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with illustrative social statistics / by John Strang.**

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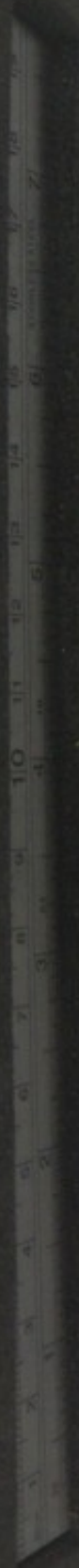
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THE MORTALITY

R E P O R T

ON

THE MORTALITY BILLS

OF

THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS,

FOR 1851,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIVE SOCIAL STATISTICS.

BY

JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES MACNAB, 11 MILLER STREET.

MDCCCLII.

REPORT

THE MORTALITY BILL

THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS

1851

ILLUSTRATIVE SOCIAL STATISTICS

JOHN STEWART

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES MACDONALD, 10, N. B. STREET

1851

TO THE

LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL,

Of Glasgow.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

THE important facts regarding the Population of Glasgow, elicited by the late Government Census, induce me once more to submit some observations on the Glasgow Bills of Mortality, so ably prepared by Mr. William Patrick. During the last twelve months great improvements, it may be remembered, have been made in these important documents; and although those improvements have led to greatly increased labour in their formation, it is highly creditable to Mr. Patrick, to find that, in addition to their increased usefulness, they are characterised by an accuracy equal to that of any issued by himself or by his predecessors.

It is perhaps necessary in the outset to state, that the boundaries within which the mortality of Glasgow has been taken, have been this year extended in conformity to the suggestion made in my Report on the Census, viz., to the whole four Parishes of Glasgow, Barony, Gorbals and Govan, including the small part of the latter which is in the County of Renfrew, adding to the Burials in the Cemeteries formerly given, those in the Churchyard of Govan. By this

arrangement, the deaths in proportion to the population are now, and will henceforth be given more correctly than they hitherto have been. The population within these limits was, at the 31st March last, 360,138 ; and the Churchyards, Crypts, and Cemeteries, amount now to 21.

With these prefatory remarks, the results of this year's Tables may be compared with those of the Tables of preceding years ; and first, let us turn to the Tables of

MORTALITY.

From the Table of 1851 it will be observed, that the Burials in Glasgow and Suburbs amount to 11,829—the deaths being 10,746, and the still-born 1,083,—showing an increase over the burials of 1850 of 1,240, and of deaths of 1,141. This is allowing for the addition of 128 deaths for Govan, not included in last year's bill, and 90 for 1851. The rate of burials of 1851, to the known population (as at the 31st March), is as 1 to 30·4 ; and the rate of deaths is as 1 to 33·5. In 1841, when the population was also ascertained, the rate of deaths to the population was as 1 to 31·7, so that an improvement between the two Census years is exhibited of 1·8 in favour of 1851. The following Table will show the Annual Mortality in Glasgow, from 1841 to the close of 1851 :—

1841,	8,886	Deaths,	719	Still-born.
1842,	7,359	—	.....	660 —
1843,	9,459	—	.....	901 —
1844,	7,367	—	.....	725 —
1845,	7,509	—	.....	750 —
1846,	10,854	—	.....	782 —
1847,	18,081	—	.....	805 —
1848,	12,475	—	.....	704 —
1849,	12,231	—	.....	848 —
1850,	9,477 *	—	.....	984 —
1851,	10,746	—	....	1,083 —

* This number does not include the burials in Govan Churchyard.

With the exception of the years 1846, 47, 48, and 49, parts of which were visited by two destructive epidemics, which may be fairly designated *foreign*—we mean Famine Fever imported from Ireland, and followed by Cholera—the rate of mortality as to population has remained somewhat steady. For, taking the first five years of the last decennium, we find that the annual average of deaths was only 8,116; and assuming the mean population to have then been 300,000, which is pretty near the truth, the rate of burials to the population was then only 1 in 36·9, while for the last two years it has been about 1 in 35.

The Census Returns having furnished (with a few exceptions), the ages of the population of Glasgow and Suburbs, and the Mortality Bill having given the ages of those who died in 1851, I have been enabled to construct a Table which will, at a glance, show the proportions which the deaths at each particular age in 1851, bear to the living at the same age on the 31st March. It may be here stated, that in order to correct the Age Table in which there appeared 444 unascertained, which embraced persons on board of vessels, I have assumed that the ages of those persons were between 15 and 40, and have, consequently, added a proportional number to the ascertained number living at each of these ages throughout the City. I have also assumed that the 1,187 unascertained ages in the small portion of Govan Parish, in the county of Renfrew, now added to the population within the Bills of Mortality, and the eight in Govan, in the county of Lanark, belong proportionally to the ascertained ages throughout the whole four Parishes. On these assumptions the following corrected Table of the ages of the whole population, as at the 31st March last, has been constructed; while the proportion which the deaths, at each particular age during 1851, bear to the living at the same age on the day of the Census, are given with the per centage of deaths to the whole population living.

AGES.	Population Living at these Ages, in 1851.	Deaths at each Age, exclusive of Still-Born.	Deaths at each Age, to the Popu- lation at each Age, 1 to	Per Cent. of Deaths in 1851 to the whole population living in Mar. 1851.
Under 1 Year,.....	11,655	2,410	4.83	0.67
1 and under 5 Years,...	33,179	3,044	10.89	0.85
5 — 10 — ...	37,782	482	78.38	0.13
10 — 15 — ...	36,507	267	136.73	0.08
15 — 20 — ...	40,536	346	117.15	0.09
20 — 30 — ...	78,641	807	97.44	0.22
30 — 40 — ...	51,328	772	66.48	0.22
40 — 50 — ...	34,269	705	48.60	0.20
50 — 60 — ...	20,458	595	34.38	0.17
60 — 70 — ...	10,886	599	18.17	0.16
70 — 80 — ...	3,986	519	7.68	0.14
80 — 90 — ...	832	182	4.57	0.05
90 — 100 — ...	75	17	4.41	0.00
100 and upwards,	4	1	4	0.00
TOTAL,	360,138	10,746		2.98

From the foregoing Table it will be observed, that while the whole deaths is 2.98 per cent. of the whole population, the deaths under five years is 1.52 per cent.; in other words, that there are 0.6 per cent. more of children who die under five years than of the whole population above that age. Perhaps it may be as well for future reference to give a Tabular view of the deaths among children in Glasgow for the last four years, with the proportional deaths at each age to the 100 deaths at all ages :—

AGES.	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.	
	Deaths.	Prop. per cent	Deaths.	Prop. per cent	Deaths.	Prop. per cent	Deaths.	Prop. per cent
Under 2 Yrs.,	2,896	23·2	3,865	30	3,647	38·48	3,963	36·88
2 to 5 —	1,494	11·9	1,545	12	1,095	11·55	1,502	13·97
Total,	4,390	34·11	5,410	42	4,742	50·03	5,465	50·85

It hence appears, that in 1851 the deaths under five years are more in proportion to the whole mortality than in any one of the three previous years, a result that prominently marks the existence of an element of destruction to which the infant population of our City is exposed. It is from this element of destruction among children, that the high figure of annual mortality chiefly arises in Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns; for if we reduce the deaths under five in these towns, to the average per centage which the deaths at these ages bear to the living in other places, the remaining deaths to the remaining population will be throughout but little dissimilar.

That Glasgow should have lost by death, during the last four years, 14,371 children, under two years of age, or 32·14 per cent. of the gross annual mortality, is fearful to contemplate, and loudly calls for something being effectually done for the preservation of the infants of the poor, among whom this high mortality exists. The want of care on the part of the mother, called to toil beyond her home, which is left filthy and neglected,—the want thereby of nature's nutriment to her child, who, when crying to others for food, is too often only soothed by opiates, or when assailed by disease, is permitted to die without the aid of medical skill or nutritious appliances, are all elements in this frightful waste of life. Can nothing be suggested to meet this cruel calamity?

The next Table gives a comparative view of the deaths at all ages to the population at all ages in 1841 and 1851, when both were correctly ascertained.

1841.						1851.					
AGES.	Living at these Ages.	Deaths at each Age, exclusive of Still-born.	Deaths at each Age, to the Population at each Age, 1 to	Annual Mortality per cent.		AGES.	Living at these Ages.	Deaths at each Age, exclusive of Still-born.	Deaths at each Age, to the Population at each Age, 1 to	Annual Mortality per cent.	
Under 1 Year,	8,368	1,766	4.74	21.104		Under 1 Year,	11,655	2,410	4.83	20.677	
1 and under 5 Yrs.,	28,024	2,338	11.98	8.343		1 and under 5 Yrs.,	33,179	3,044	10.89	9.174	
5 — 10 —	30,234	529	57.15	1.749		5 — 10 —	37,782	482	78.38	1.278	
10 — 15 —	29,621	257	115.26	.867		10 — 15 —	36,507	267	136.73	.731	
15 — 20 —	31,468	314	100.22	.998		15 — 20 —	40,536	346	117.15	.853	
20 — 30 —	62,782	698	89.94	1.111		20 — 30 —	78,641	807	97.44	1.026	
30 — 40 —	40,709	675	50.31	1.658		30 — 40 —	51,328	772	66.48	1.504	
40 — 50 —	25,544	638	40.03	2.497		40 — 50 —	34,269	705	48.60	2.057	
50 — 60 —	13,409	523	25.64	3.900		50 — 60 —	20,458	595	34.38	2.908	
60 — 70 —	8,044	524	15.35	6.514		60 — 70 —	10,886	599	18.17	5.502	
70 — 80 —	3,091	451	6.85	14.590		70 — 80 —	3,986	519	7.68	13.020	
80 — 90 —	727	153	4.75	21.044		80 — 90 —	832	182	4.57	21.875	
90 — 100 —	64	19	3.37	29.687		90 — 100 —	75	17	4.41	22.666	
100 and upwards,	2	1	2.	50.		100 and upwards,	4	1	4.	25.	
TOTAL,	282,087	8,886				TOTAL,	360,138	10,746			

The next Table is one which I have no doubt will be found both useful and instructive. It has been constructed with the view of arriving at a knowledge of the mortality of Glasgow at all ages, in comparison with that at all ages in other Cities, &c. It shows, at a glance, the Annual Mortality per cent. in all England, London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow. The facts have been taken from the Appendix to the able Report of the Registrar-General of England, and are founded on the deaths in the seven years, 1838-44, compared with the population of 1841, which is the mean of these seven years. The Glasgow rate is founded on the deaths and population of 1851:—

AGES.	All England. Both Sexes.	London. Both Sexes.	Birmingham. Both Sexes.	Glasgow, Both Sexes.	Manchester. Both Sexes.	Liverpool. Both Sexes.
Under 5 Years,	6·554	8·668	8·987	12·164	12·909	13·571
5 and under 10,	·913	1·195	1·199	1·278	1·440	1·663
10 — 15,	·526	·474	·543	·731	·624	·614
15 — 25,	·819	·689	·747	* ·853	·917	·838
25 — 35,	·989	·993	1·011	1·026	1·271	1·244
35 — 45,	1·245	1·582	1·562	1·504	1·882	1·985
45 — 55,	1·662	2·363	2·343	2·057	2·935	3·002
55 — 65,	2·962	4·308	4·085	2·908	4·857	4·986
65 — 75,	6·249	8·506	8·434	5·502	9·398	10·002
75 — 85,	13·797	17·321	15·389	13·020	17·901	19·486
85 — 95,	28·599	31·160	29·070	21·875	28·372	31·541
95 and upwards,	41·746	38·649	28·112	22·784	14·739	30·961
All Ages,	2·187	2·522	2·609	2·98	3·275	3·366
Living to 1 Death,	45·8	39·9	38·5	33·5	30·6	29·3

* The scale of Ages in Glasgow being five years less after 15, from that adopted by the Registrar-General, it will be necessary, in making the comparisons from that period till 100, to read Glasgow five years less, say 15—20.

