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On the Smaller Urban Districts of England and Wales

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Source: *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Mar., 1904), pp. 1-51

Published by: Wiley for the Royal Statistical Society

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JOURNAL
OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH, 1904.

On the SMALLER URBAN DISTRICTS of ENGLAND and WALES.

By THOMAS A. WELTON, F.C.A.

[Read before the Royal Statistical Society, 19th January, 1904.

MAJOR PATRICK GEORGE CRAIGIE, C.B., President, in the Chair.]

IN my paper, read before the Manchester Statistical Society on 13th April, 1898, on the "1891 Census of Occupations of Males in "our large Towns," I remarked upon the fact that "the great county of Lancaster contained 203,844 men working in cotton. Of these "88,814 are returned as inhabitants of the largest towns, but how "the remaining 115,030 are distributed is left to conjecture." I pointed to other cases where in like manner information of an interesting nature had not been furnished.

In arranging the census of 1901 a great deal has been done to remedy these deficiencies. We are for the first time introduced to the inner life of the urban areas with populations ranging from 5,000 up to 50,000 persons. I propose now to do a necessary work by assorting the 590 places whose "occupations" statistics are at last disclosed, according to their industrial or other characters, and it will be found that, with very striking diversities of character (as, for instance, between the rudest colliery village and the most luxurious seaside resort), something like regularity can be discerned in their social features.

I must here explain that I find it advisable, with a view to clearness, to separate the population of every place, whether urban or rural, into two main elements, which I have designated the "primary" and the "secondary" classes. The first includes industries such as agriculture, fishing, mining, manufactures on a large scale, commerce, and the national defence. Those so employed are met with where circumstances may invite or dictate, and the several occupations accordingly assume very dissimilar proportions in different places. The secondary workers include

those who are engaged in the supply of local wants and the performance of personal services. The total number of such persons, as compared with that of workers generally, varies very much, but the constituent parts of such total are similar, and usually vary together, so as to present a much closer approach to uniformity than in the case of primary industries. The primary occupations should indeed determine the character of a place, whilst the secondary occupations should indicate the simplicity or the luxury of its social conditions. These ideas require some modifications, which will suggest themselves to those who carefully consider the appended tables, but on the whole I think they are well founded.

In carrying out this investigation much use has to be made of the notes to the summary tables in the Census volumes, and it becomes in some instances necessary to have recourse to estimates in order to complete the minor details and present a consistent picture of the whole. The tables as to residents in military and naval barracks, ships of war, &c., have also to be referred to.

In the result, I arrive at the conclusion that the 590 include—

300 distinctly industrial towns ;

75 towns in which there are industries, but generally an admixture of trading, so that no single industry occupies a commanding position. I call these “mixed.”

Then there are—

69 ordinary trading towns ;

39 seaside and residential places ;

and 107 suburban or dependent municipalities, whereof 43 have a more or less strong infusion of industrial occupations.

The primary industries, according to my classification, are shown in Table I (*a*), which refers to the smaller urban districts in 38 counties,¹ in relation to which summarised tables of occupations have been provided. It will be seen that out of 3,027,525 males returned under some occupation—

1,576,027 were engaged in primary industries ;

leaving 1,316,042 who were engaged in secondary industries ;

and 135,456 employed, but returned in such an indefinite manner that they cannot be classified.

Of these 3,027,525 male workers, 2,681,581 were inhabitants of one or other of the 590 urban districts to which our attention is to be directed, and 345,944 lived in less populous urban districts not mentioned in the summaries.

¹ These include all the English counties except Hereford, Huntingdon, Rutland, and Westmorland ; also Glamorgan and Carnarvon in Wales, London being also of course excluded.

The average proportion of primary workers was 52·1 per cent., against 44·5 per cent. in the larger towns, and 61·3 per cent. in the rural districts.

It is quite natural that these towns should occupy an intermediate position, as many of the smaller urban districts possess hardly a trace of the trading classes which abound in large cities, but, being absorbed in some industrial pursuit, show high ratios of primary workers.²

By a process which gives a very fair approximation to the truth, I have apportioned the unspecified primary workers (those, I mean, which are not specified in the county summaries) amongst the towns of each county, with the following result :—

59 towns show ratios not less than 75 per cent. of primary workers.

70	„	from 69 to 75 per cent.
84	„	„ 62 „ 69 „
60	„	„ 55 „ 62 „
76	„	„ 45 „ 55 „
75	„	„ 38 „ 45 „
74	„	„ 31 „ 38 „
41	„	„ 26 „ 31 „
51	„	under 26 „

The industrial places include the whole of those showing ratios of primary workers not lower than 55 per cent., and a good number with lower ratios, thus :—

	Industrial Places.		Trading Towns.	Residential Places.	Suburbs and Dependencies.		
	Pure.	Mixed.			Industrial.	Others, Provincial.	Others, Metropolitan.
Ratios 55 per cent. and upwards	250	3	—	—	20	—	—
„ 45 to 55	38	18	—	—	14	5	1
„ 38 „ 45	9	36	9	—	5	8	8
„ 31 „ 38	3	16	34	1	4	—	16
„ 26 „ 31	—	2	10	11	—	5	13
„ under 26 per cent....	—	—	16	27	—	2	6
Totals	300	75	69	39	43	20	44

The highest ratios of primary workers are met with in mining districts ; but perhaps at this point I shall do well to introduce to my readers the actual towns of which I am speaking, and first, the

² In Table I (b) will be found some information as to the composition of the secondary classes, and the average proportions for small and large towns ; also a couple of extreme cases of low and high development of these classes.

105 COLLIERY TOWNS. In these, taking one with another, coal mining occupied 51·1 per cent. of the male working inhabitants, the next primary industry being engineering, machine and tool making, which employed only 5·4 per cent.

County and Urban District.	Per Cent.			County and Urban District.	Per Cent.		
	Col- liers.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.		Col- liers.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Lancaster—				Durham—Contd.			
Abram	73·4	84·0	13·9	Tanfield	65·8	77·7	19·7
Ashton - in - } Makerfield }	69·1	81·9	15·6	Willington	56·3	77·7	20·0
Aspull	58·8	79·0	18·7	Blaydon	41·5	71·9	25·6
Haydock	70·5	83·4	14·8	Crook	54·6	74·0	24·3
Hindley	65·7	78·1	20·3	Ryton	60·1	74·8	22·4
Ince-in-Maker- } field	50·7	76·9	20·9	Shildon and } East Thickey }	39·3	71·3	27·2
Standish	64·1	77·0	20·6	Spennymoor	37·9	72·3	24·9
Westhoughton ..	58·9	77·4	20·2	Whickham	31·7	69·7	27·6
Skelmersdale ..	65·0	76·5	21·0	Felling	38·2	66·0	32·3
Golborne	47·1	73·1	24·5	Houghton - le - } Spring	58·1	68·9	28·6
Little Hulton ..	56·3	72·8	25·0	Seaham Harbour	24·0	56·0	41·0
Little Lever	41·4	74·6	23·1	Northumberland—			
Orrell	52·8	69·0	28·0	Ashington	80·5	86·0	12·9
Pemberton	58·3	70·8	27·2	Bedlingtonshire ..	66·6	80·7	17·8
Swinton and } Pendlebury }	36·2	64·5	32·6	Cramlington	69·3	79·3	19·3
Worsley	34·4	62·0	34·6	Earsdon	74·4	85·5	13·4
York, West Riding—				Newburn	44·6	79·4	18·4
Ardsley, East } and West }	38·1	77·9	19·8	Weetslade	77·0	85·6	13·1
Darton	65·1	82·0	15·8	Blyth	23·6	64·7	32·6
Featherstone	72·7	82·7	15·9	Cowpen	44·7	66·1	32·3
Handsworth	55·0	76·5	21·2	Stafford—			
Hoyland Nether...	66·7	80·7	17·7	Audley	66·1	81·4	15·1
Normanton	53·7	75·7	22·7	Biddulph	38·4	75·4	20·5
Rawmarsh	55·7	77·1	21·2	Brownhills	66·1	79·7	18·1
Swinton	50·8	75·0	23·3	Smallthorne	37·9	80·4	17·4
Wombwell	68·7	79·2	19·5	Cannock	54·2	71·7	25·6
Worsborough	65·0	82·2	16·1	Sedgley	24·8	54·5	41·2
Ardsley	36·3	71·4	26·6	Derby—			
Rothwell	44·1	72·1	25·9	Bolsover	64·7	76·5	21·8
Stanley	58·7	73·8	24·2	Alfreton	44·8	70·1	27·4
Thornhill	20·4	69·5	27·9	Clay Cross	55·6	74·9	22·2
Wath - upon - } Dearne	57·4	70·3	28·0	Heanor	49·9	73·6	24·6
Castleford	42·8	68·1	30·3	Ilkeston	43·0	69·3	27·4
Mexborough	33·6	67·7	30·3	Swadlincote	41·2	74·6	23·0
Pontefract	33·6	62·0	35·3	Whittington	30·0	73·0	23·4
Stocksbridge	19·5	68·9	27·2	Newbold Dunston	32·7	68·6	27·5
Barnsley	26·2	53·1	44·7	Ripley	38·3	63·5	33·2
Durham—				Chesterfield	22·0	48·7	46·7
Annfield Plain ..	69·8	77·1	21·0	Nottingham—			
Brandon and } Byshottles ... }	68·2	84·0	14·5	Kirkby-in-Ash- } field	65·8	77·5	20·9
Hetton	68·6	78·2	19·9	Hucknall Torkard	63·3	73·8	24·6
Stanley	73·3	81·8	16·2	Sutton - in - Ash- } field	49·1	69·9	27·9
				Mansfield	20·0	50·4	46·0
				Worksop	22·4	44·6	51·2

County and Urban District.	Per Cent.			County and Urban District.	Per Cent.		
	Col- liers.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.		Col- liers.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Salop—				Glamorgan— <i>Contd.</i>			
Dawley	24·4	68·8	26·2	Pontypridd.....	51·7	69·0	27·6
Oakengates	22·4	66·6	29·9	Caerphilly	45·2	63·5	33·2
Warwick—				Margam	20·8	62·7	33·1
Nuneaton	28·4	61·8	35·1	Monmouth—			
Leicester—				Abertillery	73·1	78·6	20·0
Coalville	39·1	69·6	28·5	Abersychan	65·2	78·7	19·7
Cumberland—				Ebbw Vale	47·9	77·4	20·7
Whitehaven	31·1	57·4	37·6	Tredegarr	57·9	76·3	21·5
Somerset—				Nantyglo and Blaina	72·6	82·9	15·5
Midsomer Norton	41·6	64·9	32·3	Abercarn	66·5	79·2	19·1
Glamorgan—				Bedwelty	64·2	76·4	21·7
Glencorrrwg	71·6	79·5	18·4	Rhymney	68·4	76·4	22·0
Maesteg	71·4	78·5	19·5	Risca	49·0	75·8	21·6
Mountain Ash	72·2	80·4	17·6	Blaenavon	41·4	73·6	24·1
Ogmore and Garw	75·9	83·6	14·6	Pontypool	27·7	52·6	43·8
Aberdare	63·9	74·6	22·9				

The idea seems to exist in some quarters that because many of our census returns of occupations are filled up by uneducated people, very little reliance can be placed on them. This class of towns being so numerous, there is an unusually good opportunity of studying the proportions of secondary workers, as returned, and I have accordingly made the following calculations as to the four principal subdivisions of those workers, viz. :—

	Percentage of Primary Workers.	Average Ratios per Cent.*			
		Building.	Con- veyance.	Food.	Dress.
16 urban districts	80·7 to 86·0	3·8	2·8	3·3	1·1
15 "	77·9 " 80·4	4·6	3·9	3·7	1·3
16 "	75·8 " 77·7	5·0	4·5	4·1	1·2
16 "	72·8 " 75·7	5·3	5·0	4·7	1·6
16 "	69·0 " 72·3	6·8	5·8	4·7	1·8
16 "	62·0 " 68·9	7·7	7·2	5·4	1·9
10 "	44·6 " 62·0	10·4	8·3	7·5	3·1
Averages	—	6·2	5·3	4·7	1·7
Average of 69 trading towns }	—	15·5	11·2	10·3	4·8

* These classes are reduced by certain transfers which had to be made to the primary classes, for which see Table I.

The last ten places contain a perceptible trading element, but the ratios I submit show a very uniform gradation from the most narrow provision for home comforts upwards, the highest ratios

being far below the standard of ordinary trading towns, as above shown; and in this way I think the figures give some evidence of being based on true materials.

Table II shows the range of these ratios in various classes of towns. Its preparation has been a heavy piece of work, but it will, I think, repay careful study. It assures me that there is considerable regularity in the distribution of the principal secondary classes, and it will serve to put us on inquiry wherever we find a noticeable deviation from what is usual.

It will be seen that the ratios of colliers are hardly in any case below 20 per cent. of the working male population in the 105 places now being considered, but it might be well to set down here the other industries, which in particular places form a considerable supplement to that of coal mining. Some of them are naturally associated with the presence of fuel supplies, such as the iron manufacture, and those of bricks, glass, and earthenware.³

	Per Cent. Employed.						
	Coke Burner.	Iron Manu- factures.	Steel Smelter.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Bricks.	Glass.	Earthen- ware.
Oakengates..... Salop	—	17·1	—	18·2	—	—	—
Blaenavon..... Monmouth	—	16·7	—	7·9	—	—	—
Ebbw Vale "	—	15·8	—	6·6	—	—	—
Margam..... Glamorgan	—	13·4	—	7·6	—	—	—
Biddulph..... Stafford	—	12·7	—	11·8	—	—	—
Smallthorne	—	12·6	—	12·6	11·9*	—	—
Stocksbridge.... W. Riding	—	10·9	—	—	9·2	—	—
Brandon and Byshottles } Durham	8·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crook..... Durham	8·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willington	8·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburn, Northumberland	—	—	14·0	7·4	—	—	—
Swadlincote..... Derby	—	—	—	—	—	—	20·8
Castleford..... W. Riding	—	—	—	—	—	15·2	—
Ardsley..... "	—	—	—	—	—	20·1	—
Thornhill	—	—	—	—	—	16·2	—
Spennymoor..... Durham	—	8·5	—	15·0	—	—	—
Dawley..... Salop	—	8·7	—	14·7	6·3	—	—
Risca..... Monmouth	—	8·7	—	7·3	—	—	—
Pontypool "	—	7·4	—	7·6	—	—	—
Nuneaton..... Warwick	—	—	—	—	8·7	—	—
Aspull..... Lancaster	—	7·0	—	—	—	—	—
Ince-in-Makerfield ..	—	5·8	—	5·5	—	—	—
Rawmarsh..... W. Riding	—	5·3	—	6·2	—	—	—
Barnsley	—	—	—	6·6	—	8·6	—

* Bricks, glass, earthenware not distinguished.

³ The absence of ratios in the columns below shows either that the numbers are low, or sometimes that the tables give no information.

