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PART LXXXV.

1.—*The Principal Results of the Census of the United Kingdom in 1901.*

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IN rising to deliver the opening address of the Session, I desire in the first place to return my grateful acknowledgments and best thanks to the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, for the honour they have done me in electing me to the post of President of the Society, an office which has been filled by many distinguished Irishmen, and the dignity of which has been so well upheld by the outgoing President, Mr. Commissioner Bailey.

I have selected as my subject "The Principal Results of the Census of the United Kingdom in 1901."

The Census was taken in England and Scotland under the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900, which applied equally to England and Wales, and Scotland. Under this Statute particulars were obtained regarding Houses; the Sex, Age, Condition as to Marriage, Occupation, Birthplace, Nationality, and certain Infirmities of the Population; also the number of Persons speaking Welsh in Wales and Monmouthshire, and of Persons speaking Gaelic in Scotland.

Under the Census (Ireland) Act, 1900, the enumeration was of a much more extended character, and embraced in addition to the subjects inquired into in England and Scotland, Religious Profession, Education, Schools, Agricultural Holdings, and Sickness.

I propose dealing first with those heads which are common

to the three countries; then discussing the branches of inquiry peculiar to Ireland, and lastly referring to those subjects introduced in the Census Publications, regarding which the information was obtained from other Government Departments.

I.—SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY COMMON TO THE THREE COUNTRIES.

POPULATION.

The Population of the United Kingdom which in 1891 amounted to 37,732,922, had risen in 1901 to 41,458,721—an increase of 9.9 per cent.

The population of England and Wales increased during the decade from 29,002,525 to 32,527,843, or 12.2 per cent; and that of Scotland from 4,025,647 to 4,472,103, or 11.1 per cent; while the population of Ireland fell during the ten years from 4,704,750 in 1891 to 4,458,775 in 1901, being a decrease of 5.2 per cent.

Diagram 1, facing page 290, shows the movement of the population in each of the three Countries from 1821 to 1901.

Analysing the figures for local areas we find that in 45 Registration Counties of England and Wales, the population increased in 1901 as compared with 1891, the rates of increase ranging from 45.11 per cent. in Middlesex to 0.003 in Cornwall; and that in the 10 remaining Registration Counties there was a decrease during the decennium ranging from 7.04 per cent. in Huntingdonshire to 0.17 in Brecknockshire.

The figures for the Counties of Scotland show an increase of population in 18 Counties, ranging from 24.43 per cent. in Linlithgow to 0.90 per cent. in Perth. In 15 Counties there was a decrease varying from 15.78 per cent. in Selkirk to 0.02 per cent. in Inverness.

An examination of the figures for the Counties of Ireland, as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, shows that there was a decline in the population of all the Counties except Dublin; the percentage of fall ranging from 13.45 in Monaghan to 5.69 in Wicklow.

It is remarkable that amongst the 8 Counties in which the percentage of decrease is greatest are found Monaghan, Cavan, Tyrone, Londonderry and Fermanagh in the Province of Ulster. The population of the County of Dublin increased 6.31 per cent. during the decade, and each of the six County Boroughs shows an increase, ranging from 27.82 per cent. in Belfast to 1.03 in Cork.

Density of Population.

The average number of persons per square mile (including land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and fore-shore), in 1901 was, in England and Wales, 558 ; in Scotland, 147 ; and in Ireland, 138.

In England and Wales the number of acres per person in 1901 was 1.15, in Scotland it was 4.4, and in Ireland 4.6.

HOUSES.

Inhabited Houses.

The Inhabited Houses in the United Kingdom in 1901 were 8,045,924, against 7,139,643 in 1891, being an increase of 906,281, or 12.7 per cent.

The number of Inhabited Houses in England and Wales in 1901 was 6,260,852, as against 5,451,497 in 1891, showing an increase of 809,355, or 14.87 per cent.

In Scotland the Inhabited Houses in 1901 reached a total of 926,914, whereas in 1891 they were only 817,568, showing an increase of 109,346, or 13.4 per cent. during the decennium.

The number of Inhabited Houses in Ireland in 1901 was 858,158, as compared with 870,578 in 1891, being a decrease of 12,420, or 1.4 per cent.

House Classification.

In Ireland in 1901 the Houses were, as on previous occasions, divided into four classes, the lowest or fourth class comprising houses built of mud or perishable material, having only one room and window ; the third a better description of house, varying from one to four rooms and windows ; the second what might be considered a good farm-house, having from five to nine rooms and windows ; and the first-class all houses of a better description than the preceding.

Compared with 1891, the first-class houses show an increase of 6.3 per cent., and the second-class an increase of 11.7 per cent., while the third-class decreased 19.5, and the fourth-class 52.1 per cent.

House Accommodation.

The Irish Census Statistics for 1901 also divide the accommodation afforded by the Houses into four classes, on the same plan as that adopted in 1891—1st Class accommodation being 1st Class houses in occupation of one family, 2nd Class accommodation being 2nd Class houses occupied by one family, or 1st Class houses in occupation of two or three families, Third Class accommodation consisting of 3rd Class houses

occupied by one family, 2nd Class houses with 2 or 3 families, and 1st Class houses occupied by 4 or 5 families; and 4th Class accommodation including all 4th Class houses, 3rd Class houses with more than one family, 2nd Class houses with 4 or more families, and 1st Class houses inhabited by 6 or more families.

Comparing the figures for 4th Class accommodation in 1901 with those for 1891, it appears that while in 1891 5.9 per 100 families had that class of accommodation the percentage in 1901 had fallen to 4.53.

Tenements.

Statistics relating to the distribution of the population according to the number of rooms in each tenement were collected at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 for England and Scotland, but in Ireland they were obtained for the first time in 1901.

The total number of tenements of less than five rooms in the United Kingdom in 1901 was equal to 53.7 per cent. of the total number of families, the percentage for the three divisions being respectively—England and Wales 46.8, Scotland 84.4 and Ireland 75.0 per cent.

