

which we was born and bred to, we are compelled to ask your kind assistance, for which, be sure of it, we shall be ever grateful. As we have said, masters now employs machinery and steam-engines instead of men, forgetting that steam-engines have no families of wives or children, and consequently are not called on to provide for them. We are without bread to put into our mouths, also our wives and children are the same. Foreign competition has drove our masters to this step, and we working-men are the sufferers thereby. Kind friends, drop your compassion on us: the smallest trifle will be thankfully received, and God will bless you for the relief you give to us. May you never know what it is to be as we are now, drove from our work, and forced to come out into the streets to beg your charity from door to door. Have pity on us, for our situation is most wretched. Our wives and families are starving, our children cry to us for bread, and we have none to give them. Oh, my friends, look down on us with compassion. We are poor working-men, weavers from ——— which cannot obtain bread by our labour owing to the new inventions in machinery, which, &c. &c. &c.

In concluding this section of our work, I would commend to the notice of my readers the following observations on almsgiving:—

The poor will never cease from the land. There always will be exceptional excesses and outbreaks of distress that no plan could have provided against, and there always will be those who stand with open palm to receive, in the face of heaven, our tribute of gratitude for our own

happier lot. Yet there is a duty of the head as well as of the heart, and we are bound as much to use our reason as to minister of our abundance. The same heaven that has rewarded our labours, and filled our garner or our coffers, or at least, given us favour in the sight of merchants and bankers, has given us also brains, and consequently a charge to employ them. So we are bound to sift appeals, and consider how best to direct our benevolence. Whoever thinks that charity consists in mere giving, and that he has only to put his hand in his pocket, or draw a check in favour of somebody who is very much in want of money, and looks very grateful for favours to be received, will find himself taught better, if not in the school of adversity, at least by many a hard lesson of kindness thrown away, or perhaps very brutally repaid. As animals have their habits, so there is a large class of mankind whose single cleverness is that of representing themselves as justly and naturally dependent on the assistance of others, who look paupers from their birth, who seek givers and forsake those who have given as naturally as a tree sends its roots into new soil and deserts the exhausted. It is the office of reason—reason improved by experience—to teach us not to waste our own interest and our resources on beings that will be content to live on our bounty, and will never return a moral profit to our charitable industry. The great opportunities or the mighty powers that heaven may have given us, it never meant to be lavished on mere human animals who eat, drink and sleep, and whose only instinct is to find out a new caterer when the old one is exhausted.

APPENDIX.

MAPS AND TABLES

ILLUSTRATING THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

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TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

COUNTIES.	Average Population from 1841-50.	Total number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed.											Proportion to the Population	Number of Criminals to every 10,000 of Population.	
		1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	Total for 10 years.			Average per Year
Bedford	121,083	191	229	202	188	155	185	178	204	162	161	1,855	185	1 in 654	15.2
Berks	194,763	306	383	328	287	260	260	335	360	358	318	3,135	313	" 622	16.0
Bucks	140,959	287	313	280	280	286	283	315	310	287	242	2,880	288	" 489	20.4
Cambridge	180,747	240	241	257	297	239	276	255	244	309	302	2,600	266	" 679	14.7
Cheshire	395,919	943	1086	1018	777	688	767	871	1070	861	900	8,981	898	" 440	22.6
Cornwall	349,991	295	282	301	269	272	280	341	272	277	226	2,815	281	" 1245	8.0
Cumberland	186,762	151	115	109	138	118	147	120	130	159	146	1,333	133	" 1404	7.1
Derby	250,249	277	322	322	279	186	277	214	264	245	255	2,641	264	" 947	10.5
Dorset	172,786	687	716	740	715	720	721	949	924	893	807	7,872	787	" 704	14.1
Durham	554,788	284	241	252	208	218	225	307	287	326	190	2,533	253	" 682	14.6
Essex	368,787	215	266	300	376	203	249	279	334	321	358	2,901	290	" 1271	7.8
Gloucester	332,368	647	758	710	596	554	602	603	689	689	681	6,377	638	" 520	19.1
Hertford	407,504	1236	1252	1186	1071	929	884	1002	1042	1063	920	10,675	1067	" 381	26.1
Hireford	97,813	245	259	238	230	226	158	212	270	242	252	2,332	233	" 419	23.8
Hertsford	168,178	319	338	265	271	244	243	291	348	318	315	2,952	295	" 570	17.5
Hunts	57,942	62	68	68	79	88	81	89	104	93	90	822	82	" 706	14.1
Kent	585,249	962	1155	977	911	831	815	889	1020	980	958	9,598	960	" 609	16.4
Lancaster	1,881,261	3987	4497	3677	2893	2852	3072	3456	3778	3390	3340	34,842	3484	" 539	18.5
Leicester	227,621	466	492	509	481	328	368	345	316	299	300	3,914	391	" 582	17.1
Lincolln	378,246	349	507	568	542	389	419	506	504	529	528	4,836	484	" 781	12.8
Middlesex	1,740,814	3586	4094	4260	4027	4440	4641	5175	4856	3861	3732	42,672	4267	" 407	24.5
Monmouth	164,093	364	264	261	278	196	217	233	298	370	433	2,963	296	" 554	18.0
Northampton	419,463	666	808	782	733	642	720	751	689	633	705	7,184	718	" 584	17.1
Northumberland	206,496	342	346	270	294	302	270	243	307	327	248	2,949	295	" 699	14.2
Nottingham	284,777	226	245	290	284	189	169	189	201	261	283	2,347	235	" 1211	8.2
Oxford	282,584	329	374	353	348	267	286	343	364	341	325	3,330	333	" 591	11.8
Rutland	166,751	323	334	328	296	309	228	299	296	303	252	2,968	297	" 718	17.8
Salop	23,711	14	48	39	23	26	26	41	52	35	27	333	33	" 670	13.9
Somerset	243,352	416	470	534	449	308	227	267	305	347	307	3,630	363	" 501	19.9
Southampton	452,515	991	1148	967	1039	873	701	774	888	885	754	9,020	902	" 562	17.7
Stafford	377,040	677	702	676	517	619	608	737	728	751	686	6,701	670	" 558	17.9
Suffolk	579,686	1059	1485	1175	885	717	851	1028	1120	1009	1053	10,332	1033	" 611	15.7
Surrey	325,336	482	527	585	630	407	471	505	495	537	472	5,111	511	" 636	15.7
Surrey	635,917	923	1017	867	941	942	958	1315	1296	1109	1030	10,398	1040	" 611	16.3
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	16,918,458	27,760	31,309	29,591	26,542	24,303	25,107	28,833	30,349	27,816	26,813	278,423	27,842	" 607	16.4

COUNTIES.	Average Population from 1841-50.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	Total for 10 years.	Average per Year	Proportion to the Population	Number of Criminals to every 10,000 of Population.
Sussex	320,944	539	550	493	409	409	468	522	546	502	480	4,913	492	" 652	15.3
Warwick	444,558	1046	1003	1045	894	769	799	998	1257	910	880	9,601	960	" 463	21.6
Westmoreland	57,494	33	39	44	24	46	74	33	47	57	70	467	47	" 1223	8.1
Wilt	241,887	506	548	464	432	379	436	502	465	452	386	4,570	457	" 529	18.9
Worcester	244,574	566	609	679	603	563	535	620	681	653	607	6,116	612	" 399	25.0
York	1,686,461	1895	2598	2804	1691	1417	1560	1794	2036	2022	1915	19,232	1923	" 876	11.4
North Wales	396,161	251	279	294	283	269	250	307	332	338	316	2,889	289	" 1370	7.2
South Wales	568,430	377	387	546	514	426	350	471	590	514	613	4,788	479	" 1186	8.4
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	16,918,458	27,760	31,309	29,591	26,542	24,303	25,107	28,833	30,349	27,816	26,813	278,423	27,842	" 607	16.4

THE YEARS OF CRIME.

LIST OF COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CRIMINALITY, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER OF CRIMINALS TO EVERY 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Counties above the Average in Crime.	Average
Gloucester	26.1
Worcester	25.0
Middlesex	24.5
Hertford	23.8
Cheshire	23.6
Warwick	23.5
Bucks	22.6
Sussex	20.4
Somerset	20.1
Wilt	19.1
Lancaster	18.5
Monmouth	18.0
Stafford	17.9
Oxford	17.8
Southampton	17.7
Hertford	17.5
Leicester	17.1
Norfolk	17.1
Average for all England and Wales	16.4

Counties below the Average in Crime.	Average
Kent	16.4
Surrey	16.3
Berks	16.0
Staff'k	15.7
Sussex	15.3
Bedford	15.2
Salop	14.9
Cambridge	14.7
Dorset	14.6
Northampton	14.2
Devon	14.1
Rutland	13.9
Lincoln	12.8
Nottingham	11.8
York	11.4
Derby	10.5
South Wales	8.4
Westmoreland	8.1
Westmorland	8.1
Cornwall	8.0
Durham	7.8
North Wales	7.2
Cumberland	7.1

Years.	Number of Criminal Offenders.	Population.	Number of Criminals to every 10,000 people.
1831	19,447	13,897,187	14.1
1832	20,329	14,088,142	14.7
1833	20,072	14,299,097	14.0
1834	22,451	14,500,052	15.4
1835	20,731	14,701,007	14.1
1836	20,984	14,901,962	14.1
1837	23,612	15,102,917	15.6
1838	23,094	15,303,872	15.1
1839	24,443	15,504,827	15.7
1840	27,187	15,705,782	17.3
Total in 10 years	223,050	1,46,114,925	
Average ditto	22,305	14,611,492	15.0
1841	27,750	15,914,148	17.4
1842	31,309	16,115,010	19.4
1843	29,591	16,315,072	18.1
1844	26,542	16,515,734	16.0
1845	24,303	16,717,596	14.5
1846	25,107	16,918,458	14.9
1847	28,833	17,119,320	16.8
1848	30,349	17,320,182	17.5
1849	27,816	17,521,044	15.9
1850	26,813	17,721,906	15.1
Total for 10 years	278,413	1,68,180,270	
Average ditto	27,841	16,818,027	16.5

