[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for St. Giles District].

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1865.

SANITARY STATISTICS

AND

PROGRESS

IN

ST. GILES' DISTRICT,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

Section I.—*On the Mortality of the Metropolis in* 1865.

The death-rate of London in 1865, was no less than 24½ per thousand residents, the deaths numbering 73,460, and the population, estimated to the middle of the year, being 2,993,513. This is below the extreme death-rate (26½) of 1864, but higher than that of any other of the past ten years.

In the first quarter of 1865, the deaths of the metropolis were at the rate of 28 in the thousand annually; the third quarter was the least fatal, giving a rate of 22¼. In the second and fourth quarters respectively, the rate of mortality was 23 and 24½ annually per thousand.

Commenting on the connexion between these rates of death and the peculiarity of the seasons in 1865, the Registrar General observes, "The winter was cold, and February and March seemed insensible to the growing power of the summer. The mean temperature of each of the first three months lay between 36° and 37°. The mean night temperature of these months was below or little above the freezing point of water; bronchitis was unusually fatal; and the rate of mortality in the coldest weeks of January and February rose a fourth above the annual average . . . . After May 20th, through June, the mean temperature was high, and it rose still higher in July, reading 66°. The temperature began to rise rapidly on the 20th of June; and the thermometer touched 88° in the air and 148° in the sun on June 23rd. The deaths from diarrhœa suddenly increased in this week to 187; in successive weeks they rose to 184, to 301 in July, and then slowly declined through August and September,"—the chief and very opportune fall being in the 33rd week of the year after a wet week of singularly depressed temperature. On the whole, the diarrhœa deaths were more numerous than in any recent year, the disease being quite as fatal as in the last cholera year 1854. "The deaths from summer cholera had not exceeded one weekly, but in the third week of June three died; and the deaths increased weekly until 23 were registered in the last week of July; then the deaths gradually fell off, and the deaths by cholera in the year were 193."

Of other diseases classed as zymotic by the Registrar General, smallpox caused 646 deaths—a number still in excess of the non-epidemic standard of the disease; measles, scarlatina, and whooping cough were each fatal above the average of the ten preceding years; but none of these diseases were so fatal as in 1864. Continued and infantile fevers produced during 1865 excessive numbers of deaths; the epidemic of typhus, which began in 1862, persisting until the end of the past year.

The several groups of districts into which the metropolis is divided, contributed less unequally than usual to the death-rates of 1865, the districts upon which the singular mortality of 1864 especially fell, showing in 1865 their death-rates reduced to nearly their ordinary amount; whereas the districts that had no great share in producing the excess of 1864, do not show any such remarkable reduction in 1865. (Appendix table I).

Section II.—*On the Mortality of St. Giles's in* 1865, *from all Causes. Comparison with other Districts.*

The Central districts of London had a death-rate in 1865 of 27 in the thousand. In 1864, their rate was 29¼, and in the mean of the five years preceding, it was 26. St. Giles's district, which is one of the central group, had in 1865, a death-rate of 29⅔; in 1864, of 31, and in the mean of the five former years of 28. Steadily therefore, but in 1865 rather more than usual, the mortality of the district has been in excess of those among which it is grouped.

Death-rate per 10,000* *in St. Giles's and neighbouring Districts.*

DISTRICTS.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
St. Pancras ...	197·0	224·9	221·4	208·7	228·3	215 5	225·6	248·1	238·2
St. Marylebone	217·3	224·0	225 0	227·7	242·5	237·1	245·3	250·4	244·7
Metropolis.....	221·0	234 4	227·0	224·1	231·8	234·1	244·4	260·4	245·4
Holborn.....	236·3	247·7	248·6	238·7	270.4	285·5	279·3	312·8	297·7
Strand	239·4	226·6	262·9	231·5	233·7	254·6	261·0	300·8	283·6
St. Martin	243·0	218·5	246·7	228.6	233·7	238·0	260·9	257·4	250 0
St. Giles	280·0	258·2	260·1	262·4	270·3	289·0	284·5	310·0	295 5

* Correction is here made for the longer duration of the registration years 1857 & 1863. Also for all deaths in hospitals and outlying Workhouses.

For comparison of St. Giles's with each district surrounding it, the table on the opposite page has been constructed. It appears, from this table, that Holborn was (after correction) a little worse than St. Giles in its death-rate, and that the Strand district was nearly as bad. From the foregoing summary the fact also appears, and should be mentioned, although there is no satisfaction in it, that of recent years there has been little to choose between St. Giles and Holborn, and not much between St. Giles and the Strand, whereas at the beginning of these reports, there was a difference of about two in the thousand against St. Giles's.

Scrutiny of the table indeed, suggests that in the past year at any rate, St. Giles district did not suffer disproportionately to its neighbours from causes that are most under sanitary controul. The great excess of deaths in St. Giles's occurred during the inclement winter and spring weather that has been noted, and resulted to some extent indeed from epidemic typhus, but in the main from the fatality of old bronchitis and consumption among the residents of the workhouse and common lodging houses, who are disproportionately numerous in this district. In the third quarter of the year, the season of typhoid fever and diarrhœa, (although there was much of such disease in St. Giles's), St. Pancras alone shows a smaller registered mortality than this district.

MORTALITY IN 1865.

Districts.	Population, 1865.	REGISTERED MORTALITY. 1st Quarter, 13 Weeks. Actual number.	per 10,000.	2nd Quarter, 13 Weeks. Actual number.	per 10,000.	3rd Quarter, 13 Weeks. Actual number.	per 10,000.	4th Quarter, 13 Weeks. Actual number.	per 10,000.	Whole Year, 52 Weeks. Actual number.	per 10,000.	Column A. (see (add)	Column B. Note.*) (subtract.)	Total Mortality in 1865 corrected for Cols. A. & B. Actual number.	per 10,000.	Districts.
St. Pancras ...	213,300	1540	72·2	1173	55·0	1134	53·2	1369	64·2	5216	244·6	136	Hospls. 186 Workh. } Strand } 99 285	5077	238·2	St. Pancras.
St. Marylebone	163,204	1206	73·9	974	59·7	923	56·5	964	59·1	4067	249·2	100	Hospital, 173	3994	244·7	St. Marylebone.
Metropolis	2,993,513	21,018	70 2	17,367	58·0	16,682	55·7	18,393	61·5	73,460	245·4	—	—	73460	245·4	Metropolis.
Holborn	44,176	374	84·7	318	72·0	280	63·3	331	74·9	1303	294·9	88	Hospital, 76	1315	297·7	Holborn.
Strand	42,385	385	90·8	275	64·9	243	57·3	286	67·5	1189	280.5	Workh. 99 Hospls. 72 171	Hospital, 158	1202	283·6	Strand.
St. Martin ...	21,880	194	88·7	142	64·9	123	56·2	136	62·2	595	272·0	29	Hospital, 77	547	250·0	St. Martin.
St. Giles	54,000	545	101·0	423	78·3	295	54·6	322	59·6	1585	293·5	110 Hosps.	Infant Home 95 Errors † 4 99	1596	295·5	St. Giles.

