

lately occupied much of public attention; and it is to be hoped that the Report about to be presented to Parliament by the Royal Commissioners who have been inquiring into the state and management of the poor in Scotland, will lead to effectual measures being adopted for preventing that degradation in the habits and usual comforts, and thereby of the social condition of the people, which is, at present, the frequent and inevitable consequence of disease, and especially of epidemic disease among them. It is evident, however, from the facts stated in the preceding pages, that although a very great deal may be done by a well-regulated poor-law, to relieve suffering, and to prevent degradation among the poorer classes, yet it is to a prosperous trade and commerce we are to look for the most favourable change among our working population.

Various authors may be advantageously consulted on the present condition of the poor, in connection with the working of our poor-law.* I shall conclude these observations, however, by a single quotation from Dr Alison, whose opinions on this subject are deserving of the best attention. In the paper read before the Statistical Society of London, and published in their Journal for January, 1842, p. 5, he says,—“The main object of the statements I have repeatedly made on this subject, is to show that, in a complex and advanced state of society, when there is no effective legal provision for the poor, it is always practically found that there is much unrelieved, or imperfectly relieved, destitution; that the natural effect of this is, *not prudence, but degradation*; and that the natural effect of degradation is improvidence, and thereby a morbid increase of population; so that in such a country, not only the sufferings of the poor, but ultimately, *the numbers of the suffering poor*, become much greater than they have ever been found in those countries where an effectual legal provision, even if injudiciously administered, exists.”

* See the works of Dr Alison, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; of the Hon. Archibald Alison, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; and of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh, on the poor; also, the publications of C. R. Baird, Esq.; Dr Perry; Dr Hannah, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Andersons' University; the late Dr Cowan, and Captain Miller of Glasgow; Mr Wilson of Aberdeen; Sheriff Barclay of Perth; the Rev. Dr Burns of Paisley; the Rev. Mr Lewis of Dundee, Mr Simons, Dr Taylor, and others.

APPENDIX.

POPULATION OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS.

TABLE FIRST,

Exhibiting the Ages of persons living in the Royalty of Glasgow, and in the Suburban Parishes of Barony and Gorbals, at Eighteen Periods of Life corresponding to the Ages given in the Tables of Mortality; also the Ages of those who were temporarily absent from Glasgow and Suburbs at the time the Census was taken; together with the Proportions which the Living at the different Ages bear to the whole Population.

AGES.	Amount of Population at different Ages in Glasgow and Suburbs, as ascertained by Census.*	Absentees and others. See Note.	Population of Strathbungo†	Grand Total at these Ages within the limits of our Bills of Mortality.	Proportions of the living at the different Ages to the whole Population.	
					As 1 to:—	Per-cent.
Under 1 year	8,130	227	11	8,368	33·096	2·967
1 and under 2	7,349	205	17	7,571	37·277	2·682
2 " 5	19,857	551	42	20,450	13·796	7·255
5 " 10	29,318	819	67	30,204	9·334	10·712
10 " 15	28,753	803	65	29,621	9·527	10·495
15 " 20	30,566	853	49	31,468	8·962	11·157
20 " 30	60,998	1703	81	62,782	4·491	22·206
30 " 40	39,512	1101	63	40,709	0·928	14·434
40 " 50	24,817	693	34	25,544	11·038	9·059
50 " 60	13,008	363	33	13,400	21·060	4·748
60 " 70	7,815	218	11	8,044	35·054	2·852
70 " 75	2,141	60	0	2,210	127·953	0·781
75 " 80	857	24	..	881	319·060	0·312
80 " 85	567	10	3	580	483·155	0·207
85 " 90	130	4	1	141	2,014·330	0·049
90 " 95	47	1	..	48	5,828·702	0·017
95 " 100	10	10	17,121·812	0·005
100 and upwards	2	2	130,974·500	0·000
Total .	273,049	7647	491	282,087	1·000	100·000

Note.—In the second column of the above Table are included the temporary absentees, and also the 375 whose ages were not ascertained for the Government Census, together with the 209 inhabitants of Gorbals returned in the Census of 1841 for Renfrewshire, whose ages are not stated separately in the Tables. And as the Enumerators failed in most cases to ascertain the ages of the absentees, stated in the local reports, the ages of the whole are calculated in the same proportion to the total amount (7647) as those obtained for the Government Census, at the same ages, bear to the whole population whose ages are ascertained, viz., 273,049.

* These numbers are exclusive of 375 whose Ages were not ascertained by the Enumerators of the Census, and of a small portion of Gorbals containing 209 inhabitants, who were returned in the County of Renfrew by the Government Census of 1841.

