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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

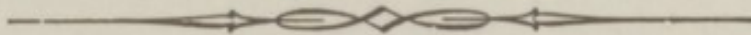
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Saint Pancras,

MIDDLESEX.



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1885,

BY

JOHN F. J. SYKES,

*Medical Officer of Health to the Parish of St. Pancras,
Bachelor of Science (Public Health), Bachelor of
Medicine, Lecturer and Examiner at the Parkes
Museum of Hygiene and Sanitary Institute of Great
Britain.*

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Sanitary Condition of Saint Paul,

MIDDLESEX.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1885

JOHN F. J. SYKES,

Medical Officer of Health to the Board of St. Paul,
Sanitary Officer of St. Paul (Public Health), Sanitary
Officer, District and Sanitary at the Police
Department of Health and Sanitary Officer of St. Paul,
St. Paul.

St. Pancras, Middlesex.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Being the Report for the Year 1885.

TO THE VESTRY OF ST. PANCRAS.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you my first annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour of recording the lowest death-rate in the annals of St. Pancras, but I have laboured under some disadvantage in not entering into my duties until the middle of the second quarter of the year 1885. This Report follows on the lines of previous Reports in order to maintain their consecutiveness, although the condition of the statistics during the transition period has added to the difficulty of my task.

POPULATION.

In estimating the population of St. Pancras to the middle of the year 1885, the numbers in the annual Reports of my predecessor, since the census of 1881, have assisted me. In the decade, 1871 to 1881, the population increased at the rate of 0.66 per cent., and on this basis the population should have advanced to considerably over 142,000, but with the low birth-rate and the stagnation in building a population of 241,000 may be taken as an accurate estimate, distributed in the following manner:—

Sub-registration Districts.	Estimated Population.	Exclusive of the Residents in certain Public Institutions.
Regent's Park - - -	39,400	39,380
Tottenham Court Road -	27,300	26,870
Gray's Inn Road - - -	30,500	30,350
Somers Town - - -	34,500	34,470
Camden Town - - -	17,150	15,300
Kentish Town - - -	92,250	91,950
TOTALS -	241,000	238,320

The estimates of population in the second column are used

for the purpose of calculating the tables, showing the comparative death-rates from various diseases in the several sub-districts.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in St. Pancras during 1885 was 2,115. This number is 119, or 5·6 per cent. below the average for the preceding ten years, notwithstanding the population, during the same period, has increased by 10,000 persons.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in St. Pancras during 1885 was 7,520. This number is 575, or 11·5 per cent. below the average for the preceding decade, notwithstanding the above-mentioned increase of population. The number 7,520 is equal to a rate of 31·2 per 1,000 living, the lowest rate of which I can find record, looking back 30 years.

DEATHS.

During the 52 weeks of 1885, ending January 2nd, 1886, 4,981 deaths were registered in St. Pancras. By excluding the deaths of non-parishioners dying in St. Pancras, and including the deaths of St. Pancras parishioners dying without the Parish, the corrected number of deaths becomes 4,794, within one of the same number of deaths last year, which consisted of 53 weeks. This, with the increase of population, is equal to a rate of 19·89 per 1,000 living. The death-rate of all London for the year 1885 is 19·7, the lowest on record. It is somewhat surprising that in such a healthy year the death-rate of St. Pancras should be higher than in the years 1883 and 1884, which were respectively 19·72 and 19·55 per 1,000, and that the same death-rate should prevail as in 1882.

The explanation is this: The Registrar-General has this year, for the first time, supplied Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health with a quarterly return of the lunatics of each parish dying in extra Metropolitan Asylums. These deaths, numbering 95 in 1885, have not before been added to the annual death-rate, and if subtracted from the 4,794 deaths, so as to bring the numbers into comparison with former years, we obtain a death-rate of 19·50, the lowest death-rate on record in St. Pancras.

The following table gives the birth and death-rate in each year since the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Acts.

Year.	Census Popula- tion.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.	Decennial average annual death-rate re-calcu- lated.
1856	...	6051	32.3	3857	20.62	...
1857	...	6327	33.3	3831	20.23	...
1858	...	6347	33.1	4708	24.58	...
1859	...	6604	34.0	4415	22.24	...
1860	...	6491	33.0	4234	21.56	...
1861	198788	6831	34.2	4701	23.00	...
1862	...	6808	33.5	4539	21.80	...
1863	...	7277	34.7	4854	23.28	...
1864	...	7235	34.6	5415	26.03	...
1865	...	7419	34.6	5220	24.80	23.02
1866	...	7289	33.4	5251	24.45	...
1867	...	7489	34.1	4845	24.25	...
1868	...	7729	35.1	4858	22.59	...
1869	...	7580	33.7	5042	22.81	...
1870	...	7632	34.6	5420	24.15	...
1871	221435	7538	33.8	5430	25.19	...
1872	...	7891	35.1	4930	21.28	...
1873	...	8095	35.1	5276	22.32	...
1874	...	8010	35.0	4986	21.75	...
1875	...	8000	34.5	5401	23.33	23.22
1876	...	8317	35.7	5019	21.54	...
1877	...	8126	34.4	4927	20.88	...
1878	...	8249	34.6	5068	21.71	...
1879	...	8226	34.2	5189	21.62	...
1880	...	8038	34.2	5011	21.32	...
1881	236209	7943	33.6	5000	21.16	...
1882	...	7772	32.6	4730	19.89	...
1883	...	7719	32.2	4677	19.55	...
1884	...	7905	32.5	4795	19.72	...
1885	...	7520	31.2	4794*	19.89	20.79

The figures in the right hand column of the accompanying table are re-calculated on the actual number of deaths occurring in the ten years, and the enumerated population according to the Census in the middle of the decennium, so that the chance of error is reduced to a minimum, and the decennial figures are fairly comparable.

If we compare the decennial annual average death-rate for the years 1876 to 1885, when the effects of sanitation are beginning to bear fruit, with the death-rate of the previous decade, we find

* Including 95 Parishioners dying in Extra-Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums in former years not added to the number of deaths, if omitted as previously, the death-rate would be 19.50 for 1885.

a diminution of 2.43 per 1.00 per annum living, or, in actual numbers, 5,740 deaths less during the last ten years than would have occurred during the previous ten years. Taking the minimum capitalized value of human life in the United Kingdom, man, woman, and child, at £159 per head (*Vital Statistics, Dr. Farr, page 61*), then, from an economical point of view, the monetary saving of life alone in St. Pancras equals £912,660 in ten years.