* Col. A. gives the number of the Inhabitants of each District who expired in 1865. in the Public Institutions of other Districts; these figures must be added to the Registered Mortality. Col. B. gives the number of Inhabitants of other Localities, who died in the same year in the Public Institutions of the Districts named; these figures have to be subtracted from the Registered Mortality. (*See Appendix Table II.*)

† The number 4 here subtracted consists of a balance of several errors.

In compiling the following tables, correction of the registered mortality has been made for each district by adding to it the deaths of all persons (so far as known) who after removal from the district died in the public institutions of neighbouring parishes, and by subtracting from the registered mortality of each district the deaths of those extra-parishioners who died in its public institutions. Until 1865, the only correction of this kind required for St. Giles, was an addition in respect of its parishioners dying in hospitals outside the limits of the district ; but in 1865, a subtraction has had to be made from the registered mortality of 95 children who, having no previous connexion whatever with the district, died within a short time of their admission into the Infants' Home, 35, Great Coram Street. To a consideration of these deaths, a special heading will be presently devoted. In the mean time, in all statements respecting cause and localization of disease, fallacy from this and every other avoidable source will be excluded.

Of the 1596 persons whose deaths are reckoned in the corrected mortality of St. Giles's, 823 were males and 773 females. Of those dying in hospitals, the excess on the side of males was not so marked as usual, sixty males and fifty females from St. Giles's, having died during the year in hospitals.

The average age of persons dying in St. Giles's in 1865, was (after exclusion of the Infant Home children) scarcely 29 years,—about the age noted in former years. Excluding children dying under the age of two years, the age at death averaged nearly 43 years, or slightly higher than usual.

Section III.—*On the Causes of Death in St. Giles's District in* 1865.

In accordance with the plan of former reports, an examination of the causes of death in St. Giles's in 1865 has been made, and the number of persons actually dying from each sort of disease, has been compared with the number which, at the current rate of mortality in the whole of London, would have been calculated to have died out of the St. Giles's population.

On the best computation that can be made, St. Giles district, in 1865, contained one 55·45th part of the population of London within the limits of the Registrar General. Dividing the total mortality of London from each cause by 55·45, we have therefore the quota of deaths which would fall on our district if the same rate of death from each cause prevailed therein as in the town at large. But between this estimated number and the actual mortality there are many great and instructive differences. The comparison is made in the opposite table, and in table IV of the appendix, where the four quarters of 1865 are separately examined.

The gross mortality of St. Giles from all causes has been shown to have been considerably above the mean of the metropolis in 1865. The table shows that the excess (after correction for hospitals) amounts to 271 deaths in the year, so that six persons died in St. Giles for every five who died out of an equal population in the average of London.

In four out of the five classes of disease, the excess of mortality of St. Giles over the mean of London will be observed. In the class of *developmental* disease, however, which comprehends the disorders incident to function at various ages of life, there is no notable difference between our district and the average of the town. The four other classes require separate consideration.

Of the *zymotic disorders* the most important members are examined at the foot of the table. Smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and croup were not so prevalent with us as elsewhere ; but three members of the class, more important than these as regards the numerical amount of their fatality, were in notable excess in St. Giles. Whooping cough produced 75 deaths instead of its quota

Comparison of Mortality from various causes in London and in Saint Giles's.
Whole Year, 1865, (52 *Weeks.*)

Classes.	Classes and Orders of Disease.	London.	St. Giles's, Population 54,000.		
		Population. 2,993,513	Estimated Quota.*	Actual *Registered* Mortality.	Corrected for Deaths in Hosptls.
	All Causes	73460	1325·1	1581	1596
	Specified Causes	72551	1308·7	1578	1593
	Classes.				
I.	Zymotic Diseases	18058	325·7	401	392
II.	Constitutional ,,	14415	260·0	320	335
III.	Local ,,	28826	520·0	627	654
IV.	Developmental ,,	8606	155·2	195	154
V.	Violent Deaths	2646	47·7	35	58
	Orders.				
I.	1 Miasmatic Diseases	16539	298·4	369	368
	2 Enthetic ,,	441	7·9	8	10
	3 Dietic ,,	880	15·8	23	14
	4 Parasitic ,,	198	3·6	1	...
II.	1 Diathetic Diseases	2483	44·8	48	57
	2 Tubercular Diseases	11932	215·2	272	278
III.	1 Diseases of Nervous System	7892	142 3	134	134
	2 ,, Organs of Circulation	3456	62 3	78	86
	3 ,, Respiratory Organs	12545	226·3	350	358
	4 ,, Digestive Organs	3091	55·6	35	43
	5 ,, Urinary Organs	1088	19·7	19	22
	6 ,, Organs of Generation	268	4·8	4	4
	7 ,, Organs of Locomotion	239	4·3	3	4
	8 ,, Integumentary Organs	247	4·5	4	3
IV.	1 Dev: Dis. of Children	2077	37·5	41	41
	2 ,, ,, Adults	310	5·6	7	7
	3 ,, ,, Old People	2721	49·0	43	43
	4 Diseases of Nutrition	3498	63·0	104	63
V	1 Accident or Negligence	2241	40·4	31	53
	3 Homicide	132	2·4	1	1
	4 Suicide	267	4·8	3	4
	All other Violent Deaths	6	0·1	...	...
	Sudden Deaths	191	3·4	...	...
	Causes unspecified	718	13·0	3	3
	Certain Special Diseases of Zymotic Class and Miasmatic Order.				
1·1.	Small-Pox	646	11·6	9	9
	Measles	1302	23·5	12	12
	Scarlatina	2181	39·3	36	36
	Diphtheritis	433	7·8	7	8
	Croup	742	13·4	10	10
	Whooping Cough	2921	52·5	83	75
	Diarrhœa	3557	64·2	94	79
	Typhus & other Fevers, continued, remittent and puerperal	3428	62·1	89	115

* 1÷55·4th part of the entire mortality of the Town. The number of Deaths registered in the District, has here been subjected to the correction of 4 noted at foot of table on page 3.

of 52 or 53 ; diarrhœa 79 deaths (and this is after exclusion of all the infants who died from this cause in the Great Coram Street Home) instead of its quota of 64. Typhus and other fevers caused 115 deaths instead of their quota of 62. Important considerations arise from these facts. Of whooping cough, indeed, we can say little as to connexion with unwholesome conditions ; except that density of lodgment encourages the spread of this disease in a popnlation. But diarrhœa and fevers are commonly held to be indicative of other insalubrious conditions that are more readily under the controul of sanitary authorities. Diarrhæa, it has been already said, was more prevalent in London in 1865 than in any recent year ; in St. Giles it was distinctly more prevalent than in London as a whole, though perhaps not more prevalent than in the districts immediately surrounding our own.

