

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hanover Square, The Vestry of the Parish of Saint George].

Contributors

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Parish of St. George, Hanover Square.



R E P O R T

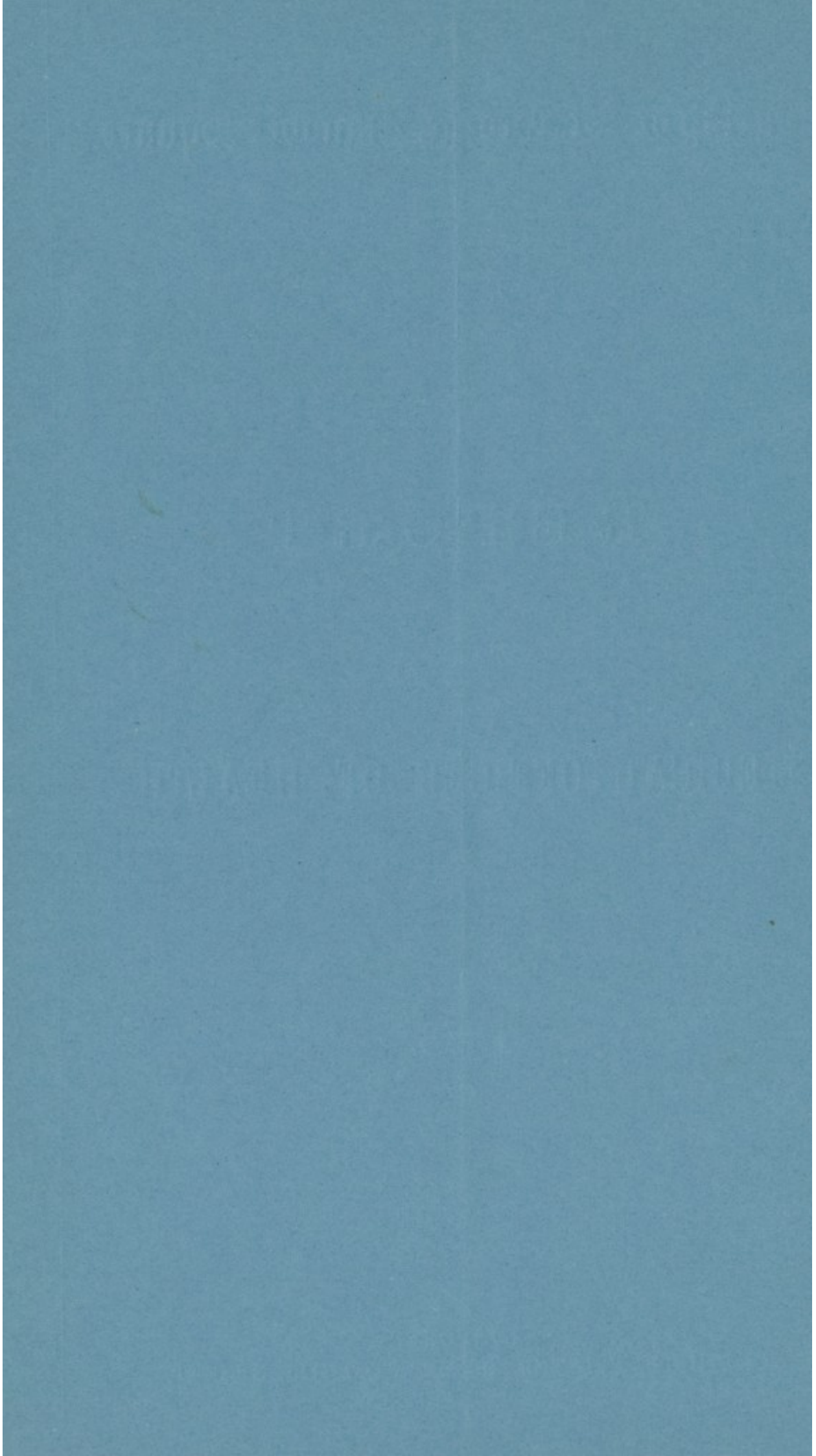
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1873.

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REPORT
ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION
OF
The Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 29TH, 1873,
BY
W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (OXON),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Owing to the fact that, during a considerable part of the period to which this Report refers, no tables were compiled nor reports made, there being at the time no Medical Officer of Health, considerable difficulty has arisen in the preparation of this Report, which is necessarily somewhat incomplete.

The table for the first quarter, ending June 29th, 1872, was compiled by your late Medical Officer, Dr. Aldis; for the second quarter, ending September 28th, 1872, I have prepared a summary which is sufficient to show the matters of most importance; the other two tables, for the quarters ending December 28th, 1872, and March 29th, 1873, are complete, and were compiled, except as regards the month of October 1872, from the tables presented to you regu-

larly with my monthly reports,—the first of which was for the month of November 1872.

The total number of deaths recorded in the Parish during the 52 weeks ending March 29th, 1873, was only 1,676,—a smaller number than any that I can find recorded for similar periods; in fact, I find, on referring to previous Annual Reports, that the gross totals of deaths in former years were as follows:—

(N.B.—For convenience sake, I append a column showing the numbers of deaths of non-parishioners in the successive years, and also a column of totals of those of parishioners, consisting, of course, of the differences between the other two.)

