

Report on the sanitary condition of the City of London for the year 1855-56.

Contributors

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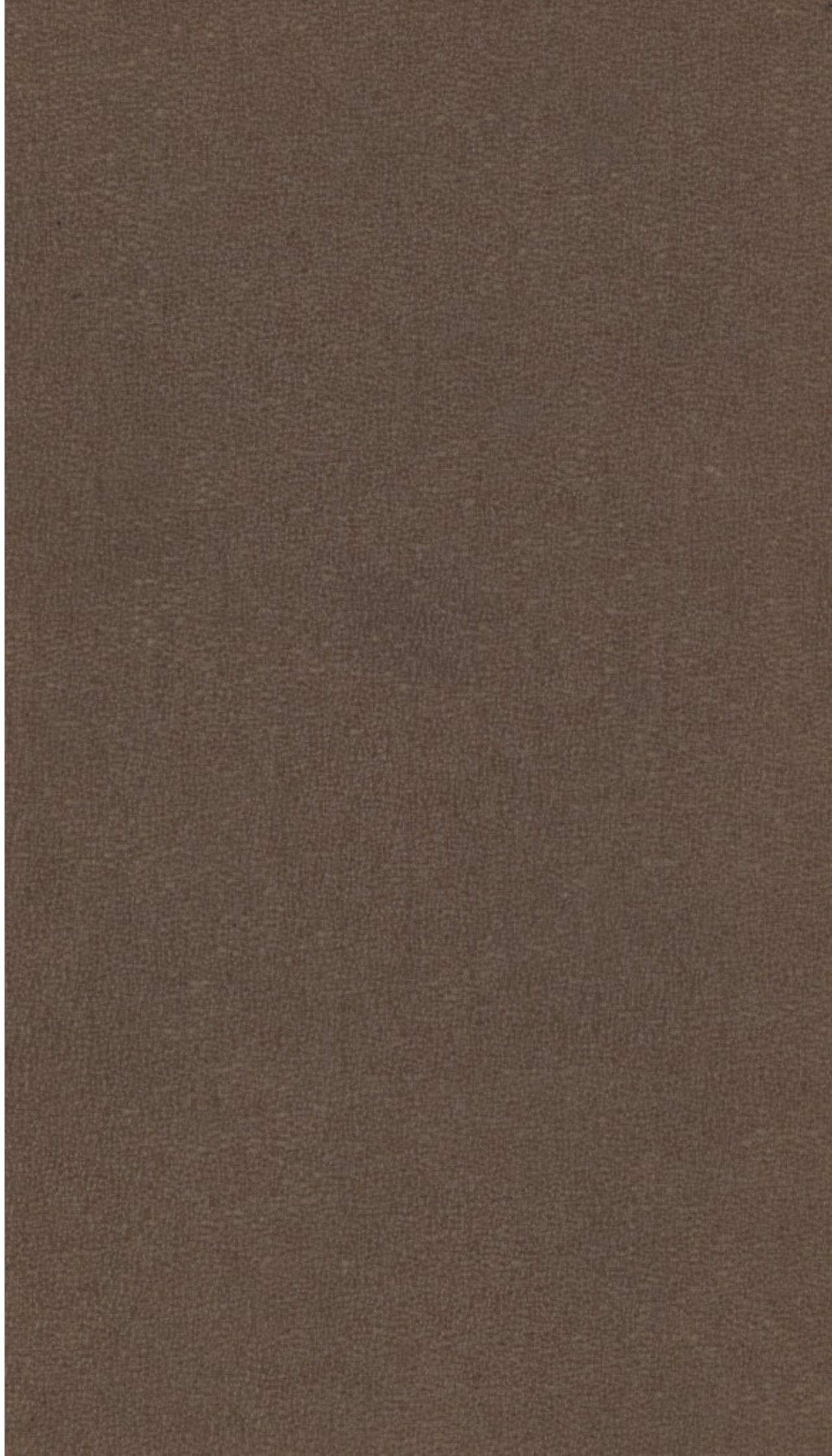