From the foregoing Table it will be seen, that while Glasgow exhibits a great annual surplus of deaths under five years of age, when compared with London and Birmingham at the same age, it at the same time shows, that it is much better in this respect than either Manchester or Liverpool; and when we look at the deaths at all ages, and consider, that with all the great infantile deaths included, the Glasgow mortality last year was only 0·46 per cent. more than London, we are led to conclude that the health of the adult population was not inferior to that of the Metropolis.* Perhaps it will be found instructive to append here the rate of mortality, not only in England, but also on the Continent of Europe, so far as I have been able to find it. These figures have been chiefly extracted from the Registrar-General's Eighth Annual Report.

	Deaths per cent.	To Persons Living.
England, 1838-44,.....	2·187	One Death, 45·8
London, „	2·522	— 39·9
Birmingham, „	2·609	— 38·5
Paisley, 1851,	2·719	— 36·5
Glasgow, 1851,	2·980	— 33·5
Manchester, 1838-44,.....	3·275	— 30·6
Liverpool, „	3·366	— 29·8
France, 1848,	2·438	— 40·59
Prussia, 1839-43,.....	2·709	— 37·
Austria, „	3·021	— 33·
Sweden, 1821-40,.....	2·338	— 42·3
Naples, 1838-42,	3·88	— 25·78

From the foregoing list it will at once appear, that Glasgow is not so unhealthy as is generally considered; and if there were something effectually done to avert or subdue the causes of infant mortality among the labouring and reckless classes of our population, the annual deaths would soon be reduced to a figure as small as that of any peopled portion of Europe.

* The proportion of deaths under five to the whole mortality of Paris in 1850, was only 32·3 per cent., Glasgow being 50·85 per cent.

In connection with the Mortality of Glasgow, let me next advert for a moment to the Table of

DISEASES.

It may be here necessary to premise, that the classification of the diseases causing death has been totally altered during the last nine months. The list of diseases is now made in conformity with that adopted by the Registrar-General of England. For this improvement we are mainly indebted to Dr. R. Thomson, the Lecturer on Chemistry in our University, and Dr. Watson, the President of the Physicians and Surgeons, who, with praiseworthy zeal, have endeavoured to enlist their medical brethren in this great reform of medical statistics. The effects, however, of the improved Returns connected with disease, although already exhibited in the monthly Mortality Bills, issued since April, will not become fully apparent till after the close of another year. Leaving, therefore, the greater number of the diseases in the mixed manner in which they must necessarily be classified for the year 1851, let us look at a few that can be not only classified for the year, but also compared with the years that are past. We allude particularly to the class of diseases which destroy the young, a portion of our mortality which, as we have already stated, is most deserving of attention. The following is a tabular view, for the last four years, of the diseases causing death to which the young are most liable :—

YEARS.	Small pox.	Measles.	Hooping Cough.	Scarlatina.	Croup.
1848, . .	300	322	330	474	142
1849, . .	366	265	740	540	131
1850, . .	456	423	350	433	118
1851, . .	618	551	753	145	193

One of the most striking facts connected with the foregoing Table, is the great increase of death from Small-pox. In the year 1841 the deaths from this disease were 347, or 0·12 per cent. of the population, whereas in 1851 they were 0·17. When we compare the deaths from this disease in Paris, where vaccination is sedulously attended to, and find that out of the population of that large city, amounting to a million, only 271 persons died in 1849 of Small-pox, we feel ashamed of Glasgow. That 618 persons should have been suffered to fall victims to this cruel disease, while more, perhaps, have been blinded or deformed for life through the negligence or ignorance of parents, cannot fail to attract the immediate attention of the humane and philanthropic. On the score of economy alone, we have some hope that the Parochial Boards connected with our city may consider of some more effectual means than now exist of extending the benefit of Jenner's discovery. The Registrar-General, in his Report, states, that the cost of coffins alone "convinced the Overseers of a certain parish in England of the advantages of vaccination, after all the higher arguments of humanity and justice had failed!"

In examining the Burials in the various Cemeteries and Crypts of Glasgow and its suburbs, I am glad to find that the results, with three exceptions, appear to indicate a growing distaste to

INTRAMURAL BURIALS.

It may perhaps be remembered, when last year adverting to this important subject, how gratified we were on finding that the monkish and middle-age mode of sepulture, within Churches and Crypts, was everywhere being fast abandoned, and that an increasing anxiety was yearly manifesting itself on the part of the living to be relieved from the contaminating neighbourhood of decaying mortality. From the Burials this year in our various Cemeteries, we rejoice to think that that feeling is becoming more deeply rooted, and that there is now further evidence of a growing desire to have the last resting-places of friends and

relatives associated with the beauty of the garden rather than the gloom of the charnel-house. The exceptions in the diminution of Burials in these Cemeteries which may be strictly accounted intramural, or within the bounds of the built city, are three, viz., St. Mary's, Calton, and Bridgeton. In the first, there is an increase of 362, in Calton of 30, and in Bridgeton of 23. When the limited bounds of the two first of these Graveyards are considered, coupled with the density of the peopled districts which surround them, it seems absolutely necessary that those sources of disease should be carefully watched and strictly regulated. In the proposed Sanatory Bill for Glasgow, which, for good causes, has been postponed for another year, it is to be hoped that powers will be taken to close, as far as practicable, all Intramural Churchyards and Crypts in this City, or at least, to place these under such control, as to secure the living against the dangers arising from the dead.*

Before leaving the Mortality Bill, it will perhaps be proper to notice—

PAUPER BURIALS.

This is a matter of great importance, as throwing light on the social condition of our City. For some years back, these indices to either great poverty or increasing unscrupulousness respecting charity, among our labouring or idle population, have been very marked; and now that we possess the amount of the population in each of the four Parishes which constitute the boundaries of our Bills of Mortality, and also the numbers buried in each of these Parishes at the public expense, we can gather from these two elements some new ideas of the pauperism of each. The following is a Tabular view of those buried by Parochial or Public funds during the year 1848, 49, 50, and 51 :—

* “According to the observations of Dr. Lyon Playfair, it appears that the gasses evolved annually from the decomposition of 1,117 corpses per acre, is not less than 55,261 cubic feet.”

PARISHES, &c.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
City,	2,076	1,772	1,310	1,513
Barony,	1,170	1,091	635	801
Gorbals,	160	132	72	77
Govan,	277	273	130	158
Infirmary,	359	309	234	253
TOTAL,	4,042	3,577	2,381	2,802

From the above Table it appears, that there has been over the whole Districts an increase in 1851, when compared with 1850, of 421, although a decrease, when compared with 1849, of 775.

The following statement shows the amount of Pauper burials in each Parish in 1851, in reference to the population of each Parish in 1851, exclusive of Harbours :—

Old Burgh, Population, 148,115. Paupers Burials 1,513. Per Cent., 1·02				
Barony, . . — 136,278	—	801	—	0·59
Gorbals, . . — 11,114	—	77	—	0·69
Govan, . . — 63,505	—	158	—	0·25

Perhaps these figures mark, more than any thing can do, the peculiar and social position of the inhabitants of the various districts of our City; and when we take the whole Pauper funerals of 1851, including those of the Royal Infirmery, and compare them with the whole burials, we find that they amount to 23·7 per cent. While this large figure of Pauper burials cannot fail to arouse attention, it is but fair to state, that when the details are carefully examined, it will be found that the great bulk of these is composed of children's burials, the proportion being about 2·3 children to 1 adult. This fact, of so many children being buried at the public expense, is another proof that the great mortality among our infant

population, arises not from any peculiarity of climate, but from the physical and social position of the parents.

Leaving the Bills of Mortality, let me now, for a moment, call attention to the

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

Before, however, entering upon their consideration, it is perhaps necessary to repeat, what I last year mentioned, that in consequence of there being not yet any perfect register of Births and Marriages in Scotland, these returns are scarcely entitled (particularly the former) to be regarded as of much value by the Statist, except as a means of comparing Glasgow in the past with Glasgow in the present. With respect to the Births, the numbers this year given, as well as those on former occasions, represent only the baptisms recorded in the Parochial and Roman Catholic registers of the City and Suburbs; and while in the former there are only 3,497 registered, it is strange that there are in the latter 3,064! Looking at the Roman Catholic baptisms as an index to the amount of the Roman Catholic population, it seems probable that it cannot be less than 90,000. With regard to the Marriages, the Table expresses the aggregate of the proclamations of banns, without adverting to the fact, that the same proclamation may appear upon two records, from the parties belonging to two different Parishes. Taking, however, these returns at what their value may be, we find that, when compared with the figures of 1850, the Births have increased 725, and the Marriages 151.

The following is a Tabular view for four years :—

Years.	Births.	Marriages.
1848,	6,076	3,010
1849,	6,097	3,564
1850,	6,836	3,778
1851,	7,561	3,929

To deduce any other fact from the limited number of births above given, except the striking one, that nearly one-half do not appear on any register, would be ridiculous. From a

Table given in the Registrar-General's Eighth Report, I find that of the children registered annually to 100 females living of all ages, there are, for the whole of England, 6.295, for London, 5.831, and for Lancashire, 7.293; and assuming either of these formula for arriving at the probable births in Glasgow, the result would be—the female population being 189,959—if like all England, the births should have been, last year, 11,957; if according to London, 10,976; or if according to Lancashire, which, owing to the similarity of the bulk of its population to our own, would perhaps be the safest, the births ought to have been 13,853. Another mode of arriving at the births in Glasgow may be gathered from the fact given by the Registrar-General, that there is, in England, one birth for every 31 living; or from the fact given by M. Mathieu, that there is in France 1 birth for every 33.89 of the inhabitants. Although I suspect both of these are too low for our City, I shall take the English ratio as nearest the truth, and applying the same to our gross population of 360,138, it would give 11,617. There is still another method that I thought might be adopted to discover the births, and that was, to deduce the number of living births from the number of the still-born. But on examining narrowly into this matter, I found the data so uncertain and occult, as to put no great confidence in the deduction. I may mention, however, one fact connected with this inquiry which to some may be curious, that not finding the still-born compared with living births in England, I turned my attention to the statistics of France; and there I discovered, that while in 1850, the living births in Paris were 29,628, and the still-born were 2,350—the still-born throughout all France were only 29,468 to 948,748 births. Supposing that Glasgow and Paris were in the same category in respect to still-born and births, the births here should have been 13,654. Taking all methods together, with the latter at what it is worth, it will perhaps be quite safe to assume, that the births in Glasgow could not be much fewer in 1851 than 13,000.