To attempt to place an economic value upon the amount of sickness saved is more difficult; but it is approximately true that for every person dying annually *at least* two persons are constantly sick throughout the year, and the maintenance and attendance of the sick probably cost half the produce of their labour in health. (*Vital Statistics, Dr. Farr, page 198.*) The ratio of the actual numbers of the sick to the dying is very much greater; but the duration of the temporary periods of sickness in the aggregate amount to 57 persons per 1,000 per annum of the population of England constantly sick during the year (*Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, page 412*) when an average death-rate of 22.0 per 1,000 prevailed, and these numbers represent an annual ratio of 2.5 persons constantly sick to one death.

Taking Dr. Farr's lower figures, which are well within the mark, then for every death per 1,000 per annum the value of two year's sickness is saved, or on the number of lives saved in the decennium there will be 11,480 years of sickness less. Again, taking the mean duration of life as 43.56 years (*Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, page 283*), which is high for St. Pancras, and therefore reduces the economic saving lower than probable, then 11,480 years of constant sickness will represent the value of 263 lives, which is equal to £41,817; and if the cost of maintenance and attendance be half the produce of labour per head which the £159 estimate of Dr. Farr represents, then the total amount saved in sickness will be half as much again, or £62,725 in the ten years, making a total saving in death and sickness of £975,385. If calculated with less allowance for error, and with collateral expenses included, the economic saving effected by sanitation during the last ten years in St. Pancras would amount to close upon a million of money.

AGES AT DEATH.

The corrected number of deaths registered under one year of age amounted to 1,158, equal to 153.3 per 1,000 of registered births, or 1.2 above the average of the preceding ten years, and equal to 241.5 per 1,000 of the corrected total of deaths from all causes, or 3.9 below the decennial average.

The corrected number of deaths registered under five years of age amounted to 1,853, or a proportion of 386.5 per 1,000 of total deaths, and 18.6 below the average of the preceding ten years. The proportion per 1,000 deaths for London being 411.4.

The corrected number of deaths occurring between the ages of 5 and 65 was 2,090, and over 65 years of age there were 911 deaths.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of deaths that took place in Public Institutions in the Parish were 1,420, and 1,175 St. Pancras parishioners died in Public Institutions both within and without the Parish, equal to a proportion of 245.0 per 1,000 of the total deaths, and 13.3 above the 10 years average.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of persons dying from the nine principal Zymotic Diseases amounted to 629, the average number during the previous ten years being 769. The proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 130.9, and the proportion per 1,000 of population was 2.6. In London, the proportions were 146.3 and 3.3 respectively. The proportion to 1,000 in St. Pancras for the previous ten years was 154.0.

The following table gives the relative proportion of deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the several sub-registration districts, excluding 16 deaths from these diseases that could not be referred to the sub-districts to which they belonged.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	84	2.13	129.6
Tottenham Court Road - -	48	1.78	94.6
Gray's Inn Road - - -	73	2.40	126.0
Somers Town - - -	79	2.29	111.5
Camden Town - - -	44	2.87	143.7
Kentish Town - - -	288	3.13	176.0

SMALL-POX.

The deaths caused by this disease, which in 1884 numbered 61, in 1885 numbered 63. The outbreak which commenced in March, 1884, continuing into August, 1885. The proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes in St. Pancras was 13.1, in all London 16.5; per 1,000 of population in St. Pancras 0.26, in London 0.22. The average annual number of deaths from Small-pox in St. Pancras for the preceding ten years was 43.8, equal to a proportion of 8.7 per 1,000 of the deaths from all causes.

The distribution of deaths was as follows, excluding three deaths that could not be assigned to any district.

Sub-registration Districts.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Not stated.	Totals.
Regent's Park - -	1	3	2	6
Tottenham Court Road	1	2	1	4
Gray's Inn Road - -	0	1	2	3
Somers Town - - -	3	1	1	5
Camden Town - - -	3	1	2	6
Kentish Town - - -	10	15	11	36

339 cases of Small-pox were removed from the Parish into the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board during the year 1885.

The following tabular statements, kindly supplied by the Vaccination Officers, show the number of children vaccinated from the 1st June, 1884, to the 30th July, 1885.

Report for the Six Months ending December, 1884.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the " Birth List Sheets " registered during the six months ended Dec., 1884.	" Successfully Vaccinated."	Insus- ceptible.	Number of Cases " Dead."	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to Places unknown, or which cannot be reached ; and Cases not having been found.	Number of Cases outstanding.
1 Kentish Town - -	1477	1235	9	152	13	..	68	
2 Regent's Park - -	565	463	2	50	26	..	24	
3 Camden Town - -	339	302	..	18	4	..	15	
4 Somers Town - -	555	454	1	58	18	..	25	
5 Tottenham Court Road	379	296	..	45	17	..	21	
6 Gray's Inn Road -	478	365	2	57	17	..	37	
Total - -	3794	3115	14	380	95	..	190	..

Report for the Six Months ending June, 1885.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" registered during the six months ended June, 1885.	"Successfully Vaccinated."	Insus- ceptible.	Number of Cases "Dead."	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to Places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.	Number of Cases out- standing.
1 Kentish Town - -	1479	1262	9	120	20	..	68	
2 Regent's Park - -	537	450	2	37	14	..	34	
3 Camden Town - -	355	306	1	23	4	..	21	
4 Somers Town - -	587	470	..	54	24	..	39	
5 Tottenham Court Road	373	312	1	34	10	..	16	
6 Gray's Inn Road - -	480	394	2	46	16	..	22	
Total - -	3811	3194	15	314	88		200	

MEASLES.

This disease caused 190 deaths, being 101 more than in the previous year. The proportion was 39·6 per 1000 deaths from all causes, and 0·79 per 1000 of population living.

In London Measles caused 36·7 in every 1000 deaths from all causes, and 0·72 per 1000 of population living. The following is the distribution of Districts, excluding four deaths which could not be referred to any particular district.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	20	0·53	30·8
Tottenham Court Road - -	11	0·26	21·6
Gray's Inn Road - - -	15	0·37	25·9
Somers Town - - -	21	0·55	29·6
Camden Town - - -	19	0·48	60·7
Kentish Town - - -	100	2·53	61·1

SCARLET FEVER.

31 deaths occurred in St. Pancras from Scarlet Fever, or 6·5 per 1000 of deaths from all causes, and 0·13 per 1000 of population, the 10 years' average per 1000 deaths being 25·1; the proportions for London in 1885 being 8·7 per 1000 deaths, and 0·17 per 1000 of population.