In other mining districts the railway service reached unusual dimensions, the excess being shown below:—

	Per Cent. Employed.			Per Cent. Employed.		
	Railway Service.	Engineering, Tools.		Railway Service.	Glass Manufactures.	Engineering, Tools.
Ardley, East and West W. Riding } Sildon and East Thick- ley..... Durham } Whittington.....Derby NormantonW. Riding	15·9 13·4 8·3 11·7	— — 18·0 —	Ince-in-Makerfield } Lanes. } Swinton W. Riding Rothwell " Mexborough "	7·7 6·0 5·4 5·6	— 4·9 — 13·6	— — 5·7 —

The other cases of special industries secondary to coal mining are shown below. First, textile manufactures were noticed in these eleven places:—

	Per Cent. Employed.			Per Cent. Employed.		
	Textile Manu- fac- tures.	Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Glass Manu- fac- tures.	Textile Manu- fac- tures.	Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	
Little Lever.....Lancs.	13·1	—	—	Golborne..... Lancs.	8·6	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield	12·1	—	—	Westhoughton ”	8·3	—
Notts }				Heanor..... Derby	7·7	6·3
Swinton and Pendle- bury..... Lancs. }	10·4	5·0	—	Little Hulton...Lancs.	7·3	—
Thornhill... W. Riding	10·2	—	16·2	Ilkeston..... Derby	5·9	11·7
Worsley..... Lancs.	9·8	—	—	Mansfield..... Notts.	4·4	9·2

Next, places where engineering work and brick making alone rose to any importance were twelve in number:—

	Per Cent. Employed.			Per Cent. Employed.	
	Engi- neering and Tools.	Bricks.		Engineer- ing and Tools.	
Whickham..... Durham	16·7	—	Alfreton..... Derby	11·0	
Sedgley..... Stafford	14·5	—	Clay Cross..... „	10·6	
Newbold and Dunston } Derby }	13·8	7·6*	Coalville..... Leicester	10·2	
Blaydon..... Durham	13·1	5·7*	Cannock..... Stafford	8·6	
Ripley... .. Derby	12·0	—	Tredegar..... Monmouth	6·3	
Chesterfield..... „	11·2	—	Pontypridd... Glamorgan	5·2	

* Brick, glass, and earthenware not distinguished.

There remain a few with special features, such as partially account for the ratio of coal miners not being higher, viz. :—

	Per Cent. Employed.					
	Seamen, Dock, Har- bour.	Ship- build- ing.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Glass Manu- factures.	Military.	Boot Manu- factures.
Whitehaven..... Cumberland	4·8	—	5·6	—	—	—
Seaham Harbour..... Durham	6·0	—	6·6	11·5	—	—
Cowpen..... Northumberland	—	8·1	5·4	—	—	—
Felling..... Durham	—	6·6	8·9	—	—	—
Blyth..... Northumberland	20·5	—	—	—	—	—
Pontefract..... W. Riding	—	—	—	—	9·7	—
Midsomer Norton..... Somerset	—	—	—	—	—	8·5

In some districts' there was a noticeable agricultural element, which in Worksop rose to 8·3 per cent.

I have dwelt upon these 105 places, as it appears few of them have reached public knowledge in the same manner as so many trading places of equal or smaller magnitude have done. I shall proceed more rapidly with the rest :—

Coal Mining and Textile Manufacturing Places.

	Per Cent. Employed.			
	Coal Mining.	Textile Manufactures.	Total Primary.	Total Secondary.
Tyldesley..... Lancashire	54·5	12·4	76·7	21·3
Atherton "	40·5	17·4	74·0	24·0
Oswaldtwistle..... "	12·7	38·3	72·3	25·0
Clayton-le-Moors .. "	19·7	29·0	71·1	26·4
Leigh "	40·5	13·0	68·1	29·7
Kearsley "	37·8	15·1	68·0	23·8
Liversedge W. Riding	18·9	22·7	67·8	30·4
Ossett "	24·5	22·9	65·1	32·3
Soothill Upper "	24·4	21·8	63·5	34·2
Farnworth Lancashire	21·0	24·7	61·0	36·3
Birstal W. Riding	17·6	19·6	60·9	36·1

In these eleven places the only other industry of importance is engineering, which accounted for 13·4 per cent. of male workers in Liversedge (including the wiredrawers), 9·7 in Atherton (including bolt and nut makers), 8·5 in Leigh, 7·2 in Oswaldtwistle, 7·0 in Birstal, and 6·9 in Farnworth.

The Lancashire townships were mainly engaged in the cotton manufacture, those in Yorkshire in the manufacture of woollens.

Iron, Tin, Slate-Mining and Quarrying.

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Engi- neer- ing and Tools.	Stone Quar- rying.	Iron Manu- fac- tures.	Iron Min- ing.	Tin Min- ing.	Slate Quar- rying.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Arlecdon..... Cumberland	2·8	12·2	—	43·8	—	—	79·6	17·7
Skelton and Brotton N. Riding	3·5	—	—	62·0	—	—	74·4	22·2
Cleator Moor.... Cumberland	5·0	—	8·1	41·8	—	—	72·1	24·6
Dalton-in-Furness..... Lancs.	5·7	—	4·9	39·2	—	—	68·8	26·4
Egremont..... Cumberland	4·8	—	—	43·8	—	—	68·4	28·3
Loftus..... N. Riding	3·6	—	8·2	44·4	—	—	67·1	28·9
Guisborough	3·9	—	—	40·9	—	—	58·2	37·4
Millom	4·5	3·9	6·5	33·8	—	—	58·2	37·2
St. Just..... Cornwall	4·4	—	—	—	52·8	—	75·9	22·1
Camborne	10·9	—	—	—	40·4	—	64·1	32·8
Redruth	6·9	—	—	—	18·9	—	43·9	51·3
Bethesda..... Carnarvon	2·6	—	—	—	—	61·5	70·4	27·4

The Cornish districts contained a good number of agriculturists, but otherwise the above table shows the main industries in these twelve places.

Pottery, Brick, Cement, Glass, &c., Workers.

These eleven towns were all occupied with earthy products, including salt:—

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Earth- en- ware.	Brick.	Ce- ment.	Glass.	Coal Min- ing.	Salt Maker.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Fenton.....Stafford	25·6	—	—	—	23·3	—	67·4	30·0
Tunstall....."	32·6	—	—	—	14·5	—	67·3	29·4
Longton....."	43·6	—	—	—	16·2	—	66·0	31·6
Burslem....."	43·4	—	—	—	8·8	—	65·2	32·0
Stoke-upon-Trent...."	24·3	—	—	—	5·2	—	58·1	37·9
Wenlock.....Salop	12·7	8·4	—	—	7·6	—	63·7	31·7
Sittingbourne.....Kent	—	28·8	—	—	—	—	54·5	41·0
Milton next Sittingbourne } Kent }	—	19·3	—	—	—	—	54·0	40·5
Northfleet.....Kent	—	—	27·3	—	—	—	52·8	42·1
Knottingley.....W. Riding	—	—	—	30·5	—	—	61·5	35·8
Winsford.....Cheshire	—	—	—	—	—	28·6	52·1	43·3

These places contained considerable numbers in the engineering class, as 12·5 per cent. in Wenlock, 8·5 in Fenton and in Stoke, and 7·5 in Winsford; agriculture employed 10·7 per cent. in Wenlock, 7·3 in Winsford.

Agriculture, Fishing, Horse Training.

A considerable number of the ordinary trading towns and of suburban places showed greater numbers of agriculturists (including gardeners, not being domestic servants) than of any other class of primary workers. The towns here shown had more than 20 per cent. of agriculturists, and have therefore been classed with industrial places:—

	Area. Acres.	Agriculturists per 100 Acres.	Per Cent. Employed.						
			Agricultural.	Fishing.	Grooms, &c.	Railway Service.	Ship- building.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.
*North Bromsgrove } Worcestershire }	10,588	5·2	32·0	—	—	—	—	62·1	32·8
March..... Cambs.	19,777	4·0	32·4	—	—	20·1	—	59·1	37·6
*Latham and Burs- cough, Lancashire }	13,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	57·5	34·1
Cheshunt Herts	8,479	11·8	25·1	—	—	—	—	54·7	40·2
Spalding	10,752	6·5	25·1	—	—	5·7	—	48·7	46·3
Biggleswade } Bedfordshire }	4,647	12·1	36·9	—	—	—	—	48·1	47·8
Ely, Cambridgeshire }	16,732	4·4	30·9	—	—	7·6	—	44·9	50·8
Evesham } Worcestershire }	2,265	32·4	33·2	—	—	—	—	44·6	51·0
Saffron Walden }	7,502	4·8	21·9	—	—	—	—	37·7	55·9
Paul Cornwall	—	—	12·5	54·0	—	—	—	75·5	23·1
Brixham Devon	—	—	7·2	32·5	—	—	6·9	52·7	43·8
St. Ives Cornwall	—	—	6·6	37·2	—	—	—	51·9	44·8
Lowestoft†	—	—	1·5	15·1	—	—	4·1	36·3	59·9
Newmarket	—	—	6·0	—	28·5	—	—	48·4	47·1

* North Bromsgrove and Latham (with Burscough) appear to be little more than rural tracts of country, and almost as much may be said of other places with large acreage, such as March. It is not suggested that in these days of cheap bicycles, agriculturists resident in small towns confine their labours to the areas of such towns.

This note, added since the reading of the paper, explains some of the points raised in the discussion.—ED.

† Lowestoft is in a considerable measure a watering place.

Engineering employed 10·3 per cent. in Cheshunt, and 16·8 in North Bromsgrove. Gunpowder works employed 6·7 per cent. of the men of Cheshunt. Sailors and bargemen were returned in Lowestoft and Lathom, also shipbuilders in Lowestoft and Brixham, but not in large numbers.

The usual density of agricultural men in the smaller urban districts was under 5 per 100 acres.⁴ The figure for Evesham was remarkably high, due to the market gardening industry. As respects Lathom, for which a figure is not given, if we assume 4 per 100 acres, or 546 agriculturists, this equals nearly 22 per cent. of population (working males).

Iron Manufacturing.

	Per Cent. Employed.						
	Iron Manu- fac- tures.	Iron Min- ing.	Coal Min- ing.	Sailors, &c.	Rail- way Ser- vice.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Eston..... N. Riding	38.1	12.7	—	—	—	70.8	25.1
Workington..... Cumberland	27.8	—	4.1	3.5	3.4	67.6	28.4
Consett..... Durham	39.4	—	8.3	—	—	65.2	31.6
Briton Ferry..... Glamorgan	40.5	—	—	—	—	64.9	30.4
South Bank in Normanby N. Riding	25.7	—	—	—	4.6	64.5	29.0
Benfieldside..... Durham	28.0	—	14.3	—	—	63.5	33.1
Scunthorpe..... Lincoln	31.7	9.8	—	—	—	61.3	35.4
Aberavon..... Glamorgan	19.2	—	7.2	6.3	—	51.1	43.1

Engineering employed 18.3 per cent. in Workington, 11.7 in South Bank, 9.0 in Briton Ferry, 8.9 in Scunthorpe, and 8.1 in Eston.

Iron manufactures exist, of course, in many other of the smaller urban districts, but are not elsewhere the chief industry.

⁴ The totals for those urban districts (in thirty-eight counties), including districts for which separate information was not furnished, were: 140,582 agriculturists, including gardeners (not servants), upon 2,992,324 acres, or 4.7 per 100 acres.

Engineering, Tool Making, &c.

	Per Cent. Employed.						
	Engi- neering, Tools.	Iron Manu- factures.	Coal Mining.	Vehicles.	Railway Service.	Total Primary.	Total Secun- dary.
Stafford—							
Willenhall	62·5	3·3	3·6	—	—	73·3	24·9
Quarry Bank	39·2	7·9	12·3	—	—	71·7	25·0
Darlaston	51·7	8·2	4·4	—	—	71·3	26·0
Coseley	29·5	15·5	16·2	—	—	70·2	26·7
Rowley Regis	32·5	6·9	13·9	—	—	69·1	28·2
Wednesbury	35·6	16·5	1·7	3·6	—	68·8	27·7
Bilston	32·4	17·1	5·9	—	—	64·6	31·8
Brierley Hill	21·2	11·2	5·8	—	—	64·6	31·4
Heath Town	30·9	10·4	6·0	—	—	63·3	33·5
Tipton	27·9	12·5	8·4	—	—	63·3	33·0
Uttoxeter	22·6	—	—	—	3·2	42·4	51·5
Worcester—							
The Lye and Wollescote	40·9	—	10·0	—	—	68·3	27·7
Redditch	24·2*	—	—	12·1	—	62·2	34·4
Oldbury	19·5	5·5	4·1	2·8	—	60·5	35·9
Durham—							
Hartlepool	32·2	—	—	—	—	71·3	26·7
Darlington	25·8	3·7	—	—	7·7	51·9	44·0
Northumberland—							
Benwell and Fenham ...	33·4	—	16·0	—	—	69·1	27·8
West Riding—							
Cleckheaton	28·1	—	7·6	—	—	65·6	32·0
Keighley	30·9	—	—	—	—	61·1	36·8
Otley	35·3	—	—	—	—	57·8	39·9
North Riding—							
Ormesby	40·4	10·9	—	—	—	64·5	31·3
Thornaby	30·1	—	—	—	—	65·6	31·1
Lancashire—							
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	25·4	—	10·9	12·3	—	68·9	28·0
Horwich	42·1	1·7	1·7	—	—	66·8	29·9
Cheshire—							
Crewe	32·9	—	—	—	16·5	61·1	33·7
Lincoln—							
Gainsborough	41·0	—	—	—	—	52·5	43·5
Grantham	24·9	—	—	—	5·0	48·2	47·1
Wilts—							
Swindon	30·2	1·0	—	9·9	10·7	58·1	36·9
Monmouth—							
Llantarnam	33·7	10·7	13·5	—	—	74·6	22·6

* Chiefly needle and pin makers.

Hartlepool, the old town of that name, showed 24·3 per cent. engaged in shipbuilding, and 7·8 per cent. sailors, &c. Textile manufactures occupied 17·0 per cent. in Keighley, 11·5 in Cleckheaton, 7·1 in Horwich. Redditch had 15·5 making fishing tackle, toys, &c., and Thornaby 21·7 engaged in shipbuilding.

Cotton Manufacture.

