.999	+264	Gr. 551	+ 7	In. 0.8	-1.0	169	19	11	-	14.0	39.0
May.....	74	- 2	29.924	+162	542	+ 4	1.8	-0.3	201	7	10	14	23.9	50.0
June.....	81	+ 7	29.782	-011	531	0	1.9	0.0	196	0	1	29	35.5	55.2
Mean.....	80	+ 4	29.902	+123	541	+ 4	Sum 4.5	Sum -1.3	Mean 195	Sum 26	Sum 22	Sum 43	Lowest 14.0	Highest 55.2

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

The Cuckoo and Swallow arrived at Fairlight, Clifton, and Exeter about the 22nd of April; at Gloucester on the 12th.

The Cherry and Plum Trees were in blossom at Fairlight on the 18th; at Gloucester about the middle of the month; at Berkhamstead the blossom on these trees is abundant, and a good crop may be expected. At Grantham it was remarked that the vegetation was very backward; but that which had appeared above the ground was very healthy and promising, whilst in the neighbourhood of Belvoir Castle, which is not many miles from Grantham, the report is quite contrary. At Thelwall the crops are looking well, and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest; the oak trees at this place have suffered in a remarkable manner from the frost of last winter.

ENGLAND.—Meteorological Table, Quarter ended 30th June, 1861.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.
NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean estimated Strength.	WIND.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
		N.	E.	S.	W.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
Guernsey	29.755	71.5	40.0	31.5	24.3	9.3	50.8	88
Exeter	29.769	81.5	32.1	48.4	36.3	17.0	53.2	76
Ventnor	29.778	75.0	36.0	39.0	28.6	10.5	54.0	71
Barnstaple	29.764	85.2	32.0	53.2	41.1	17.6	54.1	80
Royal Observatory	29.768	81.8	26.8	55.0	40.8	19.7	51.8	80
Royston	29.770	85.3	27.9	57.4	43.9	20.6	51.5	79
Lampeter	29.763	83.5	22.2	61.3	45.6	22.1	52.4	81
Norwich	29.765	77.0	28.0	49.0	39.0	17.1	51.2	82
Belvoir Castle	29.770	78.7	28.0	50.7	39.5	18.7	50.1	83
Liverpool	29.764	77.2	35.5	41.7	27.7	12.1	52.4	78
Wakefield	29.771	83.2	25.5	57.7	39.3	18.3	51.6	81
Leeds	29.776	83.0	31.0	52.0	39.0	19.2	51.4	70
Stonyhurst	29.776	77.2	30.2	47.0	34.7	16.8	57.0	81
Scarborough	29.763	72.0	30.0	42.0	30.6	10.0	48.5	84
Isle of Man	29.756	75.6	30.0	45.6	35.2	15.7	50.6	85
North Shields	29.756	74.0	29.2	44.8	34.9	12.0	52.4	81
Guernsey	1.3	12	6	4	8	3.8	24	in. 3.6
Exeter	0.9	12	8	5	6	5.9	44	4.5
Ventnor	—	3	12	5	9	—	31	5.4
Barnstaple	1.3	9	7	4	9	4.1	28	4.7
Royal Observatory	0.1	11	10	4	5	7.4	29	4.5
Royston	—	13	8	3	7	6.6	36	3.6
Lampeter	0.6	8	8	5	7	4.8	25	4.7
Norwich	1.8	—	—	—	—	7.0	27	3.3
Belvoir Castle	1.6	11	5	6	8	6.1	32	5.7
Liverpool	1.1	—	—	—	—	6.2	28	4.7
Wakefield	1.6	11	6	3	11	6.9	42	4.4
Leeds	1.9	12	7	3	8	6.7	37	4.1
Stonyhurst	0.5	7	10	4	9	6.0	49	5.1
Scarborough	3.0	11	7	7	5	—	23	4.1
Isle of Man	1.3	7	9	5	8	4.1	31	5.6
North Shields	1.6	11	10	5	4	6.7	49	6.5

Trade of United Kingdom, 1861-60-59.—Distribution of Exports from, United Kingdom, according to the Declared Real Value of the Exports; and the Computed Real Value (ex-duty) of Imports at Port of Entry, and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit.