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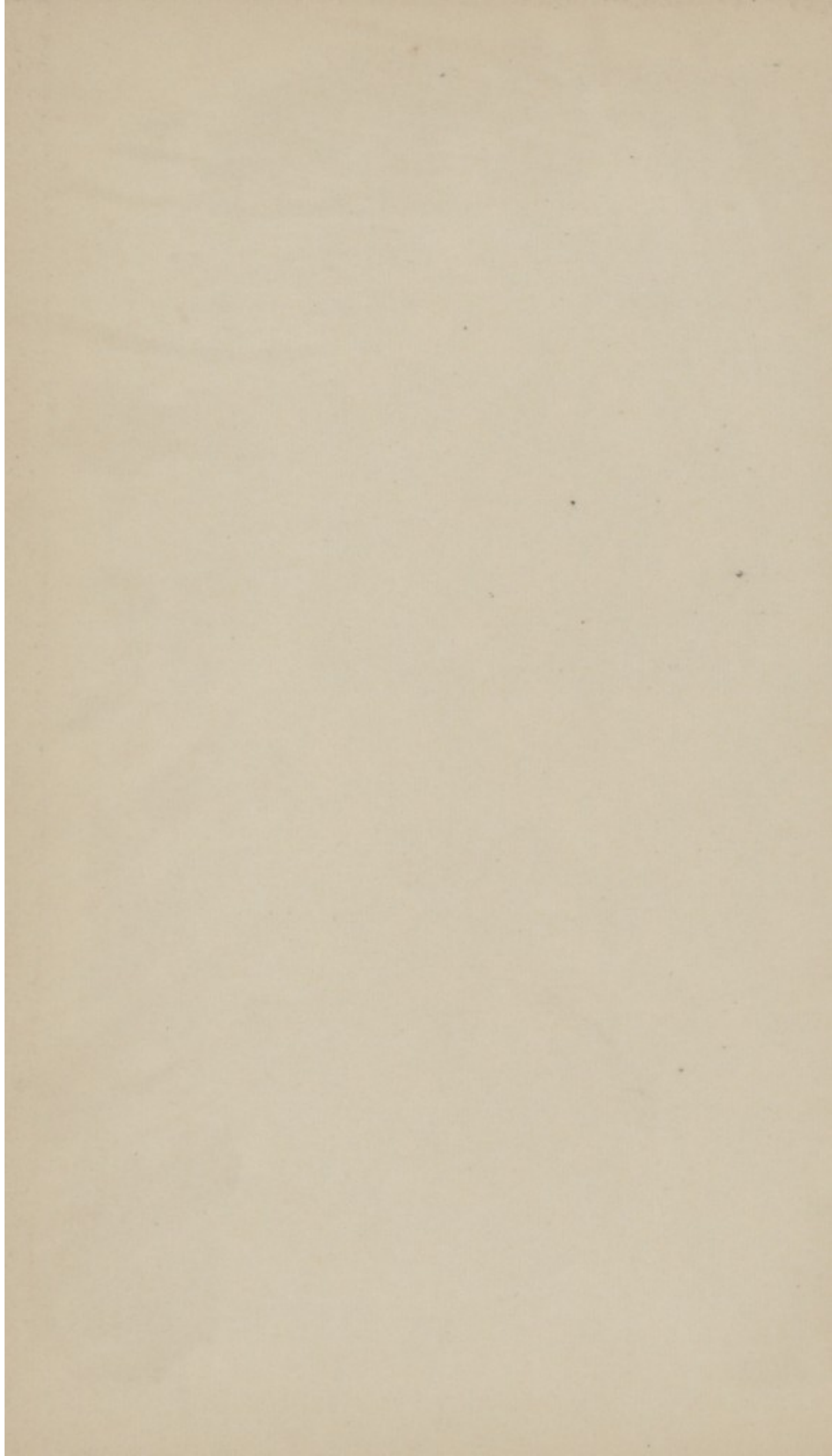
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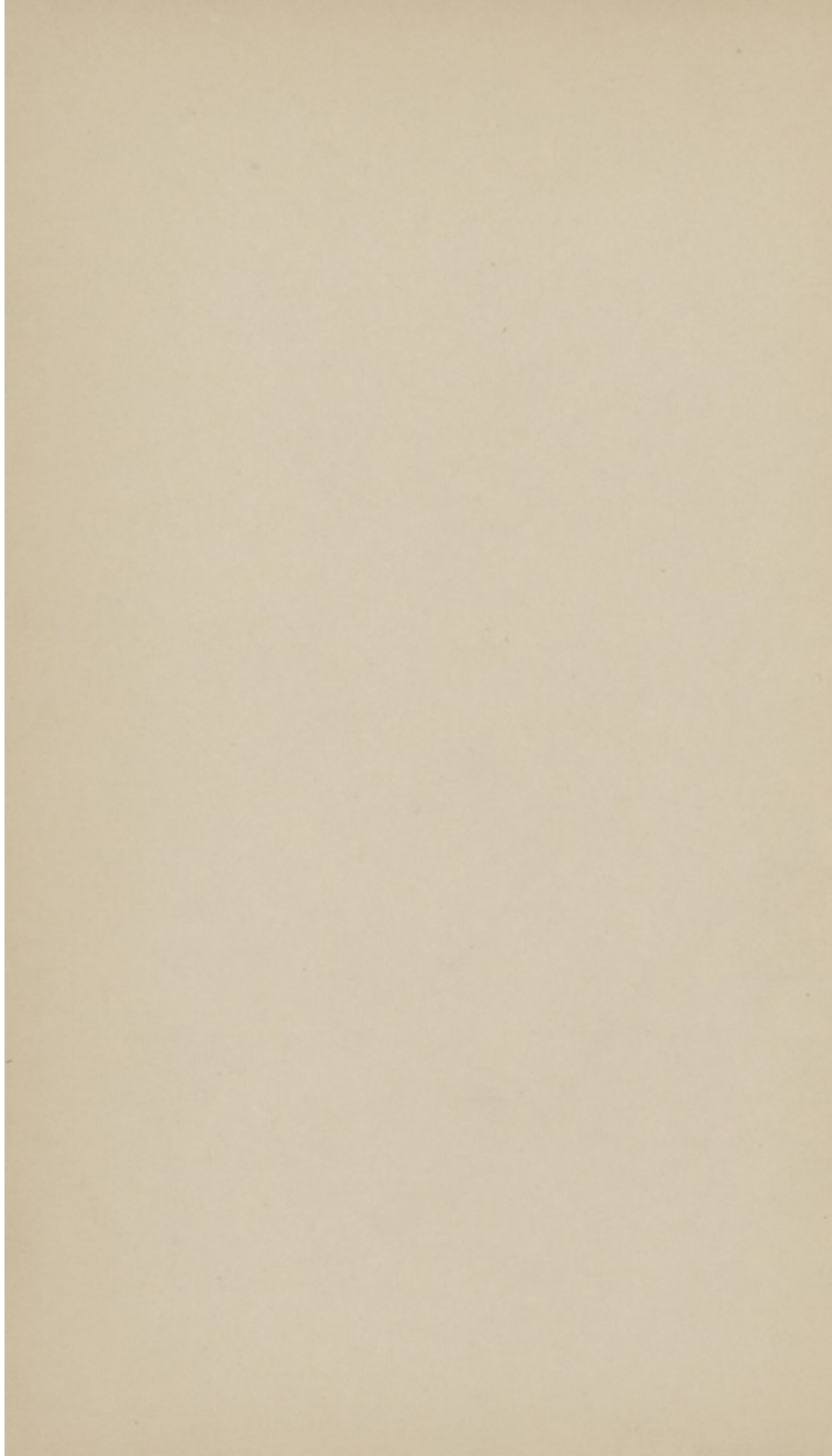


