

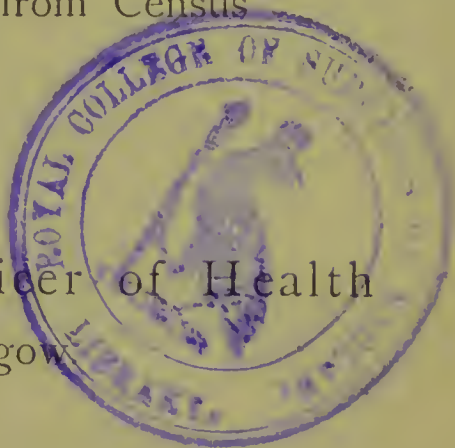
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Census 1881—Glasgow

The Decennial Census

As a Basis for the Statistics of Intervening Years,
Illustrated by the case of Glasgow, with
Tables derived from Census

by

The Medical Officer of Health
of Glasgow



Glasgow

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1881.

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- I. Population at various Ages, distinguishing Institutions and Harbour; also, Number of Irish-born, of Inhabited and Empty Houses, and of Windowed Rooms, in the City and Statistical Divisions thereof.
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- IV. Population at various Ages, distinguishing Institutions; also, Number of Irish-born, and of Inhabited and Empty Houses in “Landward” portions of Registration Districts of Glasgow.
- V. Proportion per cent. of the Total Population (exclusive of Institutions), at various Ages, in “Landward” portions of Registration Districts of Glasgow.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Enumeration Books of the Census were, in accordance with Act of Parliament, in the case of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, lodged with their Chief Magistrates on or before 23rd April, and were required to be revised by them and transmitted to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh on or before 4th May. As it was only by reference to the original records of the Census, and the redistribution of every entry therein, that information as to the population and their ages, &c., of the twenty-four Divisions into which the City is divided for statistical purposes by the Sanitary Department, could be obtained, application was made by the Lord Provost to the Home Secretary for permission to extract the requisite data during the few days in which these documents were in his custody. The required sanction was obtained, with the concurrence of the Registrar-General. The Magistrates and Town Council sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding £150. A large staff of clerks was engaged, under the supervision of Mr. George M'Kay, Statistical Clerk in the Department, in the commodious rooms of the Lands Valuation Office, and succeeded, by working extra hours, in extracting the data which form the basis of the Tables appended to this Report in six days. It was necessary to limit the scope of the enquiry, but within this limit the information is accurate and valuable.

The remarks prefixed are solely directed to the application of Census data to the estimation of the number and ages of the population in the interval between one Census and

another. These are cast in the form of a comparison between the decade 1871-80, as estimated in prospect and in retrospect, for, as is illustrated from the case of Glasgow, the annual data of such a lengthened period as ten years in the life of a commercial population are in both cases more or less of an *estimate*, and one with considerable range of possible error.

J. B. R.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

GLASGOW, *December, 1881.*

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS, &c., &c.

WHEN the population of the City of Glasgow was numbered on 4th April, 1881, there were two distinct *estimates* in use—one by the Registrar-General for Scotland, the other by the Medical Officer of Health for the City. The result of the Census was to show that both the estimates were in excess of the actual population. The following are the respective figures :—

Aetnal Population on 4th April,	511,520*
Medical Officer's Estimate,	538,128, or + 26,608
Registrar-General's do..	601,266, or + 89,746

These two estimates represent two different methods of arriving at the annual populations in the interval between one Census and another; and, since estimates must continue to be made, and there are only these two ways of making them, it becomes important to investigate somewhat closely the circumstances under which they both failed in this instance to yield accurate results. The method of the Registrar-General is to assume that the rate of increase, as ascertained from the two immediately-preceding enumerations, continues the same during the currency of the following ten years. Each year's increment is supposed in following years to produce a propor-

* The Registrar-General gives 511,532 in his preliminary Census Tables. I retain the total given by the tabulation of the enumeration books for the statistical purposes of the department carried out under my own supervision. Until every entry has been scrutinised and verified, such trifling discrepaneies will exist between summations from different sources, but they are of no practical moment.

tional increase, as in compound interest, so that the aggregate at the close of the decade is greater than merely the percentage of increase calculated on the preceding Census and added to the last. The method adopted by the Sanitary Department is to ascertain from the number of houses inhabited by the Census population the average number of inhabitants per house, and then in each succeeding intercensus year to apply this average as a multiplier to the number of inhabited houses for that year entered on the roll of the City Assessor. As the accuracy of the former method depends upon the continuance of the rate of growth, so the accuracy of this depends upon the continuance of the same average number of inmates in the inhabited houses of the City.

THE RATE OF GROWTH OF GLASGOW.

The Registrar-General's method, judged by the comparison of its results with the results of the Census of the 8 large towns of Scotland, and the 20 large towns of England, is evidently one which leads to serious errors. The Census is taken at the close of the first quarter of the year, and in order to obtain the population at the middle of the year, a quarter's increase, at the rate of growth of the previous ten years, is added. Comparing the population in 1881, derived in this way from the Census, with that as estimated for the cities, and used in all calculations of death-rates, in the Scotch returns, up to 25th June, in the English, up to 28th May, we ascertain the discrepancies between the estimated and the actual. Calculating the difference as a percentage upon the true population, we find that, in the Scotch towns, the true population was, in

Grecnock,	18·34 per cent. <i>less</i> .	Paisley,	12·09 per cent. <i>more</i> .
Glasgow,	17·42 do.	Perth,	10·59 do.
Dundee,	11·39 do.	Leith,	2·65 do.
Edinburgh,	2·03 do.	Aberdeen,	0·28 do.

The difference in the case of Aberdeen is so small that the

estimated may be said to have agreed with the actual population, but, in the case of the other towns, the difference is more or less serious.

Comparing the English towns in the same way, we find that the true population was, in

Bradford, . . . 10.59 percent. <i>less.</i>	London, . . . 3.21 per cent. <i>more.</i>
Sheffield, . . . 9.56 do.	Norwich, . . . 1.81 do.
Leicester, . . . 9.12 do.	Hull, . . . 1.40 do.
Manchester, . . . 6.79 do.	Liverpool, . . . 0.74 do.
Portsmouth, . . . 6.49 do.	Birmingham, . . . 0.40 do.
Leeds, . . . 5.04 do.	
Bristol, . . . 4.84 do.	
Newcastle-on-Tyne, . . . 4.21 do.	
Sunderland, . . . 1.86 do.	
Wolverhampton, . . . 1.20 do.	
Brighton, . . . 1.04 do.	
Plymouth, . . . 1.58 do.	

In the case of three towns—viz., Nottingham, Salford, and Oldham—owing to representations made to the English Registrar-General, estimates amended from returns of inhabited houses had been adopted, but the result was not favourable, for the true population was found at the Census to be, in

Salford, . . . 9.17 per cent. <i>less.</i>	Nottingham, . . . 5.89 per cent. <i>more.</i>
Oldham, . . . 6.66 do.	

These figures prove incontestably that the rate of growth of towns is so variable that the rate of one decade affords no presumption of the rate of another. As a matter of fact, the majority of the English towns, and the most important of the Scotch have, during the decade 1871-80, fallen far short of their development in the decade 1861-70. The three English towns whose estimates were amended remarkably exceeded their former rate of growth, although the attempt to gauge that excess from the inhabited houses failed so decidedly. In Scotland, Paisley and Perth also shot ahead, while Greenock and Glasgow fell far behind. The following are the rates of increase of the eight Scotch towns in the last

two decades, arranged in the order of the decade 1871-80:—

	1871-80.		1861-70.
Leith, - - -	31·73	...	28·87
Aberdeen, - -	19·13	...	19·32
Dundee, - - -	18·00	...	31·70
Edinburgh, - -	15·48	...	17·51
Paisley, - - -	15·30	..	1·75
Greenock, - -	15·22	...	36·22
Perth, - - -	12·79	...	1·10
Glasgow, - - -	4·00	..	21·64

Glasgow occupies the unique position in the whole kingdom of having the smallest increase. The lowest rates of urban growth in the country, excepting Glasgow, are those of Norwich and Plymouth, and these are more than twice as great as that of Glasgow, and in place of being less than one-fifth of the growth of the preceding decade, as in the case of Glasgow, their rates are in one case greater, and in the other almost as great. The case of Manchester deserves special mention, as, while in 1861-70 it increased only 3·7 per cent., in 1871-80 it actually *decreased* 2·8 per cent.; but as the Registrar-General justly remarks: “With this must be taken into consideration the fact that the closely-adjoining town of Salford showed an increase of no less than 41·2 per cent. *Taking the two continuous towns together, there was an increase of 8·8 per cent.**”

Before taking up the suggestion of this statement with regard to Manchester, and inquiring whether we shall discover the lost population of Glasgow proper in *our* suburbs, there are two facts which it is important to note. The first is that both Scotland and England have grown in population in the decade 1871-80 at a rate *exceeding* that observed in any decennial period, in the former since 1821-30,† in the latter since 1831-40.‡ The other fact is that, taking the population of England as a whole, it is found that the “natural increment of the people,” or the surplus of births over

* Census of England and Wales, 1881. Preliminary Report, p. viii.

† Census of Scotland, 1881. Preliminary Tables, p. iv.

‡ Census of England and Wales, 1881. Preliminary Report, p. iii.

deaths, gives within $\cdot 74$ per cent. of the actual increase of population. The meaning of this fact cannot be more clearly expressed than in the words of the English Registrar-General * —“The difference between the total number of births and the total number of deaths in the ten years, or ‘the natural increment’ of the people, amounted to 3,425,982, or to an increase of $15\cdot 08$ per cent. upon the population at the beginning of the period; and as the actual increase, as determined by enumeration, was $14\cdot 34$ per cent., the combined effects of all the other movements of the population, including emigration and immigration, resulted in a loss of no more than $0\cdot 74$ per cent. in the whole period.” In the two previous enumerations this loss was less.

The case of Glasgow is very different. The *actual* increase within the Burghal limits was, as we have seen, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The surplus of births over deaths within the same limits during the ten years shows a “natural increment” of fully 12 per cent. Therefore there has been a balance of loss by emigration beyond those limits of 8 per cent.

In order to obtain a trustworthy estimate of the growth of a population, we must first determine accurately the area of the earth’s surface upon which they live. This area must always be the same. The history of the development of Glasgow is peculiarly difficult to trace correctly, because of the confusion of boundaries. The area which is designated Glasgow is not always the same. There is Parliamentary Glasgow and Burghal Glasgow, and there are the Suburbs of Glasgow. The Burghal Glasgow of one Census is not that of another, and the Registration Burgh of Glasgow has not always embraced the whole actual Burgh. The Suburbs of one Census are not the Suburbs of another, partly from the inclusion within Glasgow proper of districts previously treated as suburbs, and partly from districts further a-field being, by the compilers of successive enumerations, embraced within what they please to call Suburbs. These puzzling variations have been discussed and explained by the present City

* Census of England and Wales, 1881. Preliminary Report, p. iii.

