

tistical results are necessary for the right comprehension of the principles which should guide the proceedings of Government. The results of these investigations form a collection of Statistical documents, which, for extent and value, have not been surpassed in any country.

With the view, therefore, of encouraging this growing taste, of uniting the efforts of existing Societies, and of promoting the establishment of others, as well as of affording to individuals a channel of communication upon Statistical subjects, this Journal is commenced. It will contain an account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Society of London, and of those Societies in the country with which it is in correspondence; notices of their Meetings; Copies or Abstracts of Papers read before them; communications on Statistical Subjects; Queries and Tabular Forms for prosecuting original Enquiries; Copies or Abstracts of Parliamentary Reports and Papers relating to Statistics; Reviews and Lists of new Statistical Works, with useful Tables, and such other matters as will promote in various ways the object of the publication.

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#### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE Council of the Statistical Society of London, in presenting their Fourth Annual Report, have great satisfaction in stating that, a review of the proceedings of the past year affords them much reason to congratulate the Fellows of the Society on its progress, and on its continually improving prospects of usefulness, arising from an evident increase of activity, and consequent extension of operations.

A Committee has been appointed by the Council for the purpose of prosecuting statistical enquiries into the state of education in a portion of the parishes of London, and it has already completed an investigation of this description throughout a populous and extensive district, comprising the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and the four parishes of the Strand Union.

The First Report of this Committee has been printed and published, containing a full and minute account of this enquiry; but copies of this document having recently been distributed to the Fellows of the Society, it is here unnecessary to add any further remark upon its contents. It may, however, be proper to observe that, the Council, considering an extensive circulation of information of this nature to be highly conducive to the advancement of the objects and interests of the Society, ordered a large impression of this Report, and have consequently been enabled to present copies of it to many public bodies, and to individuals distinguished for enlightened benevolence, by whom such a statistical exhibition of educational facts is likely to be appreciated and beneficially used.

This Committee is at present in active operation, and has nearly completed an enquiry into the state of the schools in the parishes of St. John's and St. Margaret's, in Westminster.

The Council has formed and appointed a Committee on another subject of much importance and general interest, which is best explained in the words of the Resolution, namely, "to collect a statistical account of the various strikes and combinations which have existed in different parts of the United Kingdom for the purpose of altering the rate of wages, and of introducing new regulations between masters and men. Such accounts to exhibit the condition of the workmen at the time of the commencement of the strike or combination, and the terms and conditions upon which they resumed work; showing also, as far as the same can be statistically stated, the permanent effects of the several disputes upon the character and condition of the workmen."

The members of this Committee, after due deliberation, and with an anxious desire to avoid even the appearance of party bias, have prepared, and with the sanction of the Council have printed, a numerous list of queries, designed to elicit the complete and impartial history of strikes. Copies of these queries, accompanied with a printed explanatory letter, have been transmitted to many intelligent individuals connected with, or interested in the welfare of, manufactures and other industrial pursuits in which large bodies of operatives are employed; also to the Editors of all Newspapers in manufacturing districts, and to every Mechanics' Institute in the Kingdom. Many replies have been received, and the Council have the satisfaction to report that, promises of assistance are offered from various quarters.

In the Report of last year the attention of the Fellows was particularly invited to the formation of Committees, in conformity with a resolution expressly passed by the Council, with the view of increasing the activity of the Society by facilitating the co-operation of its members. In accordance with this plan, an important Committee has been formed, for the purpose of collecting the Statistics of Life, embracing enumerations of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and Population, with or without distinction of age, sex, climate, or occupations. To point out the defects in existing observations; to suggest improved forms and methods of gathering Statistics of Life; and to recommend the objects of enquiry to which attention may be most profitably directed.

This Committee includes in its list of members several eminent Actuaries, and, with much deliberation, it has prepared several comprehensive and efficient tabular Forms, for the collection of information on mortality, from Insurance Societies, Hospitals, Prisons, Lying-in Charities, Foundling Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Prison-Ships, and other similar establishments; and the Council have the pleasure to report that, a readiness to comply with the requisitions of the Committee has been expressed by the officers of several institutions.