Merchandise (excluding Gold and Silver), Imported from, and Exported to, the following Foreign Countries, &c. (The unit 000's are omitted.)	First Three Months.					
	1861.		1860.		1859.	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
I.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES:	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Europe; viz., Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Iceland, & Heligoland	1,601,	241,	1,553,	245,	1,719,	307,
Central Europe; viz., Prussia, Germany, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium	3,321,	4,356,	3,946,	4,933,	2,782,	4,594,
Western Europe; viz., France, Portugal (with Azores, Madeira, &c.), and Spain (with Gibraltar and Canaries)	6,068,	2,856,	4,758,	2,295,	4,996,	2,146,
Southern Europe; viz., Italy, Austrian Empire, Greece, Ionian Islands, and Malta	1,043,	1,876,	810,	1,547,	892,	1,471,
Levant; viz., Turkey, with Wallachia and Moldavia, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt	3,308,	1,308,	2,666,	2,040,	3,012,	1,901,
Northern Africa; viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco	79,	43,	29,	20,	44,	56,
Western Africa	152,	272,	330,	271,	138,	243,
Eastern Africa; with African Ports on Red Sea, Aden, Arabia, Persia, Bourbon, and Kooria Mooraa Islands	—	3,	9,	13,	4,	*215,
Indian Seas, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Philippines; other Islands	235,	543,	310,	538,	119,	295,
South Sea Islands	—	—	—	3,	—	—
China, including Hong Kong	2,906,	1,853,	2,843,	1,467,	2,331,	976,
United States of America	14,046,	4,147,	11,088,	5,886,	6,909,	6,271,
Mexico and Central America	156,	206,	133,	155,	127,	118,
Foreign West Indies and Hayti	625,	563,	365,	342,	353,	481,
South America, (Northern) New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador	212,	311,	129,	220,	127,	224,
" (Pacific) Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Patagonia	996,	586,	1,117,	571,	782,	516,
" (Atlantic) Brazil, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres	653,	1,676,	632,	1,531,	748,	1,388,
Whale Fisheries; Grnlnd., Davis' Straits, Southn. Whale Fishery, & Falkland Islands	—	3,	—	—	—	6,
Total.—Foreign Countries	35,400,	20,843,	30,718,	22,077,	25,083,	21,208,
II.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS:						
British India, Ceylon, and Singapore	2,267,	3,204,	2,350,	4,158,	2,099,	5,145,
Austral. Cols.—New South Wales and Victoria	286,	1,466,	635,	1,921,	367,	1,691,
" " So. Aus., W. Aus., Tasm., and N. Zea.	108,	375,	94,	391,	5,	354,
British North America	593,	329,	388,	512,	320,	716,
" W. Indies with Btsh. Guiana & Honduras	793,	597,	817,	563,	755,	536,
Cape and Natal	204,	465,	358,	467,	256,	473,
Est. W. Co. of Af., Ascension and St. Helena	17,	112,	12,	97,	28,	109,
Mauritius	1,012,	129,	384,	130,	560,	125,
Channel Islands	140,	149,	147,	166,	85,	163,
Total.—British Possessions	5,420,	6,826,	5,185,	8,405,	4,475,	9,312,
General Total£	40,820,	27,669,	35,903,	30,482,	29,558,	30,520,

* £200,000 Telegraphic wires.

IMPORTS. — (United Kingdom.) — First Five Months, (January — May) 1861-60-59-58-7.—Computed Real Value (*Ex-duty*), at Port of Entry, (and therefore including Freight and Importer's Profit), of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom.