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1855-56

REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR

1855-56.

BY

HENRY LETHEBY, M.B.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF LONDON,

AND PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY IN THE MEDICAL
COLLEGE OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

LONDON:

M. LOWNDS, PRINTER, 148½, FENCHURCH STREET.

1856.



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REPORT

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

FOR THE YEAR

1855-56.

HENRY J. LETHBRIDGE, M.B.

MUNICIPAL CLERK OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

PRINTED BY HENRY J. LETHBRIDGE, AND SOLD BY THE MESSRS. LONDON, 1856.

LONDON.

W. LONDON, PRINTED BY HENRY J. LETHBRIDGE, 1856.

1856

SANITARY CONDITION

*At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers
of the City of London, held at the Guild-
hall of the said City, on Tuesday, October
the 14th, 1856:—*

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Medical Officer of Health laid before the Court his Annual Report, which was ordered to be Printed, and a Copy to be sent to every Member of this Court, and of the Court of Common Council.

JOSEPH DAW,

Principal Clerk.

SAINTLY CONDITION

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JOSEPH DAW,

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THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF
SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

8, KING STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE,
October 14th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the usual practice of my predecessor, I lay before you a series of Tables having reference to the mortality of the City of London for the year ending at Michaelmas; and although these tables exhibit many facts that might be made the subjects of ingenious speculation, and even of eloquent discourse, yet I will not venture, with the experience of a single year, to do more than give you a very simple account of their signification and value.

You will perceive by the first table, that the total mortality of the year is 2,910. This number is 490, or nearly 17 per cent. under that of the preceding year; and it is 280, or about 11 per cent. less than the average of the last eight years: in fact, the death rate of the whole City has been reduced from a general average of 24 per 1,000 of the inhabitants to 22. How much misery and desolation are represented by the difference in these numbers cannot be expressed; but you can easily imagine that an improvement to the extent of 11 per cent. in the health and vitality of a population is a matter of no mean importance; and I lay stress upon it, because I know that it is due, in a very large degree, to the operation of those sanitary measures which were put into action by my predecessor—"it is," to use his own metaphor, "the fruitage of that stately tree which begins to give evidence of its widelier spreading roots." I hope that the results of my own labours in your service will be equally beneficial.

And now, in turning from the contemplation of what has been done, to the consideration of that which is still to be accomplished, I am reminded that there is yet a wide field of action before me, and that it will require great energy to deal with the many untoward circumstances that beset a City life; for wheresoever there is a large aggregation of living beings, there are always fertile sources of

disease, arising out of the filth, the overcrowding, the defective diet, and the many bad and improvident habits of the poor and the reckless. There it is that the principles of sanitary medicine, and the legislation of a watchful government can be best applied. This, I am sure you will say, is amply illustrated by what follows.

On looking at the death-rates of the several districts and sub-districts of the territory over which you have jurisdiction, it will be seen that their proportions differ in a very remarkable manner, and that they have contributed very unequally towards the general aggregate; for, while the total mortality of the whole City is at the rate of 22 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, that of the several sub-divisions is from 15 to 30 in the 1,000. In the City of London Union, for example, the mortality has been from 15 to 19 in the 1,000; and in that division of the metropolis which forms the Eastern part of the City the number of deaths has been from 22 to 28 in the 1,000; and worse still in one of the most densely crowded of all the metropolitan sub-districts—namely, the Southern part of the West London Union, the mortality has risen to 30 in the 1,000.

Now, although we can have no hesitation in concluding that in the last case there must have been a frightful sacrifice of human life—for the mortality

of the place has been just double what it ought to have been ; yet we are by no means assured that in the first instance there has been a proportionate saving of it. True it is, that the average death-rate of the City of London Union is as low as 17.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants ; but we must not lose sight of the fact that many influences have been at work in keeping down the proportion of deaths, which do not strictly belong to the sanitary affairs of the district. One of these arises out of a practice that is universally followed by the better classes—namely, that of avoiding as far as possible the aggravating circumstances of a City life, and of moving away into a more healthy district whenever the hand of sickness is placed upon them. This necessarily causes the exclusion of a large number of deaths which rightly belong to the City returns ; and if these circumstances were not duly considered, we should be disposed to imagine that the state of the public health in the very heart of the metropolis is actually better than it is in all England, or even than it is in the average of our rural districts ; for, according to the last Annual Report of the Registrar General, the mortality of England is at the rate of 22.1 per 1,000, while that of town districts is 25.8, and that of the country 20.3. It would therefore appear from a superficial examination of these numbers, that the vitality of the City Union is actually 24 per cent. better than that of England generally, and 15 per cent. better than that of

the rural districts. I need not tell you that such a view of the matter is altogether erroneous.

To be able to judge more accurately, therefore, of the City mortality, it is necessary to examine the returns of those districts where the population are more firmly fixed to their homes. Such localities are common enough in both the eastern and western divisions of the City; and there, as might be expected, the death-rate rises to from 50 to 60 per cent. over that of the central division, and from 20 to 30 over that of all England. It is sad to contemplate this fact, for we are conscious that it involves a world of wretchedness and suffering; that in truth, it is an expression of how much might have been done to lessen the weight of misery, and to lengthen the days of human existence. It is, however, encouraging to know that had as the present condition of things assuredly is, it is not nearly so bad as it was before the exercise of those remedial measures which were originated by your late medical officer; and, I entertain a hope, that with the appliances of sanitary medicine, and the earnestness with which you employ them, the time is not far distant when the deep shadow of death that darkens these localities shall be considerably lightened; when the returns of such places as Cripplegate, St. Andrews, and the south-western sub-district generally, shall no more stand out upon

the bills of mortality, as if there were plague spots in the city.

And now, there is another circumstance to which I must direct your attention—it is that which relates to the early age at which the great bulk of your fellow citizens die. You will notice in the second table I have placed before you, that out of a total annual mortality of 2,910, as many as 1,119 perished before they had reached the fifth year of their age. This is at the rate of 38 per cent. of all the deaths. It ranges, however, in the different districts of the City from 30 to 40 per cent; and, as you might suppose, the infant mortality is greatest in the crowded alleys and courts of the Eastern and Western Unions.