	Per Cent. Employed.						
	Cotton Manu- factures.	Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing.	Other Textile Manu- factures.	Coal Mining.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Total Primary.	Total Seco- ndary.
Lancaster—							
Great Harwood	60·2	0·4	0·1	5·4	2·1	75·0	22·9
Mossley	50·6	5·3	3·9	0·2	3·6	74·2	23·0
Crompton	55·7	0·5	1·0	6·9	2·1	74·1	23·7
Whitworth	38·9	1·3	0·6	3·8	3·7	72·7	25·5
Brierfield	65·0	0·3	0·2	0·6	1·9	72·6	25·4
Turton	13·8	28·7	0·9	0·8	4·3	70·8	24·5
Rishton	46·4	0·3	—	8·2	2·2	70·5	27·2
Milnrow	20·5	1·1	16·6	9·5	4·7	70·5	26·1
Royton	53·5	0·6	1·1	2·3	5·9	69·9	27·9
Haslingden.....	45·2	0·8	2·9	0·6	6·3	69·7	27·6
Nelson.....	61·9	0·1	0·3	—	2·2	69·7	28·3
Leyland	21·1	11·6	1·5	0·1	5·8	68·6	27·1
Rawtenstall	24·8	9·0	7·5	2·0	3·0	68·5	29·0
Littleborough.....	25·9	10·2	12·7	1·6	4·7	68·0	29·2
Bacup	30·6	2·4	2·4	3·9	3·8	66·8	30·9
Walton-le-Dale	49·3	2·2	0·3	—	3·1	66·8	29·9
Darwen	38·0	0·2	0·4	3·6	3·9	66·5	30·8
Padiham	46·0	3·0	0·1	3·3	6·5	66·4	31·3
Church	17·0	20·5	0·1	4·5	11·8	66·1	31·1
Radcliffe.....	16·1	16·0	0·3	11·5	7·6	65·5	31·9
Tottington	20·3	28·3	1·0	0·1	4·1	65·4	31·3
Colne	48·5	0·6	0·2	—	7·2	64·7	32·9
Ramsbottom	30·6	11·0	2·8	0·1	5·9	63·9	32·8
Middleton	23·8	21·0	1·6	0·5	5·9	63·1	34·2
Heywood	34·2	1·2	3·0	0·3	10·5	60·6	36·3
Clitheroe.....	39·2	1·2	0·1	0·1	1·6	58·8	36·9
Chorley	20·5	8·9	0·4	10·9	4·7	57·2	39·2
Hurst	31·4	0·1	0·1	9·4	9·0	57·0	40·6
Whitefield	6·7	22·7	0·4	0·6	3·6	51·7	44·0
West Riding—							
Todmorden.....	37·0	—	1·7	0·9	9·7	66·2	31·6
Hebden Bridge	13·6	—	14·8	—	7·5	63·3	34·2
Barnoldswick.....	64·0	—	0·1	—	0·5	72·7	25·5
Chester—							
Dukinfield	24·7	0·6	0·8	10·7	18·2	63·3	33·1
Bollington	26·7	10·0	0·4	0·9	2·8	60·4	34·1
Marple	13·7	8·6	0·1	1·2	4·1	44·4	50·4
Derby—							
Glossop	31·6	9·1	0·7	—	4·8	62·8	33·4
New Mills	7·8	28·6	0·4	3·6	6·5	58·8	37·3

The numerous workmen who are engaged in bleaching, printing, and dyeing in the West Riding are not shown, save in a few cases in the Notes.

There are not many instances in which other occupations than those referred to in the above table rose to any importance. Stone

quarrying employed 19·5 per cent. of the Whitworth men; 12·6 per cent. in Bacup, 4·5 in Haslingden, 4·0 in Rawtenstall. Paper, printing, &c., 9·1 per cent. in Darwen, 6·9 in Glossop, 5·4 in Rishton, 4·6 in Radcliffe. In Darwen paper makers and paper stainers were numerous, and in Glossop and Radcliffe paper makers. In Leyland the indiarubber and guttapercha manufacture employed 9·9 per cent.; in Todmorden workers in wood exceeded ordinary proportions, the excess equalling 5·0 per cent. Then there were workers in dress (undefined) equal to 14·0 per cent. at Hebden Bridge, and 10·0 per cent. at Rawtenstall, and there were 4·0 per cent. of slipper makers at Bacup.

Textile Manufactures and Engineering.

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Cotton Manu- factures.	Woollen Manu- factures.	Silk Manu- factures.	Bleach- ing, Printing, Dyeing.	Coal Min- ing.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Total Primary.	Total Secun- dary.
Lancaster—								
Chadderton.....	37·5	—	—	1·2	3·5	23·4	74·4	23·3
Accrington.....	12·8	—	—	8·9	5·2	24·6	62·9	34·2
Reddish.....	20·6	—	—	4·4	0·3	18·2	60·7	36·1
Ashton - under - Lyne.....	23·5	—	—	0·2	5·4	10·6	50·6	46·2
Chester—								
Staleybridge.....	29·2	—	—	4·4	0·8	16·1	61·9	33·9
Hyde.....	17·3	—	—	2·2	6·2	16·8	60·5	36·3
West Riding—								
Brighouse.....	7·4	3·8	10·1	4·4	0·5	14·4	61·7	36·3
Sowerby Bridge....	10·6	11·4	—	—	0·1	19·5	58·4	39·1

There were no special developments of other primary industries within this group.

Woollen Manufactures.

Bleaching, printing, dyeing, &c., employed 5·0 per cent. of the working males in Saddleworth, 2·6 in Dewsbury, and 2·4 in Batley. The excess of railway service in Mirfield above an ordinary quota equalled 9·9 per cent. In Horbury the iron manufacture employed 10·3 per cent. In Pudsey the excess of bootmakers was 6·3 per cent. The proportions of agriculturists are not given for the Yorkshire districts, but in Wellington these amounted to 8·9 per cent.

	Per Cent. Employed.						
	Woollen Manu- factures.	Cotton Manu- factures.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Coal Mining.	Stone Quarry- ing.	Total Primary.	Total Second- ary.
West Riding—							
Morley.....	25.0	0.7	4.1	20.4	8.2	70.5	27.5
Golcar.....	51.4	4.2	3.5	—	—	70.4	27.5
Linthwaite	41.1	4.1	4.9	—	—	66.5	30.8
Haworth	44.9	1.6	5.9	—	7.0	66.1	32.2
Farsley	30.3	0.3	22.8	—	—	65.9	31.9
Saddleworth	24.2	8.6	11.3	0.1	—	65.8	31.2
Batley	29.3	1.3	5.7	15.6	—	65.5	32.5
Elland	20.8	10.3	9.7	0.4	5.6	64.8	32.7
Soothill Nether ...	33.7	0.4	3.6	12.9	—	63.4	34.6
Holmfirth	35.9	1.2	4.7	0.3	—	62.9	33.5
Mirfield	17.4	1.9	4.0	13.5	—	60.6	36.8
Horbury	15.6	—	4.7	10.6	—	60.4	36.4
Baildon	30.0	2.7	7.1	—	—	60.0	36.8
Pudsey	23.4	1.0	10.2	0.9	—	59.0	38.4
Clayton	23.9	3.4	3.1	0.4	—	58.8	37.4
Dewsbury	23.4	0.3	6.0	8.6	—	57.1	40.5
Yeadon	37.2	0.5	3.4	—	—	56.6	40.3
Bingley	24.6	2.0	7.0	0.2	4.5	56.0	41.1
Queensbury	25.6	2.0	7.7	2.7	8.9	55.3	42.5
Somerset—							
Wellington.....	19.5	—	4.5	—	—	51.1	44.2

Other Makers of Textile Fabrics and Articles of Dress.

Urban District and County.	Per Cent. Employed.								
	Silk Manu- factures.	Lace Manu- factures.	Ho- siery Manu- factures.	Carpet Manu- factures.	Hat Manu- factures.	Straw Hat Manu- factures.	Boot Manu- factures.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Second- ary.
Leek..... Stafford	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.1	43.7
Congleton..... Chester	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.6	43.6
Macclesfield.... „	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	49.7
Long Eaton..... Derby	—	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	67.1	30.3
Hinckley..... Leicester	—	—	27.4	—	—	—	21.7	63.9	33.2
Kidderminster..... } Worcester	—	—	—	30.2	—	—	—	53.4	42.3
Denton..... Lancaster	—	—	—	—	41.0	—	—	69.8	28.0
Bredbury..... Chester	—	—	—	—	18.5	—	—	60.9	35.1
Luton..... Bedford	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	—	45.7	51.4

		Per Cent. Employed.						
		Boot Manu- factures.	Skins, Leather.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Hosiery.	Stone Quarry- ing.	Total Primary.	Total Second- ary.
Rushden....	Northampton	65.6	2.6	0.7	—	—	74.3	24.3
Kettering	„	45.7	2.0	3.8	—	—	63.2	34.1
Wellingborough	„	26.4	5.5	3.8	—	—	56.2	40.9
Stafford	Stafford	25.4	0.8	9.7	—	—	54.7	40.3
Stone	„	30.9	—	2.5	—	—	52.0	42.8
Sheepshed	Leicester	24.2	—	1.8	17.8	12.2	71.4	26.5
Chesham	Bucks	30.1	5.1	2.1	—	—	52.0	44.6

In Leek 6.0 per cent. were bleachers, printers, and dyers; in Macclesfield 2.6 per cent. In Congleton 13.8 per cent. were fustian manufacturers, and in Macclesfield 5.8 were cotton manufacturers. In Long Eaton the excess beyond the ordinary of railway servants came to 15.0 per cent., and 5.1 per cent. were carriage builders. In Kidderminster engineering, &c., employed 6.1 per cent., in Denton 6.3, in Bredbury 11.0, and in Luton 10.7 per cent. In Kidderminster 3.2 per cent. were wool and worsted manufacturers, 3.5 were textile dyers. In Denton 9.1 per cent. were coal miners. In Bredbury 4.7 were cotton manufacturers, 4.8 were bleachers, printers, and dyers of textile goods. In Wellingborough 8.1 per cent. were railway servants in excess, and in Stafford 3.0 per cent.

In some of these urban districts considerable numbers were employed in agriculture, as 9.6 per cent. in Sheepshed, 7.7 in Congleton, 6.8 in Bredbury.

Other Manufactures, &c.

		Per Cent. Employed.							
		Watch Mak- ing.	Wood, Furni- ture.	Ship- build- ing.	Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Coal Min- ing.	Alkali, Soap.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Second- ary.
Prescot	Lancashire	20·9	—	—	3·5	15·6	—	65·0	29·2
Chipping Wycombe....	Bucks	—	43·7	—	—	—	—	50·8	46·0
Widnes	Lancashire	—	—	—	—	—	33·5	58·8	37·6
Hebburn.....	Durham	—	—	30·4	13·0	18·3	—	74·8	23·7
Jarrow	„	—	—	29·8	21·7	—	—	70·2	27·5

The copper manufacture employed 5.1 per cent. in Widnes, 5.2 in Hebburn; and the iron and steel manufacture 7.3 per cent. in Jarrow.

Commercial and Railway Towns.

	Per Cent. Employed.						
	Seamen, Barge, Docks.	Com- mercial Clerks.	Public Service, (Access)	Mary, Lovers,	Public Lovers,	Total Primary.	Total Second- ary.
Goole..... W. Riding	30.2	4.2	7.2	—	6.1	60.4	37.0
Maryport..... Cumberland	19.3	1.5	—	—	6.9	59.6	36.0
Barry..... Glamorgan	29.9	1.7	5.2	—	11.4	59.5	36.5
Newhaven.....* Sussex	29.0	1.2	6.0	0.9	4.5	58.8	36.9
Northam..... Devon	19.7	0.2	—	—	2.0	58.1	35.8
Harwich..... Essex	18.7	1.4	—	19.8	2.8	56.4	38.3
Grays Thurrock	19.6	3.1	—	—	5.8	50.2	43.8
Fleetwood..... Lancaster	20.0	1.8	—	7.2	5.2	50.0	46.5
Gravesend..... Kent	20.8	3.1	—	8.8	2.8	48.0	46.2
Cowes..... Hants	15.3	2.6	—	—	14.3	45.8	49.9
Whitstable*..... Kent	18.0	1.4	—	—	0.6	32.6	62.5
Eastleigh and Bishop- stoke..... Hants	—	0.7	14.3	—	8.3	54.8	41.9
Peterborough	—	2.1	22.5	—	7.4	48.4	47.9
Northampton }							

* There is here an element of residential seaside population.

Northam includes the old port of Appledore and the new watering place Westward Ho! Grays Thurrock includes Tilbury Docks. Harwich includes Dovercourt, which is a kind of watering place.

It is rather surprising that in these business places there were so few commercial clerks; other members of the commercial class were, perhaps, at least equally numerous.

In Maryport coal miners amounted to 19.5 per cent. Ship-building employed 12.9 per cent. in Northam, 11.3 in Cowes, 3.8 in Barry. Fishing employed 5.5 per cent. in Newhaven, 6.1 in Fleetwood, and 8.6 in Whitstable. Cement and plaster employed 6.4 per cent. in Grays Thurrock. The number of seamen, &c., assigned to Fleetwood is an estimate. Railway coach and wagon building employed 27.0 per cent. in Eastleigh and Bishopstoke (near Southampton), and 2.1 in Peterborough. It is noticeable that agriculture employed 9.4 per cent. in Northam.

Military Places.

		Per Cent. Employed.						
		Military.	Seamen, Barge, &c.	Ship- building.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Stone Quarry- ing.	Total Primary.	Total Second- ary.
Cheriton.....	Kent	77.4	—	—	0.4	—	80.9	17.7
Farnborough.....	Hants	69.2	—	—	0.5	—	77.1	19.7
Portland.....	Dorset	52.8	3.2	—	1.9	8.2	74.6	21.1
Aldershot.....	Hants	66.7	—	—	0.6	—	74.1	22.9
Sheerness.....	Kent	43.5	—	8.9	9.4	—	73.2	22.1
Walmer.....	„	63.5	—	—	0.4	—	70.0	26.7
Caterham.....	Surrey	37.6	—	—	0.9	—	56.1	39.2
Colchester.....	Essex	24.2	—	—	10.3	—	48.9	47.2
New Windsor.....	Berks	29.0	—	—	0.8	—	44.1	50.3
Frimley.....	Surrey	24.7	—	—	0.8	—	43.7	50.7
Dover.....	Kent	19.7	6.6	—	3.4	—	42.3	52.1

Cheriton includes Shorncliffe Camp, and Walmer the Royal Marine Depôt. Farnborough includes North Camp, Aldershot, and Frimley the "Deep Cut" Royal Field Artillery. Caterham is the seat of the Guards' depôt for recruits. There is something of a residential character about Caterham and Frimley, and Colchester, Windsor, and Dover partake of the characteristics of ordinary trading towns, but the remaining districts showed low ratios of secondary workers, as was to be expected, considering the small support the rank and file are likely to give to traders, &c.

Ordinary Trading Towns.

There are 69 of these in the list; and the principal primary employments disclosed are as follows, the total number of working males being 227,781, viz. :—

Agriculture.....	11,849, or 5.2 per cent.
Engineering, tools	8,753, „ 3.8 „
Railway service (excess)	5,358, „ 2.4 „
Commercial clerks	5,239, „ 2.4 „
Printing, paper, &c.	5,772, „ 2.5 „
Brewers, &c.	3,570, „ 1.6 „
Chemicals, oil, skins	3,245, „ 1.4 „

The towns showing 10.0 and more of agriculturists were eight in number, viz. :—

		Per Cent. Employed.				
		Agricul- ture.	Engineer- ing, Tools.	Commer- cial Clerks.	Total Primary.	Total Secondary.
Fareham.....	Hants	13·9	1·8	1·3	42·0	49·3
East Grinstead.....	Sussex	11·9	1·1	1·8	26·9	67·1
Halstead.....	Essex	11·4	10·9	1·7	34·2	60·1
Whitchurch.....	Salop	11·3	5·7	1·1	31·9	60·5
Sleaford.....	Lincoln	11·3	3·8	2·7	25·8	69·0
Sandbach.....	Cheshire	10·8	5·6	1·1	37·0	57·1
Alton.....	Hants	10·7	2·6	2·1	27·5	65·9
Hexham.....	Northumberland	10·1	3·2	2·7	38·9	55·8

Engineering reached 7 per cent. and upwards in the following places :—

		Per Cent. Employed.				
		Engineer- ing, Tools.	Agricul- ture.	Commer- cial Clerks.	Total Primary.	Total Secondary.
Braintree.....	Essex	8·1	8·3	1·3	33·1	59·9
Warwick.....	Warwick	8·0	—*	1·8	32·8	61·4
Bury St. Edmunds....	Suffolk	7·8	6·4	2·2	39·6	55·4
Slough.....	Bucks	7·2	6·4	2·4	34·5	59·8
Oswestry.....	Salop	7·1	2·9	1·5	34·7	58·1
Hitchin.....	Herts	7·1	7·5	2·0	30·4	65·0

* Not stated.