The total number of tenements of one room in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 500,614, or 5.6 per cent. of the total number of families. In England and Wales the number was 251,667, or 3.6 per cent. of the total number of families, in Scotland 169,798, or 17.5 per cent., and in Ireland 79,149, or 8.7 per cent. of the total number of families in the country.

Of the tenements of one room in England and Wales 107,819 were occupied by one person; 77,179 by two persons; 55,813 by three or four persons; and 10,856, or 0.15 per cent. of all tenements, by five or more persons—the occupants of these 10,856 rooms numbering 60,044, or 0.18 per cent. of the total population.

The tenements of one room in Scotland in 1901 comprised 45,266 cases of tenements occupied by one person; 41,279 cases of two occupants; 51,700 where three or four persons were in occupation; and 31,553 (or 3.27 per cent. of the total number of tenements of all classes) where the occupants numbered five or more. The total number of persons in the last group was 188,049, or 4.20 per cent. of the total population of the country.

Of the 79,149 one-roomed tenements in Ireland, there were 20,994 cases in which the room had but one occupant; 41,918 where the room had two, three, or four occupants; 13,351 in which there were five, six, or seven occupants; and 2,886 in which there were eight or more occupants, including 786 cases of nine persons, 364 of ten persons, 138 of eleven persons, and

68 of twelve or more persons in the room. The total number of cases in which there were five or more persons in the room was 16,237, and the number of persons inhabiting such rooms was 101,845, or 2.3 per cent. of the total population of the country.

Thus it will be seen that while in England and Wales the one-roomed tenements occupied by five or more persons equalled only 0.15 per cent. of the total number of families, in Ireland the corresponding percentage was 1.78, and in Scotland 3.27. Also, that whereas in England and Wales the occupants of one-roomed tenements having five or more occupants each formed only 0.18 per cent. of the total population of the country, in Ireland the percentage was 2.28, and in Scotland 4.20.

SEXES.

Of the total population of the United Kingdom—41,458,721 persons—20,102,408 were males, and 21,356,313 females, showing an excess of females over males of 1,253,905, or 1,062 females to every 1,000 males. In England and Wales the number of females to 1,000 males was 1,068, in Scotland 1,057, and in Ireland 1,027.

The number of females to 1,000 males in the several Registration Counties in England and Wales varies from 890 in Radnorshire to 1,260 in Cardiganshire.

In Scotland, the proportionate number of females to 1,000 males in the Counties varies from 865 in Linlithgow to 1,269 in Shetland.

In Ireland the highest proportion of females to males was in the County Dublin, where there are 1,207 females to every 1,000 males. The lowest proportion was in the County Kildare where there were only 832 females to every 1,000 males. This is in great part accounted for by the presence of the military in the Curragh Camp and Newbridge.

AGES.

The age distribution of the population of the United Kingdom, and of each of the three Countries, affords an interesting field of study—the important feature as regards the Kingdom at large being the decrease in the proportion of children under 10 years of age, and the corresponding increase at the later ages. The proportion of children under 10 fell from 23.6 per cent. of the population at all ages in 1891 to 22.0 per cent. in 1901, a decline which was mainly due to the fall in the birth rate during the decennium.

In the age period 15-45 the ratio of males to the total male

population in England and Wales was 47.7 per cent., in Scotland 47.1 per cent., and in Ireland only 45.8 per cent.

The ratio of females 15-45 to the total female population was 48.3 per cent. in England and Wales, 47.1 per cent. in Scotland, and 46.5 per cent. in Ireland.

The principal feature observable in a comparison of the Irish age Statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, is the great diminution in the number of persons under 20 years of age, there being in 1901 a decrease of 5 per cent. in children under 1 year, of 6 per cent. in children 1 year and under 5 years, of 11 per cent. in children 5 and under 10, of 16 per cent. in persons 10 and under 15, and 14 per cent. in those of 15 and under 20. This decrease is directly or indirectly accounted for by Emigration, the effects of which seriously disturb the age composition of the population of Ireland as compared with that of the other divisions of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the Age distribution of the population in each of the three Countries in 1901.

Table showing the percentage of the Population of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively in 1901 in each of Twelve age groups :—

PROPORTION PER CENT.—AGES.⁷

COUNTRIES.	Un- der 5	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 & up.	All ages.
England & Wales ..	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	16.2	12.3	8.9	6.0	3.3	1.2	0.1	100.0
Scotland ..	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.7	15.5	11.7	8.6	6.0	3.4	1.3	0.2	100.0
Ireland ..	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.0	14.7	10.8	9.3	7.9	4.3	1.7	0.4	100.0

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Of the total male population of the United Kingdom in 1901, 62.3 per cent. were unmarried, 34.2 per cent. married, and 3.5 per cent. widowers. In 1891, the percentages were bachelors 63.4, husbands 33.1, and widowers 3.5.

Of the male population 20 years old and upwards, in the United Kingdom, in 1901, 33.1 per cent. were unmarried, as against 31.6 in 1891, 60.6 per cent. were married as against 61.9 in 1891, and 6.3 per cent. were widowers, as compared with 6.5 per cent. in 1891. The rise in the percentage of unmarried males, and the fall in the proportion of married men and widowers in 1901 is observable in all three countries though in varying degrees.

In England and Wales the proportion of unmarried males in every 100 males 20 years and upwards, which was 29.1 in 1891, increased to 30.5 in 1901, while the proportion of married males fell from 64.4 to 63.3, and of widowers from 6.5 to 6.2 per cent.

In Scotland the percentage of bachelors in every 100 males 20 years and upwards rose from 35.1 in 1891 to 36.9 in 1901. The percentage of the married decreased from 58.5 in the former year, to 57.0 in the latter, and of the widowers from 6.4 to 6.1.

In Ireland the proportion of bachelors amongst 100 males twenty years old and upwards, which was 44.3 in 1891, rose to 47.8 in 1901, while the percentages of the husbands and widowers decreased, the husbands from 48.5 to 45.3, and the widowers from 7.2 to 6.9.

Of the total female population of the United Kingdom in 1901, 59.6 per cent. were spinsters, 32.8 wives, and 7.6 widows. The percentages in 1891 were, unmarried 60.5, married 31.7, and widows 7.8 respectively.