Chamberlain in his Report upon the Statistics of Glasgow for 1868, pp. 43-45.

The boundary of Glasgow which has been longest without change is the Parliamentary, fixed by the Reform Act of 1832, and to this day absolutely unaltered. In 1846 the Municipal boundary was made co-extensive with the Parliamentary; but, by the Municipal Extension Acts of 1872 and 1878, about 1,048 acres, with the population thereon, have been added to the Municipality, so that to that extent it extends beyond the Parliamentary area. It follows, therefore, that to trace the development of the population within either Parliamentary or Municipal Glasgow, as defined in 1881, it would be necessary to determine at each Government Census, back to the first in 1801, the population living on the present superficies of those areas—an almost impossible task. The Scotch Registration Act came into force on 1st January, 1855, and the Parliamentary boundary was the limit of the Registration area of Glasgow until 1st January, 1875, when it was entirely changed, both by a new subdivision of the area within the City (including, for the first time, for Registration purposes, the portions added to the Municipality in 1872), and also by extension, so as to embrace, under the designation “Landward,” certain suburban districts—thus still further complicating and adding to the risks of statistical fallacies in any attempt to trace the development of the community.

In 1875, when this rearrangement of the Registration subdivisions of Glasgow was made, the Registrar-General, with the materials to which he alone has access, went back upon the Census records of 1861 and 1871, and determined the population within the same boundaries, with the following result:—

		Burghal.*		Landward.		Total.
1861,	...	404,314	...	5,607	...	409,921
1871,	...	491,846	...	16,474	...	508,320
1881,	...	511,520	...	39,121	...	550,641

* It must be carefully noted that the population here *called* Burghal in 1861 and 1871 is not the *real* Burghal population of those years, but the population on the area which is Burghal in 1881.

The "Landward" portions of the Registration area of Glasgow embrace so much of the present "suburbs" of Glasgow as are known by the designations of the Burghs of Kinning Park and Govanhill, the two Burghs of Pollokshields, the districts of Strathbungo and Polmadie, and an extensive area stretching eastwards along Cumbernauld Road, and north of Springburn. This obviously leaves out large and populous suburban areas, but it gives us a strictly correct basis of comparison so far as it goes, and shows the development of what the Registrar-General has constituted the Registration area of Glasgow.

	Burghal Increase.			Landward Increase.			Total Increase.	
	No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.
1861-71, ...	87,532	21·65	..	10,867	193·8	...	98,399	24·00
1871-81, ...	19,674	4·00	...	22,647	137·4	...	42,321	8·30

These figures speak for themselves. They show that, even including so much of the suburbs of Glasgow as are comprised within the Registration area, the development during last decade is only one-third of the development during the decade preceding.

But we may obtain a sufficiently correct and comparable observation of the development of Glasgow, with all the more important suburbs. At p. 69 of the City Chamberlain's Report for 1880 there is a statement of the increase of the "city and suburbs" between 1871 and 1881. At p. 89 of his Report on the Census of 1871 we find a statement of the increase of "Glasgow and its suburbs" between 1861 and 1871; but Rutherglen, Pollokshaws, Cathcart, Crosshill, Mount Florida, Langside, and Crossmyloof are included in the former statement and not in the latter. It is scarcely justifiable to include either Rutherglen or Pollokshaws. Therefore, excluding these from 1881, and adding the Registration District of Cathcart, which embraces Crosshill, Mount Florida, &c., to 1861 and 1871, we get the following view of the recent development of everything that can fairly be called Glasgow and its suburbs:—

		Population.		Increase.	Rate of Increase.
1861, ...		450,174	..	—	...
1871, ...		573,381	...	123,207	27·36
1881, ..		681,222	...	107,841	18·80

These figures show that Glasgow, as a community, throwing aside all artificial subdivisions, diminished its growth during the last, as compared with the former decade, by a third. If, now, we divide this community into two parts—one Burghal, in the sense described above, viz., the population on the Burghal area of 1881, and the other suburban—we get an interesting and important observation of the rate of development of these populations living on areas which are exactly the same at each enumeration, the one being urban and centric, the other suburban and excentric.

		Burghal.	Suburban.	Total.
1861, ...	...	404,314	45,860	450,174
1871, ...	...	491,846	81,535	573,381
1881, ...	...	511,520	169,702	681,222
Increase—				
1861-71,	...	87,532	35,675	123,207
1871-81,	...	19,674	88,167	107,841
		or 21·65 per cent.	77·79 per cent.	27·36 per cent.
		4·00 do.	108·13 do.	18·80 do.

These figures, looked at as they stand, seem to show that the falling off in the rate of development of Glasgow, as defined by the municipal boundary, arose, at any rate in great part, from the emigration of her population to the suburbs. Still, it is also the fact that the rate of growth of the *entire community* was one-third less in the last decade than in the preceding; and if the suburbs added 108 per cent. to their population in the face of the adversity of the times, we can hardly set limits to their possible increase had the times been prosperous.

INHABITANTS PER HOUSE IN GLASGOW.

The Medical Officer's Estimate of the population of Glasgow was 538,128, or 26,608 above the actual population, as ascertained by the Census. This is a much less discrepancy than that of the Registrar-General, but still sufficiently serious to necessitate an endeavour to discover its cause. It is evident that the variations in the decennial rate of growth of cities is

such that a decennial Census is practically useless as a basis for the determination of the population in intermediate years. The only other method is, that based on the assumption that the average number of inhabitants per house is stable from year to year, so that, if we can get *a correct return* each year of the number of inhabited houses, the application of this multiplier should give a sufficiently close estimate of the population. In a population of half a million an error of 5,000 is of no practical importance in calculating death-rates, and even 10,000 would not be very serious. On the other hand, in multiplying 100,000 inhabited houses, a very slight error in the decimals of the multiplier will produce an error in the population beyond those practical limits of accuracy. Any considerable mistake in the multiplicand has the same effect.

Owing to the continuance of the absurd imposition upon the Scotch enumerators at the Census of 1871 of the English definition of a house, which is equivalent to a Scotch tenement, comprising many "houses," there was no return obtained by them of houses according to the proper Scotch acceptance of the term. The multiplier was therefore determined from the Assessor's return for 1872, applied to the *estimated* population for that year. It was found on these data to be 4·827 inhabitants per house ($\frac{496919}{10276}$), excluding the population in the harbour and institutions (6867), as should always be done. Had the Assessor's return for 1871 been applied to the Census population, with the deduction noted, the multiplier would have been $\frac{482575}{100876} = 4·793$. But the error thus instituted, the adoption of a multiplier ·034 persons per house too high, grew from year to year, because the multiplier of each of the 24 statistical subdivisions of the City had to be determined and applied to the number of inhabited houses in each, and the population of the whole City was obtained from the summation of the populations of the districts, not from the application of one multiplier to the number of inhabited houses in the whole City. I find the supposed average of inmates per house in this way crept up

until, in 1878, it was 4·86, at which it has continued since. In place of this the Census has shown the average to be (omitting institutions and harbour), $\frac{50374}{106317} = 4·738$ persons, or ·122 persons per house fewer.

We have therefore this series:—

Inhabitants per House—Census 1871,	4·793
Do., do., do., 1881,	4·738
Do., do., As used for Medical Officer's Estimate,	4·860

So much for the multiplier. Now for the multiplicand, or number of inhabited houses. This, as stated in my Quarterly Reports, was supplied at the beginning of each year by the City Assessor, made up from the valuation roll as revised in February. The return received for 1881 was 109,279, which, multiplied by 4·86 and 7,000 added for institutions, gave our *estimate* of 538,128, which was 26,608 above the actual population. If we multiply by 4·793, the correct average per house in 1871, we get (with 7,000 added as before) 530,774, or 19,254 above the actual population. The small diminution of ·067 in the multiplier means a diminution of the estimate by 7,354 inhabitants. *But in place of 109,279 inhabited houses, the Census gave 106,317.* If we multiply this by 4·793 (adding 7,000 as before) we get 516,577, which is only 5,057 in excess of the actual population—less than 1 per cent. of error, or within the limits of practical accuracy, as appears when we calculate the death-rate, for example, from 13,303, the number of deaths in 1880. The Census population gives exactly 26 per 1,000, the *estimate made from correct data*, 25·75, which would be returned as 26 per 1,000 also.

This is so far reassuring as to the accuracy of the method of estimating from inhabited houses. But two questions must, with a view to the future, be more carefully considered. (1) How did this error in the return of inhabited houses arise? (2) What is to be said regarding the decrease in the average number of inhabitants per house from 4·793 in 1871 to 4·738 in 1881?

As to the number of inhabited houses, if reference be

made to the City Chamberlain's Annual Reports—which constitute a valuable repertory of statistical facts concerning the City—there will be found statements of the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling-houses obtained from the City Assessor. I have collected these statements for each year of the decade, and placed beside them the corresponding statements supplied to the Sanitary Department as the basis of our annual estimates of the population, and so formed the following Table:—

INHABITED HOUSES.

	CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.			CITY ASSESSOR'S STATEMENT TO SANITARY DEPARTMENT.
	Parliamentary Burgh.	Municipal but not Parliamentary.	Total.	
1871,	98,414	2,462	100,876	...
1872,	100,177	2,571	102,748	102,749
1873 ¹ ,	101,902	3,141	105,043	105,013
1874,	103,423	3,483	106,906	107,253
1875,	103,696	3,787	107,483	109,069
1876,	104,530	4,201	108,731	109,761
1877,	105,062	4,428	109,490	111,484
1878 ² ,	104,496	4,440	108,936	111,002
1879,	102,448	4,441	106,889	109,700
1880,	101,575	4,439	106,014	109,541
Census 1881	101,793	4,524	106,317	109,279

¹ Municipal Extension Act (1872) took effect.

² Do. do. (1878) do.

There is here a very serious discrepancy. Fortunately for the future, the cause of it will be obvious when it is explained that the statement supplied to the Sanitary Department was made up from a revise in February of the year to which it applied, of the roll for the previous year. The houses occupied which were previously unoccupied were noted, but the difficulty was to ascertain how many of these new occupancies were simply transfers from one house within the municipal limits to another. In times of commercial activity, and consequent rapid urban growth, when the town, so to speak,

was full and empty houses scarce, a large proportion would be really new householders, additions to the inhabitants; but in times of depression and urban decadence, when empty houses were abundant, and opportunities tempting and frequent for change of residence in search of lower rents or of employment, then the proportion of householders really new to the City would be small. In the effort to balance the absolute result of these changes in circumstances so different and difficult of estimation, the number of inhabited houses came more and more to be over-estimated. The provisional estimate of February was supplied to meet our urgency to ascertain the population early in the year for use in the returns made fortnightly, and especially for the Quarterly Reports. On the other hand, the statement supplied to the City Chamberlain was compiled from the Statutory Assessment Roll, as finally adjusted in June of each year, when all these sources of error had been eliminated. If this return for 1880 is compared with the results of the Census in 1881, remembering the low vitality of the community, the agreement is such as to stamp the whole series of statements made to the Chamberlain as practically accurate. In future, then, the Sanitary Department will be supplied with a statement of the inhabited houses from the roll as completed in June of each year, which is also the centre of the year, to which the Registrar-General always adjusts his estimates.