The railway service reached 5 per cent. and upwards (I mean the surplus over usual requirements) in a good many of these towns, viz. :—

		Per Cent. Employed.					
		Railway Service.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Agricul- ture.	Commer- cial Clerks.	Total Primary.	Total Second- ary.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Northumberland }	8·1	5·8	5·4	2·2	43·1	52·8
Tonbridge.....		8·5	2·4	5·5	2·5	34·2	58·8
Newton Abbot.....	Devon	7·0	6·1	4·9	1·6	34·5	59·2
Watford	Herts	7·0	3·0	2·9	3·3	22·7	71·9
Boston.....	Lincoln	6·6	4·6	8·0	2·0	40·1	55·4
Market Harborough	Leicester }	6·5	1·3	5·3	2·3	38·9	55·9
Guildford.....		6·2	2·7	3·4	2·9	23·8	71·3
Salisbury.....	Wilts	6·0	2·0	3·1	2·5	25·0	67·3
Penzance.....	Cornwall	5·7	2·6	2·3	1·7	36·2	58·4
Tewkesbury....	Gloucester	5·4	4·4	7·1	2·1	28·9	66·1
Melton Mowbray	Leicester	5·1	2·7	4·9	1·8	43·1	51·2
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick }	5·0	3·6	—	2·6	33·7	60·9

Besides these, three of those previously shown had more than 5 per cent. surplus of railway servants, viz., Slough 7·7 per cent., Oswestry 7·2, and Hitchin 6·5.

I shall presently detail the instances in which other industries attain a moderate amount of importance, meantime I give the names of the remainder of the 69 towns, viz. :—

	Per Cent. Employed.			Per Cent. Employed.	
	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.		Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Bridport..... Dorset	39·2	47·8	Penrith..... Cumberland	35·5	57·8
Ulverston..... Lancaster	38·9	55·2	Deal..... Kent	33·6	59·0
Carnarvon	37·9	56·4	Bishop Stortford Hertford	33·2	60·7
Lichfield..... Stafford	37·0	54·8	Gt. Berkhamsted ..	33·2	60·3
Bridgend	36·6	55·3	Knutsford..... Chester	33·0	57·3
Newport I.W..... Hants	36·0	57·7	Abingdon..... Berks	32·1	61·7
Great Driffield... E. Yorks	34·8	60·0	Sherborne..... Dorset	31·6	59·6
Truro..... Cornwall	34·5	59·1	Alnwick Northumberland	31·5	62·6
Maidstone..... Kent	32·9	61·2	Leighton Buzzard Bedford	30·6	63·6
Barnstaple	32·6	61·4	St. Albans..... Hertford	30·2	64·6
Ripon..... W. Yorks	32·4	63·0	Hertford	29·6	64·4
Taunton..... Somerset	32·4	62·3	Winchester..... Hants	28·3	63·7
Ormskirk..... Lancaster	31·2	62·6	Monmouth	28·0	65·8
Poole	31·1	61·2	Cheltenham..... Gloucester	24·2	70·0
Weymouth	27·9	63·9	Farnham..... Surrey	24·0	70·7
Wellington..... Salop	24·4	67·9	Cirencester.... Gloucester	23·9	70·7
Cambridge	23·9	69·9	Henley..... Oxford	21·5	71·2
Newbury..... Berks	20·3	73·7	Reigate..... Surrey	21·4	71·9
			Bideford..... Devon	20·9	72·8
Lewes..... Sussex	36·8	57·2	Dorking..... Surrey	20·5	73·4
Cockermouth Cumberland	36·3	57·3	Maidenhead..... Berks	19·3	74·2
Louth..... Lincoln	35·7	58·1	Horsham..... Sussex	18·2	76·8

The small proportions of commercial clerks are everywhere noticeable; the other members of the commercial class, as already observed, are usually almost equally numerous, and therefore we may consider the figures as doubled, when comparing the importance of the commercial element with that of other industries.

Special occupations not already noticed were as follows in some of the 69 towns :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Military	5·7 in Berwick	Paper, print- ing.....	3·9 in Cambridge
	4·9 „ Bury St. Ed- munds		5·0 „ Guildford
	8·0 „ Newport I.W.		4·5 „ Great Driffield
	4·6 „ Weymouth		4·4 „ Barnstaple
Fishermen {	5·4 „ Winchester	Other wood workers....	4·0 „ „
	4·9 „ Berwick		5·4 „ Bury St. Ed- munds
*Boot maker....	4·9 „ Penzance	Brewer	6·4 „ Lichfield
Stay maker	5·4 „ Melton Mowbray		4·7 „ Newport I.W.
	5·5 „ Market Har- borough		6·7 „ Bishop Stort- ford
Straw hat maker	5·0 „ St. Albans		4·5 „ Hertford
*Dress (un- defined)	6·4 „ Cockermouth		5·7 „ Alton
Seamen, dock labourers {	6·1 „ Carnarvon	5·3 „ Farnham	
	6·1 „ Penzance	6·8 „ Ulverston	
	5·7 „ Poole	6·0 „ Poole	
	4·3 „ Boston	10·8 „ Sandbach	
Paper, print- ing	4·3 „ Bideford	5·9 „ Newton Abbot	
	5·1 „ Ulverstone	5·2 „ Great Driffield	
	6·4 „ Maidstone	5·4 „ Ripon	

* In excess of ordinary ratio.

These figures show that no primary industry reached an important development in any of the 69 towns.

Not to weary my readers with details in relation to the secondary classes, I have collected in Table III the average ratios of the principal of those classes in the groups into which I have divided the 590 smaller urban districts. It will be seen that in groups comprehending 263 of the 300 industrial towns the "food and drink" class does not employ so many as 7 per cent. of the working males; and the same may be said of the 35 provincial suburban areas which are industrial in character. In the 113 coal and iron mining districts, and in a very few others, this ratio is below 5 per cent. on an average. In the ordinary trading towns the similar ratio rose to 10·3 per cent., and in the 39 residential places, which will presently be enumerated, it reached 12·6 per cent.

I will only refer to two other facts shown by Table III. The first is, that the building class varies with the other classes to a very noticeable extent, and is low in the places where other secondary classes are low, notwithstanding the rapid growth of population in many of those districts.⁵ The second is, that the

⁵ Table IV is intended to show the growth of the smaller towns by classes; the colliery towns were amongst the most progressive, yet in them the building trade fell to almost its lowest point.

dress makers and dealers fell below the level of ordinary trading towns in very many suburban places, for the obvious reason that many inhabitants of such places resort to the central districts for their supplies. A similar observation applies to the food class, for the reason that the central districts require to contain numerous restaurants, &c., for the service of a floating "day population" largely coming from the suburbs.

Residential Places.

	Per Cent. Employed.			Per Cent. Employed.	
	Total Primary.	Total Secundary.		Total Primary.	Total Secundary.
Lancashire—			Kent—		
Southport	29·1	64·5	Herne Bay	15·5	78·0
Birkdale	27·6	65·9	Tunbridge Wells	21·6	70·5
Lytham	27·1	66·2	Southborough	27·6	65·1
St. Anne's	26·1	67·2	Margate	19·6	73·2
Blackpool	19·3	75·4	Broadstairs	24·9	66·7
Morecambe	18·8	75·7	Ramsgate	28·5	64·6
West Riding—			Folkestone	25·0	68·3
Ilkley	32·8	61·7	Sussex—		
Harrogate	21·0	74·6	Bexhill	21·7	72·9
North Riding—			Eastbourne	17·5	76·3
Scarborough	21·7	71·9	Worthing	22·3	72·5
East Riding—			Littlehampton	24·7	70·3
Bridlington	24·3	70·7	Bognor	18·2	76·1
Derby—			Hants—		
Buxton	21·7	70·4	Ryde	23·5	68·6
Matlock	29·6	62·8	Sandown	28·3	63·2
Worcester—			Ventnor	23·4	67·9
Malvern	30·3	61·1	Somerset—		
Warwick—			Clevedon	22·1	72·3
Leamington	25·5	69·0	Weston-super-Mare	19·6	74·3
Carnarvon—			Devon—		
Llandudno	16·0	78·1	Exmouth	27·0	66·1
Suffolk—			Torquay	22·3	69·8
Felixstowe	27·0	68·0	Paignton	25·2	68·2
Essex—			Ilfracombe	24·9	69·0
Clacton	16·8	78·0			
Southend	23·6	69·5			

The industries which attained a noticeable figure were:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Agriculture	8.0 in Malvern	Agriculture	5.6 in Bognor
	8.7 „ Matlock		9.5 „ Clacton
	7.6 „ Sandown		6.9 „ Ryde
	9.7 „ Southborough		6.1 „ Littlehampton
	8.2 „ Exmouth		5.5 „ Margate
	8.8 „ Felixstowe	Seamen, &c.	5.3 „ Folkestone
	14.4 „ Paignton		4.8 „ Exmouth
	8.4 „ Broadstairs		4.5 „ Ventnor
	11.5 „ Ilfracombe		4.5 „ Morecambe
	8.3 „ Littlehampton		4.3 „ Herne Bay
	12.2 „ Worthing		4.1 „ Southport
	11.3 „ Bexhill		4.0 „ Scarborough
	9.6 „ Clevedon		5.2 „ Ramsgate
	5.6 „ Tunbridge Wells		8.9 „ Felixstowe
			6.1 „ Southborough
		Fishing	
		Military	
		Bricks, &c.	

These facts call for little remark ; the usual industrial pursuits are almost absent, but no doubt many commercial men, not shown in the tables, were amongst the visitors and residents.

It is indeed necessary to remember that in these residential places, and also in suburban places generally, many men classed correctly as engaged in primary industries are really residents employing local labour, so that in estimating the extent to which that particular place is engaged in local industries, a large deduction has to be made from the total of the primary classes. In the case of suburbs this source of confusion would be removed by massing them with the central town ; this process is, however, not easily to be carried out with the aid of the brief summaries of occupations at present available.

Suburbs (Provincial).

The 55 places treated as suburbs or other dependencies of larger towns might easily have been added to. Such places as Benwell, in Northumberland, and Swinton (with Pendlebury), in Lancashire, might have been held to belong to Newcastle and Manchester respectively, and Wallsend might have been struck out as being somewhat remote from Newcastle. But these are matters of little consequence beside the fact that in the main the urban districts thus distinguished are really dependencies. I shall group them according to their situations, taking first the industrial districts connected with certain northern towns.

Urban District.	Near.	Per Cent. Employed.							
		Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Ship- build- ing.	Coal Min- ing.	Com- mer- cial Clerks.	Brick, Glass, &c.	Sea- man, Barge, Docks.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Willington Quay	Tynemouth	20·3	34·0	0·8	—	—	—	65·6	31·4
Walker.....	Newcastle	14·6	43·7	12·7	—	—	—	74·9	23·6
Wallsend	"	21·8	31·9	9·8	—	—	—	73·3	24·9
Gosforth	"	3·0	—	21·5	7·1	—	—	47·5	47·9
Southwick.....	Sunderland	18·5	28·3	13·2	—	7·3	6·6	77·5	21·0
Sandal Magna.....	Wakefield	9·3	—	19·6	—	—	—	59·3	38·3
Ravensthorpe.....	Dewsbury	4·6	—	9·9	—	—	—	61·0	36·6
Shipley.....	Bradford	10·5	—	—	—	—	—	52·6	44·7
Prestwich.....	Manchester	2·2	—	—	9·6	—	—	52·8	40·1
Failsworth	"	10·8	—	6·7	—	—	—	59·5	37·3
Droylsden.....	"	17·1	—	1·8	—	—	—	58·8	38·0
Audenshaw	"	19·4	—	5·5	—	—	—	56·1	40·3
Gorton	"	55·5	—	—	—	—	—	58·9	38·4
Eccles	"	12·3	—	—	7·2	—	—	43·0	47·0

The principal industries not tabulated above were:—

	Per cent.
Woollen and worsted manufactures	29·8 in Ravensthorpe
	17·9 " Shipley
	27·7 " Failsworth
Cotton manufactures, bleaching, print- ing and dyeing, and other textile	23·0 " Droylsden
manufactures	12·5 " Prestwich
	7·8 " Eccles
	6·8 " Audenshaw
Hat making (not straw)	11·1 " "
Railway service (above ordinary)	9·0 " Sandal Magna
	5·5 " Gorton

I next take the remaining industrial places in the north:—

Urban District.	Near	Per Cent. Employed.							
		Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Textile Manu- fac- tures.	Sea- men, Barge, Docks.	Com- mer- cial Clerks.	Mili- tary.	Rail- way Ser- vice.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Balby with Hexthorpe } Doncaster }		20·4	—	—	—	—	17·6	65·5	31·9
Fulwood.....	Preston	—	—	—	—	47·0	—	74·5	20·7
Heaton Norris.....	Stockport	—	9·3	—	9·9	—	—	55·4	37·3
Cheadle and Gatley	"	—	10·7	—	4·3	—	5·5	45·5	48·1
Hazelgrove	"	—	9·5	—	4·3	—	—	45·8	49·6
Waterloo.....	Liverpool	5·5	—	9·7	9·3	6·8	—	44·4	51·1
Litherland.....	"	5·5	—	16·7	6·9	—	—	43·9	52·3
Lower Bebington	"	4·4	—	—	8·1	—	—	45·8	47·4
Hoole.....	Chester	5·6	—	—	—	—	18·6	48·2	45·1
*Cleethorpe.....	Grimsby	6·5	—	12·5	3·7	—	—	36·8	59·3
Beeston.....	Nottingham	9·0	21·7	—	—	—	—	59·5	37·2
West Bridgford	"	9·4	9·0	—	—	—	—	52·8	40·4
Carlton.....	"	4·6	6·2	—	—	—	34·8	60·0	37·3

* This place is partly a seaside resort; hence the high ratio of secondary population.

The figures under the head of textile manufactures in Beeston and West Bridgford represent lacemakers only.