The Committee appointed to make enquiries on the Statistics of Crime, has carefully prepared a set of tabular Forms for collecting the circumstantial history of criminal offenders, previous and subsequent to the commission of their offences. This Committee has had frequent communications with the Commissioners of Police, from whom it has received every facility for the examination of their official records, together with other valuable assistance and information. The Council is at present in communication with the Government Authorities, to obtain permission to examine the Registers kept at the General Penitentiary, with

the view of making extracts of interesting facts, and of ascertaining, by comparison with the mode of registration there adopted, how far the forms prepared by the Committee are capable of practical application in recording the Statistics of Crime.

In the course of the year the Council has sent the Society's Diploma to each of the eight following distinguished individuals, who have been elected Foreign Honorary Members and also to six others previously selected :—Count Serristori, of Florence ; Professor Von Schlieben, of Dresden ; Baron Charles Dupin, of Paris ; Count Gräberg de Hemsö, of Stockholm ; Professor Auguste de la Rive, of Geneva ; Admiral Greig, of St. Petersburg ; Dr. Julius, of Hamburg ; M. Guerry, of Paris.

The Council having suggested the propriety of forming a Class of Corresponding Members residing abroad, a Special General Meeting of the Fellows of the Society, for the consideration of the subject, was convened on the 3rd of July, when a Resolution was passed which conferred on the Council a discretionary power to appoint, on their own nomination, or on that of other Fellows of the Society, Corresponding Members, who shall be non-resident in the United Kingdom.

The following Gentlemen have accordingly been appointed :—

Dr. Henry Harpur Spry, Calcutta ;  
 Thomas Ewing, Esq., Hobart Town ;  
 Dr. Frederic Corbyn, Calcutta ;  
 Edward Walter Bonham, Esq., H. M. Consul at Tabriz, in Persia ;  
 Henry Toby Prinsep, Esq., Calcutta ;  
 Francis J. McGregor, Esq., H. M. Consul at Elsinour.

The contributions of books, and other Statistical documents, for which the Society is indebted to its Members, and other Friends, in England and abroad, have continued to be as numerous as usual. Several of the papers which have been read at the ordinary Meetings during the past year, have been of a highly interesting character. Of these the more important have been selected by the Council to form the second Part of the first Volume of the Society's Transactions ; but at present it has been deemed expedient not to appropriate the limited funds of the Society to the expense of proceeding with a further portion of this costly publication, while the outlay required by the Committees for the prosecution of original enquiries seems to promise a more direct return of advantage to the interests and progress of the Society. Copies of the published first Part of the Transactions have been presented by the Council to the principal Scientific and Literary Institutions in the United Kingdom, and to the Foreign Honorary Members abroad.

During the present Session, of which a portion belongs to the past year, the attendance at the ordinary Meetings has been more than usually numerous. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of Members who occasionally visit the Society's Rooms, for reference to books and other documents, and especially for the purpose of enquiring how, where, and of whom, particular Statistical information can be obtained.

The direct and incidental use which at present is made of Statistical documents in scientific and philosophical writings on the most important moral and political questions, and the now frequent and large inser-

tions of Statistical notices in the popular periodical publications of the day, may be adduced as indicating the prevalence of a sense of the indispensable necessity of constantly adverting to the tabulated numerical results of systematic enquiries. It is indeed truly said that, the spirit of the present age has an evident tendency to confront the figures of speech with the figures of arithmetic; it being impossible not to observe a growing distrust of mere hypothetical theory and *à priori* assumption, and the appearance of a general conviction that, in the business of social science, principles are valid for application only inasmuch as they are legitimate inductions from facts, accurately observed and methodically classified—that all conventional rules, in order to be permanently beneficial, must have a strict conformity with the physical and moral laws of nature, which are ascertainable only by observing, collecting, and registering the positive facts of experience—that, in short, statistical data must constitute the *raw material* of all true systems of economy and legislation, local and national. A more decisive proof of the just estimate which is formed of the value, and of the deep interest which is felt for the result, of Statistical researches is presented in the continual formation of new Societies for the purpose of instituting enquiries of this nature; and it affords much satisfaction to the Council to announce that, in the populous commercial town of Liverpool, a Statistical Society has recently been formed, which has already commenced several important enquiries, among which is one on the subject of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