† The Ages of the inhabitants of Strathbungo are taken from a MS. table obligingly transmitted to me by the Commissioners for the Census.

The population of the City of Glasgow and Suburban Districts, by the Government Census lately published, amounts to 274,324; whereas, by the Report of the Census of Lanarkshire, which I had the honour of submitting to the Honourable Archibald Alison, Sheriff of the County, in the month of August, 1841, and on which the calculations contained in our Mortality Bills, since that date, are founded, the population of Glasgow and Suburbs amount to 282,134.

The difference between these statements principally arises from the persons who were temporarily absent from Glasgow and suburban parishes, upon the day on which the Census was taken, being included in the Local Report, and excluded from the Government Census. The following is a statement of the particulars of difference:—

Population of Glasgow (*City and Suburbs*) by Government Census (*page 75, ages**) 274,324

Persons temporarily absent from their usual places of residence:—

From Barony Parish,	3155	
From Gorbals Parish,	1211	
From City of Glasgow,	2697	
Total Absentees from City and Suburbs on 7th June, 1841, —		7,063
Small portion of Gorbals returned in the County of Lanark by the Government Census for 1831, but in 1841 returned in that of Renfrew,		209
Strathbungo, not formerly returned for Glasgow, but included in the Local Report,		491
Total population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts,	282,087	
Total population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts, as stated in Local Report,		282,134
Difference,		47

The difference, then, between the amount of population of the City and Suburbs of Glasgow by the Government Census, and that by the Local Report is 47. "This difference has arisen chiefly from the corrections of the Enumerators' Schedules."†

With regard to the 491 inhabitants of Strathbungo, however, as these did not fall under my own immediate superintendence at the time the Census was taken, I relied on the reports of others, when I introduced them into Table Third (*see Local Report of the Census of Lanarkshire*) as a part of the population of Gorbals beyond the parliamentary limits, amounting to 1707; but, from a personal examination I made a few months since into this and other matters, at the request of the Honourable the Commissioners for the Census, I found that Strathbungo was not included in the Census of Glasgow for 1831. The 491 inhabitants of that Village, therefore, fall to be deducted from the above amount, to give the population of Glasgow with-

* The ages of 375 of these were not ascertained by the Enumerators of the Census, which reduced the number of ascertained ages to 273,949, as stated in the foregoing Table.

† Letter from the Commissioners of the Census, now before me.

in the same limits of those included in former Censuses of Glasgow and Suburbs. The following is, therefore, a correct statement of the population of Glasgow by the two last Censuses—the enumeration being made within the same limits:—

Population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts in 1841, exclusive of Strathbungo,	281,596
Population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts in 1831,	202,426
Increase of population in 1841,	79,170

Showing that the population of Glasgow and Suburbs has increased 39·11 per cent. from 1831 to 1841, being a greater increase than that which took place between 1821 and 1831 by 1·45 per cent.

As Strathbungo is nearer to the City than some of the other villages included in the population of Glasgow, and the amount of burials which take place within the limits of Glasgow from that village, as well as from other districts, cause the proportionate Mortality to appear somewhat greater than it really is. I lately took an opportunity of bringing this subject under the consideration of the committee of the Town Council, whose province it is to take cognizance of these matters, when it was resolved that Strathbungo should in future be included within the range of our Mortality Bills. The amount of Population as stated in the foregoing Table, will therefore still be taken as the basis of our calculations for the vital statistics of Glasgow.

Owing to the large amount of our population who annually visit the various watering-places on the western coast, and other country situations, at the season of the year at which the Census was taken up, it is the more fortunate for the future accuracy of the Population Statistics of Glasgow, that as accurate an account as possible was taken of the absentees from the various localities, as exhibited in the Report by Mr Strang, and also in the Report already alluded to. From the plan adopted for the national population returns, the amount of these absentees do not appear in the Government Census, for the very proper reasons stated in a letter from the Commissioners for the Census, now before me, of which the following is an extract:—"The variance in the County of Lanark chiefly arises from your including 7031 absentees in your statement, who must necessarily be excluded from that part of the Census return, having been elsewhere enumerated. Therefore, if included in the population of Glasgow by the Census Tables, giving a double return."

TABLE TWO.—Classification of Diseases.