Of the total female population of the United Kingdom 20 years old and upwards in 1901, 31.6 per cent. were unmarried, as against 29.9 in 1891, 55.4 per cent. were married in 1901 as compared with 56.1 per cent. in 1891, while the percentage of widows was 13.0 in 1901, and 14.0 in 1891.

These figures show an increase in 1901 in the spinsters, and a decrease in the married and widowed, and this appears in all three divisions of the Kingdom, though the proportions of increase and decrease vary.

In England and Wales the proportion of spinsters in every 100 females, 20 years old and upwards, rose from 28.1 in 1891 to 29.8 in 1901, the proportion of the married declining from 58.5 to 57.6, and the proportion of the widowed from 13.4 to 12.6.

In Scotland the proportion of unmarried females to the total females, 20 years and upwards, increased from 34.5 per cent. in 1891 to 35.4 in 1901; the percentage of wives decreased from 51.5 to 51.4, and of widows from 14.0 to 13.2.

As in the case of the males, the greatest variations are observable in Ireland. In this country the proportion per cent. of unmarried females to every 100 females, 20 years old and upwards, rose from 37.1 in 1891 to 40.9, and the proportion of wives and widows fell in 1901 as compared with 1891—the married from 45.8 per cent. in 1891 to 43.5 per cent. in 1901, and the widows from 17.1 to 15.6.

Diagram II. facing page 294, shows for the Census years 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, the percentage of males and females respectively aged 20 years and upwards in each of the three Countries, who were unmarried.

OCCUPATIONS.

Passing now to the subject of occupations, we find that there has been a slight increase in the proportion of occupied males in the United Kingdom*—the proportion being 82.7 per cent. of males 10 years old and upwards in 1891, and 83.4 in 1901, while the proportion of females engaged in occupations exhibited a decrease from 34.0 per cent. in 1891 to 31.6 per cent. in 1901.† In England and Wales the occupied males increased, during the decade, from 83.1 to 83.7 per cent. of the male population 10 years old and upwards; in Scotland they increased from 83.2 to 84.0 per cent., and in Ireland there was an increase from 79.8 to 80.3 per cent. The occupied females in England and Wales decreased from 34.4 to 31.6 per cent. of the total number of females aged 10 years old and upwards, in Scotland from 34.0 to 33.0 per cent., and in Ireland from 31.1 to 30.1.

Speaking generally as regards the United Kingdom, the principal occupations or groups of occupations, with a few exceptions—notably the agricultural class—show an increase in the proportion per cent. of the population engaged in them in 1901, as compared with 1891.

The following are the principal increases. In persons engaged in the Building trades, who represented in 1901, 7.3 per cent. of the total male population ten years and upwards, there was an increase in the ten years of 35.6 per cent., the increase in England and Wales being 36.2, in Scotland 42.4, and in Ireland 13.6 per cent. The makers of, and dealers in, Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass, show an increase of 27.6 per cent. during the decade, nearly all of the increase being in England and Wales.

In workers in the Metal Trades, who formed in 1901 7.2 per cent. of the total male population 10 years and upwards, there was an increase of 26.1 per cent. in the United Kingdom. The percentage of workers in these trades in England and Wales increased 26.6 per cent., in Scotland 28.4 per cent., and in Ireland 1.7 per cent.

In persons employed in Industries connected with Mines, who in 1901 represented 6.0 per cent. of the male population ten years and upwards, there was an increase in the United Kingdom of 24.4 per cent., the increase in England and Wales being 23.7, in Scotland 29.8. In Ireland the increase amounted to but 746 persons.

The Makers and Dealers in food, including Meat, Bread,

* The "Occupied" in the Tables for Ireland include a small number of children under 10 years of age, while in Great Britain all such children were treated as "Unoccupied."

† A portion of the decrease in occupied females is only apparent, and is due to a change of classification.

Milk, Groceries, Vegetables, &c., who comprised in 1901 4.3 per cent. of the male population 10 years and upwards, rose in the United Kingdom during the decade 16.8 per cent. In England and Wales the increase was 18.5 per cent., and in Scotland 16.9. In Ireland there was a slight diminution.

The percentage of persons engaged in the transport of passengers and goods by road in the United Kingdom increased 37.1 per cent., during the decennium, while workers on Railways (excluding Platelayers, Gangers, and Railway Labourers) increased 44.6 per cent.

In the decade, there was an increase of 4.0 per cent. in male workers and dealers in dress, exclusive of drapers. In England and Wales, and in Scotland, the increase was 6.1 and 1.7 per cent. respectively. In Ireland there was a decrease of 15.3 per cent.

Under the head of decreases in the United Kingdom during the decade, that in the Agricultural Class stands prominent. The males in this class, who in 1901 formed 13.6 per cent. of the total male population of the United Kingdom, aged 10 years and upwards, fell during the decennium 6.2 per cent. In England and Wales the percentage of males engaged in agriculture in proportion to the total males aged 10 years and upwards fell from 11.7 in 1891 to 9.6 in 1901; in Scotland the fall was from 12.7 in 1891 to 10.7 in 1901, and in Ireland from 45.7 to 44.3.

Another serious decrease occurred in the Textile Industries, which in 1901 represented 3.8 per cent. of the total male population of the United Kingdom aged 10 years and upwards. The decrease in the ten years in this group in the United Kingdom was 7.1 per cent. In England and Wales the decrease was 5.2 per cent., in Scotland 13.2, while in Ireland the diminution reached 19.1 per cent.

Passing to the occupations of Females in the United Kingdom, the number of workers and Dealers in Dress, including Dressmakers, Milliners, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses, and Machinists, &c., (exclusive of Drapers) increased in 1901 as compared with 1891, 2.5 per cent., the increase in England and Wales being 3.8 per cent during the decade, and in Scotland 4.7 per cent. In Ireland a decrease is recorded of 6.5 per cent.

Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Lecturers, &c., increased during the ten years 18.4 per cent. in the United Kingdom. In Ireland the number of females engaged in teaching shows an apparent decrease of 219, but this is not a correct representation, as a large number of ladies engaged in teaching are members of Religious Orders of the Roman Catholic Church, and appear under the heading "Nun" in the Occupation Tables.