Year ended.	DEATHS. Gross Total.	Non-Parishioners in St. George's Hospital.	Parishioners.
March 1858	1,768	255	1,513
„ 1859	1,838	251	1,587
„ 1860	1,837	243	1,594
„ 1861	1,769	263	1,506
„ 1862	1,965	243	1,722
„ 1863	1,882	253	1,629
„ 1864	2,054	260	1,794
„ 1865	2,015	264	1,751
„ 1866	2,030	271	1,759
„ 1867	1,914	259	1,655
„ 1868	1,829	300	1,529
„ 1869	1,948	332	1,616
„ 1870	1,836	285	1,551
„ 1871	2,049	266	1,783
„ 1872	1,745	240	1,505
„ 1873	1,676	222	1,454

I estimate the population of the whole Parish at the middle of the period, viz., at Michaelmas 1872, as almost

exactly 90,000,—so that the gross death-rate was 18·62, and the death-rate of parishioners only 16·15 per 1,000 per annum,—a very remarkably low rate indeed.

If we now take the separate quarters, we find that, on the above-mentioned mean population, the death-rates varied approximately as follows:—

	Gross Death-Rate.	Death-Rate of Parishioners.
1st Quarter	21·3	18·5
2nd Quarter	16·9	14·7
3rd Quarter	16·2	13·4
4th Quarter	20·1	18·0

So that, during the quarter ending December 28th, 1872, the rate among parishioners was less than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand per annum, while for a whole half-year, viz., from July to December 1872 (inclusive), the rate was only just over 14.

Again, leaving out of consideration the deaths in St. George's Hospital and in the Workhouses, the rates for the Sub-Districts were—for Hanover Square, 15·13; for May Fair, 10·3; and for Belgravia, 15·9; while, if we include the deaths of parishioners in St. George's Hospital with those in Belgravia, the rate for this Sub-District is 17·24.

It is clear, then, that the year has been still more exceptionally healthy than the previous one, and it will be interesting for us to examine, as far as we are able, the conditions under which deaths have taken place during such a period.

(I may note here that I do not insert in the tables the totals of deaths under the different *Classes* of diseases, but only under the different *Orders*. The tables are less complicated; and I consider, moreover, that no advantage is gained by grouping the *Orders* together, while, in some cases, a confusion is introduced.)

Of the 1,676 deaths, 340, or about $\frac{1}{5}$ th, were those of children under 1 year of age, 55 of whom died from diarrhoea and 1 from "choleraic diarrhoea;" while of these 55 deaths, no less than 47 occurred during the months of July, August, and September.

To consider the epidemic diseases separately. The first quarter was distinguished by the presence of measles and whooping cough, in an epidemic form; they caused 27 and 29 deaths respectively during this quarter, and of these 56 deaths 53 were those of children under 5 years of age. In the second quarter we had diarrhoea epidemic, with 60 deaths; and whooping cough declining, with 12 deaths; while in the last two quarters we had no disease in an epidemic form at all.

During the year there were, from small-pox, 3 deaths; measles, 40; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 5 (all in the first quarter); whooping cough, 49; continued fever, 30 (of which 23 were registered as enteric and 7 as simple continued fever); diarrhoea, 73; and simple cholera, 1.

Comparing these numbers with those of the previous year, we find that some are smaller; small-pox, 3 against 31; scarlet fever, 13 against 30 (and against 137 in the year ending March 1871); diphtheria, 5 against 12; while measles, 40 against 20, has increased; and whooping cough, 49 and 47; continued fever, 30 and 34; and diarrhoea, including choleraic diarrhoea, 74 and 77, have remained tolerably stationary.

In fact, we have had during the year the end of the small-pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria epidemics, the culmination and end of those of measles and whooping cough, and the usual amount of seasonal diarrhoea.

With regard to the *continued fevers*, several points have to be observed. In the first place, this is only the third Annual Report in which a distinction has been made between enteric (typhoid) and the other forms of continued fever; and it is the first in which typhus, enteric, and simple continued fevers have been placed under separate heads. The first of these spaces will, I hope, always be vacant; but it is surely better for it to be clear that we have no typhus fever among us, than for deaths from milder forms of continued fever to be placed together under the same heading as typhus.

If we take all forms of continued fever, I find that for the last 2 years the numbers have been 48 and 34, while for this year the number is 30. Now, of these, the numbers registered as enteric fever are 32, 16, and 23; that is to say, that a larger proportion of these deaths has been placed under the head of enteric fever than in former years, although the total of deaths due to these fevers is less. It is probable that the true way of accounting for this is to be found in the fact, that this disease is much more frequently recognized since professional and public attention has been so forcibly called to it, to its causes, and to the methods for its prevention; so that deaths which would formerly have been registered under "simple continued fever" or under "diarrhoea" (or as "diarrhoea with fever," which I noticed in one instance) are now more frequently referred to their proper place under enteric or typhoid fever.

It is because I believe, as I have several times stated to your Committee of Works, that this fever is too prevalent in the Parish, and that the structural defects which favour its spread are, some of them, at any rate, very commonly found, even in houses in the best localities, that it is my duty to draw especial attention to it when-

ever the occasion presents itself; as it does most favourably now.

