

DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

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STATISTICS  
OF  
POOR RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES  
FOR THE YEAR 1851

COMPILED FROM THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POOR LAW  
BOARD,

AND READ BEFORE

THE DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21st, 1853.

BY

EDWARD CHESHIRE, ESQ.

FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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DUBLIN:  
HODGES AND SMITH, 104, GRAFTON-STREET.

No. 76.

1853.

# DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

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THIS society was established in November, 1847, for the purpose of promoting the study of Statistical and Economical Science. The meetings are held on the third Monday in each month, from November till June, inclusive, at 8, P. M. The business is transacted by members reading written communications on subjects of Statistical and Economical Science. No communication is read unless two members of the council certify that they consider it in accordance with the rules and objects of the society. The reading of each paper, unless by express permission of the council previously obtained, is limited to *half an hour*.

Applications for leave to read papers should be made to the secretaries at least a *week* previously to the meeting.

Proposals of candidate members should be sent to the secretaries at least a *fortnight* previously to the meeting.

The subscription to the society is one pound entrance, and *ten shillings* per annum.

*Statistics of Poor Relief in England and Wales for the year 1851, compiled from the Fourth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board*  
By Edward Cheshire, Esq., F.S.S.

THE expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales during the year ended Lady-day, 1851, amounted to £4,962,704, being a decrease of £432,318, or 8 per cent. as compared with the expenditure of the preceding year. The sum expended in the year ended Lady-day, 1851, amounted to 5s. 6d. per head on the population, and in the preceding year to 6s. 1d., being a decrease of 7d. per head.

In two counties a small increase has taken place in the expenditure of 1851, as compared with that of 1850; but in all the other counties there has been a decrease. The rates per cent. of the increase and decrease in the several counties are as follows:—

INCREASE PER CENT					
Lincoln	..	..	0 1	Brecon	.. .. 1 4
DECREASE PER CENT					
Bedford	..	8 4	Leicester	..	11 2
Berks	..	4 5	Middlesex	..	13 8
Buckingham	..	8 1	Monmouth	..	3 1
Cambridge	..	6 9	Norfolk	..	6 1
Chester	..	4 3	Northampton	..	6 5
Cornwall	..	9 0	Northumberland	..	2 1
Cumberland	..	4 3	Nottingham	..	9 0
Derby	..	8 4	Oxford	..	8 4
Devon	..	8 1	Rutland	..	6 8
Dorset	..	8 1	Salop	..	5 1
Durham	..	6 6	Somerset	..	8 5
Essex	..	6 5	Southampton	..	5 4
Gloucester	..	5 4	Stafford	..	5 3
Hereford	..	2 3	Suffolk	..	2 5
Hertford	..	8 6	Surrey	..	7 5
Huntingdon	..	5 8	Sussex	..	10 1
Kent	..	7 0	Warwick	..	14 0
Lancaster	..	9 6	Westmoreland	..	6 1
			Wiltshire	..	7 2
			Worcester	..	7 2
			York (East Riding)	..	10 0
			York (North Riding)	..	2 5
			York (West Riding)	..	13 6
			Anglesey	..	3 0
			Cardigan	..	5 6
			Cardiff	..	6 2
			Canarvon	..	1 2
			Denbigh	..	2 3
			Flint	..	8 4
			Glamorgan	..	5 5
			Merioneth	..	4 1
			Montgomery	..	8 1
			Pembroke	..	3 7
			Radnor	..	11 5

It is satisfactory to find that the total expenditure for the relief of the poor is lower in 1851 than it has been in any year since 1842, with the exception of 1846; and that the expenditure *per head* on the population is lower in 1851 than it has been in any year since 1834, with the exception of the years 1837 and 1838.

The total expenditure for the relief of the poor in 1834 was £6,317,255, and in 1851, as already stated, £4,962,704, being a

decrease of £1,354,551. The expenditure per head on the population in 1834 was 8s. 9d., and in 1851, 5s. 6d., being a decrease of 3s. and 3d. per head. Had the population of 1834 been the same as that of 1851, the expenditure of 1834, at the rate of 8s. 9d. per head, would have amounted to £7,878,550, and the decrease in 1851, as compared with 1834, would have appeared to be no less a sum than £2,915,846.

With regard to the expenditure for relief only, returns have been made up to Michaelmas, 1851, so far as the unions and single parishes under board of guardians are concerned. The result of these returns, together with a comparison of the expenditure of 1851 with that of 1850, is set forth in the following table:—

Year ended Michaelmas	Number of Unions	EXPENDITURE		
		In Maintenance	Outdoor Relief	Total.
1850	607	£ 691,666	£ 2,778,191	£ 3,469,857
1851		£ 642,246	£ 2,646,944	£ 3,289,190
Decrease in 1851 ..		£49,420	£131,247	£180,667

It will thus be observed that the cost of relief has decreased £180,667 in the year ended Michaelmas, 1851, or 5.2 per cent.

The state of pauperism is indicated by returns made to the board, by the several unions and single parishes under boards of guardians, of the number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. The annexed table gives the number of persons of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of January, 1851, and on the 1st of July, 1851, respectively; and also the number in receipt of relief on the corresponding days in 1850.