TABLE SHOWING THE IGNORANCE OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, DEDUCED FROM THE NUMBER WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Males and Females who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.										Annual Average.	No. of Persons who signed with Marks in every 100 married.	Per Cent. Below Average.
	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.			
Bedford	1,112	1,148	956	921	1,028	1,110	1,095	1,124	967	1,008	1,045	56	+40.0
Berks	1,086	1,131	1,061	1,063	1,111	1,079	1,070	1,137	1,118	1,164	1,097	42	+5.0
Bucks	979	1,008	820	918	882	918	975	1,074	906	999	948	49	+22.5
Cambridge	1,269	1,372	1,495	1,389	1,281	1,330	1,471	1,398	1,213	1,328	1,355	45	+12.5
Chester	2,343	2,510	2,350	2,096	2,866	2,403	2,777	2,608	2,121	2,503	2,408	46	+15.0
Cornwall	2,150	2,148	2,128	2,312	2,284	2,141	2,338	2,407	2,102	2,146	2,216	45	+12.5
Cumberland	470	563	527	539	506	500	581	647	620	850	520	25	*27.5
Derby	1,521	1,490	1,321	1,061	1,351	1,455	1,642	1,544	1,332	1,377	1,414	39	*2.5
Devon	2,603	1,817	2,744	2,971	2,995	3,055	3,312	3,224	2,782	1,981	2,748	32	*20.0
Dorset	725	930	785	852	449	945	1,033	905	941	923	849	36	*10.0
Durham	1,900	2,083	2,001	1,771	1,825	1,825	2,375	2,378	2,376	2,327	2,087	36	*10.0
Essex	4,228	2,215	2,103	2,062	2,110	2,157	2,246	2,163	1,977	1,963	2,096	50	+25.0
Gloucester	6,918	2,541	2,347	2,197	2,393	2,277	2,578	2,698	2,215	2,304	2,338	35	*12.5
Hereford	1,268	463	522	548	609	516	598	576	424	488	521	41	+2.5
Hertford	1,976	1,045	1,057	954	1,083	1,038	1,153	1,102	947	1,013	1,058	54	+35.0
Hunts	904	465	453	446	439	413	434	466	438	438	439	49	+22.5
Kent	8,094	2,382	2,476	2,438	2,556	2,502	2,944	2,855	2,569	2,481	2,568	32	*20.0
Lancaster	34,068	16,411	15,793	14,626	17,820	19,850	22,177	20,709	16,538	18,161	17,823	52	+30.0
Leicester	3,460	1,504	1,281	1,189	1,416	1,505	1,518	1,579	1,329	1,441	1,426	41	+2.5
Lincoln	5,530	2,209	2,174	2,082	1,959	1,998	2,232	2,166	2,159	2,436	1,936	39	*2.5
Middlesex	31,590	5,569	5,242	5,045	5,416	6,141	6,456	6,163	5,666	5,433	5,627	18	*55.0
Monmouth	2,562	1,646	1,697	1,283	1,110	1,228	1,722	1,982	1,720	1,574	1,505	59	+47.5
Norfolk	6,042	2,435	2,514	2,332	2,816	2,901	3,120	2,964	2,783	2,855	2,804	46	+15.0
Northampton	1,338	1,489	1,377	1,220	1,404	1,441	1,504	1,467	1,253	1,332	1,333	43	+7.5
Northumberland	4,094	1,264	1,108	965	1,013	811	1,214	1,244	1,190	1,328	1,129	28	*30.0
Nottingham	4,168	1,715	1,645	1,642	1,742	1,953	2,000	1,834	1,635	1,760	1,765	42	+5.0
Oxford	2,316	961	951	957	929	889	831	880	869	843	894	39	*2.5
Rutland	216	115	92	99	97	69	73	99	152	118	104	49	+22.5
Salop	1,647	1,568	1,497	1,533	1,392	1,496	1,433	1,544	1,532	1,661	1,530	48	+20.0
Somerset	6,226	2,800	2,608	2,643	2,654	2,643	2,558	2,632	2,183	2,360	2,533	41	+2.5
Southampton	5,768	1,801	2,049	1,959	1,910	1,977	2,181	2,185	2,019	1,875	1,957	34	+15.0
Stafford	3,886	4,045	3,552	3,065	3,335	3,937	5,091	4,920	6,423	5,233	4,352	52	+30.0
Suffolk	2,173	2,353	2,342	2,057	2,124	2,304	2,436	2,389	2,325	2,354	2,236	48	+30.0
Total for England and Wales	100,616	104,335	99,634	94,996	101,235	107,985	118,894	117,638	104,306	105,937	105,091	40	

Surrey	10,374	2,128	2,180	2,129	2,205	2,135	2,473	2,451	2,134	2,039	2,218	21	*47.5
Sussex	4,238	1,452	1,480	1,364	1,443	1,427	1,594	1,534	1,512	1,371	1,458	34	*15.0
Warwick	6,494	1,512	2,470	2,052	2,415	2,516	2,670	2,958	2,870	2,855	2,461	38	*5.0
Westmorland	780	195	191	185	193	225	237	321	220	135	208	27	*32.5
Wiltshire	3,236	1,495	1,550	1,487	1,522	1,527	1,685	1,642	1,481	1,528	1,552	48	+20.0
Worcester	5,536	3,201	3,098	2,588	2,528	2,974	3,744	4,192	1,871	1,643	2,877	52	+30.0
York	26,664	11,439	11,899	10,503	11,039	12,970	13,395	12,688	11,797	11,930	11,845	44	+10.0
North Wales	5,164	3,028	2,999	2,925	2,694	2,737	2,916	3,219	2,904	1,951	2,840	55	+37.5
South Wales	8,152	4,382	4,378	4,093	4,190	4,617	4,978	5,565	4,703	4,811	4,625	57	+42.5
Total for England and Wales	261,340	100,616	104,335	94,996	101,235	107,985	118,894	117,638	104,306	105,937	105,091	40	

LIST OF COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IGNORANCE, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS IN EVERY 100 PERSONS MARRIED.

Counties above the Average, or most ignorant.	Counties below the Average, or least ignorant.
Monmouth	Derby
South Wales	Lincoln
Bedford	Oxford
North Wales	Warwick
Hereford	Dorset
Lancaster	Durham
Stafford	Gloucester
Worcester	Southampton
Bucks	Sussex
Hunts	Devon
Rutland	Kent
Salop	Northumberland
Suffolk	Westmorland
Chester	Cumberland
Nottingham	Surrey
Northampton	Wiltshire
North Wales	Stafford
Cambridge	Leicester
York	Warwick
Berks	Wiltshire
Nottingham	Monmouth
Hereford	Stafford
Leicester	Leicester
Somerset	
Average for England and Wales	40

THE CRIME AND IGNORANCE OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES COMPARED.

Counties having great Crime and little Ignorance.	Percentage above and below the Average.		Counties having little Crime and great Ignorance.	Counties having little Crime and little Ignorance.
	In No. of Crimi-nals.	In No. of Crimi-nals signing Register with Marks.		
Gloucester	*15.1	+19.4	North Wales	*56.1
Middlesex	*16.5	+16.5	South Wales	*48.7
Oxford	*17.9	+17.9	Hants	*14.0
Southampton	*19.1	+19.1	Northampton	*9.1
			Salop	*7.3
			Bedford	*4.2
			Suffolk	*4.2
			Counties having little Crime and in which the Ignorance Tests are contradictory.	
			Durham	*51.8
			Cornwall	*51.2
			York	*30.0
			Berks	*21.4
			Nottingham	*15.2
			Rutland	*10.3
			Cambridge	*10.0
			Dorset	*10.0
			Kent	*6.3
			Counties having great Crime and in which the Ignorance Tests are contradictory.	
			Worcester	*12.4
			Hereford	*45.1
			Cheser	*37.8
			Bucks	*34.4
			Somerset	*21.3
			Essex	*18.4
			Lancaster	*19.8
			Hertford	*16.7
			Norfolk	*4.2
			Counties having little Crime and little Ignorance.	
			Cumberland	*37.5
			Westmorland	*35.5
			Northumberland	*30.0
			Derby	*2.5
			Lincoln	*2.5
			Devon	*20.0
			Sussex	*15.0
			Surrey	*47.5
			Counties having great Crime and in which the Ignorance Tests are contradictory.	
			Warwick	*31.7
			Wiltshire	*15.2
			Monmouth	*9.7
			Stafford	*1.9
			Leicester	*4.2
			Average for England and Wales	40

N.B. The † prefixed to a number denotes that it is above, the * that it is below the average by the percentage which it expresses.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF IGNORANCE AMONGST THE CRIMINALS IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

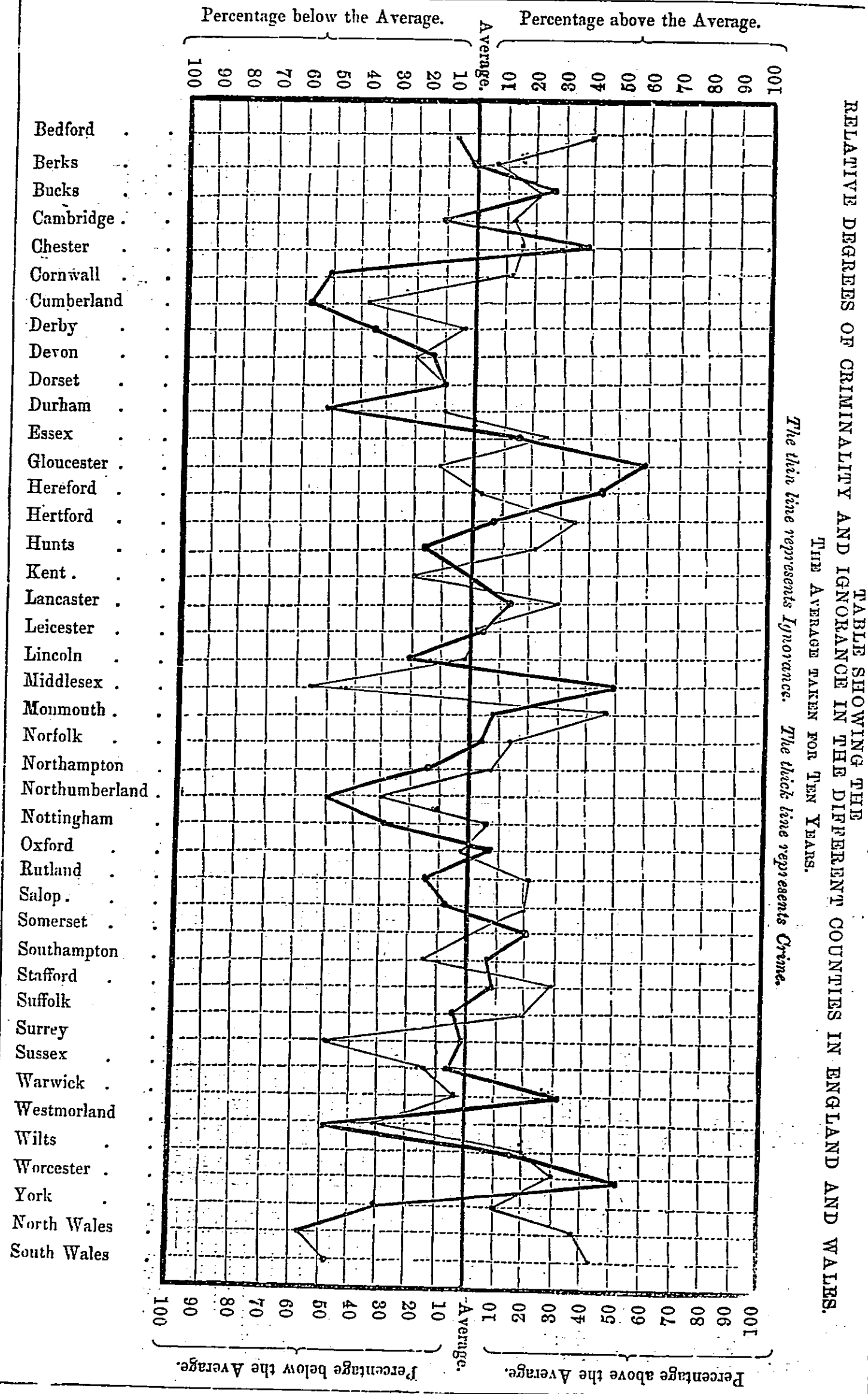
COUNTIES.	Average Annual Number of Criminals from 1839-46.	Number of Criminals who could neither read nor write.							Total for 10 years.	Average Number per Year.	No. of Criminals who can neither read nor write in every 100.	Per Cent. above and below the Average. * denotes above, * below.
		1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.					1846.	1847.	1848.
Bedford	181	72	90	110	81	64	66	79	74	40.8	+28.3	
Berks	313	121	97	113	48	79	88	127	95	30.3	* 4.7	
Bucks	285	107	87	112	113	95	89	105	97	34.0	+ 6.9	
Cambridge	249	65	90	78	80	77	78	81	77	30.9	* 2.6	
Chester	904	370	334	338	386	259	230	336	315	34.8	+ 9.4	
Cornwall	294	81	82	80	82	65	90	125	86	29.6	* 6.9	
Cumberland	130	39	26	45	37	41	21	46	35	26.9	*15.4	
Derby	74	48	66	92	77	61	52	64	64	24.3	*23.5	
Devon	755	143	154	144	204	235	211	248	209	27.7	*12.9	
Dorset	258	84	107	75	95	73	83	84	86	33.3	+ 4.7	
Durham	260	70	33	88	96	188	66	78	84	32.3	* 1.5	
Essex	638	213	297	295	290	219	188	242	252	39.5	+24.2	
Gloucester	1067	326	322	414	380	211	210	235	299	28.0	*11.9	
Hereford	229	102	120	121	107	83	96	64	108	45.0	+41.5	
Hertford	288	147	133	146	119	98	111	82	119	41.3	+29.8	
Hunts	77	20	38	21	22	26	27	14	25	32.4	+ 1.9	
Kent	942	348	251	353	371	330	301	267	319	33.8	+ 6.3	
Lancaster	3462	1143	1391	1556	1947	1423	992	1023	1344	88.8	+22.0	
Leicester	419	159	135	141	137	135	87	96	118	28.1	*11.6	
Lincoln	458	117	119	133	131	134	112	125	124	27.1	*14.8	
Middlesex	4230	927	882	980	800	1033	933	1230	1056	24.9	*21.7	
Monmouth	272	83	94	112	73	79	67	45	76	27.9	*12.2	
Norfolk	727	285	206	238	284	290	254	271	276	37.9	+19.1	
Northampton	291	96	92	118	111	92	90	86	94	32.3	+ 1.5	
Northumberland	214	24	57	45	58	75	96	44	55	25.7	*19.1	
Nottingham	833	104	108	91	102	112	115	79	100	30.0	* 5.6	
Oxford	308	113	134	106	99	117	84	64	97	31.5	* 9	
Rutland	29	4	1	11	13	8	12	8	9	31.0	* 2.5	
Salop	367	136	176	132	173	215	164	104	147	40.0	+25.8	
Somerset	935	281	410	352	363	333	360	298	320	34.1	+ 7.2	
Southampton	664	215	207	188	186	159	126	153	183	27.5	*13.5	
Stafford	1017	233	271	324	465	313	304	212	313	30.7	* 3.4	
Suffolk	511	187	201	184	188	195	198	113	176	34.4	+ 3.1	
Surrey	1026	345	320	274	300	223	223	218	282	27.4	*13.8	
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.	27,542	9058	9220	10,128	9173	7901	7438	7698	8755	31.8		