With regard to the return made of the Marriages said to have been contracted in Glasgow and suburbs during 1851, I have only to say, that the amount given, being 3,920, is far

beyond the reality. It represents the proclamations in the four Parishes—but certainly exceeds the Marriages. Were we to deduct 10 per cent. for double proclamations of parties whose names appear on two Registers, we would perhaps arrive somewhat nearer the truth. On this assumption, the Marriages would be reduced to about 3,540, which is as 1 to 102 of the whole population.* But even this is very high, and too high to be correct, either when compared with all England, or its principal Towns, or elsewhere on the Continent; the rate of Marriages to the living being 1 to 130 for England, 1 to 128 for France, 1 to 110 for Russia, and 1 to 123 for Austria.

Before quitting the subject of Births and Marriages, I may remark, that it is quite impossible to arrive at a correct knowledge of either without Legislative interference. That Scotland should be the only country in Europe where no correct register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is to be found, is as singular as it is unfortunate, more particularly when we consider the high position which she has taken in the cultivation of Science, Art, and Literature. It is to be hoped, however, that the day is not far distant, when some national plan will be adopted to supply this important desideratum to the country.

Having now attempted to give some idea of the physical state of Glasgow during the last and former years, let me next endeavour to place before you some facts which, I think, cannot fail to illustrate, in a certain degree, the social condition of our City.

And, first of all, I would call attention to the number and rental of the

HOUSES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS,

Within the Municipal and Parliamentary City, which have just been made up by Messrs. Houston and Donaldson, the intelli-

* The Table shows 381 males and 290 females, belonging each to separate Parishes; in consequence of which, at least 337 should be deducted from the gross, which would make the absolute Marriages 3,419, or 1 to 105.

gent surveyors, and which I now present in the following tabular form:—

GROSS NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, AND OTHER POSSESSIONS, WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AND PARLIAMENTARY CITY, in 1851. The Population being 333,657.

POSSESSIONS.	NO. OF POSSESSIONS.	RENTAL.
Occupied—Dwelling-Houses,	58,590	£486,379
„ Houses and Shops,	4,804	78,327
„ Hotels and Banks,	40	14,151
„ Shops,	7,462	295,833
„ Public Works,	1,640	159,947
	72,536	£1,034,637
Unoccupied—Dwelling-Houses,	1,952	£24,518
„ Houses and Shops,	54	1,126
„ Hotels,	2	510
„ Shops,	667	16,951
„ Public Works,	53	6,430
	2,728	£49,535
Number of Possessions Occupied,	72,536	£1,034,637
Do. do. Unoccupied,	2,728	49,535
Total,	75,264	£1,084,172

It hence appears, that there are 72,536 occupied possessions, with a rental of £1,034,637; and of unoccupied of 2,728, with a rental of £49,535—making the gross rental of the City £1,084,172. The reason for so many unoccupied houses appearing in this return, is attributable to the Supplemental Survey not being yet complete, by which it may be discovered that at least 1000 of these unoccupied possessions are found tenanted, which will reduce the unoccupied rental about £25,000.

The total number of Dwelling-houses at £5 and under, is . . 35,791
 „ „ „ above £5 and under £10, . 14,748
 „ „ „ at £10 and upwards, . . 14,963

The next point to which I would solicit your consideration is the

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD,

In Glasgow and its Suburbs. I am well aware that I can give only an approximation to the reality. Such information, however, as I have been enabled to obtain on this subject from the sources within my own power, and from those sent me by others, I feel happy thus to communicate, in the hope that the results may form a starting-point of comparison for the past and for the future. I commence by stating the consumption of

FRESH BUTCHER MEAT,

From the period when the Corporation obtained a control over the whole cattle slaughtered within the Municipality. The following table gives a statement of the number of cattle, &c., passing through the Public Shambles within the City during the last four years:—

DESCRIPTION.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Oxen,	19,788	22,882	26,200	29,569
Calves,	3,206	4,204	4,588	4,443
Sheep,	69,290	82,681	96,104	72,589
Lambs,	43,658	49,817	54,400	50,499
Goats,	13	18	29	50
Pigs,	3,195	1,925	3,934	5,157

In order to arrive at something like a correct notion of the number of pounds of fresh meat consumed, the opinions of ten butchers and four cattle dealers were taken, as to the average weight of the animals slaughtered in our abattoirs, and the average of their opinions is as follows:—

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ox,	5	3	1½
Calf,	0	2	19
Sheep,	0	1	23½
Lamb,	0	1	1½
Goat,	0	1	20
Pig,	1	3	19

Applying this scale of weights to the number slaughtered, it appears, that while the meat brought from the abattoirs in Glasgow amounted, in 1850, to 24,648,491½ lbs., that of 1851 amounts to 25,750,807 lbs., showing an increase in the weight of fresh meat of 1,102,315½ lbs. during the last twelve months. The quantity here given, however, by no means marks the extent of the meat consumed in Glasgow; the import of both fresh and salted, from Ireland and elsewhere, being prodigious. I have attempted to obtain some idea of this from the Clyde Trustees' Tonnage Office, from the Officers of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and from the Secretaries of Railways, and the following has been the result:—

Harbour of Glasgow—Beef, Bacon, Hams, . . .	18,378 tons.*
Forth and Clyde Canal, do. do. . . .	86 tons.
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, do. . . .	294 tons.†
South Western, do. do. . . .	1,040 tons.
	19,798 tons, or
	44,347,520 lbs.

* In addition to salted and fresh Provisions, imported at the Harbour, there were 900 tons of Eggs, Butter, and Lard, imported coastwise, and about 8000 tons imported from Foreign countries.

† The following is a detailed view of the return made by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway for the last six months:—

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Fresh Beef, brought from Edinburgh, during six months ending 31st Dec., 1851,.....	128	17	2
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Hams and Bacon from Hamburg, <i>via</i> Leith,.....	5	7	0
Pickled Pork, in casks,.....	2	4	0
Dried Beef, in mats,.....	2	8	0
Hams and Bacon, from Rotterdam,.....	0	10	1
Do. do. London,.....	0	7	2
Do. do. Leith,.....	4	17	0
Salt Beef, in casks (Shetland),.....	2	12	3
	18	6	2

When this amount of provisions, brought into Glasgow, is added to that passing through our abattoirs, the whole certainly swells to a large figure; but it must be remembered, that a considerable number of these imports go to victual the ships sailing from our Harbour, as well as to supply the surrounding towns and villages; and in order to arrive at the amount which is left for the consumption of Glasgow, it will be necessary to deduct perhaps 50 per cent., which leaves 22,173,760 lbs., and which, when added to the meat brought from the abattoirs, makes a total of 47,924,567 lbs.

Were there an Octroi existing here, as at Paris, (which Heaven forefend!) it would be as easy to give the consumption in Glasgow as it is in the French Capital. In Paris, the fresh meat consumed in 1850, coming from the abattoirs, amounted to 49,411,180 kilogrammes, or as near as possible 108,704,596 lbs. avoirdupois. The quantity of fresh and salted meat brought in from the country was 15,606,754 kilogrammes, which is equal to 34,334,888 lbs. avoirdupois. Taking, then, the relative population of Paris and Glasgow to be—Paris 1,053,897, and Glasgow 333,656—it will be found, that each inhabitant in Paris consumes annually about 104 lbs. of fresh meat, coming from the abattoirs; while each inhabitant in Glasgow consumes 77 lbs. from its slaughter-houses: * we find also, that each inhabi-

* From a work published by Dr. Cleland, in 1822, I find a statement showing that a pretty large amount of fresh meat was consumed in Glasgow in 1819. This statement was founded on the number of animals slaughtered, which was arrived at by the number of hides and skins passing through the hands of the inspector. The number of hides, &c., no doubt, was quite correct; but the quantity of meat thus obtained, as indicative of Glasgow consumpt, must be taken with some caution, seeing that at that period not only the whole public works in the neighbourhood, but likewise the several towns and villages, were dependant on this city for butcher meat. Now, however, it is quite the reverse. For, in consequence of the establishment of the Glasgow Live Cattle Market, not only the whole towns and villages have butchers of their own, but the storekeepers attached to public works likewise slaughter what they require, and which they can easily obtain from that great cattle mart. The result of this altered state of matters is, that almost the whole meat passing through our abattoirs now goes into the consumption of Glasgow and suburbs; and, in support of this opinion, I need only allude to the fact, that while the whole oxen slaughtered weekly in Glasgow was, on an average, last year only 568, the number lately passing through the cattle market, in one week, amounted to upwards of 1000.

tant of Paris consumes, of fresh and salted meat brought from the country, about 32 lbs., while each inhabitant of Glasgow consumes, of imported fresh and salt meat, not less, after all deductions are made, than 66 lbs. The gross result is—Paris 136 lbs., Glasgow 143 lbs. When the comparatively small quantity of fish consumed in the French Capital, and the very large quantity of that article, particularly herrings, fresh and salted, disposed of in Glasgow, are taken into account, we are led to the conclusion, that when all the advantages which the population of a great Capital, such as Paris, is reasonably expected to enjoy over the inhabitants of a provincial town, the figures stated above seem to indicate, that the condition of our general population, in spite of all our pauperism, is, at least at the present moment, tolerably comfortable.

From the consumption of butcher meat let me turn to the probable consumption of

B R E A D.

From an inspection of the imports of grain, &c., into Glasgow for the last twelve years, it is found that there has been a gradual substitution of wheaten bread for oatmeal among our population. In the six years from 1840 to 1845 inclusive, the average annual import was 132,151 quarters of wheat, and 107,033 sacks of flour, with 207,459 quarters oats, and 89,970 loads of meal; that in the next five, from 1846 to 1850 inclusive, there was an average of 199,633 quarters of wheat, 211,265 sacks of flour, and 266,524 quarters of oats, and 48,155 loads of oatmeal; while in the year 1851 was imported the amount of 388,022 quarters wheat, with 333,139 sacks of flour, and 139,337 quarters of oats, with 21,549 loads of meal. It seems that the use of bread has doubled in Glasgow since 1846; and there are grounds to establish a consumption supplied by this market in 1851, equal to an average weekly quantity of 10,000 quarters of wheat arriving by sea. Perhaps 2,000 quarters may have reached us in the same period by railways, and other unrecorded conveyances, which may be calculated to have afforded as much flour as has been used for sizing,

and for other purposes, as well as for the trade which exists in shipping certain descriptions to the north of Ireland. As 10,000 quarters of wheat will produce 13,500 sacks of flour, and upwards of 1,210,000 four pound loaves of fine bread; and assuming an extent of population, dependent on the market, of 600,000, we shall arrive at an average weekly consumption of bread amounting to eight pounds for every inhabitant: and there can be no question, but that Glasgow itself has used latterly a full proportionate share. Returns are collected which warrant the approximation to these results. Dr. Cleland states, that in 1819, when the population of the City was 140,000, 102,268 quartern loaves were baked weekly, showing about three pounds of bread for each individual; but at the present time, besides numerous bakers, there are several very large establishments, at the largest of which, as much as 40,000 quartern loaves have been baked for some weeks in succession.