The following table shows the relative proportions of the disease in the various sub-registration districts. One death could not be referred to any district.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	4	0·10	6·1
Tottenham Court Road - -	2	0·07	3·9
Gray's Inn Road - - -	7	0·23	12·0
Somers Town - - -	2	0·05	2·8
Camden Town - - -	3	0·19	9·5
Kentish Town - - -	12	0·13	7·3

78 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed from the Parish by the Metropolitan Asylums Board into their hospitals during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

From this disease 37 deaths took place, or 7·7 per 1000 of the total deaths, and 0·15 per 1000 of population. The proportions in all London being 11·2 and 0·22 respectively. The decennial average in St. Pancras is 8·8 per 1000 deaths.

The following table shows the proportion of the deaths from this disease in the various sub-registration districts.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	8	0·20	12·3
Tottenham Court Road - -	6	0·22	11·8
Gray's Inn Road - - -	5	0·15	8·6
Somers Town - - -	7	0·20	9·8
Camden Town - - -	3	0·19	9·5
Kentish Town - - -	8	0·08	4·8

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have not yet decided to remove cases of Diphtheria into their hospitals, but these cases are taken in by the general hospitals.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 144 deaths from this cause, or 30·0 per 1,000 of total deaths, the decennial average being 38·5 per 1,000; per 1,000 of population the proportion is 0·59. In all London, per 1,000 deaths the proportion was 31·2, and per 1,000 of population 0·61.

This table shows the distribution of deaths in the sub-registration districts. One death could not be referred to any particular sub-district.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	21	0·53	32·4
Tottenham Court Road - -	7	0·26	13·8
Gray's Inn Road - - -	17	0·56	29·3
Somers Town - - -	10	0·29	14·1
Camden Town - - -	4	0·26	12·7
Kentish Town - - -	84	0·91	51·2

TYPHUS FEVER.

No deaths occurred in St. Pancras from this disease, but 28 deaths from this disease were registered in London during 1885, equal to 0·3 per 1,000 deaths from all causes.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

The deaths from this disease numbered 37, against a decennial average of 63. The proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes in 1885 was 7·7, and for the previous ten years the average was 12·6 per 1,000 of population; the proportion was 0·14, the same proportion for London taken as a whole.

The following is the proportional distribution in districts, exclusive of one death undistributed.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	3	0·07	4·6
Tottenham Court Road - -	4	0·14	7·8
Gray's Inn Road - - -	7	0·23	12·1
Somers Town - - -	9	0·26	12·7
Camden Town - - -	3	0·19	9·5
Kentish Town - - -	10	0·18	6·1

Seven cases of Enteric Fever were removed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board into hospital, the reason such a small number were removed to Board hospitals is that general hospitals also take these cases in,

SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER.

Two deaths from undefined continued fever took place, a proportion of 0·4 per 1,000 deaths, in London the proportion being 1·3.

DIARRHŒA.

From diarrhœa the corrected number of deaths was 125, or 26·1 per 1,000 of deaths from all causes, the decennial average was 36·9 per 1,000 of population in 1885, the proportion was 0·51. In all London it was 0·66 per 1,000 of population, and 33·3 per 1,000 of total deaths.

The following table gives the proportion for each sub-registration district; six deaths are excluded from inability to place them in any particular district.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion per 1,000 of Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	22	0.55	33.9
Tottenham Court Road - -	14	0.52	27.6
Gray's Inn Road - - -	19	0.62	32.8
Somers Town - - -	23	0.66	32.4
Camden Town - - -	6	0.39	19.1
Kentish Town - - -	35	0.38	21.4

PUERPERAL FEVER.

This disease caused 15 deaths, or one less than in 1884. The proportion in St. Pancras was 3.1 per 1,000 deaths from all causes; in all London 4.0.

The distribution of the deaths was as follows:—

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.
Regent's Park	3
Tottenham Court Road	2
Gray's Inn Road	2
Somers Town	6
Camden Town	0
Kentish Town	4

PULMONARY DISEASES.

Pulmonary Diseases, other than Phthisis, viz.:—Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System, caused 925 deaths, equal to 3.8 per 1,000 of population, and 192.9 per 1,000 deaths from all causes. In London the proportion per 1,000 of population and per 1,000 of total deaths were respectively 4.1 and 211.0.

This table shows the numbers and proportions of deaths from the Pulmonary Diseases, other than Phthisis, occurring in

each sub-registration district; 33 deaths could not be assigned to their sub-districts.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion per 1,000 of Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	124	3.1	191.3
Tottenham Court Road -	109	4.0	214.9
Gray's Inn Road - - -	112	3.6	193.4
Somers Town - - -	178	5.1	251.4
Camden Town - - -	51	3.3	162.9
Kentish Town - - -	318	3.4	194.3

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

677 deaths occurred from the principal Tubercular Diseases during the year; this number is equal to 2.8 per 1,000 of population and 141.2 per 1,000 of total deaths.

In London during the year the proportions were respectively 2.6 per 1,000 of population and 134.9 per 1,000 of total deaths.

The following table shows the relative mortality in the various sub-districts, exclusive of 39 deaths which could not be assigned to any particular districts.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	104	2.7	160.4
Tottenham Court Road -	84	3.1	165.4
Gray's Inn Road - - -	102	3.3	176.1
Somers Town - - -	108	3.1	152.5
Camden Town - - -	54	3.5	172.5
Kentish Town - - -	186	2.0	113.6

WASTING DISEASES OF INFANTS.

There were 284 deaths of children under one year of age from Wasting Diseases, equal to 37.7 per 1,000 births and 245.2 per 1,000 of total deaths under one year.

The following table shows the proportions of these diseases distributable to the various sub-districts.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population	Proportion per 1,000 Deaths under one year.
Regent's Park - - -	36	0.96	233.7
Tottenham Court Road - -	31	1.15	231.3
Gray's Inn Road - - -	33	1.08	215.6
Somers Town - - -	39	1.13	214.2
Camden Town - - -	11	0.71	183.3
Kentish Town - - -	117	1.28	272.7

CONVULSIVE DISEASES OF INFANTS.

There were 187 deaths of children under one year of age from convulsive diseases, equal to 24.8 per 1,000 births and 161.4 per 1,000 of total deaths under one year.

This table shows the relative incidence of deaths from these diseases in the sub-districts.

