

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

SCOTLAND: ITS POPULATION, AREA, &c.

After the Union of Scotland with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the Scotch people generally awoke to the fact that the loss of their separate nationality was a gain; and being united to a wealthy neighbour, they with one accord determined to derive all possible benefit from the change. By means of an admirable banking system capital was utilised. With great and praiseworthy perseverance, a commercial port—Glasgow—was opened in the west. Scotchmen flocked into the British colonies, everywhere carrying with them their habits of industry and thrift. India especially became the scene of their operations, and it was soon seen that they were creators of commerce and producers of wealth. Education was widely diffused throughout the masses, while the Calvinistic religion helped to promote mental activity. At the time of the Union the Scottish Church and Judiciary were left intact. Towards the end of the Session of 1885 the Scotch Secretary Bill passed, whereby a new Minister for Scotland was created, with a regular staff of officials to conduct the affairs of State for Scotland, the Chief Secretary holding office during the tenure of office of the Ministry by whom appointed, as is the case with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the rest of the appointments being more or less permanent, as in all other departments of the State. This arrangement has necessarily involved the country in a large additional annual outlay of public money.

Scotland contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,084,659 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1871 of 3,360,018, increased to 3,735,573 in 1881.

AREA, POPULATION, VALUATION OF COUNTIES, AND POOR. The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate; it is that furnished by the Inspectors to the Board of Supervision. The number of paupers is that on the Roll, May 14, 1884.

Counties.	Population, 1881.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Valuation, 1884.	Registered Paupers and Dependents.
Aberdeen ...	267,990	1,251,451	573,189	£1,368,920	6,828
Argyll ...	76,468	2,056,400	120,522	526,570	2,452
Ayr ...	217,519	722,220	293,859	1,351,664	5,490
Banff ...	62,736	410,110	137,353	245,606	1,865
Berwick ...	35,392	294,805	184,211	385,246	887
Bute ...	17,657	139,440	22,966	118,748	389
Caithness ...	38,865	488,878	100,853	163,116	1,630
Clackmannan ...	25,680	90,477	14,502	151,082	464
Dumbarton ...	75,333	154,542	41,877	521,352	1,309
Dumfries ...	76,140	680,217	213,784	665,247	1,861
Edinburgh ...	389,164	231,724	127,069	2,897,639	8,455
Elgin or Moray ...	43,788	304,606	104,149	228,376	1,376
Fife ...	171,931	314,952	229,752	1,038,011	3,765
Forfar ...	266,360	560,087	235,613	1,544,978	4,700
Haddington ...	88,502	173,298	107,420	356,508	839
Inverness ...	90,454	2,616,498	114,986	435,702	3,734
Kincardine ...	34,464	245,346	116,912	277,092	741
Kinross ...	6,697	46,485	38,574	58,310	124
Kirkcubright ...	42,127	574,557	164,221	414,008	1,250
LANARK ...	904,412	564,284	227,218	5,689,015	21,462
Linlithgow ...	43,510	76,806	53,612	278,372	823
Nairn ...	10,455	114,400	24,494	45,199	356
Orkney and Shetland ...	61,749	592,352	{ 84,325 } { 51,884 }	{ 126,125 } { 2,055 }	{ 2,055 }
Peebles ...	13,822	226,899	37,053	157,494	212
Perth ...	129,007	1,617,898	333,545	1,133,624	3,202
Renfrew ...	263,374	156,785	90,224	1,276,342	4,465
Ross and Cromarty ...	78,547	2,003,065	122,248	315,540	3,757
Roxburgh ...	53,442	425,657	174,199	510,865	1,045
Selkirk ...	25,564	164,545	20,308	115,760	296
Stirling ...	112,443	286,398	104,225	618,715	2,534
Sutherland ...	23,370	1,297,846	23,126	106,628	989
Wigtown ...	38,611	310,742	138,595	203,042	1,130
	3,735,573	19,084,659	4,438,137	23,388,491	90,535

Registered Paupers in 1879, 97,676; in 1880, 98,608; in 1881, 97,787; in 1882, 95,081; in 1883, 92,618; in 1884, 90,636.

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1879, £831,425; in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,348; in 1882, £844,781; in 1883, £834,657; in 1884, £832,115.

Natives of Ireland relieved in 1879, 35,885; in 1880, 36,728; in 1881, 34,412; in 1882, 31,425; in 1883, 28,010; in 1884, 24,429.

IRISH AGRICULTURE.

The Irish Agricultural Statistics for last year show that the total extent under crops was 4,957,127 acres, of which 1,594,903 acres were under corn, beans, and peas, 797,296 acres under potatoes, 296,984 acres under turnips, 108,147 acres under flax, the total under tillage being 2,922,359 acres, while there were 2,034,768 acres under meadow and clover grass. The produce raised during the years was as follows:—Wheat, 1,097,198 cwt.; oats, 18,133,677 cwt.; barley, 2,883,937 cwt.; bere, 4623 cwt.; beans, 114,925 cwt.; peas, 9895 cwt.; potatoes, 3,175,738 tons; turnips, 3,551,783 tons; mangel-wurzel and beetroot, 499,730 tons; carrots and turnips, 25,906 tons; cabbage, 397,708 tons; vetches, 82,146 tons; flax, 3,292,555 stones; rape, 36,737 tons; meadow and clover, 4,156,095 tons. The increase or decrease, as compared with 1884, of the acreage under crops was as follows:—Increase: Wheat, 3127; barley, 12,072; bere and rye, 1245; mangel-wurzel and beetroot, 2638; cabbage, 2654; vetches and rape, 1023; carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, 288; flax, 18,922; meadow and clover, 72,281. Decrease: Oats, 19,575; beans and peas, 1588; potatoes, 1660; turnips, 7047. Net increase under crops, 84,383 acres.