(First Five Months.) FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED.	(000's omitted.)	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
RAW MATLS.—Textile.						
Cotton Wool ...	18,909,	18,752,	12,044,	13,173,	13,369,	
Wool (Sheep's) ..	2,849,	3,308,	3,063,	2,479,	3,299,	
Silk	4,184,	4,137,	4,568,	2,279,	6,266,	
Flax	641,	769,	881,	445,	719,	
Hemp	358,	398,	567,	282,	360,	
Indigo	425,	676,	707,	490,	695,	
	27,366,	28,040,	21,800,	19,148,	24,668,	
“ “ <i>Various.</i>						
Hides	638,	1,218,	747,	540,	1,304,	
Oils	976,	1,040,	939,	979,	1,016,	
Metals	1,055,	1,304,	1,151,	1,119,	1,142,	
Tallow	569,	527,	330,	466,	683,	
Timber.....	1,413,	1,058,	1,096,	638,	1,157,	
	4,651,	5,147,	4,263,	3,742,	5,302,	
“ “ <i>Agricltl.</i>						
Guano	879,	626,	339,	1,930,	504,	
Seeds	968,	947,	1,011,	560,	633,	
	1,847,	1,573,	1,350,	2,490,	1,147,	
TROPICAL, & C., PRODUCE.						
Tea	3,435,	3,811,	2,235,	1,905,	2,313,	
Coffee	669,	793,	419,	524,	390,	
Sugar & Molasses	766,	4,277,	3,900,	4,108,	5,112,	
Tobacco	465,	312,	277,	407,	583,	
Rice	523,	244,	147,	595,	417,	
Fruits	312,	251,	140,	140,	358,	
Wine	1,816,	1,783,	841,	729,	1,826,	
Spirits	649,	964,	709,	389,	1,159,	
	12,635,	12,435,	8,668,	8,797,	11,858,	
FOOD						
Grain and Meal..	15,981,	6,402,	6,752,	7,879,	6,798,	
Provisions	2,673,	2,131,	1,155,	1,330,	1,850,	
	18,654,	8,533,	7,907,	9,209,	8,648,	
Remainder of Enumerated Articles	1,307,	1,369,	1,138,	1,042,	1,508,	
TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS	66,460,	57,097,	45,156,	44,428,	53,126,	
Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say)	16,615,	14,274,	11,289,	11,107,	13,288,	
TOTAL IMPORTS	83,075,	71,371,	56,445,	55,535,	66,414,	

EXPORTS. — (United Kingdom.) — First Six Months, (January — June), 1861-60-59-8-7. — Declared Real Value at Port of Shipment of Articles of BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported from United Kingdom.

(First Six Months.) (Unit 000's omitted.) BRITISH PRODUCE, & C., EXPORTED.	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
	£	£	£	£	£
MANFRS.—Textile.					
Cotton Manufactures..	18,894,	18,580,	18,942,	15,385,	15,373,
“ Yarn	4,458,	4,660,	4,370,	4,478,	4,004,
Woolen Manufactures	4,961,	5,501,	5,861,	4,148,	5,531,
“ Yarn	1,640,	1,739,	1,133,	1,132,	1,323,
Silk Manufactures ...	1,024,	950,	1,022,	768,	1,457,
“ Yarn	134,	117,	97,	80,	183,
Linen Manufactures...	2,039,	2,001,	2,257,	1,922,	2,390,
“ Yarn	773,	913,	787,	761,	836,
	33,923,	34,461,	34,469,	28,674,	31,097,
“ <i>Sewed.</i>					
Apparel	951,	965,	1,013,	851,	948,
Haberdy. and Millry.	1,689,	1,856,	2,158,	1,557,	2,055,
	2,640,	2,821,	3,171,	2,408,	3,003,
METALS					
Hardware.....	1,640,	1,657,	1,840,	1,502,	1,901,
Machinery	1,905,	1,592,	1,487,	1,794,	1,680,
Iron	5,256,	5,607,	6,331,	5,393,	7,114,
Copper and Brass.....	1,112,	1,474,	1,197,	1,327,	1,355,
Lead and Tin	910,	1,287,	1,355,	1,040,	1,361,
Coals and Culm	1,727,	1,544,	1,600,	1,522,	1,486,
	12,550,	13,161,	13,810,	12,578,	14,897,
Ceramic Manufcts.					
Earthenware and Glass	885,	979,	915,	830,	1,093,
Indigenous Mnfrs.					
Beer and Ale	830,	1,252,	1,295,	1,093,	872,
Butter	252,	261,	319,	221,	275,
Cheese	62,	55,	58,	36,	59,
Candles	135,	120,	75,	70,	151,
Salt	209,	170,	116,	143,	190,
Spirits	178,	145,	114,	97,	490,
Soda	269,	487,	517,	347,	375,
	1,935,	2,493,	2,494,	2,007,	2,412,
Various Manufcts.					
Books, Printed.....	203,	221,	215,	183,	206,
Furniture.....	96,	103,	106,	130,	131,
Leather Manufactures	945,	1,032,	898,	932,	1,133,
Soap	116,	124,	92,	98,	131,
Plate and Watches ...	204,	241,	235,	219,	255,
Stationery.....	299,	373,	393,	360,	358,
	1,863,	2,094,	1,939,	1,922,	2,214,
Remainder of Enumerated Articles	1,890,	1,622,	1,546,	1,308,	1,630,
Unenumerated Articles	4,457,	4,389,	4,659,	3,741,	4,480,
TOTAL EXPORTS	60,143,	62,020,	63,003,	53,468,	60,826,