The principal industries not referred to in the above table were :—

	Per cent.
Railway coach makers, &c.	12·4 in Balby-with-Hexthorpe
Vehicles (all classes)	10·1 „ Beeston
Hat making (not straw)	11·3 „ Hazelgrove
Coal mining	5·1 „ „
Chemicals, skins, working in ... {	7·7 „ Litherland
	5·1 „ Lower Bebington
Soap manufacture	11·5 „ „
Fishing	11·1 „ Cleethorpe
	10·2 „ Cheadle and Gatley
Agriculture	9·2 „ Hazelgrove
	6·7 „ Hoole

The remaining industrial suburbs are :—

Urban District.	Near	Per Cent. Employed.							
		Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Boot- maker.	Ship- build- ing.	Sea- men, Barge, Docks.	Com- mer- cial Clerks.	Mili- tary.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Erdington.....	Birmingham	14·4	—	—	—	7·1	—	50·9	43·2
Kingswood.....	Bristol	4·0	45·6	—	—	—	—	65·5	32·2
Penarth.....	Cardiff	4·2	—	—	20·3	4·9	—	50·6	43·6
Gillingham.....	Chatham	11·2	—	10·5	—	—	33·2	68·6	26·3
Gosport.....	Portsmouth	2·9	—	4·0	—	—	32·0	55·5	37·5
East Stonehouse...	Plymouth	4·7	—	—	—	—	24·7	51·6	41·0
Itchen.....	Southampton	8·7	—	9·1	16·6	—	—	47·9	46·4
Heavitree	Exeter	—	—	—	—	—	18·1	46·0	48·0

The other industries were :—Coal mining, employing 6·3 per cent. in Kingswood ; the (extra) railway service employing 5·9 per cent. in Penarth ; and agriculture employing 10·5 per cent. in Heavitree, 4·1 in Kingswood. There were evidently considerable numbers of primary workers in Erdington and other urban districts, the particulars of whom we do not possess, and many of these, perhaps, were agriculturists. The counties in whose abstracts of small towns the census tables do not particularise agriculturists are Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Stafford, and Warwick.

There remain twenty of the provincial suburban districts which I do not reckon as industrial, for wherever the primary workers exceed 38 per cent., this is due to the presence, merely residential, of clerks, merchants, &c.

Urban District.	Near.	Per Cent. Employed.						
		Com- mer- cial Clerks.	Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Sea- men, Barge, Dock Ser- vice.	Rail- way Ser- vice.	Agric- ulture.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Whitley and Monkseaton	Tynemouth }	7·3	9·3	—	—	3·8	41·4	53·1
Levenshulme.....		12·7	6·3	—	—	—	46·8	47·8
Withington	Manchester	10·8	2·7	—	—	—	49·2	42·7
Moss Side	"	16·5	2·8	—	—	—	47·7	45·8
Stretford	"	11·0	6·8	—	5·0	—	46·5	48·1
Urmston	"	13·6	3·5	—	—	—	49·1	43·8
Ashton-upon-Mersey	"	7·7	3·3	—	—	12·4	44·4	47·4
Sale.....	"	8·4	4·6	—	—	10·1	41·2	51·0
Altrincham	"	3·3	15·7	—	—	4·6	30·3	63·6
Great Crosby	Liverpool	7·1	2·1	2·6	—	—	38·6	54·2
Garston	"	3·1	8·5	14·3	—	—	42·9	51·3
Hoylake	"	5·2	1·6	—	—	7·0	30·7	60·4
Sutton Coldfield.....	Birmingham	4·7	6·9	—	—	—	39·4	53·8
Tettenhall.....	Wolverhampton	5·0	11·1	—	—	—	40·1	51·0
Winton.....	Bournemouth	1·1	1·2	6·2	—	8·3	20·3	74·5
Branksome	"	1·1	1·0	4·5	—	5·8	29·7	60·7
Caversham.....	Reading	3·2	8·6	—	3·8	7·6	38·8	54·2
Hove.....	Brighton	3·6	1·4	—	—	3·6	23·8	69·0
Portslade.....	"	1·6	2·7	—	—	10·1	29·8	65·3
Chesterton.....	Cambridge	2·9	2·7	—	—	8·3	26·6	66·8

The blanks in the above table under "agriculture" are due to the absence of information. The industries not mentioned in it which attained importance were:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Printing, paper, &c. {	5·6 in Chesterton	Brick, glass, &c Biscuit baking Gas works	5·7 in Branksome
	4·5 „ Stretford		6·5 „ Caversham
	4·3 „ Moss Side		9·8 „ Portslade
Textile manufactures	7·1 „ Levenshulme		

Suburbs (Metropolitan).

This list includes some places which are rather remote, though easily accessible, such as Woking. The industrial element is not widely distributed, and is mainly restricted to eight urban districts, as under:—

	Per Cent. Employed.								
	Agriculture.	Engineering, Tools.	Gunpowder.	Floor Cloth.	Gas Works.	Military.	Commercial Clerks.	Total Primary.	Total Secondary.
Chertsey	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	31.9	62.7
Erith	2.2	30.6	—	—	—	—	2.5	57.3	36.1
Enfield	10.1	18.9	—	—	—	—	3.4	43.3	51.6
Dartford	2.8	13.0	—	—	—	—	2.8	41.7	51.3
Waltham Holycross	15.5	—	26.0*	—	—	—	2.4	64.6	30.7
Staines	3.1	4.1	—	13.5	—	—	3.4	31.9	61.4
Barking Town	3.8	—	—	—	13.4	—	2.5	42.1	52.5
Woking	11.1	—	—	—	—	14.5	1.4	32.1	63.4

* With other chemical products, &c.

The remaining industries which attained some importance in these districts were:—

	Per cent.
Electric apparatus manufactures	{ 4.4 in Erith 2.2 „ Enfield
Paper manufactures.....	4.1 „ Dartford
Chemicals, oil, &c.	4.1 „ „
Manufacturing chemists	4.0 „ Barking Town
Indiarubber, guttapercha workers.....	4.9 „ „
Gunsmith	7.5 „ Waltham Holy Cross

Amongst the engineering class at Enfield were 1,467 gunsmiths, equal to 11.7 per cent. ; this class, as shown, often includes workers in types, dies, arms, and miscellaneous metal workers.

There remain 44 metropolitan districts, as follows:—

	Per Cent. Employed.			
	Commercial Clerks.	Agriculture.	Total Primary.	Total Secondary.
Wanstead	16.3	3.3	45.5	46.0
Ilford.....	14.0	5.9	43.2	49.6
Woodford	11.4	5.4	40.4	51.6
Wood Green.....	10.2	1.0	31.4	62.3
Penge	9.9	2.6	30.4	61.8
Beckenham	9.3	4.0	38.4	52.5
Finchley	8.5	8.4	34.3	57.6
Wimbledon	8.0	3.2	27.1	66.7
Southgate	7.5	7.1	35.5	56.2
The Maldens	7.4	9.4	37.5	55.6
Barnes	7.1	5.9	30.0	63.3
Sutton	6.9	4.7	26.4	66.8
Friern Barnet	6.5	5.3	29.7	62.0
Wealdstone	6.5	2.4	25.3	69.1
Ealing	6.2	5.1	26.6	65.2
Richmond	6.0	4.6	23.7	69.7
Chiswick	5.9	2.2	31.9	60.3

	Per Cent. Employed.			
	Commercial Clerks.	Agriculture.	Total Primary.	Total Secondary.
East Barnet	5·8	5·5	33·6	58·4
Carshalton	5·8	12·3	32·7	61·8
Acton	5·6	2·2	32·5	60·9
Teddington	5·5	6·5	26·9	65·3
Romford	5·4	10·7	40·7	55·7
Twickenham	5·2	6·0	34·1	58·1
Harrow-on-the-Hill	5·2	5·7	28·5	63·1
Surbiton	4·9	7·5	28·2	65·0
Bexley	4·5	14·3	40·1	52·3
Kingston-on-Thames	4·5	3·2	20·4	74·1
Brentford	4·3	4·7	37·3	55·4
Hendon	4·1	6·7	33·6	59·3
Bromley	4·1	6·3	28·5	62·9
Barnet	3·9	6·4	32·8	58·9
Chislehurst	3·6	9·9	38·4	51·7
Hampton	3·5	15·1	44·7	46·5
Weybridge	3·5	6·2	27·7	65·0
Molesey, East and West	3·5	7·6	24·5	69·0
Edmonton	3·5	5·0	27·5	66·9
Walton-on-Thames	3·4	11·7	35·5	57·5
Esher	3·3	11·1	40·8	51·5
Uxbridge	3·3	5·4	30·0	63·2
Sevenoaks	3·2	6·7	32·2	57·9
Hanwell	2·9	4·8	12·6	80·8
Heston and Isleworth	2·8	11·4	36·0	57·9
Southall	2·7	4·9	33·6	59·4
Epsom	2·3	6·4	19·4	74·0

I have arranged these districts in the order of their proportions of commercial clerks: but the degree of wealth is rather to be measured by the ratio of secondary workers.

The occupations of a primary character which appear to have attained some importance, although not referred to in the table, are:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Railway service (excess)	9·0 in Hendon	Printing, paper, &c. {	4·6 in Wood Green
	7·3 „ Southall		4·4 „ Penge
	6·8 „ Acton		4·2 „ Wimbledon
	6·8 „ Romford		4·1 „ Kingston-on-Thames
	6·5 „ Brentford	Laundry workers (excess).... {	5·5 „ Acton
Bargemen, &c. {	5·0 „ Wood Green		10·3 „ Heston and Isleworth (Hounslow barracks)
	3·7 „ Twickenham		3·9 „ Kingston-on-Thames (Norbiton barracks)
	5·5 „ Brentford	Military {	4·8 „ Romford
Engineering, tools, &c. {	9·5 „ Chiswick		
	7·6 „ Edmonton		
	5·9 „ Bexley		
Printing, paper, &c. {	4·9 „ Uxbridge		
	6·9 „ Wealdstone		
	5·2 „ Edmonton		
	4·9 „ Beckenham	Brewers.....	

These figures still leave a considerable difference between the estimated total of primary workers and the numbers particularised, and I shall therefore show the ratios of the principal classes of primary workers included amongst "others" in the metropolitan counties. The figures refer to the whole of the smaller urban districts in each county, including those excluded from tabulation.

	Averages per Cent. of Working Males.			
	Middlesex.	Surrey.	Kent.	Essex.
Merchants, money dealers, agents, } insurance and banking service	4·4	4·5	2·2	3·7
Electrical apparatus makers	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·4
* Innkeeper, food worker, &c.	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·6
Sailor, dock, harbour, canal service	0·7	0·5	1·3	1·2
† Army and navy.....	0·6	0·8	2·5	1·7
Indefinite (engine drivers, &c.).....	0·7	6·6	0·9	0·8

* Excess beyond estimated local requirement.

† These are the numbers enumerated in excess of those actually resident in camps, barracks, &c., all of whom I have tabulated under their districts.

It will be obvious that these elements must be very unequally distributed.

Mixed Towns.

Nearly all the places tabulated under this title are old towns, with a strong infusion of the ordinary trading elements in them. This leads naturally to comparatively high ratios of the secondary classes, although, as shown by Table III, these classes do not reach the level of the ordinary trading towns, but compare with them in the proportion of about 83 to 100. The exceptions to the rule, which perhaps I might better have placed with ordinary industrial towns, are as follows:—

	Per cent.
Arnold (Notts).....	Showing 60·3 primary workers
Horsforth (West Riding)	52·7
Wigston Magna (Leicester)	61·4
Runcorn (Cheshire)	53·8
Panteg (Monmouth)	76·2

In each case the leading industry is nearly matched by some others.⁶

⁶ With perhaps the above exceptions, the towns are so well known that I think it unnecessary to add the name of the county.

We will first take seventeen places where coal mining, agriculture, &c., reach a certain importance:—

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Coal Mining.	Agri- culture.	Pottery.	Brick, Tile, &c.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Seamen, Barge, Docks.	Total Primary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Durham	12·4	—	—	—	6·1	—	41·8	52·4
Bishop Auckland	17·6	—	—	—	6·7	—	41·7	53·6
Morpeth	13·1	7·1	—	—	9·7	—	40·2	55·7
Tamworth	11·5	—	—	—	3·9	—	39·4	54·9
Shepton Mallet	—	6·2	—	—	—	—	42·2	52·5
Maldon	—	10·0	—	—	9·8	7·8	44·8	49·3
Wilmslow (Cheshire) ..	—	13·5	—	—	1·8	—	40·7	51·3
Dunstable	—	9·3	—	—	6·7	—	40·7	54·9
Tiverton	—	17·5	—	—	3·9	—	38·6	55·8
East Dereham	—	14·0	—	—	7·0	—	36·9	58·1
Andover	—	16·7	—	—	4·8	—	36·0	56·8
Wisbech	—	17·2	—	—	2·6	—	31·6	63·2
Warminster	—	16·0	—	—	6·8	—	31·3	62·2
Newcastle-under- } Lyme	9·1	—	9·8	5·7	5·5	—	50·8	44·3
Barton-on-Humber ..	—	13·6	—	16·2	—	—	51·1	43·2
Faversham	—	—	—	9·7	—	7·0	40·4	54·0
Bridgwater.....	—	—	—	10·9	—	4·4	38·9	56·0

The chief primary industries not mentioned in the table were as under:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Stone quarrier	9·0 in Shepton Mallet	Paper, printing	6·4 in Dunstable
Iron manu- } factures.... }	7·1 „ Newcastle- under-Lyne	Textile manu- } factures }	8·0 „ Tiverton
Straw hat	8·0 „ Dunstable	Brewer	7·0 „ Wilmslow
			7·8 „ Shepton Mallet
			5·2 „ East Dereham

The next seventeen places were engaged in iron making and engineering:—

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Iron, Steel, Manu- factures.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Coal Mining.	Com- mercial Clerk.	Railway Service.	Agri- culture.	Total Primary.	Total Second- ary.
Neath	14.3	8.1	10.1	—	—	—	46.9	47.7
Redcar (N. Riding)	14.0	6.3	—	4.9	—	—	44.3	48.6
Stourbridge	—	16.2	—	—	5.1	—	51.8	42.7
Belper	—	19.3	11.5	—	—	—	51.8	44.5
Wakefield	—	12.4	10.5	—	—	—	50.5	46.3
Doncaster	—	17.4	—	—	12.4	—	49.4	47.8
Rochester	—	11.9	—	—	6.5	—	47.0	47.1
Loughborough	—	18.0	—	—	—	—	46.9	49.1
Bromsgrove	—	16.7	—	—	—	7.8	41.4	54.6
Ashford (Kent)	—	13.7	—	—	6.9	—	40.8	54.3
Newark	—	12.2	—	—	—	—	39.3	55.5
Bedford	—	13.8	—	—	—	—	34.5	60.4
Banbury	—	14.6	—	—	—	5.6	34.1	59.6
Stamford	—	10.9	—	—	—	6.4	34.0	60.7
Devizes	—	10.3	—	—	—	5.8	32.6	59.6
Chippenham	—	12.4	—	—	—	—	31.9	62.5
Basingstoke	—	9.0	—	—	7.3	4.9	26.0	68.4

The primary industries other than those named above included:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Textile manu- factures {	7.1 in Belper	Skins, leather	5.7 in Stourbridge
Hosiery	5.4 „ Wakefield	Malting, brewing }	7.3 „ Newark
Boot manu- factures }	10.1 „ Loughborough	Railway coach, waggon build- ing	8.0 „ Ashford
Brick making....	5.5 „ Bromsgrove	Carriage, coach building	6.2 „ Bromsgrove
Plaster, cement	7.7 „ Stourbridge		7.1 „ Doncaster
	8.4 „ Rochester		