Twenty-three deaths in the year may not seem many out of a population of 90,000, for a fever so universally spread; but then we must remember that it is not a very fatal fever, and that 23 deaths recognized, means (to say nothing of those not recognized as from enteric fever) a very great many cases of sickness, more or less severe; means a very great deal of suffering, and a very great deal of useful labour lost to the community. I remember making an inquiry into an epidemic of this fever, during which there was only one death among more than 150 cases; and during the course of a severe epidemic which I had the advantage of observing at Lyons, the deaths which occurred in the hospitals (where the worst cases were taken), although numerous, were very few indeed in proportion to the recoveries. So that the objection so often made, that it is a disease which causes few deaths, must be met by the reply that, for one death, it causes many cases of illness, lasting for weeks, and perhaps leaving effects for the rest of life; cases of illness, not so much among children or old people, as among persons in the prime of life, among young people, whose time is so valuable; and when we come to consider that it is prevented by the most simple precautionary measures, that, in almost every case, one can demonstrate with considerable certainty how it got, or at any rate, might have got, into the premises, that one can go into a house, look over it, and say with confidence, "there's very little probability of your having typhoid fever here, unless it is brought from outside, as by the water company or by the milkman;" or, on the other hand, "if you don't alter that pipe or this trap, you run a very good chance of

having typhoid in your house." When we consider, I say, all this, and that almost every case might be prevented if people only took a little more care about their sanitary arrangements beforehand, and did not wait for fever to come and awake them out of their apathy, we feel that no excuse is needed for discussing a disease which might otherwise seem to be unimportant, at greater length than the rest, especially as the year has been so remarkable for freedom from disease generally.

There is now no doubt whatever that enteric fever is especially propagated by the contamination of water drunk or of air breathed with a poison derived from the stools of persons already suffering from the disease, and this indicates the necessity of thoroughly disinfecting such stools before throwing them down the water closet. But how do water and air get so contaminated? In several ways; where the drinking water is derived from wells, it may be contaminated by direct pollution from some leaky cesspit or sewer, and the same may happen where water, delivered on the premises good, is stored in underground tanks, a practice which should always be discountenanced; but it more frequently happens in large towns from the connection between the interior of houses and the sewers, especially when, as is too often the case, these sewers are not properly ventilated. The interior of a house is usually connected with the sewer by means of the soil pipe, the sink pipes, the waste pipes of baths, cisterns, &c., and very frequently by the waste pipe of the cistern which supplies drinking water.

Now none of the pipes about a house, not even the rain water pipes (or only exceptionally these), should enter the sewer directly, with the single exception of the soil

pipe, and this should be of lead, be outside the house, and be wide open at the top, three conditions scarcely ever found; it should also be untrapped at its base, so as to serve as a ventilator to the sewer, unless a special ventilating pipe is provided, which must be done if the soil pipe is within the house during a part or the whole of its course. The rain water pipes should end over the surface of the yard or area, and the waste and sink pipes should end over a large syphon trap in the yard (bell traps are worse than useless); waste pipes may be made to end in rain water pipes when these are not directly connected with the sewer.

According to my experience, the *breathing* of tainted air is rarely the cause of enteric fever, and this observation is well illustrated by the fact that it has been clearly shown, both in Paris and London, that men who work in cesspools and in sewers, and who of necessity breathe a great deal of tainted air, are not subject to this fever; and the same may be said of cholera, indeed the exemption of these men from the disease during cholera epidemics is a matter of notoriety since Parent Duchatelet's researches. But it does not follow that sewer air does not or may not occasionally contain the poison; on the contrary I am quite convinced that it is by means of the connections of houses with the sewers that the poison of enteric fever is introduced into them, and that by means of sewer air. The chief way in which this is effected is through the waste pipe of the drinking water cistern; this pipe very frequently goes directly into the house sewer, and is often its only ventilator, that is to say, that the only way in which foul air can escape from the sewer is up the waste pipe into the cistern which supplies drinking water; this foul air is confined between the surface

of the water and the cover of the cistern; the water, always greedy of foul organic matters, absorbs them, and with them the poison which produces the fever when the water is drunk.

Guided by my former experience at Islington, I determined to have every house where a case of enteric fever occurred, and was brought under my notice, specially inspected, with the view of ascertaining, among other things, the existence, or otherwise, of that particular defect, and I found, as I expected, that in almost every house where a case of this fever had occurred, the waste pipe of the drinking water cistern went directly into the house sewer. This is the case in almost all old houses in the Parish, and in many new ones, and is certainly a most fertile cause of the spread of enteric fever and of diarrhœa, and would be so in the case of cholera were that disease once introduced. I have been able to bring so many cases in proof of this point under the notice of your Committee of Works, that they have authorized me not merely to issue notices for immediate alteration where this particular defect is found, but, if necessary, to take steps for enforcing compliance with the notice; this, however, has in no case been requisite, as persons do not fail to see the folly and danger of ventilating their sewers into their water cisterns when the matter is once brought under their notice.

The plan, now a very common one, of making the waste pipe in question end under the surface of the water in the D trap of a water closet, or in the supply pipe of a closet, is only somewhat less reprehensible, and I hope that the time is not far distant when such a filthy proceeding will be illegal. The water in the trap of a closet absorbs foul matters from the air in the soil pipe or sewer, and gives them off at its upper surface, as is witnessed by the quantity

of foul air that usually accumulates in an unventilated container. (N.B.—The container is the vessel above the D trap, and below the pan; the bason swings in it.) If the waste pipe of the cistern ends in the dirty water in this trap, a large quantity of the foul matters will escape up it, as that will be the point at which the pressure is least. Such reasoning is, however, scarcely necessary. One does not require to think twice to see that the vessel which contains the water that we have to drink should have no connection whatever with the water closet apparatus, soil pipe, or sewer; its waste pipe should end in the open air, as over a roof or yard, or in a rain water pipe which itself ends in the open air.

VACCINATION.

The number of Vaccinations performed by Mr. Jay, in the Hanover Square and May Fair Sub-Districts, during the 52 weeks was as follows:—

Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.	Total.
165	14	179

And by Dr. Webb in the Belgrave Sub-District:—

	Primary.	Secondary (or Re-vaccinations.)	Total.
Successful . . .	520	62	582
Unsuccessful . . .	0	3	3
			<hr/>
			585
			<hr/> <hr/>

SANITARY WORK.