Continued fevers are grouped together by the Registrar General, and as a whole, have been in serious excess of their prevalence in average parts of London. The registered names of the various fevers do not afford conclusive evidence as to their nature ; but it appears that the registered number of 112 deaths from continued fever, (disregarding 3 puerperal) is made up of 75 typhus, 18 typhoid, and 19 of "fever" unnamed or undescribed. The separation, so far as it is reliable, is of much practical moment. Doubtless, real typhus has been greatly more prevalent in St. Giles than elsewhere in London ; in the first quarter (Appendix IV) it was even three times more fatal than in the average of the town. But typhoid has probably not been excessively, though it has been largely prevalent in our district. Now typhus fever, a very contagious disease, is spread by overcrowding and dirtiness, personal and domestic, and is scarcely affected by other unwholesome conditions about houses ; whereas typhoid fever, a far less contagious disorder, appears usually to require for its dissemination contamination of air or water by sewage, and is far less affected by the personal habits of the community among whom it prevails. Hence arises the conclusion that the mortality of St. Giles from fever in 1865, being mainly from typhus, shows the special deficiency in the lodgment of the poor, and that deficient drainage and bad water supply (though doubtless these causes have been in lamentable frequent operation) are not even in the main chargeable with the excess in the St. Giles's fever rate above that of London.

The class of *constitutional diseases* in 1865, shows the same high death-rate that has been recorded from them in all previous reports. Cancerous, and the still more important group of tuberculous diseases, were both more fatal in St. Giles than in the average of London. It is probable that an excessive amount of consumption actually originates in our district, but as long as St. Giles contains a disproportionate share of the common lodging-houses of the town, it is pretty sure (whether consumption be generated or not specially in our district) always to give an excessive mortality from this cause to the death registers.

Local diseases, which form the third class of the Registrar General, were in the greatest excess of all in St. Giles in 1865; but all organs and systems whose diseases are included under this title, did not contribute equally to the excess. Diseases of the nervous system, of the digestive and generative organs, of the bones and of the skin, did not cause so many deaths in our district as the calculated quota for its population. But diseases of the circulating and urinary organs, and above all, diseases of the organs of respiration—which are just those that suffer most from the effects of physical work and exposure—each of these produced an undue degree of mortality in St. Giles. Bronchitis alone, in the inclement season of 1865, caused more deaths in St. Giles than all lung diseases put together would be estimated to produce in the population, and yet lung diseases were much more fatal in London than usual. Taking with bronchitis, inflammation and other disorders of the lungs, the deaths from this group of diseases were nearly 60 per cent. in excess of those of an equal population elsewhere in London.

Violent Deaths were, in some degree, more frequent in St. Giles's than in other parts. The excess was entirely caused by "accident or negligence," under which head are included the deaths of 18 infants from suffocation.

SECTION IV.—*On the Localization of Disease and Death in St. Giles's in* 1865.

The distribution of our mortality through the three sub-divisions of the district, has followed the ordinary rule. Bloomsbury has had the smallest, St. Giles South the highest, and St. Giles North an intermediate death-rate. This conclusion is arrived at after correction for deaths in the workhouse and in hospitals as follows:—

The deaths recorded by the Registrar of Bloomsbury numbered 431—216 males and 215 females. To these must be added the deaths of 10 Bloomsbury parishioners, who died in St. Giles's workhouse, and those of 22 persons taken from Bloomsbury and dying in the hospitals of various other districts. But 95 infants dying in the Great Coram Street Home, who had lately been brought from Marylebone and other parishes, have to be subtracted. The corrected deaths of the sub-district amount therefore to 368, or (on the population of 1861) 21·1 per thousand residents.

The registered deaths of St. Giles, South, were 768, but of these 284 occurred in the workhouse, of whom only 114 had recently been resident in the houses of St. Giles, South; the other deaths being either among inmates of the house, or among persons brought from the other sub-districts. Excluding these, therefore, but adding 58 deaths of persons recently taken from South St. Giles into neighbouring hospitals, the mortality of the sub-district (corrected, that is, to what it would be, if every death occurred in the person's own residence, and if the workhouse were away) amounted to 656, or 34·6 per thousand residents.

St. Giles North had 382 registered deaths, to which must be added those of 50 persons taken from the sub-district to the workhouse, and 23 taken to various hospitals with their fatal illnesses upon them. The total of 455 deaths represents a rate of 26·6 per thousand residents.

The subjoined statistics show that the relative mortality of the three sub-districts in 1865 was not materially different from that of former years.

Death-rate per 1000 *in Sub-Districts.**

DISTRICTS.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
St. George, Bloomsbury	18·0	19·8	18·4	18·5	20·5	21·6	19·9	21·6	21·1
St. Giles's, South ...	35·7	29·2	34·9	34·6	29·1	31·7	32·7	34·8	34·6
St. Giles's, North ...	28·3	27·7	24·0	24·7	27·9	28·2	27·3	29·2	26·6
Whole District	28·0	25·8	26·0	26·2	27·0	28·9	28·5	31·1	29 6

* Correction has been made for the extra length of the registration years 1857 & 1863.

The following table of deaths represent the relative prevalence in sub-districts of the more important members of the zymotic class of diseases. Deaths in hospitals are here included, so far as the place is known from whence the patients were brought, and deaths in the Infants' Home are excluded.

	Population 1861.	DEATHS IN SUB-DISTRICT FROM						
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Various Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Bloomsbury	17392	2	3	9	5	24	9	17
St. Giles' South.....	18788	4	3	14	1	27	49	38
St. Giles' North.....	17201	3	5	11	1	24	31	22
Workhouse Inmates & Tramps.....	695	0	0	0	0	0	14	3

Further detail as to the localization of epidemics appears to be requisite only in the case of fever. Dividing the district into the ten localities that have usually been employed in these reports when accurate consideration of locality was needed, and distinguishing fevers, so far as may be done, into typhus, typhoid, and undescribed fevers, the following figures are obtained :—

Locality of Death.	Population, 1861.	From "typhus."	"Typhoid."	Undescribed Fevers.
A About Bedford Square	3948	—	—	1
B ,, Russell Square	5551	1	—	2
C ,, Coram Street	6104	2	1	2
D ,, Bloomsbury Square	5251	1	2	—
E ,, Church Lane	4674	5	—	3
F ,, Dudley Street.....	9047	11	6	3
G ,, Short's Gardens.....	6306	11	2	—
H ,, Nothern Drury Lane.....	5155	16	4	1
K ,, Southern ,, ...	5057	10	2	2
L ,, Lincoln's Inn Fields.....	2261	—	—	1
Workhouse Inmates and tramps ...	695	12	1	1
Unknown.....	—	6	—	—

Herein it will be observed that typhus has prevailed most in the crowded parts of the district to the south of Holborn. Cases came in considerable numbers from the common lodging houses of Charles Street and other streets in this neighbourhood. Typhoid appears to have prevailed most in the Dudley Street locality, and next in the streets at the north of Drury Lane.