A similar institution, entitled the Statistical Society of Ulster, has lately been established, and promises to become usefully active, at Belfast, to the limits of which town it was originally intended to be confined; but the interest excited on the subject having become unexpectedly great, it was finally determined to extend the scope of its operations to the whole province.

Both these institutions are in immediate communication with this Society, and have adopted its regulations and system of operation.

In the important city of New York, a Statistical Society has been appointed and established by the Legislature of that State; and the Council feel gratified in reporting that, the principles and regulations which form its Constitution have been avowedly adopted from those of the Statistical Society of London.

In the city of Turin an official department has been established by the Sardinian Government for the collection and arrangement of Statistical facts. Previous to its formation, the officer charged with its arrangement sought and obtained from the Council a statement of the plan and mode of operation of this Society.

In Calcutta a Statistical Committee has been formed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Governor-General has afforded facilities for the prosecution of its enquiries, and granted access to all official Records.

The Statistical Society of Manchester continues in active operation, and has published and presented copies of its Report upon the state of Education in the city of York, and also the results of an enquiry into the condition of the working classes in Manchester, and its neighbourhood.

The Statistical Society of Bristol has published the first annual Report

of its Proceedings, and is carrying on an enquiry into the state of the Poor in that city.

A friendly intercourse with all these Societies has been established by the Council, who have been anxious to communicate with them on every occasion of interest, and to carry on a correspondence with the view of reciprocating any advantages peculiar to each.

The state of the Society with respect to the number of its Members remains very nearly the same as at the time of the last Report. Twenty new Members have been elected, who supply the deficiencies occasioned by decease and withdrawal. The whole number of Members at present on the Society's books is 402; of these 14 are Foreign Honorary Members, 6 are Corresponding Members residing abroad, and 382 are Annual Subscribers, of whom 32 have compounded.

The annexed Account, exhibiting the receipts and expenditure of the past year, has been duly examined and verified by the Auditors appointed for that purpose. Their Report will be read. The Council would direct attention to the fact, that a sum of 119*l.* 12*s.*, paid in 1837, is for expenses incurred in, and belonging to, the last quarter of 1836.

The amount of arrears, composed chiefly of the subscriptions of Members residing in distant parts of the country and abroad, is unusually large; and with reference to this unsatisfactory circumstance, the Council has proposed to introduce a new Regulation, on the present occasion, designed to prevent its future recurrence.

In consequence of the regretted decease of Mr. Bonham Carter, it has devolved upon the Council to elect a new Trustee, and they have much satisfaction in reporting that, Sir Charles Lemon has kindly consented to undertake that Office.

In conclusion, the Council, considering that the future success and prosperity of the Society must depend very much on the amount of assistance afforded by the general body of the Fellows, would earnestly reiterate the solicitations made in the last Report, that, the Members will strive to avail themselves of any opportunities afforded by their respective stations and pursuits, to supply the requisite aid and information for carrying on, in a satisfactory manner, the tasks undertaken by the Committees; and, finally, they desire to express a confident hope that, by increasing progressively in efficiency and usefulness, the Society will eventually realise many of the beneficial effects which its founders anticipated, and that it will permanently hold a place among the important institutions which are steadily contributing to the welfare and improvement of this and other countries.

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Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1837.

