

**A lecture on the sanitary condition of Chorlton-upon-Medlock : delivered at the request of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, in the Town Hall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, on Thursday evening, January 12th, 1854 / by John Hatton ; W.J. Wilson in the chair.**

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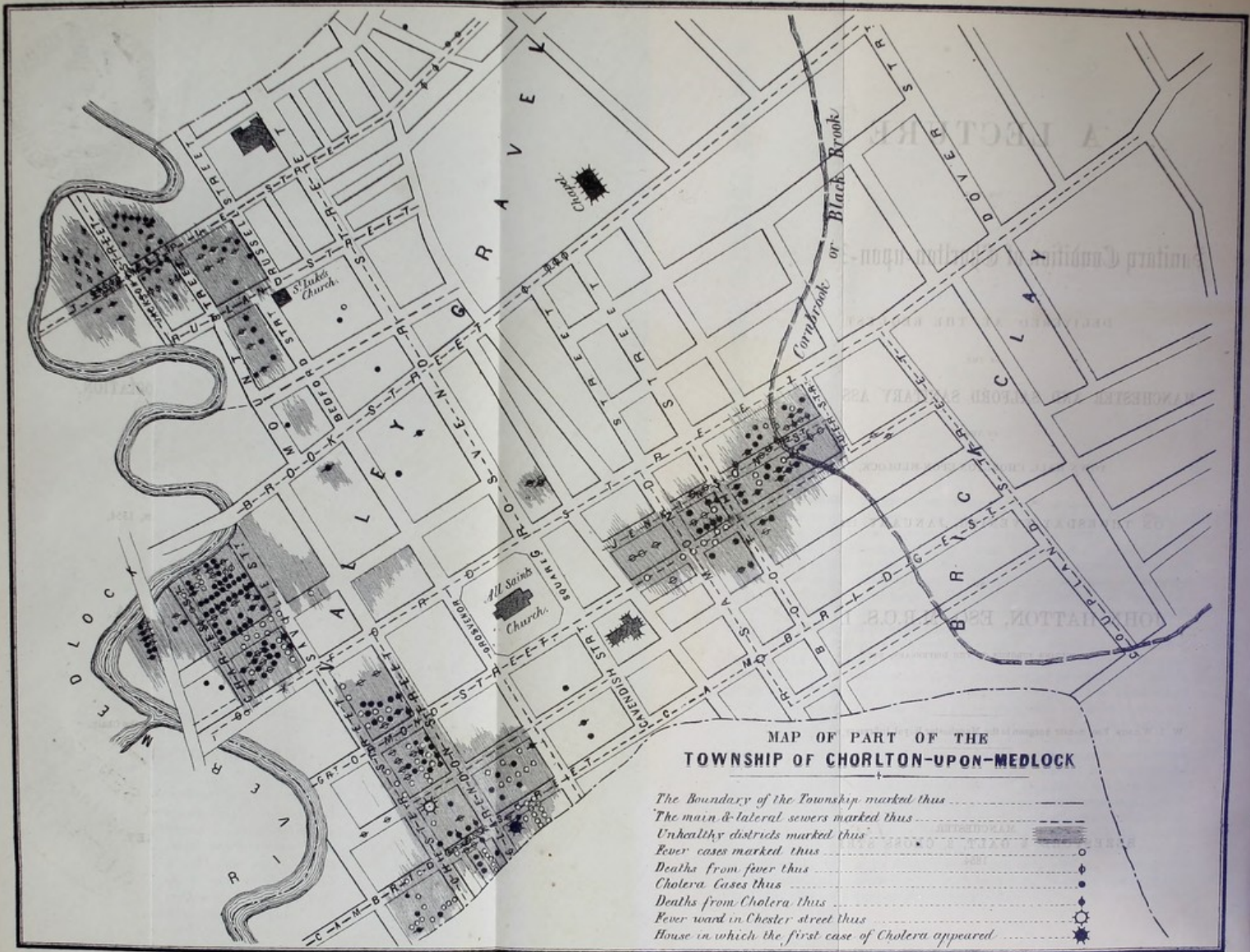
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MAP OF PART OF THE  
TOWNSHIP OF CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK

- The Boundary of the Township marked thus -----
- The main & lateral sewers marked thus -----
- Unhealthy districts marked thus [shaded area]
- Fever cases marked thus •
- Deaths from fever thus ○
- Cholera Cases thus ●
- Deaths from Cholera thus ⊙
- Fever ward in Chester street thus ⊙
- House in which the first case of Cholera appeared ⊙

# A LECTURE

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Chorlton-upon-Medlock,

DELIVERED AT THE REQUEST

OF THE

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION,

IN THE

TOWN HALL, CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12TH, 1854,

BY

JOHN HATTON, ESQ. M.R.C.S. L.S.A.