Section V.—*On the Uncertified Deaths of* 1865.

The deaths which, in 1865, were registered without certificates of their cause from a medical practitioner or coroner, numbered twelve only.

The attention that has been drawn in these reports, and elsewhere, to the abuses likely to spring from the want of proper medical certificates of cause in every case of death, appears to have had effect. When first pointed out, 40 or 50 deaths yearly were registered without certificate of their cause. In the past three years, the uncertified deaths have numbered 26, 15, and 12 respectively, showing a considerable and progressive improvement of practice.

Of the twelve uncertified deaths, six were in Bloomsbury sub-district, five in St. Giles South, and only one in St Giles North. It is worthy the consideration of the Registrars of the two former sub-districts, whether they cannot get in practice the small degree of omission that is found in the practice of their colleague in St. Giles North. Half of the twelve deaths were in children under one year of age.

Section VI.—*On the Diseases and Deaths in the Practice of the Public Medical Institutions of St. Giles's in* 1865.

In the year 1865, there appears from the records of the public medical institutions, to have been an average amount of sickness in the district of St. Giles. These records give information respecting sickness that cannot be derived from the death registers, and have therefore an importance of their own.

On the following page are given the numbers of persons under treatment in each department of the workhouse practice. In all, there were fewer cases than in 1864, and the mortality was not only actually less, but less in proportion to the numbers under treatment.

In the last of these reports, it was mentioned that the Directors of the Poor had resolved to send their fever patients to the Fever Hospital, instead of treating them along with other patients in the wards of the workhouse. This resolution appears to have been come to from an observation of the danger to which other persons were exposed through the proximity to them of this contagious disease. As justifying the action of the Directors, it is well to quote figures that show for Hospital and Workhouse the relative risk of fatal typhus being contracted by nurses or other inmates from those admitted for this complaint.

	Hospital.	Workhouse.
Total number of typhus cases under treatment in 3 years, 1863-4-5 . .	5777	634
Total deaths from typhus, or in proportion to attacks	Hospital. 1040 18 per cent.	Workhouse. 86 or 13½ per cent.
Of the total deaths from typhus, the proportion of those catching the disease in the Institution to those admitted with the disease from outside, was	Hospital. 16 : 1024 or 1 : 64	Workhouse. 16 : 70 or 1 : 4½

It is seen that the Hospital has a greater apparent rate of mortality in its cases, but without other information, and especially without the means of comparing the ages of the patients under treatment in the two institutions, no deductions can be drawn from this circumstance.* But the very important fact is also seen that for every four or five deaths from typhus admitted into the workhouse, one person, who was resident in the workhouse for some other reason, loses his life from the contagion: whereas in the hospital, the proportion of deaths in those admitted, to deaths of inmates, was only 64 to 1. This proportion indicates the degree of usefulness as against the degree of risk. There is always risk to others in treating this very contagious disease, and at the hospital it is reduced to a minimum.

At the Lying-in Hospital in Endell-street, the year 1865 has witnessed a higher mortality than usual. This hospital has about 200 cases of labour yearly. Last year it lost five mothers and ten children. The deaths of the children were mainly, after a very few days of life, from congenital weakness. The deaths of the mothers were from, diseased heart, causing exhaustion after labour, 1; hæmorrhage after labour, 1; puerperal hysteritis, 1; acute uterine phlebitis, 1; pneumonia, 1.

At the Bloomsbury Dispensary, a large number of patients, mostly from the parishes of St. Giles's district, have received relief. The following (*p.* 11) gives an abstract of the work of this most useful charity.

* In 1865 the death-rate from typhus was rather smaller in the Hospital than it was in the Workhouse, while typhus was treated there.

Cases of Disease and Death, occurring in the Practice of the Workhouse in 1865, *and its Four Quarters.*

Cases occurring.—	Within Walls of Workhouse, (Infirmary and Inmates.)										Among Out- Patients attending at Workhouse.					Among Patients visited at their own homes.										
In Quarters of the Year	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Whole Year.		First.	Second	Third.	Fourth	Whole Year.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Whole Year.	
Cases.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases. No Deaths.					New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Of all Diseases	383	98	294	62	353	48	424	63	1454	271	908	1262	1298	611	4079	783	51	500	45	521	34	564	46	2368	176
Small Pox	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	5	15	2	5	...	2	...	4	...	26	2
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	4	4	17	9	...	5	...	6	...	49	4	69	4
Scarlet Fever	7	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	1	1	1	10	2	14	4	1	8	...	37	5	30	7	79	13
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	14	...	52	28	8	41	129	43	6	9	...	3	...	11	...	66	6
Diarrhœa	3	...	3	...	14	3	5	...	25	3	42	221	413	66	742	3	...	41	...	80	3	15	2	139	5
"Fever and Febricula"	18	...	11	...	10	...	20	1	59	1	110	107	107	28	352	178	3	49	...	58	...	77	2	362	5
"Typhus Fever"	137	28	9	6	1	...	...	...	147	34	...	...	...	...	...	61	9	33	2	3	1	14	3	111	15
Ague	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bronchitis (acute and chronic)	86	25	17	11	23	6	52	7	178	49	329	266	115	44	754	153	22	45	5	25	4	51	4	274	35
Inflammation of the Lungs & Pleura	3	2	5	3	2	1	19	4	29	10	3	13	7	3	26	23	9	15	5	13	2	18	5	69	21
Consumptive Diseases	18	18	21	7	26	12	35	19	100	56	9	18	19	5	51	14	4	27	8	28	6	26	7	95	25
Ophthalmia	...	...	3	...	4	...	10	...	17	...	...	15	5	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

New Cases Treated at Bloomsbury Dispensary, 1865.

Quarter ending.	Physician's Cases.			Surgeon's cases.			Casualties.	Total.		
	Admitd.	Visited at home.	Died.	Admitd.	Visited at home.	Died.		Admitd.	Visited at home.	Died.
Mar. 25th.	791	177	31	166	60	4	379	957	237	35
June 24th.	634	171	18	205	38	2	257	839	209	20
Sept. 29th.	525	138	12	176	27	0	251	701	165	12
Dec. 25th.	443	197	14	160	45	1	302	603	242	15
Whole Yr.	2393	683	75	707	170	7	1189	3100	853	82

The officers of the Dispensary have, on many occasions, been good enough to assist the sanitary work of the district, by pointing out unwholesome conditions that came under notice at the homes of the patients.