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE CRIMINALITY AND IGNORANCE OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATION OF THEIR INHABITANTS.

COUNTIES.	No. of Persons who signed every 100 married.	No. of Persons in every 10,000 of Pop.	No. of Criminals in every 10,000.	No. of Criminals in 10,000.		No. of Criminals in every 100 married.
				Agricultural Counties.	Manufacturing and Sub-Manufacturing Counties.	
Sussex	498	173	176	191	151	1519
Warwick	959	293	403	363	284	3,349
Westmorland	41	8	5	5	20	78
Wilts	462	132	145	127	118	1,174
Worcester	594	169	275	244	195	2,250
York	1878	553	572	531	453	5,475
South Wales	274	84	110	92	79	1,053
South Wales	435	108	136	135	108	1,593
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.	27,542	8196	9220	10,128	9173	87,553

COUNTIES.	No. of Persons who signed every 100 married.	No. of Persons in every 10,000 of Pop.	No. of Criminals in every 10,000.	No. of Criminals in 10,000.		No. of Persons who signed every 100 married.
				Agricultural Counties.	Manufacturing and Sub-Manufacturing Counties.	
Hereford	45.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	46
Hertford	41.3	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	42
Bedford	40.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	41
Salop	39.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	39
Essex	39.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	52
Lancaster	39.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	36
North Wales	37.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	45
Norfolk	36.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	7
South Wales	36.5	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	8
Warwick	34.9	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	10
Chester	34.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	17
Worcester	34.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	39
Suffolk	34.1	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	32
Somerset	34.1	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	10
Kent	34.0	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	17
Bucks	33.8	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	14
Lincoln	33.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	8
Dorset	33.3	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	7
Northumberland	32.4	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25
Derby	32.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25
Northampton	32.3	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	18
Derby	31.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24
Westmorland	31.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	16
Westmorland	31.8	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	16

For definition of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mining Counties, see Table of Density of Population, No. 37.



THE CRIME AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES COMPARED.

Counties having little Crime and little density of Population.	Percentage above and below the Average.	In No. of Per-sons to 100.	Acre.	Counties having great Crime and little density of Population.	Percentage above and below the Average.	In No. of Per-sons to 100.	Acre.
Gloucester	+59.1	159.1	6.4	Hereford	-14.1	145.1	63.4
Worcester	+52.4	149.4	13.3	Bucks	-14.4	124.4	37.0
Middlesex	+49.4	137.4	203.0	Somerset	-14.3	121.3	10.9
Chester	+37.0	117.0	71.0	Essex	-14.2	116.2	23.6
Warwick	+31.7	111.7	27.0	Wilts	-14.1	115.1	44.1
Lancaster	+12.3	112.3	27.0	Oxford	-14.2	115.2	20.4
Monmouth	+9.1	109.1	9.9	Southampton	-12.5	107.5	20.7
Stafford	+9.1	109.1	72.2	Hertford	-12.5	107.5	7.4
				Leicester	-12.5	107.5	4.2
				Norfolk	-12.5	107.5	32.6

Counties having little Crime and little density of Population.
 Cumberland *59.6, North Wales *60.4, Cornwall *61.2, Westmorland *60.0, Northumb. *48.7, South Wales *36.0, Derby *30.5, Lincoln *22.0, Berks *21.4, Hunts *14.0, Devon *15.2, Rutland *13.4, Northampton *10.3, Dorset *9.1, Salop *7.3, Bedford *6.7, Suffolk *4.2

Counties having little Crime and great density of Population.
 Durham *21.9, Nottingham *20.0, Surrey *18.7, Kent *18.0

** The rule appears to be, that those counties are the least criminal in which the population is the least dense.

THE STATE OF EDUCATION AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES COMPARED.

Counties having little Ignorance and little density of Population.	Percentage above and below the Average.	In No. of Per-sons to 100.	Acre.	Counties having great Ignorance and little density of Population.	Percentage above and below the Average.	In No. of Per-sons to 100.	Acre.
Monmouth	+4.7	127.0	9	Middlesex	+42	120.30	55
Lancaster	+3.0	123.0	189	Surrey	+37	118.20	12
Stafford	+3.0	123.0	20	Kent	+35	117.20	12
Worcester	+3.0	123.0	6	Essex	+35	117.20	12
Chester	+1.5	121.5	70	Bucks	+33	116.30	37
Northampton	+1.5	121.5	70	Hunts	+32	116.30	40
				Rutland	+22	112.20	49
				Salop	+20	110.20	42
				Stafford	+20	110.20	20
				Wilts	+20	110.20	44
				Norfolk	+15	108.20	32
				Cambridge	+12	106.20	28
				Cornwall	+12	106.20	16
				York	+10	104.20	2
				Northampton	+7	102.20	33
				Berks	+5	100.20	15
				Hertford	+2	98.20	63
				Leicester	+2	98.20	7
				Somerset	+2	98.20	10

Counties having little Ignorance and little density of Population.
 Cumberland *37, Westmorland *40, Northumb. *30, Sussex *15, Southampton *15, Oxford *10, Lincoln *9, Derby *2

Counties having great Ignorance and little density of Population.
 South Wales *75, Bedford *70, North Wales *60, Hertford *55, Essex *50, Bucks *43, Hunts *40, Rutland *32, Salop *20, Stafford *20, Wilts *20, Norfolk *15, Cambridge *12, Cornwall *12, York *10, Northampton *7, Berks *5, Hertford *2, Leicester *2, Somerset *2

** The rule appears to be, that those counties are the most ignorant in which the population is the least dense.

EDUCATION OF CRIMINALS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

TABLE SHOWING THE DEGREES OF INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS OF ALL AGES COMMITTED TO PRISON FROM 1839 TO 1848.

Years.	Read or Write.	Able to read and write perfectly.	Able to read and write well.	Superior instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Total.
1839	8,186	13,071	8,462	78	686	24,443
1840	9,058	15,109	2,253	101	666	27,187
1841	9,220	15,732	2,053	26	629	27,760
1842	10,128	18,560	2,121	69	751	31,309
1843	9,173	17,045	2,371	140	862	29,691
1844	7,901	15,735	2,165	111	659	26,542
1845	7,438	14,179	2,037	89	560	24,303
1846	7,698	14,942	2,245	85	446	25,107
1847	9,050	16,900	2,245	82	476	26,833
1848	10,616	17,111	2,604	81	462	30,349

TABLE SHOWING THE CENTESIMAL DEGREES OF INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS OF ALL AGES COMMITTED TO PRISON FROM 1839 TO 1848.

Years.	Read or Write.	Able to read and write perfectly.	Able to read and write well.	Superior instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.
1839	33.53	53.44	10.47	0.32	2.60
1840	33.32	55.57	9.20	0.37	2.45
1841	33.12	56.67	7.40	0.45	2.27
1842	33.35	58.39	6.77	0.29	2.34
1843	31.00	57.60	9.42	0.47	2.41
1844	30.77	56.20	9.32	0.52	2.41
1845	30.90	56.34	9.30	0.37	2.30
1846	30.90	59.51	7.71	0.34	1.78
1847	31.39	59.65	7.79	0.28	1.65
1848	31.33	56.38	9.63	0.27	1.50

** "The instruction of the offenders," say the Criminal Returns of 1848, "has been without much variation, exhibiting, on a comparison of the last ten years, a decreased proportion of those entirely uneducated; and it may be added a corresponding increase of those who are able to read and write imperfectly."