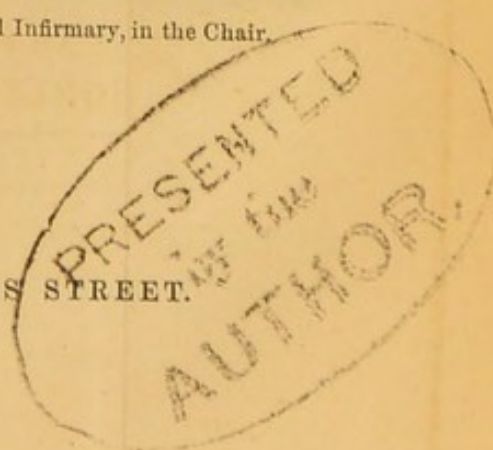
CONSULTING SURGEON TO THE DISPENSARY, ETC.

---

W. J. WILSON, Esq. Senior Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, in the Chair.

---

MANCHESTER:  
BERESFORD & GALT, 3, CROSS STREET.  
1854.



# A LECTURE

The writer of the following Lecture has but one motive in con-  
sulting to its publication, viz. an earnest desire that it may tend to  
promote the welfare of some of his fellow creatures; and should the  
least good result from its perusal, his object will be attained, and he  
will be fully repaid for any trouble which the compiling of the ap-  
pendix tables may have cost him. He is aware that many of the  
owners of property therein described may not receive his state-  
ments very favourably, but he feels confident that when once  
the vital importance of improving the condition of the lower  
classes be clearly made evident, they will heartily come forward  
and second any plans that may be suggested by the Sanitary  
or any other Association, for the accomplishment of what may  
be deemed a Christian work, and one which undoubtedly affects all  
grades of the community; for, although infectious diseases are, for  
the most part, generated in ill-conditioned localities, their progress  
cannot there be stayed, as they creep on step by step, and insinuate  
themselves into more favoured habitations, and oft-times desolate  
the rich man's hearth.

Lecture given, January, 1851

PRESENTED  
TO THE  
SANITARY  
COMMISSION

The writer of the following Lecture has but one motive in consenting to its publication, viz. an earnest desire that it may tend to promote the welfare of some of his fellow creatures ; and should the least good result from its perusal, his object will be attained, and he will be fully repaid for any trouble which the compiling of the appended tables may have cost him. He is aware that many of the owners of property therein described may not receive his statements very favourably, but he feels confident that when once the vital importance of improving the condition of the lower classes be clearly made evident, they will heartily come forward and second any plans that may be suggested by the Sanitary or any other Association, for the accomplishment of what may be deemed a Christian work, and one which undoubtedly affects all grades of the community ; for, although infectious diseases are, for the most part, generated in ill-conditioned localities, their progress cannot *there* be stayed, as they creep on step by step, and insinuate themselves into more favoured habitations, and oft-times desolate the rich man's hearth.

*Oxford-street, January, 1854.*

The object of the following Lecture is to present to you  
a summary of the results of the researches of the  
Committee on the subject of the  
diseases of the eye, and to point out  
the measures which should be adopted  
for their prevention and cure.

Having been requested by the committee of the Massachusetts  
Medical Society, to deliver a lecture upon the  
diseases of the eye, I have, with some  
reluctance, accepted of the honor.  
I had I conceived a peculiar objection, I should have  
taken no prominent part in the present philanthropic  
movement; but as you have been so kind as to  
request me to do so, I feel bound to comply with  
your wishes, and to present to you the results of my  
observations upon the state of the eye, and the  
measures which should be adopted for their  
prevention and cure.

For the last fifteen years, official duties in London to the  
Department, and the Medical Officer for the Division of the  
London, have given me ample opportunity for becoming intimately  
acquainted with the different localities in which the diseases  
of the eye are most prevalent, and the measures which should be  
adopted for their prevention and cure. I have, therefore, been  
enabled to observe the progress of the disease, and to ascertain  
the causes which give rise to it, and the measures which should  
be adopted for their prevention and cure. I will now present to  
you the results of my observations, and the measures which should  
be adopted for their prevention and cure.