Section VII.—*On the "Infants' Home," 35, Great Coram Street.*

Mention has been repeatedly made of the Infants' Home at 35, Great Coram Street. It has hitherto been considered only as a disturbing element of the death-rate. But some more particular statement respecting it must be made.

In the last quarter of 1864, this house was occupied by a number of illegitimate infants, 49 of whom were admitted before the end of the year, and 15 of them had died. This circumstance of course attracted the special attention of the Officer of Health, and was reported in the annual statement of 1864.

All the infants admitted into this "Home" are illegitimate, mostly the children of domestic servants, and their mothers have mostly resided before their birth in Marylebone or Paddington. The rules of the Home allowed of their being taken in at all ages, and their mothers were allowed to obtain occupation for themselves, making a small payment for the maintenance or funeral of the child left in the Home.

In 1865, besides the 34 children who were in the Home on January 1st, 137 other infants have been admitted, and of the 171 the mortality has been no less than 97. In the first quarter, there were 40 deaths; in the second, 43; in the third, 10; and in the fourth quarter, 4 only. The reason for the difference between the quarters will presently appear. The causes of death were as follows:—From tubercular and scrofulous diseases and abscess, 6; from bronchitis and lung disease, 4; from whooping cough, with and without other complaints, 8; from sequelæ of vaccination, 2; from diseases presumably produced by the artificial feeding of children who ought to be at the breast, or by other kinds of improper feeding, 77; this last number, including "marasmus," "ablactation," "thrush," "convulsions," and "diarrhœa."

In view of the frightful mortality among these infants, the Home was carefully inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, accompanied by the medical adviser of the Institution, and advice was given respecting the number that should be allowed in the Home at one time, respecting the feeding, nursing, and management of the children; and particularly it was urged that the attendance of its own mother upon each child ought to be secured during the early months of its life. However well calculated to relieve mothers of the burthen of their illegitimate offspring, the system was felt to be intolerable which

resulted in the consignment of more than half the children to their graves within a few months of their separation, and generally as the demonstrable effect of their separation, from their mothers. This advice has been in the main followed, and few children have been admitted in the latter half of 1865, without their mothers being kept to nurse them.

Such a curtailment of the operations of the Infants' Home appears to have been absolutely necessary, if the institution is not to do far more harm than good.

Section VIII.—*On the Sanitary Work of* 1865.

The following summary shows the great amount of work that has been done by a single Inspector in the course of the year. The figures show a general increase in the amount of work over that of former years, and this increase is mostly attributable to the resolution of the Board, which permitted proceedings being immediately taken against owners of property who habitually kept their houses in a dirty condition. It is to be observed that this resolution has not operated at all harshly, and that in pursuance of the large discretion which the Board has given to its officers, only one person has been summoned, and yet more work has been done.

House Improvements in St. Giles's effected under the superintendence of Inspector Webb between March 25th, 1865, *and March 25th,* 1866.

Number of houses improved		582
Improvements in Drainage.	Drains constructed or repaired	188
	Traps fixed	208
	Cesspools abolished	34
	Stables drained and horse-pools abolished	41
In Water Closets.	Pan, trap, and water provided	25
	Water and apparatus only provided	186
	Cleaned or repaired	145
	Newly constructed or re-built	15
In Dust Bins.	Newly constructed	17
	Repaired or covered	123
Paving.	Re-laid	57
In General Water Supply.	Receptacles provided	13
	Receptacles repaired	73
In Cleanliness and Repair.	Generally repaired	47
	Cleansed and lime-whited	435
	Various accumulations removed from cellars, &c.	89
In Ventilation, &c.	Ventilation improved	135
	Overcrowding reduced	52
	Kitchens disused, or made legally habitable	47
Proceedings taken.	First notices	325
	Second notices, letters, &c.	81
	Summoned	1
	Reported to Police or District Surveyor	25
Total Improvements		1880

Unless a law, much more stringent than any at present in force, should be enacted to fine any owner whose premises are found in a filthy state, it does not appear that more rapid action can be taken by an Inspector to prevent nuisances than has been taken in the past year. But some such law really is wanted, for there are numerous streets where, as soon as the Inspector's back is turned nuisances reaccumulate in every house as a matter of course, until he again comes that way.*

In the course of 1865-6, new brick sewers have been constructed where sewers were deficient or ill-acting, in Lincoln-court, in George-street, New-street, and Streatham-street, in Little Queen-street, and in the Vinegar-yard and Lascelles-place. New pipe sewers have been constructed in Hampshire Hog-yard, in Church-passage, and lately in Russell and Coram-places. Many sewers have been repaired and improved. Particulars respecting these works will be found in the Surveyor's report. Slaughter-houses, bakeries, and cow-houses have been as usual under supervision. No change in the licensing arrangements has to be reported, nor have any legal proceedings been had recourse to in respect of such places.

In regard of the cow-houses in 1865, special interest attaches from the prevalence in them of contagious cattle plague. The first case of this disease known to have occurred in England, was on June 24th, in a cow-shed of Lambeth, and three days later cases occurred in a shed at Islington. On July 3rd, 40 cows had been attacked in various parts of the metropolis, and half of them were dead, and in spite of measures adopted by the Government for arresting the disease, 7238 cattle are known to have been attacked before the end of the year in the metropolis alone.

In St. Giles's district the first shed attacked was that of Mr. Rowe, in Great Coram-street, the smallest, apparently the most isolated and one of the best conducted sheds of the district. For some weeks no other cow-house was attacked, but soon the disease appeared in the numerous sheds of South St. Giles's, and many owners suffered severe losses, while others disposed of their whole stock to avoid the risk of their cows being carried off by the plague. At the end of the year there were only 20 or 30 cows in all the sheds of the district, instead of the usual number of 157. It is matter for thankfulness that, although the milk and flesh of the diseased animals must in many cases have been consumed as human food, there is no evidence of any disease being produced in man by the prevalence of the cattle plague.