1st January, 1837.		31st December, 1837.	
	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer and Secretaries	182	12	2
Cash received for Arrears of Subscriptions for 1834	12	12	0
Do. do. 1835	18	18	0
Do. do. 1836	65	2	0
Do. for Subscriptions for 1837	564	18	0
Do. for Compositions	42	0	0
Do. for Interest on Stock	34	14	7
By Error in an Account paid in 1836 (9d. taken for 9s.)	0	8	3
	£921	5	0
	£900	15	11½
<i>Assets</i> — Dec. 31, 1837.			
Stock in Reduced 3¼ per Cents., £569 17 0 cost	567	0	0
Do. 3½ per Cents. Consols 328 15 4 cost	300	0	0
Cash Balance	33	15	11½
	£900	15	11½
<i>Arrears of Subscriptions.</i>			
2 Subscriptions owing for 1834	4	4	0
10 Do. do. 1835	21	0	0
29 Do. do. 1836	60	18	0
78 Do. do. 1837	163	16	0
	£249	18	0
	£131	5	0
Do. Salaries; Assistant Secretary (5 quarters), Messenger, and Clerk	131	5	0
Do. Per Centage to late Collector, on Subscriptions to June 1st	270	4	6
Do. House Expenses, including Payments and Gratuities to House-keeper, Hall-porter, Servants, and Postmen	32	3	3
Do. Printing, Ordinary	70	0	5
Do. do. Extraordinary	84	17	10
Do. Grant to the Library Committee	110	7	6
Do. do. Education Committee	68	10	0
Do. Furniture, including a Lithographic Press, and Book-shelves	50	0	0
Do. Stationery	29	17	8
Do. Books paid for by Vote of Council	13	3	7
Do. Postage and Carriage of Parcels	6	19	4½
Do. Miscellaneous	7	12	9
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	£24	3	9
Do. Secretaries	9	12	2½
	£921	5	0
<i>Note.</i> —Amount of Disbursements made in 1837 for 1836 ..£119 12 0			
Due from the Society			
To Messrs. Knight & Co.	4	17	0
To Collector for per centage	6	8	0
	£11	5	0

Signed, { CHARLES HOPE MACLEAN,  
PETER HARDY,  
HORATIO LOVE, }  
Auditors.

January 19, 1838.

QUERIES OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON  
RELATING TO STRIKES.

1. Name of town or district.
2. Population of ditto.
3. Characteristics of the population, and of their staple employ, with reference to the strike.
4. State the circumstances of the trade, whether flourishing or otherwise, at the time of the strike.
5. State the occupation of persons engaged in the strike or combination, shewing the particular class with which it originated.
6. What were the average weekly earnings immediately before the strike, and when in full work, of the classes with whom the strike originated?
7. Were the earnings, or other circumstances of the workmen, with whom the strike originated, inferior to those of persons employed in the same branch of manufacture, in the same or neighbouring towns or district?
8. Were they in any way, and in what way, superior?
9. Did any Trades' Union exist in the district before the strike, or was any formed in consequence?  
Number and description of its members—its constitution—rules for management—remuneration of officers—its declared objects—mode of operation.
10. Were any, and what, compulsory measures taken to make workmen join the Union?
11. Did any association of masters exist in the district before the strike, for counteracting the operations of Trades' Unions, or for any other purpose?
12. Did the strike originate in the town or district, or was it part of a more extensive plan, and was it fomented by delegates from any other body of workmen?
13. Was the strike under the direction of any Committee; and, if so, what was its constitution and mode of operation; and had that Committee absolute and secret powers?  
Endeavour to furnish a copy of the rules.
14. What was the ostensible cause of the strike or combination; state whether any and what notice was given, either by the masters or men, as the case might be, of the time of its commencement.
15. Were any, and what, proposals for accommodation made by either party for the acceptance of the other?  
Send copies of any papers connected with such proposals.
16. On what day did the strike commence?
17. In how many establishments did the strike prevail? In how many did the workmen continue employed.
18. State the number of persons engaged in the strike or combination, and the number who continued at work.
19. State the number and description of workmen and other persons whose employments depended upon those of the persons engaged in the strike, and who were consequently deprived of occupation during its continuance.