As to the variations between one Census and another in the number of inhabitants per house, we have seen that, so far as the range of variation between 1871 and 1881 extends, provided the number of inhabited houses is accurate, it would not seriously affect the estimate of population. But, having reference to the future, it becomes important to ascertain, as a matter of experience, to what extent this interesting item of social statistics has varied from Census to Census in Glasgow. Unfortunately, the data for the determination of the question have, until last Census, been haunted and deranged by the importation into Scotch enumerations of those English

notions of the definition of a house to which allusion has already been made. Still, from independent local efforts, trustworthy information was, after 1811, obtained. In the following Table I have collected information as correctly as possible from the sources indicated on this and other matters.

Authority.		Persons Per House (with Institutions and Harbour).	Persons Per House (without Institutions and Harbour).	Rooms per House.	Inmates per Room.	Per cent. Unoccupied Houses.	Per cent. Irish.
I.	1801	3·816 ?	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
I.	1811	5·742 ?	...	...	...	3 $\frac{4}{5}$	...
I.	1819	4·734	4·681	2·283	2·050	4	¹ 10 $\frac{3}{10}$
II.	1821	4·646	...	...	...²	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	...
III.	1831	4·866	...	...	...	4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
IV.	{ 1841	5·234	5·050 ³	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{5}$	16
	{ 1851	5·222	5·050	...	...	2 $\frac{4}{10}$	18
	{ 1861	4·787	4·720	2·292 ⁴	2·088 ⁴	4 $\frac{6}{10}$	16
	{ 1871	4·861	4·793	2·307 ⁴	2·104 ⁴	2	14
	{ 1881	4·801	4·738 ⁶	2·342 ⁵	2·054 ⁵	10 $\frac{7}{10}$	13

I.—Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow. Dr. Cleland, 1820, pp. 5 and 6.

II.—Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Scotland, &c. Dr. Cleland, 1823, p. 32.

III.—Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow and County of Lanark for the Government Census of 1831, &c. Dr. Cleland, 1832, p. 209.

IV.—Watt's, Strang's, and Watson's respective Census Reports.

¹ Includes Children both whose parents were Irish.

² "For every apartment there are two persons to occupy it."—*Note by Dr. Cleland.*

³ 5·15 for City and Suburbs.

⁴ Parliamentary Burgh.

⁵ Municipality.

⁶ The average over the whole Registration Area is 4·76.

Beginning with Dr. Cleland's elaborate and careful special Census in 1819, we have a succession of trustworthy data. These show that the average number of inmates per occupied house has considerable limits of variation. Excluding institutions and Harbour, the highest was 5·05 in 1841 and 1851, the lowest 4·681 in 1819—a range of ·369. The high average in those two years is not explained by Dr. Strang. Probably it arose from the excentric growth of the City, comprising the larger class of houses, not being yet projected beyond the bounds. It is at any rate remarkable that the average per house in the *suburban parts* of

the present Registration area is 5.082. Comparing the condition of the City as to house-accommodation, as disclosed by the recent Census, with its condition at those preceding, we observe that the number of persons to each house is lower than in 1871, but not so low as in 1861; that the average size of the houses is more commodious now than in 1819, as regards the number of rooms, and relatively to the number of inmates per room about the same. Probably the fact which is at the bottom of this increase of house-room is the last which this Table proves with reference to accommodation—that the number of unoccupied houses is about 11 per cent. of the whole, nearly twice the proportion of which there is any record at any period, the next highest being $5\frac{7}{10}$ in 1821. That this is the explanation seems confirmed by the circumstance that in 1871, when the proportion of empty houses was only 2 per cent.—the lowest on record—the number of inmates per house was higher than at any Census since 1851, and the number of inmates per room was the highest on record. Apparently the most general expression of the meaning of these figures is that in times of great prosperity and rapid growth there is a tendency to overcrowding of the house-accommodation, and that one of the effects of the opposite condition of city life is not only to diminish the population by reducing the householders, but to reduce the size of the families by driving out lodgers, and leading to the emigration of adults in search of employment. Therefore, from a sanitary aspect, the conditions of health of the remaining population are improved by the thinning of the inhabitants, and the consequent increase of air-space.

It must not be forgot that, within the period intervening between the Census of 1871 and that of 1881, the operations of the Improvement Trust have been carried out. The Improvement Act was passed in 1860, and involved a population of over 51,000 persons, living in some 10,000 houses. The work of demolition was begun in 1870, and has been in great part completed, but reconstruction has not gone far, as

is evidenced by the large houseless tracts of ground waiting for feuars. The Streets Improvement Act (1873) extended those operations. The effect upon the people displaced has been, as I have proved in special Reports, by following them to their new habitations, to improve the character of their houses both in size and situation. My object now is not to discuss these advantages, but to point out the disturbing influences at work in the community which tended to upset the application of the social statistics of 1871 to the following years; and, when we add the local redistributions, and the general attendant *bouleversement* of the central parts of the City caused by those Acts, and by various huge railway schemes, to the abnormal forces of commercial depression and consequent depopulation, it must be admitted no more complicated problem could be presented to a statistician than is implied in the effort to obtain a firm footing in the midst of such internal revolutions.

We are, indeed, in possession of exact figures as to the comparative housing of the population at different points in the last decade, so far as this can be estimated by the number of apartments per house. The following statement shows the classification of the total houses (occupied and unoccupied) in the City in 1873 (the earliest year for which I have the information) and in 1880:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. & up.	Total.
1873,	35,037	45,828	14,090	5,521	6,361	106,837
1880,	35,843	52,693	17,746	6,623	6,223	119,128
Difference,	+806	+6,865	+3,656	+1,102	-138	+12,291
Do. per cent.,	+2·3	+15	+26	+20	-2	
Percentage, 1873,...	32·80	42·90	13·19	5·16	5·95	
Do., 1880,...	30·08	44·23	14·88	5·56	5·22	
Difference,	-2·72	+1·33	+1·69	+0·40	-0·73	

So that Glasgow, while still and increasingly a city of small houses (89·2 per cent. being houses of 1, 2, and 3 apartments in 1880, against 88·8 per cent. in 1873), has a smaller proportion of single apartment houses and a larger proportion of houses of 2 and 3 apartments than in 1873.

The number of houses of 5 apartments and upwards bears such a small proportion to the whole that, although they are now absolutely less by fully 2 per cent. than in 1873, the average shows a general improvement in this important matter of house-room. Hence the larger average of rooms per house, and the lower average of inmates per room, shown in the Table. Although a considerable proportion of the smaller houses is produced by the vicious method of "making down" larger houses—*i.e.*, subdividing the houses of 4 apartments and upwards into smaller occupancies—there has been an enormous development in the building of small houses in the decade. From the column in Table, p. 27, which shows the yearly number of houses in the tenements for the erection of which the sanction of the Dean of Guild Court was obtained, it will be seen that the aggregate amounts to 33,395. Of these 23 per cent. were houses of 1 apartment, 50 per cent. of 2 apartments, 19 per cent. of 3 apartments, and only 5 per cent. of 4 apartments and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 5 apartments and upwards. These *new* houses alone would accommodate a population of 158,000 souls!

It is evident also that of the 119,000 occupied and unoccupied houses in existence on 4th April, 1881, no less than 28 per cent. had been built during the previous ten years! That is to say—supposing on 1st January, 1871, the first stone of this new Glasgow had been laid, we should now have a city considerably larger than the Dundee of to-day, or the Glasgow of 1821.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

Having estimated the population living in the inter-census years, the total has to be subdivided into those living at certain ages. For this also we have to go back to the Census, and to assume that the proportion enumerated at each period in the Census year continues the same at each year of the ten. Here, too, we make an assumption which, through the operation

of obvious natural causes, may be made erroneous. Births depend in the main upon marriages, and marriages are greatly influenced by the prosperity or dulness of trade in the community—conditions which also attract new life to the City, or drive out adults in search of employment. The intervention of epidemics is another important factor; and of these, some cut off adults chiefly, others affect children. Cold winters and warm summers bring ill health and a high mortality—the former among the aged, the latter among the young. There is every probability, therefore, that the number living at the various periods of life will not constitute a constant proportion of the whole population throughout such a stretch of time as a decade. What is the actual experience comparing one Census with another? The following Table gives the result of seven successive enumerations of the population of Glasgow, the periods of life being those selected in the local and national returns of mortality hitherto—five in number—from 1841 downwards:—

	UNDER 1.	1 TO 5.	UNDER 5.	5 TO 20.	20 TO 60.	60 AND ABOVE.
1821	...	...	14·45	34·08	46·15	5·30
1831	...	...	14·96	33·43	46·56	5·05
1841	2·96	9·94	12·90	32·36	50·51	4·22
1851	3·24	9·19	12·43	31·96	51·24	4·37
1861	3·39	10·58	13·97	30·50	50·84	4·69
1871	3·40	10·33	13·73	31·28	49·99	4·99
1881	3·10	10·57	13·67	31·17	49·89	5·26

These figures are very interesting as a series, but to us the interest at present lies in the comparison of the results in pairs, and observing how far the former is from being a forecast of the latter. The following is a Table of Differences in which, opposite each year, is given the difference between the enumerated proportion of that year and that of the previous year, indicating the actual as more or less than the estimated:—

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 60.	60 & above.
1821-31,.....	...	...	+ 0·51	— 0·65	+ 0·41	— 0·25
1831-41,.....	...	...	— 2·06	— 1·07	+ 3·95	— 0·83
1841-51,.....	+ 0·28	— 0·75	— 0·47	— 0·40	+ 0·73	+ 0·15
1851-61,.....	+ 0·15	+ 1·39	+ 1·54	— 1·46	— 0·40	+ 0·32
1861-71,.....	+ 0·01	— 0·25	— 0·24	+ 0·78	— 0·85	+ 0·30
1871-81,.....	— 0·30	+ 0·24	— 0·06	— 0·11	— 0·10	+ 0·27

As in the case of the aggregate population, so in the case of these subdivisions of it, the practical question is, Are these differences beyond the limits of accuracy? This depends upon the proportion of the error to the correct number. The same differences in the proportions living under 5 and above 60, and in the other periods, would be trifling at the other periods even if serious in them, because of the small numbers. It is apparent that, on the whole, the discrepancy between the last Census and the previous has been less than between any preceding pair of enumerations—*i.e.*, the population has been more stable in its composition as to age, the chief change being a smaller proportion of children and a larger proportion of aged people. The difference will be best shown by applying the proportion of 1871 to the population of 1881, and contrasting the number actually enumerated at each period with the number so estimated—

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 60.	60 and above.
1881—Actual,.....	15,872	54,059	69,931	159,477	255,191	26,921
1881—Estimated from 1871,.....	17,391	52,840	70,231	160,003	255,708	25,524
Difference between Actual and Esti- mated,.....	+ 1519	— 1219	+ 300	+ 526	+ 517	— 1,397
Per cent. of Error,.....	+ 8·7	— 2·3	+ 0·42	+ 0·33	+ 0·20	— 5·5

The error is serious in the two periods of childhood, but in opposite directions, so that "under 5" is fairly accurate. The next two periods are practically accurate, while the period "60 and above" is seriously wrong by defect.