CLASSES.	SPECIES.	SYNONYMS.
Accidents, . . .	Decline above 60 years.	Fractures, Wounds, Burns, Bruises, Drowning, And without any particular Disease.
Aged, . . .		Shortness of Breath.
Asthma, . . .	Dysentery, . . .	Flux, Bloody Flux.
	Bowel Hives, . . .	Inflammation of Bowels in Children.
	Looseness, . . .	Diarrhœa.
Bowel Complaints,	Teething, . . .	
	Colic, . . .	Ilinc Passion.
	Cholera, . . .	
Catarrh, . . .		Cold, Influenza.
Child-birth, . . .		Puerperal Fever.
Croup, . . .		Stopping.
Decline, . . .	Consumption, . . .	Pulmonary, Phthisis, Wasting.
	Tubes Mesenterica, . . .	Consumption of Young from Diseased Glands.
	Dropsy, General, . . .	
	" of Chest, . . .	
Dropsy, . . .	" of Belly, . . .	
Fever, . . .	Apoplexy, . . .	Typhus, continued Fever, or Nervous or Putrid.
	Palsy, . . .	Rupture of Vessel in, or overflow of Blood to, [Head.
Head, Diseases of,	Water in the Head, . . .	Hydrocephalus.
	Inflammation of Head, . . .	Head or Brain Fever.
Hooping-Cough, . . .		Chin-Cough.
Heart, Diseases of,		Aneurism, Ossification.
	General, or . . .	Not specified.
	of Chest, . . .	
Inflammation, . . .	of Bowels, . . .	
	of Liver, . . .	
	of Throat, . . .	
Measles, . . .		Convulsions, Fits, Lock-Jaw, Epilepsy.
Nervous Diseases, . . .		
Scarlet Fever, . . .		
Small-Pox, . . .		
	Abscess Lumbar, . . .	Suppuration of the Loins.
	Cancer, . . .	Of Breast, of Lips, of Bowels; Schirrus.
	Carbuncle, . . .	
	Diabetes, . . .	
	Dyspepsia, . . .	Stomach Complaints.
	Erysipelas, . . .	Rose.
	Flooding, . . .	
	Jaundice, . . .	
Miscellaneous Dis-	Joints Diseased, . . .	White Swelling, Diseased Hip-Joint.
eases, . . .	Rheumatism, . . .	
	Rupture, . . .	Hernia.
	Spine Diseased, . . .	
	Spitting of Blood, . . .	
	Stone in Bladder, . . .	

The Classification of Diseases used in our Mortality Tables is far from being so complete as would be attainable were a legislative measure obtained for the improvement of the Registers of Deaths in Scotland. The above arrangement, though by no means so complete as could be wished, is probably as much so as it can be made, in the present state of our Registers. This arrangement was first adopted for the Mortality Bill of 1835. In 1836, some slight alterations were introduced, at the suggestion of the late Dr Corkindale, who added the following note in reference to it; and the same plan has been uniformly followed in our Glasgow Mortality Bills since that date, and also in the Tables contained in the Report on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland, published in the Vol. of the Transactions of the British Association for 1842.

Note by Dr Corkindale.—“The species in the above form contain a list of Diseases tolerably complete for the construction of Mortality Bills. There are, however, many affections omitted that are often the causes of deaths; for no list could be at all workable in any ordinary way, if it attempted to comprehend and specify every variety of Disease. In the present circumstances of the preparation of these Bills, this list is rendered still less complete by the necessity of using a classification called Miscellaneous Diseases, many of which, though having nothing in common, are grouped together, because they are not comprehended under the other classes.”

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR 1841, 1842.

1841. MONTHS.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.						COMMON THERM.		BAROMETER.		WEATHER.		DIRECTION OF WIND AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.					
	Mean of greatest diurnal cold.	Mean of greatest diurnal heat.	Mean of greatest heat and greatest cold.	Mean diurnal range of temperature.	Mean heat on dry days throughout.	Mean heat on which more or less rain fell.	Mean heat at 10 o'clock, A.M.	Mean height of barometer at 10 o'clock, A.M., on dry days throughout.	Mean height of barometer at 10 o'clock, A.M., on days on which more or less rain or snow fell.	Number of days of dry weather throughout.	Number of days on which rain or snow fell.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.	Number of days of East, North-east, South-east, South, South-west, West, North-west, North, days.
January	28.3	36.8	32.5	8.5	28.69	35.27	29.7	29.62	29.73	13	18	6	4	3	1	1	1	1
February	35.4	42.4	38.9	7.0	39.32	38.06	29.7	29.94	29.68	12	16	11	5	3	1	1	1	1
March	41.0	51.8	47.9	13.8	48.39	47.50	29.6	29.87	29.42	14	17	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
April	39.1	56.4	47.7	17.3	48.11	47.51	29.7	29.83	29.62	9	21	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
May	44.9	63.9	51.4	19.0	51.57	53.80	29.7	29.91	29.51	15	16	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
June	48.3	65.3	56.8	17.0	56.50	57.15	29.8	29.93	29.71	17	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
July	50.6	66.4	58.5	15.8	58.80	58.40	29.7	29.81	29.64	11	20	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
August	51.8	66.4	59.1	14.6	59.31	59.00	29.6	29.69	29.61	11	20	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
September	49.6	63.6	56.6	14.0	57.40	56.00	29.6	29.78	29.43	13	17	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
October	40.5	51.9	46.2	11.4	45.00	46.90	29.4	29.68	29.30	9	22	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
November	35.4	43.2	39.3	7.8	36.00	41.80	29.5	29.76	29.39	14	16	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
December	35.5	43.0	39.2	7.5	36.00	40.30	29.4	29.39	29.12	8	23	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Annual Mean	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33