Date	Number of Unions	Number of Paupers Relieved, Indoor and Outdoor			
		Insane	Vagrants	All other Classes	Total
1st January, 1850	606	14,346	4,167	912,815	931,328
1st January, 1851		14,958	3,649	844,142	862,749
Decrease on 1st Jan. 1851		612	518	68,673	68,579
Increase ..		..	..	..	..
1st July, 1850	607	14,331	4813	812,636	831,780
1st July, 1851		14,577	2315	796,197	813,089
Decrease on 1st July, 1851		..	2498	16,439	18,691
Increase ..		246	..	..	..

The foregoing table shows a decrease on the 1st of January, 1851, of 7.4 per cent., and on the 1st of July of 2.2 per cent.

Distinguishing the adult able-bodied paupers (indoor and outdoor) relieved on the 1st of January, 1851, and on the 1st of July, 1851, respectively; also the number relieved on the corresponding days in 1850, the result will be as follows:—

Date.	Number of Unions	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved		
		Widows, Outdoor Relief.	All other Classes.	Total.
1st January, 1850	606	54,000	127,159	181,159
1st January, 1851		50,600	103,925	154,525
Decrease on 1st January, 1851		3,400	23,234	26,634
1st July, 1850	607	51,000	88,112	139,112
1st July, 1851		48,100	83,109	131,209
Decrease on 1st July, 1851		2,900	5,003	7,903

The above table shows a decrease of 14.7 per cent. on the 1st of January, 1851, and a decrease of 5.7 per cent. on the 1st of July, 1851.

The number of poor persons who have received assistance from the poor rates to emigrate during the year, is 1,840. The number who received such assistance in the preceding year was 1,962. There has therefore been a decrease of 122 in the number of pauper emigrants in 1851 as compared with 1850

The subjoined statement shows the number of emigrants sent out from each county:—

County	Number of Emigrants	County	Number of Emigrants	County.	Number of Emigrants.
Bedford ..	44	Huntingdon	36	Rutland ..	20
Berks ..	21	Kent ..	91	Somerset ..	50
Bucks ..	98	Lancaster ..	4	Southampton	37
Cambridge	89	Leicester ..	31	Suffolk ..	143
Cornwall ..	7	Lincoln ..	81	Surrey ..	25
Devon ..	54	Middlesex ..	129	Sussex ..	66
Dorset ..	44	Norfolk ..	110	Warwick ..	28
Essex ..	110	Northampton	35	Wilts ..	97
Gloucester ..	237	Nottingham	38	York ..	11
Hertford ..	48	Oxford ..	46	Brecknock ..	10

The destination of these emigrants was as follows :—

Canada	...	...	745
New Brunswick	...	...	31
Port Natal	...	...	2
Australian Colonies	...	..	963
New Zealand	...	...	99

Classifying the emigrants according to their sexes and ages, gives the following results :—

Age	Males	Females	Total
Above 14 ..	658	413	1071
Between 7 and 14	193	180	373
Under 7 ..	213	183	396
Total ..	1064	776	1840

The fact that a majority of the emigrants have proceeded to the Australian colonies notwithstanding their remoteness, must doubtless be attributed to the greater facilities which are afforded in the case of emigration to those colonies, and not to the attractions of the gold-fields, tidings of their discovery not having reached England until towards the close of the year. The scale of payments required to be made by persons proceeding to Australia, according to the regulations issued by the Colonial and Land Emigration Commissioners, is here annexed :—

CLASSES	AGE.		
	Under 45	Under 50	Under 60
	£	£	£
1. Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, miners, and their wives; also, female, domestic, and farm servants	1	5	11
2. Single men of any of the above callings, and whether part of a family or not, each	2	--	--
3. Country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, sawyers, wheelwrights, and gardeners, and their wives; also, females of the working class not being domestic or farm servants	5	8	15
4. Children under 14 years of age	10s.	--	--

It may be here observed that persons in the habitual receipt of parish relief are not eligible as emigrants under the Commissioners' regulations

As respects the education of pauper children, there is reason to believe that the district schools are realising the expectations of the boards of guardians, as well as of the boards of managers, in regard to them. Workhouse schools generally continue steadily to increase

in efficiency; especially as respects the industrial training of the scholars.

A satisfactory degree of progress has been made in the metropolitan district, in regard to the industrial education of pauper children.

The central London district school maintains its high standard for efficiency; but it is felt by the managers that a system which does not include labour out of doors is necessarily imperfect. They are, therefore, at present endeavouring to obtain, in a convenient situation, a sufficient quantity of land to enable them to inure the children under their charge to agricultural employment.

The advantages, moral and economical, of the out-door employment of children are satisfactorily exemplified in the North Surrey district school, where all the operations of farming and market-gardening are carried on over forty acres of land, while the children are also taught and practised in various trades and handicrafts, as well as in every kind of household work suited to their respective sexes, ages, and capacities. The number of children now in this school is 620. A short time ago it received a considerable accession from St. Mary Newington. In that parish a new school had been built; but the guardians subsequently deemed it expedient to adapt the building which had been prepared for the reception of *children* to the purposes of a workhouse for *adults*, and to place the children in the North Surrey district school.

The schools for the children of the parishes of St. George in the East and St. James, Westminster, are nearly completed. To both these establishments sufficient land has been added to facilitate the combination of outdoor with indoor labour, that is, of agricultural with mechanical training, in the education of the children.

It will thus be seen that the education of pauper children is advancing and improving in the metropolitan district, the legislation of last session having materially promoted and facilitated that advance and improvement.