In all England the mortality of children under five years of age is, as nearly as possible, 39 per cent. of all the deaths. This is, apparently, a larger proportion than occurs in the City of London, and as in the last case, without due consideration, it might be made the ground of a false opinion as to the state of the public health. Let us therefore examine the facts a little more closely. London, as you know, is not the nursery of its population. Few comparatively of those who live and labor among you are citizens by birth. The great bulk of your population has entered upon a London

career after having passed the perils of infancy elsewhere ; indeed, your City is ever receiving fresh accessions of vigorous life in the very prime of youth. This relieves the metropolis from a weight of infant mortality that would otherwise press heavily upon it ; and to learn, therefore, how great is the death-rate of your infant population, you must, as in other cases, compare the proportion of the dead to that of the living. In doing this, we find that while in England the mortality of children under five years of age is about 68 in the 1,000, and in country districts only 37 ; in the City of London it is 82, and in the western division of it, it is 104. This represents a mortality that is 52 per cent. over the average of England, and 181 per cent. over that of the country. At first sight you may not perhaps perceive the magnitude of this fact ; but when you reflect on it, and consider that for every single death that should occur among the children, there are nearly three deaths, and that the surplus mortality is due, in a great degree, to causes over which you have control, you will then see how important is the matter, and will, I doubt not, be ready to admit that there is an urgent necessity for prompt and active interference.

And then again, if we look to the mortality of the adult population, and compare it with what it should be in a healthy district, we shall notice that in every part of this metropolis the death-rate of the people is very large. Taking the mortality of 15 in the

1,000 as that which is natural to this country, and comparing it with that of 30 in the 1,000 which occurs in some parts of the City, you will perceive that the death-rate is exactly doubled; and if, in pursuing the inquiry still further, we ask what has been the mean duration of adult life among those who have passed away from us, we shall find that every man who dies in this City has been robbed of from ten to twelve years of his existence. I have brought this class of facts prominently before you in the fifth table of the appendix. You will there see that while in England generally the mean duration of life with men who have reached the twentieth year of their age is forty years, in the City of London it is but thirty, and in the western divisions of it it is only twenty-eight. What a contrast is this to the Divine intention, that at least three-score years and ten are allotted to man; and what a commentary is it on the boast of civilization, that one of its noblest objects is the preservation of human life, of which it would have us believe it entertains the highest appreciation. To think that here in the very heart of civilised society, where the influences of wealth, and industry, and knowledge are exercised to their fullest extent, there should be such a disregard of human life, that if it be not sacrificed openly and by foul means, it is rarely made the subject of serious consideration. Who would imagine that in this City the natural mortality of the place is not only doubled, but that

men are stricken down in the very middle of their career—that he who starts upon a City life at the age of twenty, hardly stands a better chance in his struggle for existence, than do the average of infants when they are a year old; for in the one case he only reaches to the age of forty-eight, and in the other, with all the dangers of early life, they will get to be forty-seven.

I have endeavoured to elucidate this in the fifth table of the series, but I regret that it has not the signification it deserves; for, although it shows how the crowding of people into a limited space will affect their mortality both as to number and age, yet it will give you no idea of the extent to which persons are aggregated in some of your worst districts, nor will it show you how great are the evils which are consequent upon it. These can be learnt only from an actual inspection of the localities themselves; and I may here mention such places as Thompson's Rents, Providence Place, Blythe Buildings, Reeve's Rents, Montague Court, Rose Alley, Catherine Wheel Alley, Still Alley, Pea Hen Court, and Gun Square, which belong to the North-East District; Red Cross Square, Black Swan Court, Black Raven Court, Three King Court, and Crown Court, which belong to the South-East District; The Sun Courts, Vine Court, Willis Court, Smith's Court, and Bridgewater Place, which are within the North-Middle District; Fann Court,

Sugar Loaf Court, Crown Court, Bromley's Buildings, and Pennyfather's Rents, in the South-Middle District; Plumtree Court, Plough Court, Union Court, Holborn Buildings, Bear Alley, Ely Court, and Robin Hood Court in the North-West District; and Black Horse Alley, Harp Court, Crane Court, Helmet Court, Crown Court, Elliott Square, and Labour-in-Vain Yard, belonging to the South-West District. All these are made up of the dwellings of the poor; and such, in most cases, are their wretchedness, their filth, and their squalor, that to see them is to be sick at heart, and to be almost in despair at the thought of ever being able to overcome the difficulties which are opposed to sanitary progress. Nevertheless, it is here that the powers which you possess can be most beneficially exerted. It is here that the efforts of Hygiene will tell most advantageously in improving the health of the population; for, by removing the unwholesome influences which crowd about the habitations of the poor, you not only remove the more immediate causes of disease, but you give to nature the means of recruiting her strength, and of making labour sweet. You improve the tone and condition of the poor man's body, and so make him less susceptible of those minor influences which are inseparable from our social condition; and when to this we add the corresponding salutary change that must be effected in the morals of such a community, we cannot fail to be impressed with the importance of the subject,

and to be encouraged even in the midst of the disheartening circumstances that beset it.

But to come back to the matter of the table: looking at the density of the population of England, and at the mean expectancy of life, we find, in the first place, that there is but one person to every half acre of surface, and secondly, that a man at twenty years of age may expect to live to sixty. In the City of London there are 179 persons to an acre, and the expectancy of life is only to fifty years; in the Western Division of the City there are 212 persons to an acre, and there the man must not hope to live beyond the age of forty-eight. Now if we bring to these facts our knowledge of the habits of those who are the denizens of such crowded localities, we shall have no difficulty in understanding how it is that the hand of death is so busy among them: in fact, what I have already said of the condition of Plumtree Court, applies in a scarcely less degree to that of the other places which I have mentioned. And although the mortality and sickness which are incidental to such a state of things are fearfully large, yet it is unfortunate that they are not such as to strike us with a due sense of their importance. What with the youthfulness of their victims, the constancy of their action, and the fact of their being extended over a long period of time, we are not disposed, at a first glance, to recognise the

mischief in all its magnitude, and we pass it by as a thing of but little moment. It is not so with the sudden flash of an epidemic. The quick sacrifice of a few thousand lives rouses us from our thoughtless abstractions, and tells us how great is the danger of neglecting our sanitary defences; but no epidemic, even in its most violent manifestation, can equal in its aggregate results the terrible mischief that is done by the slow and continued working of these endemic influences; and no district can be regarded as safe where the health of the people is sapped, as it is here, and where the children are born, as it were, only to destruction. And this is not all, for it is in such places that the seeds of epidemic diseases are always lurking. There it is they wait for some last condition that is necessary to their activity; and, when once they have burst into life, it is there also they find the right soil for their continued growth and development; and then, like rank weeds, they spread fast and far into the cleaner ground of the neighbouring districts. When this happens, we are earnest enough in our endeavours to root them out, and we vainly regret that we had not crushed them in the germ.

