# [Report of the Medical Officer of Health for St. Pancras, Metropolitan Borough].

#### **Contributors**

St. Pancras (London, England). Borough. Vestry. Hillier, Thomas, 1831-1868.

#### **Publication/Creation**

[1865?]

#### **Persistent URL**

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## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

### TO THE VESTRY OF ST. PANCRAS.

GENTLEMEN,

The year 1864 was an unusually unhealthy one in London; the rate of mortality was 2.645 per cent. of the population, whilst the average in twenty-five years, including two periods of epidemic Cholera was only 2.432. The death rate was higher than in any of the preceding twenty-four years, excepting 1847, the Influenza year, and 1849 and 1854 the Cholera years.

In common with other parts of the Metropolis, St. Pancras suffered from a high mortality, about 2.535 per cent. of the population having died during the year. This is a higher death rate than has occurred for many years past.

The death rate in St. Pancras was very nearly that in the northern group of districts, viz., St. Marylebone, Hampstead, Islington, Hackney, and St. Pancras. The mortality in the central and east districts was considerably higher, whilst that in the western districts was decidedly lower than in St. Pancras.

The diseases which proved unusually fatal in London were bronchitis, typhus, scarlatina, diarrhœa, and measles.

In St. Pancras the diseases which were much more fatal than in 1863, were Bronchitis, giving 645 deaths instead of 428; Pneumonia, 312 instead of 220; the tubercular diseases (including consumption) 866 deaths instead of 695; and diseases of the nervous system 535 instead of 481. From Measles, Typhus, and Diarrhæa there were a few more deaths in 1864 than in 1863.

The developmental diseases of infancy and old age were much more fatal than in 1863. There were more violent deaths, but fewer from suicide. The Miasmatic diseases, which are usually most fatal in unhealthy years, were fatal to a much smaller number than in 1863, 1100 instead 1253; but this number was higher than the average of six years. The total number of deaths from all causes during the year was 5308, which were thus distributed:

I. ZYMO	TIC DISEASES	3.							
1	Miasmatic	-	-		-		-		1100
2	Enthetic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
3	Dietic -	-	-		-	-		-	29
4	Parasitic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
II. Cons	TITUTIONAL	DISE	ASES.						
1	Diathetic	-	-		-	-	-	-	176
2	Tubercular a	and Ri	ckety		-	-	-	-	866
III. Loc	AL DISEASES								
1	Nervous syst	tem			-		-	-	535
2	Vascular sys	stem	-	-	-	-	-	-	229
	Respiratory			-	-		-	-	1054
	Digestion sy				-	-	-	-	210
5	Urinary orga	ns	-	-	-	-	. 5	-	71
6	Generative of	rgans			-	-	-	-	15
7	Organs of lo	comot	ion	-	-	-	-	-	14
8	Skin -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
IV. Dis	EASES OF DE	VELOR	PMEN	г.					
1	Infantile	112	.30		-	-	_	-0	384
2	Middle age	-	-			-	-	-	24
	Old age			-	-	-	-	- /	267
V. Vion	ENT DEATHS								
1	Accidental o	r from	negl	igence	9	-	-	-	191
2	Homicidal	£ 669	-	- 0	-	-	-	-	14
3	Suicidal	-	F81	-	- (	-	- ball	-	21
VI. Caus	ses not specifi	ed	-	-	-	-	30 M	-	27

From Small Pox the deaths numbered 14, 12 of which occurred in Kentish Town Sub-district. Three cases were in vaccinated persons, in three cases no information was obtained as to vaccination, and eight were in non-vaccinated persons.

Measles was fatal to 140 children; this is a high mortality from that disease.

Scarlatina caused no fewer than 232 deaths; a large number, though not so high as in 1863. The average annual mortality from Scarlatina in 9 previous years was 225.

Diphtheria appears as the cause of 64 deaths. This disease appears to be now naturalised amongst us; it caused 74 deaths in 1863, 68 in 1862, 51 in 1861, 34 in 1860, 51 in 1859, and 47 in 1858; before that year it had not appeared on the register as a cause of death.