Subjoined is a statement of the average number of children attending the workhouse schools in England and Wales during the half year ended at Lady-day, 1851:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 10	8,611	8,698	17,309
Above 10	9,641	7,453	17,094
Total	18,252	16,151	34,403

The sum paid to the boards of guardians out of the parliamentary grant for the salaries of workhouse school teachers for the year ended Lady-day, 1851, amounted to £21,328.

One of the three contractors' establishments wherein paupers

were maintained, has been discontinued by the removal of the children who were its inmates, and all chargeable to the parish of St Mary, Newington, to the North Surrey District School. The two remaining establishments are at Margate, in one adults are received, in the other children afflicted with scrofula and cutaneous diseases; and they are found beneficial as a sort of hospitals for poor persons so afflicted, who are sent to them from London

Orders have been issued during the year for the erection of new workhouses in the unions of Bootle, Drayton, Ormskirk, Pocklington, and Wakefield; in the incorporation of Kingston-upon-Hull, and in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St John the Evangelist, Westminster. Plans for workhouses in these several places, excepting Bootle, and also for workhouses in the Barnsley, Barton-upon-Irwell, Falmouth, Merthyr Tdvil, and Salford unions, together with the parish of Newington (Surrey), and the town of Plymouth, have been approved by the Poor Law Board in the course of the year. The new workhouse at Pocklington especially will obviate the great inconveniences which have been experienced in the union, from the want of sufficient accommodation for the indoor poor, leading to the objectionable practice of farming out the poor to a contractor. Plans have been approved also for extensive alterations in the workhouse of the township of Manchester; for infirmaries or infectious wards in the Billericay, Brentford, Gateshead, Holbeach, Houghton-le-Spring, Leighton Buzzard, Ongar, Wisebeach, and Crickhowell unions, and for vagrant wards in the East London and Kendal unions.

A summary of the returns received from the several unions and parishes in England and Wales shows the number of persons vaccinated by the public vaccinators during the present year to have been 349,091, being an increase upon the number vaccinated last year of 14,727; also, the number of cases in which the vaccination has been successful is 338,947,\* which is an increase of 16,340 upon the number successfully vaccinated in 1850.

In the early part of the year, it was considered advisable to effect a change in that part of the administration of the Poor Law which is connected with the audit of accounts.

It was also determined to institute inquiries into the defalcations of assistant overseers, collectors, and other officers, and in every case in which the defalcation might appear to have been facilitated by deranged accounts, to ascertain whether the state of the accounts was attributable to negligent auditing. Some inquiries of this description have already taken place, followed in more than one instance by the resignation of the auditor

Although by these means increased vigilance over both union and parochial accounts has been established, there is little doubt that the system of audits may be still further improved. The importance of the subject may be estimated from the fact, that the poor-rates collected in England and Wales amount to about seven

\* 97 per cent.



millions sterling annually. The paid officers engaged in collecting this sum exceed three thousand. The paid officers, through whose hands the greater part of it passes in its expenditure, are nearly as numerous. Every one of these six thousand officers has a distinct account to render at the end of every half year; and as the money is collected in small payments and expended in still smaller items, the accounts relate in each case to several hundreds and frequently thousands of petty sums. Besides these accounts, the auditors have to examine those of the unions and of the overseers of parishes, without assistant overseers or collectors, of which there are not fewer than ten thousand. To facilitate the examination of these accounts, it is required by the board that they shall be regularly kept and rendered by the different classes of officers in forms adapted for that purpose. Were this not imperatively insisted upon, the accounts evidently would become too multifarious to allow of examination, unless divided amongst a very numerous body of auditors, whose services would require a remuneration far exceeding that necessary for the auditors capable of performing their duties under a uniform system of accounts.

From returns recently made to the Poor Law Board, under an order of the House of Commons, it appears that up to the 25th of March last, nearly 3,000 parishes in England and Wales had adopted the provisions of the Act of 13 and 14 Vic. c. 99, which assesses the *owners* instead of the *occupiers* of tenements for poor-rates and highway rates, when the yearly rateable value of the tenement does not exceed six pounds.

In the course of the last session of Parliament several statutes were passed affecting the administration of the poor laws. Some of their provisions are of great importance.

A short Act (14 and 15 Vict. cap. 11) received the sanction of the legislature very early in the session, entitled "An Act for the better protection of persons under the care and control of others as apprentices or servants; and to enable the guardians and overseers of the poor to institute prosecutions in certain cases." Several cases of recent occurrence had strongly illustrated the necessity of giving further protection to that class of young persons comprising orphans, deserted children, and others of the most helpless and friendless of the community, who had been taken as apprentices or servants from workhouses. This statute, besides some provisions of a more general character, subjects offences similar to those committed by the Birds and Sloanes to severe penalties, requires boards of guardians to provide for the regular visitation and inspection of young persons taken from workhouses as servants or apprentices, authorises and requires the guardians to prosecute for offences committed with respect to such young persons, and provides for the reimbursement of all expenses which they may fairly and reasonably incur in the performance of these new duties. There is every reason to believe that these provisions will be found to be of a highly beneficial character, not only as affording greater protection to a class of poor

persons for whom it was peculiarly wanted, but also as rendering the administration of the criminal law more prompt, certain, and effective in some of its most important proceedings.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to complaints of certain malpractices at the annual elections of guardians. In some parishes, where the animosities arising from general or local politics ran highest, attempts had been made to influence the election of guardians, by fabricating, altering, or purloining voting papers, by interrupting the distribution or collection of those papers, by personating voters, and by various other means of a similar character. There could be no doubt that every act of this description, when committed with the wilful and fraudulent purpose of influencing the result of the election, was liable to indictment and punishment as a misdemeanor, and in perfectly clear cases such prosecutions have been advised. But as a proceeding by indictment for a misdemeanor is often attended with great expense, delay, and uncertainty, it appeared highly desirable to provide some more speedy and summary mode of dealing with offences of this character. The new statute (14 and 15 Vict. cap. 105, sec. 3) accordingly enacts, that every such offence when committed wilfully, fraudulently, and with intent to influence the result of the election, may be punished, on conviction before two justices, by imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