There was a considerable fall in the number of females employed in the Textile Industries, which occupied 5.2 per cent. of the total female population aged ten years and upwards of the United Kingdom in 1901. In England and Wales a small increase is recorded, but in Scotland there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent., and in Ireland of 13.6 per cent.

Turning now specially to Ireland, the Occupation Tables in 1901, when compared with those of 1891, exhibit several important changes.

The males employed on Railways show an increase from 9,525 to 11,631, this being consequent on the extension of the railway system, and the establishment of Light Railways.

Owing to the development of the Cycle business during the decade, the number of persons employed in it shows a large increase in 1901 as compared with 1891. The number returned in 1901 being 739, as compared with 62 in 1891.

There has been further an increase of over 30 per cent. in the workers in Machines and Implements; the number in 1901 being 10,830, and in 1891, 8,259, persons. This increase is in Engine and Machine Makers, Fitters and Turners.

The establishment of Creameries is evidenced in the tables by the fact that 1,021 males and 434 females are returned as employed in Creameries or Milk Factories.

Another feature is the increase in the number of females engaged in several occupations.

Amongst them we find 20 qualified female doctors in 1901, there being none in the tables for 1891. There is further an increase of 372 in the number of females connected with the medical profession, chiefly trained nurses.

There has also been a considerable increase in the number of women employed in the Printing Trade in 1901, as compared with 1891.

Lace making, which in 1891 was returned as employing 557 females gave occupation to 2,099, in 1901,

The extension of the employment of females as commercial clerks is evidenced by the fact that while only 907 were returned under this head in 1891, 3,437 were tabulated in 1901.

We now glance at the decreases. I have already noted the decrease in the Agricultural Class throughout the United Kingdom. In Ireland we find that there was a decrease of 60,697, or roughly, 6½ per cent. in the number of persons returned as engaged in Agriculture in 1901, as compared with 1891. The Emigration Statistics which we shall deal with later on, tell us that these persons have left this country to swell the ranks of the Irish people in the United States, Canada, Australia, and elsewhere.

Another sad fact is the great diminution of the number of persons working in the Flax and Linen Industry, which lost during the decade over 17,000 or nearly one-fifth

of the persons engaged in it in 1891. In the woollen manufacture also, there was a considerable decrease.

There was a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in Boot and Shoe Makers, consequent, no doubt, on the increased importation of ready-made goods from England and America, and a decrease in Coopers whose numbers declined from 4,263 in 1891 to 3,089 in 1901.

Social Condition Tables.

Before closing the subject of occupation, a passing reference may be made to the unique Social Position Tables for Dublin City, and the Dublin Registration Area, which are given in the General Report of the Irish Census Commission. These Tables present the inhabitants of these areas tabulated according to their social position, and distinguish the persons having stated occupations from wives and children having no stated occupation.

By tabulating the Returns of Deaths in the same way, we are enabled to construct mortality statistics according to Social Position, and in the Registrar General's Returns, is given each week, a table showing the death-rate in each social class, the result of which is to show that the death rate in the richer classes is much lower than in those exposed to poverty and hardship.

BIRTHPLACES.

A comparison for the United Kingdom of the Birthplaces in 1901, with those returned in 1891, shows a considerable increase in the proportion of persons born outside the United Kingdom, the percentage which was 1.1 in 1891, having risen to 1.4 in 1901. The proportion of persons born in British Colonies and India rose from 0.35 per cent. in 1891, to 0.39 in 1901, while those born in foreign countries, who were 0.70 per cent. in 1891, increased to 0.93 in 1901.

The proportion of persons enumerated on English forms as born in England and Wales, or in Scotland, shows but little change during the decade, but there was a notable decrease in the proportion of persons born in Ireland, which in 1891 was 1.58 per cent., whereas in 1901 it fell to 1.31.

There was a material increase in the proportion of persons born in the Colonies and in foreign countries.

The proportion of persons enumerated in 1901 on Scotch forms as born in Scotland, was 91.4 per cent. Those born in Ireland formed 4.6 per cent. of the total population of Scotland, and English or Welsh-born people 3.0 per cent., while those born in the Colonies and Foreign countries were only 1.0 per cent.

The Irish Statistics of Birthplaces show a continued

increase in the number of persons born in Great Britain. The persons of English or Welsh birth amounted in 1891 to 74,523, while in 1901 they reached a total of 76,977 persons. The number of Scotch in Ireland which was 27,323 in 1891, increased to 30,101 in 1901, or ten per cent. more.

The number of persons returned on Irish Census forms in 1891, as born in foreign countries, was 12,900. In 1901 it rose to 16,541, an increase of 28.2 per cent., which is largely due to the number of persons born in America, which rose from 7,705 in 1891 to 10,120 in 1901, being an increase of 2,415, or 31.3 per cent. during the decennium. There was also a considerable increase in the number of persons born in Russia—mostly Russian Jews.

Nationality.

In close relation to the subject of Birthplaces is that of Nationality. In England and Wales and Scotland the information given in the Enumeration Forms enabled the Census Authorities to distinguish true aliens from British subjects born abroad, which was not the case in Ireland, but in this country, in many instances, as in the case of Russian Jews, the name, birthplace, and religious persuasion left no doubt as to the nationality to which the person belonged.

In England and Wales the aliens in 1901 numbered 247,758 persons as against 198,113 in 1891, being an increase of 25.1 per cent. between 1891 and 1901. The largest proportion of this increase was in Russian subjects.

In Scotland in 1901, the total number of foreigners enumerated was 17,654. In 1891 the number was 8,510.

INFIRMITIES.

I now pass to the consideration of the Statistics of persons suffering from infirmities, viz : the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Lunatic and Idiotic.

The Blind.

The total number of the blind in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 32,823, as against 31,605 in 1891, showing an increase of 1,218, but the proportion per 10,000 of the population decreased from 8.38 in 1891 to 7.92 in 1901.