Sub-registration Districts.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Deaths under one year.
Regent's Park - - -	19	0.48	123.3
Tottenham Court Road - -	18	0.66	134.3
Gray's Inn Road - - -	22	0.72	143.7
Somers Town - - -	15	0.43	82.4
Camden Town - - -	12	0.78	200.0
Kentish Town - - -	55	0.59	128.4

VIOLENT DEATHS.

The corrected number of deaths due to violence was 157, of which 128 occurred from accident or negligence, 6 from homicide and 23 from suicide. Burns and scalds caused 9 deaths, and 40 children under one year were suffocated. These numbers are slightly below the average.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of uncertified deaths in St. Pancras was 11, an increase of two on the number of 1883 and 1884. This number is in the proportion of 2·2 per 1,000 deaths from all causes, the proportion in all London for 1885 being 11·8.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

Taking the figures previously given and arranging them as a comparative statement of the death rates per 1,000 of total death from three classes of diseases prevailing in the various sub-districts we have the following result.

Sub-registration Districts.	Tubercular Diseases.	Pulmonary Diseases.	Zymotic Diseases.
Regent's Park - - -	2·7	3·1	2·1
Tottenham Court Road - -	3·1	4·0	1·7
Gray's Inn Road - - -	3·3	3·6	2·4
Somers Town - - -	3·1	5·1	2·2
Camden Town - - -	3·5	3·3	2·8
Kentish Town - - -	2·0	3·4	3·1

And the death rate of infants under one year bear the following proportions to 1,000 births in each sub-district:—

Regent's Park	-	-	140·6
Tottenham Court Road	-	-	188·7
Gray's Inn Road	-	-	166·6
Somers Town	-	-	159·9
Camden Town	-	-	85·3
Kentish Town	-	-	145·1

These figures are comparative statements, and do not include all the deaths. The difficulty of obtaining the last addresses of those removed to Public Institutions has prevented a number of deaths being distributed to their respective districts. The sub-district registrars have latterly endeavoured to supply the addresses of persons dying in other districts than those in which they lived, but yet it will be necessary to obtain more accurately the addresses of all persons dying in the Parish, in order to construct reliable statistical tables for each sub-district. My endeavours at present are directed towards attaining this object.

It is of the utmost importance that the mortality statistics of particular districts, and specially of particular areas and streets, should be of such exactitude as to form accurate guides to the conditions influencing the health of their inhabitants.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tables at the end of this Report are those adopted by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, except Table VII., which is an additional statement, the tables show:—

Table I.—The population, number of inhabited houses, marriages, births, and deaths during 1885 and the ten preceeding years.

Table II.—The annual birth-rate, death-rate, death-rate of children, and proportion of deaths in Public Institutions.

Table III.—The number of deaths at various ages and from different causes. A summary of the same.

Table IV.—The number of deaths at all ages from Zymotic, Pulmonary, and Tubercular Diseases, in the year, and the proportions to 1,000 of population, and to 1,000 deaths from all causes; also the number of deaths of infants under one year of age from Wasting and Convulsive Diseases, and the proportions to 1,000 births, and to 1,000 deaths under one year.

Table V.—The number of deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases in the year and the ten preceeding years, and the proportions of these deaths to the total deaths during the same periods.

Table VI.—The Sanitary works carried out in the year 1885.

Table VII.—A statement of the Sanitary works carried out in each year from 1874 to 1885 inclusive.

METEOROLOGY IN 1885.

The mean temperature for the year was 48·6 degrees, or 0·8 degrees below the average of 44 years, and the mean daily range of temperature was 15·7 degrees, or 0·1 below the average. The mean barometric pressure was 29·754 inches, ·019 below the average. 24 inches of rain fell during the year, 1·28 inches short of the average. As a whole the year was slightly cooler and drier than the average, but with all favourable to health.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The haphazard manner in which cases of Infectious Disease become known to the Sanitary Department is greatly to be regretted. At present no system exists by which Medical Officers can obtain information at all adequate to the needs of control. It is a question which sooner or later will have to be faced. The

public must realize the fact that compulsory "protection" from Infectious Disease is in the best interests of the community, and that uncontrolled "free trade" in Infectious Disease is the least desirable form of free trade, or, to put it in other terms, the "liberty of the subject" means the liberty to spread disease broadcast, a cruel liberty worse than license.

Appended is a table of the infectious cases that have come to the knowledge of the Department during the year 1885.

Disease.	Total No. of Cases.	Removed to Metropolitan Asylums Boards' Hospitals.	Removed to* other Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Removed to General Hospitals.	Treated at Home.
Small Pox - -	377	339	14	—	24
Scarlet Fever - -	151	78	4	—	69
Typhoid Fever - -	43	7	1	7	28
Diphtheria - -	37	—	1	21	15
TOTAL - -	608	424	20	28	136

With the exception of Small Pox these cases form only a small proportion of the cases that actually occur in the district.

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Of the nine principal Zymotic Diseases, three—viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, are unprovided for; and six—viz., Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Continued Fever, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria, are isolated where possible by removal to hospital. The last two, if not four, are admitted into general hospitals, and the first five are admitted into the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Sooner or later it is hoped that the last will also be admitted into the Board's Hospitals; and, at the same time, it would be very advisable to exclude all of these diseases from general hospitals. The Asylums Board have resolved to remove all cases of Small-Pox out of London to the Ships, so that the Metropolis will be free from the risks of treating this disease in the midst of populous areas. Unfortunately this will not apply to the Highgate Small-Pox Hospital on the confines of St. Pancras.

* Highgate Small Pox Hospital and London Fever Hospital, both in Islington Parish.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 678 houses have been disinfected, and also the following articles in the disinfecting apparatus, viz. :—

Beds	269
Mattresses	95
Pillows	707
Sheets	412
Blankets.....	604
Counterpanes.....	287
Carpets	4
Rugs	5
Quilts	9
Articles of wearing apparel	985

SANITARY WORK.

In Table VI. will be found a summary of the year's sanitary work. Besides the frequent inspection of slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, bake-houses, and canal boats, 8,471 houses and premises have been inspected, and 13,264 re-inspections have been made. A large amount of work, shown in Table VI., the result of these inspections, has been accomplished.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are now 38 licensed slaughter-houses in St. Pancras, and during the year they have been kept in cleanly condition, and with due observance of the bye-laws regulating them.

COW-SHEDS.

There are 48 licensed cow-sheds in the Parish, and they also have been kept in cleanly condition, and the regulations complied with.