THE REVISED VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DECADE.

We have now exhausted our consideration of the results of the enumeration of 1871 and 1881, especially with a view to determining how far the forecasts of 1881, as deduced from the facts ascertained in 1871, have stood the test of comparison with the actual condition of affairs in 1881. We have found that the ascertained differ in many respects widely from the anticipated facts. The great central difference, involved within which and surrounding which are many subordinate differences, is this—that in place of adding to our population at the rate of nearly 22 per cent. in the last decade, as we did in the one preceding, we have added only 4 per cent. So expressed, this is like the annual balance of a merchant's books. The balance shows a profit or a loss of so much on the year, but the few figures which give the amount on one side or the other represent the outcome of a multitude of transactions spread over the year. Had the balance been taken month by month, one would have shown a profit, another a loss, or perhaps an increasing profit or an increasing loss. As the growth or decline of a city is in its ultimate nature a vital process, a truer analogy will be found in some essentially vital phenomenon, such as the growth of a child into the adult. This is measured by stature and weight; but when we say the average gain in weight or in height in a year is so much, we express the process of nature in the form of an arithmetical fiction. The process of nature is gradual always in health, subject to the abnormal interferences of disease, more or less nutrition, &c., &c. No acute angle in reality marks the passage from one period to another. So it undoubtedly is with a city. The method adopted by the Registrar-General is to assume that on the 1st January, 1871,

Glasgow suddenly ceased to develop at the rate of $2\cdot165$ ($2\frac{16}{100}$) and began to develop at the rate of $\cdot4$ ($\frac{4}{10}$) annually. He will therefore sweep aside all the calculations as to death, birth, and marriage rates, which he has published on the assumption that the rate of growth continued into the last decade at $2\cdot165$ per annum, and substitute calculations based on the assumption that the rate suddenly became $\cdot4$. But more than this, he will, until next Census is taken, calculate all his rates upon the assumption that the slow rate of growth continues. Both of these assumptions are alike contrary to the natural probabilities of the case. What I now propose to do is to endeavour to raise those probabilities to the position of certainties, by collecting such facts as are accessible in proof of the gradual nature of the declension of our rate of growth. Some of these facts are simple matters of local and national history. The decade began in the heyday of commercial prosperity. It led us year by year into the depths of unprecedented depression, and left us in sight of a revival of trade. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in the autumn of 1878 added local intensity to a condition which previously we had simply shared with the country generally. The winter of 1878-79 was probably the gloomiest which the City had ever seen, and fraught with more anxiety to its rulers. A gigantic organization for the relief of the unemployed was in operation, and renewed on a smaller scale in the winter ensuing. In 1878-79 nearly 14,000 applications for relief were received from persons whose dependants numbered 26,500 souls. Above £26,000 were expended in food and wages for test-work. Other facts, which give us evidences of the gradual declension of the City, are capable of statistical expression from year to year; and the chief of those, such as fall specially within the sphere of my observation, are collected in the following Table :—

	HOUSES.			New Houses, Dean of Guild Court.	Marriages.	Births.	Householders under £10 who did not pay Poor Rates.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.				No.	Per cent.
1871,.....	100,876	2,154	103,030	3,851	4,617	19,390	22,341	...
1872,.....	102,748	2,230	104,978	3,717	5,121	20,913	24,008	...
1873,.....	105,043	2,744	107,787	4,564	4,911	20,202	22,993	...
1874,.....	106,906	4,451	111,357	4,768	4,992	20,963	23,219	...
1875,.....	107,483	4,918	112,401	5,006	*4,979	20,818	20,965	28
1876,.....	108,731	5,619	114,350	7,108	4,968	21,032	22,337	30
1877,.....	109,490	7,599	117,089	2,921	4,943	21,179	23,881	33
1878,.....	108,936	9,396	118,332	648	4,400	20,686	28,013	38
1879,.....	106,889	12,216	119,105	414	4,180	19,817	26,494	36
1880,.....	106,014	13,407	119,421	398	4,332	19,056	25,977	35

* Registration area extended and whole Municipality included, 1st Jan., 1875.

The number of occupied houses entered on the Assessor's roll in June of each year increased by diminishing increments to their maximum in 1877. They then fell until in 1880 there were 3,476 less than in 1877, 892 less than in 1874, and only 5,138 more than in 1871. The largest increment was 2,295 in 1874; the largest decrease 2,047 in 1879. There was, as we have already seen, not only a diminution in the number of houses occupied, but also in the number of inmates in each house, both as tested by the inmates per house and per room in the house. The number of unoccupied houses increased, year by year, from 2,154 in 1871 to 13,407 in 1880, from 2 per cent. of the total house-accommodation to 11 per cent. The records of the Dean of Guild Court show a remarkable activity in the building of dwelling-houses, culminating in 1876, when plans for no less than 7,108 were submitted and sanctioned. From that year they fell off by "leaps and bounds" to 398 in 1880! The number of marriages in a community is a true indication of its well-being, or the reverse. The figures given above are taken from the returns of the Registrar-General, who only embraced the whole municipality in 1875. Previous to 1st January of that year, those parts of Glasgow north of the Canal were not included. This makes the fact that in 1871 there were 4,617 marriages, and in 1879, within an extended area, only 4,180, more expressive than appears from the figures without this explanation. Still more expressive is the fact that the maximum was recorded in 1872, or three years before the extension of the Registration area. The lesser area then produced 941 more marriages than the greater area in 1879! The column headed Births represents the product of an area which was very slightly increased in 1872 and 1878—so slightly, that the increase is practically of no moment. We find that we end the decade with a birth-product 334 less than we had in its first year. The maximum was attained in 1877, the minimum in 1880. The last columns in the table are supplied by Mr. Campbell, City Assessor, who has spared no trouble in rendering assistance in extending and

verifying my facts. They show the number of householders under £10, within the burgh, who did not pay poor-rates. The minimum was in 1875, the maximum in 1878. Unfortunately, I cannot ascertain the total number of occupancies within the burgh, under £10, previous to 1875, so that I can only reduce the absolute numbers to comparable percentages for the last six years of the decade; but this is sufficient to show that the pinch of hard times fell upon those years. The minimum of this class of householders, who were unable to pay poor-rates, was 28 per cent. in 1875, and the maximum 38 per cent. in 1878.

These facts point with singular unanimity to one conclusion—that the decade may be divided into two periods of five years, the first of which were years of prosperity, the last years of adversity. Increase more or less marks the former period, decrease more or less the latter. The first five years close with an increase of 6607 inhabited houses, the last five years with a decrease of 2717; the first close with 4·37 per cent. empty houses, the last with 11 per cent. In the first period nearly 22,000 new houses were built, in the last little more than half that number. In the first period there were 24,620 marriages, in the second period 22,823 in a larger area. In the first period there were 102,286 births, in the last 101,770. In the first there were 113,526 persons occupying houses under £10 rental who were unable to pay poor-rates, in the second 126,702. In the first period, as a matter of history, trade was certainly declining, but in the second we had the culminating crash of the Bank failure and the clamant thousands of unemployed.

I propose, therefore, to estimate the population of the first period on the basis of facts ascertained at the Census of 1871, and of the second period on the basis of facts ascertained at the Census of 1881. Whatever doubts and uncertainties may attend the intervening years, we rest upon certainty at the beginning and at the end. The number of persons found in each occupied house in 1871 was 4·793, in 1881, 4·738. It seems fair, therefore, to presume that, during the five prosperous years, the

multiplier 4·793 may be applied to the occupied houses of each year, and during the five adverse years the multiplier 4·738—adding to the result in the former 6867, in the latter 7776, the number of persons actually enumerated in institutions and in the vessels in the harbour in 1871 and in 1881. The following, then, are the respective populations, deaths, and death-rates derived from those populations in each year of the decade. In order to show how considerable must be the alteration in numbers of such magnitude as those which represent the population of Glasgow to seriously influence the death-rates per 1000 calculated therefrom, I give the populations as estimated and used from year to year in the Reports of the Department, and the death-rates founded thereon:—

	Revised Estimates of Population.	Deaths.	Death- Rates.	Former Estimates of Population.	Death- Rates.
1871	490,442	16,155	32·90	490,442	32·90
1872	499,338	14,357	28·75	502,990	28·54
1873	510,338	14,876	29·14	514,295	28·89
1874	519,267	16,323	31·43	525,448	31·04
1875	522,033	15,287	29·28	534,564	28·56
1876	522,943	13,688	26·17	538,765	25·37
1877	526,540	13,758	26·12	546,921	25·15
1878	523,914	14,055	26·82	545,737	25·75
1879	514,216	12,450	24·21	539,675	23·03
1880	510,070	13,303	26·08	538,988	24·68
Average	513,910	14,425	28·07	527,782	27·33

The mean population, therefore, of the decade was 513,910, the mean number of deaths per annum 14,425, and the mean death-rate 28 (28·07) per 1000 living. The mean of the populations as estimated by me from year to year and hitherto used is 13,872 higher, and the mean death-rate derived therefrom 27 (27·33), or exactly ·74 less. The mean death-rate of the decade 1861-70, as finally adjusted by the Registrar-General, was 30 (30·29). There has therefore been a diminution of fully 2 deaths per 1000 living; that is to say,

10,278 persons are alive who at the death-rate of the previous 10 years would have been dead.

If we compare the first and last periods of five years by taking their mean populations and deaths, we get the following results :—

1871-75	508,284	15,399	30·29 (30)
1876-80	519,536	13,451	25·89 (26)

The death-rate of the first period was 30, of the second 26, showing a diminution of 4, or exactly 4·4 per 1000 living. When we recall the circumstances of privation and general destitution which marked the second period of five years, this improvement is surprising and gratifying.