The power of guardians to subscribe from the poor-rates to the funds of an hospital or an infirmary, especially where situated beyond the limits of the union, has frequently been questioned. It is obvious, however, that in many cases of disease or accident, an institution of this kind presents advantages greater than can be secured for the poor in any other way; and which, by means of a moderate annual subscription to its funds, can be obtained for them in the most economical manner. The new statute (sec 4) authorises the guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, to pay out of the poor-rates such a sum as they may think fit, by way of annual subscription, towards the support and maintenance of any public hospital or infirmary.

Another provision of the same statute is calculated to effect a material improvement in the education of a large class of pauper children. In many union workhouses there are the means of accommodating and instructing a much larger number of children than those belonging to the respective unions themselves. Others on the contrary have a very insufficient provision in this respect, and in some few unions there are no workhouses, and consequently no workhouse schools. The statute of last session, (14 and 15 Vict. cap. 105, sec. 6) gives power for pauper children to be sent out of their own union for the purposes of instruction, subject to certain checks and limitations analogous to those which the legislature had already adopted with regard to district schools. Wherever any union has a workhouse in which the accommodation and means of instruction are greater than those required for the children of such

union, the guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, may agree with the guardians of any other union situated within twenty miles, for the maintenance and instruction of any poor children under sixteen years of age, who are chargeable to the latter union, "being orphans, or deserted by their parents, or whose parents or surviving parent shall consent."

The expenses of litigation upon questions connected with the settlement, removal, and chargeability of the poor have frequently been made the subject of complaint. The legislation of the last few years, however, has materially diminished them, and the statute of last session (14 and 15 Vict. cap. 105, sec. 12) will be found to effect a still greater reduction. It enables any two unions or any two parishes, or a union and a parish, to refer by mutual consent to the arbitration of the Poor Law Board any question whatever affecting the settlement, removal, or chargeability of any poor person; and the Board are then empowered to decide the question by an order under their seal, which is to be binding and conclusive upon the parties to the reference. There is reason to believe that this cheap and simple mode of determining such controversies will be adopted extensively, and will be productive of important public benefits.

# APPENDIX.

## TABLE I.

*Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor (including Miscellaneous Expenses involved thereby) in each County in England and Wales, for the year ended Lady-day, 1851.*

Counties.	Receipts	Expenditure	Counties.	Receipts.	Expenditure
<b>ENGLAND.</b>			<b>ENGLAND, con</b>		
	£	£		£	£
Bedford .. ..	52,916	53,765	Suffolk .. ..	171,738	171,233
Berks .. ..	95,007	93,670	Surry .. ..	352,486	333,975
Buckingham ..	90,625	90,397	Sussex .. ..	166,268	163,745
Cambridge .. .	98,718	98,486	Warwick .. .	173,329	172,267
Chester .. ..	107,398	103,526	Westmorland ..	19,310	18,487
Cornwall .. ..	92,515	92,727	Wilts .. ..	149,818	152,301
Cumberland ..	51,739	51,160	Worcester .. .	97,974	96,209
Derby .. ..	71,950	72,141	York, (East Riding)	92,235	91,568
Devon .. ..	232,746	227,161	York, (North Riding)	72,750	72,297
Doiset .. ..	93,607	94,541	York, (West Riding)	307,966	315,516
Durham .. ..	94,794	95,687			
Essex .. ..	204,571	202,724	Totals of England	6,576,835	6,533,562
Gloucester .. .	208,325	209,085			
Hereford .. ..	50,821	52,949	<b>WALES.</b>		
Hertford .. ..	81,075	83,682		£	£
Huntingdon ..	30,027	31,200	Anglesey .. .	24,026	24,222
Kent .. ..	257,416	258,386	Beecon .. ..	30,220	30,461
Lancaster .. .	581,518	602,281	Cardigan .. .	23,844	25,317
Leicester .. ..	88,144	87,512	Carmarthen ..	37,230	38,406
Lincoln .. ..	158,955	160,521	Carnarvon .. .	32,966	32,557
Middlesex .. .	939,474	899,369	Denbigh .. ..	39,408	38,259
Monmouth .. .	48,558	48,522	Flint .. ..	28,808	28,413
Norfolk .. ..	213,218	213,402	Glamorgan .. .	74,238	76,301
Northampton ..	105,169	107,248	Merioneth .. .	16,638	15,642
Northumberland ..	102,941	101,716	Montgomery ..	31,620	31,096
Nottingham .. .	85,184	85,617	Pembroke .. .	31,072	31,738
Oxford .. ..	85,855	87,764	Radnor .. ..	13,417	13,433
Rutland .. ..	9,421	9,597			
Salop .. ..	72,339	73,817	Totals of Wales	383,487	385,845
Somerset .. ..	208,252	200,720			
Southampton ..	199,089	197,300	Total of Eng & Wales	6,960,322	6,919,407
Stafford .. ..	160,334	159,291			

TABLE II.