BAKE-HOUSES.

There are 214 bake-houses in the Parish, and they have been inspected twice during the year. With the exception of a very few cases they have been found cleanly, and in compliance with the regulations.

CANAL BOATS.

Canal boats have from time to time been inspected during the year. It has not been found necessary to prosecute for using any unregistered boat as a dwelling, and no infectious disease has been reported to the Department as occurring on board such boats.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

It is greatly to be regretted that the control of milk storage and distribution in the Parish is not in the hands of your Sanitary Department. Milk, more than any other kind of food, requires great precautions to be taken to prevent its contamination, and places where milk is kept should be under closer and more constant supervision than at present.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year a foul surface well, which supplied several households at Highgate, has been closed. With the facilities for obtaining pure water no reason exists for the continued use of shallow wells for domestic water supply. The risks attending the use of such water are still insufficiently appreciated. Especial attention has also been paid to the cleanly condition of cisterns, particularly as a precaution against one fatal Zymotic disease ravaging Europe. Before another year rolls over our heads the whole Parish of St. Pancras will be supplied with water on the constant system, with the exception of a narrow belt of houses contiguous to Regent's Park supplied by the West Middlesex Water Company. Unfortunately the improvement thus effected by the New River Company is accompanied with some heart-burning created by the stringent requirements of the Company. Nevertheless a sanitary safeguard of such benefit to St. Pancras should be gratefully welcomed by parishioners who estimate health above all other considerations.

DUST REMOVAL.

The removal of domestic refuse does not directly form part of the duties of your Sanitary Department, except that it concerns the health of the inhabitants. The method adopted in London generally is scarcely in accordance with the best interests of the public health.

OPEN SPACES.

During the year the Burial Ground of St. Andrew's has been opened as a public garden and a breathing space for the inhabitants of the closely crowded district of Gray's Inn Road, or No. 8 Ward, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. The Burial Ground of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which has now for some time past been maintained as a public garden, fails partly in its purpose from want of easy access. The adjoining Burial Ground of St. George the Martyr might with advantage be thrown into the same open space, and the combined gardens

could possibly acquire an eastern entrance in conjunction with the improvements to be effected by the erection of the new Board School on the Wellington Square site. This open space would then become a useful and healthful recreation ground.

In the next Ward, No. 7, the Burial Ground adjoining the Whitfield Tabernacle, between Tottenham Court Road and Whitfield Street, is fast becoming a serious nuisance from the accumulation of rubbish cast there, and only partly hidden from public gaze by an unsightly hoarding. This spot should form a pleasant oasis in the desert of houses by which it is surrounded.

A movement has also been on foot for adding the Parliament Hill Estate to Hampstead Heath, and devoting it to the open air use of the public instead of to building purposes. It is to be trusted that a movement of such great benefit to St. Pancras will receive strong support, and ultimately prove successful.

MORTUARY BUILDINGS AND DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

The provision of a mortuary, now in course of erection, both for infectious and for non-infectious cases, will prove a valuable addition to the sanitary requirements of the Parish, although if utilized to the extent that health would demand provision for a score of bodies should prove inadequate for a population of close upon a quarter of a million inhabitants. When once the prejudices of the poorer classes are overcome, experience will be gained of the accommodation necessary. The structure now completing will be a notable landmark in the sanitary progress of St. Pancras.

The disinfecting apparatus will also provide in a more efficient manner for the great amount of disinfection necessary in this large parish. The steam process of disinfection has proved successful in various public institutions, but your engineer and architect considered it inapplicable, because of the initial expense, of the skilled labour required, the risks in the use of steam, and the difficulty of drying. The hot air process adopted in its stead is ingenious in its arrangements, and I trust will prove as efficacious in its working.

The proposed Coroner's building will allow enquiries into the cause of death to be conducted with greater facilities for medical examination, and with the dignity and the decorum that the cause of justice demands.

UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

The first care of the Sanitary Department must necessarily be the close supervision of the worst class of dwellings. Attention has been specially directed to No. 8 Ward, many blocks of buildings which have been erected in former years, without any consideration except that of covering space and packing them in as closely as possible. There are three such blocks that particularly occur to me, viz:—Brantome Place, backing on to Crescent Mews North; Peace cottages, backing on to Speedy Place, and Brunswick Grove. The latter is a very unhealthy collection of dwellings, and has already been reported. At my last visit little seemed to have been done to improve them. Whitewash and wall-paper are not the sole requirements of a reasonably healthy abode. With regard to single dwellings, I would in conclusion strongly urge upon the Vestry to adopt the bye-laws for "Houses let in Lodgings," a not very happy definition for "tenemented dwellings." In some directions it should prove an economical advantage, in preventing the waste of time of your Inspectors in serving notices on cellar-dwellings already condemned by your Sanitary Committee, which have become re-occupied, in cases of overcrowding when the nuisance recurs after no great interval, and in other cases of recurring nuisances which absorb the time of your Inspectors. In cases where legal proceedings are necessary, they would be much facilitated and a large amount of time would be saved. By working the bye-laws directly under the control of your Sanitary Committee it would act with a powerfully moral effect, inasmuch as it would be necessary to place only the worst form of tenements on the register, a condemnation which conscientious owners would seek to avoid by maintaining the premises in a reasonably healthy condition. It is not at all necessary that a large register should be kept; in fact, it would be well to make merely a tentative effort at first. I strongly commend this to your early attention as tending to improve the efficiency of your Sanitary Department.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN F. J. SYKES.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1885, and 10 years preceding.
GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths,			Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Total all Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	
1885	241,000	24,576	2,115	7,520	4,794	1,158	1,853	1,175
1884	240,000	25,000	2,288	7,905	4,795	1,224	1,952	1,066
1883	239,000	25,000	2,199	7,719	4,677	1,100	1,772	1,069
1882	237,800	24,850	2,394	7,772	4,730	1,110	1,953	868
1881	236,600	24,701	2,212	7,943	5,000	1,234	2,055	1,047
1880	235,000	24,605	2,083	8,038	5,011	1,286	2,166	1,244
1879	240,000	25,020	2,154	8,226	5,189	1,231	2,100	1,295
1878	238,000	25,800	2,168	8,249	5,068	1,344	2,212	1,095
1877	236,000	25,580	2,235	8,126	4,927	1,169	1,947	1,159
1876	234,000	25,350	2,310	8,317	5,019	1,259	2,001	1,119
1875	231,000	25,140	2,289	8,000	5,401	1,272	2,017	1,091
Average of 10 } Years, 1875-84 }		25,205	2,234	8,095	4,981·7	1,222·9	2,017·7	1,105·3

1. Population at Census 1881, 236,209. 2. Average No. of Persons in each house at Census 1881, 9·5.
3. Area of District in acres, 2,672.