It is important to ascertain in what direction this lowering of our death-rate has come—in which classes of disease has a saving of life been effected. The following Tables show the number of deaths from certain causes in each year of the decade, and the death-rates, calculated from the rectified populations given above:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN DECADE 1871-80.

Years.	Fevers.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Croup and Diphtheria.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Consumption and Acute Diseases of Lungs.
1871,	787	205	345	889	540	343	419	6,201
1872,	430	137	372	109	1,056	315	378	4,957
1873,	340	223	602	614	313	348	534	4,795
1874,	343	221	1,713	274	676	280	468	5,220
1875,	382	2	729	341	692	272	520	5,462
1876,	311	7	315	297	611	260	463	4,925
1877,	232	11	132	359	424	345	263	5,285
1878,	261	2	190	280	985	261	483	4,999
1879,	198	...	248	156	482	263	228	4,700
1880,	332	2	453	331	709	282	420	4,387
5 Years, 1871-75, Total,	2,282	788	3,767	2,227	3,277	1,558	2,319	26,635
5 Years, 1876-80, Total,	1,364	22	1,338	1,423	3,211	1,411	1,857	24,296
10 Years, 1871-80, Total,	3,646	810	5,105	3,650	6,488	2,969	4,176	50,931

Years.	Fevers.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.	Croup and Diphtheria.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Consumption and Acute Diseases of Lungs.			
1871,	16.04	4.17	7.03	18.12	11.01	6.99	8.54	126.43
1872,	8.61	2.74	7.44	2.18	21.14	6.30	7.57	99.27
1873,	6.66	4.36	11.79	12.03	6.13	6.81	10.46	93.95
1874,	6.60	4.25	33.10	5.27	13.01	5.39	9.01	100.52
1875,	7.31	0.03	13.96	6.53	13.25	5.21	9.96	104.62
1876,	5.94	0.13	6.02	5.67	11.68	4.97	8.85	94.17
1877,	4.97	0.20	2.50	6.81	8.05	6.55	4.99	100.37
1878,	4.98	0.03	3.62	5.34	18.80	4.98	9.21	95.41
1879,	3.85	...	4.82	3.03	9.37	5.11	4.43	91.40
1880,	6.50	0.03	8.81	6.48	13.90	5.52	8.23	86.00
5 Years, 1871-5, mean,	8.97	3.08	14.81	8.75	12.88	6.11	9.12	104.80
5 Years, 1876-80, mean,	5.25	0.07	5.13	5.46	12.35	5.42	7.14	93.52
10 Years, 1871-80, mean,	7.09	1.57	9.92	7.10	12.60	5.75	8.11	99.10
10 Years, 1861-70, mean,	20.24	2.32.	13.17	7.95	15.07	6.62	8.13	83.61

The death-rates are calculated per 10,000 of the population. From the lower four lines of this last Table it will be seen that there has been a decided, and, in the case of Fevers and Scarlet Fever, a remarkable fall in the mortality from all forms of Zymotic Disease in the last as compared with the preceding ten years. Only 7 in place of 20 persons out of every 10,000 fell victims to Fever, and only 10 in place of 13 to Scarlet Fever. An encouraging feature of this improvement is that it is progressive. If we divide the last decade into two periods of five years, and compare therewith 1861-70, in every instance we find that the last period of five years (1876-80) shows the lowest mortality. The Fevers carried off per 10,000 living, 20 in 1861-70; 9 in 1871-5; 5 in 1876-80; and, in each case following the same succession of periods, Small-pox, 2—3—7; Scarlet Fever, 13—15—5; Measles, 8—8 $\frac{3}{4}$ —5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hooping-cough, 15—13—12; Diphtheria, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6—5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Diarrhoeal Diseases, 8—9—7. But for the great milk epidemic of Enteric Fever in 1880, originated from the wretched sanitary arrangements of a farm twenty miles away, which has left its mark by a rise of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 on the Fever death-rate of 1880, it might be said that the decade began with a Fever death-rate of 16 per 10,000, and year by year, with scarcely a break, recorded a fall, until it closed with one of 4.

The mortality from Pulmonary Diseases is not diminishing. It amounts to twice the mortality from all Zymotic Diseases together, and in certain years may produce a death-rate which would be reckoned high in a country district as the aggregate death-rate from all causes. It is to be feared that while we are attacking Zymotic Diseases on their own ground, and with success, we have not yet struck home against the causes of our Pulmonary death-rate, which are an atmosphere surcharged with smoke, over-density of building, and overcrowding of the inhabitants, with a low level of domestic comfort.

INSTITUTIONS.

A word is necessary as to the meaning of this term

“Institutions” in Census nomenclature; for, unfortunately, it has a special artificial meaning, and still more unfortunately a *variable* special artificial meaning, thus:—

“All institutions, whose inmates did not amount to 50 persons, were treated as ordinary houses, and the particulars regarding their inmates taken up by the ordinary enumerator.”—*Census of Scotland, 1861, Population Tables and Report*, p. ix.

“The larger public institutions were treated as separate enumeration districts, but those with fewer than 135 persons were treated as ordinary houses, whose numbers were taken up by the enumerator of the district in which they were situated.”—*Census of Scotland, 1871, Report*, vol. i., p. x.

In 1881 the limit was raised to 200 persons, and all institutions having a population below that number were treated as ordinary houses.

As a matter of fact special schedules are issued for “Institutions,” on an estimate of the *probable* inmates; and as this estimate proves too high in some cases, too low in others, we find “Institutions” returned whose population is below the standard chosen, and some omitted and returned as houses whose population is above the standard! It is apparent, therefore, that, as in many other things (beginning with the determination of the areas of the Registration districts), objects quite other than social or sanitary were kept in view, in fixing what should and what should not be called an “Institution.” Although, therefore, the following is by no means a complete list of institutions, it is interesting, and it comprises all that the Census designates such:—

	Inmates.	Irish-born.	Inmates.	Irish-born.
Model Lodging-house (Drygate),	301	64		
Do. (Greendyke),	291	77		
Do. (Clyde Street), ...	269	51		
Do. (M'Alpine Street),	361	101		
Do. (N. Woodside Road),	315	80		
Do. (Hydepark Street),	305	97		
Do. (Portugal Street),	317	92		
<hr/>				
Total in Model Lodging Houses, ... ..	...	...	2,159	562

	Inmates.	Irish-born.	Inmates.	Irish-born.
Royal Infirmary,	638	132		
Western do.,	348	51		
City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Belvidere,	268	35		
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Total in Hospitals,			1,254	218
Industrial School, Rottenrow,	214	7		
Reformatory and House of Refuge for Boys, Duke Street,	177	8		
Catholic Orphanage for Boys, Abercromby Street,	247	—		
Catholic Orphanage for Girls, Abercromby Street,	230	9		
<hr/>				
Total in Reformatories and Industrial Schools,			868	24
Her Majesty's Prison, Duke Street,			684	153
Asylum of Little Sisters of the Poor, Garngad Hill,			236	116
City Poorhouse and Asylum,			1,819	480
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			7,020	1,553

Two of our Poorhouses are situated outside the Municipal boundary—the Barony in the “Landward” part of Dennistoun Registration District, the Govan Combination in Govan Church. The following, therefore, are the complete returns of indoor paupers, exclusive of the insane poor of the Barony Parish at Lenzie. It must, of course, be remembered that in the case of Govan and Barony these are derived from an area extending considerably beyond Glasgow proper.

	Inmates.	Irish-born.
City Poorhouse,	1,819	480
Barony do.,	1,194	324
Govan Combination Poorhouse,	874	201
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Total,	3,887	1,005

Proportion of Irish-born in Institutions.—In the Poorhouses 26 per cent. of the inmates are Irish-born; in the Model Lodging-houses, 26 per cent.; in Her Majesty's Prison, 22 per cent.; in Public Hospitals, 16½ per cent.; in Reformatories and Industrial Schools, nearly 3 per cent., the inmates being children and home-born. In the Asylum of

the Little Sisters of the Poor—a charity for the reception of aged and infirm poor—49 per cent. are Irish-born.

“LANDWARD” PARTS OF THE REGISTRATION AREA OF GLASGOW.

Those portions of the suburbs which are joined to Glasgow for registration purposes, and whose statistics are distinguished as “Landward,” embrace, as already stated, the Burghs of Kinning Park, Govanhill, Pollokshields East and West, the districts of Strathbungo and Polmadie, and a large area to the East and North of the City. A few data, parallel with those given for Glasgow, may be added regarding these “Landward” districts as a whole.

Their population at three successive enumerations was—

	Population.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
1861,	5,607	...	...
1871,	16,474	10,867	193·8
1881,	39,121	22,647	137·4

Between 1861 and 1871 they all but trebled their population, while between 1871 and 1881 they gained 56 per cent. less.

Institutions.—There are two in the Landward Districts, viz.:—Barnhill Poorhouse, 1,194 inmates; and Mossbank Reformatory for Boys, 371.

Ages.—Leaving out the Institutions, the following are the proportions living at various periods of life. For the sake of comparison, the proportion in Glasgow, also without Institutions, is added:—

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 60.	60 and Upwards.	Un-known.
“Landward,”..	3·52	12·65	16·17	33·36	46·79	3·66	·010
Glasgow,	3·14	10·70	13·84	31·30	49·71	5·13	·005
Difference,...	+ ·38	+ 1·95	+ 2·33	+ 2·06	− 2·92	− 1·47	+ ·005

There are in the "Landward" districts, therefore, more children and fewer old people than in Glasgow. If we take shorter periods for comparison we find that there are 4·74 per cent. more persons under 15 years of age in the Landward districts than in Glasgow; 1·43 fewer between 15 and 30; 0·68 more between 30 and 40; and 3·93 fewer above 40. The Landward districts show all the characteristics of an active, vigorous, reproductive population.

Irish-born.—The proportion to the total population is 8·6 per cent. In Glasgow it is 13 per cent.

Houses.—The proportion unoccupied is 15 per cent. against 11 per cent. in Glasgow.

The average number of persons per house is 5·294 with and 5·082 without Institutions.

The average number of rooms per house is 3·187, and the average number of persons per room 1·66.

Burgh of Govanhill.—Population, 9,634. Occupied houses, 1,981; unoccupied, 356; rooms, 5,632. Percentage of unoccupied houses, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. Number of persons per house, 4·863; number of rooms per house, 2·843; number of persons per room, 1·71.

Burgh of Kinning Park.—Population, 11,556. Increase since 1871, 4,339, or 60·122 per cent. Occupied houses, 2,396; unoccupied, 443; rooms, 4,720. Percentage of unoccupied houses, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$. Number of persons per house, 4·823; number of rooms per house, 1·969; number of persons per room, 2·448.

Burgh of Pollokshields, East.—Population, 4,360. Occupied houses, 786; unoccupied, 104; rooms, 4,069. Percentage of unoccupied houses, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of persons per house, 5·547; number of rooms per house, 5·175; number of persons per room, 1·071.