SHIPPING.—FOREIGN TRADE.—(United Kingdom.)—First Six Months, (January—June), 1861-60-59-8.—Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes, including repeated Voyages, but excluding Government Transports.

(First Six Months.)	1861.			1860.		1859.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)
ENTERED:—									
<i>Vessels belonging to—</i>	No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia	168	51,	304	136	42,	129	38,	51	14,
Sweden	473	80,	169	379	60,	333	56,	300	43,
Norway	1,066	200,	188	874	176,	892	193,	791	156,
Denmark	1,229	118,	96	1,341	127,	1,111	108,	1,149	111,
Prussia and Ger. Sts.	1,741	382,	220	1,527	318,	1,417	314,	1,315	236,
Holland and Belgium	809	107,	132	771	106,	760	107,	562	86,
France	1,002	79,	78	946	81,	1,466	120,	1,405	117,
Spain and Portugal	247	56,	230	188	50,	169	41,	211	41,
Italy & other Eupn. Sts.	397	112,	282	287	88,	262	83,	299	83,
United States	937	834,	889	692	689,	506	514,	640	610,
All other States	6	2,	333	10	3,	7	2,	11	4,
	8,075	2,021,	250	7,151	1,740,	7,052	1,576,	6,734	1,551,
United Kingdm. & Depds.	9,087	2,714,	275	8,526	2,482,	8,505	2,287,	8,312	2,201,
Totals Entered	17,162	4,735,	275	15,677	4,222,	15,557	3,863,	15,046	3,763,
CLEARED:—									
Russia	179	54,	302	142	46,	155	48,	84	29,
Sweden	477	87,	182	425	75,	361	68,	337	68,
Norway	943	169,	180	762	152,	886	185,	573	117,
Denmark	1,471	145,	93	1,464	143,	1,248	125,	1,200	121,
Prussia and Ger. Sts.	2,255	422,	187	1,924	378,	2,070	408,	1,918	338,
Holland and Belgium	971	136,	140	908	151,	984	153,	985	168,
France	2,702	259,	95	1,764	191,	1,752	191,	2,140	224,
Spain and Portugal	202	52,	258	160	45,	167	39,	198	43,
Italy & other Eupn. Sts.	519	148,	285	360	113,	388	119,	486	148,
United States	794	722,	909	711	675,	490	478,	605	575,
All other States	12	5,	416	9	3,	11	4,	8	3,
	10,525	2,199,	209	8,629	1,972,	8,512	1,818,	8,534	1,834,
United Kingdm. & Depds.	12,358	3,238,	262	11,652	3,147,	12,110	3,142,	11,491	2,925,
Totals Cleared	22,883	5,437,	236	20,281	5,119,	20,622	4,960,	20,025	4,739,

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.—IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.—(United Kingdom.)—Computed Real Value for the First Six Months, (January—June), 1861-60-59.

(000's at unit end omitted.)