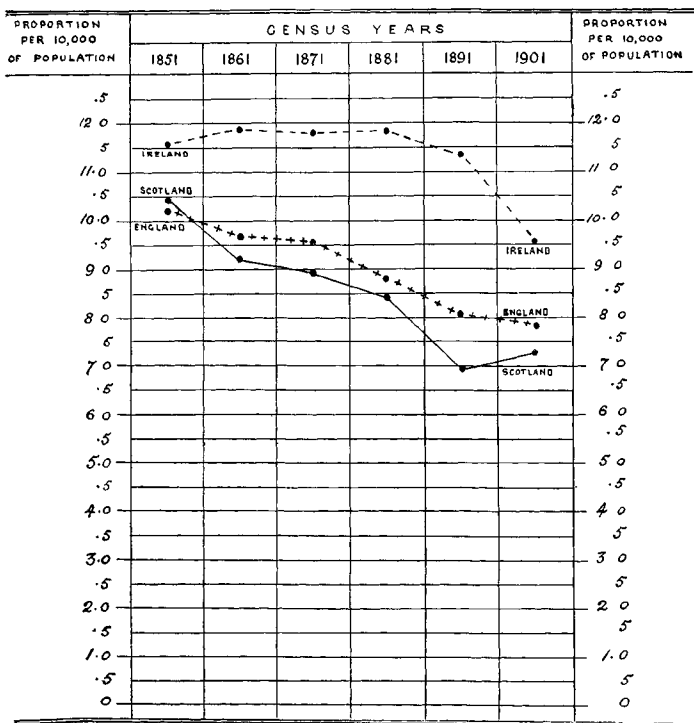
In England and Wales the number of blind increased from 23,467 to 25,317, but the proportion per 10,000 decreased during the decennium from 8.09 to 7.78.

The number of Blind in Scotland in 1901 was 3,253, while

THE BLIND

III.

DIAGRAM — SHOWING THE PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION OF THE BLIND IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND AT THE CENSUSES OF 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 AND 1901.



in 1891 it was only 2,797, showing a numerical increase of 456, and the proportion of blind persons per 10,000 of the population increased from 6.95 in 1891 to 7.27 in 1901.

In Ireland there was a great fall in the number of blind during the decennium. The number of blind returned in 1891 was 5,341, and in 1901 4,253, showing a decrease of 1,088, and the proportionate number of blind per 10,000 of the population, which in 1891 was 11.35, fell to 9.54.

It will be seen from the above that as regards the proportion of blind persons in 1901, per 10,000 of the population, Ireland stood highest, England next, and Scotland lowest and this is also the case as regards each sex.

In all three countries in 1901 blindness was more frequent amongst males than amongst females. In England and Wales the blind males were in the proportion of 8.35 per 10,000 of the male population, and the blind females only 7.25 in every 10,000 females. In Scotland, the proportions were 7.66 males, and 6.90 females, and in Ireland 9.70 males and 9.39 females.

Comparing the blind at the various age periods in the three countries, it appears that in each sex the proportion of blind, in the age periods under 25 years, is much lower in Ireland than in either England or Scotland; it is also lower in the age period 85 and upwards. The proportion of blind of each sex in Ireland is higher than in the sister countries in the age periods 45-75.

Diagram III., facing page 300, shows the proportion of the Blind in the population of the three countries at each Census from 1851 to 1901.

The Deaf and Dumb.

The number of the Deaf and Dumb in the United Kingdom in 1891 was 20,781, and in 1901 21,855, showing an increase in numbers of 1,074, but the proportion of Deaf and Dumb persons per 10,000 of the population decreased from 5.51 to 5.27.

In England and Wales the number of these afflicted persons increased from 14,192 in 1891 to 15,246 in 1901, but the proportion per 10,000 fell from 4.89 to 4.69.

In Scotland there was also a numerical increase during the 10 years, the number being 2,638 in 1901, as compared with 2,125 in 1891, and the proportion of deaf and dumb per 10,000 of the population increased from 5.28 in 1891 to 5.90 in 1901.

In Ireland there was a decrease in 1901, both in the absolute number of the deaf and dumb, and in their proportion to the population. The number of the deaf and dumb,

which in 1891 was 4,464, fell to 3,971, and the proportion per 10,000 decreased from 9.49 to 8.91.

It will be seen from the above that as regards the proportion of deaf and dumb persons per 10,000 of the population in 1901, Ireland stood highest, Scotland next, and England and Wales lowest, and this also applies to each sex.

In each of the three countries in 1901, deaf mutism was more prevalent among males than females, the proportion per 10,000 being, Ireland—males 10.00, females 7.84; Scotland—males 6.49, females 5.34; and England and Wales—males 5.24, females 4.17.

Diagram IV., facing page 302, shows the proportion of the Deaf and Dumb in the population of the three Countries at each Census from 1851 to 1901.

The Insane.

I now come to the third class of Infirmities—Lunacy and Idiocy—a subject which is engaging much public attention at present owing to the startling increase in the number of persons so afflicted.

There were in the United Kingdom in 1901 177,995 persons returned as insane, as against 134,033 enumerated in 1891.

The following Table shows the number of mentally deranged in each Division of the United Kingdom at the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

Table showing the Number of the Insane in Ireland, England and Scotland respectively, at the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