As this has been a very healthy year, it will be expected that the amount of sanitary work has not been as great as usual; in fact, there have been only 580 complaints entered in the Inspector's book, and attended to; this, however, does not fairly represent the amount of work done, as many,

in fact most, of these complaints imply more than one visit of the Inspector to the premises, and many of them also are concerning matters which require his attention for a considerable time.

The number of notices served was 142, and the number of summonses taken out was 4. The first was against a woman, who was living in a most filthy condition, and was proved to be insane; she was removed, under a magistrate's order, to the workhouse, and the room in which she had lived was cleaned and disinfected. The second was with regard to a house in a very insanitary condition; an order was granted for it to be cleansed within seven days, and the costs were allowed. The third was for the stoppage of the drain and consequent flooding of Union-yard, Union-street, Oxford-street; there being, then, no Medical Officer of Health, to be present, a non-suit was the result. The fourth and last was taken out to obtain an order against the owner of a house, the soil pipe of which discharged into a rain water pipe belonging to the neighbouring premises, and caused a nuisance; this summons was withdrawn, as the owner agreed to remedy the defect immediately, and did so.

The Committee of Works, acting under my advice, granted permission to the Inspector to take out several other summonses; it was not, however, necessary to do so, as the required works were done as soon as it was known that legal proceedings would be taken if they were not.

The number of disinfections of premises carried out during the year was 58. The articles disinfected were—beds 57; mattresses 55; palliasses 31; blankets 102; quilts 48; pillows 139; bolsters 67; sheets 61; sundries 175.

The bakehouses, to the number of 75, have been twice, and many of them three or four times, visited by the Inspector, and some of them by myself, in order to see that the requirements of the Bakehouses' Regulation Act are carried out. It is very important that bakehouses should be kept continually in the most cleanly condition; and it is to be wished that the provisions of the Act in question were more stringent.

The slaughter-houses, 20 in number, and the cow-sheds, 9 in number, have been regularly inspected, as is also the case with the mewses, and with the shops of marine-store-dealers.

A number of cases, in which underground rooms were occupied as separate dwellings, although their areas did not comply with the conditions of the Act of Parliament relating thereto, having been brought under my notice by the District Surveyor, I visited them all, in company with the Inspector, and after a report on them to the Committee of Works, notices were issued to the owners to discontinue letting them in that way. In several cases the areas were altered so as to fulfil the requisite conditions, and in others, where it appears requisite, further action will be taken.

GAS.

In accordance with a resolution of the Vestry, I made a special examination of the effect produced by the regulators attached to the gas burners of the lamps throughout the Parish by the two Companies, and prepared a report, which was ordered to be printed and circulated. The result, briefly, was that the regulators were found to be constructed so as to supply more than the stipulated number of cubic feet per hour, and that they did so, except in two instances,

where it was found that the burners themselves were not clean; the importance of having old burners replaced by new clean ones was thus shown.

The gas supplied by the London Gas Light Company has been examined from time to time at their testing room, and has been found to be always above the required standard of illuminating power, to be free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and to contain only traces of ammonia.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (OXON.),
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE OF MORTALITY

FOR THE

THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING JUNE 29, 1872.

TABLE I.—DEATHS registered in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the 13 Weeks ending June 29th, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ages at Death.						Sub-Districts & Population.					Sexes.							
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—18,700.	May Fair.—13,020.	Belgrave.—58,038.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.	
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																			
ORDER 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.	14	50	9	6	6	8	..	19	6	60	1	..	2	5	44	49	93		
1. Small-pox	1	..	1	2	2	..	2		
2. Measles	3	23	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	22	1	..	..	12	15	27
3. Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) . . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
4. Diphtheria . . . . .	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	3	5
5. Quinsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Croup . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Whooping Cough	10	17	2	..	..	..	..	9	5	15	..	..	..	12	17	29
8. Typhus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	4
9. Erysipelas . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	3
10. Puerperal Fever (Metria) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pyæmia . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	2	5
12. Carbuncle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
13. Influenza . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Dysentery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	3	5
15. Diarrhœa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Simple Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ague . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Remittent Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Rheumatism . . . . .	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	3	2	5
ORDER 2.—Enthetic.																			
1. Syphilis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Stricture of Urethra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.—Dietetic.																			
1. Privation	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	5	..	5
2. Want of Breast Milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
3. Purpura and Scurvy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Alcoholism { a Del. Tremens . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	4	..	4
{ b intemperance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.—Parasitic.																			
1. Thrush	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Worms, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES																			
ORDER 1.—Diathetic																			
1. Gout . . . . .	..	1	3	11	5	1	4	2	8	..	..	..	7	11	10	21
2. Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Cancer . . . . .	..	1	2	3	3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	7	3	10
4. Cancrum Oris (Noma) . . . . .	..	..	1	6	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	7	9
5. Mortification . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ORDER 2.—Tubercular																			
1. Scrofula	7	10	4	32	17	2	14	6	44	1	..	1	6	32	40	72			
2. Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
3. Phthisis	1	5	4	30	16	2	11	3	37	1	..	..	6	24	34	58	
4. Hydrocephalus	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.																			
ORDER 1.—Nervous System.																			
1. Cephalitis	11	3	4	9	13	17	4	7	4	38	2	2	..	8	35	26	61		
2. Apoplexy	4	5	1	8	2	8	10		
3. Paralysis	1	..	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	9	..	1	..	2	9	5	14		
4. Insanity . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Chorea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Epilepsy . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
7. Convulsions	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	..	..	..	6	3	9
8. Brain Disease, &c.	2	2	4	6	4	5	1	1	15	..	1	..	6	15	9	24			
ORDER 2.—Organs of Circulation.																			
1. Pericarditis	1	..	3	4	13	4	..	5	3	8	1	..	2	6	14	11	25		
2. Aneurism	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Heart Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	7	1	..	2	10	11	21
ORDER 3.—Respiratory Organs.																			
1. Laryngitis	9	12	33	9	11	29	5	17	4	42	2	1	4	40	38	78			
2. Bronchitis	4	5	2	1	4	17	2	11	1	19	1	..	2	15	20	35			
3. Pleurisy . . . . .	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	4
4. Pneumonia	5	5	1	4	3	4	..	4	11	..	1	2	4	14	8	22			
5. Asthma . . . . .	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
6. Lung Disease, &c.	2	..	1	2	5	3	1	1	2	7	1	..	2	5	8	13			