As to the nature of the diseases which are nurtured in such districts, you will see by the table that they are fever, consumption, and a whole group of infantile maladies. In all England the mortality from fever does not exceed 4 per cent. of the deaths.

In such places as Plumtree Court and the worst districts of the East and West London Unions, it mounts up to 7 per cent. Again, while the common infantile diseases are fatal generally only to the extent of 8·5 per cent., in the City Unions they reach to 21 per cent.; and then with regard to consumption, this does not ordinarily contribute to more than 15 per cent. of the deaths, though in the West London Union its proportion is 21 per cent.

Finally, as a subject of much interest, I have endeavoured to ascertain how the several trades and occupations have influenced the mortality of the people. Here, however, I have not had the means of calculating very precisely the death-rate of each particular class; and the results of my investigation must therefore be looked upon only as approximations to the general truth, and as evidences of what is yet to be done in this department of state medicine; nevertheless, they will show you that the mortality of particular classes is considerably above the average.

I stated, but just now, that the expectancy of life among young men generally at twenty years of age, was up to sixty. You will perceive that this is nearly the expectancy in London with shopkeepers and domestic servants; for the mean age at which they die is 58·8 and 58·6. Butchers, poulterers, and fishmongers live to the age of 53·8. Carpenters,

cabinet makers, and workmen in wood, to 52·4. Clerks, accountants, porters and messengers reach to the age of from 52 to 52·3. The same is about the mean age at death of blacksmiths, gas fitters, and the workers in the coarse metals generally; while publicans, wine merchants, waiters, tailors, laborers, and shoemakers live to the age of from 49·9 to 50·3. Cabmen, carmen, ostlers, and draymen live only to 49·4; and soldiers, sailors, and policemen reach only to forty-eight years. A like difference exists in the longevity of females; for while the wife of the shopkeeper will live to be about fifty-seven years of age, and the domestic servant to 51·5, the wife of the publican and beer-shop-keeper, and the wife of the cabman and ostler will only reach to 44·2 and 48 years of age; and worse still, the poor needlewoman sinks into the grave at 42·6 years of age.

These facts show that the influences which are at work in shortening the duration of life are not merely of a general character, but that they are affected by the habits of the people. Where there are bad food, close confinement, filthy dwellings, and improvident or vicious habits, there the life-time is short; but where the conditions are of an opposite character, as in the case of male servants and shopkeepers, it is nearly as long as it is in England generally. This is farther borne out by the per centage causes of death; for consumption and fever are most fatal

with shoemakers, cabmen, laborers, and needlewomen; and though a large mortality from fever occurs among domestic servants and nurses, yet this is easily explained by considering the infectious character of the disease, and the circumstances under which the subjects of it are placed.

That home influences alone have much to do with the shortening of life is also evident from the fact that the wives of the several classes to which I have alluded are correspondingly short-lived. In the case of the laborer there is an apparent exception, for the longevity of the wife is greater than that of the shopkeeper; but this is explained by the fact that the laborer's wife is generally unprovided for at the death of her husband, and she seeks an asylum in the workhouse, where she reaches to a good old age: in fact about 30 per cent. of the deaths among the wives of laborers occurred in the workhouse; and their average age at death was 65.

This reminds me that it would not be an uninteresting inquiry to determine what proportions of the several classes of the community die in the workhouses; for such an investigation might throw a light on the amount of widowhood and orphanage that are occasioned not only by improvident habits, but also by other controllable circumstances which beggar the community. During the past year the

total number of deaths in the workhouses was 456—of which 231 were males, and 225 females. Of these fifty-two belonged to the laborer class, forty-one to the porter, ten to the clerk, twenty-three to the tailor, seventeen to the metal worker, thirteen to the publican, thirty-four to the shoemaker, fifteen to the soldier, twenty-three to the carpenter, fifteen to the cabman, twenty-nine to the shopkeeper, six to the butcher, thirty-nine to the domestic, and the rest are not specified. In all about 15 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the workhouses. How many more took place among those who were living without, while in the receipt of parish assistance, I cannot say. Nor can any estimate be formed of the amount of preventable poverty that is represented by these numbers.

That you have done something, however, towards the removal of the most prominent causes of disease, and have rendered more safely habitable the worst districts of the City, is shown by the inspector's returns for each week of the year: from these I find that as many as 5,401 distinct inspections of houses have been made, and that 1,215 notices have been served for cleansing, draining, and otherwise improving the state of each locality. Besides which we have closed the last of the City churchyards, and have banished, as I hope for ever, the practice of burying the dead in the midst of the living. In alluding to this matter for the last time, I may say

that it is a subject for congratulation to this Court to know that, after years of continual struggle, you have at last been able to overcome the difficulties which beset the question, not the least important of which were the antagonistic and unworthy prejudices of those who should have been with you in the matter.

I have also endeavoured, by means of my weekly reports, to draw attention to the fact that a large source of danger exists in the practice which is still almost universally followed of conveying those who are sick of fever and other infectious diseases to the hospitals in the public cabs. The poor also employ these vehicles to carry their dead to the distant cemeteries; and often the cabs become soiled with the corrupt matter that flows out through the joints of the badly made coffins. This cannot fail to be a prolific source of disease, and I regret that means have not been taken to put a stop to both of these practices.