Next come eleven places concerned in textile manufactures and dress, viz.:—

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Cotton Manu- factures.	Woollen Manu- factures.	Hosiery.	Tailor.	Glove Manu- factures.	Boot Manu- factures.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Skipton	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	49.2	47.7
Heckmondwike (W. Riding) }	—	14.0	—	—	—	—	50.7	47.5
Trowbridge	—	12.0	—	—	—	—	39.5	54.6
Arnold	—	—	18.1	—	—	—	60.3	36.9
Bridgnorth	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	55.9
Horsforth (W. Riding) }	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	52.7	43.4
Yeovil	—	—	—	—	17.0	—	39.0	56.7
Wigston Magna	—	—	9.3	—	—	18.4	61.4	36.3
Nantwich	—	—	—	8.9	—	10.5	36.9	56.3
Falmouth	—	—	—	16.9	—	—	46.8	48.4
Stroud	—	—	—	9.2	—	—	39.0	55.0

The remaining industries to be noticed were—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Carpet, rug manufac- tures	10·5 in Bridgnorth	Iron and steel manu- factures	4·9 in Horsforth
"Othertextile manufac- tures"	7·6 ,, Heckmond- wike	Shipbuilding...	6·4 ,, Falmouth
	8·7 ,, Horsforth		8·8 ,, Horsforth
Coal mining	17·9 ,, Arnold	Engineering, tools, &c.	8·1 ,, Trowbridge
	8·1 ,, Heckmond- wike		7·1 ,, Falmouth
	9·8 ,, Arnold		5·7 ,, Heckmond- wike
Agriculture....	8·5 ,, Bridgnorth	Railway ser- vice	16·4 ,, Wigston
	4·9 ,, Wigston Magna		10·7 ,, Skipton

Then thirteen places were engaged in miscellaneous manu-
factures, viz. :—

	Per Cent. Employed.									
	Floor Cloth.	Elec- tric Appli- ances.	Alkali.	Engi- neer- ing, Tools.	Print- ing.	Paper.	Lea- ther.	Agri- cul- ture.	Total Pri- mary.	Total Secun- dary.
Lancaster	9·1	—	—	7·0	—	—	—	—	39·9	56·0
Chelmsford	—	11·7	—	10·4	—	—	—	5·1	44·1	50·7
Northwich	—	—	16·2	11·1	—	—	—	—	43·8	50·5
Beccles	—	—	—	12·1	11·1	—	—	6·7	44·6	51·2
Aylesbury....	—	—	—	—	10·1	—	—	6·0	40·2	54·5
Frome	—	—	—	8·2	10·4	—	—	—	39·0	56·4
Rickmansworth	—	—	—	—	—	12·9	—	7·6	39·8	53·9
Hemel Hempsted	—	—	—	6·2	—	11·1	—	10·0	38·1	57·4
Sudbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·6	40·8	54·5
Beverley	—	—	—	4·4	—	—	12·8	—	39·2	55·9
Godalming	—	—	—	—	—	—	10·5	—	28·0	66·1
Ware	—	—	—	4·4	—	—	—	4·2	39·0	54·9
Whitby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38·9	56·2

The industries not referred to above which attained some
importance were :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Malting	15·3 in Ware	Jet worker	5·4 in Whitby
Mat making	9·8 ,, Sudbury	Brewing	5·5 ,, Aylesbury
Silk manufacture	5·5 ,, ,,	Carriage, &c., building	4·4 ,, Lancaster
Shipbuilding	10·4 ,, Whitby	Chemical, oil workers	4·2 ,, "
Seaman, &c.	7·8 ,, "	Railway service	5·5 ,, Aylesbury

Lastly, commercial and railway towns, and military places
numbered seventeen, as below :—

	Per Cent. Employed.							
	Seamen, Barge, Dock service.	Ship- building.	Railway Service.	Engi- neering, Tools.	Agri- culture.	Military.	Total Primary.	Total Sec- ondary.
Runcorn	16.1	—	—	6.9	—	—	53.8	40.4
King's Lynn	10.5	—	6.3	6.8	—	—	46.0	49.8
Teignmouth	11.8	—	—	—	7.1	—	33.6	60.4
Panteg	—	—	21.6	12.0	—	—	76.2	22.0
East Retford	—	—	12.8	10.0	7.4	—	48.3	46.2
Selby	—	—	10.8	5.1	—	—	44.3	51.5
Carlisle	—	—	12.7	9.4	—	—	43.9	50.6
Bangor	4.8	—	9.3	—	—	—	43.1	51.4
Rugby	—	—	17.5	11.3	—	—	39.8	56.3
Abergavenny	—	—	15.0	5.6	5.6	—	39.2	56.2
Shrewsbury	—	—	9.7	5.3	—	—	32.9	61.0
Dartmouth	9.5	5.5	—	7.3	—	17.0	52.8	42.3
Chatham	—	6.8	—	9.0	—	17.2	50.9	42.0
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	6.7	12.7	38.8	54.3
Hythe	—	—	—	—	—	17.4	36.9	55.3
Chichester	—	—	—	—	7.0	13.4	34.6	60.6
Dorchester	—	—	—	5.0	5.6	9.8	32.8	60.1

The other prominent industries were—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Alkali manufactures	12.8 in Runcorn	Iron manufactures	18.7 in Panteg
Coal mining	15.6 „ Panteg	Slate quarrier	5.1 „ Bangor

Principal Towns.

It may be of some interest if I name here the places which in 1901 ranked amongst the smaller towns, although they were of some considerable fame, and each had in 1901 at least 30,000 inhabitants. I exclude new places such as Swindon, Crewe, Eastbourne, &c.

	1901 Popula- tion.		1901 Popula- tion.		1901 Popula- tion.
Cheltenham	49,439	Wakefield	41,413	Luton	36,404
Carlisle	45,450	Barnsley	41,086	Bedford	35,144
Darlington	44,511	Lancaster	40,320	Macclesfield	34,624
Ashton - under - Lyne	43,890	Leigh	40,001	Maidstone	33,516
Dover	41,794	Cambridge	38,379	Tunbridge Wells	33,373
Keighley	41,564	Colchester	38,373	Peterborough	30,872
		Scarborough	38,161	Folkestone	30,650

Then there are the three towns of Chatham, Rochester, and Gillingham, practically one place, with 110,177 inhabitants, and the

five pottery towns, with a collective population of 147,273, which really ought to be added to Hanley, making a grand total of 208,872.

If we blend the three Kentish towns we find a total of 39,631 working males, of whom—

57.5 per cent. primary | 36.6 per cent. secondary | 5.9 per cent. indefinite

ranking, therefore, as much more industrial than Portsmouth or Plymouth. The principal primary occupations being—

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Military	20.3	Engineering, tools, &c.	10.6	Shipbuilding....	7.5

the cement makers and sailors ranking very low in comparison.

The six pottery towns in the aggregate contained 66,017 working males, of whom—

Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
64.2 primary workers		33.1 secondary workers		2.7 indefinite workers

thus varying the Hanley average very little.

The principal primary industries in them were—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Earthenware manufacture...	33.5	Iron manufacture	2.3
Coal mining	13.3	Brick, glass, &c.	2.2
Engineering, tools, &c.	5.2	Commercial clerks	2.1

Of the new places which have attained some importance, the chief industrial ones are (taking 3,000 men engaged in one industry as the standard)—

Coal Miners.

9,861	Aberdare	3,787	Ashington
8,775	Pottery towns (six)	3,684	Ebbw Vale
8,280	Mountain Ash	3,640	Tredegar
5,836	Abertillery	3,627	Brandon and Byshottles
5,801	Pontypridd	3,602	Stanley (Durham)
5,778	Ogmore and Garw	3,537	Ilkeston
5,271	Leigh	3,535	Barnsley
4,975	Hindley	3,463	Nantyglo and Blaina
4,449	Ashton-in-Makerfield	3,433	Ince-in-Makerfield
4,386	Cannock	3,245	Brownhills
4,269	Bedlingtonshire	3,081	Hucknall Torkard
4,039	Maesteg	3,065	Wombwell
3,873	Pemberton	3,040	Featherstone
3,804	Abersychan	3,008	Swinton and Pendlebury

Cotton Manufacture.

6,608	Nelson	3,299	Todmorden
4,698	Darwen	3,286	Ashton-under-Lyne
3,743	Colne	3,105	Chadderton

Engineering, Tools, &c.

4,612	Swindon	3,650	Darlington
4,570	Crewe	3,595	Accrington
4,270	Keighley	3,545	Rowley Regis
4,217	Chatham, Rochester, &c.	3,095	Wednesbury
3,740	Willenhall	3,034	Gorton

Military.

10,778	Aldershot	3,570	Sheerness
8,049	Chatham, Rochester, &c.	3,255	Cheriton
4,853	Portland	3,222	Colchester
3,984	Farnborough	3,117	Gosport

The rest are single instances, thus :—

Earthenware manufacture	22,101	in the six pottery towns
Boot making (excess).....	4,222	„ Kettering
Alkali and soap manufactures	3,228	„ Widnes
Shipbuilding	3,492	„ Jarrow

Males Returned as Unemployed.

Some fallacious inferences having been drawn from the numbers of male inhabitants returned as “without specified occupations” or unoccupied,” I take this opportunity of pointing out that these persons, though often possessed of means, are sometimes simply lunatics, imbeciles, or paupers. Calculating the ratio of such unoccupied persons to the number of working males, I find the highest proportions in the undermentioned urban districts :—

Urban District.	Unoccupied Males.		Notes.
	Number.	Per Cent.	
Friern Barnet (Colney Hatch)	1,494	58.8	} Lunatic asylum : inmates {
Prestwich (Lancaster)	1,708	58.2	
Southall (Hanwell)	1,632	52.3	
Fareham	1,059	51.4	
Bodmin	689	51.0	
Caterham	1,414	50.1	} Imbecile asylum : inmates {
Broadstairs	706	48.9	
Grays Thurrock	1,813	44.5	} Convalescent homes : inmates {
Margate	2,367	43.4	
Fulwood (Lancaster)	676	42.0	} Training and industrial ships : inmates {
Sherborne	614	41.6	
Great Berkhamsted	562	41.6	} Sanatorium and industrial school : inmates {
Malvern	1,606	41.3	
			} Workhouse : inmates {
			Lunatic asylum : inmates

The excess in Broadstairs, Margate, Sherborne, and Great Berkhamsted is not thus accounted for, but in the other nine instances I think it is really due to the cause suggested.

POSTSCRIPT

(added to meet the suggestions made in the discussion).

In estimating the normal proportions of men engaged in certain "secondary" occupations, the excess above which should be referred to the account of the "primary" occupations, I have had regard in some measure to averages, but have always gone above them. For example, I have fixed the full ratio of railway *employés* in small towns required for local service at 2.6 per cent., being above the average 2.2 per cent. in 65 large towns. As respects tailors and bootmakers, each of which trades employ in large towns about 1 per cent. of working males, I have generally deducted for local service 1.34 per cent. for tailors and 1.26 per cent. for bootmakers. Where the secondary classes generally are very numerous, I should not treat 2 per cent. of either tailors or bootmakers as implying the existence of a primary industry. Any number of blacksmiths in excess of 1.3 per cent. I treat as being subsidiary to some primary industry, such as mining. These illustrations may suffice to show how I arrive at the numbers to be transferred.

Table II is intended to measure the degree of constancy in the proportions of certain divisions of the secondary classes in places of diverse characters. Treating the six columns of figures in that table as representing so many degrees of intensity, we may summarise its results as follows:—

	Degree					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
300 industrial places—						
Building	55	43	68	43	42	49
Conveyance	19	36	44	65	45	91
Food	42	30	61	80	62	25
Dress	11	23	64	93	85	24
290 other places—						
Building	253	16	13	6	—	2
Conveyance	190	61	25	5	5	4
Food	242	23	12	7	3	3
Dress	87	69	78	42	11	3

Bare inspection of these figures will show that the first two degrees comprehend a majority of the 290 ordinary and residential places (with suburbs and "mixed" towns), whilst they include a comparatively small proportion of the 300 industrial places. It is also seen that the 290 towns include many where the "dress" sub-

division does not rise above the third degree, the industrial places ranging still lower.

Taking the "dress" subdivision only, in greater detail, we have :—

	Degree					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
105 coal mining places	1	3	8	23	51	19
195 other industrial places	10	20	56	70	34	5
69 ordinary trading towns	40	23	6	—	—	—
107 suburban places	6	9	44	35	10	3

The conclusions I derive from the above figures are roughly these :—

(a.) That where none of these four subdivisions of the secondary classes exceed the third degree, the place is certainly industrial, and not a great seat of retail supply.

(b.) That where all except the "dress" subdivision reach or exceed the second degree, the place must be either trading, residential, or suburban.

(c.) That where the "dress" subdivision ranks low relatively to the other three subdivisions, the latter reaching the first or second degree, then the place is almost certainly suburban.

(d.) That in the rudest and most primitive places hardly any subdivision rises above the fourth degree.

(e.) That where one, and only one, of the subdivisions shows a ratio much beyond the minimum of the first degree, there is something unusual about the place which merits our consideration, but where all alike are on a high level, we need only conclude that the place is a remarkable seat of trade or of luxury.

Table III should be considered in connection with this matter, but it will be well to bear in mind that fourteen lines in it relate to single towns, and the effect of average in moderating any eccentricities in the figures is only experienced where the number of places is not less than 20.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I (a).—Total Males Employed in Primary Industries in the smaller Urban Districts in 38 Counties in 1901.

<i>Commercial.</i>		<i>Other Manufactures, and Industries.</i>	
Merchants, agents, &c.	36,801	Brick, tile, cement, glass, }	59,161
Clerks	73,308	earthenware, china	6,765
Money dealers, insurance agents, &c. }	28,703	Oil, grease, &c.	8,996
Ship, boat building, &c.	28,866	*Skins, leather, saddlery	5,517
Sailors, &c., on seas and rivers	36,217	Paper maker, stainer	1,151
In docks, harbours	12,286	„ box, bag, &c., maker	22,973
*Railway officials, &c.	40,886	Printer, lithographer	1,486
*Coal heaver, labourer	760	Bookbinder	468
*Inn, hotel keepers, barman, cellarman, &c. }	4,268	*Others connected with paper	90
*Coffee house, lodging house keeper	1,483	*Musical instruments	11,569
Others	167	*Carriage, railway carriage, &c., builder	2,752
	263,745	*Cycle, motor manufacture	1,322
		*Cabinet maker, &c.	1,682
<i>Metals, Tools, &c.</i>		*Sawyer, &c.	12,757
Iron, steel manufactures	37,706	Explosives, matches	12,049
Engineers—ironfounders	35,415	Manufacturing chemist, &c.	270
„ *blacksmiths	4,380	Brewer, distiller, maltster	5,951
„ „ erectors, fitters	49,146	*Worker in hair, feathers	1,705
„ „ others	64,694	*Ginger beer, chocolate, and other food makers.... }	1,023
Tools	5,072	*Floorcloth manufacture	157,687
Types, arms, miscellaneous metal trades	48,891	*Gas works service	382,529
*Watchmaker, goldsmith			
*Instruments, fishing tackle, &c. }	18,033	<i>Mining.</i>	
Electrical apparatus		Coal and other miners	
	263,287		
<i>Textile Manufactures, Dress, &c.</i>		<i>Agriculture, Fishing.</i>	
Cotton, flax manufacture	107,165	Gardeners, &c.	42,444
Woollen, worsted manufacture	44,681	Others in agricultural class	98,138
Silk manufacture	6,498	*Grooms, trainers	1,056
Hemp, &c., manufacture	3,442	Fishing	11,305
Mixed or unspecified materials	15,268		152,943
Bleaching, printing, dyeing, &c. }	25,383	<i>Defence.</i>	
Textiles, not distinguished....	825	Army	55,332
*Boot, shoe maker	21,373	Navy and marines	24,514
*Tailor	1,123		79,846
*Hatter, glover, and others	6,731	<i>Other Primary Occupations.</i>	
*Straw hat, bonnet, plait manufactures	3,329	*Factory labourer	1,547
*Laundry service	568	Engine driver, &c., not defined	38,057
	236,386		39,604
		Total	1,576,027
		Or 52.1 per cent. on a total of 3,027,525 workers, of whom 2,681,581 were inhabitants of 590 specified towns.	