(First Six Months.)	1861.		1860.		1859.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Imported from:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia	3,092,	—	3,286,	—	3,973,	—
So. Amca. and W. Indies	617,	2,780,	598,	1,839,	1,147,	1,395,
United States and Cal.	27,	26,	1,653,	551,	3,882,	411,
	3,736,	2,806,	5,537,	2,390,	9,002,	1,806,
France	1,697,	346,	53,	1,762,	814,	4,093,
Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg.	401,	378,	10,	860,	338,	2,211,
Prtgl., Spain, and Gbrltr.	6,	94,	11,	142,	36,	97,
Mta., Trky., and Egypt	12,	3,	14,	7,	229,	7,
China	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Coast of Africa	40,	1,	55,	2,	44,	2,
All other Countries....	82,	25,	125,	7,	1,198,	11,
Totals Imported	5,974,	3,653,	5,805,	5,170,	11,731,	8,227,
Exported to:—						
France	916,	556,	3,447,	200,	8,301,	207,
Hanse Towns, Holl. & Belg.	9,	454,	66,	176,	682,	716,
Prtgl., Spain, and Gbrltr.	482,	3,	276,	1,	149,	—
	1,407,	1,013,	3,789,	377,	9,132,	923,
Ind. and China (via Egypt)	451,	4,594,	760,	5,385,	125,	8,832,
Danish West Indies....	11,	29,	5,	10,	137,	6,
United States	5,930,	18,	1,	2,	10,	3,
South Africa	75,	—	2,	—	2,	5,
Mauritius	—	2,	—	—	—	—
Brazil	12,	83,	273,	74,	64,	60,
All other Countries....	394,	62,	95,	28,	43,	30,
Totals Exported	8,280,	5,801,	4,925,	5,876,	9,513,	9,859,
Excess of Imports	—	—	880,	—	2,218,	—
„ Exports	2,306,	2,148,	—	706,	—	1,632,

REVENUE.—(UNITED KINGDOM.)—30TH JUNE, 1861-60-59-8.

Net Produce in YEARS and QUARTERS ended 30TH JUNE, 1861-60-59-8.

[Unit 000's omitted.]

QUARTERS, ended 30th June.	1861.	1860.	1861.		Corresponding Quarters.	
			Less.	More.	1859.	1858.
	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.
Customs	5,820,	5,733,	—	87,	6,108,	5,879,
Excise	5,171,	5,114,	—	57,	4,945,	4,626,
Stamps	2,186,	2,068,	—	118,	1,960,	2,084,
Taxes	1,363,	1,354,	—	9,	1,349,	1,326,
Post Office	825,	825,	—	—	785,	765,
	15,365,	15,094,	—	271,	15,147,	14,680,
Property Tax	2,588,	1,089,	—	1,499,	782,	1,199,
	17,953,	16,183,	—	1,770,	15,929,	15,879,
Crown Lands	67,	66,	—	1,	65,	64,
Miscellaneous	378,	570,	193,	—	498,	336,
Totals	18,398,	16,819,	193,	1,771,	16,492,	16,279,
			NET INCR. £1,578,420			
YEARS, ended 30th June.	1861.	1860.	1861.		Corresponding Years.	
	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.	£ Mins.
Customs	23,393,	24,085,	692,	—	24,347,	22,839,
Excise	19,492,	20,530,	1,038,	—	18,221,	17,944,
Stamps	8,466,	8,151,	—	315,	7,882,	7,649,
Taxes	3,136,	3,237,	101,	—	3,185,	3,154,
Post Office	3,400,	3,350,	—	50,	3,220,	3,010,
	57,887,	59,353,	1,831,	365,	56,855,	54,596,
Property Tax	12,423,	9,903,	—	2,520,	6,266,	10,330,
	70,310,	69,256,	1,831,	2,885,	63,121,	64,926,
Crown Lands	292,	286,	—	6,	280,	277,
Miscellaneous	1,260,	1,874,	614,	—	2,288,	1,676,
Totals	71,862,	71,416,	2,445,	2,891,	65,689,	66,879,
			NET INCR. £445,507			

REVENUE (UNITED KINGDOM).—QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861:—
APPLICATION.