Typhus and Typhoid fevers caused 125 deaths in the Parish, besides 33 which occurred amongst St. Pancras people in the Fever Hospital. This is a higher mortality than in 1863, when the deaths from those fevers numbered 113, but lower than in 1862, when they numbered 156. In London, as a whole, the Typhus deaths were 3689, so that St. Pancras did not furnish, in proportion to its population, so many deaths from fever as other parts of the Metropolis. Still, the mortality from this cause is too high, considering the natural advantages St. Pancras possesses, and the number of open spaces, and, as compared with many metropolitan districts, the sparse distribution of its inhabitants. It is to be regretted that under the heading Typhus, two distinct forms of fever are registered, one which is mainly aggravated by overcrowding; the other (known as Typhoid or Gastric) which is aggravated by defective drainage, attacks rich and poor alike, and is never absent from London, especially in the autumn. The first form, Typhus proper, has been epidemic in London since December, 1861, previously to this having been absent for several years. It is a disease which never occurs in those under favourable sanitary conditions, except by contagion. The contagion does not spread widely, but is very powerful in its action when ventilation is not well carried out, and especially when a number of cases of the disease are brought together. It is one of the diseases in which sanitary measures are most obviously of use; so much is this the case, that if overcrowding and privation could be prevented, isolation of the sick enforced, and thorough cleansing of clothes and bedding well carried out, an epidemic of typhus might probably be always arrested in its course. It is, however, impossible at present to prevent overcrowding. The law relating to this matter is not sufficiently explicit, and such as it is cannot be fully enforced without crowding the workhouses to an enormous extent. House-rent is higher than ever in London, and the dwellings of the poor are constantly being removed by railway extension and in other ways. In this parish a great part of Agar Town has been pulled down, and much of Somers Town is condemned to the same fate. Rooms, adapted to accommodate a family with 6 or 8 children, so as to ensure a fair amount of ventilation, cannot be obtained at less than from 5s. to 8s. per week, or from £13 to £20 per annum, which would swallow up an undue proportion of most labouring men's wages. The result is, that men having large families, and earning less than £1 a week, must live in rooms too small for them, and as a consequence, disease is engendered, and infectious diseases are propagated to a lamentable extent. It has been shown that consumption and the so-called tubercular diseases are developed by want of pure air more than by any other cause; these diseases account for 866 deaths last year, about one-sixth of the total number of deaths. There is a clause in the Nuisances Removal Act which authorises you, as the local authority, to take proceedings for the abatement of overcrowding, when any house whose inhabitants consist of more than one family is certified by me, as medical officer of health, to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. If I were to give certificates to this effect in all cases in which the health of families is suffering from the small size of their dwellingrooms, the number of such certificates would be very large; and if proceedings were taken in all these cases, many families would be turned into the streets from their inability to pay for rooms large enough for them. It is a most difficult point to decide what degree of overcrowding shall be permitted to remain undisturbed, and when interference is absolutely required. A line must be drawn somewhere, and after consultation with other Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health, it is thought that a cubic space of 300 feet should be required as as a minimum for each individval, or 400 for each adult and 250

for each child under 12 years of age. This is about the amount of space required by the Police Surveyors, appointed under the Common Lodging House Act, for bedrooms not occupied at all in the day-time, and in which sick persons are not allowed to remain. Very few proceedings have been hitherto taken under the overcrowding clause in this Parish, but the Sanitary Committee heve recently instituted proceedings in a number of cases. The presence of Typhus amongst us for the last three years and a half, with a tendency to increase rather than to abate, together with the presence of it in an aggravated form in Russia, accompanied by another epidemic (relapsing fever) which has not been seen in London since 1854, must be taken as clear indications to all local authorities to carry out sanitary measures to the full extent to which the legislature enables them to proceed.

In all rooms in which infectious disease occurs a thorough cleansing and white-washing should be enforced, and in houses let out in separate tenements, periodical whitewashing is required, even though no disease of an infectious nature has occurred. The passages and walls of the rooms in these houses should not be papered, unless the landlord is prepared frequently to renew the paper. There is one thing of much importance, which it is not easy to enforce, that is, the cleansing of bedding and body linen in cases of infection. The opportunities for washing amongst the poor are very defective, many having no place for the purpose besides the one room in which they all eat, drink, and sleep, in which their children are born, where they are ill, and die.

Amongst 191 violent deaths from accident or negligence, 9 occurred on the railroads, 19 by conveyances, on the public roads, 4 from injuries by horses, 5 by falls from scaffolding, 21 from burns, 11 from scalds; 33 children were suffocated in bed, 4 children and 1 adult were choked by food. One child was accidentally poisoned by an overdose of medicine. Five persons committed suicide by poison, two using oxalic acid, one acetate of lead, one laudanum, and one taking prussiate of potash. There were 57 more accidental deaths in 1864 than in 1863, three more homicidal, and six less suicidal.

Of the deaths from burning, 3 were ascribed to the use of crinoline, 10 were in children from two to six years of age, an age at which children able to walk, but not old enough to take care of themselves, are often left in rooms with a fire, without any attendant or fireguard. The deaths from scalding were in ten cases of children from one year to three years of age. Four persons committed suicide by cutting their throats, 5 by hanging themselves, and 2 by drowning. Eleven newly born children were murdered. There were 27 deaths, the causes af which are not specified or ill-defined.

Infantile mortality is always regarded as a test of the sanitary condition of a place. In 1864 there were 1236 deaths in children under the age of one year; the number of children living at that age may be assumed as 7200, so that of every hundred living at that age, rather more than 17 died.

Of every ten thousand persons living at all ages, one hundred and nine children died under five years of age; at the census of 1851, the numbers living under five years of age were in the proportion of 125 to 1000, so that the death-rate amongst children under five years may be assumed as about 87 to every 1000 living at that age.

Some parts of the Parish exhibit a higher mortality than others. From the impossibility of ascertaining the present population of different parts, the rate

of mortality can only be determined approximately. If the population of the several sub-districts is assumed to have increased since 1861 in the same annual ratio as between 1851 and 1861, and the deaths in the workhouses and hospitals are distributed in the way which I have explained in the note to Table A, the death-rate per thousand varied from 22·2 in Camden Town to 26·9 to Tottenham Court, whilst in Kentish Town the rate was 23·1, in Regent's Park, 24·6, in Somers Town 25·4, and Gray's Inn Road 26·7. (See Table A.) Comparing the number of deaths under five years with the number of births, the sub-districts are ranged in the following order, beginning with the one in which the infantile mortality is lowest—Kentish Town, Regent's Park, Camden Town, Grays Inn Road, Somers Town, and Tottenham Court. (See Table C.)