During the year 1865-6, important Bills for improving the sanitary condition of the population have been introduced into Parliament, both by Government and by private members. A Public Health Bill, amending the Nuisances Removal and other Acts, and a Vaccination Bill were brought in by Government. A Bill to facilitate the provision of healthy tenements for the poor has actually passed the legislature, and another Bill intending to

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* Referring to the efforts that have been made for some years in this district to lessen the disastrous results of overcrowding, it is gratifying to quote the following acknowledgement from an independent authority of the character of results obtained :—

"A regular system of visitation and regulation has long been instituted in St. Giles, and is now begun in the Strand and elsewhere. The police, who administer the Common Lodgings Act in the Metropolis, and had abundant means of knowing, said St. Giles's was the only district in which they felt the action of the local authorities in the matter. This St. Giles's administration was in fact a very unusually energetic enforcement of the twenty-ninth section. Single-room tenements were measured and registered, and a few ticketed with the numbers which the authorities and the landlord agreed to permit to live in each room. Prosecutions were instituted wherever any gross violations of the regulations of the rooms were detected. The justices to whom recourse was made had from the first determined on the principle that each adult person required 400 cubic feet of air. The credit of the essential and responsible step belongs to the late Mr. Jardine."—*Dr. Hunter's Report to the Med. Off. of the Privy Council—8th Report of Med. Off.*, 1866.

promote the same objects and to supply a machinery for the demolition of notoriously unhealthy dwellings has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. TORRENS, the Member for the Borough in which St. Giles's is situated. The principle of these Bills has been welcomed by all who have sanitary progress at heart.

In the latter half of 1865, cholera prevailed epidemically in several cities of the Continent, and notably Paris, (which is more than any other foreign city in communication with England), suffered seriously from the disease. In our own country a few cases happened at Southampton, and others nearer to London at Epping. These occurrences, together with the high mortality of the Metropolis from diarrhœa in the autumn, produced in the mind of those who had watched the progress of former epidemics, considerable anxiety for the autumn of 1866. It was felt, however, that before the time when it was likely that cholera would prevail in London, there was a period in which measures might be adopted for removing conditions that had demonstrably assisted in the extension of cholera on former occasions. It is in presence of impure air and foul water that cholera, following the direction of human intercourse, assumes the proportion of an epidemic. To advise that all such conditions should be remedied wherever existing in the Metropolis, and to point out the best means of remedying them in their several districts, appeared to the Officers of Health to be their plain duty. In St. Giles's district at the first meeting of the Sanitary Committee in 1866 the need of extraordinary vigilance and of special means of sewerage, disinfection, cleanliness, water supply improvement and inspection was brought under consideration.

In consequence of these representations the Board obtained from their Surveyor a report as to the state of the sewers and have already at the date of this report nearly completed the construction of two important new sewers in Dudley Street and New Compton Street in lieu of old imperfect sewers. This will put in a better state of defence one of our poorest districts which (it has been shown in this report) had last year the highest mortality from diarrhœa. The construction of another large sewer in Southampton Row was resolved on, but has been postponed for a time at the wish of the residents there. Russell and Coram Places have been supplied with pipe sewers. Means of disinfecting the sewage of the district throughout the summer months have been adopted. A few charcoal ventilators have been fixed experimentally to certain sewers. The arrangements for scavenging and dust removal have been frequently considered with a view to obtaining special effectiveness through the coming hot weather. And a second Sanitary Inspector has been engaged to assist in the work of house inspection and to procure the removal of nuisances. The public pumps of the district whose water is very impure and in seasons of epidemic cholera especially dangerous have been locked up and employed only for street watering. And an application of the Board for a supply of water on Sundays throughout certain poor districts of St. Giles' has been assented to by the New River Company.

In the event of cholera attacking the Metropolis, it may be hoped that these precautionary measures, with others that will be taken by the Board, may cause the epidemic to fall lightly on our district. If happily we should not have cholera, the precautions against it that have been taken will bear their fruits in an improvement in the conveniences and general health of the parishioners.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, M.D.

June, 1866.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Mortality per Thousand in London, in the Divisions of London, and in St. Giles's; in* 1865, *and in preceding Years.*

Death-rate in London, in groups of Districts, and in St. Giles.	Mean of Ten years 1847-1856.	Mean of Five years 1855-1859.	Mean of Five years 1860-64.	Death-rate of last Nine years, each corrected to 365¼ days.								
				1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
LONDON	25·02	23·08	24 05	22·41	23·90	22·69	22.49	23·18	23 56	24·47	26·53	24 62
WEST DISTRICTS.—(Kensington, Chelsea, St. George, Hanover-square, Westminster, St. Martin, St. James.)	23·27	21·89	23·00	21·19	22.37	21·44	22·17	22·42	22·30	23·24	24·89	23·01
NORTH DISTRICTS.—(Marylebone, Hampstead, Pancras, Islington, Hackney) ..	22·67	22·08	22·93	21·50	22·88	21·67	21·17	22·33	22·00	23·77	25·37	24·54
CENTRAL DISTRICTS—(St. Giles, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, East London, West London, London City)	25·10	24·10	25·99	23·77	24·46	24·14	23·34	25·03	25·83	26·51	29·26	26·97
EAST DISTRICTS.—(Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George East, Stepney, Poplar)	26·43	24·63	25·92	24·63	25·78	23·95	24·08	24·02	25·98	26·48	29·03	26·44
SOUTH DISTRICTS.—St. Saviour, St. Olave, Bermondsey, St. George Southwark, Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, Lewisham.)	26·81	22·90	23·26	21·49	23·96	22·60	22·14	22·79	22·68	23·33	25·36	23·23
ST. GILES.—Registered mortality	26·89	25·49	27·09	26·60	24·84	24·82	24·97	25·81	27·49	27·34	29·84	29·45
Corrected for Hospitals	—	26·61	28·44	28·20	25 91	26·13	26·33	27·12	28·99	28·64	31·10	29 66

TABLE II.—*Deaths in Hospitals among Patients brought from St. Giles and neighbouring District*, 1865.

Districts.	Total ascertained Deaths in London Hospitals.	Kings College Hospital, (Strand).	Middlesex Hospital (Marylebone).	Charing Cross Hospital (St. Martins)	University College Hospital (St. Pancras)	Children's Hospital (Holborn.)	St. Bartholomew's Hospital (W. London)	Royal Free Hospital (St. Pancras).	London Fever Hospital (Islington).	Infants' Home, Bloomsbury.	St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington).	Westminster Hospital (Westminster.)	Deaths in Hospital *out of* the district.
St. Pancras	266	8	48	5	92	22	12	38	30	9	—	2	136
St. Marylebone	163	5	63	5	14	7	4	3	19	30	43*	2	100
METROPOLIS ...	4356	207	236	89	208	82	584	108	631	97	178	182	—
Holborn.....	94	16	1	3	1	6	29	10	26	2	—	—	88
Strand	121	49	17	12	3	4	4	0	28	2	—	2	72
St. Martin's	41	13	1	12	1	0	2	0	10	—	—	2	29
St. Giles's	112	32	16	11	15	5	5	5	21	2	--	—	110

The figures in the above table were obtained by personal inspection of the books of the several Hospitals, but the line for the Metropolis is from the Report of the Registrar General. The figure marked with a Star was furnished me by Dr. Sanderson, the Officer of Health for Paddington.