Lastly, there is another subject on which I ought to express myself freely and frankly: it is that of the drainage of this metropolis, a matter in which the metropolitan board is now debating. Without doubt some plan should be adopted which will effectually remove from London the sewage which now saturates the soil and pollutes the river. I do not pretend to offer an opinion on the locality

which should be chosen for the outlet of so vast a quantity of decomposing organic matter, but I do say that it should be a very distant one; for whether the powers of chemistry may hereafter come to our aid in deciding on the economic use of this material, or whether it is always to be let loose into the ocean as a thing which defies our skill in usefully appropriating it, in either case it must be manifest that the locality for its outlet should be as distant as possible from the metropolis; for, on the one hand, we must avoid the tidal flux and reflux of a very sea of putrifying matter, and in the other we must guard against the noxious emanations which will assuredly accompany any chemical manipulation of it. On these points I venture, therefore, to speak emphatically, because I know that there is a tendency, from economical motives, to adopt measures of a somewhat temporary and expedient character—measures which will be found hereafter expensive and elaborate disguises of a nuisance that is still untouched. Eloquently and with truth has Mr. Simon described the pernicious effects of the sewage miasms, and has told you that “from the polluted bosom of the river there steam up, incessantly, though unseen, the vapours of a retributive poison; densest and most destructive, no doubt, along the sodden banks and stinking sewers of lowest level; but spreading over miles of land—sometimes rolled high by wind, sometimes blended low with mist, and baneful, even to their margin that curls over distant fields. For

not alone in Rotherhithe and Newington—not alone along the Effra or the Fleet—are traced the evils of this great miasm. The deepest shadows of the cloud lie here; but its outskirts darken the distance. A fever hardly to be accounted for, an infantile sickness of undue malignity, a doctor's injunction for change of air, may at times suggest to the dweller in our healthiest suburbs, that, while draining his refuse into the Thames, he receives for requital some partial workings of the gigantic poison-bed which he has contributed to maintain." This, and perhaps more, is what we may continue to expect, as long as with perverse ingenuity we labour to construct huge nurseries for the development of disease. By nature we are excellently well situated for the maintenance of health, and the river which winds through the city should be the channel for pure water and a free current of air, the source of life to us and not of death. How jealously therefore should we watch over its purity, and permit no motives, economical or expedient, to futilise the favors of nature.

I have the honor to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY LETHEBY, M.B.

No. I.—*Eighth Annual Enumeration of Deaths, relating to the fifty-two weeks dating from September 29th, 1855, to September 27th, 1856.*

		EAST LONDON UNION.						WEST LONDON UNION.						CITY OF LONDON UNION.													
		Saint Botolph.		Cripple-gate.		Work-houses.		North.		South.		Work-house.		S. W.		N. W.		South.		S. E.		N. E.		Work-house.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
DEATHS in the four quarterly periods, terminating as follows:—																											
I. In the quarter ending Dec. 29th....		743		71	54	74	53	28	25	32	22	54	51	17	14	24	11	24	30	22	25	17	10	23	29	18	15
		125		127		53		54		105		31		35		54		47		27		52		33			
II. In the Quarter ending March 29th ..		756		59	51	61	67	32	32	30	37	46	41	22	26	20	24	26	13	22	24	21	14	29	32	8	19
		110		128		64		67		87		48		44		39		46		35		61		27			
III. In the quarter ending June 28th....		747		61	57	68	64	16	13	35	33	54	57	23	16	23	18	17	17	24	18	17	16	29	25	25	21
		118		132		29		68		111		39		41		34		42		33		54		46			
IV. In the quarter ending Sept. 27th ..		664		46	44	52	68	15	15	38	20	49	50	14	15	15	12	19	21	31	20	26	14	29	24	13	14
		90		120		30		58		99		29		27		40		51		40		53		27			
Sum of the four quarters		2910		237	206	255	252	91	85	135	112	203	199	76	71	82	65	86	81	99	87	81	54	110	110	64	69
		443		507		176		247		402		147		147		167		186		135		220		133			
		1126		796		988																					
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.....		2910																						2910			

No. II.—*Classification of the 2,910 Deaths, which occurred in the fifty-two weeks, dating from September 29th, 1855, to September 27th, 1856.*

	Total Number of Deaths.	AT WHAT AGES?										FROM WHAT CAUSES?											
		0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	Violence, Privation, Poison, and Premature Birth.	Fever.	Acute Diarrhea (not of infants), Dysentery, and Cholera.	Scarlet-Fever and Cynanche Maligna.	Small-Pox.	Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.	Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, and Phlebitis.	Diarrhea, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia of infants under 3 years of age.	Measles, Hooping-cough, and Croup.	Hydrocephalus, Teething, & Convulsions of Infancy.	Other Diseases, chiefly chronic.	
East London Union ..	1126	480	48	11	24	69	71	106	99	88	130	34	82	15	65	15	175	6	112	79	104	439	
West London Union ..	796	312	30	7	16	56	76	73	73	75	78	34	51	8	38	10	163	11	66	53	74	288	
City of London Union	988	327	32	16	19	69	77	99	111	110	128	72	26	11	27	8	152	3	78	44	86	481	
ENTIRE CITY.....	2910	1119	110	34	59	194	224	278	283	273	336	140	159	34	130	33	490	20	256	176	264	1208	
Average of the last Seven Years }	3190	1198	133	60	73	200	254	286	294	320	370	..	139	186	104	38	..	28	295	192	274	..	