#### WORKHOUSE.

The mortality in this building was very high, the deaths numbering 538. Of these 254 were of persons over 60 years of age, and 77 under 5 years of age. The average mortality in three preceding years was 457.

#### PAUPER SICKNESS.

During the year 1864, there were 14944 orders issued for medical relief; this was 108 more than in 1863, and 2546 more than in 1862. The cases were thus distributed amongst the several districts:—

North-Mr. Jefferys -	-	-	-	2060
" Mr. Knaggs -	-	-	-	340
" Dr. Thompson -	-	-	-	276
North-West-Mr. Claremont	-	-	-	2669
Central—Mr. Sutherin -	-	-	-	3336
South-East—Dr. M. Davis	-	-	-	3320
South-West-Dr. Saul -	-	-	-	2943

There were sent to the Fever Hospital during the year, 179 cases, of which 126 were cases of Typhus Fever, 30 of which died; 22 were Scarlet Fever; 13 of Typhoid Fever; and 18 other diseases. Of the cases other than Typhus sent to the Fever Hospital 13 died. There were sent to the Small Pox Hospital by the Parish during the year 45 patients.

#### METEOROLOGY.

The mean temperature of the year was 48°·5, which was 0°·8 less than the average of 23 preceding years, and 0°·1 more than the average of 93 years. The daily range of temperature was on the average, 16°·4, which was 0°·6 above the mean daily range in 23 years. The degree of moisture was 7°·8 which is 5° below the average. The mean reading of the barometer was 29·806 inches, which was 0·021 above the mean in other years. The rainfall measured 16·7 inches which was 2°·1 less than the mean in 47 years. The first quarter of the year was 1°·8 colder, the second quarter 0°·8 warmer, the third quarter 0°·5 cooler, and the fourth quarter was 1°·3 cooler than the corresponding quarters in 23 previous years. January, February, November and December, were decidedly colder than usual. The mean weekly movement of the air was 1596 miles, which is considerably less than the mean of ten proceeding years, 1669·5.

It thus appears that the winter was cold, the rainfall was unusually small, and there was much less wind than usual. All these three circumstances had no doubt, an unfavourable influence on the health of London. Other atmospheric influences, which at present we can very imperfectly estimate, were also in operation.

In a Table appended to this Report, I have taken some streets and ascertained the number of deaths during the year, comparing this number with the population of the streets.

Several of these require special notice. In Midford Place, a court with only eight houses, occupied by about 200 people, mostly Irish, there were 8 deaths, which is a death-rate of 39.4 per thousand; in Holbrook Court, with five houses and 66 people, there were 3 deaths, a rate of mortality equal to 45 per thousand; in Drapers Place, the death-rate per thousand was nearly 32; in Henry Street, Hampstead Road, it was 39; in Pancras Square it was only 14; in Compton Place it was nearly 34; in Poplar Place, 56; in Ashby Street, although there has been Typhus Fever epidemic, the deaths were only 8 in a population of 300, or at the rate of nearly 27 per thousand. The death-rate amongst children under five years of age was very high in some of those places, as in Thornley Place, where it was in the proportion of 40 to every thousand persons living; iu Henry Street, where it was 26.6 per thousand, in Poplar Place where it was 24 per thousand, and Mary Place, 22.5 per thousand. In the Parish at large it was a little less than 11 per thousand. These results show what might be expected, that some streets are much more unhealthy than others; the statistics of one year in a small population must not be considered as an absolutely reliable gauge of the health of a place; but when a similar result is obtained year after year, it is then quite fair to regard the rate of mortality as an indication of its sanitary condition.

#### SANITARY WORKS.

During the year ending the 31st March, 1865, the following improvements were carried out by order of the Sanitary Committee, under my superintendance and that of the Inspectors :-

New drains were constructed in 90 houses. New traps were furnished to 405 drains. The drainage was improved in 97 houses. In 50 houses cesspools were abolished. 75 cesspools were emptied. New pans, traps, and water were supplied to 130 closets. 16 new water closets were erected. Water was laid on to 118 closets. 33 new dust-bins were erected. 21 dust-bins were repaired.

The paving of yards or cellars were improved in 97 houses.

103 houses were cleansed and whitewashed.

Overcrowding was abated in 15 houses.

Pigs were removed from 13 places.

Heaps of manure, &c., removed from wharves, mews, &c., in 240 instances. Other nuisances, not above enumerated, were removed to the number of 18.

In carrying out these improvements, 4609 inspections were made, 860 visits paid to slaughter-houses, 802 to cow-houses, and the markets visited 441 times.

520 primary notices and 39 final notices were issued.

25 summonses were taken out and heard before the police magistrate, in consequence of notices being neglected.