TABLE II.

Showing the Annual Birth and Death Rate, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a thousand Deaths for the Year 1885, and 10 years preceding.

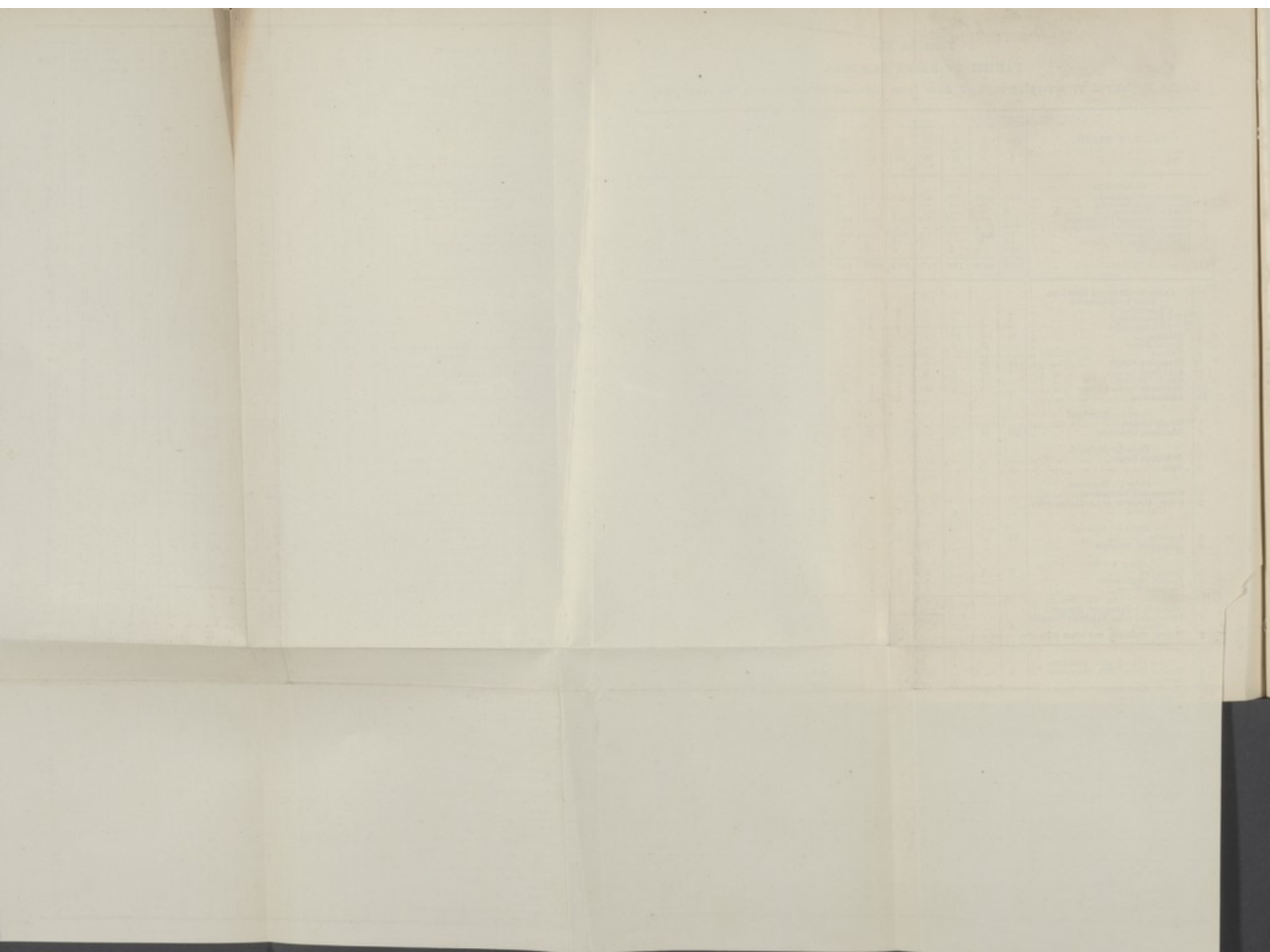
The Year.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of the population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of total deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 of total deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions, per 1000 of total deaths.
1885.....	31·2	19·89	153·3	241·5	386·5	245·0
1884.....	32·5	19·72	154·8	255·2	407·0	222·3
1883	32·2	19·55	142·5	235·1	378·8	228·5
1882	32·6	19·89	142·8	234·6	412·8	183·5
1881.....	33·6	21·16	155·3	246·8	411·0	209·4
1880.....	34·2	21·32	159·9	256·6	432·2	248·2
1879.....	34·2	21·62	149·6	237·2	404·7	249·5
1878.....	34·6	21·71	162·9	265·1	436·0	216·0
1877.....	34·4	20·88	143·8	237·2	395·1	235·2
1876.. ...	35·7	21·54	151·3	250·8	398·6	222·9
1875.....	34·5	23·38	159·0	235·5	375·3	201·9
Average of 10 years 1875-1884	33·8	21·07	152·1	245·4	405·1	221·7

NOTE—All the Death Rates are calculated on the corrected number of Deaths.