No. III.—*Mortality in the City of London during Eight Years, namely from Michaelmas 1848, to Michaelmas 1856.*

Mortality from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.	Entire City.	EAST LONDON UNION.			WEST LONDON UNION.			CITY OF LONDON UNION.						
		Saint Botolph.	Cripple-gate.	Work-houses.	North.	South.	Work-house.	S. W.	N. W.	South.	S. E.	N. E.	Work-house.	
	1848-49.....	3763	519	574	179	372	598	126	293	245	263	214	262	103
	1849-50.....	2752	396	444	125	324	290	108	176	168	218	183	219	101
	1850-51.....	2978	493	471	167	317	313	68	191	169	258	217	213	101
	1851-52.....	3064	534	460	176	266	379	129	196	198	203	171	235	117
	1852-53.....	3040	516	534	155	289	309	164	170	188	223	164	224	104
	1853-54.....	3335	577	539	198	284	367	152	210	189	184	215	272	148
	1854-55.....	3400	595	606	202	273	365	161	167	171	211	232	259	158
	AVERAGE ..	3190	519	518	171	303	374	139	200	189	223	199	240	119
		1208			816			1170						
1855-56.....	2910	443	507	176	247	402	147	147	167	186	135	220	133	
		1126			796			988						

No. IV.—*Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living, of Males, of Females, and of Persons of Both Sexes, at different Ages, for the Year terminating September 27th, 1856, compared with that of England for 10 Years—viz., from 1844 to 1853.*

Deaths to 1000 living at		All Ages.	From 0 to 5	From 5 to 10	From 10 to 15	From 15 to 25	From 25 to 35	From 35 to 45	From 45 to 55	From 55 to 65	From 65 to 75	From 75 to 85	From 85 and over.
East London Union	Males	27.0	94.7	12.7	2.8	4.7	11.3	14.4	35.8	39.9	115.9	200.0	727.2
	Females ..	23.7	83.9	8.9	2.5	6.0	8.3	15.7	14.6	50.0	54.1	206.2	400.0
	Persons ..	25.3	89.3	10.8	2.6	5.3	9.8	15.0	25.2	44.9	85.0	203.1	563.6
West London Union	Males	28.3	112.0	10.3	2.4	7.1	14.6	20.3	27.3	53.2	88.6	108.1	000.0
	Females ..	26.9	96.4	13.3	3.2	4.5	10.7	18.1	20.3	51.1	94.0	205.6	461.5
	Persons ..	27.6	104.2	11.8	2.8	5.8	12.6	19.2	23.8	52.1	91.3	156.8	230.7
City of London Union	Males	19.2	69.0	8.2	2.7	4.2	6.7	15.5	21.7	49.8	87.6	190.1	200.0
	Females ..	16.2	54.4	6.0	3.5	4.2	6.2	9.0	16.7	30.3	68.5	146.4	393.9
	Persons ..	17.7	61.7	7.1	3.1	4.2	6.4	12.2	19.2	40.0	78.0	168.2	296.9
Entire City	Males	24.0	88.8	10.4	2.6	5.0	10.2	16.3	27.8	47.4	96.7	133.8	314.3
	Females ..	21.1	74.9	8.7	3.1	4.8	7.8	13.3	16.8	41.6	69.2	181.1	407.4
	Persons ..	22.5	81.8	9.5	2.8	4.9	9.0	14.8	22.3	44.5	82.9	157.4	360.8
England	Males	23.4	72.7	9.1	5.2	8.3	10.1	13.0	18.7	32.1	67.6	149.7	763.7
	Females ..	21.9	62.5	8.9	5.4	8.6	10.7	12.8	16.0	28.5	61.1	136.7	739.4
	Persons ..	22.6	67.6	9.0	5.3	4.4	10.4	12.9	17.3	30.3	64.3	143.2	751.5

The Table may be read thus :—Of 1,000 Males at all Ages, living in the East London Union, 27.0 died in the year; of 1,000 Males at from 0 to 5 Years of Age, 94.7 died; and so on for 1,000 at each of the Ages and Sexes.

No. V.—*The Density of the Population ; proportion of Deaths to 1,000 of the Living ; mean Age at Death of persons over 20 ; and per-centage of Deaths from different Diseases.*

	Number of persons to an acre.	Deaths to 1000 persons living.			Mean Age at Death of persons.						Causes of Death per cent. of all the Deaths.			
		At all Ages.	Under 5.	From 45 to 55.	At 20 and over.		At 30 and over.		At 40 and over.		Fever.	Small Pox.	Infantile diseases.	Consumption.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
East London Union	291·0	26·9	97·0	25·2	51	54	55	57	59	61	7·2	1·3	21·1	15·5
West London Union	211·7	28·2	98·4	23·8	48	55	52	58	57	63	6·8	1·3	20·7	21·2
City of London Union	128·8	20·1	70·5	19·2	52	54	56	59	59	63	2·6	0·8	15·8	15·4
Entire City	178·6	24·2	86·9	23·3	50	54	55	58	58	62	5·4	1·1	19·6	16·7
England	0·48	22·6	67·6	17·4	60	61	63	64	67	68	4·2	0·1	8·5	14·8
Country Districts	0·16	15·9	37·1	11·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B. The Deaths per 1,000 of those living in the City are calculated from the returns of the last eight years (1848-56), and those of England from the returns of the last ten years (1844-53). The mean Age at Death, and the per-centage Mortality from different diseases are deduced from the City returns of last year (1855-56), and from the English Life Table in the 5th Annual Report of the Registrar General.

No. VI.—Deaths Classified according to the principal Occupations ; with the Mean Age at Death of Persons aged 20 and upwards ; and the Chief Causes of Death calculated to every 100 Deaths.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Deaths.					Mean Age at Death at 20, and over.		Causes of Death, per Cent.			
	At all Ages.	Under 20.		20 and over.		M.	F.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Infant Diseases.	Consumption.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Merchants, Shopkeepers, and Agents	376	102	76	103	95	58·8	57·3	2·9	1·0	25·2	14·6
Domestic Servants and Nurses	103	15	8	6	74	58·6	51·5	14·5	1·9	4·8	13·6
Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers, and Tripedressers ..	56	6	13	20	17	53·8	54·3	5·3	0·0	21·4	8·9
Carpenters, Turners, Cabinet-makers, Cork-cutters, &c. .	182	42	51	52	37	52·4	56·3	6·0	1·1	22·5	15·9
Porters, Messengers, Packers, and Warehousemen	289	63	65	102	59	52·3	55·7	2·7	0·0	20·7	21·1
Clerks, Accountants, Solicitors, and Schoolmasters	191	37	26	82	46	52·0	53·1	4·7	1·0	16·1	17·1
Blacksmiths, Gas-fitters, Gunmakers, Tinmen, &c.	122	25	27	48	22	51·7	49·3	3·2	1·6	18·8	18·0
Wine-merchants, Publicans, and Waiters	94	22	16	42	14	50·3	44·2	2·1	3·2	22·3	19·1
Tailors and Weavers	180	54	44	37	45	50·2	56·9	5·0	0·0	25·0	18·2
Bricklayers, Paviers, Stone-cutters, and Laborers	343	91	80	106	66	50·0	57·7	4·9	1·7	20·4	21·1
Shoemakers, Harness-makers, Curriers, and Sadlers	190	48	47	55	40	49·9	54·9	5·8	1·5	25·7	21·5
Cabmen, Ostlers, Draymen, Carmen, and Stable-keepers	135	38	29	40	28	49·4	48·0	7·4	0·0	22·9	28·1
Soldiers, Sailors, Policemen, Beadles, and Firemen	145	31	30	42	42	48·0	53·0	4·8	1·3	20·7	13·1
Needlewomen	85	31	23	..	31	..	42·6	8·2	0·0	1·0	24·7