Burgh of Pollokshields.—Population, 2,104. Occupied houses, 300; unoccupied, 10; rooms, 3,358. Percentage of unoccupied houses, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. Number of persons per house, 7·013;

number of rooms per house, 11·193; number of persons per room, 0·626.

Remaining Landward District.—Population, 6,954. Occupied houses, 1,926; unoccupied, 356; rooms, 5,775. Percentage of unoccupied houses, 15½. Number of persons per house, 3·610; number of rooms per house, 2·998; number of persons per room, 1·204.

TABLE I.—CENSUS, 1881—GLASGOW: AGES OF THE POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, DISTINGUISHING INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND HARBOUR, ALSO NUMBER OF IRISH-BORN, OF INHABITED AND EMPTY HOUSES, AND OF WINDOWED ROOMS.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			UNDER 1 YEAR.			1—4.			5—9.			10—14.			15—19.			20—29.			30—39.			40—49.			50—59.			60 AND UPWARDS.			NOT KNOWN.			GRAND TOTAL.			BORN IN IRELAND.			HOUSES.		WINDOWED ROOMS.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Empty.						
1.	BLYTHSWOOD.	294	259	553	996	990	1,986	1,129	1,220	2,349	1,140	1,160	2,300	1,482	1,637	3,119	2,968	3,214	6,182	1,709	1,921	3,630	1,166	1,684	2,850	839	1,204	2,043	647	1,126	1,773	2	2	4	12,372	14,417	26,789	1,368	5,295	542	21,424	}	1.			
	EXCHANGE, { Without Institutions, ...	240	244	484	912	814	1,726	981	948	1,929	929	954	1,883	981	1,067	2,048	1,877	1,795	3,672	1,254	1,313	2,567	917	1,101	2,018	607	780	1,387	422	660	1,082	2	2	4	9,122	9,676	18,798	1,253	3,811	329	11,265					
2.	PORT-DUNDAS, { City Poorhouse, ...	9	19	28	35	38	73	44	50	94	53	33	86	17	34	51	80	106	186	92	140	232	91	131	222	116	144	260	245	342	587	782	1,037	1,819	480	302			}	2.	
3.	HIGH STREET AND CLOSES, W., { Without Institutions, ...	88	86	174	291	273	564	318	303	621	247	273	520	231	220	451	432	351	783	338	319	657	248	253	501	136	125	261	76	96	172	2,405	2,299	4,704	874	946	141	1,702					
4.	ST. ROLLOX, { Industrial School, Rottenrow, ...	122	122	244	420	435	855	550	489	1,039	492	472	964	490	528	1,018	940	840	1,780	670	637	1,307	571	568	1,139	361	409	770	321	405	726	1	1	2	4,938	4,906	9,844	1,623	2,026	181	3,944					
5.	BELLGROVE AND DENNISTOUN, { Without Institutions, ...	250	258	508	810	841	1,651	834	831	1,665	654	695	1,349	672	657	1,329	1,501	1,395	2,896	1,047	972	2,019	644	679	1,323	415	459	874	272	366	638	1	213	214	7	31					
	{ Little Sisters, Garagadhill, ...	850	884	1,734	3,128	2,992	6,120	3,197	3,150	6,347	2,885	2,764	5,649	2,582	2,891	5,473	4,691	5,141	9,832	3,391	3,569	6,960	2,427	2,749	5,176	1,503	1,777	3,280	1,027	1,540	2,567	5	1	6	7,099	7,153	14,252	1,756	3,021	164	5,997					
	{ Reformatory, &c., Duke St.,	25,686	27,458	53,144	6,132	11,256	1,505	25,943					
	{ Glasgow Royal Infirmary,	82	154	236	116					
6.	HIGH STREET AND CLOSES, E., { Without Institutions, ...	104	99	203	316	325	641	339	343	682	293	303	596	390	371	761	644	579	1,223	474	465	939	403	426	834	239	273	512	159	210	369	3,366	3,394	6,760	1,092	1,406	145	2,573					
	{ Model Lodging-house, Drygate,	296	5	301	64					711
	{ Her Majesty's Prison, ...	4	9	13	1	401	283	684	153
7.	GREENHEAD AND LONDON ROAD, { Without Institutions, ...	792	754	1,546	2,568	2,535	5,103	2,744	2,717	5,461	2,256	2,370	4,626	2,152	2,462	4,614	3,855	4,486	8,341	2,529	2,907	5,436	1,959	2,344	4,303	1,130	1,452	2,582	788	1,246	2,034	2	2	4	20,775	23,275	44,050	5,329	9,558	1,278	16,842					
	{ Belvidere Hospital, ...	5	5	10	15	18	33	24	24	48	16	8	24	10	12	22	20	57	77	7	19	26	1	16	17	101	167	268	35
	{ Orphanage for Boys, Abercromby St.,	245	2	247					173
	{ Orphanage for Females, Abercromby St.,					
8.	BARROWFIELD, ...	435	456	891	1,534	1,542	3,076	1,648	1,642	3,290	1,467	1,482	2,949	1,362	1,575	2,937	2,395	2,902	5,297	1,658	1,901	3,559	1,301	1,702	3,003	839	1,220	2,059	653	1,093	1,746	13,292	15,515	28,807	4,354	6,603	677	11,089					
9.	MONTEITH ROW, ...	59	62	121	202	198	400	252	248	500	233	249	482	269	321	590	479	518	997	280	319	599	244	269	513	180	207	387	145	180	325	2,343	2,571	4,914	458	949	52	2,921					
10.	ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE, { Without Institutions, ...	51	51	102	176	161	337	208	182	390	200	189	389	257	242	499	324	357	681	240	249	489	223	242	465	135	137	272	100	136	246	1,914	1,946	3,860	783	770	83	1,955					
	{ Model Lodging-house, Greendyke St.,					
11.	CALTON PROPER, { Without Institutions, ...	378	314	692	1,092	1,128	2,220	1,267	1,265	2,532	1,055	1,061	2,116	1,090	1,146	2,236	1,901	2,007	3,908	1,311	1,478	2,789	1,004	1,266	2,270	683	926	1,609	525	928	1,453	3,387	4	291	77	14					
	{ Model Lodging-house, Clyde St.,					
12.	ST. ENOCH SQUARE, { Without Institutions, ...	41	37	78	121	143	264	140	154	294	159	135	294	199	182	381	488	385	873	296	250	546	209	191	400	149	136	285	88	121	209	10,306	11,519	21,825	3,391	4,902	435	8,798					
	{ Harbour,					
13.	BROWNFIELD, { Without Institutions and Harbour, ...	45	53	98	176	181	357	192	207	399	196	127	323	168	185	353	298	315	613	231	255	486	171	229	400	85	153	238	47	113	160	263	6	269	51	17					
	{ Model Lodging-house, M'Alpine St.,					
14.	BRIDGEGATE AND WYND, { Without Institutions, ...	99	116	215	331	342	673	383	363	746	346	353	699	408	376	784	770	682	1,452	541	520	1,061	514	532	1,046	328	344																			

TABLE II. — CENSUS, 1881 — GLASGOW: PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (EXCLUSIVE OF INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS), AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE, IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.		Under 1 Year.	1—4.	5—9.	10—14.	15—19.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Not Known.
—	BLYTHSWOOD,	2·064	7·415	8·768	8·585	11·642	23·076	13·550	10·638	7·626	6·618	0·014
1.	EXCHANGE,	2·574	9·181	10·261	10·017	10·895	19·533	13·655	10·735	7·378	5·755	0·010
2.	PORT-DUNDAS,	3·698	11·989	13·201	11·054	9·587	16·645	13·966	10·650	5·548	3·656	...
3.	HIGH STREET AND CLOSES, W.,	2·478	8·685	10·544	9·792	10·321	18·082	13·277	11·570	7·822	7·375	0·020
4.	ST. ROLLOX,	3·564	11·584	11·682	9·465	9·325	20·319	14·166	9·282	6·132	4·476	...
5.	BELGROVE AND DENNISTOUN,	3·262	11·515	11·943	10·629	10·298	18·500	13·096	9·739	6·171	4·830	0·011
6.	HIGH STREET AND CLOSES, E.,	3·002	9·482	10·088	8·816	11·257	18·091	13·890	12·337	7·573	5·458	...
7.	GREENHEAD AND LONDON ROAD,	3·509	11·584	12·397	10·501	10·474	18·935	12·340	9·768	5·861	4·617	0·009
8.	BARROWFIELD,	3·092	10·677	11·420	10·237	10·195	18·387	12·354	10·424	7·147	6·061	...
9.	MONTEITH ROW,	2·462	8·140	10·175	9·808	12·008	20·288	12·189	10·439	7·875	6·613	...
10.	ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE,	2·642	8·730	10·103	10·077	12·927	17·642	12·668	12·046	7·046	6·116	...
11.	CALTON PROPER,	3·170	10·171	11·601	9·695	10·245	17·906	12·778	10·400	7·372	6·657	...
12.	ST. ENOCH SQUARE,	2·152	7·284	8·112	8·112	10·513	24·089	15·066	11·037	7·864	5·767	...
13.	BROWNFIELD,	2·859	10·417	11·642	9·425	10·300	17·887	14·181	11·672	6·944	4·668	...
14.	BRIDGEGATE AND WYNDS,	2·757	8·630	9·566	8·960	10·053	18·620	13·606	13·413	8·617	5·757	0·011
15.	WOODSIDE,	3·406	11·745	11·616	9·451	9·672	20·290	14·361	9·038	5·843	4·568	0·004
16.	COWCADDENS,	3·367	10·542	11·081	10·457	10·306	18·446	13·227	11·455	6·551	4·555	0·006
17.	KELVINHAUGH AND SANDYFORD,	2·775	9·525	10·016	8·584	10·318	22·409	14·733	9·759	6·263	5·609	0·003
18.	ANDERSTON PROPER,	3·091	10·689	11·396	9·761	10·192	19·677	13·686	10·489	6·424	4·586	0·003
19.	KINGSTON,	2·761	9·952	10·562	9·721	10·546	20·472	13·613	10·209	6·747	5·411	...
20.	LAURIESTON,	3·237	10·816	10·783	9·590	9·965	19·368	13·380	10·893	6·629	5·336	...
21.	HUTCHESON SQUARE,	3·657	12·102	11·662	9·701	9·686	20·177	13·985	8·973	5·593	4·451	0·005
22.	GORBALS,	2·866	10·312	10·779	9·494	10·320	19·752	13·841	11·083	6·028	5·514	0·007
—	SPRINGBURN AND MARYHILL,	3·722	12·963	13·174	10·145	9·537	18·535	13·314	9·749	5·482	3·375	...
	Per Cent. of Total, without Institutions,	3·140	10·705	11·245	9·787	10·266	19·662	13·492	10·105	6·453	5·134	0·005
	Per Cent. of Total, including Institutions,	3·107	10·583	11·156	9·809	10·242	19·660	13·523	10·146	6·492	5·267	0·005