There have been seized and destroyed, as unfit for food, 17 pads of plaice, 4 barrels of sprats, 6 pads of mackerel, two trays of soles, 1 sheep, and 143 rabbits, besides a large quantity of rotten apples, oranges, strawberries, plums, pears, cocoa-nuts, and pine-apples.

At the Special Petty Sessions 99 cowsheds were licensed, and 6 applications of dairymen for licenses were refused; 97 slaughter-house licenses were granted, and two applications refused. During the year 4 cow-keepers have been fined for keeping cows in places not licensed for the purpose.

The bakehouses have been inspected from time to time. They are kept much cleaner than before the passing of the Act. No infringement of the Bakehouses Regulation Act has been detected. Wherever the bakehouses have been found to require whitewashing, the bakers have at once complied with a notice calling on them to cleanse and whitewash. Owing to their not having been any inspection during the night, nothing positively is known as to the employment of boys within the forbidden hours, or as to men sleeping in the bakehouses.

Owing to the illness and death of Inspector William Timewell, in September last, for three months the work of the Sanitary Department was performed with the help of one inspector only.

During the year a new sewer has been constructed by the Vestry in John Street, to a length of 1500 feet, and one in Windmill Street of 300 feet. These streets were previously very badly drained. There are still many streets in the Parish unsupplied with sewers. The main drainage of London is now complete, so far as it concerns this Parish; it is very important that all the inhabited part of St. Pancras should be able to avail themselves of it. The north part of Kentish Town up to Highgate stands greatly in need of sewerage; there are, amongst other places, Torriano Avenue, King Street, Queen Street, Little Camden Street, and Warren Street in Camden Town; in the neighbourhood of the Gas Works, besides Ashby Street where a sewer has just been ordered, Suffolk Street and several shorter streets are almost without sewerage.

It is to be hoped that you will now take into your serious consideration the provision of sewers for such parts as are not already furnished with good ones, the abolition of disused sewers and the covering over of sewers in places where they are left open to the air, as in some of the northern parts of the Parish. Last year there was an unusually high death-rate in London at large, and St. Pancras was one of the districts in which the increase of mortality over that of other years was most marked. A great deal has been done to improve the dwellings of the poor since the passing of the Metropolis Local Manage-

ment Act. There are, however, several things which tend to counteract the benefits arising from those measures. One is that just alluded to, the absence of proper sewers into which house-drains can discharge their contents. Besides places where there are no sewers, there are others where the sewers are badly constructed, so that the effluvia arising from them into the streets and dwellings are very noxious. The ventilation of sewers is very unsatisfactory, it now takes place either into public roads or into private dwellings. Another obstacle to improvement is the destruction of house property, and the consequent scarcity of accommodation and increased rent of lodgings for the poor. It is impossible, at present, entirely to prevent overcrowding. The habits of the people again are in some cases so bad, that sanitary improvements are rendered nugatory; these will only be improved gradually by the progress of education, religious and secular. Those amongst the poor who would like to be cleanly, and bring up their families respectably, have great difficulty in doing so, from the difficulty of finding, at any moderate price, rooms suited for a family. The majority of the poor with families are obliged to occupy only one, or at most two rooms, in houses occupied by several other families, houses constructed for but one family, having but one water supply, one closet, one coal-cellar, and no proper wash-house. The erection of model lodging houses, such as those in the Old Pancras Road, now called Pancras Square, and others newly erected by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company in the Pancras Road and King's Cross Road, near King's Cross, are steps in the right direction. The rents of such buildings are, unfortunately, too high for many, and the poor often entertain a prejudice against them, owing to the restrictions which it is found necessary to observe in order to maintain their respectability. The Metropolitan Buildings in Pancras Square now pay remarkably well, the mortality in them is much lower than in other places occupied by a similar class of inhabitants. I believe that much good may be accomplished by benevolent men of property buying existing houses, slightly improving their arrangements as regards water supply, privy accommodation, &c., and by the employment of respectable overseers to collect the rents and maintain the property from dilapidations. Capital thus expended might be very usefully applied, and it would yield a moderate per centage of profit.

The resolution of the Vestry to establish Baths and Washhouses is one on which the Parish is to be congratulated. These establishments cannot fail to improve the habits of the people by encouraging the practice of cleanliness; they will also tend to benefit their health. Public washhouses are an immense boon in London to all respectable mothers of families amongst the poor. Without them it is almost impossible for them to wash their linen, and at the same time keep their dwelling-room fit for themselves, their husbands, and children to live in; in cases of illness this must be especially true. A very natural consequence is that the men are driven away from home to the beer shop, spending there money which ought to be spent on food or clothing for the family, or invested in a Savings Bank or Provident Society, to provide for time of illness or want of work. The improvidence of the poor is most lamentable; it is a matter of some doubt whether our system of Poor Law relief, and the tendency to multiply charities without discrimination, do not tend to perpetuate the evil. Philanthropy in the present day should be directed towards helping the people to help themselves, and teaching them to exercise prudence in regard to pecuniary and domestic matters. The opening of Post Office Savings Banks and the Government Annuity scheme, are measures of which the poor should be urged to avail themselves.