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS. ** The average is calculated for as long a series of years as the returns of the Registrar General will permit.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Births for 4 Years, from 1845-48.	Average per Year.	Number of Illegitimate Births.			Total for 4 Years.	Average per Year.	Proportion to all Births, 1 in every	Number of illegitimate Births, every 1000 Births.	Per Cent. above and below the Average. † denotes above * below
			1845.	1846.	1847.						1848.
Bedford	17,384	4,346	355	349	302	338	1,344	336	12.9	+14.9
Berks	23,195	5,799	463	472	438	470	1,843	461	12.5	+17.9
Bucks	17,984	4,496	328	320	296	306	1,259	315	14.2	+4.4
Cambridge	25,546	6,386	441	407	442	404	1,694	423	15.0	*1.5
Chester	51,396	12,899	1,188	1,190	1,072	1,072	4,514	1,128	11.3	+32.8
Cornwall	45,017	11,254	576	537	515	508	2,136	534	21.0	+29.8
Cumberland	23,541	5,885	647	641	629	638	2,555	639	9.2	+61.2
Derby	32,295	8,074	789	889	758	837	3,273	818	12.2	+20.9
Devon	64,802	16,200	789	831	812	824	3,278	818	19.7	*25.8
Dorset	20,529	5,132	364	331	309	366	1,370	342	14.9	*1.5
Durham	54,916	13,729	804	821	812	824	3,296	824	16.3	*10.4
Essex	41,356	10,339	588	673	590	634	2,485	621	16.6	*4.5
Gloucester	49,444	12,361	811	865	720	767	3,153	788	15.6	*10.4
Hereford	10,984	2,746	273	305	254	263	1,095	274	10.0	+49.2
Hertford	21,590	5,397	402	414	368	367	1,551	388	13.9	+7.1
Hunts	8,179	2,045	116	100	80	98	394	98	20.7	*28.3
Kent	73,836	18,459	1,015	1,008	976	995	3,994	998	14.8	*19.4
Lancaster	298,023	73,256	5,929	5,897	5,477	5,384	22,687	5,672	12.9	+14.9
Leicester	29,512	7,378	640	624	531	536	2,331	533	12.6	+17.9
Lincoln	49,546	12,386	843	845	773	821	3,282	820	15.0	*1.5
Middlesex	217,523	54,381	2,048	2,254	2,201	2,298	8,801	2,200	24.7	*40.8
Monmouth	21,995	5,499	247	266	253	309	1,075	269	20.4	+56.7
Norfolk	52,337	13,097	1,424	1,440	1,295	1,336	5,495	1,374	9.5	*10.4
Northampton	27,674	6,918	440	420	395	411	1,666	416	16.6	+8.9
Northumberland	37,523	9,381	668	678	715	679	2,740	685	13.6	+35.8
Nottingham	35,244	8,811	895	827	775	736	3,233	803	10.9	+13.4
Oxford	20,886	5,221	368	463	386	361	1,583	396	13.1	*16.4
Rutland	2,825	706	52	34	30	45	161	40	17.5	+47.7
Salop	25,899	6,475	676	658	598	632	2,559	640	10.1	*6.0
Somerset	53,509	13,377	903	890	796	830	3,389	847	15.7	*10.4
Southampton	46,726	11,681	704	711	688	709	2,812	703	16.6	+8.0
Stafford	77,972	19,493	1,240	1,233	1,409	1,433	5,365	1,341	14.5	+26.8
Suffolk	42,055	10,514	937	950	849	846	3,582	895	11.7	*34.3
Surrey	81,963	20,492	855	911	930	915	3,611	903	22.6	
Total for England and Wales	2,219,170	554,792	38,241	38,259	36,125	36,747	149,642	37,410	14.8	

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Births for 4 Years, from 1845-48.	Average per Year.	Number of Illegitimate Births.			Total for 4 Years.	Average per Year.	Proportion to all Births, 1 in every	Number of illegitimate Births, every 1000 Births.	Per Cent. above and below the Average. † denotes above * below
			1845.	1846.	1847.						1848.
Sussex	38,454	9,613	657	669	695	626	2,647	662	14.5	+1.5
Warwick	58,938	14,734	779	835	830	879	3,323	831	17.7	*16.4
Westmorland	7,073	1,793	179	147	149	149	624	156	11.3	+29.8
Wilts	29,008	7,252	521	549	485	469	2,024	506	14.3	+3.0
Worcester	40,561	10,140	768	885	512	553	2,718	679	14.9	*1.5
York	231,444	57,861	4,266	4,317	4,030	4,106	16,619	4,155	13.9	+6.0
North Wales	43,263	10,817	872	854	880	832	3,388	847	12.7	+16.4
South Wales	72,188	18,047	1,407	1,256	1,271	1,300	5,234	1,308	13.7	+7.4
Total for England and Wales	2,219,170	554,792	38,241	38,259	36,125	36,747	149,642	37,410	14.8	

LIST OF COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATES IN EVERY 1000 CHILDREN BORN.

Counties above the Average.	Counties below the Average.		
Cumberland	108	Cambridge	66
Derby	100	Dorset	66
Hereford	100	Lincoln	66
Hertford	100	Worcester	66
Hunts	99	Gloucester	64
Leicester	99	Somerset	63
Lincoln	97	Southampton	60
Westmorland	95	Northampton	60
Suffolk	91	Essex	60
Derby	91	Durham	60
Berks	79	Warwick	60
Leicester	78	Rutland	56
North Wales	78	Devon	54
Lancaster	77	Kent	54
Bedford	77	Monmouth	49
Oxford	76	Hunts	48
Northumberland	76	Northampton	47
Stafford	72	Cornwall	44
South Wales	72	Surrey	44
York	71	Middlesex	40
Bucks	70	Average for England and Wales	67
Wilts	69		
Stafford	69		
Sussex	68		

THE EARLY MARRIAGES AND THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY COMPARED.

COUNTIES.	Rate of Increase of the Population and the number of Early Marriages above the Average.	Annual No. of Early Marriages in every 1000 Marriages, from 1844-48.	Rate of Increase of the Population and the number of Early Marriages below the Average.	Annual No. of Early Marriages in every 1000 Marriages, from 1844-48.	Rate of Increase of the Population and the number of Early Marriages above the Average.	Annual No. of Early Marriages in every 1000 Marriages, from 1844-48.
Cambridge	13	50	13	139	13	73
Worcester	22	62	20	176	13	56
Stafford	16	109	16	235	13	57
Bedford	15	54	15	161	9	36
Chester	15	54	15	161	9	36
Lancaster	22	62	20	176	13	56
Stafford	16	109	16	235	13	57
Bedford	15	54	15	161	9	36
Chester	15	54	15	161	9	36
Northampton	13	39	13	124	7	75
Southampton	10	33	10	118	7	50
Gumberland	10	33	10	118	7	50
Gloucester	6	22	6	104	7	52
Devon	6	22	6	104	7	52
Rutland	4	36	4	128	5	79
Cornwall	4	32	4	131	4	94
North Wales	3	27	3	77	4	46
Hereford	3	17	3	79	0.7	68
Westmorland	3	32	3	128	18	85
Salop	1	29	1	95	17	91
Counties in which the Increase of the Population and the number of Early Marriages are both above the Average.	26	35	26	142	20	85
Durham	14	46	14	140	17	105
Kent	14	46	14	140	17	105
Counties in which the Increase of the Population and the number of Early Marriages are both below the Average.	18	46	18	131	14	82
Warwick	18	46	18	131	14	82

TABLE IX.

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES WITH REGARD TO RAPE.

Table with columns for Counties, Average Population from 1841-50, and Total Number Committed for Rape for years 1841-1850. Includes a final column for Proportion per Cent above and below the Average.

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

Table with columns for Counties, Average Population from 1841-50, and Total Number Committed for Rape for years 1841-1850. Includes a final column for Proportion per Cent above and below the Average.

** The proportionate number of persons perpetrating this crime has been calculated with reference to the entire population, instead of the male part of it only, as at the first glance might seem necessary, males only being capable of committing the above offence. But it was found, on examination, that the intensity of the criminality in the several counties in this respect was influenced by the relative number of females. Monmouth contains the greatest number of males in proportion to females; so that, were the male population alone considered, the criminality of that county in the above respect would be considerably decreased. But the fact of there being more rapes in Monmouth than elsewhere would appear to be owing to the very excess of males over females in that county; the average, therefore, has been calculated from the entire population.

THE CRIME OF RAPE COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN EACH COUNTY.

Table comparing Rape and Illegitimate Births across counties. Columns include Rape statistics and Illegitimate Births statistics.

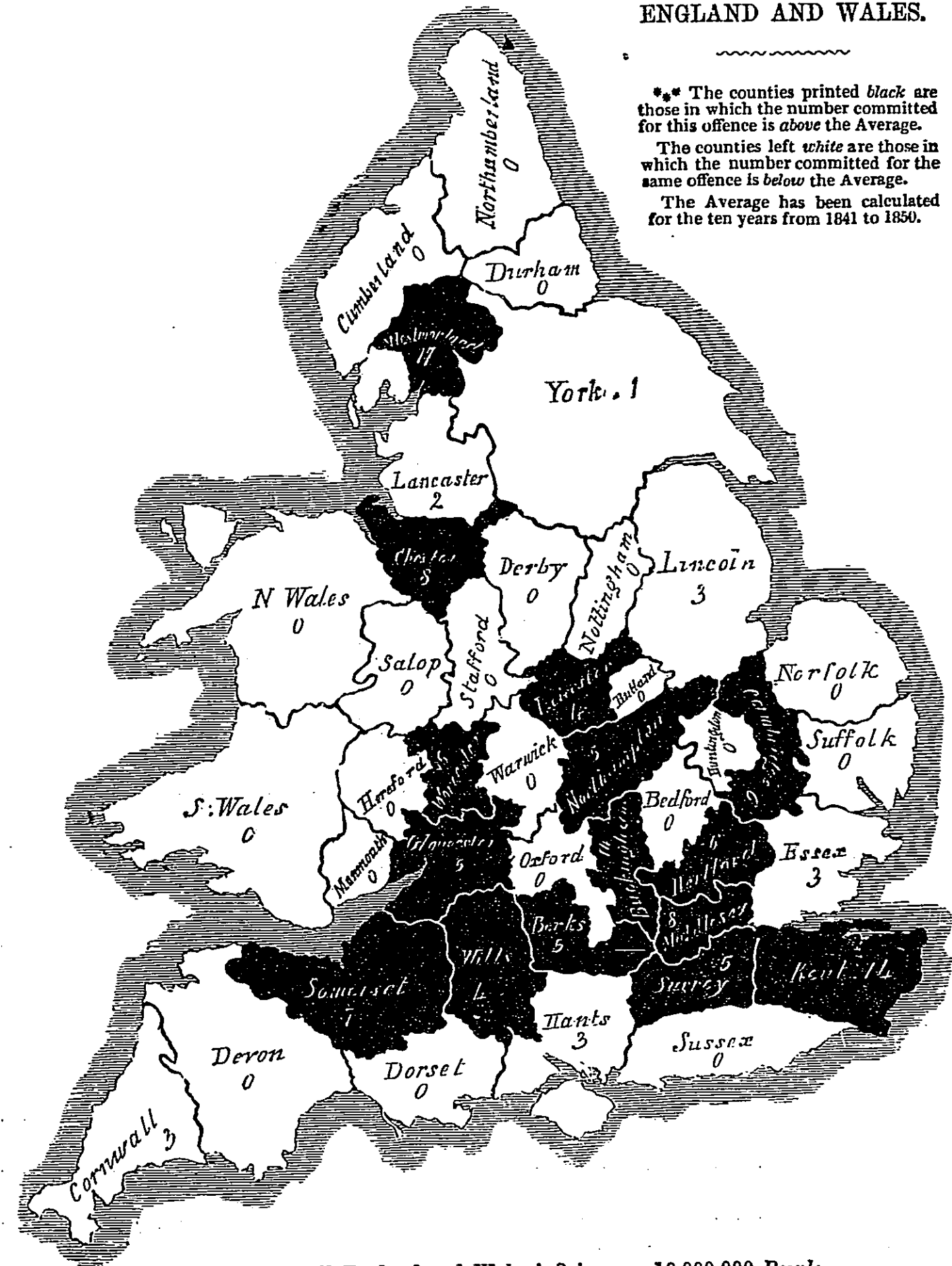
** The rule appears to be, that the number of rapes is the greatest in those counties where the number of females is the least.

** The rule appears to be, that the crime of rape is (in the majority of cases) the least, where the number of illegitimate children is the greatest.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF
PERSONS COMMITTED FOR CARNALLY ABUSING GIRLS
 BETWEEN THE AGE OF TEN AND TWELVE YEARS
 IN EVERY 10,000,000 OF THE POPULATION,
 IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*** The counties printed *black* are those in which the number committed for this offence is *above* the Average. The counties left *white* are those in which the number committed for the same offence is *below* the Average. The Average has been calculated for the ten years from 1841 to 1850.



The Average for all England and Wales is 3 in every 10,000,000 People.
 Westmoreland (the highest) 17 " "

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES WITH REGARD TO CARNALLY ABUSING GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGE OF 10 AND 12 YEARS.

Table with columns for Counties, Average Population from 1841-50, and Total number committed for carnally abusing girls between the age of 10 and 12 years (1841-1850). Rows include Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Hunts, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex.