TABLE III.—GLASGOW: COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACREAGE, INHABITED HOUSES, POPULATION, PERCENTAGE AT CERTAIN AGES OF TOTAL POPULATION, &c., &c., AT THE CENSUS PERIODS, 1871 AND 1881, IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.		Acreage.		Inhabited Houses.		POPULATION OF DISTRICTS.						DIFFERENCE OF TOTAL POPULATIONS.		PERCENTAGE AT CERTAIN AGES OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT (Without Institutions, but including Harbour).												Persons per				For 1881 only.					
		1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	Without Institutions.		Institutions.		Harbour.		TOTAL POPULATION.		Increase.	Decrease.	Under 1.		1—4.		Under 5.		5—20.		20—60.		60—		Acre (including Institutions and Harbour).		House (excluding Institutions and Harbour).		Percent- age of Irish Born.	Rooms per Inhabited House.	Persons per Room.	
						1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.						
	Blythswood, ...	266	266	6,693	5,295	33,442	26,789	...	...	...	...	33,442	26,789	...	6,653	2'42	2'064	8'00	7'413	10'43	9'477	29'34	28'996	54'00	54'890	6'19	6'618	126	101	4'996	5'059	5'10	4'065	1'250	
1.	Exchange, ...	215	215	4,296	3,811	24,369	18,798	1,985	1,819	...	...	26,354	20,617	...	5,737	3'03	2'574	9'48	9'182	12'52	11'756	30'73	31'173	51'37	51'313	5'35	5'755	123	96	5'672	4'932	8'40	2'955	1'830	1.
2.	Port-Dundas, ...	73	73	981	946	5,305	4,704	...	...	...	...	5,305	4,704	...	601	3'72	3'698	11'42	11'989	15'21	15'688	33'53	33'843	48'01	46'811	3'02	3'651	73	64	5'407	4'972	18'57	1'799	2'763	2.
3.	High Street and Cloes West, ...	42	42	3,142	2,026	12,259	9,844	362	214	...	...	12,621	10,058	...	2,563	3'21	2'478	10'01	8'685	13'24	11'164	29'56	30'688	51'03	50'772	6'16	7'375	301	239	3'901	4'858	16'20	1'946	2'550	3.
4.	St. Rollox, ...	45	45	2,929	3,021	12,988	14,252	...	...	...	...	12,988	14,252	1,264	...	4'13	3'564	11'50	11'584	15'64	15'148	29'55	30'478	50'93	49'902	3'88	4'476	289	316	4'434	4'718	12'32	1'985	2'376	4.
5.	Bellgrove and Dennistoun, ...	1,108	1,152	8,794	11,256	39,653	53,144	1,285	1,051	...	...	40,938	54,195	13,257	...	3'53	3'262	11'48	11'515	14'97	14'778	33'55	32'871	46'61	47'519	4'85	4'830	37	47	4'509	4'721	11'71	2'304	2'089	5.
6.	High Street and Cloes East, ...	50	50	3,464	1,406	16,676	6,760	856	985	...	...	17,532	7,745	...	9,787	3'32	3'002	10'02	9'482	13'36	12'485	31'12	30'162	50'29	51'893	5'23	5'458	351	155	4'814	4'807	16'90	1'830	3'010	6.
7.	Greenhead and London Road, ...	857	857	7,169	9,558	29,885	44,050	635	745	...	...	30,520	44,795	14,275	...	3'93	3'509	11'25	11'584	15'19	15'094	33'42	33'373	47'08	4'6914	4'27	4'617	36	52	4'168	4'608	11'99	1'762	2'659	7.
8.	Barrowfield, ...	123	123	6,511	6,603	30,108	28,807	...	...	...	...	30,108	28,807	...	1,301	3'48	3'092	10'41	10'677	13'90	13'770	33'12	31'853	47'44	48'314	5'53	6'061	245	233	4'608	4'362	15'11	1'679	2'597	8.
9.	Monteith Row, ...	115	115	995	949	4,513	4,914	...	...	...	...	4,513	4,914	401	...	3'12	2'462	8'63	8'140	11'70	10'602	29'31	31'990	52'60	50'793	6'38	6'613	39	42	4'535	5'1	9'32	3'078	1'682	9.
10.	St. Andrew's Square, ...	22	22	1,432	770	7,862	3,860	164	291	...	...	8,026	4,151	...	3,875	3'10	2'642	9'56	8'730	12'68	11'373	30'24	33'108	52'12	49'404	4'95	6'113	365	189	5'490	5'012	20'71	2'539	2'123	10.
11.	Calton Proper, ...	66	66	5,769	4,902	25,637	21,825	...	269	...	...	25,637	22,094	...	3,543	3'48	3'170	10'61	10'171	14'10	13'342	31'31	31'541	48'36	48'458	6'12	6'657	388	335	4'443	4'452	15'57	1'792	2'511	11.
12.	St. Enoch Square, ...	84	84	1,391	662	7,726	3,624	81	...	...	36	7,807	3,660	...	4,147	2'73	2'131	8'91	7'213	11'83	9'344	30'62	26'639	52'33	58'278	5'12	5'737	98	44	5'554	5'474	12'91	3'495	1'581	12.
13.	Brownfield, ...	11	11	726	685	3,399	3,427	303	361	...	38	3,702	3,826	124	...	3'64	2'828	9'63	10'303	13'50	13'131	29'51	31'197	52'16	51'024	4'83	4'645	337	348	4'681	5'003	17'21	2'127	2'625	13.
14.	Bridgegate and Wynds, ...	35	35	2,550	1,427	14,294	7,798	...	...	...	...	14,294	7,798	...	6,496	2'94	2'757	9'29	8'630	12'24	11'387	30'35	28'584	52'32	54'270	5'10	5'755	408	223	5'065	5'464	31'63	1'855	2'944	14.
15.	Woodside, ...	336	336	6,158	9,435	27,116	44,765	...	315	...	...	27,116	45,080	17,964	...	3'49	3'406	10'72	11'745	14'23	15'152	31'43	30'740	49'80	49'538	4'52	4'568	81	134	4'403	4'743	7'97	2'603	1'763	15.
16.	Cowcaddens, ...	61	61	4,143	3,384	19,270	15,233	...	...	...	...	19,270	15,233	...	4,037	3'85	3'367	11'63	10'542	15'50	13'910	31'45	31'845	49'15	49'688	3'90	4'556	316	249	4'651	4'501	21'40	1'701	2'645	16.
17.	Kelvinhaugh and Sandyford, ...	565	626	3,867	5,179	20,983	26,118	...	348	100	162	21,083	26,628	5,545	...	2'78	2'758	9'28	9'467	12'11	12'226	29'93	28'801	52'93	53'386	5'00	5'585	37	43	5'426	5'043	6'02	3'883	1'323	17.
18.	Anderston Proper, ...	127	127	6,850	6,052	31,464	28,561	...	305	166	165	31,630	29,031	...	2,599	3'83	3'073	10'87	10'628	14'73	13'701	29'96	31'226	50'41	50'496	4'56	4'574	249	229	4'593	4'719	20'02	1'986	2'414	18.
19.	Kingston, ...	370	389	7,677	7,866	36,067	37,660	630	...	200	275	36,897	37,935	1,038	...	3'47	2'741	10'07	9'880	13'63	12'621	30'95	30'662	50'64	51'324	4'73	5'330	100	97	4'698	4'787	8'46	2'671	1'805	19.
20.	Laurieston, ...	49	49	2,423	1,906	12,205	9,051	...	...	100	80	12,305	9,131	...	3,174	3'15	3'208	10'22	10'721	13'52	13'930	31'74	30'182	49'89	50'564	4'85	5'322	251	186	5'037	4'748	14'83	1'447	2'429	20.
21.	Hutcheson Square, ...	394	453	8,484	12,005	38,811	54,704	...	...	...	...	38,811	54,704	15,893	...	3'97	3'657	11'22	12'102	15'20	15'761	31'17	31'048	49'40	48'736	4'20	4'451	99	121	4'574	4'556	10'74	1'981	2'299	21.
22.	Gorbals, ...	48	48	3,844	2,695	16,811	12,839	...	317	...	...	16,811	13,156	...	3,655	3'26	2'866	10'53	10'312	13'80	13'178	30'98	30'394	50'08	50'712	5'12	5'514	350	274	4'373	4'764	21'85	2'027	2'407	22.
	Springburn and Maryhill, ..	729	866	2,461	4,475	12,732	22,217	...	...	...	...	12,732	22,217	9,485	...	4'14	3'722	12'59	12'963	16'58	16'685	33'75	32'857	46'41	47'081	3'23	3'375	17	25	5'173	4'964	20'05	1'924	2'579	
TOTALS, within Municipal Boundary, ...		5,791	6,111	102,749	106,317	483,575	503,744	6,301	7,020	566	756	490,442	511,520	21,078	...	3'44	3'135	10'32	10'689	13'66	13'825	31'31	31'266	49'90	49'777	4'90	5'131	85	84	4'706	4'738	12'74	2'322	2'072	