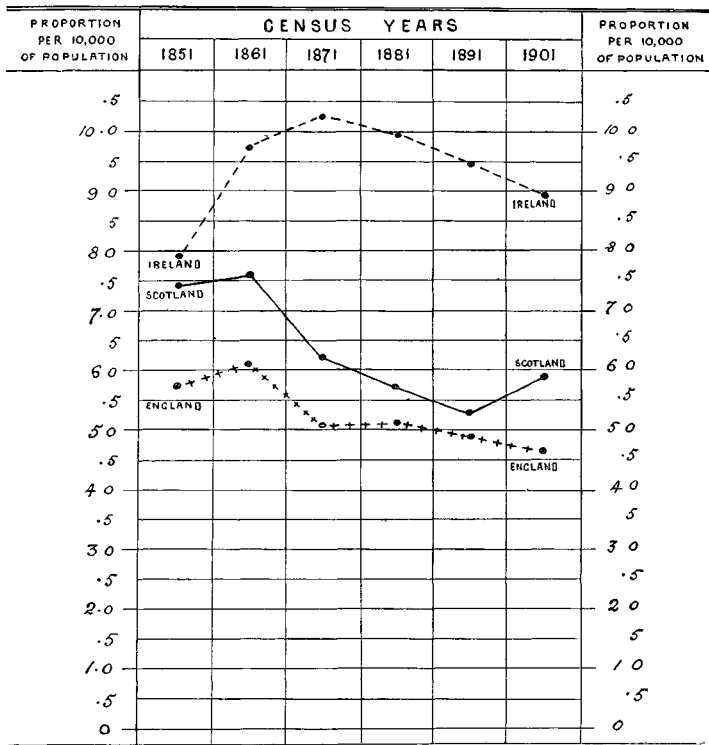
CENSUS YEARS.	IRELAND.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	CENSUS YEARS.
1871	16,505	69,019	11,413	1871
1881	18,413	84,503	14,397	1881
1891	21,188	97,383	15,462	1891
1901	25,050	132,654	20,291	1901

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the Insane has been increasing in Ireland, England and Scotland respectively at the date of each decennial Census since 1871. There appears, however, to be some doubt as to comparability

THE DEAF AND DUMB

IV

DIAGRAM - SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND AT THE CENSUSES OF 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 AND 1901



of the English and Scotch figures for 1901 with those for previous years, owing to the substitution, at the last enumeration on the Occupier's schedule of the words "Feeble-minded" for "Idiot."

The following Table shows the proportion per 10,000 of the population of the Insane in each of the three countries. :—

Table showing the proportion per 10,000 of the Population enumerated as Insane in Ireland, England and Scotland, at the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901 respectively.

CENSUS YEARS.	IRELAND.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	CENSUS YEARS.
1871	30.49	30.39	33.97	1871
1881	35.58	32.53	38.54	1881
1891	45.04	33.58	38.41	1891
1901	56.18	40.78	45.37	1901

From the above Table it will be seen that in England and Wales the proportion of the Insane per 10,000 of the population increased from 30.39 in 1871, to 40.78 in 1901, that in Scotland the proportion per 10,000 increased from 33.97 in 1871 to 45.37 in 1901, and that in Ireland the proportion of the mentally deranged per 10,000 of the population rose from 30.49 in 1871 to 56.18 in 1901.

Diagram V., facing page 304, shows the proportion of Insane persons in the population of the three Countries in each Census-year since 1851 inclusive.

From this Diagram and the foregoing remarks it will be observed that Ireland occupies the unhappy position of having by far the highest proportion of Insane in its population, Scotland coming next, while England and Wales stand third on the list.

An investigation into the numbers of each sex shows that insanity was more prevalent in 1901 amongst females than males in England and Wales, and in Scotland, the proportion per 10,000 being—England and Wales, females 42.02, males 39.46; ; Scotland—females 46.02, males 44.69. For Ireland, however, the contrary was the case; the proportions being—males 59.81, females 52.64 per 10,000.

LANGUAGE.

The inquiry into language in England and Wales shows that in Wales and Monmouthshire in 1901, 49.8 per cent. of the population, aged 3 years and upwards spoke English only, 15.1 per cent. spoke Welsh only and 34.8 per cent. spoke both English and Welsh. 0.2 per cent spoke other languages, and as regards the remainder, 0.1 per cent., there was no statement.

In Scotland 28,106 persons, or 0.63 per cent. of the total population spoke Gaelic only, while 202,700 persons, or 4.53 per cent. spoke both Gaelic and English.

The number of persons in Ireland who spoke Irish only, which in 1891 was 38,192, or 0.81 per cent. of the population decreased in 1901 to 20,953, or 0.47 per cent. The number of persons who spoke both Irish and English, which in 1891 was 642,053, or 13.6 per cent. was in 1901 620,189, or 13.9 per cent. of the population.

It is worthy of note that while the returns for 1901 show a decrease in the number of persons speaking English and Irish in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, the number of such persons increased in 1901 in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, a result, as regards these two provinces, due no doubt to the movement for the revival of the Irish language.

II.—SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY PECULIAR TO IRELAND.

I shall now refer to the subjects of inquiry peculiar to this country.

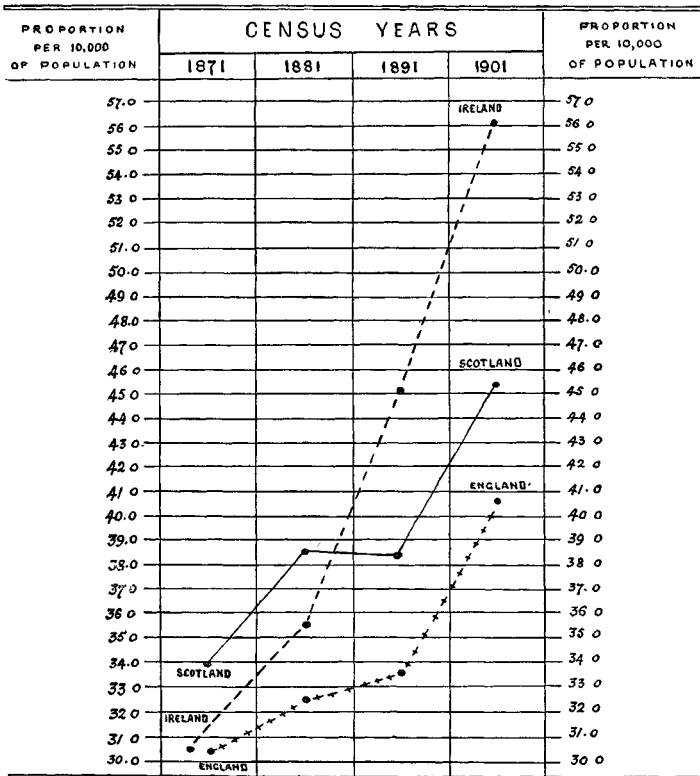
THE SICK.