THE CRIME OF RAPE COMPARED WITH THAT OF CARNALLY ABUSING CHILDREN IN EACH COUNTY.

Table comparing Rape and Carnally Abusing Children across counties. Columns include: Counties above the Average, Counties below the Average, Percentage above and below the Average, In No. of Cases of Rape, In No. of Cases of Carnal Abuse, and In No. of Cases of Carnal Abuse to Males. Rows include Warwick, Westmorland, Wilts, Worcester, York, North Wales, South Wales, and Total for England and Wales.

** The rule appears to be, that where the Number of Rapes is the greatest, the Number of Cases of Carnally Abusing Children is generally speaking the greatest also; and vice versa, where the Rapes are the least, the carnal abuse of Children is the least likewise.

** The rule appears to be, that the crime of Carnally Abusing is generally speaking the greatest in those Counties where the number of Females is the least.

TABLE XI. LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

COUNTIES.	Average Population from 1841-50.	Number Committed for keeping Disorderly Houses.										Annual Average.	No. committed annually in every 10,000,000 of the Population.	Proportion per Cent above and below the Aver. * denotes above, † below.						
		1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.									
Bedford.	121,083	4	4	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*100.0				
Berks.	194,763	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*41.8				
Bucks.	140,959	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*100.0				
Cambridge	180,747	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*72.2				
Chester.	895,919	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*45.1				
Cornwall	349,991	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*88.0				
Cumberland	186,762	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*25.3				
Derby	250,249	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*89.0				
Devon	554,788	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*63.3				
Dorset	172,786	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*34.2				
Durham	868,787	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*92.4				
Essex	832,363	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*25.3				
Gloucester	407,504	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*29.1				
Hertford	97,813	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*69.6				
Hertford	168,178	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*11.4				
Hunts	57,942	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*98.7				
Kent	585,249	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*131.6				
Lancaster	1,881,261	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*88.5				
Leicester	227,621	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*12.7				
Lincoln	378,246	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*274.7				
Middlesex	1,740,814	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*53.2				
Monmouth	164,093	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*87.3				
Norfolk	419,463	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*10.1				
Northampton	206,496	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*32.9				
Northumberland	284,777	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*100.0				
Nottingham	282,584	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*84.8				
Oxford	166,751	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*100.0				
Rutland	23,711	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*73.4				
Salop	243,852	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*49.4				
Somerset	452,515	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*59.5				
Southampton	377,040	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*68.8				
Stafford	579,686	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*96.2				
Suffolk	825,386	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*51.9				
Surrey	685,917	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*88.6				
Sussex	320,944	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*88.6				
Warwick	444,558	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*57.0				
Westmorland	57,494	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*55.7				
Wiltshire	241,887	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*58.2				
Worcester	244,574	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*34.2				
York	1,686,461	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*36.7				
North Wales	396,161	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*93.7				
South Wales	568,480	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	*100.0				
Total for England and Wales	16,918,458	198	186	145	187	86	84	99	190	148	93	133.5	79	34	35	33	106	50	5	...

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

COUNTIES.	Average Population from 1841-50.	Number Committed for keeping Disorderly Houses.										Annual Average.	No. committed annually in every 10,000,000 of the Population.	Proportion per Cent above and below the Aver. * denotes above, † below.								
		1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.											
Warwick	444,558	2	6	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	15	1.5	34	*57.0						
Westmorland	57,494	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.2	35	*55.7
Wiltshire	241,887	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	.8	33	*58.2
Worcester	244,574	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2.6	106	*34.2
York	1,686,461	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8.5	50	*36.7
North Wales	396,161	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.2	5	*93.7
South Wales	568,480	*100.0
Total for England and Wales	16,918,458	198	186	145	187	86	84	99	190	148	93	133.5	79	34	35	33	106	50	5	...		

THE NUMBER OF DISORDERLY HOUSES COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN EACH COUNTY.

Percentage above and below the Average. * denotes above, † below.

In No. of Disorderly Houses.

In No. of Illegitimate Children.

Counties in which the Number of Disorderly Houses is above and the Number of Illegitimate Children below the Average.

Counties in which the Number of Disorderly Houses is below and the Number of Illegitimate Children above the Average.

Counties in which the Number of Disorderly Houses and the Number of Illegitimate Children are both below the Average.

Counties in which the Number of Disorderly Houses and the Number of Illegitimate Children are both above the Average.

*. The rule appears to be, that the number of Disorderly Houses is the least in those Counties where the number of Illegitimate Births is the greatest, and, vice versa, the greatest where the Illegitimacies are the least.

LIST OF COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR BROTHERS, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSES IN EVERY 10,000,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Counties above the Average.	Counties below the Average.
Middlesex	Hunts
Lancaster	Lincoln
Cornwall	Gloucester
Worcester	Cumberland
Hertford	Northumberland
Northampton	Durham
Chester	York
	Berks
	Somerset
	Surrey
	Monmouth
	Westmorland
	Warwick
	Wiltshire
	Southampton
	Devon
	Dorset
	Stafford
	Hertford
	Cambridge
	Salop
	Leicester
	Oxford
	Norfolk
	Sussex
	Derby
	Essex
	Kent
	North Wales
	Suffolk
	Bedford
	Bucks
	Nottingham
	Rutland
	South Wales

Average for England and Wales 79

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES WITH REGARD TO THE CONCEALMENT OF THE BIRTHS OF INFANTS.

COUNTIES.	Average Yearly No. of Illegitimate Births.	Years.										Total for 10 Years.	Annual Average.	No. committed for concealments in every 10,000 Illegitimate Births.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Aver. * denotes above, † below.	
		1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.					
Bedford	336	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	*64.7
Berks	461	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	10	..	22	+29.5
Bucks	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	*41.2
Cambridge	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	17	..
Chester	1128	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	54	+17.0
Cornwall	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	30	+76.9
Cumberland	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	*52.9
Derby	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	*29.4
Devon	818	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	28	+64.8
Dorset	342	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	29	+70.6
Durham	824	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	23	+85.3
Essex	621	1	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	26	+63.0
Gloucester	788	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	28	+64.8
Hereford	274	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	26	+63.0
Hertford	388	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	*23.5
Hunts	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*100.0
Kent	998	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	+29.5
Lancaster	5672	4	4	4	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	9	*47.1
Leicester	583	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	19	+11.8
Lincoln	820	1	4	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	25	+64.8
Middlesex	2200	4	4	4	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	80	+47.1
Monmouth	269	2	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15	+76.9
Norfolk	1374	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	22	*11.8
Northampton	416	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	7	+29.5
Northumberland	685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	*58.8
Nottingham	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	*70.6
Nottingham	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	*82.4
Oxford	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*100.0
Rutland	640	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	14	*17.6
Salop	847	3	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	19	+11.8
Somerset	703	1	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	37	+117.7
Southampton	1341	2	2	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	22	+29.5
Stafford	895	3	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	39	+129.5
Stafford	903	4	4	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	24	+41.2
Suffolk	662	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	13	*23.5
Surrey	831	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	+53.0
Sussex	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	+4.1
Warwick	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	18	+4.1
Westmorland	67.9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	25	+47.1
Wiltshire
Worcester
York	4155	3	3	5	3	4	5	7	5	49	4.9	12	..	12	*29.4	
North Wales	847	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	9	.9	11	..	11	*35.3
South Wales	1308	2	1	2	1	2	..	3	..	19	1.9	15	..	15	*11.8	
Total for England and Wales	37,410	51	49	66	87	53	60	75	66	650	65.0	17	..	17	..	

COUNTIES.	Average Yearly No. of Illegitimate Births.	Years.										Total for 10 Years.	Annual Average.	No. committed for concealments in every 10,000 Illegitimate Births.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Aver. * denotes above, † below.	
		1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.					
Bedford	336	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	*64.7
Berks	461	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	10	..	22	+29.5
Bucks	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	*41.2
Cambridge	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	17	..
Chester	1128	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	54	+17.0
Cornwall	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	30	+76.9
Cumberland	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	*52.9
Derby	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	*29.4
Devon	818	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	28	+64.8
Dorset	342	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	29	+70.6
Durham	824	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	23	+85.3
Essex	621	1	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	26	+63.0
Gloucester	788	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	28	+64.8
Hereford	274	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	26	+63.0
Hertford	388	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	*23.5
Hunts	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*100.0
Kent	998	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	+29.5
Lancaster	5672	4	4	4	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	9	*47.1
Leicester	583	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	19	+11.8
Lincoln	820	1	4	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	25	+64.8
Middlesex	2200	4	4	4	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	80	+47.1
Monmouth	269	2	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15	+76.9
Norfolk	1374	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	22	*11.8
Northampton	416	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	7	+29.5
Northumberland	685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	*58.8
Nottingham	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	*70.6
Nottingham	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	*82.4
Oxford	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*100.0
Rutland	640	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	14	*17.6
Salop	847	3	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	19	+11.8
Somerset	703	1	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	37	+117.7
Southampton	1341	2	2	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	22	+29.5
Stafford	895	3	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	39	+129.5
Stafford	903	4	4	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	24	+41.2
Suffolk	662	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	13	*23.5
Surrey	831	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	+53.0
Sussex	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	+4.1
Warwick	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	18	+4.1
Westmorland	67.9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	25	+47.1
Wiltshire
Worcester
York	4155	3	3	5	3	4	5	7	5	49	4.9	12	..	12	*29.4	
North Wales	847	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	9	.9	11	..	11	*35.3
South Wales	1308	2	1	2	1	2	..	3	..	19	1.9	15	..	15	*11.8	
Total for England and Wales	37,410	51	49	66	87	53	60	75	66	650	65.0	17	..	17	..	

THE ATTEMPTS AT CONCEALING THE BIRTHS OF INFANTS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS COMPARED.

COUNTIES.	Average Yearly No. of Illegitimate Births.	Years.										Total for 10 Years.	Annual Average.	No. committed for concealments in every 10,000 Illegitimate Births.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Aver. * denotes above, † below.
		1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.				
Bedford	336	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	*64.7
Berks	461	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	10	..	22	+29.5
Bucks	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	*41.2
Cambridge	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	17	..
Chester	1128	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	54	+17.0
Cornwall	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	30	+76.9
Cumberland	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	*52.9
Derby	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	*29.4
Devon															

TABLE XIII. LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH REGARD TO THE ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE THE MISCARRIAGE OF WOMEN.

Table with columns for Counties, Average No. of Illegitimate Births, and Total number committed for attempting to procure the miscarriage of women (1841-1850). Includes a final row for Total for England and Wales.

THE ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE THE MISCARRIAGE OF WOMEN AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS COMPARED.

Table comparing Miscarriage and Illegitimate Births by county. Columns include Percentage above and below the Average, and Number of Attempts to procure Miscarriage.

THE CONCEALMENT OF THE BIRTHS OF INFANTS AND THE ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE THE MISCARRIAGE OF WOMEN COMPARED.

Table comparing Concealment of Births and Attempts to procure Miscarriage by county. Columns include Percentage above and below the Average, and Number of Attempts to procure Miscarriage.