Showing the Expenditure for "Relief" only, in each County in England and Wales, for the years ended Lady-day, 1850 and 1851.

Counties.	1850.	1851	Decrease in 1851	Decrease per cent
<b>ENGLAND</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Bedford ..	43,382	39,730	3,652	8 4
Berks .. ..	77,423	73,967	3,456	4 5
Buckingham .. ..	77,459	71,176	6,283	8 1
Cambridge ..	80,710	75,148	5,562	6 9
Chester .. ..	83,044	79,442	3,602	4 3
Cornwall ..	85,415	77,740	7,675	9 0
Cumberland ..	40,862	39,111	1,751	4 3
Derby .. ..	54,468	49,875	4,593	8 4
Devon .. ..	199,195	182,994	16,202	8 1
Dorset .. ..	83,818	77,038	6,780	8 1
Durham .. ..	73,429	68,571	4,858	6 6
Essex .. ..	167,598	156,717	10,881	6 5
Gloucester ..	156,796	148,558	8,238	5 4
Hereford .. ..	43,929	42,903	1,026	2 3
Hertford .. ..	67,196	61,392	5,804	8 6
Huntingdon ..	27,029	25,466	1,563	5 8
Kent .. ..	201,362	187,205	14,157	7 0
Lancaster .. ..	404,742	365,767	38,975	9 6
Leicester .. ..	73,439	65,202	8,237	11 2
Lincoln .. ..	122,322	122,478		
Middlesex .. ..	615,051	530,062	84,989	13 8
Monmouth .. ..	36,029	34,915	1,114	3 1
Norfolk .. ..	190,942	179,241	11,701	6 1
Northampton ..	90,296	84,395	5,901	6 5
Northumberland ..	86,038	84,243	1,795	2 1
Nottingham .. ..	62,795	57,128	5,667	9 0
Oxford .. ..	78,947	72,326	6,621	8 4
Rutland .. ..	7,732	7,197	535	6 8
Salop .. ..	58,593	55,585	3,008	5 1
Somerset .. ..	177,797	162,671	15,126	8 5
Southampton .. ..	156,886	148,335	8,551	5 4
Stafford .. ..	107,074	101,356	5,718	5 3
Suffolk .. ..	135,296	131,952	3,344	2 5
Surrey .. ..	227,791	210,694	17,097	7 5
Sussex .. ..	149,617	134,526	15,091	10 1
Warwick .. ..	109,519	94,154	15,365	14 0
Westmorland ..	15,743	14,786	957	6 1
Wilts .. ..	132,767	123,266	9,501	7 2
Worcester .. ..	73,378	68,064	5,314	7 2
York (East Riding) ..	72,358	65,127	7,231	10 0
York (North Riding) ..	57,896	56,426	1,470	2 5
York (West Riding) ..	281,844	243,432	38,412	13 6
Totals of England ..	5,088,007	4,670,161	*417,847	8 2
<b>WALES</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Anglesey .. ..	21,802	21,144	658	3 0
Brecon .. ..	19,082	19,354		
Cardigan .. ..	18,113	17,103	1,010	5 6
Carmarthen .. ..	30,020	28,170	1,850	6 2
Carnarvon .. ..	26,370	26,060	310	1 2
Denbigh .. ..	30,821	30,102	719	2 3
Fhnt .. ..	23,225	21,268	1,957	8 4
Glamorgan .. ..	60,150	56,845	3,305	5 5
Merioneth .. ..	13,603	13,047	556	4 1
Montgomery .. ..	27,103	24,918	2,185	8 1
Pembroke .. ..	26,163	25,189	974	3 7
Radnor .. ..	10,563	9,343	1,220	11 5
Totals of Wales ..	307,015	292,543	† 14,472	4 7
Totals of England and Wales	5,395,022	4,962,704	432,319	8 0

\* After deducting increase, Lincoln, £156

† After deducting Increase, Brecon, £272

TABLE III.

Showing the sum expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each county in England and Wales, during the years ended Michaelmas, 1850 and 1851.