The next object connected with the social condition of Glasgow and Suburbs to which I would advert, is the increased and increasing consumpt of what may be termed the necessary *luxuries* of life. The following is a comparative statement of the quantities of

TEA, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES,

Taken out of bond at the Ports of the Clyde, for home consumption, during the last three years, as given by Messrs. W. Connal & Co.:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Tea,	2,123,651 lbs.	2,322,735 lbs.	2,448,902 lbs.
Sugar,	31,985 tons.	35,007 tons.	37,595 tons.
Molasses,	18,740 tons.	23,597 tons.	19,672 tons.

From the above table it appears, that there has been an increase in the two years since 1849, of 325,351 lbs. tea, of 5,610 tons of sugar, and of 933 tons of molasses; and during the last year, an increase of 126,167 lbs. of tea, and 2,588 tons of sugar, and a decrease of 3,903 tons of molasses. Notwithstanding the large defalcation of the last, it will be found that when the foreign

refined sugar is included, and the molasses reduced to sugar, the increased consumption of the Clyde in both has been not less than 1,600 tons during the year 1851. Although the foregoing figures cannot possibly mark the actual consumption of tea, sugar, and molasses, within the bounds of Glasgow, they afford abundant evidence that the consumpt of these articles has increased in a greater ratio than the population; and that hence each individual, within the bounds of that consumpt, must have used more of these *necessary luxuries*.

Among the other criteria of the social condition of Glasgow, and of the increasing comfort of the mass of our population, may be adduced the receipts of

CUSTOM DUTIES AND POST-OFFICE.

The following is the amount of Custom Duties collected, and of ships (Glasgow property) registered for three different periods:—

	Duties Paid.	No. of Ships Registered.	Tonnage.
Year 1840,	£468,974	351	71,878
„ 1850,	645,669	512	140,741
„ 1851,	675,044	508	145,684

The following is a statement of the number of Letters delivered by the Glasgow Post-Office, during one week, ending 21st July, in three different years:—

In 1840,	54,522
„ 1850,	111,504
„ 1851,	132,873

Money Orders issued and paid during the quarters ending 30th June, 1840, 1850, and 1851:—

1840,—Issued,	2,644	£3,596 19 6
„ Paid,	2,000	2,466 0 8
	4,644	£6,063 0 2

1850,—Issued,	16,708	£29,752	9	0
„ Paid,	17,517	33,851	0	2
	<u>34,225</u>	<u>£63,603</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
1851,—Issued,	17,648	£31,267	10	1
„ Paid,	17,922	34,174	3	6
	<u>35,570</u>	<u>£65,441</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

From the above statements, it appears quite evident that both the Custom Duties and the Post-Office have also increased in a greater ratio than the population. In the latter case of the Post-Office, the increase has been very great. In 1840 the amount of letters delivered was as 9 to each inhabitant during the year, whereas in 1851 they were 19. The money orders issued and paid being, in 1840, as 1s. 9d. to each individual; whereas, in 1851, they were as 14s. 6d.!

Another striking matter connected with the social condition of our City, is its

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The first attempt which was made in Glasgow to establish an institution for the accumulation of the savings of the community, and for encouraging habits of foresight and economy among them, was in 1815. At that time the Provident Bank was instituted, and I find that in the year 1821, the number of depositors had reached about 2,500, and the sum that year received was £11,119. 2s. 9d.; the sum repaid £8,065. 15s. 4d.; and the interest allowed £448. 12s. 10d. About the same period there was established "The Gorbals Savings' Bank," and some time thereafter, similar institutions were begun in Calton and Anderston. With the exception, however, of that in Gorbals, the whole of the others have merged in the

NATIONAL SAVINGS' BANK,

Which has been fully fifteen years in operation ; and which, on the 31st December, 1851, had accumulated, for its industrious and self-denying depositors, no less than £517,620. 13s. 4d. The following comparative view of the operations of this establishment cannot fail to illustrate the altered, improved, and improving feelings and condition of many of our citizens :—

	1841.	1850.	1851.
Amount of Deposits, -	£101,197 6 9	£235,591 10 1	£260,712 3 9
„ Payments, -	88,077 10 9	198,021 10 8	202,145 6 9
Interest added, - - -	8,393 17 6	12,615 13 1	14,057 19 1
Transactions, - - -	.....	103,756	109,363
Total Depositors, - -	13,428	27,650	29,548
Total Funds, - - -	£173,204 3 3	£457,586 7 8	£517,620 13 4

The results are—an increase, since 1841, of the numbers of depositors of 16,110, and of funds of £344,416. 10s. 1d.; and since 1850, of 1898 depositors, and £60,034. 5s. 8d. Comparing at the two periods of the Census the number of depositors with the population, it appears that in 1841, there was 1 depositor to every 21 inhabitants, whereas in 1851 there was 1 to every 12 ; and, carrying out the comparison between the amount of funds at each period and the relative population, the results are—12s. 3d. for each inhabitant in 1841, and £1. 8s. 9d. in 1851. So much for the *saving* progress of Glasgow, as illustrated by this establishment.

As a further elucidation of our social position in Glasgow, deducible from the working of this Institution, I avail myself of the following classified table of depositors, appended to the Sixteenth Report, lately published by the Directors of the Bank :—

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER OF NEW ACCOUNTS OPENED.						Remaining open 20th Nov., 1851.
	1836 to 1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	
Domestic Servants, - - - - -	7,984	717	829	984	891	11,406	4,339
Mechanics of all kinds, - - - - -	16,231	1,388	2,012	2,202	2,336	24,169	7,131
Factory Operatives, - - - - -	3,044	161	377	305	245	4,132	1,201
Fem. Warehouse Workers, Sewers,	2,447	205	318	316	375	3,661	1,354
Clerks and Warehousemen, - - -	5,554	585	770	755	760	8,424	2,587
Shopkeepers and Small Traders, -	2,539	221	394	463	393	4,010	1,338
Labourers, Carters, Porters, - -	5,201	449	573	607	609	7,439	2,092
Professional Persons, - - - - -	1,063	67	143	150	174	1,597	552
Soldiers and Sailors, - - - - -	747	71	91	101	105	1,115	340
Agricultural Employments, - - -	1,307	90	130	134	132	1,793	709
Minors, under 15 years, - - - - -	5,753	491	621	725	712	8,302	4,040
Householders, Lodging-ho. Keepers,	2,875	151	131	238	245	3,640	1,101
Other descriptions not specified, -	3,657	279	698	578	494	5,766	2,321
Societies and Branches, - - - - -	991	70	79	75	108	1,323	346
TOTAL, - - - - -	59,393	4,945	7,166	7,633	7,580	86,717	29,391*

The following is the present state of the

GORBALS SAVINGS' BANK.

Amount of Deposits for year 1851,.....	£6,656	0	6½
Amount of Repayments for do.,	6,710	3	8½
Interest added to Accounts,.....	343	11	1

TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR :—

Deposits under 20s.,.....	£935	
Deposits above 20s.,.....	1,229	
	—	£2,164
Payments under 20s.,.....	243	
Payments above 20s.,.....	684	
	—	927
	—	£3,091
Total Depositors,		1,542
Total Funds, 1st Jan., 1852,.....	£10,763	10 9

* Exclusive of small interest Balances in Suspense Account.

The facilities now enjoyed by the working classes for lodging and drawing money, in addition to the National Security Savings' Bank, are, through the generous liberality of several of our leading local banking establishments, equal in every respect to that afforded by the banks to the ordinary trader or merchant.

The local establishments referred to conduct these little accounts with as much attention and scrupulous care as to accuracy, and at same time afford to each depositor the power of lodging and drawing at pleasure daily, as they bestow on the deposit accounts of their general customers. They take in deposits from the working classes at their various city branches, and at their branches in the country daily, and on certain evenings of the week set apart specially for that purpose ; and I am informed that multitudes have already taken advantage of the boon thus placed effectually within their reach, and that the accounts which have been opened are steadily increasing in number, and present, in regard to the balances standing at the credit of the depositors, unmistakeable evidences for the philanthropist of the social ameliorations which are now in progress, and the changed condition and improved comfort, and respectability generally, of the working man. In short, the industrious labouring man who resorts, in the day of his better employment or prosperity, to these local banking institutions to open an account, and who begins to lodge his little savings, has now the prerogative, or rather unspeakable advantage conferred upon him, of being able to speak with the capitalist or merchant-princes of his account kept with his banker; and to the praise of many it can be now said, that "they keep a good account with their banker."

The next four Tables which I would submit, are those, of all others, which can best mark, not only the social position of the mass of our population at present and formerly, but likewise convey a tolerably clear idea of the comparative comfort of the various classes into which our labouring community is divided. The first Table gives the number of the whole Factories in Lanarkshire, connected with the spinning or weav-

ing of cotton, of wool, worsted, flax, or silk; and as these are chiefly within Glasgow or its suburbs, or if not, their produce is brought into the City, it may be assumed that the persons employed therein are altogether dependent on Glasgow. The Table, which is curious, was compiled from a Parliamentary Paper moved for by Mr. Pilkington, M.P., in August, 1850:—

FACTORIES IN LANARKSHIRE.