BIRTHS registered during 13 weeks.—Hanover Square, M. 43, F. 40; May Fair, M. 26, F. 37; Belgrave, M. 193, F. 179. Total, 518.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ages at Death.						Sub-Districts & Population.						Sexes.				
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—18,700.	May Fair.—13,020.	Belgrave.—58,038.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.
ORDER 4.—Digestive Organs.	3	2	1	6	15	4	2	7	2	16	..	..	1	7	19	14	33
1. Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Peritonitis	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Ascites	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
5. Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ileus and Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Stricture of Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Stomach Disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pancreas Disease, &c.	2	1	1	3	6	2	1	3	1	10	..	..	2	8	8	16	16
12. Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Liver Disease, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15. Spleen Disease, &c.	..	..	..	1	7	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	7	3	10
ORDER 5.—Urinary Organs	..	..	..	1	7	6	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	4	9	5	14
1. Nephria	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	4
2. Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
3. Kidney Disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5
4. Disease of Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3
5. Calculus (Stone)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 6.—Generative Organs	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1. Ovarian Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Uterine Disease, &c.	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 7.—Organs of Locomotion.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	3
1. Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Joint Disease, &c.	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 8.—Skin, &c.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	3
1. Phlegmon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Skin Disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
CLASS IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 1.—Diseases of Children	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
1. Premature Birth	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
2. Cyanosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other Malformations	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Teething	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
ORDER 2.—Diseases of Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Paramenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Child-birth (see Metria)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.—Diseases of Aged	..	..	..	..	7	9	7	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	4	12	16
1. Old Age	..	..	..	..	7	9	7	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	4	12	16
ORDER 4.—Diseases of Nutrition.	10	1	1	..	2	3	..	4	5	11	1	..	1	..	8	9	17
1. Atrophy and Debility	10	1	1	..	2	3	..	4	5	11	1	..	1	..	8	9	17
CLASS V. VIOLENT DEATHS, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 1.—Accident or Negligence.	3	..	5	6	4	2	1	3	..	8	..	..	3	7	15	6	21
1. Fractures and Contusions	..	..	2	4	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	8	2	10
2. Wounds, Gunshot, Cut, Stab	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
3. Burns and Scalds	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
4. Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Drowning	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
7. Other Injuries	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
ORDER 2.—Homicide	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Murder and Manslaughter	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
ORDER 3.—Suicide.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1. Cut, Stab, Shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes not specified or ill-defined	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3
TOTAL	73	80	32	78	104	90	22	90	32	261	10	7	16	63	251	228	479

DEATHS registered during corresponding weeks of ten years (average) 483.

SCHEDULE OF DEATH				
Year	1907	1908	1909	1910
1	1907	1908	1909	1910
2	1907	1908	1909	1910
3	1907	1908	1909	1910
4	1907	1908	1909	1910
5	1907	1908	1909	1910
6	1907	1908	1909	1910
7	1907	1908	1909	1910
8	1907	1908	1909	1910
9	1907	1908	1909	1910
10	1907	1908	1909	1910
11	1907	1908	1909	1910
12	1907	1908	1909	1910
13	1907	1908	1909	1910
14	1907	1908	1909	1910
15	1907	1908	1909	1910
16	1907	1908	1909	1910
17	1907	1908	1909	1910
18	1907	1908	1909	1910
19	1907	1908	1909	1910
20	1907	1908	1909	1910
21	1907	1908	1909	1910
22	1907	1908	1909	1910
23	1907	1908	1909	1910
24	1907	1908	1909	1910
25	1907	1908	1909	1910
26	1907	1908	1909	1910
27	1907	1908	1909	1910
28	1907	1908	1909	1910
29	1907	1908	1909	1910
30	1907	1908	1909	1910
31	1907	1908	1909	1910
32	1907	1908	1909	1910
33	1907	1908	1909	1910
34	1907	1908	1909	1910
35	1907	1908	1909	1910
36	1907	1908	1909	1910
37	1907	1908	1909	1910
38	1907	1908	1909	1910
39	1907	1908	1909	1910
40	1907	1908	1909	1910
41	1907	1908	1909	1910
42	1907	1908	1909	1910
43	1907	1908	1909	1910
44	1907	1908	1909	1910
45	1907	1908	1909	1910
46	1907	1908	1909	1910
47	1907	1908	1909	1910
48	1907	1908	1909	1910
49	1907	1908	1909	1910
50	1907	1908	1909	1910
TOTAL	1907	1908	1909	1910

TABLE OF MORTALITY

FOR THE

THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1872

Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	13	9	22	12	12	24	13	13	26	13	13	26
5-10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
10-15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
15-20	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
20-25	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
25-30	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
30-35	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
35-40	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
40-45	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
45-50	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
50-55	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
55-60	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
60-65	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
65-70	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
70-75	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
75-80	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
80-85	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
85-90	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
90-95	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
95-100	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	13	9	22	12	12	24	13	13	26	13	13	26

WEEK ENDING

TABLE II. SUMMARY OF DEATHS registered in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, during the 13 Weeks ending 28th September, 1872.