Statistics of the temporarily sick have formed part of the Irish Census Inquiries since 1851, and tables showing the sick on Census night are included in the Irish Commissioners' Report for 1901. The diseases are classified under Zymotic (or Infectious) Diseases, Constitutional Diseases, Developmental Diseases and Local Diseases, and there are columns for Injuries and 'All Others.' Our time this evening would not admit of my examining these Tables in detail, but I shall refer to three of the principal diseases dealt with in the Report.

We find there were 2,900 cases of persons suffering from influenza on Census night. This disease has come into

THE INSANE

DIAGRAM — SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE INSANE PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871, 1881, 1891 AND 1901.



painful prominence during the decade, and the deaths from it in 1900 reached the large proportion of 10.5 per 10,000 living.

The number of persons returned as afflicted with Phthisis or Pulmonary Consumption, on Census night, was 1,967. That this number is far below the real number of persons labouring under the disease is evident from the fact that during the year 1901, 9,549 deaths from Phthisis were registered in Ireland, and it may, I think, be assumed that no cases were returned on the Census Forms, except those in which the patients were confined to their rooms and incapacitated from attending to their ordinary avocations. The prevalence of this and other forms of tuberculosis in Ireland is a matter which cannot be too frequently brought under the notice of the public.

The third disease to which I shall refer is Cancer. On Census night in 1901, 439 cases of persons suffering from that disease were returned, a figure which must be considerably under the true number, as 2,893 deaths from Cancer were registered in the year 1901. The observations I have just made with reference to the class of Phthisis patients included in the Census returns apply also to the Cancer cases. I have endeavoured to call attention to this disease in a special Report recently issued on the subject, which has been widely circulated.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

The Census of Agricultural Holdings according to rateable valuation, population, houses, out-offices, and farmsteadings thereon, first taken in 1881, was continued in 1891 and 1901.

The tables constructed from the information obtained through this Inquiry contain valuable and interesting particulars regarding the Agricultural population and the holdings on which they reside.

The holdings when classified according to the amount of rateable valuation, show for holdings not exceeding £4 in value, a considerable increase, the number of such holdings in 1891 being 127,098, and in 1901, 134,182. The holdings above £4, and not exceeding £10 in value show a decrease, the number being in 1891, 144,592, and in 1901, 141,162. The variations between 1891 and 1901 in the several classes of holdings above £10 in value, were inconsiderable.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

Ireland is the only part of the United Kingdom where Religion forms one of the subjects of inquiry at the Decennial Census.

In 1901, the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland was 3,308,661, while in 1891 they numbered 3,547,397, being a decrease in 1901 of 238,646 persons. Roman Catholics represented in 1901, 74.21 per cent. of the population, while in 1891 the percentage was 75.40—showing in 1901 a decrease of 1.19 in the percentage of the population who were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Protestant Episcopalians (practically 'The Church of Ireland') in 1901, presented a total of 581,089 persons. In 1891 the number was 600,103, being a decrease in 1901 of 19,014. The percentage, however, of Protestant Episcopalians to the population, rose from 12.75 in 1891 to 13.03 in 1901—an increase of 0.28.

There were 443,276 Presbyterians in 1901. In 1891 they numbered 444,974, thus showing a decrease in 1901 of 1,698. The percentage of Presbyterians in the population showed an increase, being 9.94 in 1901, as against 9.46 in 1891.

Methodists in 1901 showed an increase of 6,506, the number for that year being 62,006 compared with 55,500 in 1891. The percentage of the population of members of that religious persuasion also increased from 1.18 in 1891 to 1.39 in 1901.

Persons included under "All other Denominations" rose from 56,866 in 1891 to 63,743 in 1901, being an actual increase of 6,877, while the percentage to the population in 1901 was 1.43, as against 1.21 in 1891.

Roman Catholics form the great majority of the inhabitants of the Provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, the percentage to the population in 1901 being, Leinster 85.2, Munster, 93.6, and Connaught, 95.8. In Ulster the percentage of Roman Catholics in 1901 was 44.2, but in that Province they largely exceed in number the members of any other single denomination.

EDUCATION.

Illiteracy.

The Educational Statistics collected at the last Census in Ireland show a marked decline in illiteracy as compared with the preceding Enumeration, the proportion of persons aged 5 years and upwards who could both read and write having risen from 71 per cent. in 1891 to 79 per cent. in 1901. The percentage of those who could read only in 1891 was 11, whereas in 1901 it was only 7, and the persons returned as unable to read, who in 1891 were 18 per cent. of the population five years old and upwards, fell to 14 per cent.

This satisfactory state of things appears in all the four provinces. In Leinster the percentage of the illiterate

fell from 15 in 1891 to 11 in 1901, in Munster from 20 to 14, in Ulster from 15 to 12, and in Connaught from 27 to 21 per cent. of the population five years old and upwards.

In Leinster the proportion of the population five years old and upwards who could read only, in 1901, was 6 per cent as against 10 in 1891; in Munster 5 as against 8; in Ulster 9 as compared with 14; in Connaught 7 as compared with 11 in 1891.

The persons in Leinster, in 1901 who could read and write were 83 per cent. of the population five years old and upwards, the percentage in 1891 being only 75; in Munster in 1901 the percentage was 81 as against 72 in 1891; in Ulster it was 79 in 1901 as compared with 71 at the preceding Census, and in Connaught the percentage of the persons who could read and write rose from 62 in 1891 to 72 in 1901.

An analysis of the Statistics for each of the principal Religious Bodies shows that the decline in illiteracy to which I have referred was not confined to any particular religious denomination, all having contributed to the satisfactory results which I have noted.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Schools and Colleges may be dealt with under three heads, *viz*: Primary Schools, Superior (or Intermediate) Schools, and Colleges of Universities and other Colleges.

Primary Schools.

The total number of Pupils attending Primary Schools in the selected week (ending 11th May) in 1901 was 636,777, while in the selected week (ending 30th May) in 1891, the number was 685,074.

The male pupils who in 1891 were 342,918 decreased to 315,513 in 1901. The female pupils, who numbered 342,156 in 1891 declined to 321,264.