LIST OF COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CRIMINALITY WITH REGARD TO ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE THE MISCARRIAGE OF WOMEN, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER COMMITTED FOR THIS OFFENCE IN EVERY 10,000 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

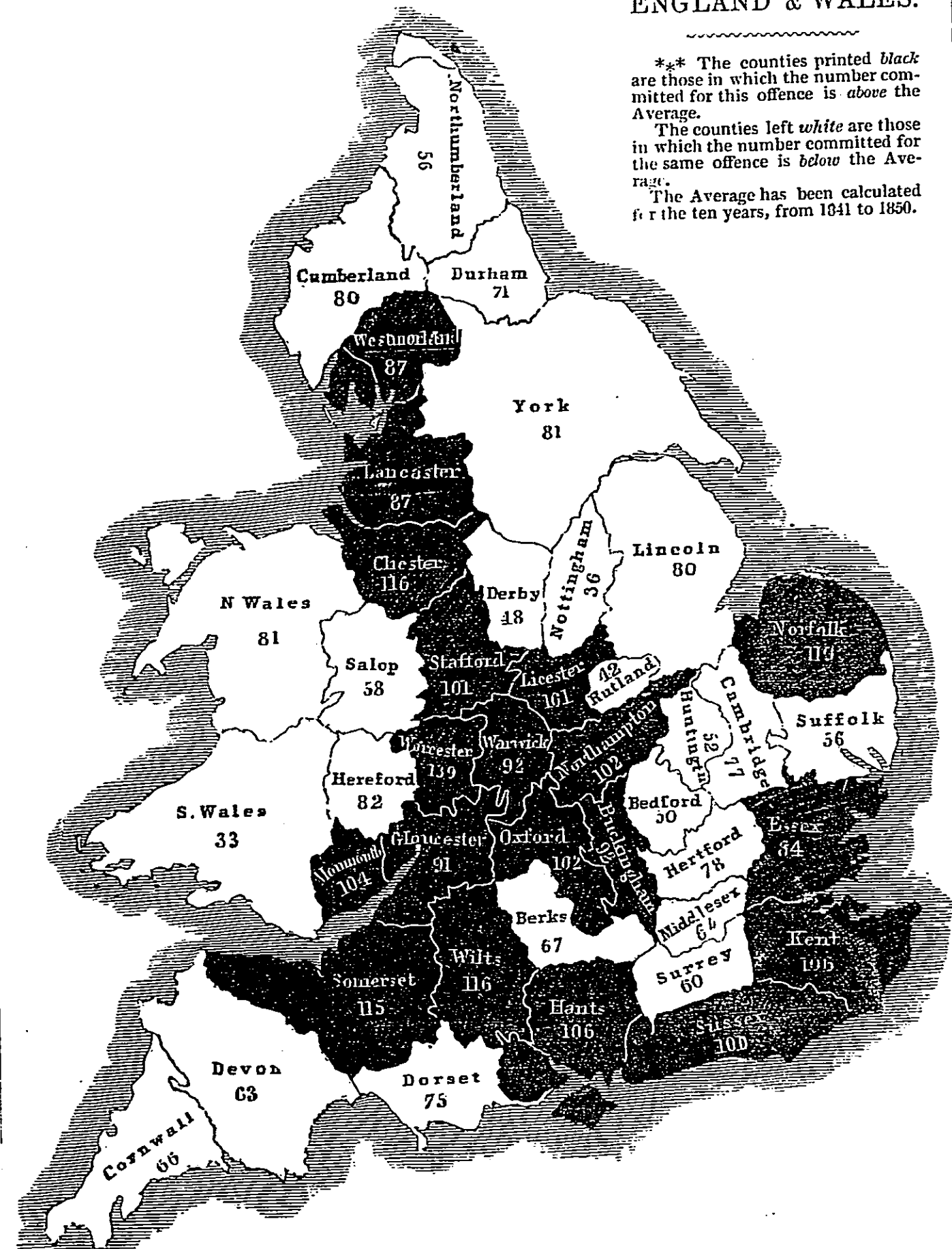
Table listing counties in order of criminality for miscarriage, with columns for Counties above the Average and Counties below the Average.

Average for England and Wales 1

MAP

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR ASSAULTS, WITH INTENT TO RAVISH AND CARNALLY ABUSE, IN EVERY 1,000,000 OF THE POPULATION, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND & WALES.

** The counties printed black are those in which the number committed for this offence is above the Average. The counties left white are those in which the number committed for the same offence is below the Average. The Average has been calculated for the ten years, from 1841 to 1850.



The Average for all England and Wales is	83	in every 1,000,000 people.
" " Worcester (the highest)	139	" "
" " South Wales (the lowest)	33	" "

TABLE XIV. LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

LIST OF COUNTIES, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CRIMINALITY WITH REGARD TO ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO RAVISH AND CARNALLY ABUSE, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER COMMITTED FOR THIS OFFENCE IN EVERY 1,000,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Counties above the Average.	Counties below the Average.
Worcester	Hereford
Norfolk	York
Wills	North Wales
Somerset	Lincoln
Kent	Cumberland
Southampton	Hertford
Northampton	Cambridge
Oxford	Dorset
Stafford	Durham
Leicester	Berks
Sussex	Cornwall
Warwick	Devon
Bucks	Middlesex
Gloucester	Surrey
Lancaster	Salop
Westmorland	Suffolk
Essex	Northumberland
	Hunts
	Bedford
	Derby
	Rutland
	Nottingham
	South Wales

Average for England and Wales 83

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH REGARD TO ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO RAVISH AND CARNALLY ABUSE.

COUNTIES.	Average Population 1841-50.	Total Number Committed for Assaults, with Intent to Ravish and Carnally Abuse.										No. Committed annually in every 1,000,000.	Percentage above and below the Average. * denotes above, † below.				
		1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850			Total for 10 Years.			
Bedford	121,083	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	80.3	*19.7	
Berks	194,763	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	10.8	*10.8
Bucks	140,959	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	9.2	*7.2
Cambridge	180,747	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	7.2	*7.2
Chester	395,919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Cornwall	349,901	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Cumberland	186,762	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Derby	253,246	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Dorset	554,730	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Durham	173,730	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Essex	335,303	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Gloucester	407,604	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Hertford	168,178	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Hunts	57,942	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Kent	585,549	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Lancaster	1,681,261	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Lincoln	227,621	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Middlesex	376,246	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Monmouth	164,093	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Norfolk	419,463	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Northampton	206,496	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Northumberland	284,777	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Nottingham	282,584	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Oxford	166,751	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Rutland	23,711	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Salop	243,352	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Somerset	452,515	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Southampton	377,040	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Stafford	570,698	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Suffolk	395,336	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Surrey	635,917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Sussex	330,914	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Warwick	444,553	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Westmorland	97,494	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Wiltshire	244,574	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Worcester	1,689,461	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
York	386,161	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
North Wales	598,430	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
South Wales	16,918,459	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	3.3	*3.3
Total for England and Wales	16,918,459	118	141	158	167	183	194	131	133	112	122	130	137	1370	83		

MAP SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR BIGAMY IN EVERY 100,000 MARRIAGES, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

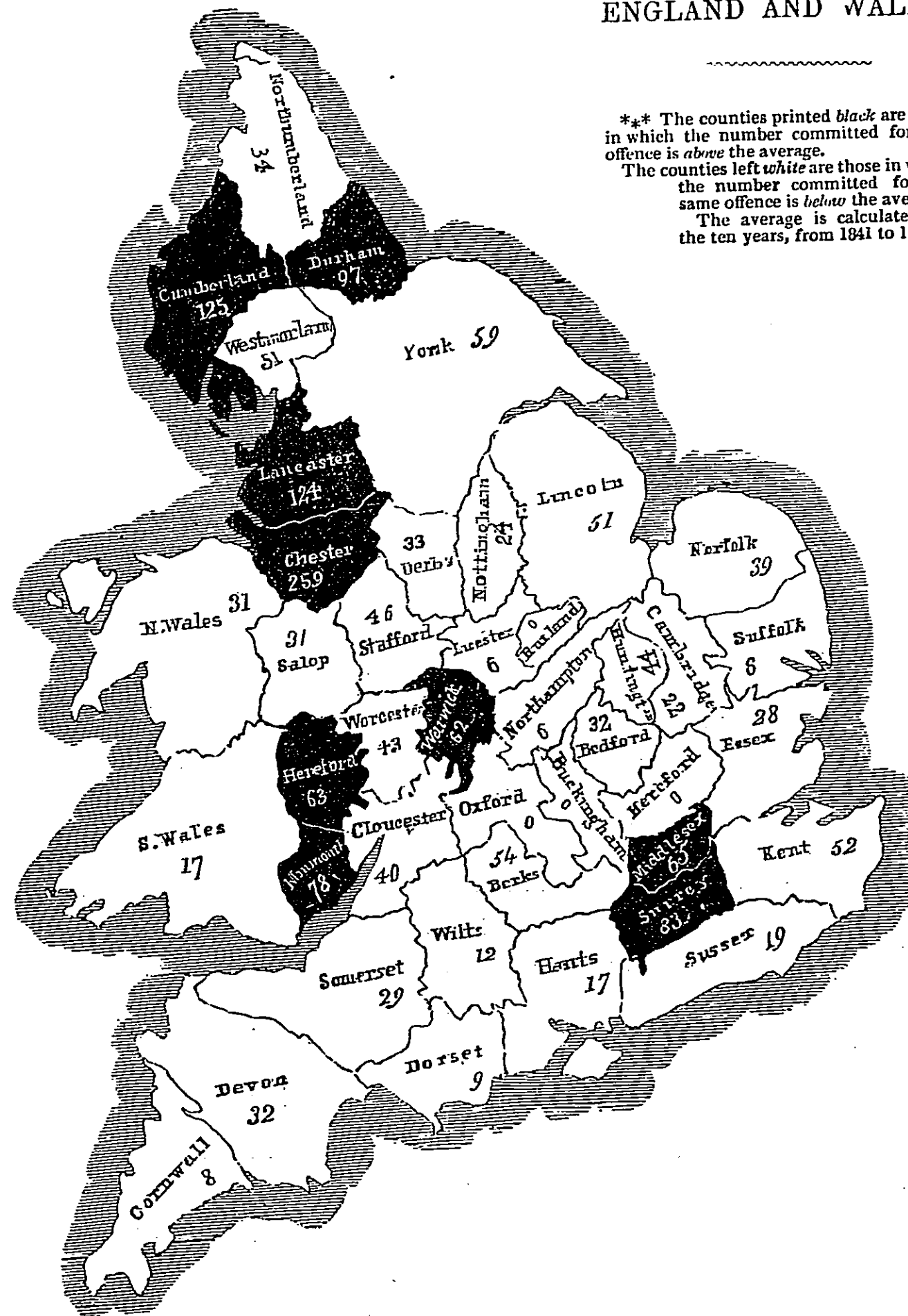


TABLE XV. LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

LIST OF COUNTIES, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CRIMINALITY WITH REGARD TO BIGAMY, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER COMMITTED FOR THIS OFFENCE IN EVERY 100,000 MARRIAGES.

Counties above the Average.	Counties below the Average.
Chester	York
Cumberland	Berks
Lancaster	Kent
Durham	Lincoln
Surrey	Westmorland
Monmouth	Stafford
Middlesex	Hants
Hereford	Worcester
Warwick	Gloucester
	Norfolk
	Northumberland
	Derby
	Devon
	Bedford
	North Wales
	Salop
	Somerset
	Essex
	Nottingham
	Sussex
	Cambridge
	South Wales
	Wiltshire
	Southampton
	Dorset
	Cornwall
	Suffolk
	Leicester
	Northampton
	Bucks
	Hereford
	Oxford
	Rutland

Average for England and Wales 59

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMINALITY OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES WITH REGARD TO BIGAMY.

