

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

A DECADE OF ENGLISH TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1870—1880.

In 1880 the industries of Great Britain attained a point never before reached in the history of the country. On comparing the progress made during the past decade it will be found to be, on the whole, less than in that from 1860 to 1870, and again less than in the United States of America during the same interval of time—namely, from 1870 to 1880. In Great Britain, however, no symptom of actual decline was visible, no diminution of force or energy to cause anxiety. On the contrary, the productive labour of the English people year by year exhibited a higher ratio than that of most other European nations.

	1870.	1880.	
Great Britain	26'09	26'32	
Continent	73'91	73'68	
	100'00	100'00	

There was but one industry, agriculture, in which this country lost ground; the advance in all other industries was remarkable, so that the aggregate for 1880 exhibited an increase of 337 millions sterling, equal to 20 per cent more than that of 1870, whereas the population had risen only 10 per cent. The increase in millions sterling was:—

	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Commerce	547	692	145
Manufactures	642	758	116
Mining	46	65	19
Agriculture	260	240	—
Carrying Trade... ..	78	121	43
Sundries	34	40	6
Banking	80	108	28
Total	1687	2024	337

Commerce had not quite kept pace with that of the previous decade, when the increase was 169 millions; nor did mining show the advance it did between 1860 and 1870, the increase in this industry being only 24 million, against 26 million tons. Manufactures grew less rapidly than other branches—namely, 18 per cent. Banking and shipping exhibited an enormous development, so much so that it appeared that the greater part of the carrying trade of the sea had passed into British hands. The exact figures in millions sterling were:—

	1870.	1880.	
Imports... ..	305	414	
Exports... ..	242	278	
Surplus imports	63	136	

Thus the balance of trade against us was 25 per cent in 1870, and 49 per cent in 1880. Nevertheless, this must be considered as an indication of prosperity, since it was not until 1840 that our exports were more than our imports. The only drawback to our prosperity was agriculture, which showed a decline of 8 per cent, the area under grain culture having fallen from 17,142,000 to 15,849,000 acres. Although the aggregate value of crops declined a good deal, this was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 10 per cent in horned cattle.

Comparing the various industries with population, we arrive at the following satisfactory state of things:—

	Shillings per Inhabitant.		
	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Commerce	349	398	49
Manufactures	408	440	32
Mining	29	38	9
Agriculture	165	139	—
Carrying trade	49	63	19
Insurance, &c.	22	25	3
Banking	51	63	12
	1073	1171	98

The above table gives merely the money value, the actual work done showing a much greater increase. For example, while the value of goods manufactured rose only 18 per cent, the consumption of raw material for textiles increased 23 per cent, and that of iron 42 per cent, the production of steel having, moreover, quadrupled in the decade.

Banking increased 85 per cent, amounting to 108,000,000, viz.:—
Interest on 1400 millions annual discounts at 3 per cent ... £42,000,000
Dividends on 1100 millions, in foreign loans, colonies, &c... 66,000,000
£108,000,000

As regards our carrying trade, the increase was more than 50 per cent, and the increased efficiency of the Merchant Shipping of England was shown by the fact that in 1870 196,000 seamen were employed in carrying 59 million tons of merchandise, and in 1879 only 194,000 for 89 million tons; the ratio therefore rose from 302 to 455 tons per seaman, or, in other words, two seamen in 1880 did as much work as three did in 1870.

The tonnage at the same time borne by English vessels was as follows:—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
British	10,309,000	15,040,000	47 per cent
Entries in British ports	19,711,000	36,380,000	86 "
Entries in foreign ports	28,850,000	37,200,000	28 "
British coast traffic	58,870,000	89,120,000	51 "

Steamers performed 55 per cent of the carrying trade in 1870, and in 1880 76 per cent. The increase of our shipping, not counting Colonial, was as follows:—

	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Nominal tonnage	5,560,000	6,250,000	13 per cent
Carrying power	9,720,000	16,630,000	70 "

It should be observed that since 1880 our merchant shipping service experienced a very large increase of trade from somewhat exceptional causes, as those due to wars in which the country was engaged.