DESCRIPTION.	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Power-Looms.	Total Numbers employed.		
				Males.	Females.	M. & F.
COTTON FACTORIES:—						
Spinning,	31	585,230		2,093	5,295	7,388
Weaving,	37		12,254	1,398	6,345	7,743
Spinning and Weaving,	17	278,858	6,557	1,522	5,810	7,332
	85	864,088	18,811	5,013	17,450	22,463
WOOLLEN FACTORIES:—						
Spinning,	8	8,765		115	372	487
WORSTED FACTORIES:—						
Spinning,	1	96		225	78	303
FLAX FACTORIES:—						
Spinning,	4	21,044		321	808	1,129
SILK FACTORIES:—						
Spinning,	4	24,402		85	418	503
Grand Totals,...	102	918,395	18,811	5,759	19,126	24,885

From the foregoing Table it appears that there were in Lanarkshire, in 1850, 85 Cotton Factories, having 864,088 spindles, and 18,811 power-loom, and employing 5,013 males, and 17,450 females—8 Woollen Factories, having 8,765 spindles, and employing 115 males, and 372 females—one Worsted Factory, having 96 spindles, and employing 225 males, and 78 females—four Flax Factories, having 21,044 spindles, and employing 321 males, and 808 females—and 4 Silk Factories, having 24,402 spindles, and employing 85 males, and 418 females. The grand total being 102 factories,

918,395 spindles, 18,811 power-looms, and 24,885 persons employed. These last figures show that those working in factories are 4·7 per cent. of the population of Lanarkshire in 1851.*

The factory wages were and are as follows:—Power-loom Weavers averaged 7s. in 1841, and 7s. 3d. in 1851. Spinners 21s., in 1841, the same in 1851. Both worked 69 hours in 1841, and only 60 in 1851. The increase of wages arises principally from increased product from improvements in machinery.

The Second Table gives a comparative statement of the rate of the

WAGES OF LABOUR

Paid to artisans, mechanics, labourers, &c., in the year 1819, as made up by Dr. Cleland, at the desire of the then Govern-

* In the "Progress of Glasgow," published in 1850, I stated that the number of spindles employed in cotton-spinning, connected with or dependent on Glasgow, amounted to 1,800,000. By the Parliamentary Return above referred to, I find the number of spindles in Scotland to be 1,683,093, which proves I was not far from the truth, the more so as some of these which were then standing are now in motion. The total in Scotland are as follows:—*Cotton* Factories, 168—spindles, 1,683,093—power-looms, 23,564—moving power, steam, 71,005—water, 2,842: persons employed, males, 8,797; females, 27,528; total, 36,325. *Woollen* Factories, 182—spindles, 224,129—power-looms, 247—moving power, steam, 880—water, 1,653: persons employed, males, 5,052; females 4,412; total, 9,464. *Worsted* Factories, 6—spindles, 9,404—moving power, steam, 121—water, 88: persons employed, males, 354; females, 392; total, 796. *Flax* Factories, 189—spindles, 303,125—moving power, steam, 5004—water, 1,421: persons employed, males, 7,783; females, 20,529; total, 28,312. *Silk* Factories, 5—spindles, 36,652—moving power, steam 140: persons employed, males, 154; females, 687; total, 841. Total persons employed in factories in Scotland, 75,688. This shows that of the population of Scotland only 2·6 per cent. are employed in factories.

ment, with the sums paid in 1851, which I have been able to obtain from the most respectable sources:—

Average Rate of Wages per Week, through the Year.	1819.		1851.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Masons,	15	0	18	0
Bricklayers,	16	0	23	0
Plasterers,	21	0	21	0
Slaters,	20	0	15	0
Plumbers,	22	6	20	0
Painters,	17	0	17	0
Joiners and House-Carpenters,	12	0	20	0
Labourers employed about Buildings,	7	6	9	6
Blacksmiths,	17	0	22	0
Tailors,	20	0	14	0
Cabinetmakers,	13	0	19	0
Coopers,	16	0	18	0
Fleshers,	15	0	16	0
Gardeners,	15	0	14	0
Porters in Shops and Warehouses,	13	0	12	0
Machine-makers,	19	0	22	6
Ship-carpenters,	...		21	0
Calenderers,	14	0	16	0
Colliers,	...		13	9
Handloom Weavers, Muslins, Gingham, & Checks,	...		6	0

From the above Table, it will be observed that the rate of wages paid to all kinds of workmen, at these two distant periods, has altered very little, with the solitary exception of that paid to the hand-loom weaver. For a long period the position of those connected with this last employment has been gradually sinking, till at length it has become pitiful indeed. The facility with which the art can be learnt, the numbers which unfortunately still rush to this work, frequently creating an equal competition between the man and the child, coupled with the competition of power-loom labour, are assuredly some of the causes which have produced the great fall in this species of handicraft. But whatever the causes may have been, or still exist, for sinking the value of hand-loom labour, it will

not be denied that the average rate of the weekly wages, as furnished me by two or three of the leading manufacturing houses in Glasgow, being from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per week, is indeed a miserable pittance, even when measured by the reduced prices of every article of consumpt. The following is a progressive statement of the average wages earned by the HAND-LOOM WEAVERS, from 1824 till 1851 :—

1824, 13s. 3d. per week.	1838, 7s. per week.
1825, 13s. 6d. —	1839, 7s. 10d. —
1826, 10s. 2d. —	1840, 6s. 9d. —
1827, 9s. —	1841, 6s. 9d. —
1828, 9s. —	1842, 6s. 2d. —
1829, 7s. 6d. —	1843, 6s. 1d. —
1830, 7s. 6d. —	1844, 6s. 8d. —
1831, 6s. 6d. —	1845, 6s. 5d. —
1832, 6s. 9d. —	1846, 6s. 5d. —
1833, 6s. 9d. —	1847, 6s. 8d. —
1834, 8s. —	1848, 6s. —
1835, 8s. —	1849, 6s. 4d. —
1836, 8s. 9d. —	1850, 6s. 6d. —
1837, 7s. —	1851, 5s. 8d. —

The above Table fully confirms what I have already said with respect to the general condition of hand-loom weavers. Many of them are, in fact, far worse paid than our most ignorant day labourers. At this moment the first class of weavers of plain muslins earn from 7s. to 8s. ; the second class from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. ; and the third class, being boys and girls under 15 years of age, from 3s. to 4s. No doubt there are many engaged in finer work who obtain far higher remuneration for their labour ; but, taken as a class, they are ill paid. The only compensation that persons employed in this way enjoy over factory workers and other artizans, lies in the feeling that they are their own masters, can work short or long, late or early, in the garden or in the shop, and that without any detriment to their web ; that they can employ their wives and children, either as adjuncts or assistants in their own labour ; and can thus, from the united exertions of themselves and their families, eke out a tolerable subsistence, without the restraints imposed on many of their more money-gaining brethren.

The last Table connected with this branch of our subject is the following, which gives a view of the

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

during 1819, as given by Dr. Cleland, and that now made up by me for 1851:—

Average Rate of Provisions, &c., through the Year.	1819.	1851.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Oatmeal, per peck, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Avoirdupois, . . .	1 3	0 $11\frac{1}{4}$
Barley, per lb.,	0 $11\frac{1}{8}$	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes, per peck, or $37\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Avoirdupois, . . .	0 10	1 4
Beef, good boiling pieces, per lb.,	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Do., coarse pieces, per lb.,	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Pork, per lb.,	0 5	0 6
Bacon, per lb.,	0 5	0 6
Bread, wheaten, per quartern loaf,	0 $11\frac{3}{4}$	0 5
Sweet Milk, per Scotch pint, containing 16 gills or 2 quarts,	0 6	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Butter do., do. do. do.	0 1	0 1
Salt Herrings, per lb.,	0 3	0 2
Salt Ling Fish, per lb.,	0 3	0 2
Scotch Cheese, per lb.,	0 6	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Irish Butter, per lb.,	0 $9\frac{1}{4}$	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, per stone,	2 11	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, white, per lb.,	0 10	0 6
Do., brown, per lb.,	0 9	0 5
Coals, per cart, containing 12 cwt.,	5 6	5 0
Black Tea, per ounce,*	0 4	0 3
Tobacco, common twist, per ounce,	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Sugar, per lb.,	0 7	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$

On examining the foregoing table of the cost of provisions, as it existed in 1819 and 1851, it will be found that, with the exception of potatoes and pork, everything has fallen in price, and, among the articles of the first necessity, such as bread, oatmeal, and beef, the fall has been 50, 30, and 20 per cent. On luxuries, such as sugar, tea, and tobacco, a fall has also taken place of 30 and 20 per cent., and on salt

* The Tea quoted here must have been Bohea, or the lowest quality. At present Congo, superior to that, can be got for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce.

and soap, the fall has been, on the former, from 2s. 11d. per stone to 2½d., and the latter from 9d. to 5d.

Contrasting the comparative cost of provisions with the comparative rate of wages as given in the two tables, it is not difficult to deduce therefrom the important conclusions of the greatly increased means which the working man possesses of making himself and his family comfortable. If the labour, given in money, of any of these artizans be measured in bread, meal, tea, beef, or sugar, the advantage in favour of the workman in 1851 over the workman of 1819 is prodigious, and, when the still greater reduced price of all kinds of clothing between these periods is remembered, it is quite certain that the industrious man never knew a period in which, if he could only be temperate and frugal, he might more easily save money. To be temperate, however, is perhaps one of the greatest difficulties to which the working man has been and is still exposed; and, although I am far from thinking that the amount of drunkenness has of late years been increasing, still, I am bound to allow that this vice, from want of other better stimuli, is still indulged in by a considerable class here, as elsewhere. While I say so, I am far from believing in the exaggerated statistics of the

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS

in this City, far less in the absurdities of those who have done all in their power to impress the world with the idea that Glasgow and its inhabitants can draw no solace or no amusement save from the whisky bottle. That there is much intemperance prevailing among us I allow and regret; but that it is to the extent represented by some, I utterly deny. I agree with the able Head of our police in thinking, that if the City could be freed from a thousand or two incorrigible drinkers, who are the pests of the Police-office, and the tormentors of our Magistracy, the character which Glasgow has obtained for drunkenness would vanish rapidly; and that the cuckoo song, of the almost universal prevalence of intemperance among us,

which has of late been repeated *ad nauseam*, would soon cease for ever. Let us see, however, how this matter really stands, so far as anything like facts can be brought to bear on the subject.

From a Parliamentary Paper, I find that the number of gallons of British spirits, at proof, on which duty was paid for consumption in Scotland, was 7,122,987 in 1850; and, if we deduct the 122,987 gallons, for what may have been used in manufactures, converted into spirits of wine, sent out of the country in the shape of cordials, &c., or smuggled into England, there would be left for the drinking consumpt of Scotland about 7,000,000 gallons of whisky, at proof, or above 6,250,000 at 11 O.P., the usual strength which spirits are sent out of the distilleries. Keeping, however, to the quantity at proof, it thus appears that there is consumed in Scotland at the rate of 2·4 gallons per annum to each inhabitant, according to the census of 1851, or a trifle more than a quarter of a gill per day. Of Foreign and Colonial spirits there is but a very small consumpt in Scotland, at the utmost not exceeding 250,000 gallons; and as to wine, and even ale, beer, and porter, the quantity consumed, when compared with that in England, will be regarded as altogether trifling. The fact is, whisky is the national beverage of Scotchmen, and, among the working and even middle classes, little else is taken either as a solace or a stimulant.