The rapid increase in the population of this parish, together with the new labours thrown upon the sanitary department, since all the slaughterhouses, cowhouses, and bakehouses have been placed under the supervision of the sanitary officers, render systematic house-to-house visitations impossible, with the existing staff. Their time is fully occupied in investigating places formally complained of, in inspecting slaughterhouses, cowhouses, bakehouses, mews, wharves, &c., in inspecting houses where epidemic sickness is known to prevail, in taking legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances thus detected, and in visiting the markets, butchers' shops and sausage-makers to seize articles unfit for food.

All houses in which nearly every room is occupied by a separate family, should be inspected once, if not twice, in every year, and should be placed under the same kind of regulations that are in force in common lodging houses. It is only in this way that epidemic infectious diseases can be checked in places, such as Drapers Place, Ashby Street, Henry Street, Mary Place, Gresse Street, Midford Place, &c. Such an inspection would of itself more than occupy the whole time of one Inspector in this Parish.

Appended to this Report are the various Statistical Tables referred to above.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HILLIER.

[ Table I. ] Shewing the causes of Death at different Ages during the year 1864.

won and make 3	PELIS	01 - 10 TO 10	17.0	9.5	ni .	M	ALE	SAN	DF	EMA	LES	3.	97791	i h	3949	hod	T.	
CANTONIC ON THE STATE	110 0	i ral	au	boo	olq	4	A	ES A	T Di	BATH	oids	a ni	Ь			194	YIO	2.
CAUSES OF DEATH	AT ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	5-1	10-	15-	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85-	95-	Doubt-
I.—1.  Small Pox  Measles  Scarlatina  Diphtheria	14 140 232 64 2	6 23 14 5	4 65 26 8	1 22 37 13 1	18 49 9	 6 34 8	1 5 57 15	1 8 2	1 4 1	1 2 2 2	1 1	Santa Ball		52 to 12	oi oi	Ling Ling Ling	lou lou kin	
Quinsy Croup Whooping Cough Typhus Erysipelas Metria Carbuncle Influenza	57 162 125 44 28 3 5	8 53 6 12 	16 54 5 2 	14 23 5 	8 16 5 1 	2 6 9 1	9 8 17 	2 14	10 1 7 1	10 2 15 	9 3 6	16 7	6 8	9 6	4	1	od on	
Dysentery Dysentery Diarrhœa Cholera Ague Remittent Fever Rheumatism	13 171 5 1 4 30	6 119 2	21 1 	3 4	ï	 1	3 2	6	2	 1  6	1 2 2 1 5	2 2 1 5	6	1 6 1 3	7			
Syphilis Stricture of Urethra	37 2	25	3						2 1	3	4		1					
Want of Breast Milk Purpura and Scurvy Delirium Tremens Intemperance	11 14 14 3	11								1 4	3 1	6	1		1			
Thrush II,—1.	15	15									1	2	2	3				
Gout	8 31 123 2 12	3 1  2	ï	1 1	1 1	ï	1 1 1		1 5	5	3 20 2	31 2	5 25 1	6 25 2	5 6 2	2 2		
Scrofula and Rickets Tables Mesenterica. Phthisis Hydrocephalus	30 74 633 129	6 40 22 45	6 20 13 40	3 6 4 13	1 1 5 11	3 3 6	4 2 13 6	 14 3	3 133 1	1 137 2	2 156 1	2 81 1	36	13	3			
Cephalitis Apoplexy Paralysis Insanity	62 172 66 2	11 10 	6 8	3 3 1 1	2 3	2 1	6 1	3 1 1	2 3	1 7 2 1	1 14 6	11 25 10	6 26 16	5 43 15	3 24 14	3 2	1	
Chorea	1 18 157 57	110 7	26	11 2	1 4 3	1 2	4 3	2 1	2	4 5	2 4	5 8	1 8	1 7	1	2		
Pericarditis Aneurism Heart Diseases	5 9 215	ï	 ï		 ï	 1	2	10	1 1 10	12	1 4 31	1 2 45	42	1 45	1 12	2		
Laryngitis & Laryngismus Stridulus. Bronchitis	30 645 17 312 37 13	9 108 125 	12 60 1 51 	2 28  31 	4 12  9 	3	2 6  8 	3 1 1	5 2 7  2	1 13 3 16 	29 2 15 4 2	56 2 14 8 2	115 3 14 13 3	128 2 14 7 2	76 4 5 1	5	JIN S	
Gastritis Enteritis Peritonitis Ascites	11 28 28 4	2 14 5 	2	ï	 1		1 1 2		3	1 2 5	1 1 5	1 3 1	2 4  1	2 2 1 1	1 1 3 1			
Ulceration of Intes- tines Hernia	12 18								2	1	1	6 3	3 5	2	1 5			