Railway traffic increased 62 per cent, the total passengers and tons of goods carried rising from 518 to 844 millions; but although the net earnings per mile were £176 more in 1880 than in 1870, the net profits for capital were less, in consequence of the new lines constructed during the ten years (especially the London Metropolitan) having been very costly, thus raising the average capital per mile 18½ per cent on all existing lines. The traffic was:—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
Miles open	15,537	17,636	14'20 per cent
Passengers per mile	22,450	35,540	56'25 "
Goods, tons	10,970	12,150	11'05 "
Receipts	£2,794	£3,356	19'86 "
Expenses	£1,290	£1,676	19'79 "
Net earnings	£1,504	£1,680	20'36 "
Profit on capital	4'39 per cent	4'18 per cent	—
Capital per mile	£34,200	£40,509	18'53 "

Telegraphs showed an extraordinary increase, the number of messages having trebled after the Government purchased the lines and reduced the tariff. The average in 1880 was 77 messages per 100 inhabitants, against 32 in 1870.

The natural increase of population, or rather the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 4,265,000, 18'76 per cent; but since emigration reached 965,000, the actual increase did not exceed 3,300,000, or 10'64 on the population of 1870. The return of births and deaths for the decade was as follows:

	Number.	Per 1000 Inhab.
Births	11,151,000	33'98
Deaths	6,886,000	20'97
Increase	4,265,000	13'10

At no previous period did the population rise three millions in ten years, but the rate of increase was greater between 1820 and 1830, nearly 15 per cent.

Food Supply.—This is intimately connected with population. Every year Great Britain will apparently be more and more dependent on foreign countries for its grain and meat supply; not merely the grain for an ever-increasing population, but also for much of that needed for our cattle. The total annual consumption of grain and meat was as follows:—

	British.	Imported.	Total.
Grain, bushels	410,000,000	208,000,000	690,000,000
Meat, tons	1,205,000	603,000	1,805,000

Indeed, 33 per cent of the meat and 40 per cent of the grain consumed is imported—together, as much as 8,000,000 tons, equal to the total tonnage of the British merchant navy. The following statement shows the annual consumption per head:—

	British.	Imported.	Total.
Grain, bushels	11'90	8'12	20'02
Meat, lb.	73'26	40'84	119'10
Beer, gallons	32'18	—	32'18
Spirits	0'71	0'19	0'90
Wine	—	0'51	0'51

The consumption of meat is more than double the European average. It is an ascertained fact that if we never imported a pound of meat our home supply alone would afford to each member of the community almost as large an allowance per head as is actually consumed in Germany or France.

The consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco per head increased all round about 20 per cent, being double the increase of net income. The consumption was as follows:—

	1870.	1879.	Rate of Increase.
Tea lb.	3'81	4'70	23 per cent.
Coffee "	0'98	1'00	2 "
Sugar "	47'23	66'24	40 "
Tobacco "	1'34	1'41	5 "

Savings Banks, which may be taken as a good gauge of the progress of wealth among the working-classes, shows an increase of 30 per cent in ten years, viz.:—

	Amount.		Ratio per Inhabitant.		Increase.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.	
England	£ 46,229,000	£ 65,396,000	£ s. d. 2 1 1	£ s. d. 2 11 4	25 per cent
Scotland	4,132,000	6,863,000	1 4 9	1 17 6	50 "
Ireland	2,696,000	3,550,000	0 9 11	0 13 3	33 "
U. Kingdom	53,057,000	75,809,000	1 14 1	2 3 11	30 per cent

Taxation, including national and local, rose 20 per cent, viz.:—

	Amount.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
National	£ 75,434,000	£ 81,265,000	£ s. d. 2 8 4	£ s. d. 2 7 1
Local	39,090,000	56,130,000	1 5 1	1 12 6
Total	141,521,000	137,395,000	3 13 5	3 19 7

From the above statistics we gather that taxation increased in 1880 six shillings per head over 1870—that is, it became 8 per cent heavier. This mode of estimating the incidence of taxation must appear fallacious, since the ability to support the burden depends on the industry and income of the nation. Judged in this manner, it was as follows:—

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	Taxes Compared with Industry.		Taxes Compared with Earnings.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
Great Britain ..	6.73	6.80	11.92	11.88
Europe... ..	9.14	9.96	13.87	15.39
Difference	2.41	3.16	1.95	3.51

If we take the same decade, or the year 1870, by way of comparison, the average incidence of taxation for Europe, compared with earnings, was 17 per cent heavier than in Great Britain. In 1880 the relative difference was 30 per cent. This arose in a great measure from the fact that the military expenditure of England was diminishing, while that of the Continent was growing apace. The cost was:—

	1869-70.	1880.
British Army and Navy	£26,400,000	£26,000,000
Ratio per Inhabitant	16s. 8d.	15s. 1d.
Ratio to Earnings	2.75	2.26
Europe, ratio per Inhabitant ...	7s. 10d.	9s. 2d.
Do, ratio to income	2.83	3.02