When we look to England, we find that the number of gallons of British spirits, at proof, on which duty was paid for consumption in 1850, amounted to 9,331,512 gallons, to which must be added the Foreign and Colonial spirits, which reached upwards of 4,400,000, making a total for English consumpt of 13,733,512 gallons, while of wine there could be no less than 5,000,000 gallons; in all, 18,733,512 gallons, to a population of 17,922,768, or about 1·05 gallon of spirits and wine for each inhabitant. This is less than a half of the spirits and wine consumed in Scotland, proportionally to the inhabitants; but when we add to the consumption of England the enormous quantity of beer, ale, and porter, which is drunk, the extent of the only beverage consumed in Scotland does

not at all appear astonishing. In Charles Knight's Political Dictionary, Article ALE, I find the consumption of all England estimated at something more than 21 gallons per head in 1830; and, at the present day, it has certainly not fallen off.*

Although we have thus tolerably good data for arriving at the consumpt of spirits and wines in Scotland, as well as in England, it is quite impossible to state, with any degree of precision, the actual quantity of spirits consumed in Glasgow and its suburbs. That they consume much more than other parts of Scotland, I do not believe; for while, perhaps, a little more may be drunk than elsewhere by the working classes, the quantity consumed by the higher and middle ranks, is probably much less. From all the inquiries, however, that I have been able to make concerning this matter, I do not think that the consumpt of whisky in Glasgow and suburbs exceeds 600,000 gallons 11 o.p., or about 670,000 gallons proof. If this assumption be correct, then it follows that the annual rate of consumption to each inhabitant, within the municipality, is a little more than two gallons of whisky, to which, of course, must be added something for rum, brandy, and wine, which, however, is not very great.

When we take the approximated consumpt now given of Glasgow, and contrast it with the real consumpt of Paris, as obtained through the Octroi, the comparison is by no means unfavourable to our City. I find, from the accounts of the French Municipality, that the consumption of wine, beer, &c., in 1850, was as follows:—

	Hectolitres.		Imperial Gallons.
Wine, in Cask,	1,155,868	=	25,429,096
Wine, in Bottle,	8,477	=	186,494
Alcohol Pure, and in Liqueurs,	55,652	=	1,224,344
Cider, Perry, &c.,	16,329	=	369,238
Beer, brought in,	18,691	=	411,202
Beer, brewed within City,	77,548	=	1,706,056

* Mr. G. R. Porter supposes that the number of gallons of beer brewed in 1849, by licensed brewers, could not be less than 435 millions of gallons. In addition to which, there is a large consumpt of malt, brewed by private parties. I find, in a Parliamentary Return, that the brewers in England consumed 17,000,683 bushels of malt, and the victuallers brewed 7,154,519 bushels, whereas in Scotland the brewers used only 831,981 bushels.

Which shows, for each inhabitant, 24·3 gallons of wine, 1·2 gallons of alcohol, 0·3 gallons of cider, and 2 gallons of beer, or a total of 27·8 gallons for each person living within the barriers of Paris. This, certainly, is a very large quantity for a city where one rarely meets with a tipsy man. No doubt the wine is weak, and is taken as a substitute for beer; but withal, the quantity stated looks prodigious, and shows that their wine drinking is even more universal than our whisky drinking.*

If we can only approximate the quantity of spirits consumed within the boundaries of our City, we are perhaps as much at a loss to tell whether the taste for ardent spirits has of late years increased or diminished. If the number of

LICENSED HOUSES

is to be taken as the test of temperance or intemperance, then assuredly we have the evidence of a great improvement in the way of increased temperance. On consulting the "Annals of Glasgow," I find that from the 5th July 1815, to the 5th July 1816, there were 1,621 "ale, porter, and spirit licenses," issued from the Excise Office for the city and its immediate suburbs; and, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Burgh and County Magistrates, upwards of 550 persons had been prosecuted and fined in the course of the year, for selling spirits without a licence. At that period the population did not exceed 120,000, which was at the rate of one licensed public-house for every 74 inhabitants. Well, what is the state of matters at present? From a return that I obtained last May, I find the number of licensed spirit-dealers in the Parliamentary City and Burgh of Glasgow, was as follows:—

Spirit Shops,	1,381
Inns, or Hotels,	34
Taverns,	66
Grocers, who retail Spirits,	467
In all,	1,948

* In Paris the actual consumption of wine must be 30 gallons for each man, woman, and child; because allowance must be made for smuggling, and for a large consumption beyond the barriers, where it escapes duty.

Since this return was made, I believe there have been a few more added to the list, making the total at present about 2,030; and, taking the latter figure to be the correct one, it shows that there is one licensed public-house for every 164 inhabitants. If the number of public-houses were a true criterion to the extent of drinking in 1819, as they have been somewhat hastily imagined to be now, then it follows that the people of Glasgow must have consumed more than twice the quantity of spirits in 1819 than they did in 1851. I believe the number of licensed public-houses has little or nothing whatever to do with the consumpt.* If, however, we can throw our minds back to the close of the last, and the beginning of the present century, and contrast the socialities of that period with those of the present hour, the improvement is most striking. Instead of the generality of shopkeeping and other businesses being accompanied, as a matter of course, with forenoon potations, and when the intoxicating effects of the dining-table were too frequently exhibited in the drawing-room, we find at the present time at least an external appearance of decorum, altogether at antipodes to those days when the open exhibition of intemperance on the part of men in respectable stations, produced neither a damaging effect on their business reputation, nor on their characters as gentlemen.

While the foregoing facts cannot fail to impress the minds of all who take the trouble of studying them with the conviction, that perhaps at no previous period of the history of Glasgow were the labouring classes more comfortable, it seems to me that there is a contrast to this state of matters that ought not to be blinked. I allude to the fact, that great and notorious losses by the middle and higher class of merchants were last year sustained from the continuous fall of almost every species of foreign, colonial, or home produce. It is not my province to

* The Duke of Argyle mentions, in a speech lately made here, that the authorities in Maine (United States), have passed a law which forbids the sale, or keeping for sale, any spirits whatever. The system in New York appears to be somewhat the reverse; for, by a statement now before me, I find that in that city there are 4,267 licensed drinking houses, and 718 unlicensed. The population of New York *proper* being 517,000, shows one *drinking house* for every 103 inhabitants.

assign the causes of this unpleasant position of our merchants ; but it does appear strange that the well-being of the masses should be mixed up with the misfortunes of those who have been the active instruments of bringing increased blessings to our doors ; and yet it is no less true, that while general capital has been accumulating and can find no remunerating return, mercantile capital has been diminishing, and has produced in too many departments of business absolute loss. In turning to the monthly Table of

BANKRUPTCIES

Connected with Glasgow, which I have extracted from the *Gazette*, it must be granted that the figures do not show any very marked increase ; still, when the large defalcations connected with those of the past year are compared with those of each of the ten which preceded it, and coupled with the more than usual number of private settlements which have taken place, I am led to draw little comfort from the similarity of the numbers of 1841 and 1851 :—

MONTH.	1841.	1850.	1851.
January,	6	15	4
February,	7	13	10
March,	8	11	9
April,	12	9	7
May,	11	6	10
June,	9	6	6
July,	11	6	11
August,	11	5	8
September,	12	7	4
October,	5	8	16
November,	7	5	17
December,	15	8	16
	114	99	118

The following Table contains the occupations of the various Bankrupts, which may perhaps give a slight idea of the trades upon which the greatest losses have fallen :—

PROFESSIONS.	1841.	1850.	1851.	PROFESSIONS.	1841.	1850.	1851.
Accountants,.....	1		2	Brought forward,...	36	53	37
Auctioneers,.....	1	3		Horse Dealer,.....			1
Architect,			1	Ironfounders,.....	2		1
Builders,.....	2	4		Iron Dealer,.....		1	
Brassfounder,.....	1			Ironmongers,.....			3
Brewer,.....	1			Jewellers,.....	2	1	1
Bakers,.....		2	1	Joiners,.....	3	1	1
Commission Agents,...	5	15	12	Manufacturers,.....	18	4	16
Currier,.....	1			Merchants,	19	13	16
Cotton Brokers,.....	2			Miller,.....		1	
Calico Printers,.....	6	3	1	Music-sellers,.....			2
Clothier,.....	1			Optician,.....	1		
Contractors,.....	2	1	2	Officer in Army,.....		1	
Calenderer,.....	1			Pianoforte Makers,...	1	1	
Coal Dealers,.....	1	2		Printers,.....	1	3	
Cardmaker,.....	1			Painters,.....	1	1	
Coach Proprietors,...		2	1	Ropemaker,			1
Cabinetmakers,.....		3		Stationers & Bookbds.	6		1
Carrier,.....		1		Smiths,.....	1	1	
Cotton-spinner,.....		1		Shoemakers,.....	1		1
Drapers,.....	2	6	3	Stock Brokers,.....		4	2
Druggists,.....	2	1	1	Soapmakers,.....			4
Dyer,.....	1			Saddler,.....			1
Dairyman,.....		1		Tobacconists,		1	1
Drysalters,.....			2	Tilemaker,.....		1	
Earthenware Mercht.	1			Tailors,.....			2
Engineers,.....			6	Victuallers & Grocers,	8	3	20
Fleshers,.....	2	4	3	Writers,.....	6	4	1
Grain Merchants,.....	1	4	2	Wine & Spirit Merchs.	8	4	6
Hatter,	1			Warehouseman,.....		1	
Carried forward,...	36	53	37		114	99	118

Let us next turn to a few of the still gloomier features of our social condition ; and first, to the Picture of Crime, as illustrated by the number of those who have daily occupied

THE PRISONS OF LANARKSHIRE.

In consequence of the Glasgow Prisons being now amalgamated with those in other parts of the County, the following statement contains the whole numbers daily in custody in Glasgow, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark:—

Average daily number in custody in 1841,	528
" " " 1851,	740

This exhibits an increase between the two census years of 212. Taking the population of the whole County at these periods, the numbers show that in 1841 there was 1 prisoner in Jail for every 822 inhabitants, and in 1851 there was 1 for every 719. The deduction to be drawn is, that either crime has increased, or its punishment has been imprisonment rather than transportation.*

The next dark feature of the social condition of Glasgow to which I would solicit attention is our

PAUPERISM.

The following are the answers made to the queries sent to the several Inspectors of the Poor connected with the four parishes of Glasgow, Gorbals, Barony, and Govan, two of which are wholly within the municipality, and two are only partly within its jurisdiction :—

PARISH OF GLASGOW :—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Persons receiving In-door Relief, 1st Jan.,.....	1,390	947	1,133
" " Out-door do. do.,	4,839	4,857	4,414
Insane Poor,.....	171	125	124
	<u>6,400</u>	<u>5,929</u>	<u>5,671</u>

PARISH OF GORBALS :—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Persons receiving In-door Relief, 31st Jan.,.....	—	283	283
Insane Poor,.....	—	7	7
		<u>290</u>	<u>290</u>

PARISH OF BARONY :—

	1848, 49.	1849, 50.	1850, 51.
Persons receiving In-door Relief, 15th May,.....	385	407	517
" " Out-door do. do.,	4,030	3,779	3,104
Insane Poor,.....	—	—	130
	<u>4,415</u>	<u>4,186</u>	<u>3,751</u>

PARISH OF GOVAN :—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Persons receiving In-door Relief, 1st Jan.,.....	129	449	254
" " Out-door do. do.,	1,811	1,318	817
	<u>1,940</u>	<u>1,767</u>	<u>1,071</u>

* While criminal prisoners have increased, it is pleasing to find that those incarcerated for debt have been gradually diminishing all over Scotland since 1840. During that year, the average daily number of civil prisoners was 108 ; whereas, in 1850, there were only 69.