No. VII.—*Monthly Meteorological Table, from Observations made at the Engineer's Office, Guildhall, under the direction of Mr. Haywood.*

1856 MONTHS.	Pressure of the Atmosphere.		Temperature of the Air in the Month.						Mean Temperature.		Rain-fall in inches during the Month.	
	Mean.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.			Of the Air.	Of Wet Bulb.	On the Roof.	On the Ground.
						Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.				
May	29·831	0·762	70·0	35·5	34·5	57·3	45·1	12·2	51·9	48·4	3·53	3·62
June	30·044	0·764	80·0	43·5	36·5	68·4	53·3	15·1	61·6	56·7	1·12	1·18
July	30·031	0·656	81·5	48·0	33·5	65·8	55·4	10·4	63·3	58·3	1·40	1·41
August	29·980	1·238	86·5	48·5	38·0	72·1	57·3	14·8	64·7	60·2	2·81	2·89
September	29·890	1·182	70·0	45·0	25·0	62·6	51·0	11·6	57·3	53·8	2·05	2·15

Barometer.—The highest reading in May, 30·216, was on the 30th; the lowest, 29·454, on the 7th. The highest in June, 30·362, was on the 7th; the lowest, 29·598, on the 20th. The highest in July, 30·346, was on the 30th; the lowest, 29·690, on the 24th. The highest in August, 30·600, was on the 6th; the lowest, 29·362, on the 21st. The highest in September, 30·356, was on the 3rd; the lowest, 29·174, on the 27th.

Temperature.—The highest in May was on the 21st, the lowest on the 5th. The highest in June was on the 27th, the lowest on the 23rd. The highest in July was on the 31st, the lowest on the 9th. The highest in August was on the 2nd, the lowest on the 23rd. The highest in September was on the 10th, the lowest on the 22nd.

Rain.—The greatest falls occurred on the 12th of May, and on the 18th of August, when they amounted to 0·88 inch. On the 29th of September it was 0·79 inch.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, ALABAMA, FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Section	Sub-section	Area	Value	Notes
1	1	100	100	
2	2	200	200	
3	3	300	300	
4	4	400	400	
5	5	500	500	
6	6	600	600	
7	7	700	700	
8	8	800	800	
9	9	900	900	
10	10	1000	1000	
11	11	1100	1100	
12	12	1200	1200	
13	13	1300	1300	
14	14	1400	1400	
15	15	1500	1500	
16	16	1600	1600	
17	17	1700	1700	
18	18	1800	1800	
19	19	1900	1900	
20	20	2000	2000	
21	21	2100	2100	
22	22	2200	2200	
23	23	2300	2300	
24	24	2400	2400	
25	25	2500	2500	
26	26	2600	2600	
27	27	2700	2700	
28	28	2800	2800	
29	29	2900	2900	
30	30	3000	3000	
31	31	3100	3100	
32	32	3200	3200	
33	33	3300	3300	
34	34	3400	3400	
35	35	3500	3500	
36	36	3600	3600	
37	37	3700	3700	
38	38	3800	3800	
39	39	3900	3900	
40	40	4000	4000	
41	41	4100	4100	
42	42	4200	4200	
43	43	4300	4300	
44	44	4400	4400	
45	45	4500	4500	
46	46	4600	4600	
47	47	4700	4700	
48	48	4800	4800	
49	49	4900	4900	
50	50	5000	5000	
51	51	5100	5100	
52	52	5200	5200	
53	53	5300	5300	
54	54	5400	5400	
55	55	5500	5500	
56	56	5600	5600	
57	57	5700	5700	
58	58	5800	5800	
59	59	5900	5900	
60	60	6000	6000	
61	61	6100	6100	
62	62	6200	6200	
63	63	6300	6300	
64	64	6400	6400	
65	65	6500	6500	
66	66	6600	6600	
67	67	6700	6700	
68	68	6800	6800	
69	69	6900	6900	
70	70	7000	7000	
71	71	7100	7100	
72	72	7200	7200	
73	73	7300	7300	
74	74	7400	7400	
75	75	7500	7500	
76	76	7600	7600	
77	77	7700	7700	
78	78	7800	7800	
79	79	7900	7900	
80	80	8000	8000	
81	81	8100	8100	
82	82	8200	8200	
83	83	8300	8300	
84	84	8400	8400	
85	85	8500	8500	
86	86	8600	8600	
87	87	8700	8700	
88	88	8800	8800	
89	89	8900	8900	
90	90	9000	9000	
91	91	9100	9100	
92	92	9200	9200	
93	93	9300	9300	
94	94	9400	9400	
95	95	9500	9500	
96	96	9600	9600	
97	97	9700	9700	
98	98	9800	9800	
99	99	9900	9900	
100	100	10000	10000	

The following table shows the results of the survey of the land in the State of Alabama, for the year 1900. The table is divided into two main parts, the first part showing the results of the survey of the land in the State of Alabama, and the second part showing the results of the survey of the land in the State of Alabama, for the year 1900. The table is divided into two main parts, the first part showing the results of the survey of the land in the State of Alabama, and the second part showing the results of the survey of the land in the State of Alabama, for the year 1900.

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