The Continental armaments absorbed more than 3 per cent of the people's earnings, relatively one third more than that of the United Kingdom. National Debt was at the same time decreasing in this country, being £24,000,000 less in 1880 than it was in 1870; whereas the aggregate of Continental debts rose in the same period 70 per cent:—

	Millions Sterling.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
Great Britain	798	774	£25 7 0	£22 9 0
Continent	2,142	3,679	7 16 4	12 10 3
Europe	2,940	4,453	£9 12 10	£13 11 7

Notwithstanding the gradual decrease of the National Debt, the amount of municipal and other local debts increased in a much higher degree:—

	1870.	1880.
Local debts	£84,000,000	£140,000,000
Ratio per Inhabitant	£2 13 4	£4 1 3

The increase in this respect was mainly due to expenses incurred for education and hygiene, which have been bearing good fruit in many ways. Public education affords the following remarkable results in ten years:—

	School Children.		Ratio to Population.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
England	1,565,000	3,123,000	6.95	12.24
Scotland	215,000	448,000	6.45	12.25
Ireland	325,000	375,000	6.05	7.02
United Kingdom ...	2,105,000	3,947,000	6.75	11.44

Hygiene also made good progress, except in Ireland, where it appeared to be greatly neglected, so much so that Dublin and Belfast showed the heaviest death-rates in the United Kingdom; indeed, while the mortality of England and Scotland had declined nearly 10 per cent, the death-rate of Ireland for 1879 was nearly 20 per cent higher than it was in 1870, the mortality from insufficient food being taken at 5 per cent of such increase:—

	Deaths.		Per 1000 Inhabitants.	
	1870.	1879.	1870.	1879.
England	515,329	528,194	22.90	20.70
Scotland	74,067	73,329	22.20	20.03
Ireland	90,695	105,432	16.78	19.67
United Kingdom ...	680,091	706,955	21.79	20.49

The saving of life, from this reduction of 13 per 1000 in the death-rate, being equal to 455,000 persons annually, and representing a money value of 109 millions sterling at the ordinary capital worth (£240) of each inhabitant of the United Kingdom, or four times the actual yearly product of his other labour.

We are indebted to Mr. Mulhall's "Balance-Sheet of the World" for these useful statistical tables.

UNREPRESENTED CONSTITUENCIES.

There are 162 towns and places none of which have direct representation in Parliament, or are incorporated, for Parliamentary purposes, with represented cities, boroughs, or districts. They have an aggregate population of 3,347,694, exceeding that of seventy-two boroughs, with 498,332, by 2,849,262; they have as yet no active voice in Parliament, whilst the latter send seventy-two members to the House of Commons. This is not the least glaring of the many gross anomalies of our present representative system; and, if there is to be any approach to correspondence of theory with practice in constitutional matters, a sweeping revision is indispensable. Many of the towns selected for this contrast are municipal boroughs of great importance, though politically non-existent, and amongst the foremost is St. Helen's, which, with its population of 57,234, has no voice at St. Stephen's, whilst Portarlington, with a population of 2426 and 142 electors, may speak there, and vote as potentially as Manchester does.

BALANCE-SHEET OF FRANCE FROM 1870 TO 1880.

Notwithstanding the disastrous war of 1870-71, and the loss of two of her finest provinces, France shows a greater amount of vitality than she did in 1870:—

	Millions Sterling.		Shillings per Inhabitant.	
	1869.	1880.	1869.	1880.
Commerce	249	332	129	177
Manufactures	439	455	231	262
Mining	9	12	5	6
Agriculture	412	400	217	216
Carrying Trade	33	80	17	27
Banking	30	34	16	18
Sundries	9	12	5	6
	1181	1325	620	712

The aggregate industrial increase was at the rate of 11½ per cent, against 20 per cent in Great Britain. The ratio per inhabitant was 15 per cent, against 10 per cent in Great Britain. Every branch exhibited a rise, except agriculture, which suffered heavily from the Phylloxera, although this loss was partly repaired by an increase of 75 per cent in the area under beet-root. Shipping was also believed to have declined; but her carrying power on sea increased no less than 22½ per cent, which, however, did not keep pace with the growth or requirements of trade.