An Account showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the QUARTER ended 30th June, 1861; the APPLICATION of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Received:—

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1861, viz.:—	£
Great Britain	—
Ireland	£782,747
	782,747
Income received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, as shown on preceding page	18,397,594
Amount raised per Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 109, on account of Fortifications, &c.	160,000
Amount received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	489,883
	£19,830,224
Balance, being the deficiency on 30th June, 1861, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends, and other charges, payable in the Quarter to 30th September, 1861, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter.....	2,066,001
	£21,896,225

Paid:—

Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, in redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency), for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1861	£	697,137
Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861	12,835,559	
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, viz.:—		
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£6,310,130	
Terminable Debt	319,177	
The Civil List	100,934	
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	507,137	
Advances for Public Works, &c.	257,403	
	7,524,781	
Surplus Balance in Ireland beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861, viz.:	838,748	
	£21,896,225	

CORN.—*Gazette Average Prices (ENGLAND AND WALES) Second Quarter of 1861.*

[This Table is communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday 1861.	Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 6	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 37 8	s. d. 24 -	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 41 8	s. d. 40 2
" 13	56 10	37 5	24 1	35 11	41 6	40 -
" 20	56 9	37 3	23 5	37 10	42 3	39 6
" 27	55 8	37 11	24 8	32 8	42 7	40 8
Average for April	56 4	37 6	24 -	35 8	42 -	40 1
May 4	55 4	36 10	24 7	35 2	42 11	40 8
" 11	55 -	36 4	25 -	none sold	43 10	40 11
" 18	54 4	35 11	25 1	32 -	44 4	40 5
" 25	55 3	34 11	25 2	33 8	41 6	39 9
Average for May	54 11	36 -	24 11	33 7	43 11	40 5
June 1	55 5	34 3	25 8	33 1	45 11	40 7
" 8	54 5	32 8	26 -	30 0	44 -	39 10
" 15	53 9	31 3	25 2	41 2	44 3	41 1
" 22	52 8	32 0	25 2	35 5	41 -	38 8
" 29	51 -	31 3	25 -	39 4	43 3	37 1
Average for June	53 5	32 11	25 4	35 10	44 3	39 5
Average for the Quarter ..	54 9	35 3	24 10	35 3	43 6	39 11

RAILWAYS.—PRICES, April—June,—and TRAFFIC Jan.—June, 1861.

Total Capital Expended Mins.	Railway.	For the (£100).			Miles Open.		Total Traffic first 26 Weeks. unit 000's omitted.		Traffic pr. Mile pr. Wk. first 26 Wks.		Dividends per Cent. for Half Year.		
		1 Ju.	1 Ma.	1 Ap.	'61.	'60.	'61.	'60.	'61.	'60.	30 Dec. '60.	30 Jun. '61.	30 Dec. '59.
		£	£	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40,7	Lond. & N. Westn.	94½	95½	95	1,004	1,004	2,092,	2,097,	80	80	52 6	50 -	52 6
26,8	Great Western	73	72½	70½	583	583	1,003,	984,	66	65	35 -	30 -	35 -
12,2	Great Northern	110½	112	110½	283	283	642,	640,	87	87	63 9	45 -	70 -
16,7	Eastern Counties.	49½	50	49½	499	499	640,	646,	49	49	23 9	21 3	30 9
9,7	Brighton	119½	118	119	224	223	414,	382,	71	66	70 -	50 -	70 -
13,6	South-Eastern	80½	82	83½	306	306	517,	518,	64	64	60 -	46 8	60 -
11,4	South-Western	95	95½	92½	400	344	473,	438,	42	49	52 6	42 6	52 6
131,1		88	87	88	3,299	3,242	5,781,	5,705,	65	65	51 1	40 9	53 11
21,2	Midland	121½	124	125	614	614	987,	983,	62	62	70 -	65 -	60 -
18,9	Lancsh. and York.	111½	111½	110½	395	395	946,	917,	92	89	60 -	55 -	50 -
9,1	Sheffield and Man.	43½	43½	44½	173	173	303,	297,	67	66	15 -	10 -	10 -
23,2	North-Eastern	103½	104	101½	789	764	978,	933,	47	47	57 6	52 6	41 -
4,6	South Wales	64	-	59	171	171	179,	176,	40	39	30 -	20 -	27 6
77,0		89	96	88	2,142	2,117	3,393,	3,306,	61	60	46 6	40 6	37 10
8,9	Caledonian	97½	97½	95½	219	219	395,	377,	69	68	55 -	45 -	50 -
5,2	Gt. S. & Wn. Irld.	107	107	104½	329	329	202,	193,	24	23	50 -	50 -	50 -
222,2	Gen. aver.	91	92	90	5,989	5,907	9,771,	9,581,	61	61	49 7	41 7	47 2