			UNDER 1 YEAR.			1—4.			5—9.			10—14.			15—19.			20—29.			30—39.			40—49.			50—59.			60 AND UPWARDS.			NOT KNOWN.			GRAND TOTAL.			BORN IN IRELAND.	HOUSES.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Inhabited.	Empty.
GROUP I.	I.	Without Institutions and Harbour,...	943	940	1,883	3,362	3,238	6,600	3,668	3,726	7,394	3,362	3,545	6,907	4,034	4,418	8,452	8,008	8,696	16,704	4,948	5,696	10,644	3,427	4,503	7,930	2,283	3,170	5,453	1,817	2,828	4,645	4	3	7	35,856	40,763	76,619	4,612	15,234	1,430
		Institutions, ¹ ...	10	21	31	40	39	79	60	59	119	72	47	119	33	62	95	119	163	282	121	168	289	117	147	264	139	152	291	253	345	598	4	3	7	964	1,203	2,167	531
Do.	II.	Without Institutions and Harbour,...	4,564	4,617	9,181	13,805	13,576	27,381	15,958	16,000	31,958	13,428	13,649	27,077	13,323	13,813	27,136	26,163	26,855	53,018	17,819	18,761	36,580	12,008	13,760	25,768	7,249	8,922	16,171	4,827	7,680	12,507	9	6	15	161	1	162	20
		Institutions, ² ...	5	5	10	22	24	46	90	78	168	305	200	505	189	57	246	177	160	337	137	97	234	133	62	195	67	39	106	122	142	264	131,153	139,639	270,792	30,234	57,619	7,730
Do.	III.	Without Institutions and Harbour,...	1,437	1,395	2,832	4,742	4,800	9,542	5,074	5,050	10,124	4,498	4,514	9,012	4,538	4,614	9,152	8,870	8,266	17,136	5,902	5,995	11,897	4,473	5,158	9,631	2,674	3,364	6,038	1,751	2,863	4,614	272	3	275	45
		Institutions, ³ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	26	...	26	94	1	95	82	...	83	50	1	51	31	...	31	14	...	...	...	43,959	46,021	89,980	15,972	19,553	2,219		
Do.	IV.	Without Institutions and Harbour,...	984	938	1,922	3,158	3,249	6,407	3,647	3,525	7,172	3,141	3,165	6,306	3,488	3,488	6,976	6,197	5,996	12,193	4,337	4,511	8,848	3,568	4,009	7,577	2,182	2,665	4,847	1,614	2,487	4,101	301	4	305	97
		Institutions, ⁴ ...	4	9	13	1	2	3	4	45	49	11	164	175	181	49	230	537	116	653	433	451	848	363	45	...	43	13	...	13	7	277	4	281	57	
Total of Group I., ...			953	961	1,914	3,402	3,277	6,679	3,728	3,785	7,513	3,435	3,592	7,027	4,082	4,480	8,562	8,197	8,859	17,056	5,109	5,865	10,974	3,569	4,650	8,219	2,429	3,322	5,751	2,073	3,173	5,246	4	3	7	37	...	38
Do. II., ...			4,569	4,622	9,191	13,827	13,600	27,427	16,048	16,078	32,126	13,734	13,849	27,583	13,532	13,870	27,402	26,340	27,016	53,356	18,036	18,859	36,895	12,191	13,822	26,013	7,331	8,961	16,292	4,955	7,823	12,778	9	6	15
Do. III., ...			1,437	1,395	2,832	4,743	4,800	9,543	5,074	5,050	10,124	4,505	4,515	9,020	4,592	4,614	9,206	9,081	8,268	17,349	6,049	5,998	12,047	4,566	5,159	9,725	2,718	3,364	6,082	1,772	2,864	4,636	...	2	2
Do. IV., ...			988	947	1,935	3,159	3,251	6,410	3,651	3,570	7,221	3,153	3,329	6,482	3,674	3,537	7,211	6,749	6,112	12,861	4,798	4,583	9,381	3,936	4,054	7,990	2,401	2,671	5,072	1,765	2,496	4,261	3	1	4
GRAND TOTAL, ...			7,947	7,925	15,872	27,131	26,928	54,059	28,501	28,483	56,984	24,827	25,285	50,112	25,880	26,501	52,381	50,467	50,255	100,722	33,992	35,305	69,297	24,262	27,685	51,947	14,879	18,318	33,197	10,565	16,356	26,921	16	12	28	248,467	263,053	511,520	65,185	106,317	12,742

(¹) Institutions—City Poorhouse, Western Infirmary. (²) Institutions—Little Sisters, Garmaghill; Reformatory, Duke Street; Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Belvidere Fever Hospital, Orphanage for Boys, Abercromby Street; Orphanage for Females, Abercromby Street; Model Lodging-house, North Woodside Road. (³) Institutions—Model Lodging-house, Hydepark Street. (⁴) Institutions—Industrial School, Rottenrow; Model Lodging-house, Drygate; Her Majesty's Prison; Model Lodging-house, Greendyke Street; Model Lodging-house, Clyde Street; Model Lodging-house, M'Alpine Street; Model Lodging-house, Portugal Street.

TABLE IIA.—CENSUS, 1881—GLASGOW: SAME AS TABLE II., BUT FOR GROUPS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

GROUPS.		UNDER 1 YEAR.	1—4.	5—9.	10—14.	15—19.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 AND UPWARDS.	Not Known.
GROUP I., ...	...	2,457	8,614	9,650	9,014	11,031	21,801	13,892	10,349	7,117	6,062	0,009
Do. II., ...	...	3,390	11,588	11,801	9,999	10,020	19,578	13,508	9,515	5,971	4,618	0,005
Do. III., ...	...	3,147	10,604	11,251	10,015	10,171	19,044	13,221	10,703	6,710	5,127	0,002
Do. IV., ...	...	2,896	9,655	10,808	9,503	10,513	18,375	13,334	11,419	7,304	6,180	0,006

TABLE IIIA.—CENSUS, 1881—GLASGOW: SAME AS TABLE III., BUT FOR GROUPS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

	Acreage.		Inhabited Houses.		POPULATION OF GROUPS.								DIFFERENCE OF TOTAL POPULATIONS.		PERCENTAGE AT CERTAIN AGES OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH GROUP (Without Institutions, but including Harbour).														Persons per				For 1881 only.		
					Without Institutions.		Institutions.		Harbour.		TOTAL POPULATION.		Increase.	Decrease.	Under 1.		1—5.		Under 5.		5—20.		20—60.		60—		Acre (including Institutions and Harbour).		House (excluding Institutions and Harbour).		Percent- age of Irish- born.	Rooms per Inhabited House.	Persons per Room.		
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.					
GROUP I.,	1,161	1,222	15,851	15,234	83,307	76,619	1,985	2,167	100	162	85,392	78,948	...	6,444	...	2,452	...	8,595	11,532	11,048	29,896	29,654	52,915	53,243	5,655	6,053	74	65	5,255	5,029	6,53	3,657	1,416		
Do. II.,	3,839	4,098	43,672	57,619	197,252	270,792	2,550	2,111	200	275	200,002	273,178	73,176	3,386	...	3,386	...	11,576	14,847	14,963	32,056	31,797	48,698	48,622	4,397	4,616	52	67	4,516	4,699	11,22	2,217	2,137		
Do. III.,	517	517	22,299	19,553	106,078	89,980	81	305	266	281	106,425	90,566	...	15,759	...	3,137	...	10,571	14,314	13,709	31,591	31,375	49,365	49,794	4,728	5,120	206	175	4,757	4,601	17,80	1,874	2,471		
Do. IV.,	274	274	20,927	13,911	96,938	66,353	1,685	2,437	...	38	98,623	68,828	...	29,895	...	2,894	...	9,650	12,545	12,545	30,719	30,817	50,370	50,458	5,510	6,178	360	251	4,632	4,769	19,22	1,929	2,564		

TABLE IV.—CENSUS, 1881—GLASGOW: AGES OF THE POPULATION IN “LANDWARD” PORTIONS OF REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, DISTINGUISHING INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS; ALSO NUMBER OF IRISH-BORN, AND OF INHABITED AND EMPTY HOUSES.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	UNDER 1 YEAR.			1—4.			5—9.			10—14.			15—19.			20—29.			30—39.			40—49.			50—59.			60 AND UPWARDS.			NOT KNOWN.			GRAND TOTAL.			BORN IN IRELAND.	HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Inhabited.	Empty.
ST. ROLLOX,	28	17	40	72	55	127	69	76	145	63	41	104	34	38	72	97	66	163	76	64	140	34	44	78	21	26	47	11	18	29	...	...	...	500	445	945	118	185	48
Without Institutions,	75	107	182	323	298	621	313	305	618	223	228	451	174	225	399	430	417	847	339	274	613	194	184	378	100	102	202	54	79	133	...	...	...	2,225	2,219	4,444	607	864	123
DENNISTOUN { Barnhill Poorhouse, ...	12	6	18	27	25	52	42	40	82	26	17	43	9	12	21	44	51	95	31	63	94	50	80	130	55	87	142	241	276	517	...	...	...	537	657	1,194	324	...	...
Mossbank School, ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	48	2	50	290	...	290	15	1	16	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	358	13	371	...	...	...
HUTCHESONTOWN,	122	123	245	465	437	902	443	436	879	311	309	620	280	210	490	524	509	1,033	445	429	874	249	244	493	104	126	230	88	96	184	...	...	...	3,031	2,919	5,950	432	1,229	274
GORBALS,	99	81	180	333	299	632	313	327	640	262	269	531	206	275	481	410	458	868	336	397	733	225	235	460	126	136	262	82	141	223	...	...	...	2,392	2,618	5,010	152	1,023	162
TRADESTON,	84	83	167	301	292	593	333	331	664	247	256	503	203	421	624	341	665	1,006	405	427	832	256	285	541	102	159	261	85	175	260	...	...	...	2,357	3,094	5,451	180	1,027	183
KINNING PARK,	272	237	509	913	961	1,874	967	1,019	1,986	813	851	1,664	780	880	1,660	1,349	1,714	3,063	990	1,142	2,132	735	739	1,474	396	446	842	239	309	548	3	1	4	7,457	8,299	15,756	1,554	3,061	484
TOTAL (without Institutions),	675	648	1,323	2,407	2,342	4,749	2,438	2,494	4,932	1,919	1,954	3,873	1,677	2,049	3,726	3,151	3,829	6,980	2,591	2,733	5,324	1,693	1,731	3,424	849	995	1,844	559	818	1,377	3	1	4	17,962	19,594	37,556	3,043	7,389	1,274
INSTITUTIONS,	12	6	18	28	26	54	90	42	132	316	17	333	24	13	37	46	55	101	32	66	98	51	81	132	55	87	142	241	277	518	...	...	...	895	670	1,565	324	...	...
RAND TOTAL,	687	654	1,341	2,435	2,368	4,803	2,528	2,536	5,064	2,235	1,971	4,206	1,701	2,062	3,763	3,197	3,884	7,081	2,623	2,799	5,422	1,744	1,812	3,556	904	1,082	1,986	800	1,095	1,895	3	1	4	18,857	20,264	39,121	3,367	7,389	1,274

TABLE V.—CENSUS, 1881—GLASGOW: PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (EXCLUSIVE OF INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS), AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE, IN “LANDWARD” PORTIONS OF REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

LANDWARD DISTRICTS.	UNDER 1 YEAR.	1—4.	5—9.	10—14.	15—19.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60—.
ST. ROLLOX,	4·232	13·439	15·343	11·005	7·619	17·248	14·814	8·253	4·973	3·068
DENNISTOUN,	4·095	13·973	13·904	10·148	8·978	19·059	13·793	8·505	4·545	2·992
HUTCHESONTOWN,	4·117	15·159	14·773	10·420	8·235	17·361	14·689	8·285	3·865	3·092
GORBALS,	3·592	12·614	12·774	10·598	9·600	17·325	14·630	9·181	5·229	4·451
TRADESTON,	3·063	10·878	12·181	9·227	11·447	18·455	15·263	9·924	4·788	4·769
KINNING PARK,	3·230	11·893	12·604	10·561	10·535	19·440	13·531	9·355	5·343	3·478
TOTAL	3·592	12·645	13·123	10·312	8·821	17·587	14·176	8·117	4·619	3·068