Counties	Population (1851)	In-Maintenance		Out-door Relief		Total	
		1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
<b>ENGLAND.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford ..	129,789	5,788	5,828	26,214	25,167	32,002	30,495
Berks ..	199,154	14,261	13,084	48,228	45,565	62,489	58,649
Buckingham ..	143,670	8,320	7,139	40,598	38,619	48,918	45,758
Cambridge ..	191,856	10,660	10,414	55,579	54,304	66,239	64,718
Chester	397,173	6,852	6,879	48,864	47,298	55,716	54,177
Cornwall ..	354,035	10,064	8,420	55,085	51,092	65,149	59,512
Cumberland ..	195,487	6,645	6,708	23,872	23,764	30,517	30,472
Derby ..	260,707	5,504	5,042	24,155	23,146	29,659	28,188
Devon ..	448,992	14,750	13,262	107,883	100,223	122,633	113,885
Dorset ..	177,597	8,563	7,683	50,565	48,292	59,128	55,975
Durham ..	411,532	6,336	6,140	57,411	52,657	63,747	58,797
Essex ..	343,916	25,032	24,036	84,839	81,394	109,871	105,490
Gloucester ..	353,694	17,674	15,857	62,401	61,391	80,073	77,248
Hereford ..	110,765	5,078	4,344	27,660	26,924	32,738	31,268
Hertford ..	188,532	13,291	12,580	37,915	36,510	51,206	49,090
Huntingdon ..	60,320	2,788	3,180	15,826	15,377	18,614	18,557
Kent	605,110	43,650	40,001	91,961	87,771	135,611	127,772
Lancaster	2,093,640	65,606	64,488	210,105	193,701	275,711	258,189
Leicester ..	234,968	7,513	7,269	46,805	45,209	54,318	52,478
Lincoln ..	400,266	16,893	16,706	79,050	79,506	95,943	96,212
Middlesex ..	1,008,834	93,881	82,799	118,469	102,858	212,550	185,657
Monmouth ..	177,165	3,786	3,991	27,568	28,514	31,854	32,505
Norfolk	365,607	19,869	19,019	97,716	95,547	117,685	114,566
Northampton ..	213,784	9,650	8,995	56,113	53,981	65,763	62,976
Northumberland	308,535	8,180	8,152	61,209	60,064	69,389	68,216
Nottingham	294,438	9,015	8,327	39,382	37,848	48,297	46,175
Oxford	150,113	7,555	6,773	46,853	44,662	53,408	50,835
Rutland ..	24,272	1,299	1,241	4,280	4,101	5,579	5,342
Salop	193,160	8,294	7,171	26,018	25,608	34,312	32,779
Somerset	461,985	19,483	17,551	116,718	114,283	136,201	131,894
Southampton ..	335,365	22,942	21,229	76,990	73,673	99,932	94,902
Stafford	524,026	16,071	14,883	52,109	48,122	68,180	63,005
Suffolk	335,991	19,427	19,652	83,461	82,301	102,888	101,953
Surrey	612,162	51,216	47,835	79,214	73,744	130,430	121,579
Sussex ..	240,006	19,745	18,269	59,110	57,347	78,855	75,616
Warrick	422,526	11,711	10,075	55,625	50,853	67,336	60,928
Westmorland ..	58,580	2,284	2,006	9,628	9,004	11,912	11,010
Wilts ..	232,072	13,812	12,792	74,119	70,461	87,931	83,253
Worcester ..	385,882	10,996	10,305	54,104	51,675	65,100	61,980
York (E Riding)	254,181	7,472	6,742	39,304	35,639	46,776	42,381
York (N Riding)	189,000	5,010	4,592	34,170	32,280	39,180	36,872
York (W Riding)	1,078,818	19,528	16,837	141,902	130,926	161,430	147,763
<b>Tot of England</b>	<b>15,157,505</b>	<b>676,494</b>	<b>627,796</b>	<b>2,547,978</b>	<b>2,421,201</b>	<b>3,224,472</b>	<b>3,048,997</b>
<b>WALES</b>							
Anglesey ..	43,248	.	.	15,084	15,148	15,084	15,148
Brecon	59,162	1,741	1,595	13,200	12,920	14,941	14,515
Cardigan	77,394	522	512	16,988	16,710	17,510	17,222
Carmarthen	114,936	1,308	1,289	23,905	23,220	25,213	24,509
Carnarvon	94,668	1,121	1,117	24,671	25,089	25,792	26,206
Denbigh	71,531	2,385	2,196	15,513	15,487	17,898	17,243
Flint	66,342	1,212	1,193	17,115	16,441	18,327	17,634
Glamorgan ..	240,132	3,233	3,241	47,475	46,695	50,708	49,936
Merioneth ..	51,242	380	368	14,775	14,500	15,155	14,868
Montgomery ..	56,757	1,673	1,480	16,953	16,176	18,626	17,656
Pembroke	84,456	1,005	967	18,587	18,038	19,592	19,005
Radnor ..	19,763	592	492	5,947	5,759	6,539	6,251
<b>Totals of Wales</b>	<b>979,631</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>14,450</b>	<b>230,213</b>	<b>225,743</b>	<b>245,385</b>	<b>240,133</b>
<b>Tot of Eng &amp; Wales</b>	<b>16,137,136</b>	<b>691,666</b>	<b>642,246</b>	<b>2,778,191</b>	<b>2,646,944</b>	<b>3,469,857</b>	<b>3,289,130</b>

In-Maintenance consists of food, clothing, and necessaries in the Workhouse. Out-door Relief consists of relief in money and kind to the out-door poor.

The total expenditure for the year ended Michaelmas, 1851, as compared with 1850, shows a decrease of £130,067 or 5.2 per cent.

TABLE IV.

Showing the amount expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in England and Wales, in each year from 1834 to 1851 inclusive, the rate per head of expenditure, and the rate in the pound of such expenditure, calculated on the annual value of Rateable Property in 1847.

Years ended Lady-day	Sum expended	Estimated Population	Rate, per Head, of Expenditure	Rate, in the pound, of Expenditure
	£		s. d.	s. d.
1834	6,317,255	14,372,000	8 9½	1 10½
1835	5,526,418	14,564,000	7 7	1 7½
1836	4,717,630	14,758,000	6 4½	1 4½
1837	4,044,741	14,955,000	5 5	1 2½
1838	4,123,604	15 155,000	5 5½	1 2½
1839	4,406,907	15,357,000	5 8½	1 3½
1840	4,576,965	15,562,000	5 10½	1 4½
1841	4,760,929	15,770,000	6 0½	1 5
1842	4,911,498	15,981,000	6 1½	1 5½
1843	5,208,027	16,194,000	6 5½	1 6½
1844	4,976,093	16,410,000	6 0½	1 5½
1845	5,089,703	16,629,000	6 0½	1 6
1846	4,954,204	16,851,000	5 10½	1 5½
1847	5,298,737	17,076,000	6 2½	1 7
1848	6,180,764	17,304,000	7 1½	1 10
1849	5,792,963	17,534,000	6 6½	1 8½
1850	5,395,022	17,765,000	6 1	1 7½
1851	4,962,704	17,922,768	5 6½	1 5½

NOTE — The annual value of rateable property for England and Wales, in 1847, was £67,320,587  
 † The year 1834 was the last parochial year prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

TABLE V.