20. What were the weekly earnings of the persons last described?
21. State the estimated value of buildings and machinery rendered inactive by the strike.
22. State the estimated floating capital of manufacturers and masters rendered inactive, and consequent amount of loss.  
Detail the mode in which this estimate is made.
23. How were the different descriptions of work-people supported during the strike? From what source was the fund derived? What were the rates of weekly allowance at different periods? What the aggregate sum thus distributed? How long did the fund last? What were the expenses of management? Send papers if any.
24. Was any subscription raised, or money voted from corporate, or other funds, for relieving distressed persons during the strike? What regulations or limitations were imposed in the distribution of the money?
25. State the sums expended for the relief of the poor from the parish funds, in each week during the strike, and in each of the twelve weeks thereafter, comparing the same with the corresponding period in the preceding year.
26. Were any of the work-people able to resort, and did they so resort, to any other, and what other, modes of occupation, at any time during the continuance of the strike?
27. How otherwise did they pass their time?
28. Was there any perceptible increase of the class of street-beggars.
29. Was much sickness or increased mortality observable during the strike, or consequent upon it?
30. State the number of persons who were admitted into the several hospitals, or received medical attendance, during each week of the strike, and for each of the twelve weeks thereafter. Give weekly statements for the corresponding weeks of the preceding year.
31. Was there more than the usual amount of drunkenness and disorderly conduct witnessed in the streets?
32. Were any, and what, acts of violence against persons or property committed by the discontented workmen, particularly with reference to new hands employed or old hands not turning out?
33. Was it necessary to call in the aid of military power, or to add to the force of the police, in order to preserve the peace?
34. Can loss of human life be either directly or indirectly attributed to the strike?
35. Were any ill effects visible in the criminal calendar attributable to the strike?  
Give weekly statements of the number of persons committed, and the nature of their offences, during the continuance of the strike, and for three months thereafter. Give also statements of the committals in the corresponding weeks of the preceding year.
36. Did the people while unemployed contract degrading habits? Were those habits abandoned or continued beyond the period of the strike?
37. Was any diminution observed in the attendance at schools of the children of parties engaged in the strike?
38. What was the amount of money in the savings' banks of the



district on the 20th of November in each of the three years preceding the strike ; and what was the amount just before the strike began ?

39. What proportion belonged to the class of discontented workmen ?

40. What was the aggregate amount of deposits when the strike ended ?

41. What proportion then belonged to the discontented class ?

42. Give similar statements for any Friendly or other Benefit or Loan Societies ?

43. Did the work-people contract debts, and to what amount, when unemployed ?

44. Have they since been able to pay off their debts ?

45. Did the manufacturers and masters have recourse to any, and what, means for supplying the places of discontented workmen ?

In particular, were any mechanical inventions newly introduced to that end ?

46. How far were those measures successful ?

47. State the day on which the strike ended. How many weeks were the workmen unemployed ?

48. How many, when willing to work, were able again to find employment ?

49. By what means were they induced to resume work ?

50. Upon what terms did they return to work ?

51. State the number of new hands who were permanently retained by the masters after the strike ?

52. What rate of wages did they pay to new hands, compared to what had before been paid to workmen similarly employed ?

53. What number or proportion left the district, or continued in it unemployed, or employed in occupations different or inferior in emolument to those they had previously filled ?

54. Has there been any difference observable in the mode of living, and in the personal and family comforts enjoyed by the operatives before and since the strike ?

55. Have any of the master manufacturers been induced by the consequences of the strike to quit business or to remove to other localities, or have any of the masters failed in consequence of the strike ?

56. Estimate the pecuniary loss to the town or district occasioned by the strike, and distinguish the proportions of that loss borne by the workmen, the manufacturers or masters, the shopkeepers, and other classes, respectively ?

57. What has been the effect of the strike on the trade of the town or district ?

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