

## Varieties.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.—The report which has been issued from the Census Office of Scotland with the population figures, just published, states that it has been ascertained that there have been no less than 787 islands around the Scottish coast, taking as the definition of an island that it shall be of sufficient extent to afford pasture to a sheep. 5.39 per cent. of the population—164,994 persons—were found residing on the 186 of those islands which are inhabited by one or more persons. In all Scotland there are about 190 persons (99.7) to a square mile; 6.41 acres to every person; but the country is so ragged and mountainous that it is very questionable whether more than one-third of it could ever be rendered arable. The county of Edinburgh has 746 persons to a square mile; the county of Sutherland only 1.7. The natural rate of increase in Scotland in the ten years 1851-61, by excess of births over deaths, is believed to have been 14 per cent.; but the population found there in 1861 was only six per cent more than in 1851. So many are the Scotchmen who go elsewhere to better themselves or to make their fortunes. This large emigration is away more men than women, and the proportion of females to males is greater in 1861 than in 1851, having risen to 111.2 females to 100 males. A greater excess of women probably exists in any European country, and this, as must be prejudicial to the prosperity of the kingdom. In England there were only 105.2 females to 100 males, but Scotland sends out nearly twice as large a proportion of her people as emigrants, and supplies more than twice as large a proportion to the British navy. But by far the most interesting portion of those tables is the statement of the house accommodation of the country. It shows that 7,964 families, or more than 1 per cent. of all the 666,000 families of Scotland, were found living in single rooms which had but one window. 226,723 families were found living in one room, each with one or more windows, but each with only one apology for a window. 35 per

cent. of all the families in Scotland—more than one-third—are living in one room. A still greater number, 37 per cent., nearly a quarter of a million of families, live in only two rooms, leaving only 28 per cent. living in houses with three or more rooms. This would have seemed incredible if it had not been ascertained on actual inquiry. From the greater fatality of epidemic and contagious diseases in Scotland than in England, it is thought probable that the proportion of families living in only one or two rooms is considerably less in England. In Scotland the census enumerators found 34,648 families, with four persons in each family, living in one room; 27,519 families, five in a family; 19,503 families, six in a family; 12,136 families, seven in a family; 6,212 families, eight in a family. Glasgow is the greatest city in Scotland. How is the population housed? Only one family in four in that vast city has as many as three rooms to live in; 4,024 families with five persons in each family, have only one room to live in; 2,450 families, with six persons in a family; 1,256 families, with seven persons in a family. Paisley and Dundee offer high-paid work, but comparatively few of the working classes can be expected to be living in four rooms and upwards; yet only eight and a half per cent—one in twelve—of the families in these towns occupy three rooms.—Who could have believed all this? It will certainly be felt to be very startling, this revelation of the enormous numbers of the class by which mainly the empire is increased living in conditions so demoralizing.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON.—The empire had made him old before his time. Gratified ambition, satiated pride, the delights of a palace, a luxurious table, a voluptuous couch, long vigils, sleepless nights, divided between labour and festive pleasure; the habit of riding, which made him corpulent; all tended to deaden his limbs and enervate his faculties. An early obesity overloaded him with flesh. His cheeks, formerly streaked with mus-