COUNTIES.	Average Marriages for 10 years, from 1859-68.	Total Number committed for Bigamy.										Total for 10 Years.	Annual Average.	No. committed annually in every 100,000 Marriages. *	Percentage above and below the Average. †			
		1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850							
Bedford	925	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9	+ 45.6
Berks	1,204	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.7	+ 100.0
Bucks	1,900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Cambridge	1,392	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Chester	2,680	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Cornwall	2,447	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Cumberland	1,036	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Derby	1,626	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Devon	1,174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Dorset	4,339	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Durham	2,885	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Essex	2,114	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Gloucester	2,450	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Hereford	634	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Hertford	988	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Hunts	482	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Kent	4,047	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Lancaster	17,034	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Leicester	1,730	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Lincoln	2,765	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Middlesex	15,765	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Monmouth	1,991	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Northampton	3,091	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Northumberland	1,557	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Nottingham	2,047	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Oxford	2,064	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Rutland	1,168	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Salop	169	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Somerset	1,690	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Southampton	3,113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Stafford	2,884	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Suffolk	4,146	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Surrey	2,369	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Sussex	5,187	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Warwick	2,134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Westmorland	3,247	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Wiltshire	300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
Worcester	1,618	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
York	2,769	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
North Wales	13,332	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
South Wales	2,582	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	+ 337.9
4,076																		
Total for England and Wales	130,670	65	107	69	62	82	84	88	83	82	772	72	59					

MAP No. XIV. MAP SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR ABDUCTION IN EVERY 10,000,000 OF THE MALE POPULATION, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.



** The counties printed black are those in which the number committed for this offence is above the average. The counties left white are those in which the number committed for the same offence is below the average. The average is calculated for the ten years, from 1841 to 1850.

The Average for all England and Wales is 3 in every 10,000,000 of the Male Population.
 " " Nottingham and Bucks (the highest) 14 each

504 TABLE XVII. LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

COUNTRIES.	Number of Female Criminals in each year.										Average Female Population, 1841-50.	LIST OF COUNTIES, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CRIMINALITY AMONGST FEMALES, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER OF FEMALE CRIMINALS IN EVERY 100,000 OF THE FEMALE POPULATION.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES.												
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850			
Bedford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Bedford
Berks	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Berks
Bucks	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Bucks
Cambridge	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Cambridge
Cheshire	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Cheshire
Cornwall	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Cornwall
Cumberland	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Cumberland
Derby	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Derby
Devon	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Devon
Durham	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Durham
Essex	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Essex
Gloucester	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Gloucester
Hertford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Hertford
Hunts	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Hunts
Leicester	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Leicester
Lincoln	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Lincoln
Middlesex	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Middlesex
Monmouth	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Monmouth
Northampton	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Northampton
Northumb.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Northumb.
Nottingham	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Nottingham
Oxford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Oxford
Salop	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Salop
Somerset	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Somerset
Stafford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Stafford
Suffolk	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Suffolk
Surrey	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Surrey
Sussex	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Sussex
Warwick	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Warwick
Westmorland	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Westmorland
Wilt.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Wilt.
Worcester	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Worcester
York	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	York
North Wales	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	North Wales
South Wales	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	South Wales
Total for Eng. land & Wales	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Total for Eng. land & Wales

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF FEMALE AND MALE CRIMINALITY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

† denotes above the average, * below it.

Counties above the Average.	Counties below the Average.
Middlesex 110	Southamp. 60
Hertford 104	Kent 57
Gloucester 100	Salop 57
Leicester 100	Sussex 52
Cheshire 100	Northamp. 52
Worcester 85	Wilt. 51
Monmouth 81	Oxford 50
Warwick 70	Essex 48
Surrey 65	Herts. 47
Stafford 64	Lincoln 46
Somerset 64	Suffolk 45
	Hants. 45
	Leicester 42
	Rutland 42
	York 40
	Northumb. 40
	S. Wales 38
	Cambridge 37
	Cornwall 35
	Northamp. 35
	Hertford 33
	Bedford 32
	Devon 31
	Durham 31
	Nottingham 31
	Bucks 28
	N. Wales 28
	Westmor. 23
	Derby 23

Average for England and Wales 82

London's Underworld. By Henry Mayhew Edited by Peter Quennell. William Kimber. 18s.

In this long book Mr. Quennell has printed the most interesting sections of volume four of Mayhew's classic, *London Labour and London Poor*. Mayhew was the most humane of sociologists and his accounts of his roamings by night among the brothels of the New Cut or of his conversations with prostitutes in public or private houses show an almost Dickensian feeling for character, and a sympathy for the poor unfortunates which was not shared by many during the 1860s. Nothing could be more real than the woman he met in the Mall who said:

'I mean, sir, the children should have a bit of meat, and my old man and me wants some blue ruin to keep our spirits up; so I've druv to it sir, by poverty and nuthink on the face of God's blessed earth, sir, shouldn't have druv me but that the poor babes must live, and who's they to look to but their 'ard workin' but misfortunate mother, which she is now talking to your honour, and won't you give a poor woman a 'apny, sir?'

The picture which Mayhew gives of the 'gay life' in the West End makes prostitution in London today seem one of the depressed industries. Highly organised brothels catering for every class abounded, various cafés in Regent Street, including the Café Royal, could be relied upon for any kind of amatory encounter, and night-cafés, unmolested by the bribed police, provided all required conveniences. Mayhew gives the impression that the square mile round Piccadilly Circus was devoted to vice, and his descriptions have a scientific authenticity. Lack of opportunity for personal investigation makes his sections on the *poules de luxe* less interesting than they might be. The *grandes cocottes* of London rarely approached the grandeur of Thérèse Lochman (La Paiva) who, after devouring Prince Napoleon's fortune, built herself the magnificent house which is now the Travellers' Club in Paris; but many charming houses in Regent's Park and St. John's Wood housed women for whom the rent was paid by two or three unknowing noblemen. Here Mayhew tells one or two unconvincing stories and passes on. He was primarily concerned with prostitution as a social evil, but he insists that it can only be lessened by an

LONDON'S UNDERWORLD by Henry Mayhew. William Kimber, 18s. THE ANATOMY OF VILLAINY by Nigel Balchin. Collins. 12s. 6d. *illust*

The above encounter, which reads almost as if our contributor, Gulliver, had strayed into the 19th century, is typical of the rich, scamy-side material in which Mayhew's all-in survey abounds. *London's Underworld*, which now appears in this handy one volume edition, edited and introduced by Peter Quennell, was the last part of Mayhew's famous *London Labour and the London Poor*, originally published in 1851. It deals specifically with "those that will not work," the host of thieves, prostitutes, swindlers, cheats and beggars of the huge gaslit Victorian metropolis, and it lifts the lid off an underworld of vice and crime at which the great 19th-century novelists were only able to hint, and which was, in part, at any rate, a product of the insidious poverty that gripped the masses until late in the century. Anyone who feels inclined to lament the "good old days" had better dip his beak deep into Mayhew's salutary pages before he decides to ask the Fairy Godmother to put the clock back a century. He can, provided he is not unduly squeamish, be assured of a memorable read.

Mayhew is a first-class reporter. Open him anywhere and your eye is caught by something odd and interesting. We leave him with the impression that, although the volume of crime may have diminished in the last century, "the boys" have remained very much the same. In 1851 there was a famous West End beggar known as "the Bishop of London." . . . When he entered "a bar the company imagine that he is about to order a bottle of champagne at least; but when he looks round and produces the inevitable box of matches the first impression gives way either to compassion or extreme wonder." . . . And crack burglars generally lived "in streets adjoining the New Kent Road and Newington Causeway" and were to be seen "at the taverns beside the Elephant and Castle, regaling themselves luxuriously on the choicest wines." . . .

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improvement in social conditions, that women are almost always 'druv to it'. Improvements have certainly reduced prostitution less inordinate proportions but Mayhew suggests that the rigid moral code of the Tories contributed to the increase in prostitution, saving the maidens of respectable families by condemning those of the working class.

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TELEVISION

504 TABLE XVII. LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

COUNTIES.	Number of Female Criminals in each year.										Average Female Population, 1841-50.	Total Female Criminals in Ten Years.	Average No. of Female Criminals per year, 1841-50.	No. of Female Criminals in Every 100,000 of Female Population.	Percentage above and below the Average of Female Criminals.	No. of Female Criminals to Every 100 Male.	Percentage above and below the Average of Female Criminals.	No. of Female Criminals to Every 100 Male.	Percentage above and below the Average of Female Criminals.	100,000 OF THE FEMALE POPULATION.	LIST OF COUNTIES, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CRIMINALITY AMONGST FEMALES, AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBER OF FEMALE CRIMINALS IN EVERY 100,000 OF THE FEMALE POPULATION.
	Number of Female Criminals in each year.																				
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850											
Bedford	11	56	24	20	20	21	21	23	17	19	306	20.0	39	4.4	11	4.4	11	4.4	110	Bedford	
Berks	14	45	43	44	42	37	21	27	16	16	455	45.5	276	24.2	1.5	17	1.5	281	Berks		
Bucks	20	53	31	20	20	21	22	22	16	16	293	29.3	290	24.2	1.5	17	1.5	281	Bucks		
Cambridge	90	33	33	42	34	20	20	24	32	34	340	34.0	332	28.5	4.0	14	4.0	281	Cambridge		
Cheshire	101	137	170	147	130	183	178	168	169	164	1764	176.4	722	40.3	37.1	27	37.1	174	Cheshire		
Cumberland	156	225	391	361	361	377	361	361	361	361	649	64.9	649	55.9	40.3	27	55.9	110	Cumberland		
Derby	291	483	171	194	177	151	114	104	216	224	379	37.9	379	32.9	37.1	27	32.9	110	Derby		
Devon	89	793	46	57	68	65	61	61	61	61	581	58.1	581	50.9	40.3	27	50.9	110	Devon		
Durham	104	131	42	41	33	35	51	51	38	43	454	45.4	454	39.9	37.1	27	39.9	110	Durham		
Essex	48	180	82	85	89	75	89	85	82	84	787	78.7	787	68.7	68.7	25	68.7	110	Essex		
Gloucester	214	544	193	221	224	198	179	190	204	188	1482	148.2	1482	128.2	128.2	24	128.2	110	Gloucester		
Hertford	48	428	64	49	45	38	38	34	42	44	462	46.2	462	40.2	40.2	24	40.2	110	Hertford		
Hunts	84	914	35	34	24	24	24	24	24	24	201	20.1	201	17.1	17.1	10	17.1	110	Hunts		
Kent	214	229	7	183	147	127	127	127	127	127	1114	111.4	1114	96.4	96.4	24	96.4	110	Kent		
Lancaster	963	339	161	947	689	689	625	625	619	647	6477	647.7	6477	567.7	567.7	24	567.7	110	Lancaster		
Leicester	115	971	56	69	55	59	51	49	51	51	467	46.7	467	40.7	40.7	24	40.7	110	Leicester		
Lincoln	100	607	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	862	86.2	862	74.2	74.2	24	74.2	110	Lincoln		
Middlesex	926	607	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	5834	583.4	5834	503.4	503.4	24	503.4	110	Middlesex		
Monmouth	216	229	112	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	1029	102.9	1029	89.9	89.9	24	89.9	110	Monmouth		
Norfolk	216	229	112	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	1029	102.9	1029	89.9	89.9	24	89.9	110	Norfolk		
Northampton	145	176	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	436	43.6	436	37.6	37.6	14	37.6	110	Northampton		
Northumberland	145	176	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	436	43.6	436	37.6	37.6	14	37.6	110	Northumberland		
Oxford	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	384	38.4	384	33.4	33.4	14	33.4	110	Oxford		
Rutland	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	32	3.2	32	2.7	2.7	2	2.7	110	Rutland		
Salop	122	135	61	75	69	84	73	46	65	61	569	56.9	569	49.9	49.9	16	49.9	110	Salop		
Somerset	336	337	172	166	136	136	136	136	136	136	1147	114.7	1147	100.7	100.7	22	100.7	110	Somerset		
Southampton	190	379	162	137	124	93	93	93	93	93	832	83.2	832	72.2	72.2	16	72.2	110	Southampton		
Stafford	165	565	179	190	197	175	161	189	221	176	1869	186.9	1869	163.9	163.9	22	163.9	110	Stafford		
Suffolk	332	1328	212	235	177	177	177	177	177	177	1610	161.0	1610	141.0	141.0	22	141.0	110	Suffolk		
Sussex	291	814	61	81	83	69	65	93	83	83	832	83.2	832	72.2	72.2	16	72.2	110	Sussex		
Warwick	226	689	158	167	177	119	144	163	142	162	1610	161.0	1610	141.0	141.0	22	141.0	110	Warwick		
Westmorland	122	359	65	57	65	57	65	57	65	57	626	62.6	626	54.6	54.6	16	54.6	110	Westmorland		
Wilts	122	359	65	57	65	57	65	57	65	57	626	62.6	626	54.6	54.6	16	54.6	110	Wilts		
Worcester	122	359	65	57	65	57	65	57	65	57	626	62.6	626	54.6	54.6	16	54.6	110	Worcester		
York	200	625	331	300	375	223	294	331	331	331	3317	331.7	3317	291.7	291.7	25	291.7	110	York		
North Wales	200	625	331	300	375	223	294	331	331	331	3317	331.7	3317	291.7	291.7	25	291.7	110	North Wales		
South Wales	200	625	331	300	375	223	294	331	331	331	3317	331.7	3317	291.7	291.7	25	291.7	110	South Wales		
Derby	200	625	331	300	375	223	294	331	331	331	3317	331.7	3317	291.7	291.7	25	291.7	110	Derby		
Total for England and Wales	6200	5569	4540	4993	4993	4993	4993	4993	4993	4993	53900	5390.0	53900	4647.0	4647.0	62	4647.0	62	572	Average for England and Wales 62	