Showing the total amount levied for Poor Rates in England and Wales, for each year, from 1813 to 1851 inclusive, also the total sum expended during the same period, with the average price of Wheat per quarter in each year.

Years ended Lady-day	Total amount levied for Poor Rates	† Total Parochial Rates, &c expended	Average price of Wheat, per quarter	Years ended Lady-day	Total amount levied for Poor Rates	Total Parochial Rates &c expended	Average price of Wheat, per quarter
	£	£	s		£	£	s
1813	8,646,841	8,841,410	109	1833	8,606,501	8,739,882	57
1814	8,388,974	8,508,061	74	1834	8,338,079	8,289,348	52
1815	7,457,676	7,505,848	64	1835	7,373,807	7,370,018	44
1816	6,937,425	6,938,910	76	1836	6,354,538	6,413,120	39
1817	8,123,418	8,121,645	95	1837	5,294,566	5,412,938	52½
1818	9,320,440	9,303,133	84	1838	5,186,389	5,468,699	55
1819	8,932,185	8,925,609	73	1839	5,613,939	5,814,591	69
1820	8,719,655	8,672,912	66	1840	6,014,605	6,067,426	68½
1821	8,411,893	8,335,119	54	1841	6,351,828	6,493,172	65
1822	7,761,441	7,695,247	43	1842	6,552,390	6,711,771	64
1823	6,898,153	6,291,192	52	1843	7,085,595	7,085,121	54
1824	6,836,505	6,874,498	62	1844	6,847,205	6,990,117	51
1825	6,972,323	6,999,188	66½	1845	6,791,006	6,857,402	49
1826	6,965,051	7,174,647	59	1846	6,800,623	6,746,585	53
1827	7,784,352	7,803,466	57	1847	6,964,825	7,094,657	59
1828	7,715,055	7,670,433	60	1848	7,817,430	8,047,485	64½
1829	7,642,171	7,612,739	66	1849	7,674,146	7,710,617	49
1830	8,111,422	8,161,281	63	1850	7,270,493	7,360,221	43
1831	8,279,218	8,339,087	68	1851	6,778,914	6,919,407	40
1832	8,622,920	8,683,462	63				

TABLE VI.

*Showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Public Vaccinators in each county in England and Wales, in the year ended Michaelmas, 1851.*

Counties.	Unions	Vaccinators	Vaccinated.			Successfully Vaccinated		
			Under 1 year.	Above 1 year	Total	Under 1 year	Above 1 year	Total
<b>ENGLAND.</b>								
Bedford ..	6	28	782	1,997	2,779	729	1,932	2,661
Berks ..	12	50	1,420	1,497	2,917	1,363	1,472	2,835
Buckingham ..	6	36	756	2,348	3,104	746	2,300	3,046
Cambridge ..	9	43	829	1,388	2,217	804	1,366	2,170
Chester ..	10	55	6,501	4,395	10,896	6,271	4,192	10,463
Cornwall ..	13	62	2,557	4,323	6,880	2,475	4,234	6,709
Cumberland ..	9	43	2,716	1,427	4,143	2,641	1,394	4,035
Derby ..	9	44	2,458	2,146	4,604	2,406	2,111	4,517
Devon ..	20	165	2,557	2,258	4,815	2,452	2,113	4,565
Dorset ..	11	44	455	1,054	1,509	446	1,057	1,503
Durham ..	14	78	5,587	2,003	7,590	5,551	2,057	7,608
Essex ..	17	101	3,199	4,496	7,695	3,140	4,344	7,484
Gloucester ..	17	62	2,553	3,359	5,912	2,354	3,218	5,572
Hereford ..	8	22	910	3,630	4,540	879	3,508	4,387
Hertford ..	13	59	1,645	4,523	6,168	1,682	4,210	5,792
Huntingdon ..	3	10	64	159	223	59	148	207
Kent ..	28	121	5,127	4,071	9,198	4,854	3,822	8,676
Lancaster ..	29	177	36,903	17,820	54,723	36,274	17,682	53,956
Leicester ..	11	49	1,810	1,498	3,308	1,738	1,473	3,211
Lincoln ..	14	111	3,342	4,210	7,552	3,260	4,124	7,384
Middlesex ..	32	88	21,909	9,989	31,898	21,204	9,521	30,725
Monmouth ..	6	26	1,802	1,747	3,549	1,769	1,712	3,481
Norfolk ..	22	103	2,219	4,049	6,268	2,148	3,790	5,938
Northampton ..	12	55	888	2,923	3,811	859	2,864	3,723
Northumberland ..	12	76	4,768	1,308	6,076	4,704	1,258	5,962
Nottingham ..	9	56	2,735	1,795	4,530	2,710	1,761	4,471
Oxford ..	9	33	635	2,689	3,324	629	2,637	3,266
Rutland ..	2	8	78	152	230	78	148	226
Salop ..	15	65	2,417	5,534	7,951	2,337	5,308	7,645
Somerset ..	17	105	2,947	2,338	5,285	2,793	2,255	5,048
Southampton ..	27	92	2,048	3,821	5,869	2,013	3,727	5,740
Stafford ..	16	108	8,623	5,202	13,825	8,385	5,047	13,432
Stafford ..	17	88	1,619	4,370	5,989	1,580	4,311	5,891
Surrey ..	20	120	6,814	4,575	11,389	6,613	4,413	11,031
Sussex ..	24	94	1,170	2,160	3,330	1,138	2,091	3,229
Warwick ..	13	59	7,135	8,191	15,326	6,858	7,943	14,801
Westmorland ..	3	18	512	230	742	504	227	731
Wilts ..	18	71	1,489	2,537	4,026	1,446	2,477	3,923
Worcester ..	13	87	6,316	5,806	12,122	6,011	5,531	11,542
York, East Riding ..	10	59	2,557	1,301	3,858	2,499	1,275	3,774
York, North Riding ..	15	62	1,693	1,968	3,661	1,609	1,907	3,516
York, West Riding ..	25	205	13,983	8,657	22,640	13,766	8,504	22,270
Totals of England	596	3,033	176,528	149,944	326,472	171,677	145,469	317,146
<b>WALES</b>								
Anglesey ..	1	5	614	1,207	1,821	597	1,142	1,739
Brecon ..	4	13	607	619	1,226	610	600	1,210
Cardigan ..	5	10	651	942	1,593	617	884	1,501
Carmarthen ..	5	16	1,004	1,116	2,120	968	1,096	2,064
Carnarvon ..	4	12	504	1,492	1,996	483	1,416	1,899
Denbigh ..	3	15	797	995	1,792	786	990	1,776
Flint ..	2	11	700	967	1,667	673	954	1,627
Glamorgan ..	5	24	3,908	2,620	6,528	3,769	2,514	6,283
Merioneth ..	4	10	312	991	1,303	310	956	1,266
Montgomery ..	4	11	661	1,145	1,806	617	1,076	1,693
Pembroke ..	3	12	253	512	765	244	497	741
Radnor ..	3	6		2	2		2	2
Total of Wales	43	145	10,011	12,608	22,619	9,674	12,127	21,801
Tot of Eng & Wales	639	3,178	186,539	162,552	349,091	181,351	157,596	338,947