The number of Roman Catholic pupils in Primary Schools was 522,793 in 1891 and 471,910 in 1901; Protestant Episcopalian pupils numbered 81,360 in 1891 and 80,300 in 1901; the Presbyterian scholars were 69,545 in the former year and 70,876 in the latter; the number of Methodist pupils was 6,876 in 1891 and 7,899 in 1901; and pupils of "All Other Denominations" numbered 4,500 in 1891 and 5,792 in 1901.

The total number of Primary Schools in 1901 was 9,157, as compared with 9,177 in 1891, but it is to be borne in mind in considering the reduced number of Primary Schools and the decline in the total number of pupils attending them in 1901, that many Schools, especially those of the

Christian Brothers, formerly returned as Primary, were in 1901, owing to the influence of the Intermediate System in promoting the study of languages, returned as "Superior," and have thus gone to swell the number of Schools and Scholars in that group. It should also be remembered that, as I have already indicated, there was, during the decade, a very large decrease in the number of children of the school-going age in Ireland, a decrease, in fact, relatively much greater than the decline in the population at large.

Superior Schools.

The Superior Schools in 1901 numbered 490, with 35,306 pupils and students, against 472 of such establishments, with an attendance of 24,208 in 1891. These figures show a very satisfactory increase. The male pupils rose from 13,850 in 1891, to 22,978 in 1901, and the number of the females increased during the decade from 10,358 to 12,328.

The Roman Catholic Scholars in Superior Schools rose from 13,709 in 1891, to 23,897 in 1901, the Protestant Episcopalians from 6,234 to 6,433, the Presbyterians from 2,737 to 3,187, the Methodists from 701 to 923, and pupils of all other denominations from 827 to 866.

Colleges of Universities and other Colleges.

The third group of Educational Establishments consists of Colleges of Universities and other Colleges. There were 20 of such Institutions in 1901, as against 18 in 1891.

The total number of Students in 1901 was 3,259, as compared with 3,561 in 1891—or a total decrease of 302 in 1901. Analysing the numbers according to Religious Professions, it appears that the Roman Catholic Students increased from 1,721 in 1891 to 1,750 in 1901, that the Protestant Episcopalians decreased from 1,046 in 1891 to 902 in 1901, that the Presbyterians decreased from 605 in 1891 to 451 in 1901, that the number of Methodist Students was almost the same, the number in 1891 being 86, while at the last Census it was 88, and that the number of students of all other denominations, which was 103 in 1891, fell to 68 at the last enumeration.

It may be here mentioned that the Scotch Census Reports contain Tables showing the number of persons at each year of age under 20 receiving instruction. These particulars were derived from the Householders Schedules, and they are the only Statistics relating to Education given in the Reports for Scotland.

III.—SUBJECTS TREATED OF IN THE CENSUS REPORTS REGARDING WHICH THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The subjects treated of in the Census Reports regarding which the information was obtained from other Government Departments include Area, Agricultural Statistics, Valuation, and Emigration.

AREA.

The information regarding area published in the Census Reports, was supplied by the Ordnance Survey Department.

The total area of England and Wales in 1901 was 37,327,479 statute acres, exclusive of tidal water, or foreshore, but including inland water. The area of Scotland was 19,459,155 acres, and that of Ireland 20,710,593 acres.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Agricultural Statistics have formed part of the information contained in the Irish Census Volumes since 1841. They were for many years compiled in the Office of the Registrar General, but were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction on 1st April, 1900.

The main facts shown by a comparison of the Agricultural Returns for Ireland for 1901 with those for 1891, as given in the Census Reports, are that the land under Cereal or Corn Crops, and Green Crops, has decreased from 2,684,187 statute acres in 1891, to 2,397,017 statute acres in 1901, that the land for hay has increased, the acreage in 1891 being 2,059,529, and in 1901, 2,178,592, and that the area under grass for pasture has increased from 10,298,654 acres in 1891 to 10,577,238 in 1901.

An examination of the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain for 1891 and 1901, published by the Board of Agriculture, shows that in England and Wales the area under Cereal or Corn Crops, and Green Crops, has decreased from 9,284,766 statute acres in 1891, to 8,397,796 statute acres in 1901; that the land for hay has increased during the decade from 6,112,536 in 1891 to 6,150,638 in 1901; and that land under grass for pasture, has also increased—from 12,071,778 acres in 1891 to 12,511,313 in 1901.

In Scotland, the extent of land under Cereal or Corn Crops, and Green Crops, which in 1891 was 1,937,626 acres,

decreased in 1901 to 1,865,142 acres; the land for hay increased from 520,696 acres in 1891, to 556,236 acres in 1901; and the number of acres under grass for pasture rose from 2,445,422 in 1891, to 2,465,449 in 1901.

VALUATION.

The information as to rateable Valuation, which enters largely into the Irish Census Tables, was obtained from the Commissioner of Valuation in Ireland. The rateable Valuation of Ireland, which in the year 1891 was £14,034,681, rose to £14,932,754 in 1901.

EMIGRATION.

The particulars as to Emigration which appear in the English and Scotch Census Reports were obtained from the Emigration Returns published by the Board of Trade. From these it appears that the number of persons of English origin who emigrated from the United Kingdom to places outside Europe during the intercensal period 1891-1901 was 1,109,556, the number of persons of Scotch origin 187,905, and of Irish origin 465,273.

The information as to Emigrants in the Irish Census Reports is derived from the Emigration Returns published by the Registrar General. From these Returns it appears that 430,993 Emigrants (natives of Ireland) *left Irish ports* during the intercensal period 1891-1901.

As we have seen when considering the subject of the ages of the people in Ireland, the continued tide of Emigration has seriously disturbed the age-composition of the population of Ireland, as compared with that of England and Scotland.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to return my warmest thanks to the Honorary Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Peter J. O'Neill, for the very kind assistance he has rendered to me in connection with this address and, in closing this review of the Principal Results of the Census of the United Kingdom in 1901, may I be permitted to express the hope that when the Census of 1911 is taken, it will be found that the remedial measures adopted by His Majesty's Government have borne fruit and that a material improvement has taken place in the condition of Ireland.