TABLE III.—*Causes of Death in the St. Giles's in* 1865, *with the Ages at Death.*

(Correction is here made for deaths in Hospitals and in the Infants' Home.

Class.	Causes of Death.	At all Ages.			Under 2 years.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and under 85.	85 and upwards.
		Males.	Females.	Total.												
	All causes	823	773	1596	529	116	50	61	54	112	122	162	169	132	69	20
	Specified causes	822	771	1593	528	116	50	61	54	111	122	161	169	132	69	20
	(Classes.)															
I.	Zymotic Diseases	214	178	392	173	48	21	20	13	27	29	25	20	11	4	1
II	Constitutional ,,	178	157	335	58	25	11	15	25	52	44	54	29	18	4	...
III.	Local ,,	337	317	654	176	33	12	21	13	25	42	78	117	95	39	2
IV.	Developmental,,	62	92	154	98	5	1	...	1	5	1	...	2	5	21	15
V.	Violent Deaths	31	27	58	23	5	5	4	2	2	6	4	1	3	1	2
	(Orders.)															
I.	1 Miasmatic Diseases	199	169	368	160	48	21	20	13	23	27	22	18	11	4	1
	2 Enthetic ,,	4	6	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	3 Dietic ,,	11	3	14	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	...
	4 Parasitic ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.	1 Diathetic ,,	23	34	57	1	...	...	..	...	2	5	21	14	10	4	...
	2 Tubercular ,,	155	123	278	57	25	11	15	25	50	39	33	15	8	...	...
III.	1 Diseases of Nervous System	78	56	134	40	5	4	7	2	3	12	16	18	18	9	...
	2 ,, of Organs of Circulation	42	44	86	...	...	2	4	...	11	4	19	27	13	6	...
	3 ,, of Respiratory Organs	177	181	358	129	25	5	5	9	5	20	27	59	55	17	2
	4 ,, of Digestive Organs	22	21	43	5	2	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	6	3	...
	5 ,, of Urinary Organs	13	9	22	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	6	5	1	4	...
	6 ,, of Organs of Generation	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	7 ,, of Organs of Locomotion	3	1	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 ,, of Integumentary System	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
IV.	1 Dev. Diseases of Children	19	22	41	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 ,, of Adults	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
	3 ,, of Old People	19	24	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	21	15
	4 Diseases of Nutrition	24	39	63	59	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	1 Accident or Negligence	26	27	53	22	5	5	4	2	1	5	3	1	2	1	2
	3 Homicide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Suicide	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
	5 Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Violent Deaths not classed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sudden Deaths, cause unascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Causes not specified or ill-defined	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.—*Diseases in Orders*—(CONTINUED.)

Class.	Causes of Death.	At all Ages.			Under 2 years.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and under 85.	85 and upwards.
		Males.	Females.	Total.												
I.	ORDER 1.															
	1 Small Pox	5	4	9	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Measles	5	7	12	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Scarlatina	21	15	36	10	18	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Diphtheritis	3	5	8	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	6 Croup	7	3	10	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Whooping Cough	34	41	75	50	21	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	8 Continued Fevers, Typhus, &c.	67	45	112	3	2	3	14	10	15	22	20	15	7	1	...
	9 Erysipelas	5	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
	10 Metria	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Carbuncle	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	12 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	13 Dysentery	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Diarrhœa	41	38	79	68	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	...
	15 Cholera	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 Remittent Fever	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	18 Rheumatism	7	4	11	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...
	19 Other Miasmatic Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 2.															
	1 Syphilis	4	6	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	2 Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 3.															
	1 Privation	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Want of Breast Milk	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Purpura	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Alcoholism.—															
	a Delirium Tremens	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...
	b Intemperance	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	ORDER 4.															
	1 Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.	ORDER 1.															
	1 Gout	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	2 Dropsy	5	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	1	...
	3 Cancer	15	26	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	19	11	4	2	...
	4 Noma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	5 Mortification	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
	ORDER 2.															
	1 Scrofula	4	1	5	1	...	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Tabes Mesenterica	15	14	29	19	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Phthisis	115	91	206	10	8	7	12	25	49	39	33	15	8	...	...
	4 Hydrocephalus	21	17	38	27	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.	ORDER 1.															
	1 Cephalitis	9	7	16	3	4	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
	2 Apoplexy	12	15	27	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	8	5	5	1	...
	3 Paralysis	14	15	29	..	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	5	9	8	...
	4 Insanity	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Epilepsy	5	4	9	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
	7 Convulsions	22	11	33	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Other Brain Diseases	16	3	19	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	...	...
	ORDER 2.															
	1 Pericarditis	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
	2 Aneurism	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	...
	3 Heart Disease, &c.	34	41	75	...	...	2	4	...	8	4	15	24	12	6	...
	ORDER 3.															
	1 Laryngitis	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Bronchitis	101	124	225	62	10	3	2	3	2	9	19	51	47	16	1
	3 Pleurisy	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	4 Pneumonia	67	52	119	65	15	2	3	5	3	8	7	5	5	...	1
	5 Asthma	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
	6 Other Lung Diseases	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...

TABLE III.—*Diseases in Orders*—(CONTINUED)

Class.	Causes of Death.	At all Ages.			Under 2 years	2 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and under 85.	85 and upwards.
		Males.	Females.	Total.												
	Order 4.															
	1 Gastritis	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Enteritis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Peritonitis	1	4	5	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	4 Ascites	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
	5 Ulcer. Intest.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	6 Hernia	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	7 Ileus	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	8 Intussusception	1	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Strict. Intest.	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	10 Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Stomach Disease, &c.	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	12 Pancreas Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	13 Hepatitis	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Jaundice	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	15 Liver Dis. &c.	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	1	...
	16 Spleen Disease, &c.	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 5.															
	1 Nephritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	2 Ischuria	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	3 Nephria	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...
	4 Diabetes	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	5 Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	1	...
	7 Kidney Disease, &c.	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...
	Order 6.															
	1 Ovarian Dropsy	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	2 Uterine Disease, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Order 7.															
	1 Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2 Bone Disease, &c.	3	1	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 8.															
	1 Phlegmon	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..
	2 Ulcer	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	3. Skin Disease, &c.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 1.															
IV.	1 Premature Birth	7	15	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Cyanosis	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Other Malformations	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Teething	9	7	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 2															
	1 Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Childbirth (*see* Metria)	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 3.															
	1 Old Age	19	24	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	21	15
	Order 4.															
	1 Atrophy and Debility	24	39	63	59	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 1.															
V.	(Accident or Negligence.)															
	1 Fractures, &c.	9	7	16	...	2	3	3	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	1
	2-3 Wounds	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	4 Burns, &c.	4	6	10	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	5 Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Suffocation	7	11	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Otherwise	5	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	Order 3.															
	Homicide	1	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 4. (Suicide)															
	1 Wounds—Gunshot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 „ Cut, Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Poison	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	4 Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Hanging	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	6 Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

TABLE IV.—*Comparison of Mortality from various causes in London, and St. Giles's.*

Four Quarters, 1865.