Comparative cost of maintaining the Poor in the above Parishes, irrespectively of New Buildings :—

	1848, 49.			1849, 50.			1850, 51.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Glasgow Parish, ending 30th Nov.,	60,596	1	7	49,605	5	10	45,638	4	6
Gorbals do. do. 15th May,	2,032	17	8	1,853	8	9	1,488	6	6
Barony do. do. do.	32,838	1	2	28,324	7	3	28,485	15	5
Govan do. do. do.	9,799	8	11	7,855	8	9	8,191	9	0
	105,266	9	4	87,638	10	7	78,733	15	5

The results of these Tables of Pauperism show that, during the last three years, there has been a gradual reduction in the number of those who have obtained relief from the parochial funds. The enrolled number in the four parishes (Gorbals giving no return,) being, in 1848-49, 12,755; whereas, in 1850-51, the numbers were only 10,783. Comparing the numbers of 1850 with 1851, the amount of enrolled paupers is less by 583. When we compare the cost of pauperism in 1848-49 with that of 1850-51, in the whole four parishes, we find a saving in favour of the last twelve months of £26,512. 13s. 11d. I regret I have no means of comparing the pauperism with the population of 1841; but the following Table will show the proportion of paupers to the whole population of 1851, as well as the proportion which the paupers of each parish bear to the population of each, excluding those in vessels in our harbours :—

	Population.	Paupers.	Per cent.
Glasgow Parish,.....	148,115	5,671	3.82
Barony do.	136,278	3,751	2.75
Gorbals do.	11,114	290	2.61
Govan do.	63,505	1,071	1.68

The annexed Table will also show the cost of each pauper to each inhabitant of the four parishes respectively, supposing each inhabitant to pay :—

	s.	d.
Glasgow Parish,	6	2
Barony do.	3	5
Gorbals do.	2	8
Govan do.	2	7

Let it not be supposed, however, when looking at these figures, that they exhibit the power which each parish possesses to meet the burden of its poor. This lies in its assessable property, and for this it will be necessary to turn to the Table inserted in a previous part of this Report.

Before leaving the subject of pauperism, it is right to state, that in the number of paupers given in the above table are not included those who are designated "*casual poor*," that is to say, those paupers whose claims to relief have not been decided by each Parochial Board, and who, until registered, cannot be regarded as permanent burdens on the poor funds. In the Glasgow parish, during the year ending 31st March, 1848, I find no fewer than 45,804 placed under the category of casual poor. At the same date in 1850, this figure was reduced to 10,597, and it is gratifying now to state, that the whole number under this denomination amounted, in 1851, to only 2,150! A somewhat similar diminution has taken place in the other parishes, and offers, perhaps, a clearer view of the improved condition of the masses than even the altered figure of the permanent poor.*

CONCLUSION.

I must now apologise for the length to which these observations have gone. In the progress of the inquiry which, though at first intended to be restricted to one or two objects, I found so vast and so to widen that it became difficult for me to stop.

* The amount levied for Poor Rates in England and Wales, in 1850, was £7,279,493. Amount expended in relief and maintenance of the Poor, £5,539,022. Rate per head of the population of 1851—being 17,922,768; Levy per head, 8s. 0½d.; Relief to the Poor per head, 6s. 0½d. Number of Paupers, in-door and out-door, 1st July, 1851, was 813,089. Adult able-bodied Paupers in receipt of relief, July, 1851, 131,209. Out of the 830 Parishes in Scotland in 1850, 644 were assessed, and 236 unassessed. The whole sums expended, in 1850, on the relief and management of the Poor (where assessment exists) was £538,738. The average allowance to each pauper on the Roll was £4. 1s. 8½d. The number of Poor on the Roll in May, 1850, was 79,031, which shows 1 in 36·32 of the population, according to the census of 1851. The total number, of both casual and registered Poor, relieved in Scotland during the year ending May, 1850, was 154,524, or 1 in 18·57 of the population of March, 1851.

But if from the facts, however inefficiently brought forward, you should be able to deduce anything which may lead you farther to benefit the great community over which you have been called to rule, I need scarcely say that neither my labour nor your patience will remain unrewarded. Whatever the worshippers of "the wisdom of our ancestors" may say to the contrary, there is no axiom more certain than this, that we of the present day have lived, and are still living, in an age of mighty progress. In everything either appertaining to our physical and moral condition, or even belonging to the loftier aspirations of our intellectual and spiritual nature, there are wider and clearer discoveries of the Creator's will and laws daily manifesting themselves to render Man, if he would only take advantage of them, happier both in time and in futurity. Let it therefore be our aim, with what knowledge we possess, and with what appliances we may command, strenuously to endeavour to aid this onward progress, and thus to ameliorate the condition, and exalt the character, of those who are to become the future denizens of our city and of the world.

I am,

My LORD and GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

ABSTRACT

OF

THE GLASGOW MORTALITY BILL,

FOR 1851.

POPULATION BY CENSUS 1851,.....360,138.

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	BURYING PLACES.	In each Burying Place in 1851.	Total in each District in 1851.	In each Burying Place in 1850.	Total in each District in 1850.	Increase in 1851.	Decrease in 1851.	Increase in Districts in 1851.	Decrease in Districts in 1851.
CITY,	Cathedral,	638	5,703	628	4,995	10		717	9
	Blackfriars & St. David's,	100		106			6		
	St. Andrew's Epis. Chap.,	3		6			3		
	St. Mary's Catho. Chap.,	1,860		1,498		362			
	Sighthill,	3,102		2,757		345			
	Total in City,								
GORBALS, {	Gorbals,	678	2,937	697	2,675		19	281	19
	Southern Necropolis,	2,259		1,978		281			
	Total in Gorbals,								
BARONY, {	Merchants' House Necro.	615	3,099	527	2,791	88		371	63
	Calton,	509		479		30			
	Bridgeton,	187		164		23			
	Christ's Church Epis. Ch.	43		13		30			
	Eastern Necropolis,	989		892		97			
	Shettleston,	51		49		2			
	Tollcross,	217		138		79			
	Anderston Relief Chapel,	104		132			28		
	St. Mark's,	58		47		11			
	North Woodside,	127		136			9		
	South Woodside,	135		124		11			
	Maryhill,	58		80			22		
	Wellington Street Crypt,	6		10			4		
	Total in Barony,								
GOVAN, ... {	Govan,	90	90	128	128		38		38
	Total in Govan,								
Total Burials in the City and Suburbs, in 1851, }			11,829		10,589			1,369	129
Ditto in 1850, }			10,589				Deduct deer.	129	
Increase of Burials in 1851,			1,240					1,240	

TABLE II.—DISEASES.

I. ZYMOTIC:			VII. STOMACH, &c.:		
Small-pox,	618		Teething,	299	
Measles,	551		Quinsey,	14	
Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever), ..	145		Gastritis,	30	
Hooping Cough,	753		Enteritis,	20	
Croup,	193		Peritonitis,	30	
Thrush,	21		Ascites,	4	
Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint) ..	767		Ulceration of Intestines,	8	
Dysentery,	127		Hernia (Rupture),	24	
Cholera,	5		Ileus,	5	
Influenza,	105		Intussusception,	1	
Scurvy and Purpura,	1		Stricture of Intestinal Canal, ..	2	
Ague,	1		Disease of Stomach,	36	
Remittent Fever,	107		Jaundice,	13	
Infantile Fever,	58		Disease of Liver,	74	
Typhus Fever,	382		Disease of Spleen,	13	
Puerperal Fever,	5				573
Rheumatic Fever,	18		VIII. KIDNEY, &c.:		
Erysipelas (Rose),	32		Nephritis,	1	
Syphilis,	14		Bright's Disease (Nephria), ...	3	
Noma (Canker),	1		Diabetes,	13	
Hydrophobia,		3904	Stone,	2	
			Stricture of Urethra,	1	
II. DROPSY, &c.			Disease of Kidney,	20	
Hæmorrhage,	11				40
Dropsy,	246		IX. CHILDBIRTH:		
Abscess (Gathering),	27		Paramenia,	1	
Ulcer,	5		Childbirth,	119	
Fistula,	4		Disease of Uterus,	3	
Mortification,	67				123
Cancer,	39		X. JOINTS:		
		399	Rheumatism,	7	
III. TUBERCULAR:			Disease of Joints,	11	
Scrofula (Runnings),	22				18
Tabes Mesenterica,	52		XI. SKIN:		
Phthisis (Consumption, or Decline),	1932		Disease of Skin, &c.,	1	
Hydrocephalus (Water on the Brain),	380				1
		2386	XII. MALFORMATIONS:		
IV. BRAIN AND NERVES:			Cyanosis,	1	
Cephalitis,	20		Spina Bifida,	6	
Apoplexy,	129		Other Malformations,	1	
Palsy,	119				8
Delirium Tremens,	14		XIII. PREMATURE BIRTHS, &c.		33
Chorea,	1				33
Epilepsy,	12		XIV. ATROPHY,		8
Tetanus,	5				8
Insanity,	14		XV. AGE,		504
Convulsions,	75				504
Disease of Brain,	152		XVI. SUDDEN,		57
		541	XVII. VIOLENT:		
V. HEART, &c.:			Intemperance,	6	
Pericarditis,	5		Burns,	19	
Aneurism,	12		Drowning,	58	
Disease of Heart, &c.,	219		Fractures,	25	
		236	Poison,	5	
VI. LUNGS, &c.:			Hanging, &c.,	7	
Laryngitis,	52		Others,	114	
Bronchitis,	271				234
Pleurisy,	9		XVIII. NOT SPECIFIED,		797
Pneumonia,	133				797
Asthma,	212		Still-born,	1083	
Disease of Lungs,	207				1083
		884			

TABLE III.—AGES.

		Under 3 months	358		Brought forward,		8,484
3	and under	6 "	827	45	and under	50 Years,	349
6	" "	1 Year	1,225	50	" "	55 "	306
1	" "	2 "	1,542	55	" "	60 "	289
2	" "	3 "	771	60	" "	65 "	326
3	" "	4 "	425	65	" "	70 "	273
4	" "	5 "	306	70	" "	75 "	303
5	" "	10 "	482	75	" "	80 "	216
10	" "	15 "	267	80	" "	85 "	122
15	" "	20 "	346	85	" "	90 "	60
20	" "	25 "	384	90	" "	95 "	13
25	" "	30 "	423	95	" "	100 "	4
30	" "	35 "	412	100	and upwards,		1
35	" "	40 "	360				10,746
40	" "	45 "	356		Still-born,		1,083
							11,829
			Carry forward,				8,484

TABLE IV.