### [TABLE I-continued.]

### Shewing the causes of Death at different Ages during the year 1864.

						M	ALE	S A	ND	FEM	ALE	S.	Y					
CAUSES OF DEATH	Ат							A	ES A	T D	EATH							
,   =   =	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	5	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75—	85-	95-	Doubt-
Ileus Intussusception Stricture of Intes-	5 2	::	::	::	1:		1	::	::	3 1	100		3055	2	The state of			100
Stomach Diseases Hepatitis	5 19 14	3		::	::	i.	::	::	::	3	1 2 6	2	8 2	6 3	THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Jaundice Liver Diseases Spleen Diseases	10 53 1	7	1	::	::	::	i	1 2	::	3	16	14	7	1 9	1			
Nephritis Ischuria	3 1	::			::	::	::	1:		1	1		1	1	100			
Nephria Diabetes Stone	37 5 3	::	**	1	1	***	2	1	5	1 1	5 1 1	10	8	1 2 1	non			
Cystitis Kidney Diseases	20	::		::	::			::	i	1	1 2	1 4	3	4	3	2		
Ovarian Dropsy Uterine Diseases	9 6	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1	3	1	1 3	1	2	1	1		
Joint Diseases	14						1			2	2	3	3	2	1	100		
Abscess Ulcer Skin Diseases	24 2 1	8		- 2	::	1	1	::	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	THE STREET		1
IV.—1. Premature Birth	97	97								To and	-		No.		To the second	one	1	
Cyanosis Spina Bifida Other malformations Teething	11 4 12 47	11 4 11 20	26	ï				1		N. S. W.					and a	HARIN.	100	
Childbirth	24								1	7	16		100		- 52	1	1	
Old Age	267											4	20	83	121	36	3	
Atrophy & Debility	213	179	19	8	2	3	2				6		III	9	THE REAL PROPERTY.	No. of London		
V1. Accident of Negli- Gence.)										-					500	1		
Fractures and Contusions	90	2	2	2	::	1	8	5	9	12	14	14	9 2	9	2 1	1		
Burns and Scalds Poison Drowning	35 1 5	::	6	5	5 1	4	6	3	2	1	1			1	1			
Suffocation Other violence	46	38	3	1	1	::	1	*:		1	1		1		THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Murder and Man- slaughter	14	11								2	1				Bun			
(SUICIDAL.) Gun-shot Wounds Cuts and Stabs	2 4	::	.:	.:					ï	1 2		1	,		THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Poison Drowning Hanging	5 2 5	:	::	::	::	::	::	::		î :	1 2	1	1 2	1	1			-
Other violence Other violent deaths	2												ĩ	1	100		1	
(not classed) Cause not specified,	1 27	1		,														
Total	5308		517	255	176	101	209	87	240	325	430	4 419	2	186	319	58	4	-

[ Table II. ]

FIRST OR WINTER QUARTER, 1864.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the Thirteen Weeks ending 2nd April, 1864.

The spine of the second	Area	Popu-		BIRTHS			DEATH om all cau		From all cause 5 years of	From all c	From Small Pox	From 1	From So	From Di	From Hooping Cough	From D	From 7 Typho Relapsin
LOCALITIES.	in Acres.	lation in 1861.	м.	F.	M. & F.	м.	F.	M. & F.	of age.	From all causes over 60 years of age.	nall Pox.	From Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	ping Cough	Diarrhœa.	From Typhus, Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.
Regent's Park	427	34927	148	139	287	102	120	222	85	57		1	1		16	1	8
Tottenham Court		118		11300	(	102	85	187	76	50	1					4	IBA
University College Hospital	145	28348	118	107	225 }	34	26	60	1	8	{	4	3	1	7	3	1
Strand Union					(	20	25	45		29	)						13
Gray's Inn Road )	155	27807	115	124	239 {	81	102	183	79	39	5	3	10		11	3	6
Royal Free Hospital }	100	2/80/	110	124	259 [	16	8	24	1	1	3		10	**	**		
Somers Town	184	39096	185	175	360	142	142	284	135	61		11	17	6	11	1	5
Camden Town	171	23406	129	131	260 {	. 58	77	135	49	40	2	6	8	200	9	2	6
Saint Pancras Workhouse 5	171	25400	129	191	2002	73	105	178	24	93	3		0		0	-	
Kentish Town	1634	44298	245	229	474	144	163	307	135	73	2	2	22	3	15	1	5
Totals	2716	198784	940	905	1845	772	853	1625	585	451	2	27	61	10	69	11	31

[ Table III. ]

SECOND OR SPRING QUARTER, 1864.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the Thirteen Weeks ending the 2nd July, 1864.

STANDARY SALES	Area	Popu-	1	BIRTHS			DEATH:		From all car 5 years	From all c	From Small Pox	From !	From S	From Di	From Hooping Cough	From D	Typho Relapsin
LOCALITIES.	in Acres.	lation in 1861.	М.	F.	M. & F.	М.	F.	M. & F.	of age.	From all causes over 60 years of age.	nall Pox.	From Measles.	From Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	oing Cough	From Diarrhoea.	From Typhus, Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.
Regent's Park	427	34927	142	130	272	85	89	174	84	29		2	8	1	9	3	7
Tottenham Court		7499	300		(	79	55	134	71	26	)		10	1 1	- 2		1839
University College Hospital	145	28348	116	102	218	45	25	70	6	7	{	2	10	6	4	6	3
Strand Union		76%	fex		(	16-	17	33	3	12	)	13	1	1			1
Gray's Inn Road	155	27807	101	131	232 {	110	74 18	184	102	24	}	33	3	1	4	2	6
Somers Town	184	39096	171	174	345	102	89	191	99	34		7	8	3	8	10	5
Camden Town	171	23406	138	117	255 {	54 59	42 65	96 124	53 16	14 56	}	3	7	4	6	2	2
Kentish Town	1634	44298	219	233	452	93	109	202	81	36	6	4	8	3	8	4	4
Totals	2716	198784	887	887	1774	656	583	1239	537	240	6	51	44	18	39	27	27

TABLE IV. ]

THIRD OR SUMMER QUARTER, 1864.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the Thirteen Weeks ending the 1st October, 1864.