Consols.—Money Prices 1st June, 90½ to 91, —1st May, 91½ to 92, —1st April, 91½ to 92. Exchequer Bills. „ 4s. dis. to par. „ 5s. to 2s. dis. „ 9s. dis.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

Pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32 (1844), for Wednesday in each Week, during the SECOND QUARTER (April—June) of 1861.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Liabilities.	DATES.	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public.	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England.
Notes Issued.	(Wednesdays.)	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	(Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	
Mins. £	1861.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1861. Per ann.
26,67	April 3....	11,02	3,46	11,34	19,83	4 Apl. 6 p. ct.
26,85	" 10....	11,02	3,46	11,52	20,16	11 " 5 "
26,84	" 17....	11,02	3,46	11,52	20,29	
26,80	" 24....	11,02	3,46	11,44	20,04	
26,51	May 1....	11,02	3,46	11,33	20,30	
26,49	" 8....	11,02	3,46	11,30	20,17	
26,02	" 15....	11,02	3,46	10,88	20,04	16 May 6 "
25,63	" 22....	11,02	3,46	10,60	19,81	
25,81	" 29....	11,02	3,46	10,82	19,37	
25,54	June 5....	11,02	3,46	10,65	19,86	
25,58	" 12....	11,02	3,46	10,75	19,34	
25,89	" 19....	11,02	3,46	11,15	19,18	
26,15	" 26....	11,02	3,46	11,47	19,20	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.													Assets.				Totals of Liabilities and Assets.
Capital and Rest.		Deposits.		Seven Day and other Bills.	DATES. (Wdnesdays.)	Securities.		Reserve.		Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Mins. £					
Capital.	Rest.	Public.	Private.			Government.	Other.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.								
Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1861.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £				
14,55	3,86	7,82	11,63	,61	April 3	10,61	20,22	6,84	,81	38,48							
14,55	3,17	4,90	13,20	,65	" 10	10,22	18,82	6,69	,75	36,48							
14,55	3,18	4,19	13,38	,69	" 17	10,27	18,41	6,55	,76	36,00							
14,55	3,18	4,76	12,60	,68	" 24	10,27	17,96	6,76	,79	35,78							
14,55	3,19	5,58	11,18	,66	May 1	10,27	17,87	6,21	,80	35,16							
14,55	3,24	6,08	12,07	,64	" 8	10,27	19,14	6,32	,86	36,59							
14,55	3,26	6,72	11,59	,66	" 15	10,18	19,80	5,98	,84	36,79							
14,55	3,27	6,91	11,20	,63	" 22	10,18	19,72	5,82	,83	36,56							
14,55	3,22	6,87	11,64	,53	" 29	9,92	19,64	6,44	,83	36,83							
14,55	3,22	7,22	10,71	,62	June 5	9,92	19,86	5,68	,87	36,33							
14,55	3,22	7,57	10,95	,59	" 12	9,89	19,87	6,24	,90	36,90							
14,55	3,22	7,85	11,08	,56	" 19	9,89	19,72	6,71	,98	37,30							
14,55	3,26	8,16	11,51	,58	" 26	9,97	20,18	6,95	,96	38,06							

CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES, on Saturday, in each Week during the SECOND QUARTER (April—June) of 1861; and in SCOTLAND and IRELAND, at the Four Dates, as under.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.			
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4'35.)	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3'30.)	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7'65.)	Four Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 2'75.)	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6'35.)	
	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	1861.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	
1861. April 6	3,38	3,11	6,49	April 6	1,43	2,42	3,85	3,26	3,29	6,55	
" 13	3,41	3,13	6,54								
" 20	3,38	3,09	6,47								
" 27	3,34	3,03	6,37								
May 4	3,31	3,01	6,32	May 4	1,53	2,45	3,98	3,36	3,16	6,52	
" 11	3,29	3,01	6,30								
" 18	3,26	3,00	6,26								
" 25	3,17	2,92	6,09								
June 1	3,11	2,83	5,94	June 1	1,76	2,77	4,53	3,32	3,01	6,33	
" 8	3,05	2,77	5,82								
" 15	3,02	2,74	5,76								
" 22	2,98	2,72	5,70								
" 29	2,98	2,72	5,70	June 29	1,63	2,65	4,28	3,04	2,78	5,82	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—Quotations as under, LONDON on Paris, Hamburg & Calcutta;—and New York, Calcutta, Hong Kong & Sydney, on LONDON—with collateral cols.

DATES.	Paris.				Hamburg.				New York.	Calcutta.		Hong Kong.	Sydney.	Standard Silver in London.
	London on Paris.	Bullion as arbitrated.		Prem or Dis on Gold per mille.	London on Hamburg.	Bullion as arbitrated.		India House.		At Calcutta on London.				
		3 m. d.	Agnst. Engd.			For Engd.	3 m. d.				Agnst. Engd.			
1861. April 6 ..	25.72	pr. ct.	0.6	2 p.	13.9½	pr. ct.	0.8	107	d.	d.	d.	pr. ct.	d.	
" 20 ..	.50	—	0.3	"	.7½	—	0.5	108½	"	"	"	"	60½	
May 11 ..	.57	0.1	—	"	.8½	—	0.1	105½	"	"	"	"	60½	
" 25 ..	.70	—	0.7	"	.9½	—	0.7	106	"	"	"	"	60½	
June 8 ..	.72	—	0.4	"	.9½	—	0.4	105½	"	"	"	"	60½	
" 22 ..	.70	—	0.5	"	.10½	—	0.5	106	"	"	"	"	60½	

JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY,
DECEMBER, 1861.

The Progress of ECONOMIC SCIENCE during the last THIRTY Years:—an OPENING ADDRESS by WILLIAM NEWMARCH, F.R.S., as PRESIDENT of the Section (F) of ECONOMIC SCIENCE and STATISTICS, at the Thirty-First Annual MEETING of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, at MANCHESTER, 4th—11th September, 1861;—with a REPORT of the CLOSING PROCEEDINGS of the Section.

[From the Notes of the Shorthand Writer.]

THERE is some danger at this time that undue importance may be attached to the achievements of Physical Discovery. Surrounded as we are by the great results which have been accomplished by Railways, Ocean Steamers, Telegraphs, Tubular Bridges, and Rifled Cannon, there is some danger, and it is not a small danger, that we may attach excessive and undue importance to the obligations which society owes to those discoveries—great and momentous beyond all question—and to the achievements which have followed them. I venture, however, to think that if we consider carefully the history of the last Thirty Years, we shall find that during that time there have been in operation certain powerful Economical and Social forces, the effects of which have been hardly less striking or beneficial than the effects which have flowed from the physical discoveries I have mentioned.

We shall find first of all that during the last thirty years, by the application of sound economic doctrines to subjects of Foreign and Inland Trade, a change has been produced so extensive that it affects not merely the population of our own country, but affects in a marked and beneficial manner the populations of most of the countries which form the commercial world. We shall find, further, that during the same period, by the application of sound principles to the subject of Taxation, we have succeeded in removing from amongst ourselves sources of danger and discontent which threatened the most lamentable consequences. We have also, during the same time, by the aid of larger views and more exact knowledge, succeeded in rearing up a long list of Colonies in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres on principles so sound, that they have borne the test of rough experience, and have now become landmarks in our legislation. By the application of larger and more accurate rules