TABLE VII.

Showing the average number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Work-houses in each County in England and Wales, during the half year ended Lady-day, 1851

Counties	Boys			Girls			Total
	Under 10 Years	Above 10 Years	Total	Under 10 years	Above 10 years	Total	
<b>ENGLAND.</b>							
Bedford ..	62	89	151	66	47	113	264
Berks ..	145	203	348	267	211	468	816
Buckingham	75	145	220	90	130	220	440
Cambridge	122	198	320	139	160	299	619
Chester	125	129	254	111	83	194	448
Cornwall	161	95	256	190	108	298	554
Cumberland	127	123	250	126	89	215	465
Derby	110	86	196	98	50	148	344
Devon ..	318	369	687	344	189	533	1,220
Dorset	144	134	278	141	114	255	533
Durham	36	32	68	29	29	58	126
Essex ..	255	361	616	334	306	640	1,256
Gloucester	252	383	635	296	324	620	1,255
Hereford	85	87	172	70	59	129	301
Hertford	123	197	320	162	129	291	611
Huntingdon	41	40	81	53	48	101	182
Kent ..	383	633	1,016	511	511	1,022	2,038
Lancaster	922	944	1,866	685	665	1,351	3,217
Leicester ..	115	142	257	112	76	188	445
Lincoln	340	366	706	310	268	568	1,274
Middlesex	588	640	1,228	505	517	1,022	2,250
Monmouth	59	54	113	61	66	127	240
Norfolk	295	315	610	292	275	567	1,177
Northampton	186	182	368	221	145	366	534
Northumberland	93	97	190	107	99	197	387
Nottingham	106	94	200	90	89	179	379
Oxford	151	161	312	168	163	331	643
Rutland	26	19	45	8	12	20	65
Salop	162	147	309	115	109	224	533
Somerset	308	397	705	337	306	643	1,348
Southampton	342	325	667	370	286	656	1,323
Stafford	224	152	376	230	145	375	751
Suffolk	229	395	624	285	290	575	1,199
Surrey	341	457	798	360	306	666	1,464
Sussex	268	336	604	278	236	514	1,118
Warwick	204	155	359	162	150	312	671
Westmorland	56	32	88	39	11	50	138
Wilts	268	305	573	280	197	477	1,050
Worcester	100	114	214	115	58	173	387
York (East Riding)	123	84	207	97	63	160	367
York (North Riding)	38	43	81	55	22	77	158
York (West Riding)	169	126	295	148	123	271	566
Totals of England	8,277	9,386	17,663	8,447	7,246	15,693	33,356
<b>WALES</b>							
Anglesey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	24	12	36	32	9	41	77
Cardigan	11	6	17	9	5	14	31
Carmarthen	31	35	66	35	36	71	137
Carnarvon ..	27	15	42	13	13	26	68
Denbigh	26	49	75	26	32	58	133
Flint ..	56	34	90	35	35	71	161
Glamorgan	63	31	94	33	23	56	150
Merioneth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	44	30	74	26	22	48	122
Pembroke	33	40	73	34	25	59	132
Radnor	19	3	23	7	7	14	36
Totals of Wales	334	255	589	251	207	458	1,047
Tots of Eng and Wales	8,611	9,641	18,252	8,698	7,453	16,151	34,403