Class.	Classes and Orders of Disease.	First Quarter. 13 weeks.			Second Quarter. 13 weeks.			Third Quarter. 13 weeks.			Fourth Quarter. 13 weeks.		
		London.	St. Giles.		London.	St. Giles.		London.	St. Giles.		London.	St. Giles.	
			Estimated Quota.	Actual Number.		Estimated Quota.	Actual Number.		Estimated Quota.	Actual Number.		Estimated Quota.	Actual Number.
	All Causes	21018	379·1	523	17367	313·3	406	16682	300·9	316	18393	331·8	351
	Specified Causes...	20712	373·6	522	17189	310·1	404	16395	295·7	316	18255	329·3	351
	(Classes.)												
I.	Zymotic Diseases	4349	78·5	126	3931	71·0	94	5283	95·1	103	4495	81·1	69
II.	Constitutional ,, ...	3653	65·9	95	3782	68·2	100	3388	61·1	68	3592	64·7	72
III.	Local ,, ...	9681	174·6	232	6756	121·7	163	4929	88·9	104	7460	134·7	155
iV.	Developmental ,, ...	2332	42 0	52	2094	37·8	32	2145	38·7	34	2035	36·6	36
V.	Violent Deaths	697	12·5	17	626	11·3	15	650	11·7	7	673	12·1	19
	(Orders.)												
I.	1. Miasmatic Diseases	3995	72·1	121	3588	64·8	85	4851	87·3	96	4105	74·1	66
	2. Enthetic ,,	114	2·0	1	103	1·9	4	105	1·9	2	119	2·1	3
	3. Dietic ,,	202	3·6	4	200	3·6	5	257	4·6	5	221	4·0	...
	4. Parasitic ,,	38	0·7	...	40	·7	...	70	1·3	...	50	0 9	...
II.	1. Diathetic ,,	647	11·6	11	635	11·4	22	582	10.5	13	619	11·1	11
	2. Tubercular ,,	3006	54·2	84	3147	56·7	78	2806	50·6	55	2973	53·5	61
III.	1. Dis. of Nervous Syst.	2270	41·0	38	2028	36 6	39	1653	29·8	22	1941	35·0	35
	2. ,, Organs of Circulation	1076	19·4	14	804	14·5	27	708	12·7	20	868	15·6	25
	3. ,. Respiratory Organs	5073	91·4	162	2733	49·2	76	1326	24·0	42	3413	61·7	78
	4. ,, Digestive orgns.	767	13·8	11	755	13 6	12	819	14·7	9	750	13·5	11
	5. ,. Urinary organs	303	5·5	5	241	4·3	7	254	4·6	7	290	5·2	3
	6. ,, Organs of Generation	56	1·0	1	63	1·1	·1	70	1·3	1	79	1·4	1
	7. ,, ,, Locomotion	72	1·3	1	73	1 3	·1	40	0·7	1	54	1·0	1
	8. ,, Integumentary System	64	1·1	...	59	1·1	...	59	1·1	2	65	1·2	1
IV.	1. Dev. Dis. of Children	574	10·3	18	537	9·6	7	517	9·3	7	449	8·1	9
	2. ,, ,, Adults.....	77	1·4	3	81	1·5	1	83	1·5	1	69	1 2	2
	3. ,, ,, Old People	904	16 2	19	635	11·4	12	516	9·3	2	666	12 0	10
	4. Diseases of Nutrition	777	14·0	12	841	15·2	12	1029	18·6	24	851	15·3	15
V.	1. Accdt. or Negligence	595	10·7	17	529	9·5	11	539	9·7	6	578	10·4	19
	2. Homicide	40	0·7	...	29	·5	1	35	0 6	...	28	0·5	...
	3. Suicide	62	1·1	...	63	1·1	3	75	1·3	1	67	1·2	...
	All other Violent Dths.	...	...	...	5	0·1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sudden Deaths	53	1·0	...	30	0·5	...	61	1·1	...	47	0·8	...
	Cause unspecified ...	253	4·5	1	148	2·7	2	226	4·1	...	91	1·6	...
I.	*Certain Special Diseases.*												
	Small Pox	194	3·5	5	149	2·7	3	147	2·7	...	156	2·8	1
	Measles	338	6·2	2	208	3·8	3	253	4·5	2	503	9·1	5
	Scarlatina	566	10·2	8	385	6·9	5	516	9·3	14	714	12·9	9
	Diphtheritis	129	2·3	3	93	1·7	...	90	1·6	1	121	2·2	4
	Croup	227	4·1	2	180	3·2	2	144	2·6	4	191	3·5	2
	Whooping Cough	1013	18·2	37	842	15·2	28	443	8·0	5	623	11·2	5
	Diarrhœa	163	2·9	2	706	12·7	18	2186	39·5	46	502	9·1	13
	Typhus and other Fevers, continued, remittent & puerperal.	1010	18·2	53	744	13·4	23	722	12·8	20	982	17·7	20

Correction is here made for deaths in Hospitals and the Infant Home. Population of St. Giles, 1 ÷ 55·45*ths part of the Population of London in* 1865.

TABLE V.—*Registered Deaths in 52 Weeks of* 1865. *Sub-Districts of St. Giles's.* After correction for duplicate and omitted entries.

Deaths in Sub-Districts. [Population 1861,]	First Quarter. 13 weeks.		Second Quarter. 13 weeks.		Third Quarter 13 weeks.		Fourth Quarter. 13 weeks.		Whole Year, 1865. 52 weeks.		
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Both Sexes.
St. George, Bloomsbury. [17392.]	63	84	75	54	37	34	41	43	216	215	431
St. Giles's. South. [19483.]	144	121	101	94	72	72	89	75	406	362	768
St. Giles's, North. [17201.]	61	67	50	47	48	33	35	41	194	188	382
Whole District. [54076.]	268	272	226	195	157	139	165	159	816	765	1581

TABLE VI.—*Registered Births in 52 Weeks of* 1865. *Sub-Districts of St. Giles.*

Births in Sub-Districts.	First Quarter. 13 weeks		Second Quarter. 13 weeks.		Third Quarter. 13 weeks.		Fourth. Quarter. 13 weeks		Whole Year, 1865. 52 weeks.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total Children
St. George, Bloomsbury ...	60	69	57	50	60	53	53	59	230	231	461
St. Giles's, South.....	113	131	93	105	107	122	102	118	415	476	891
St. Giles's, North.....	60	68	71	73	56	68	70	72	257	281	538
Whole District.....	233	268	221	228	223	243	225	249	902	988	1890