Commerce rose 30 per cent, and, if the balance signified anything, it was remarkable that the increase was apparently one-sided, without affecting the prosperity of the country, since the imports rose 55, and the exports only 6, per cent:—

	Millions Sterling.		Per Inhabitant.	
	1869.	1880.	1869.	1880.
Imports	125	194	£3 5 5	£5 7 2
Exports	123	181	3 3 11	3 10 7
Total	249	325	£6 9 4	£8 17 9

The imports were 48 per cent over exports (just the same ratio as in Great Britain), and yet France was accumulating wealth year by year, as shown by the rise in legacy returns. There was an increase of 69 per cent in port entries, while there was a comparative decline of French shipping:—

	1869.	1879.	Increase.
Port Entries	2,285,000	3,074,000	35 per cent
French flag	4,488,000	8,382,000	84 "
Foreign flags	6,773,000	11,356,000	69 per cent

Steamers form 65 per cent of the entries, against 45 per cent in 1869; and constituted a larger ratio than in Great Britain. The nominal tonnage of the French merchant navy was superior to the German in 1869, although the carrying power of the former was 5000 tons over the latter. French shipping was as follows:—

	1869.	1879.	Increase.
Nominal tonnage	1,072,000	938,000	—
Carrying power	1,598,000	1,960,000	22½ per cent

Carrying trade increased more than one half, especially as regards railways, whose traffic rose 64 per cent:—

	1869.	1880.
Railways	£24,950,000	£40,960,000
Canals	2,500,000	2,500,000
Shipping	5,900,000	6,900,000
Total	£33,050,000	£50,360,000

The new railways constructed since 1869 represent an outlay of 126 millions sterling, the capital of existing lines being equal to £11 ss. per inhabitant, an increase of £3 13s. in the said interval. The traffic of French and English lines compare as follows:—

	French.	British.
Receipts per mile	£2,701	£3,356
Working expenses	1,377	1,676
Net earnings	1,324	1,680
Profit on capital	4.85	4.15
Construction per mile	£27,280	£40,509

Every passenger or ton of merchandise carried paid 40 pence, as compared with 38 pence in Germany, and 17 pence in Great Britain. The gross receipts for 1880 were £4,300,000 over those of 1879.

Manufactures did not show the same increase in value as in the consumption of raw material:—

	1869.	1880.	Increase.
Manufactures	£439,000,000	£485,000,000	10 per cent
Raw cotton, wool, &c.	1,882,000,000	1,022,000,000	19 "
Iron	1,230,000	1,620,000	24 "

The consumption of raw cotton rose 30 per cent; of wool 20 per cent. Silk declined one-third, the value of the manufacture having fallen from 38 to 26 sterling, and the exports from 21 to 10 millions. Sugar manufacture rose from 273,000 to 475,000 tons, an increase of 75 per cent.

Mining rose 33 per cent, the value of minerals being now one-fifth of what it was in Great Britain, and it was exceeded by only one Continental nation—Germany.

Telegraphs showed an increase of 140 per cent in the number of messages, the ratio being 40 per 100 inhabitants, against 15 in 1869. It was only half the British average, but slightly ahead of the German.

Money was more abundant than in other countries; 99 per cent compared with commerce, whereas in Great Britain it was 28 per cent; and the various kinds of currency give the following ratio per inhabitant as compared with Great Britain:—

	Millions Sterling.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	France.	Great Britain.	France.	Great Britain.
Gold	147	124	£3 19 0	£3 12 0
Silver	85	19	2 6 0	0 11 0
Paper	90	45	2 9 0	1 6 0
Total	322	188	£8 14 0	£5 9 0

The French Mint coined in ten years over 5½ millions sterling, of which 61 per cent was gold, and 39 silver. Much of the gold coin, however, disappeared since Germany re-minted 50 million Napoleons.

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National earnings rose from 788 to 927 millions sterling, and although taxation increased 40 per cent since the war, the net income per inhabitant being higher than it was in 1869:—

	Millions Sterling.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	1869.	1880.	1869.	1880.
Income ...	788	927	£20 14 8	£23 1 0
Taxes and Rates ...	119	162	3 2 6	4 8 7
Net income ...	669	765	£17 12 2	£18 12 5

The growing diffusion of wealth was shown by the increased number of holders of "Rentes" and depositors in savings banks:—

	1872.		1879.	
	Number of Rente-holders ...	2,147,130	4,404,763	
Depositors in savings banks ...	2,021,228	3,050,100		
Total ...	4,168,358	7,454,863		

The thrifty habits of the people enabled them to support with ease a degree of taxation that to many nations would seem excessive. Summing up all kinds of taxes, Frenchmen pay 9s. more than we do in Great Britain, although their average earnings are one-third less than ours. In other words, Frenchmen pay 17½ per cent taxes on their income, against 12 per cent in Great Britain.