Salat Paneras Workhouse	Area	Popu- lation		BIRTHS	423 322	Fr	DEATH om all cau		From all cause 5 years of	From all co	From S	From	From S	From D	From Hoo	From I	Typh
LOCALITIES.	in Acres.	in 1861.	м.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	auses under s of age.	From all causes over 60 years of ages.	Small Pox.	Measles.	From Scarlatina.	From Diphtheria.	From Hooping Cough	From Diarrhoea.	Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.
Grande Inn Bool,		- 3380	101	- 131	2004	100	-	255	- 4		-	33	3	1	H	-8	- 8
Regent's Park	427	34957	162	140	302	72	77	149	72	22		4	11	1	4	13	8
Tottenham Court		282111		103	3197	73	69	142	84	14	1						
University College Hospital	145	28348	106	96	202	22	14	36	1	2	1	4	16	1	3	23	7
Strand Union		24353		120	(	18	10	-28	3	12	)						
Gray's Inn Road	100	ORGON			(	63	64	127	65	19	)	-					
Royal Free Hospital	155	27807	123	108	231 {	11	12	23	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	16	2
Somers Town	184	39096	187	138	325	77	85	162	89	19		7	5	4	1	32	3
Camden Town }	171	23406	121	114	235 {	49	63	112	56	10	2	10	7	2	5	13	3
Saint Pancras Workhouse )		-5100		BIRTHS	2007	46	64	110	19	50	3	10	1	,2	9	19	3
Kentish Town	1634	44298	273	258	531	120	133	253	146	32	3	3	10	6	4	29	7
Totals	2716	198784	972	854	1826	551	594	1142	539	182	3	32	52	16	20	126	30

[ TABLE V. ]
FOURTH OR AUTUMN QUARTER, 1864.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the Thirteen Weeks ending 31st December, 1864.

State State Voltage	Area	Popu- lation	1	BIRTHS	3318		DEATH om all cau		From all ca 5 years	From all o	From Small Pox	From 1	From S	From Di	From Hoo	From L	From Typho Relapsir
LOCALITIES.	in Acres.	in 1861.	м.	F.	M. & F.	М.	F.	M. & F.	From all causes under 5 years of age.	From all causes over 60 years of age.	nall Pox.	From Measles.	From Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	From Hooping Cough	Diarrhoea.	From Typhus, Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.
Regent's Park	427	34927	158	139	297	91	108	199	90	27		1	16	4		5	5
Tottenham Court		3250	100		(	71	109	180	82	37	1	78		18			
University College Hospital	145	28348	120	93	213	20	18	48	4	7	{1	8	12	4	9		6
Strand Union		anna!	eml		(	18	24	42	10	17	)		90				
Gray's Inn Road	155	27807	115	122	237 {	72	80	152 22	58 2	31 2	${}_{1}$	4	5	1		1	3
Somers Town	184	39096	158	183	341	122	112	234	151	34		13	16	1	9		8
Camden Town	171	23406	107	134	241 {	72 57	74 69	146 126	83 18	24 55	}	6	14	distribution of the same	7	3	9
Kentish Town	1634	44298	229	232	461	116	144	260	129	42	1	2	10	5	10	1	9
Totals	2716	198784	887	903	1790	658	751	1409	627	276	3	34	73	15	35	10	38

[ TABLE VI. ]
TOTALS OF THE FOUR QUARTERS, 1864.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the Fifty-two Weeks ending the 31st December, 1864.

Canalah Town  Kaint Engerm Vo. boun.  Kentini Town	Area	Popu-		BIRTHS			DEATHS om all cau		From all c 5 years	From all cause 60 years of:	From S	From	From S	From D	From Hoo	From I	Typh
LOCALITIES.	in Acres.	in 1861.	м.	F.	M. & F.	м.	F.	M. & F.	From all causes under 5 years of age.	causes over 's of age.	From Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	From Diphtheria.	From Hooping Cough	Diarrhœa.	Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.
Regent's Park	427	34927	610	548	1158	350	394	744	331	135		8	36	6	29	22	28
Tottenham Court		35%		188	1	325	318	643	313	127	1	1.5	4	13			100
University College Hospital	145	28348	460	398	858 }	133	83	216	12	24	61	18	41	12	23	32	17
Strand Union	183	2000		355	(	70	76	146	16	70	)		188	133			170
Gray's Inn Road Royal Free Hospital }	155	27807	454	485	939 {	326 49	320 51	646 100	304	113 7	}1	44	21	4	18	22	17
Somers Town	184	39096	701	670	1371	443	428	871	474	148		38	46	14	29	43	21
Camden Town	171	23406	495	496	991 {	233 235	256 303	489 538	241 77	88 254	}	25	36	6	27	20	20
Kentish Town	1634	44298	966	952	1918	473	549	1022	491	183	12	11	50	17	37	35	25
Totals	2716	198784	3686	3549	7235	2637	2778	5415	2268	1149	14	144	230	59	163	174	128