* All occupations thus marked are such as only occasionally rise to importance, and an endeavour has been made to allocate to the primary classes no more than the special excess in particular places marking the existence of productive industries for markets other than local.

TABLE I (b).—*Total Males Employed in Secondary Industries in the Smaller Urban Districts, in 38 Counties, in 1901; with Ratios per 100 Working Males, and Similar Ratios for Larger Towns for Purposes of Comparison.*

	Males Employed.	Per 100 Working Males.	Comparative Figures.		
			65 Large Towns.	Rhondda.	Hastings.
*Conveyance on railways	74,914	2·5	2·2	1·4	2·6
*" roads	106,903	3·5	5·5	1·0	6·6
*Messengers, porters, &c.	55,401	1·8	3·4	0·2	4·5
Building trades	301,757	10·0	9·9	3·0	14·6
*Food, workers in	28,689	0·9	1·0	0·3	1·6
" dealers in	139,539	4·6	4·6	2·8	9·2
*Inn, hotel keeper, cellar-man, &c.	31,575	1·0	1·4	0·4	1·2
*Coffee, eating house, lodging house keepers, &c.	7,313	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·4
*Tobacconist, &c.	2,918	0·1	0·3	—	0·3
*Tailor	28,573	0·9	1·1	0·6	1·4
*Boot, shoe maker	31,717	1·0	1·0	0·4	1·1
*Others working in dress	12,132	0·4	0·6	0·2	0·5
Dealers in dress, drapers, &c.	42,528	1·4	1·6	0·9	2·0
*Carriage builders, saddlers, &c.	27,332	0·9	1·0	0·4	1·1
Chemist, oil dealer	10,328	0·3	0·5	0·1	0·7
*Upholsterer, cabinet maker, &c.	22,553	0·7	1·3	0·1	1·1
*Workers, dealers in precious metals, &c.	9,315	0·3	0·6	0·1	0·9
*Workers, dealers in wood and bark, and dealers in furniture	26,868	0·9	1·1	0·2	1·1
*Blacksmiths	37,334	1·2	1·0	1·1	0·7
*Sundry dealers, &c.	36,017	1·2	1·5	0·3	1·8
Road labourers and others	27,491	0·9	0·8	0·2	1·5
*Gas, water, electric and sanitary services	19,926	0·7	0·9	0·2	1·3
Domestics, indoor	13,341	0·4	0·6	—	1·1
" outdoor	45,331	1·5	0·6	0·1	2·2
*Laundrymen and others engaged in domestic services	13,999	0·5	0·8	0·1	1·3
Law, medicine, divinity	43,353	1·4	1·4	0·6	3·4
Education, literature, art	52,516	1·7	2·0	0·9	3·9
Government	45,370	1·5	2·1	0·4	2·7
Indefinite secondary occupations	21,009	0·7	1·1	0·3	1·9
Total	1,316,042	43·5	50·2	16·4	72·7

* Less certain numbers transferred to the primary classes.

TABLE II (a).—Percentages of Building Class* in 59 Large and 590 Small Towns.

	Percentage on Working Males.					
	10 and Over.	8·5 to 9·9.	7·0 to 8·4.	6·0 to 6·9.	5·0 to 5·9.	Under 5·0.
Large towns—						
17 commercial	15	1	1	—	—	—
15 textile manufactures	5	8	2	—	—	—
19 metal manufactures	7	9	3	—	—	—
5 other manufactures.....	2	—	3	—	—	—
3 mining	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total 59 towns†	29	18	10	1	—	1
105 coal mining districts—						
63 urban districts with highest primary ratios.....	—	1	1	6	16	39
42 urban districts with lower primary ratios.....	5	6	19	4	8	—
11 coal mining and cotton or woollen manufactures	—	2	2	4	2	1
12 iron, tin, and slate mining and quarrying	3	—	2	3	2	2
11 pottery, brick, cement, glass, &c., manufacturing	2	2	2	5	—	—
14 agricultural, fishing, and horse training.....	6	4	2	—	—	2
8 iron manufacturing	2	—	2	2	1	1
29 engineering, machine, tool manufacturing	7	4	5	7	5	1
8 textile manufactures and engineering.....	—	4	3	—	1	—
37 cotton manufacturing	4	6	15	7	3	2
20 woollen manufacturing.....	7	7	5	1	—	—
16 other textile manufactures and dress manufactures	5	5	3	2	1	—
5 other manufactures	1	—	3	1	—	—
13 commercial and railway towns	8	2	2	—	1	—
11 military places	5	—	2	1	2	1
300	55	43	68	43	42	49
69 ordinary trading towns.....	67	1	1	—	—	—
39 residential places	39	—	—	—	—	—
75 mixed towns	65	6	3	—	—	1
55 provincial suburbs, &c.	31	8	9	6	—	1
52 metropolitan suburbs, &c.	51	1	—	—	—	—
290	253	16	13	6	—	2

* This is the class as defined in the Census Returns.

† Excluding 3 military and 5 pleasure places, all showing ratios above 10 per cent.

TABLE II (b).—Percentages of Conveyance (Road, Rail, &c.), Messages, &c., Class* in 59 Large and 590 Small Towns.

	Percentage on Working Males.					
	10 and Over.	8·5 to 9·9.	7·0 to 8·4.	6·0 to 6·9.	5·0 to 5·9.	Under 5·9.
Large towns—						
17 commercial	7	5	4	1	—	—
15 textile manufactures ..	2	5	6	1	1	—
19 metal manufactures.....	3	8	3	4	1	—
5 other manufactures	—	1	3	1	—	—
3 mining	—	—	1	—	1	1
Total 59 towns†	12	19	17	7	3	1
105 coal mining districts—						
63 with highest primary ratios	—	—	—	5	7	51
42 with lower primary ratios	3	7	5	10	9	8
11 coal mining and cotton or woollen manufactures ..	—	2	1	2	1	5
12 Iron, tin, and slate mining and quarrying	—	—	1	3	3	5
11 pottery, brick, cement, glass, &c., manufactures	2	5	—	3	1	—
14 agricultural, fishing, and horse training	4	4	3	2	1	—
8 iron manufacturing	2	2	2	1	1	—
29 engineering, machine, tool making	—	5	11	9	3	1
8 textile manufactures and engineering	—	3	—	4	1	—
37 cotton manufacturing	3	1	4	10	10	9
20 woollen manufacturing	—	1	3	9	4	3
16 other textile manufactures and dress manufactures ..	2	1	5	4	1	3
5 other manufactures	—	1	—	2	1	1
13 commercial and railway towns	2	2	8	1	—	—
11 military places	1	2	1	—	2	5
300	19	36	44	65	45	91
69 ordinary trading towns.....	56	9	3	1	—	—
39 residential places	37	1	1	—	—	—
75 mixed towns	36	23	13	—	3	—
55 provincial suburbs, &c.....	25	16	6	3	2	3
52 metropolitan suburbs	36	12	2	1	—	1
290	190	61	25	5	5	4

* This is the class as shown in the census returns, less transfers to primary occupations.

† Excluding 3 military and 5 pleasure towns, the former showing moderate ratios, the latter ranging from 12·2 per cent. upwards.

TABLE II (c).—*Percentages of Food, Drink, &c., Suppliers Class* in 59 Large and 590 Small Towns.*

	Percentage on Working Males.					
	7·5 and Up-wards.	6·5 to 7·4.	5·5 to 6·4.	4·5 to 5·4.	3·5 to 4·4.	Under 3·5.
Large towns—						
17 commercial	8	6	2	1	—	—
15 textile manufactures	3	6	5	1	—	—
19 metal manufactures	2	6	7	3	1	—
5 other manufactures.....	1	—	2	2	—	—
3 mining	—	1	—	—	2	—
Total 59 towns†	14	19	16	7	3	—
105 coal mining districts—						
63 with highest primary ratios.....	—	—	1	17	30	15
42 with lower primary ratios.....	5	5	10	11	8	3
11 coal mining and cotton or woollen manufactures	1	1	3	6	—	—
12 iron, tin, slate mining and quarrying	1	1	1	5	3	1
11 pottery, brick, cement, glass, &c., manufactures	1	3	5	1	1	—
14 agricultural, fishing, and horse training	9	3	—	1	1	—
8 iron manufacturing	—	—	4	3	1	—
29 engineering, machine tool making	3	4	7	7	6	2
8 textile manufactures and engineering	1	3	1	2	1	—
37 cotton manufacturing	1	3	12	14	7	—
20 woollen manufacturing	4	1	7	6	2	—
16 other textile manufactures and dress manufactures	6	3	4	2	1	—
5 other manufactures	1	1	—	2	—	1
13 commercial and railway towns	6	2	3	2	—	—
11 military places	3	—	3	1	1	3
300	42	30	61	80	62	25
69 ordinary trading towns	69	—	—	—	—	—
39 residential places	39	—	—	—	—	—
75 mixed towns	61	10	3	—	1	—
55 provincial suburbs, &c.....	24	11	9	6	2	3
52 metropolitan suburbs, &c.	49	2	—	1	—	—
290	242	23	12	7	3	3

* This is the class as shown in the census returns, less transfers to primary occupations.

† Excluding 3 military and 5 pleasure towns, 6 showing ratios at and above 9·2 per cent.

TABLE II (d).—*Percentages of Dress* Providing Class in 59 Large and in 590 Small Towns.*

	Percentage on Working Males.					
	4·5 and Over.	3·5 to 4·4.	2·5 to 3·4.	1·7 to 2·4.	1·0 to 1·6.	Under 1·0.
Large towns—						
17 commercial	—	6	8	3	—	—
15 textile manufactures	—	4	10	1	—	—
19 metal „	—	7	6	5	1	—
5 other „	—	1	1	2	1	—
3 mining	—	—	1	1	1	—
Total 59† towns	—	18	26	12	3	—
105 coal mining districts—						
63 with highest primary ratios	—	—	1	6	39	17
42 with lowest primary ratios	1	3	7	17	12	2
11 coal mining and cotton or woollen manufactures	—	1	1	8	1	—
12 iron, tin, and slate mining and quarrying	2	1	2	6	1	—
11 pottery, brick, cement, and glass, &c., making	—	—	1	8	2	—
14 agricultural, fishing, and horse training	—	7	2	3	1	1
8 iron manufacturing	—	—	2	5	—	1
29 engineering, machine, tool making	—	1	9	6	12	1
8 textile manufactures and engineering	—	1	4	2	1	—
37 cotton manufacturing	1	—	11	17	8	—
20 woollen „	2	—	12	6	—	—
16 other textile manufactures and dress manufactures....	2	8	3	3	—	—
5 other manufactures	—	—	1	1	2	1
13 commercial and railway towns	1	1	6	4	1	—
11 military places	2	—	2	1	5	1
300	11	23	64	93	85	24
69 ordinary trading towns.....	40	23	6	—	—	—
39 residential places	13	15	10	1	—	—
75 mixed towns	23	22	18	6	1	—
55 provincial suburbs, &c.....	4	7	16	18	7	3
52 metropolitan suburbs, &c.	2	2	28	17	3	—
290	87	69	78	42	11	3

* This is the class as shown in the census returns, less transfers to primary classes. It does not include drapers and other dealers in textile fabrics.

† Excluding 3 military and 5 pleasure towns, the ratios in the latter averaging 4·4 per cent.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Proportions of Certain Secondary Classes in the 590 Small Towns.*

Group of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Per Cent. Employed.			
		Building.	Conveyance.	Food.	Dress.
Coal mining	105	6.2	5.3	4.7	1.7
Coal mining and cotton manufactures }	7	6.4	5.6	5.8	2.0
Coal mining and wool, &c., manufactures }	4	7.6	6.5	6.0	3.1
Tin mining	3	10.5	5.1	6.5	4.1
Iron mining	8	7.0	5.8	4.6	2.1
Slate quarrying	1	5.1	3.6	5.9	4.0
Salt making	1	11.5	10.1	6.1	2.3
Pottery	5	8.1	7.2	5.4	1.8
Cement	1	8.0	10.3	6.8	1.2
Iron manufactures	8	7.0	7.8	5.2	2.0
Engineering	27	8.4	7.1	5.6	2.1
Engineering and railway	1	10.6	5.5	4.5	2.3
Engineering and shipbuilding	1	6.1	7.8	5.4	1.8
Cotton manufactures	37	7.7	5.9	5.5	2.3
Cotton manufactures and engineering }	5	7.8	7.4	6.1	2.7
Textile manufactures and engineering }	3	8.6	7.2	6.6	2.6
Lace making	1	7.9	7.2	4.6	1.8
Hosiery making	1	9.2	4.6	6.8	3.6
Hat making	2	6.0	7.8	5.3	1.7
Woollen manufactures	20	9.3	6.3	6.2	2.9
Boot making	7	8.7	6.8	6.4	3.4
Watch making	1	8.0	4.2	6.5	1.9
Alkali making	1	7.7	9.8	4.8	1.6
Ship building	2	7.2	6.3	3.9	1.1
Military	11	8.6	6.5	5.9	2.4
	263				
Brick making	3	7.4	7.9	7.6	2.1
Glass making	1	6.4	9.7	7.0	2.2
Fishing	4	11.8	10.3	10.4	3.1
Agricultural	9	9.2	8.6	8.1	2.8
Horse training	1	14.8	8.8	7.6	3.9
Carpet making	1	9.2	7.0	9.2	3.7
Straw hat making	1	12.2	8.2	9.4	5.0
Silk manufactures	3	10.4	7.7	8.7	4.6
Wood furniture manufactures	1	11.4	6.5	8.3	2.6
Commercial	11	10.0	8.8	7.4	2.6
Railway service	2	12.5	8.0	7.6	3.3
	37				
Ordinary trading	69	15.5	11.2	10.3	4.8
Watering places	39	19.6	11.8	12.6	4.2
Suburbs, { Industrial	35	9.8	8.3	6.1	2.3
{ Other	20	13.1	10.7	8.7	3.2
Suburbs, { Industrial	8	14.3	10.1	7.6	1.9
{ Other	44	16.4	11.5	9.8	2.9
Mixed towns	75	12.5	9.7	8.7	3.9

TABLE IV.—*Population, Area, and Rate of Increase in Population of 590 of the Smaller Urban Districts.*

Group of Towns.	Acres.	Population.		Increase per Cent.
		1891.	1901.	
105 coal mining districts	491,610	1,163,141	1,446,734	24.4
7 coal mining and cotton manufactures	19,566	109,634	128,543	17.2
4 coal mining and woollen manufactures	8,505	37,167	39,546	6.4
8 iron mining	49,715	67,432	68,061	0.9
3 tin mining	18,570	31,143	30,823	1.0*
1 slate quarrying	893	5,799	5,281	8.9*
1 salt making	5,780	10,440	10,382	0.6*
3 brick making	26,214	29,218	31,895	9.2
5 pottery making	8,278	124,463	147,273	18.3
1 glass making	1,484	5,425	5,809	7.1
1 cement making	3,934	11,717	12,906	10.1
4 fishing	13,122	43,396	50,973	17.5
9 agricultural	94,402	62,392	67,873	8.8
1 horse training	5,649	8,631	10,688	23.8
8 iron manufacturing	13,748	75,001	85,414	13.9
29 engineering; machine, tool making	65,292	512,643	588,925	14.9
8 textile manufactures and engineering	18,402	196,575	214,223	9.0
37 cotton manufacturing	156,311	511,544	560,812	9.6
20 woollen manufacturing	71,368	226,252	231,596	2.4
16 other textile manufactures and dress manufacturing	43,558	233,299	266,921	14.4
5 other manufactures	6,118	100,511	107,173	6.6
13 commercial and railway towns	22,722	147,809	186,739	26.3
11 military places	33,129	159,613	200,383	25.5
300	1,183,370	3,873,245	4,498,973	16.2
69 ordinary trading towns	186,216	725,022	793,092	9.4
75 mixed towns	202,658	873,718	960,860	10.0
	388,874	1,598,740	1,753,952	—
39 residential places	119,741	517,450	664,947	28.5
55 provincial suburbs, &c.	114,979	565,525	769,301	36.0
52 metropolitan suburbs, &c.	189,593	686,271	952,813	38.8
	424,313	1,769,246	2,387,061	—
Grand total	1,996,557	7,241,231	8,639,986	19.3

* Decrease per cent.