Military expenditure was a great burden, having risen from 13s. per inhabitant in the last year of Napoleon III.'s reign to 15s. 6d. in 1880; that is, from 25 to 29 millions sterling. The increase in the land forces, the navy vote being 21 per cent less than in 1869.

The National Debt rose almost 300 millions after the fall of the Empire. This includes 220 millions paid to Germany. According to the official report, the war cost France 350 millions, without including the value of the two provinces ceded to Germany, say 250 millions. Nevertheless the capital value of France in 1890 (according to insurance estimates) was 295 millions sterling higher than 1869; so that the increase of wealth exceeded that of the National Debt, although the ratio of the latter was higher:—

	Millions Sterling.		
	1869.	1880.	Increase.
Value of France ...	7122	7417	295
National Debt ...	468	750	282

The increase of wealth dates from 1872:—

	Millions Sterling.		
	1872.	1880.	Increase.
Properties ...	3663	3938	270
Land and Uninsured Property ...	3210	3479	269
Value of France ...	6878	7417	539

The value of uninsured perishable property was supposed to be only 855 millions. The increase of insurances in 1879 was 8½ millions. The ratio of public debt to capital was now 10·13 per cent, against 6·69 before the Franco-German War. It is still below the average of European debt.

The above was irrespective of local debts, which sum up 134 millions, including 85 millions spent by Baron Haussman in making the new boulevards of Paris. The municipal debts have not increased much since 1870.

Population declined a million, owing to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine with 1,550,000 souls; but if we take the limits of France in 1870 and 1880, we find an increase of 612,000, which, added to the number slain in war, shows that the normal rate of increase was nearly 4 per cent, the actual increase being less than 2 per cent:—

Population in 1870 ...	36,554,000
Excess of births over deaths ...	722,000
Emigration ...	110,000
Population in 1880 ...	37,166,000

On the basis of the Census of 1836, and that of 1876, we can compare the precise rate of mortality and of natural increase from the official returns of births and deaths in 1867 and 1878, viz.:—

	1867.	1878.
Population ...	38,067,000	37,040,000
Births ...	1,067,500	937,211
Deaths ...	866,900	839,036
Surplus births ...	140,600	98,175
Births per 1000 inhabitants ...	26·47	25·33
Deaths " " ...	22·78	22·67
Increase " " ...	3·69	2·66

It is remarkable that the birth-rate declined relatively 4½ per cent after the war, while it rose ½ per cent in Germany. In the ten years after Waterloo it was 40 per cent above par in Great Britain, from which it may be inferred that it increases only after victorious wars. In the above figures it will be observed that there was a trifling decline of death-rate, due probably to sanitary improvements in towns. During the years 1870-1 the deaths exceeded births by 548,280, the former being much above, and the latter much below, the normal rate. The loss in population by the war was shown to be:—

Excess of deaths ...	589,280
Deficit of births ...	127,200
Population of Alsace and Lorraine ...	1,550,000
Total loss ...	2,266,480

Food supply assumed the same phase as in England, the country importing grain and meat more largely every year, although the increase of population was trifling. The French people probably find it cheaper to import whatever they require beyond a certain quantity than to increase production by scientific farming. The annual consumption of grain and meat was as follows:—

	French.	Imported.	Total.
Grain (million bushels) ...	740	170	910
Meat (tons) ...	1,002,000	226,000	1,228,000

Taking the consumption per inhabitant, and comparing it with Great Britain, we find the French use 20 per cent more grain and 30 per cent less meat than we do.

France no longer grows wine enough for her own population, the net imports in 1880 amounting to 3 millions sterling, say 30 million gallons. The importation of wine, as the vintage, which averaged 1250 million gallons for the ten years 1868-77, fell to 670 million gallons in 1880, and is likely to decline further rather than recover.

A BRIEF RETROSPECT OF THE REFORM BILL OF 1832.