#### [ TABLE A. ]

Names of Sub-Districts.	Deaths registered in 1864.	Estimated Mortality in 1864.*	Rate of Mortality to every 1000.
Regent's Park Tottenham Court Gray's Inn Road Somers Town Camden Town Kentish Town University College Hospital Royal Free Hospital - St. Pancras Workhouse Strand Union	744 643 646 871 489 1022 216 100 538 146	885 758 756 1027 604 1239	24·6 26·9† 26·7 25·4 22·2 23·1
The whole Parish	5415	6952	

<sup>\*</sup> This column is calculated by excluding the deaths which occurred in the Strand Union, and distributing the deaths in University College Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, and St. Pancras Workhouse amongst the Sub-Districts in the proportion of their populations.

† In estimating this, the number 500 has been subtracted for the Strand Union.

§ The number 1600 has been subtracted for the Workhouse.

#### [ TABLE B. ]

Names of Sub-Districts		Population in 1861.	Rate of increase per cent. per annum between 1851 & 1861.	Estimated Population, April, 1864.*
Regent's Park	-	34927	0.9	35878
Tottenham Court -	-	28348	0.3	28603
Gray's Inn Road -	-	27807	0.48	28208
Somers Town	-	39096	0.93	40296
Camden Town	-	23406	1.03	28769
Kentish Town	-	44298	6.6	53660
The whole Parish -	-	198784	1.75	†209399

<sup>\*</sup> This column is calculated on the assumption that the populations of the several Sub-Districts have increased since 1861 in the same proportion per annum as they did in the years between 1851 and 1861. These numbers are, of course, only approximative. The estimate for Camden Town is probably much too high, especially from the removal of houses in Agar Town, and the discontinuance of building.

† This number is less than the sum of the other numbers.

#### [ TABLE C. ]

Names of Sul	o-D	istri	icts.			Ratio of Births to Deaths estimated.	Ratio of Births to Deaths under 5 years.
Regent's Park	_	_	-	-	_	1000:764	1000:286
Tottenham Court	-	-	-	-	-	1000:883	1000:387†
Gray's Inn Road		-	-	-	-	1000:805	1000:324
Somers Town -	-	-	-	-	-	1000:749	1000:344
Camden Town -	-	-	-	-	-	1000:763*	1000:305
Kentish Town -	-	-	-	-	-	1000:646	1000:256
The whole Parish		-	-	-	-	1000:728	1000:313

<sup>\*</sup> A deduction of 200 for children born in the Workhouse.

<sup>†</sup> A deduction of 50 has been made for births in the Strand Union Workhouse.

					-	
Olioto M. South St. Balleto M. South	No. of Houses.	Population.	No. of deaths in 1864.	Death-rate per 1000 in 1864.	Death-rate under 5 years to every 1000 living at all ages.	Death-rate under 5 years to every 1000 living at that age.
Description 200	32	663	21*	31.6	15.1	Tottes
Drapers Place	36	676	26+	38.4	19.2	141
1229	8	203	8††	39.4	22	125
Midford Place  Tottenham Place and Upper Place	33	754	12§	15.9	7.8	714
New Inn Yard	14	79	2	25.3	0	0
Holborn Court	5	66	3	45.4	15.1	91
Holborn Court	0	00	0	40.4	19.1	91
Eden Street	13	230	6	26.1	13.0	naliff #
Henry Street,	50	900	35	39 0	26.6	172
Mary Place	19	310	8	25.1	22.5	194
Pancras Square	110	650	9	14	9.1	Name
Road	56	725	11	15.1	12.4	Regent
Compton Place	19	296	10	33:9	20.2	Somer.
Cromer Street	115	1540	33	21.4	14.2	Montie
James Street	18	294	8	27.2	17.0	W SHT
Poplar Place	11	125	7	56.0	24.0	ride and
Speedy Place	23	123	3	24.4	8.0	own is pos
Wilson Place,	13	181	2	11	11.0	isocution ?
Wellington Square	18	260	5	19.2	14.0	
Dept. Taxin of Birth to Death		n chall	-	String . da	B Macim	A
Ashby Street	23	300	8‡	26.7	13.3	- Lu
Thornley Place	17	98	5**	51.0	40.0	Tother Gmy's
			-		M. Barret	

<sup>\*</sup> Of these, 3 were at the Fever Hospital, 10 were under 5 years of age, 8 were from Zymotic diseases.
† Of these, 1 was at the Fever Hospital, 6 were under 1 year, 6 between 1 and 2, and 2 between 2 and 3 years of age; only one from Zymotic disease.
§ Of these, 1 was at the Fever Hospital, 6 were under 5 years of age, 7 from Zymotic disease.
† Five were under 5 years of age, 4 were from Zymotic diseases.
‡ One of these was in the Fever Hospital.
\*\* Of these 4 were under 5 years.