Deaths Registered at several groups of Ages from different causes during the Year 1885.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		AGES.													Total under 5 years	Total
		0	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95			
		to 1	to 5	to 15	to 25	to 35	to 45	to 55	to 65	to 75	to 85	to 95	upwards			
CLASSES.																
1.	Zymotic Diseases	282	208	80	89	86	27	8	9	12	3	1	—	—	585	712
2.	Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
3.	Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	8	2	—	—	—	—	26	38
4.	Constitutional Diseases	119	68	41	70	107	108	88	41	10	—	—	—	—	199	583
5.	Constitutional Diseases	192	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	193
6.	Local Diseases	486	295	72	72	100	105	221	368	171	40	—	—	—	732	2319
7.	Deaths by Violence	40	13	4	7	15	18	14	22	13	5	1	—	—	99	125
8.	Ill defined	185	4	2	1	5	8	9	8	9	2	—	—	—	149	255
Total		1159	693	170	198	324	304	419	468	480	822	90	—	—	1850	4704
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																
Order 1.—Miasmatic.																
1	Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	8	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	21
2	Unvaccinated	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
3	No Statement	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	19
4	Measles	35	125	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	190
5	Scarlet Fever	—	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	41
6	Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Whooping Cough	49	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	142	144
8	Diphtheria	6	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	37
9	Simple Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Erysipelas or Typhoid Fever	—	—	3	2	15	7	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	37
11	Chicken Pox	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Order 2.—Diarrhoeal.																
1	Simple Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	114	155
2	Diarrhoea, Dysentery	103	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order 3.—Malarial.																
1	Remittent Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Ague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order 4.—Zoonotic.																
1	Cowpox and Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders)	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order 5.—Fungal.																
1	Erythema	27	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	39
2	Gonorrhoea, Stricture	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Order 6.—Septic.																
1	Erysipelas	2	1	—	2	2	4	2	3	3	5	—	—	—	3	22
2	Pyemia, Septicemia	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	77
3	Purpural Fever	—	—	—	5	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.																
Thrush and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases																
1	Thrush, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasites	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
CLASS III.—DIETIC DISEASES.																
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation																
1	Starvation	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
2	Chronic Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	3	9	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	19
3	Delirium Tremens	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart																
1	Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	—	5	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
2	Rheumatism	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	19
3	Gout	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
4	Rickets	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
5	Cancer, Malignant Disease	—	—	—	1	7	19	41	42	38	7	—	—	—	—	148
6	Tuberculosis	35	17	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	53
7	Tuberular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	25	33	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	69
8	Phthisis	8	9	10	65	145	141	169	29	4	1	—	—	—	17	325
9	Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	35	24	12	3	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	85
10	Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
11	Anemia, Chlorosis, Leucocythemia	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
12	Diabetes	—	—	6	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
13	Other Constitutional Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																
1	Premature Birth	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	101
2	Alcoholism	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
3	Congenital Malformations	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	30
4	Old Age	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	69	159	45	—	232	232

CAUSE OF DEATH.		AGES.																Total under 5 years	Total												
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over																			
CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.																															
1. Nervous System.																															
1	Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	53	43	20	3	2	2	4	3				78	112																	
2	Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis				5	7	18	29	64	82	49			208																	
3	Insanity, General Paralysis of the Uterus										14																				
4	Epilepsy		1																												
5	Convulsions	67	23	2	6	7	5	4	1	3	12	4	2	30																	
6	Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)													92																	
7	Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	13	3										16	1																	
8	Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6			1	17																	
2. Organs of Special Senses.																															
3. Circulatory System.																															
1	Pericarditis	1	3	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	17																	
2	Acute Endocarditis													6																	
3	Valvular Diseases of Heart			2	2	1	2	1		1				5																	
4	Diseases of Heart		6	2	10	5	7	11	9	4				57																	
5	Diseases of Heart	2	1	10	12	10	3	23	50	45	15	2	3	195																	
6	Aneurism													7																	
7	Embolism, Thrombosis		1			1	1	3	1				1	9																	
8	Diseases of Blood Vessels								3	2	1	2		12																	
4. Respiratory System.																															
1	Laryngitis	9	2	1		1	1	2						11																	
2	Croup	6	13	2										21																	
3	Empyema, Asthma					2	3	4	12	6				29																	
4	Bronchitis	2-9	10-9	10-3	10-3	10-18	6	27	107	53	14		308																		
5	Pneumonia	31-46	4	5	15	8	12	16	9	7	3		78	119																	
6	Pleurisy	1	2	1	5	5	3	4	3				3	27																	
7	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	3	2	1	3	2	5	1	1			9	24																	
5. Digestive System.																															
1	Dentition	16	21										37	37																	
2	Fore Throat, Quinsy													29																	
3	Diseases of Stomach	10	3	1		2		3	7	5	2		13	35																	
4	Ecolitis			1	3		1	2	7				8	15																	
5	Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	7	1	1										9																	
6	Peritonitis	3	2	1	4	4	3		3	6	1		5	27																	
7	Acidosis					2	2	2	2	1	2		2	11																	
8	Arteriosclerosis of Liver													45																	
9	Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	3	2			1	4	4	6	4	2		5	32																	
10	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3		2	1			2	3			5	15																	
6. Lymphatic System.																															
Disease of Lymphatics and Spleen																			1	3					4	4					
7. Frenckle and Addison's Disease																										1					
8. Urinary System.																															
Nephritis																			1							1	18				
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria																				4	3	2	4	3	1			67			
Diseases of Bladder or of Prostate																			5	10	11	15	13	8	2			9			
Other Diseases of the Urinary System																			1				1	2	2			1	7		
A.—Of Organs of Generation.																															
Male Organs																												1			
Female Organs																				1	5	2	3	1	2				13		
B.—Of Puerperia.																															
Abortion, Miscarriage																					1	3							4		
Puerperal Convulsions																				1	1	2							4		
Puerperal Pyrexia, Flooding																					4	2							6		
Other Accidents of Child Birth																			1		1	4	2						8		
10. Bones and Joints.																															
Caries, Neuritis																				1	5	1	1	2		1	1		11		
Arthritis, Gout, Periostitis																			1	1	1		2						5		
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints																													2		
11. Integumentary System.																															
Carcinoma, Erysipelas																															
Other Diseases of Integumentary System																			2	1							1		3	4	
CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.																															
1. Accidents or Negligence.																															
Fractures and Contusions																			3	4	2	3	7	9	7	13	7	3	1	8	60
Gunshot Wounds																															
Cut, Stab																							1								1
Burn, Scald																								1	1	1	1	1			4
Poison																				4	1			1	1	1	1				9
Drowning																				1											1
Suffocation																			40	2			1			1	1				42
Otherwise																				1	1				1	2				1	6
2. Homicide.																															
Murder																						1		2	1						4
Manslaughter																			2												2
3. Suicide.																															
Gunshot Wounds																						2			1		1				3
Cut, Stab																								1		1					3
Poison																						1		1	1	1					4
Drowning																						1		1							3
Hanging																						1		1	2	3		1			8
Otherwise																							2								2
CLASS VIII.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.																															
Droopy																			2												
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition																			180	3	1			1	2	2	2	1	3	2	11
Mortification																															
Tumors																								1			1				3
Abscess																				2					1						3
Hemorrhage																			1				1								2
Residue Death (causes not ascertained)																							1				1				2
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined																			1				1	2	3	2	4	1			13



SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

	No. of Deaths.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	
1. Miasmatic Diseases.....	507
2. Diarrhœal ,,	125
3. Malarial ,, .....	...
4. Zoogenous ,,	3
5. Venereal ,,	33
6. Sceptic ,,	44
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	5
III.—DIETIC DISEASE	26
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	952
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.....	395
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.	
1. Diseases of Nervous System	630
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	6
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	291
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	962
5. Diseases of Digestive System	255
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System.....	4
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	1
8. Diseases of Urinary System	101
9. Diseases of Reproductive System.....	36
(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation ...	14
(b) Diseases of Parturition	22
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	20
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	4
VII.—VIOLENCE.	
1. Accident or Negligence	128
2. Homicide	6
3. Suicide	23
4. Execution.. .....	...
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CASES	228
Total	4785

TABLE IV.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Showing the number of deaths at all ages in 1885 from certain groups of diseases, and proportions to 1000 of population, and to 1000 deaths from all causes; also the number of deaths of infants under one year of age from other groups of diseases, and proportions to 1000 births and to 1000 deaths from all causes under one year.

Division I.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population, of all ages.	Death per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases	629	2·6	131·2
2. Pulmonary Diseases	925	3·8	192·9
3. Principal Tubercular Diseases	677	2·8	141·2
Division II. Infants under One Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under one year.
4. Wasting Diseases ...	284	37·7	245·2
5. Convulsive Diseases	187	24·8	161·4

NOTES.

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers, Diarrhœa, and Cholera.

2. Includes Asthma, Emphysema, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Other diseases of the Respiratory System.

3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Rickets, and Tabes Mesenterica.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

TABLE V.

Shewing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in 1885, and in the 10 years 1875 to 1884.

Disease.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	Annual Average of 10 years, 1875-84.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 years, 1875-84.	Total Deaths in 1885.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1885.
Small-Pox	2	22	129	94	19	18	84	6	3	61	43·8	8·7	63	13·1
Measles	82	117	143	48	129	58	172	130	99	89	106·7	21·4	190	39·1
Scarlet Fever	240	137	89	138	144	156	180	66	61	44	125·5	25·1	31	6·5
Diphtheria	55	38	22	23	25	34	70	51	78	45	44·1	8·8	37	7·7
Whooping Cough	232	198	141	217	154	293	122	288	72	202	191·9	38·5	144	30·0
Typhus Fever	8	5	20	4	4	1	1	..	2	1	4·6	0·9	.	..
Enteric Fever	35	60	58	59	57	43	66	69	132	55	63·4	12·6	37	7·7
Simple Continued Fever .	16	7	10	4	5	4	8	..	2	..	5·6	1·1	2	0·4
Diarrhoea & Simple Cholera	178	239	155	229	118	204	211	119	162	227	184·2	36·9	125	26·1
Totals	848	823	767	816	655	811	914	729	611	724	769·8	151·0	629	131·2
Totals—London	13,240	12,536	12,232	14,619	12,010	13,735	13,811	13,553	10,801	13,629	13,026	160·0	11,647	146·8

TABLE VI.

Report of the Sanitary Work carried out in the year 1885.

Totals	No. of Complaints received during the year.			Inspect-ions.		Results of Inspection.	House Drains.	Privies and W.C.'s.	Dust Bins.	Water Supply.	Miscellaneous.																	
	538	8471	13264	No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected.		No. of Re-inspections of Houses, Premises, &c.	Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, Whitewashed, &c.	Houses Disinfected after illness of an Infectious Character.	Renewed, Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c.	Ventilated.	Repaired, &c.	Supplied with Water.	New provided.	New provided.	Repaired, Covered, &c.	Cisterns (new) erected.	Cisterns Cleansed, Repaired and Covered.	Cistern Overflow Pipes connected with Drains, &c., abolished.	No. of Lodging Houses registered under 34th Section of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," or 90th section of "Public Health Act, 1875."	Dust Removal.-No. of Communications received and attended to.	Removal of Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other Refuse.	Animals Removed, being improperly kept.	Bake-houses.	Licensed Cowsheds.	Licensed Slaughter-houses.	Legal Proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> , Summonses.	
	4075	1632	678																									
Requirement hitherto in abeyance, but very desirable	729	863	14																									
Water Companies efficiently control these in their own interests.	447	10	485																									
Bye-Laws not in force in St. Pancras.																												
Over this the Sanitary Department has no control.	91	16	214																									

TABLE VII.—PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.
Return shewing the Sanitary Work accomplished during the past 10 years.

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
No. of Complaints received during the year ..	1815	2166	1717	1830	1411	2965	513	706	649	538
No. of Houses, &c., Inspected	2000	3000	3641	3046	3485	6687	4259	10218	9241	8471
No. of Houses, &c., Re-inspected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13264
Results of In- spection {										
Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments	1347	1900	1346	1304	888	2469	2600	4840	4557	4075
Houses, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, or Whitewashed ..	937	1305	768	724	603	1552	578	425	417	1632
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	293	247	423	271	270	872	296	341	690	678
House Drains {										
Renewed, Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c.	794	709	497	486	343	757	383	395	331	1322
Ventilated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesspools abolished ..	..	..	..	12	9	4	3	7	7	0
Privies and w.c.'s {										
Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	432	610	234	465	422	506	154	250	250	729
Supplied with Water	288	355	160	316	207	1138	1474	1607	1560	863
New provided .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Dust-bins—New provided	55	48	42	22	25	72	105	256	221	100
Do. Repaired, Covered, &c.	77	171	131	116	101	254	281	237	289	447
Water Supply {										
Cisterns—New erected	18	15	9	11	9	22	11	23	31	10
Do. Cleansed, Repaired, and Covered	248	196	141	168	95	235	123	254	260	485
Miscellaneous {										
Removal of Dung, Stagnant Water, Refuse, &c.	97	102	58	62	45	114	24	35	45	91
Animals Removed, being improperly kept	19	17	24	17	1	16	2	5	19	16
Licensed Cow-sheds Inspected	65	66	66	51	57	56	49	50	49	48
Licensed Slaughter-houses Inspected	35	59	59	51	50	45	50	40	38	38
Legal Proceedings, i.e., Summonses	59	10	..	7	27	63	81	60	72	107
Cases of Overcrowding .....	..	109	35	14	13	20	37	75	202	143
Smoke Nuisance .....	..	..	..	5	16	23	24	6	11	..
Paving Defects .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	165	191	..
Bake-houses inspected .....	..	196	196	225	225	..	..	..	211	214