In connection with the Franchise division of 1834, a brief abstract of the proceedings preceding the passing of the first Reform Bill of 1832 will be of interest. The measure was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons on March 1, 1831, and the division was taken on the 22nd, when the bill was carried by a majority of 302 to 301. The Committee was fixed for April 19, and on the motion for taking up the measure at that stage General Gascoyne moved as an amendment that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished, as had been proposed in the Ministerial plan. This was carried on a division by 299 to 291. Earl Grey's Government determined to abandon that particular scheme, and to make an immediate appeal to the people, although that Parliament was not half a year old. The King went down to announce the decree of dissolution on the 23rd, his Majesty's arrival at Westminster having been preceded by a stormy scene in the House of Lords, where Lord Wharncliffe had made an ineffectual attempt to carry an address to the Crown, praying the Sovereign to refuse his assent to the dissolution advised by the Ministers. The new Parliament assembled on June 14, and a Reform Bill was introduced on the 24th. On July 7 the bill was read the second time by a majority of 136, the numbers having been 367 to 231. The Bill was read the third time on Sept. 22, after a prolonged struggle in Committee, by 345 to 236, a Ministerial majority of 109. It first came before the House of Lords for second reading on Oct. 20, when Lord Wharncliffe moved its rejection. This was carried by 199 to 158, a Tory majority of 41. Parliament was immediately prorogued, and reassembled on Dec. 12, when the bill was read the first time without a division. On the 17th, the second reading was carried by two to one—324 to 162. The third reading, following another contest in Committee, did not take place until March 23, 1832, when the bill passed the Commons by a majority of 116—355 against 239. Three days later it was read the first time in the Lords on the motion of Earl Grey, and on April 14 the second reading was passed by 184 to 175—a Ministerial majority of nine. In Committee, however, Lord Lyndhurst moved as an instruction that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement. This was carried against Ministers on May 7 by 151 to 116, an adverse majority of 35. Earl Grey at once resigned, and during the next ten days the kingdom was a scene of violent agitation, more particularly the great unrepresented towns. The Duke of Wellington found it impossible to form a Government, and Earl Grey was recalled. On May 17 the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor had an interview with the King at Windsor, and obtained his Majesty's consent to the creation of new Peers in the following historical document:—"The King grants to Earl Grey and to his Chancellor, Lord Brougham, power to create a sufficient number of Peers to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill, first calling up Peers' eldest sons.—WILLIAM R.—Windsor, May 17, 1832." This practically ended the struggle, which had extended over fifteen months. The Committee stage was completed on the 30th of the same month; the bill was read the third time on June 4 by a Ministerial majority of 84—106 against 22; and three days later received the Royal assent by commission.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1884.

List of Pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1884, and charged upon the Civil List:—

- Mr. Edward Edwards, £80, in recognition of his valuable services to the cause of literature.
- Mr. Matthew Arnold, £250, in recognition of his distinguished literary attainments and his eminence as a poet.
- The Rev. Charles C. Southey, £100, in consideration of the great literary merit of his father, Mr. Robert Southey.
- Mrs. Marie Antoinette Moncrieff, £100, in consideration of the narrow circumstances in which she has been left on the death of her husband, Commander L. N. Moncrieff, R.N., who was killed in the discharge of his duties as her Majesty's Consul at Souakim.
- Mr. Fred James Furnival, £150, in recognition of his services to English philology and literature.
- Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., £100, in addition to the pension of £200 a year granted to him in 1842, in recognition of his eminent services to science.
- Mr. James Augustus Henry Murray, LL.D., £250, in consideration and for the promotion of his valuable services to philology, especially in connection with his work as Editor of the New English Dictionary.
- Mr. William Neilson Hancock, Q.C., LL.D., £170, in recognition of his valuable services as a statistician.

THE COST OF PAUPERISM, 1883-4.

By the Poor-Law Act of Queen Elizabeth the relief and chargeability of the poor were limited to the area of the parish. In the reign of Charles II. a law passed by which parishes, often of an unwieldy size, might be subdivided. The Poor-Law Commissioners (1834) introduced the system of unions, by means of which, while each parish supported its own poor, the workhouse has been maintained by the parishes in union; each parish contributing its quota towards its cost.

It appears from the seventy-sixth annual return that the aggregate amount raised by Poor Rates in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1883, was £14,091,519; and that the receipts in aid, inclusive of £647,508 from Treasury subventions, amounted to £1,146,592; making a total receipt of £15,238,111.

An analysis of the expenditure shows that £6,090,927, or about three-sevenths of the amount levied by Poor Rates during the year, was expended for purposes wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor. The expenditure out of the Poor Rates, and out of the receipts in aid thereof, was as follows:—

Relief to the Poor ...	£8,354,292
Purposes partly connected with relief ...	612,960
Purposes wholly unconnected with relief ...	6,090,927
Total ...	£15,057,179