IRELAND: ITS POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, AREA, &c.

The population of Ireland on April 3, 1881, was 5,174,836. Unlike any other portion of the British dominions, it is on the decrease. In 1767 it was estimated at 2,544,276, in 1777 at 2,690,556, and in 1801 at 5,216,329. It was not till 1821 that the first complete Census was taken, and the numbers were then found to be 6,801,826; in 1831 they had increased to 7,767,401, and in 1841 to 8,175,124. The highest point was reached in 1845, when the entire population was estimated at 8,295,061. The potato crop, upon which all the agricultural and many of the manufacturing poor depended for their subsistence, having failed for two successive years, produced famine and disease, which carried off large numbers and gave a great impulse to emigration; so that from 1845 the population rapidly decreased. In 1851 there were 6,552,385 persons in the country; in 1861 5,788,564; in 1871 5,412,377; and in 1881 but 5,174,836. Since 1845 the decrease has been 3,120,225, equal to 37.6 per cent.

The Government of Ireland is semi-independent. A Lord Lieutenant, being appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of £20,000, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is proportionately great. The Peerage consists of 178 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 78 per cent of the population professing that form of faith. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two Archbishops and ten Bishops, although the members of this communion were but 11 per cent, 9 per cent of the remaining Protestant being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having three Universities, a large number of endowed schools, and an admirable system of mixed schools, where children of all denominations are taught.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is provided for by a Lord Chancellor.

The cost of this lumbering machinery is as follows:—

LORD LIEUTENANT ...	£20,000
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal ...	4,425
Under Secretary and Private Secretary ...	2,500
Lord Lieutenant's Household ...	7,429

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, consisting of all the Ex-Officio Judges, and three Lords Justices of Appeal, each receiving ... 4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.	
Chancery Division ...	£19,500
Queen's Bench Division ...	18,979
Common Pleas Division ...	12,200
Exchequer Division ...	12,200
Probate and Matrimonial Division ...	5,274

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY 1,878 | COURT OF BANKRUPTCY ... 5,682

LAND COMMISSION COURT.—Salaries not stated.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES.

The following Table, which gives the Emigration from each County in Ireland in 1881, shows the number of Emigrants to have been 78,417. In 1884 this number decreased to 75,863. The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from May 1, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1884, was 2,989,327.

Counties.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Valuation of Houses and Land.	Emigrants.	Poor Rates.	No. of Paupers.
LEINSTER.						
Carlow ...	1881.	1881.	1885.	1884.	1884.	1884.
Carlow ...	46,568	221,295	£165,001	586	13,255	5,795
Dublin ...	418,910	226,895	1,453,704	2,557	141,208	37,026
Kildare ...	75,804	418,496	838,880	731	28,755	13,176
Kilkenny ...	99,531	507,254	380,489	1,425	31,668	15,133
King's ...	72,852	493,019	243,394	1,323	19,199	8,034
Longford ...	61,009	257,222	153,493	1,137	18,948	6,758
Louth ...	77,684	201,618	232,253	605	22,928	13,573
Meath ...	87,469	578,247	548,702	1,018	32,599	17,255
Queen's ...	73,124	424,854	269,325	1,407	16,978	5,819
Westmeath ...	71,798	434,017	316,134	1,274	20,635	10,125
Wexford ...	123,854	573,200	376,363	1,577	36,553	14,249
Wicklow ...	70,386	499,894	278,252	423	19,286	7,528
	1,278,969	4,836,011	4,720,570	14,063	402,010	153,969
MUNSTER.						
Clare ...	141,457	768,265	316,790	2,986	36,984	11,674
Cork ...	495,607	1,838,921	1,232,438	7,900	146,655	53,150
Kerry ...	201,039	1,159,356	289,595	5,277	49,338	13,831
Limerick ...	180,633	682,972	532,227	3,476	77,336	25,427
Tipperary ...	199,612	1,048,969	680,874	3,614	64,863	21,988
Waterford ...	112,768	456,198	317,366	1,710	26,751	15,876
	1,331,115	5,934,681	3,869,600	24,363	396,027	142,046
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway ...	242,005	1,592,362	475,987	4,214	46,585	14,703
Leitrim ...	90,872	376,212	186,354	1,788	12,596	4,001
Mayo ...	245,212	1,318,130	314,654	4,982	29,944	11,035
Roscommon ...	132,490	585,407	295,298	2,494	24,165	6,727
Sligo ...	111,578	451,086	213,441	2,255	13,768	4,555
	821,657	4,233,197	1,435,734	15,783	127,058	41,021
ULSTER.						
Antrim ...	421,943	711,276	1,215,112	5,615	83,106	33,514
Armagh ...	163,177	313,036	421,748	1,913	14,440	4,388
Cavan ...	129,476	467,011	273,969	2,008	15,352	5,571
Donegal ...	206,035	1,180,280	286,678	2,589	22,289	4,174
Down ...	272,107	611,926	827,351	2,612	29,829	11,318
Fermanagh ...	84,879	417,665	238,057	908	12,527	2,751
Londonderry ...	164,991	513,388	885,058	2,248	16,572	5,813
Monaghan ...	102,748	318,806	265,295	1,179	12,043	4,312
Tyrone ...	197,719	778,943	436,785	2,737	29,213	7,825
	1,743,075	5,322,320	4,358,668	21,704	235,321	79,946
Total ...	5,174,836	20,326,209	13,883,972	75,863	1,160,416	416,962