WEEK ENDING.	SUB-DISTRICTS AND POPULATION.							SEXES.		
	Hanover Sq., 18,700.	May Fair, 13,020.	Belgrave, 58,038.	Mount St. Work., 268.	Little Chelsea Work., 350.	St. George's Hospital, 216.		Males, 38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.
						Parish- ioners.	Non- Parish- ioners.			
6th July	4	2	20	—	—	1	1	16	12	28
13th „	3	4	12	2	—	—	3	10	14	24
20th „	5	—	13	—	—	—	6	16	8	24
27th „	7	3	24	—	—	2	7	21	22	43
3rd August	11	2	25	—	—	1	3	25	17	42
10th „	4	1	25	—	—	1	2	19	14	33
17th „	4	2	17	—	—	3	5	23	8	31
24th „	3	2	14	—	—	4	4	15	12	27
31st „	4	5	13	—	—	3	6	17	14	31
7th September	1	—	15	—	—	2	7	15	10	25
14th „	7	1	21	—	—	—	—	10	19	29
21st „	6	2	8	—	—	2	4	13	9	22
28th „	6	—	13	—	—	—	3	9	13	22
	65	24	220	2	—	19	51	209	172	381

N.B.—The deaths from epidemic diseases during the 13 weeks were as follows :—measles 4 ; scarlet fever 2 ; whooping cough 12 ; enteric fever 3 ; simple continued fever 1 ; diarrhoea 60 ; and simple cholera 1. Of the total deaths 102 were those of children

TABLE OF MORTALITY

FOR THE

THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1872.

TABLE III.—DEATHS registered in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the 13 Weeks ending December 28th, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ages at Death.						Sub-Districts & Population.						Sexes.					
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—18,700.	May Fair.—13,020.	Belgrave.—58,038.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																		
ORDER 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.	13	7	7	7	3	..	1	6	3	23	..	..	2	4	25	13	38
1. Small-pox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Measles	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
3. Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
4. Diphtheria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Quinsy . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Croup	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	4
7. Whooping Cough	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
8. Typhus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever . . . . .	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	3	4	7
Simple Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
10. Puerperal Fever (Metria) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pyæmia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Carbuncle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Influenza . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15. Diarrhœa	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
16. Simple Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ague . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Remittent Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Rheumatism . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3
ORDER 2.—Euthetic	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	5
1. Syphilis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
2. Stricture of Urethra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	3
ORDER 3.—Dietetic	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. Privation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Want of Breast Milk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Purpura and Scurvy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Alcoholism { <i>a</i> Del. Tremens <i>b</i> Intemperance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.—Parasitic	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
1. Thrush	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
2. Worms, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES																		
ORDER 1.—Diathetic	1	..	1	3	7	9	1	2	5	5	..	..	1	9	7	15	22
1. Gout . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
2. Dropsy	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
3. Cancer . . . . .	..	..	1	3	5	8	..	2	4	4	..	..	1	6	4	13	17
4. Cancrum Oris (Noma) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Mortification . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
ORDER 2.—Tubercular	3	7	5	17	14	1	..	8	4	26	1	..	2	6	23	24	47	
1. Scrofula . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
2. Tabes Mesenterica	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	4
3. Phthisis	1	1	2	17	14	1	..	7	2	20	1	..	2	4	17	19	36	
4. Hydrocephalus . . . . .	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	3	2	5	5
CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.																		
ORDER 1.—Nervous System.	9	2	2	6	11	11	..	4	7	23	..	..	3	5	18	24	42
1. Cephalitis . . . . .	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
2. Apoplexy . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	1	1	4	..	..	2	2	5	5	10
3. Paralysis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
4. Insanity . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5. Chorea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Epilepsy . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
7. Convulsions	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	3	4	7	7
8. Brain Disease, &c.	3	1	1	4	4	1	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	5	10	15	15
ORDER 2.—Organs of Circulation. . . . .	..	..	3	10	9	1	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	5	16	7	23
1. Pericarditis . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
2. Aneurism . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
3. Heart Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	2	9	8	1	..	5	2	9	..	..	4	14	6	20	20
ORDER 3.—Respiratory Organs	18	13	5	11	5	21	2	19	6	42	1	..	2	5	39	36	75	
1. Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
2. Bronchitis	9	6	3	4	2	13	2	10	4	23	..	..	1	1	21	18	39
3. Pleurisy . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2
4. Pneumonia	6	5	..	4	2	5	..	4	..	15	..	..	1	2	9	13	22
5. Asthma . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
6. Lung Disease, &c.	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	2	6	3	9