London's Underworld. By Henry Mayhew Edited by Peter Quennell. William Kimber. 18s.

In this long book Mr. Quennell has printed the most interesting sections of volume four of Mayhew's classic, *London Labour and London Poor*. Mayhew was the most humane of sociologists and his accounts of his roamings by night among the brothels of the New Cut or of his conversations with prostitutes in public or private houses show an almost Dickensian feeling for character, and a sympathy for the poor unfortunates which was not shared by many during the 1860s. Nothing could be more real than the woman he met in the Mall who said:

'I mean, sir, the children should have a bit of meat, and my old man and me wants some blue ruin to keep our spirits up; so I've druv to it sir, by poverty and nuthink on the face of God's blessed earth, sir, shouldn't have druv me but that the poor babes must live, and who's they to look to but their 'ard workin' but misfortunate mother, which she is now 'a'king to your honour, and won't you give a poor woman a 'apny, sir?'

The picture which Mayhew gives of the 'gay life' in the West End makes prostitution in London today seem one of the depressed industries. Highly organised brothels catering for every class abounded, various cafés in Regent Street, including the Café Royal, could be relied upon for any kind of amatory encounter, and night-cafés, unmolested by the bribed police, provided all required conveniences. Mayhew gives the impression that the square mile round Piccadilly Circus was devoted to vice, and his descriptions have a scientific authenticity. Lack of opportunity for personal investigation makes his sections on the *poules de luxe* less interesting than they might be. The *grandes cocottes* of London rarely approached the grandeur of Thérèse Lochman (La Paiva) who, after devouring Prince Napoleon's fortune, built herself the magnificent house which is now the Travellers' Club in Paris; but many charming houses in Regent's Park and St. John's Wood housed women for whom the rent was paid by two or three unknowing noblemen. Here Mayhew tells one or two unconvincing stories and passes on. He was primarily concerned with prostitution as a social evil, but he insists that it can only be lessened by an

LONDON'S UNDERWORLD by Henry Mayhew. William Kimber, 18s. THE ANATOMY OF VILLAINY by Nigel Balchin. Collins. 12s. 6d. *Lilliput*

The above encounter, which reads almost as if our contributor, Gulliver, had strayed into the 19th century, is typical of the rich, seamy-side material in which Mayhew's all-in survey abounds.

London's Underworld, which now appears in this handy one volume edition, edited and introduced by Peter Quennell, was the last part of Mayhew's famous *London Labour and the London Poor*, originally published in 1851. It deals specifically with "those that will not work," the host of thieves, prostitutes, swindlers, cheats and beggars of the huge gaslit Victorian metropolis, and it lifts the lid off an underworld of vice and crime at which the great 19th-century novelists were only able to hint, and which was, in part, at any rate, a product of the insidious poverty that gripped the masses until late in the century. Anyone who feels inclined to lament the "good old days" had better dip his beak deep into Mayhew's salutary pages before he decides to ask the Fairy Godmother to put the clock back a century. He can, provided he is not unduly squeamish, be assured of a memorable read.

Mayhew is a first-class reporter. Open him anywhere and your eye is caught by something odd and interesting. We leave him with the impression that, although the volume of crime may have diminished in the last century, "the boys" have remained very much the same. In 1851 there was a famous West End beggar known as "the Bishop of London." . . . When he entered "a bar the company imagine that he is about to order a bottle of champagne at least; but when he looks round and produces the inevitable box of matches the first impression gives way either to compassion or extreme wonder." . . . And crack burglars generally lived "in streets adjoining the New Kent Road and Newington Causeway" and were to be seen "at the taverns beside the Elephant and Castle, regaling themselves luxuriously on the choicest wines." . . .

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improvement in social conditions, that the women are almost always 'druv to it'. Improved conditions have certainly reduced prostitution to less inordinate proportions but Mayhew never suggests that the rigid moral code of the Victorians contributed to the increase in prostitution, saving the maidens of respectable families by condemning those of the working class.

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The other sections of the book are concerned with thieves, burglars, beggars and vagrants of every kind; the subject-matter is not here so intrinsically interesting but it is never made dull. He investigates various rackets such as 'Lucifer Dropping', in which a match seller contrives to have her tray of matches ruined in the mud by a passer-by and bursts into tears until she is

well paid. He studied the conditions of the mud-larks who lived by stealing coal which had dropped into the mud from the barges. No book captures so completely as this the atmosphere of that large and miserable side of the transitional Victorian society. Mr. Quennell's introduction contains some fascinating variations on Mayhew's original theme.

PETER QUENNEL (Editor): *London's Underworld*. Being selections from *Those That Will Not Work*, the fourth volume of *London Labour and the London Poor*, by Henry Mayhew: William Kimber. 18s.

London's Underworld is the third selection of Mayhew to be published in the last three years, and another volume is being prepared. The time, indeed, called for a revival. His century-old London has the charm of the past, but is still recognizable; and the general reader to-day, far more than in his day, is interested in social problems. (Those who are anxious about the increase of crime since the war may take comfort from his much more extensive "underworld"; the evil effect of evil environment was never better demonstrated.) But the chief attraction of Mayhew and his collaborators remains inherent. They are incomparable observers, get into conversation with anybody and everybody, write with immense gusto and in this, the most entertaining of the three recent volumes, show a sly and caustic humour.

This is a long book, more than 300 pages, and is taken from the volume on prostitutes, thieves, swindlers and beggars, first published in 1862. Mr. Quennell, in a somewhat wandering introduction, in which Mayhew occupies less than two pages out of 14, deals primarily with prostitution and the Victorian sense of guilt. Prostitution, however, though divided into minute categories, takes up less than one-third of the book, and by far the most amusing chapters are those at the end on swindlers. But every page remains entertaining. Mayhew has not only flamboyant and neat powers of description—one lady, he says, had such filthy hands that mustard-

and-ress might be grown on them—but he has the writer's skill in variation. He goes from general information to life-stories told in the first person, and to incidents in his own experience.

The reader who has not met his underworld before—this section of *London Labour* was considered improper in its day and was not always procurable—will notice his realistic attitude in contrast to the Victorian horror or uplift. "What do I think will become of me?" one prostitute said. "What an absurd question. I could marry to-morrow if I liked"; and a swindler remarked that "going on the square is so dreadfully confining." Mayhew leaves no doubt that the old lawbreakers, at any rate, were unhappy; but the worst criminals in his kindly eyes were either pathetic or amusing. He preaches very little and occasionally even a poetic, Villon-like note creeps in. "Like myself, nothing lasts for ever," an old prostitute said.

The volume is illustrated with the original drawings, which, with their darkness and close line, convey more depression than Mayhew himself does. There are some misprints, and Mr. Quennell's introduction is not very solid; but the text itself is a treasure-house. One's faith in Mayhew's vast range of information is shaken once when he tells how a limbless beggar so affected a lady that she was delivered of a child "in all respects the very counterpart of the object that alarmed her." Most of his facts, however, depend on sharp eyes and numberless contacts. Incidentally, the reader of to-day will note what an enormous number of small articles of value the Victorians possessed; and how almost completely useless is the short prison sentence.

London's Underworld. By Henry Mayhew. Selected and edited by Peter Quennell. (Kimber. 18s.)

By HUGH MASSINGHAM

IT is only in the last two or three years that Henry Mayhew has been re-discovered. This is all the more extraordinary because no one can claim to understand the Victorians, and therefore the revolutionary turmoil of our own days, without having read him. In 1851 he produced his great book, "London Labour and the London Poor," which is not only the first social survey of importance in England but is a model of what these studies ought to be.

Perhaps the best way to judge Mayhew's work is to compare it with "Labour and Life of the People in London," edited by Charles Booth thirty years later. Mayhew and Booth were both industrious, honest and serious, but whereas Booth is unreadable because he writes as if with a pickaxe, Mayhew is an inspired journalist who is also nearly an artist. Mayhew is a much greater man than Stead, whose awe in the presence of spooks, ghosts and mediums betrays his shoddiness. Mayhew was a Victorian Defoe. He had Defoe's curiosity, his eye for detail, even, under the Victorian strait-jacket, the artist's fascinated interest in violence and horror.

For all his virtuous asides, he was drawn to the poor, not by any interest in political theories, but as if by the sharp craving of the addict for opium. Even Dickens never quite distils the heavy fumes of Victorian poverty that Mayhew does. Dickens not only sentimentalised but so caricatured the poor that they lose their meaning — their potency and menace. It is in Mayhew that one finds the quick gnawing of the rats, the stink of the sewer, the inevitability of the wrath to come. There is no hint of *Das Kapital* in Dickens. It is implicit on every page that Mayhew wrote.

The present volume is not taken from the original edition of Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor." It is from a fourth volume that was issued in 1862, and it is not one of Mayhew's best. Faced with the pimps, whores, thieves, pickpockets and thugs who swarmed in Victorian London, Mayhew makes too many concessions to Victorian prudery. He "blushes to say," and his prostitutes "partake of costly viands amid lascivious smiles." Even so, there is always the fascination of watching this prim recorder, with an umbrella dangling on his arm, pencil and notebook at the ready, walking delicately

through Sodom and Gomorrah, through the "cafes, Turkish divans, assembly halls" of the Haymarket, and jostled by the prostitutes "rustling in silks and satins and waving in laces."

Unfortunately, the present volume is a sad memorial to Mayhew's work. It is printed on poor paper, and the type is so execrable that it is almost as bad as the original's. The introduction from Mr. Quennell, who wrote an admirable essay to an earlier selection of Mayhew, does nothing to pull the production together. To tell us that the English and French attitude to sex is not the same (with the usual fashionable references to Baudelaire) is both irrelevant and platitudinous. What we have a right to expect in an editor—if he claims to be a serious critic—is an assessment of Mayhew's place in literature and sociology.