PROCLAMATION OF MARRIAGES, AS RECORDED IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS
IN 1851.

	Both Parties in Parish.	Males only.	Females only.	Total in 1851.	Total in 1850.
In City Parish,	1,276	144	127	1,547	1,536
In Barony Parish,	1,213	163	120	1,496	1,553
In Gorbals Parish,	538	74	46	708	689
In Govan Parish,	...	...	...	178	no returns.
Total in 1851,	...	...	...	3,929	3,778
Total in 1850,	...	...	...	3,778	

TABLE V.

ABSTRACT OF BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS, WHERE RETURNS HAVE BEEN MADE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in each district in 1851.	Total in 1850.	Total in each district in 1850.
In the City Parish Register,.....	812	698	1,510		1,492	
In the City Catholic Registers,...	1,411	1,448	2,859		3,164	
Total in City,.....				4,369		4,656
In the Barony Parish Register,	593	559	1,152		1,046	
In the Barony Catholic Register,	303	305	608			
Total in Barony,				1,760		1,046
In the Gorbals Parish Register,	363	340	703		591	
In the Gorbals Catholic Register,	276	321	597		543	
Total in Gorbals,				1,300		1,134
In the Govan Parish Register,...	...	...	132		no return	
				132		
Total Baptisms in City and } Suburbs in 1851,..... }	...	...	...	7,561		6,836
Total Baptisms in City and } Suburbs in 1850,..... }	...	...	...	6,836		
Increase in 1851,	...	...	...	725		

The preceding Tables, drawn up by me, were this day (21st Jan., 1852), submitted to a Committee of the Magistrates and Council, who approved of and authorised their publication.

WM. PATRICK,

Warden of the Corporation Burying Grounds.

NOTE.—In consequence of the new form of Mortality Bill having only come into operation in April, certain irregularities of classification occur in the present Annual Summary, arising from the imperfect arrangement in the first three months of the year, which are also included. The present Tables must be viewed as containing numerous imperfections which will disappear in subsequent years.

CLIMATE AND MORTALITY OF GLASGOW, 1851.

BY DR. R. D. THOMSON.

	WEIGHT OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.							Rain in Inches.	Days of Rain fall.	Prevailing Winds.
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Pressure of Dry Air at Level of Sea.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Vapour in a cubic foot of air, in grains.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Mean max. Therm.	Mean min. Therm.	Mean max. and min. Therm.	Mean Temp. adopted.	Mean Temp. Dew Point.			
January, ...	29.402	29.317	.235	2.73	42.4	41.0	45.3	36.5	40.7	41.5	38.	6.68	25	S.W.; S.E.
February,...	29.771	29.673	.248	2.88	41.5	39.9	45.8	35.9	40.4	40.9	38.2	3.05	13	S.W.; W.
March,.....	29.445	29.353	.242	2.82	41.9	39.9	47.9	36.	40.9	41.3	37.4	3.76	19	W.; S.W.
April,.....	29.732	29.644	.238	2.75	44.5	41.	52.4	38.8	44.1	44.3	37.	1.70	14	E.; W.
May,.....	29.879	29.753	.276	3.16	50.6	45.9	58.9	43.7	49.6	50.1	38.	.43	10	N.; W
June,.....	29.754	29.565	.339	3.85	54.	50.6	64.	48.2	54.3	54.1	47.2	2.66	16	W.; W.S.W.
July,.....	29.650	29.419	.381	4.32	56.6	53.1	65.1	51.5	56.4	56.5	49.8	2.64	14	W.; N.W.
August,....	29.815	29.576	.389	4.40	56.8	53.5	64.9	52.1	56.8	56.8	49.8	4.15	19	E.N.E.; S.W.
September,	30.041				52.5		60.6	48.6	53.3	52.9		.75	7	W.; N.W.
October,....	29.584	29.430	.304	3.48	50.6	47.3	55.2	46.1	49.6	50.1	43.9	2.89	19	E.; W.; S.W.
November,.	29.821	29.760	.211	2.47	38.8	36.7	42.2	34.9	38.1	38.4	33.5	1.10	12	W.; S.W.; S.E.
December,.	30.016	29.906	.260	3.02	43.4	41.6	45.6	38.5	42.	42.7	39.6	1.43	12	S.W.; S.E.
Means at Sea level,	29.742 29.892	29.581	.284	3.26	47.8	44.7	53.9	42.5	47.1	47.4	41.1	31.24	180	W ; S.W.; S.E.

The mean height of the barometer, corrected, for the year, was 29.742 inches, and reduced to the level of the sea, 29.892

inches; this very nearly approaches the usually assumed barometric pressure at the sea level, or 29.92 inches, the difference being only $\frac{28}{1000}$ in deficiency as respects the year. The pressure of dry air at the level of the sea, would be 29.581 inches. The pressure of vapour in the air during eleven months, was .284 inch, and the vapour in a cubic foot of air 3.26 grains. The total fall of rain was 31.24 inches; the mean of five preceding years being 34.04, and of six years, including the present, 33.6 inches. The number of days on which rain fell was 180, giving an average of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ days per week; the greatest number of rainy days being in January, and the least in September. The greatest height of the barometer during the year was 30.503 inches, on the 28th December, or at the level of the sea, it would have stood at 30.653 inches. It was remarkable that at this period, when the barometer was considerably above 30 inches, the atmosphere was generally obscured by thick fogs and by frequent drizzle, with the wind from the S. and S.E. The lowest depression of the barometer was 28.736, on the 14th July, with a S. wind, accompanied with a fall of rain (.61), upwards of half-an-inch in depth in twenty-four hours. The range of the barometer has therefore been 1.897 inches.

The distribution of the temperature of the year has been somewhat irregular. The month of January was remarkably mild, the mean heat being $41^{\circ}.5$ or about 7° above that of the year 1850, ($34^{\circ}.3$); and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, the first two months of the year were not unfavourable to health. The mean temperature of the first half of the year was $45^{\circ}.3$, of the second half, $49^{\circ}.5$, and the mean of the whole year, $47^{\circ}.4$ —a number considerably higher than could be anticipated from the latitude. It remains to be ascertained, by future observations, whether the excess of temperature over calculation is dependent on local causes. The mean temperature to the west of the city, during the year 1850, was found by Mr. James King, at 9 A.M., $47^{\circ}.6$, and at 9 P.M., $47^{\circ}.7$; and by applying the Greenwich corrections, these numbers become a mean of 48° , affording a close approximation to the results of the present year. The instruments were compared with the Greenwich standard.

The highest temperature attained during the summer was $82^{\circ}.4$, on the 30th June, and during the two preceding days the maximum thermometer reached $80^{\circ}.6$ and $81^{\circ}.1$, a rare circumstance in this latitude. The highest heat at Greenwich Observatory, at the same period, was 87° , with a westerly wind. The lowest temperature of the year was $25^{\circ}.9$, on the 3d December, making a difference in the extremes for the year of

56°5. The connection of the temperature with the mortality, in the different months, will be best observed by constructing a table on the following plan:—

MORTALITY AND TEMPERATURE IN DIFFERENT MONTHS IN 1851.

	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean Temperature,	41°5	40°9	41°3	44°3	60°1	54°1	56°5	56°8	52°9	50°1	38°4	42°7
Mortality at all ages	774	814	1,046	886	877	772	784	943	845	887	906	1,124
Above 60 years,	...	...	...	104	109	77	89	97	97	88	118	180
Zymotic,	...	...	...	298	312	275	300	413	350	384	379	442
Consumption,	...	...	...	161	156	154	154	166	146	131	153	207
Diseases of Lungs,	...	...	...	64	72	54	53	50	50	59	93	153

The effect of cold on the total mortality is sufficiently obvious in November and December, and particularly on the aged and consumptive subjects. There can be less hesitation in tracing the increased deaths, in some measure, to the depression of temperature, as no epidemic prevailed peculiarly in these months. The fall of the temperature from 45° to 28°, destroys, in London, from 300 to 500 lives. Hence we can readily understand how it may have happened, that a considerable portion of the 237 cases of excess of mortality in December over October, may have been due to the operation of this depressing influence during the cold month of November. The effect of temperature may probably appear more striking from a comparison of the various quarters of the year—

	1st Quarter. Jan. to March.	2d Quar. Apr. to June.	3d Quar. July to Sept.	4th Quar. Oct. to Dec.
Mean temperature,	41°2	49°5	55°4	43°7
Total mortality,	2,634	2,535	2,572	2,917
Above sixty,	359	290	283	386
Consumption,	504	471	466	491
Diseases of the Lungs,	...	190	153	305
Zymotic,	751	885	1,063	1,205

The total mortality during the winter quarters of the year amounts, according to this table, to 5,551, while that of the two milder quarters is 5,107, showing a difference in favour of the warmer portion of the year of 444—the total mortality during the year being 10,746. That this mortality was not greater during the last quarter, when the temperature

remained protractedly depressed, was undoubtedly due, in some measure, to the improved condition of the poorer classes in regard to food—that most natural and powerful bulwark against the attacks of disease. Notwithstanding, however, the circumstance that it is possible to account for the excess of mortality in one portion of the present year over another by natural causes, there is an excess of deaths in this city, over most other towns, for which some other origin must be sought. The forbidding aspect of a large portion of the dwellings in the older parts of the town, engendering, as they do, an absence of due self-respect, followed by low and debasing habits in their inhabitants, is scarcely surpassed, in regard to extent, in any other British city. Unfortunately, the application of proper sanatory measures by the formation of new well-ventilated streets and houses, instead of the condensed habitations at present existing, has been confined to the great Metropolis, and will be employed as another argument in favour of centralisation, unless our local authorities are speedily prepared to devise and apply the adequate remedy. Another desideratum among those classes most liable to disease, is a plentiful supply of the purest water which can be obtained, for domestic use, free from sewerage: the connexion between impurity of water and mortality, having been well illustrated in the condition of London. Again, it becomes a question of import to health, if the noble Clyde, with its sewer-like waters and impure exhalations, be not equally conveying, in its present state of pollution, wealth and malady to a teeming city.

And lastly, the fearful mortality from small-pox and other endemics, urgently demands that the Scottish population should be placed on an equality with that of England, by an extension to our kingdom of the Vaccination Act, as well as of the Registration Act, which, if committed to the excellent administration of the Registrar-General of England, could be brought into operation, with the machinery at present in existence, with but a trifling addition to the expense of the country. Scotland would thus be removed from the unenviable position of being classed with Spain, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, and Ireland, as the only parts of the civilized States in Europe where authentic official registers are not kept.

NOTE.—The blanks in the preceding Tables are due to the circumstance that the new form of Mortality Bill was introduced only in April.