DISCUSSION *on* MR. T. A. WELTON'S PAPER.

MR. NOEL A. HUMPHREYS fully appreciated the labour Mr. Welton had devoted to this paper, and he was glad to see that the additional information given in the report on the recent census had met with his approval. It was to be regretted that as regards the occupations in small towns there was no means of comparison with previous censuses, as such a comparison would have added immensely to the value of the paper. Mr. Welton would excuse him for being somewhat sceptical as to the distinct advantage to be derived from his somewhat arbitrary division of occupations into primary and secondary; he hardly recognised the object of that division. Secondary occupations might, as the author suggested, afford some indication of social condition, though the omission of females, who, as domestic servants, formed the most numerous class of those engaged in secondary occupations, rather detracted from the value of any such conclusion. There were some points which were suggestive, but the paper seemed carefully to avoid the formation of definite conclusions. One great feature of recent occupational statistics, especially in the smaller towns, was the decay of village industries. Attention had been called in the paper to the great growth of bootmaking in certain parts of England, such as Kettering, Northampton, Leicester, Norwich, and one or two other places, but the number of people engaged in bootmaking in the whole country had in fact very much declined, and in the villages the industry was almost dying out. There the people were only distributors of machine-made boots; and there were several other occupations such as saddlers, blacksmiths, and tailors, which, considered as village occupations, showed a decline. The decrease in the number of tailors in the country was enormous, although they aggregated in places where there were manufactures of ready-made goods. Another decaying occupation was that of the small tradesman, who was being crowded out. That was a question he should like to see very thoroughly investigated. Succeeding censuses showed clearly enough that this decline of village industries was progressive, and this decline was probably one of the causes of the migration from the rural districts to towns, accentuating urban overcrowding, and probable physical deterioration. That was a point which he thought might well be dealt with in a subsequent paper, and he did not know of anybody who was better fitted by knowledge and interest in census matters to deal with it than the reader of the present paper.

MR. A. H. BAILEY remarked that primary workers were shown to be 84·8 per cent., and secondary workers 13·1 per cent., together 97·9 per cent., and asked what became of the remaining 2·1 per cent. It would make the matter a little more clear to be able to make the figures up to 100.

MR. T. A. WELTON, in reply to Mr. Bailey, said that the figures making up 100 per cent. included general labourers and other.

people who were not definitely employed in such a way as to be capable of separation under primary and secondary headings. He had mentioned early in the paper some 135,000 as employed, "but returned in such an indefinite manner that they cannot be classified;" and those were the people in question.

Mr. J. A. BAINES agreed with Mr. Humphreys in appreciating the immense amount of labour which had been devoted to this paper, and the great use of the details given as regarded individual towns. He had often in that room criticised the mode in which the average householder filled up the occupation column in his census paper, and, though he rather gathered from the author's remarks that Mr. Welton did not agree with his aspersions, he felt that the answer given to Mr. Bailey's question greatly supported his view. Here they had the uneducated householder returning himself in 135,000 cases out of a million and a half in such a manner that his return had to be redistributed by arbitrary calculations over the rest of the return. He thought, therefore, he was justified in saying that the return of occupations, except in respect of certain broad classes, was not sufficiently accurate to be proportionate to the enormous amount of labour required in compiling in such great detail the 360 or more groups to which they were accustomed in the general census report. He would express his regret that the author had not summarised his conclusions either by town-groups or in some broad general description, in order that they might judge how far that regularity of which Mr. Welton spoke in the beginning of his paper appeared in the detail, and was justified by the proportionate distribution of different classes of occupation. He confessed that he had not been able to see clearly what those conclusions really were, that was to say what, in the phrase of Bacon, was the harvest of this calculation. He agreed again with Mr. Humphreys that the omission of the females was rather a drawback to a correct appreciation of the position of the towns. It was not only a question of domestic servants, but of the very varying degrees in which women shared in family work in the shopkeeping and minor industries according to the locality and size of town. Considering the whole population of the towns, the number of individuals dealt with was comparatively small, and the inclusion of women might therefore alter the proportions of occupation. On the question of the effect of the military on a town's commerce, he would remind Mr. Welton that when a regiment was ordered away from a place, there was a general outcry until another regiment was sent, on the score of injury to trade, and that even where the military resorted, according to tradition, the female element was not altogether to be discounted. He would like to ask Mr. Welton a question as to what he called the "excess ratio." He had put down as excess sometimes absolute figures, sometimes ratios. This was assumed to be the excess over the normal or standard, but whether that basis was the general average throughout the kingdom, or on the average of each group of towns, was not clear to him. There might be an excessive number of agriculturists over the normal, but

it should be shown what that normal was in the special group of towns, and how far it differed from the corresponding figure for other groups. In regard to the process of extinction of village industries to which Mr. Humphreys had referred, was it entirely beyond hope or probability that the house to house distribution of power which had been successfully carried out in some districts on the continent, might arrest the decline, as gas or electricity grew cheaper and more available? As to the subdivisions of the unemployed, he was inclined to think that in many cases at the present time, paupers, lunatics, and prisoners might well be included amongst those "living in luxury." In conclusion, he reiterated his hope that in revising the paper for publication, Mr. Welton would see his way to a paragraph of general conclusions, by group or otherwise.

Mr. R. HENRY REW said he was not prepared to discuss the paper, but would ask a question with regard to the figures showing the proportion of agriculturists. He noticed that the category of "ordinary trading towns" included places which scarcely seemed to come within that definition. For example, March, in Cambridgeshire, had an area of nearly 20,000 acres, and it seemed rather curious that places of that description should be termed "ordinary trading towns." No doubt the boundaries of urban districts were drawn with considerable elasticity, and presumably in that particular place the urban district comprised a very considerable extent of agricultural land. According to the tables, the area comprised 32.4 per cent. agriculturists and 20.1 per cent. railway servants. A similar remark might apply to Ely, which comprised a large area, 16,732 acres, with an agricultural population of 31 per cent. The table in which those figures appeared was stated to refer to "ordinary trading towns which showed over 20 per cent. of agriculturists," but that was not the case with all in the list, the inhabitants of several of the towns towards the bottom of the table being mainly engaged in the fishing industry. In another table on p. 19, again, under the heading of "ordinary trading towns," there was a list of those which showed 10 per cent. or more of agriculturists. Did this mean that the table on p. 19 included places where there were between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. of agriculturists, and that on p. 10 were included places with over 20 per cent. of agriculturists? The fact that so much labour had been put into those tables, and that Mr. Welton had given them the bare tables with so few comments upon them, made it difficult, without careful study, to find a peg on which to hang criticism.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Welton, and speaking not as a census authority like two of those who had addressed them but as an outside observer, said still he felt—what he had often expressed at their meetings—a great hesitation in drawing very confident conclusions from the occupation tables of their own or any other census. The more one looked at the method by which the classification was arrived at, and the more one examined the non-coincidence of the spheres of particular industries with the areas—and above all the small areas—in which the figures

were necessarily grouped, the more one appreciated the risk of fallacies inseparable from the use of bare figures of "occupations" enumerated in areas of "residence." That was neither the fault of the statistician who was preparing the census data nor of the inquirer who was collating the facts, as Mr. Welton had done with so much labour and assiduity. It lay to a considerable extent with our irregular and confusing units of local areas and local government. Places of residence and localities of work varied and interlaced at many points, and the men employed in one industry lived perhaps in geographical areas where no such calling was practised. The homes of commercial clerks were distributed quite away from the urban places where their work was done. Similar conditions must to a great extent explain the cases quoted, where an unexpected number of agriculturists lived in, but were nevertheless employed wholly outside, those small towns mentioned in the paper. The classification of primary and secondary industries was, of course, somewhat arbitrary, and there might be room for some little discussion as to whether Mr. Welton had included in all cases what would be generally agreed as primary industries in his tables ; but the whole subject put before them that day was eminently suggestive. It was from that point of view, he thought, that the Society welcomed a paper of this kind ; it put before them certain tentative suggestions which would at least afford scope for further study. Recognising as they did the insuperable character of some of the natural difficulties which attended the compilation of a census of occupations, results like those of this paper might also afford suggestions to their Census Committee or to others who might now be turning their thoughts to the consideration of the lines of a future census, as to the directions in which it might be possible to amend existing methods. While speaking of census matters, he might say that he had recently received from the United States of America official documents which showed the new constitution of the permanent census office which that Government had now established in connection with their Ministry of Commerce and Labor. From this new departure lessons might perhaps be learned in this country. A reform which the Statistical Society had often pressed upon the Government of the day, was the absolute necessity for continuous work of a trained staff devoted to the elaboration of census problems in a central office between census and census. Such a staff would help to elucidate some of the very difficulties as they had come across in trying to debate this paper. He thought the example of America in this respect was one on which they would do well to ponder.

Mr. WELTON, in reply, expressed his belief that errors in the returns which were of a general character and probably not highly important in themselves, did not prevent a very fair comparison being made between place and place. He had endeavoured in the case of the colliery towns to show that, if taken in batches according to their devotion to one industry or the other, there was something like a regular progression of greater numbers engaged in

secondary industries the more they approximated to ordinary towns, and that the larger elements of the secondary classes did group together in such a proportionate way as to give, to himself at least, some confidence in the truthfulness of the basis on which these figures rested, though he quite agreed that there was an unknown percentage of error embodied in them. He agreed with Mr. Humphreys's remark that the females ought to be taken into account in order to make a complete *exposé* of the social conditions of the towns. But the discussion of this matter had been rendered impossible by limitations of space.

In reply to Mr. Rew, he explained that the places on p. 10 were largely agricultural districts, and were selected and placed among the industrial places as being not so much "ordinary trading towns" as industrial in the agricultural sense. The places on p. 19 were sufficiently trading towns, and not so much employed in the way of agriculture as to prevent their being classed with the ordinary run of trading towns. On referring to the industrial list, it would appear that the nine agricultural towns were reckoned as industrial and not as "ordinary trading towns." So far as they were towns they were probably of the ordinary sort, but some of the districts were almost devoid of towns. North Bromsgrove, for example, had not a place worth calling a town within its area. As regarded social condition, again, he might say, from a very close attention of very many years to the subject, that the proportion of male secondary workers was a very valuable test of the character of a district, and that without reference to the female element one could tell the character of a place sufficiently well by the proportion of male secondary workers. There was no doubt as to the cause of the decay of villages, and as to the redistribution of bootmakers, tailors, and the like, it had been brought about by the introduction of the sewing machine and by the action of capital in proceeding to manufacture such things as boots and clothes on a wholesale scale. With the census published in its present form he did not know that they could do much in the way of tracing the decline of industries in villages. If previous censuses had given all the details which were now afforded, they would have been able to make the most interesting comparisons ranging over a period of about fifty years. To a certain extent things of that kind could be traced in the paper he had presented to the Manchester Society (which was to be found in the library), on the comparison of occupations as between 1851 and 1891, and a good deal was to be discerned there with regard to the transition of an industry from one shape to another. He did not know how they were to measure the dying away of the small tradesman. It would be a difficult matter to distinguish between the *employés* of the large tradesmen and masters of the small order. He did not think that the distinction between master and man had been successfully shown in the census returns at any time. With respect to indeterminate general labourers and so on, there was a certain number of loose fish in every community, who would do work upon the roads, or would paint, or would do quite a number of little things which did not require

much intelligence. Those people, to a great extent, formed this class of general labourers, a class which, in the last census, had very much diminished. A number of those formerly returned as general labourers had been put into the building class, and that had reduced the indefinite order to about half its former dimensions. He had deliberately avoided drawing conclusions and endeavouring to establish a set of propositions that they could argue upon. His object had been to give to every man the means of arriving, with much greater ease than he himself could, at an idea of what was normal, and at a conception of the variations existing between different orders of towns. He thought it would not be wise to go further and lay down absolute propositions which he did not himself believe. For instance, the proportion of secondaries in a particular place might result from the high degree of luxury in a place, or it might result from a place having the trade of a considerable surrounding circle of rural districts, the inhabitants of which districts came there to market, but that sort of thing had diminished a good deal in these days, because centres were far more wide apart than they used to be. One town, for its own purposes and on its own account (like Brighton) and other places which formed centres of supply, and were likely to draw their customers from twenty miles round, would equally have a large number of secondary workers. As regarded the surplus numbers, he had not attempted to deal with any case arbitrarily. For instance, a small proportion of bootmakers was to be expected everywhere, and he had adopted a figure sufficiently large to express fully the normal, and, perhaps, a little above the average, and he had deducted that wherever he had found a great mass of bootmakers who evidently did not supply the immediate places they lived in. He had been anxious, as far as possible, to make the people he could call the surplus over persons engaged in the local supply, rather less than more than the right number. The case of railway servants was a very leading instance. There he had taken 2.6 per cent. as the normal ratio, though in a great many places less than that would be absolutely sufficient for the ordinary purposes of railway work. He thought one might safely say that the excess shown was always due to some special condition of things, such as railway works or railway central offices, and a place which showed an excessive number might fairly be called a railway town. It was for these reasons that he had avoided placing before them abstract propositions. They would all be able to arrive at a sound notion of the normal by studying these tables for themselves. He had formerly endeavoured to obtain an arena to discuss fully and absolutely the treatment of the two classes, primary and secondary. Whatever he had put forward had been either disregarded or accepted—he did not know which—and having tried in vain to get a discussion on the subject, he had ended in following his own course, which he hoped had produced results which, although they might not be perfect, were at least suggestive and useful.