BIRTHS registered during 13 weeks.—Hanover Square, M. 33, F. 50; May Fair, M. 32, F. 32, Belgrave, M. 202, F. 198. Total, 547.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ages at Death.							Sub-Districts & Population						Sexes.				
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—18,700.	May Fair.—13,020.	Belgrave.—58,038.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.
ORDER 4.—Digestive Organs.	4	3	6	9	5	4	2	13	2	6	12	15	27					
1. Gastritis	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
2. Enteritis	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
3. Peritonitis	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
4. Ascites	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
5. Ulceration of Intestines	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
6. Hernia	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
7. Ileus and Intussusception	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
8. Stricture of Intestine	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
9. Fistula	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
10. Stomach Disease, &c.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
11. Pancreas Disease, &c.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
12. Hepatitis	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
13. Jaundice	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
14. Liver Disease, &c.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
15. Spleen Disease, &c.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	4	8
ORDER 5.—Urinary Organs	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	8	7	15					
1. Nephria	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	8	7	15					
2. Diabetes	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	8	7	15					
3. Kidney Disease, &c.	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	8	7	15					
4. Disease of Bladder	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	8	7	15					
5. Calculus (Stone)	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	8	7	15					
ORDER 6.—Generative Organs	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
1. Ovarian Dropsy	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
2. Uterine Disease, &c.	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
ORDER 7.—Organs of Locomotion.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
1. Arthritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
2. Joint Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
ORDER 8.—Skin, &c.	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1. Phlegmon	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2. Ulcer	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
3. Skin Disease, &c.	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
CLASS IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
ORDER 1.—Diseases of Children	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
1. Premature Birth	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
2. Cyanosis	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
3. Spina Bifida	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
4. Other Malformations	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
5. Teething	11	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12					
ORDER 2.—Diseases of Adults	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
1. Paramenia	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
2. Child-birth (see Metria)	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
ORDER 3.—Diseases of Aged	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	7	7	7	7	7	7
1. Old Age	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	7	7	7	7	7	7
ORDER 4.—Diseases of Nutrition.	14	3	2	9	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14					
1. Atrophy and Debility	14	3	2	9	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14					
CLASS V. VIOLENT DEATHS, &c.	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
ORDER 1.—Accident or Negligence.	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
1. Fractures and Contusions	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
2. Wounds, Gunshot, Cut, Stab	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
3. Burns and Scalds	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
4. Poison	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
5. Drowning	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
6. Suffocation	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
7. Other Injuries	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	11	13	4	17					
ORDER 2.—Homicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1. Murder and Manslaughter.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
ORDER 3.—Suicide.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1. Cut, Stab, Shot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
2. Poison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
3. Drowning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
4. Hanging	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
5. Otherwise	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Causes not specified or ill-defined	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
TOTAL	82	37	22	67	74	72	9	38	179	2	16	62	191	173	364			

DEATHS registered during corresponding weeks of ten years (average)

N.B.—In one instance the age was not recorded.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1901	July	10	10:00	...	...
1901	July	11	10:00	...	...
1901	July	12	10:00	...	...
1901	July	13	10:00	...	...
1901	July	14	10:00	...	...
1901	July	15	10:00	...	...
1901	July	16	10:00	...	...
1901	July	17	10:00	...	...
1901	July	18	10:00	...	...
1901	July	19	10:00	...	...
1901	July	20	10:00	...	...
1901	July	21	10:00	...	...
1901	July	22	10:00	...	...
1901	July	23	10:00	...	...
1901	July	24	10:00	...	...
1901	July	25	10:00	...	...
1901	July	26	10:00	...	...
1901	July	27	10:00	...	...
1901	July	28	10:00	...	...
1901	July	29	10:00	...	...
1901	July	30	10:00	...	...

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1901	July	10	10:00	...	...
1901	July	11	10:00	...	...
1901	July	12	10:00	...	...
1901	July	13	10:00	...	...
1901	July	14	10:00	...	...
1901	July	15	10:00	...	...
1901	July	16	10:00	...	...
1901	July	17	10:00	...	...
1901	July	18	10:00	...	...
1901	July	19	10:00	...	...
1901	July	20	10:00	...	...
1901	July	21	10:00	...	...
1901	July	22	10:00	...	...
1901	July	23	10:00	...	...
1901	July	24	10:00	...	...
1901	July	25	10:00	...	...
1901	July	26	10:00	...	...
1901	July	27	10:00
1901	July	28	10:00
1901	July	29	10:00
1901	July	30	10:00

TABLE OF DEATHS

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TABLE OF MORTALITY

FOR THE

THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING MARCH 29, 1873.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS registered in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the 13 Weeks ending March 29th, 1873.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ages at Death.						Sub-Districts & Population.						Sexes.					
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—18,700.	May Fair.—13,020.	Belgrave.—58,038.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males.—38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																		
ORDER 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.	9	8	6	10	5	2	..	2	3	25	..	..	5	5	21	19	40
1. Small-pox . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Measles	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
3. Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Quinsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Croup	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
7. Whooping Cough . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. Typhus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	..	1	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	4	6	10
Simple Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. Erysipelas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Puerperal Fever (Metria) .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
11. Pyæmia . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	1	4
12. Carbuncle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Influenza . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Dysentery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Diarrhœa	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
16. Simple Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ague . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Remittent Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Rheumatism . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2
ORDER 2.—Enthetic	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	3
1. Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Stricture of Urethra . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2
ORDER 3.—Dietetic	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
1. Privation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Want of Breast Milk	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
3. Purpura and Scurvy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Alcoholism { a Del. Tremens	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
b Intemperance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.—Parasitic	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
1. Thrush	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Worms, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES																		
ORDER 1.—Diathetic	1	..	3	10	5	..	3	2	7	..	..	1	6	8	11	19	
1. Gout . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
2. Dropsy	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	
3. Cancer . . . . .	..	..	3	8	3	..	2	2	4	..	..	1	5	5	9	14	
4. Cancrum Oris (Noma) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Mortification . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 2.—Tubercular	4	4	11	23	14	3	1	6	36	1	..	4	11	34	25	59		
1. Scrofula . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
2. Tabes Mesenterica	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
3. Phthisis	1	2	9	23	14	3	1	6	29	1	..	4	11	30	22	52		
4. Hydrocephalus	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	
CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.																		
ORDER 1.—Nervous System. . . .	10	8	4	2	15	19	2	11	8	33	2	..	4	2	34	26	60	
1. Cephalitis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
2. Apoplexy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	12	1	4	4	9	..	..	4	11	11	22	
3. Paralysis . . . . .	..	..	..	4	4	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	
4. Insanity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	
5. Chorea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Epilepsy . . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	
7. Convulsions	8	6	1	..	..	..	3	2	10	..	..	..	..	12	3	15	
8. Brain Disease, &c. . . . .	..	2	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	4	2	6	
ORDER 2.—Organs of Circulation. .	..	1	7	8	15	1	3	4	19	..	..	1	5	17	15	32	
1. Pericarditis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Aneurism . . . . .	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	
3. Heart Disease, &c. . . . .	..	1	5	8	14	1	3	3	19	..	..	1	3	14	15	29	
ORDER 3.—Respiratory Organs. . .	14	16	1	11	25	17	5	25	4	67	7	..	3	33	55	54	109	
1. Laryngitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
2. Bronchitis	10	13	..	4	14	30	3	18	3	45	6	..	1	38	36	74		
3. Pleurisy . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
4. Pneumonia	1	3	..	5	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	2	1	6	5	11	
5. Asthma . . . . .	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	5	2	7	
6. Lung Disease, &c.	1	..	2	7	3	..	4	1	8	..	..	..	1	5	9	14	