1842.

January	31.8	37.8	34.8	5.9	33.50	35.88	35.3	29.8	29.97	29.12	14	17	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
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From the preceding Table, it appears that the mean height of the barometer, for the two years 1811 and 1812, was '315 of an inch higher on the dry days throughout, than on those when more or less rain or snow fell.

The mean temperature in the shade, (though it would have been otherwise had the thermometer been exposed, like the earth's surface, to the sun,) seems to have been '85 of a degree of Fahrenheit higher on the days when more or less rain or snow fell, than on those that were dry throughout. It also appears that the mean warmth of the dry days, in the shade, is usually greater than that of the wet days during the summer half of the year, and the reverse during the winter half.

12° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the mornings of the 9th and the 13th January, is the lowest temperature registered in 1811. 70° Fahrenheit, which occurred so late in the season as the 12th September, (no other registration exceeding 71°,) is the highest; making an annual range between these extremes of 67° Fahrenheit.

23·5 inches, which occurred on the 30th November, is the lowest barometrical registration in 1811. From a marginal note in the Register, it appears that this barometrical depression happened during a heavy gale that prevailed in the British Channel and in the South of England, but which did not extend to the northern half of the island. The wind on that day, at Glasgow, is registered "S.W. very light;" and both on the previous and the subsequent days, it is registered "light." 30·5 inches, which occurred on the 1st of February, is the highest barometrical registration in 1811; making an annual range of 2 inches.

22° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the morning of the 15th January, is the lowest temperature registered in 1812. 78° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the 16th July and on the 17th August, is the highest; making an annual range between these extremes of 56° Fahrenheit.

28·6 inches, which occurred on the 25th November, wind being N.E. and light, is the lowest barometrical registration in 1812. 30·4 inches, which occurred on the 7th January, the 16th May, the 20th and 30th September, the 8th and 9th October, the 5th November, and the 9th December, is the highest; making an annual range of 1·8 inches.

N.B.—All the barometrical registration in the Table, and in the comments thereon, require 1½ tenths of an inch to be added to them, to compensate for the depression occasioned by the altitude above the level of the sea at which the observations were made.

We are indebted to Graham Hutchison, Esq., of this city, for the preceding Meteorological Table.

We are indebted to DAVID HOPE, Esq. for the following ABSTRACT
OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE *of the GLASGOW RELIEF FUND.*

Amount of Collections, Subscriptions, and Donations, from May, 1812,
to May, 1813, £12,550 0 0
(N.B.—The greater part of the Subscriptions were got during the
first four months.)

Amount paid for out-door labour during that time,	£6,301 11 8
Do. paid for in-door labour during that time—chiefly weaving,	1,730 0 0
Do. paid to Glasgow and Calton Soup-Kitchens, for the Relief of the unemployed during the summer of 1812,	3,009 12 9
Do. voted to assist Barony Parish and Gorbals unemployed, Febru- ary, 1813,	300 0 0
Do. voted for distress arising from fever and want of employment, October, 1813,	300 0 0
Do. distributed for casual aid in money, provisions, &c., in extra- ordinary cases, say from May, 1812, to November, 1813, about	100 0 0

E. E. £11,741 4 5

DAVID HOPE, *Treasurer.*

GLASGOW, 1st December, 1813.

"Mr Hope begs to hand Dr Watt the foregoing particulars in connection with the Glasgow Relief Fund, and which, he conceives, embraces what was wished for.

"Mr Hope may further state, that all the provisions distributed, such as meal, soup, &c., were of an excellent quality; and so anxious were the committee on this point, especially as it formed a large item in the expenditure, that Sir James Campbell (then Lord Provost), and various members of the committee, were in the frequent habit of visiting the Soup-Kitchens referred to, for the purpose of testing the same; and which uniformly received their utmost approval.

"D. HOPE."

EDWARD KNULL, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY, DUNDEE STREET.