BIRTHS registered during 13 weeks.—Hanover Square, M. 43, F. 46; May Fair, M. 29, F. 28; Belgrave, M. 219, F. 202. Total, 567.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ages at Death.							Sub-Districts & Population*						Sexes.			
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—18,700.	May Fair.—13,020.	Belgrave.—58,038.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.		Males, 38,456.	Females, 51,302.	Total, 89,758.
													Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.			
ORDER 4.—Digestive Organs.	4	2	..	5	9	6	..	2	3	17	..	..	1	3	12	14	26
1. Gastritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
3. Peritonitis . . . . .	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	4
4. Ascites . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ulceration of Intestines . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Hernia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ileus and Intussusception	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	2	5
8. Stricture of Intestine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Fistula . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Stomach Disease, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
11. Pancreas Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jaundice	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
14. Liver Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
15. Spleen Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
ORDER 5.—Urinary Organs	..	..	2	1	6	6	..	3	2	7	..	..	2	1	10	5	15
1. Nephria . . . . .	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	4	2	6
2. Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
3. Kidney Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4
4. Disease of Bladder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Calculus (Stone) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 6.—Generative Organs	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2
1. Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2
2. Uterine Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 7.—Organs of Locomotion.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
1. Arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Joint Disease, &c.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
ORDER 8.—Skin, &c.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
1. Phlegmon	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
2. Ulcer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Skin Disease, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
CLASS IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 1.—Diseases of Children	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	1	..	8	4	12
1. Premature Birth	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	4
2. Cyanosis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
3. Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other Malformations	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Teething	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
ORDER 2.—Diseases of Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1. Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Child-birth (see Metria) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
ORDER 3.—Diseases of Aged . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	3	3	9	4	..	..	..	6	13	19
1. Old Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	3	3	9	4	..	..	..	6	13	19
ORDER 4.—Diseases of Nutrition.	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	..	..	..	7	5	12
1. Atrophy and Debility	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	..	..	..	7	5	12
CLASS V. VIOLENT DEATHS, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 1.—Accident or Negligence.	4	3	..	6	3	5	..	1	1	10	..	..	4	5	13	8	21
1. Fractures and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	7	1	8
2. Wounds, Gunshot, Cut, Stab . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
3. Burns and Scalds . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3
4. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
5. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Suffocation	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
7. Other Injuries . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
ORDER 2.—Homicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. Murder and Manslaughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ORDER 3.—Suicide.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Cut, Stab, Shot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hanging . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Otherwise . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Causes not specified or ill-defined	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	6
TOTAL	83	44	25	72	100	111	17	61	40	262	16	..	27	46	241	211	452

DEATHS registered during corresponding weeks of ten years (average)

CAUSES OF DEATH

Age	Sex	Race	Cause of Death		Total
			Male	Female	
10-14	Male	White	1	0	1
10-14	Female	White	0	1	1
15-19	Male	White	2	1	3
15-19	Female	White	1	2	3
20-24	Male	White	3	2	5
20-24	Female	White	2	3	5
25-29	Male	White	4	3	7
25-29	Female	White	3	4	7
30-34	Male	White	5	4	9
30-34	Female	White	4	5	9
35-39	Male	White	6	5	11
35-39	Female	White	5	6	11
40-44	Male	White	7	6	13
40-44	Female	White	6	7	13
45-49	Male	White	8	7	15
45-49	Female	White	7	8	15
50-54	Male	White	9	8	17
50-54	Female	White	8	9	17
55-59	Male	White	10	9	19
55-59	Female	White	9	10	19
60-64	Male	White	11	10	21
60-64	Female	White	10	11	21
65-69	Male	White	12	11	23
65-69	Female	White	11	12	23
70-74	Male	White	13	12	25
70-74	Female	White	12	13	25
75-79	Male	White	14	13	27
75-79	Female	White	13	14	27
80-84	Male	White	15	14	29
80-84	Female	White	14	15	29
85-89	Male	White	16	15	31
85-89	Female	White	15	16	31
90-94	Male	White	17	16	33
90-94	Female	White	16	17	33
95-99	Male	White	18	17	35
95-99	Female	White	17	18	35
100+	Male	White	19	18	37
100+	Female	White	18	19	37
Total	Male	White	150	140	290
Total	Female	White	140	150	290