## LECTURE, &c.

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by the committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, to deliver a lecture upon the sanitary condition of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, I have, with some reluctance, consented to do so.

Had I consulted inclination alone, I should have hesitated to take so prominent a part in the present philanthropic movement; but a sense of duty induces me to lay before you the result of my observations upon the state of the dwellings, habits, and manners of the poorer class of population in this township.

For the last fifteen years, official duties as Surgeon to the Dispensary, and District Medical Officer for this division of the Union, have given me ample opportunity for becoming intimately acquainted with the different localities in which epidemics and diseases of a contagious nature retain possession of their accustomed haunts.

Daily observation, not only by myself, but others, having proved the fact that certain epidemic diseases do, to a great extent, cleave to or re-appear in places where they have once prevailed, I would ask the question,—How is it, that localities almost in immediate contiguity should be free from such contaminating influences?

I will not unnecessarily occupy your time by a lengthened detail of the physical and physiological causes of epidemics and diseases generally, as they have so often been explained by gentlemen who



have previously addressed you; but I shall confine my observations to the immediate necessities of the township in which we are now assembled, alluding only to such incidents as the illustration of the subject in question may demand.

Possibly you may say that I can tell you nothing new on the subject, because you are all aware that cleanliness, pure air, exercise, and temperance, are the chief means of securing health and longevity.

I acquiesce on these points, and can inform you, that Hippocrates, who wrote five hundred years before the Christian era, was as much convinced of the value of these "golden rules" as we are; and it is to be regretted, that, having had these principles so clearly enunciated, we have not more effectually carried them into practice,—for I shall be able to show, from tables drawn out by myself, and others under personal observation, that the excessive mortality to which we are subjected, is, in a great measure, produced by our own negligence, and the want of the strict observance of the common laws of health.

Hippocrates has an elaborate chapter on "Air, Water, and Places." On air he says,—“We should observe the seasons of the year, and what effect each of them produces. Of the winds, whether they be hot or cold, and such as are common to all countries, or peculiar to each locality. Of waters, we must consider their qualities, for they differ from one another.” He is so particular in his precautions as to healthy localities, that he observes, “Whenever an individual goes into a strange city, he ought to consider its situation,—how it lies to the winds and the rising of the sun, for its influence is not the same whether it be to the north or the south, the rising or the setting sun.”

Likewise, with regard to waters, it should be considered whether they be marshy and soft, or hard and running from rocky mountains; also if saltish and unfit for cooking,—“for, if we know all these things well, or at least the greater part of them, we cannot avoid being acquainted with the diseases peculiar to the place, or the particular nature of common diseases.”

We may also tell what epidemics will attack the city, either in summer or in winter, and what each individual will be in danger of experiencing. Waters from marshy grounds, he remarks, are bad for every purpose;—those being too hard he also deprecates;—and he considers the best are those which flow from “elevated grounds and hills of earth.”

Afterwards, he gives many judicious observations upon the effects of climate and locality upon the development of the human race, and their consequences upon the health of the inhabitants; and surely, if it was thought necessary 2,300 years ago to attend to these measures appertaining to the sanitary condition of the people, it certainly is a reflection upon later generations, that this great movement should be delayed until the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, as you are aware, forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of Manchester, and constitutes the south and south-east division of the city.

According to the census of 1851, it extends over an area of 700 statute acres, contains 6,951 dwelling houses, and a population of 35,546 individuals, of whom 16,272 are males and 19,274 females. The population in 1831 was 20,569; in 1841, 28,322; so that in twenty years there has been an increase amounting to nearly 15,000 inhabitants.

From the returns I have received from the police it appears that there are now 7,708 houses, and 39,962 people residing within the district.

The geological character of the township has been described by Mr. Binney as follows:—

“The area bounded by the river Medlock and Hulme on the south-west, Ardwick on the north-east, and a line drawn from the Polygon to the south-west corner of Greenheys fields, nearly the course of the Cornbrook, is all upon gravel; but the ground on the south-east of that line, including the upper portion of Brook-street and Greenheys, is brick clay.”

The district is so varied in its character, in regard to the formation of the streets and the construction of the houses, that it is almost impossible to give you any perfect classification.

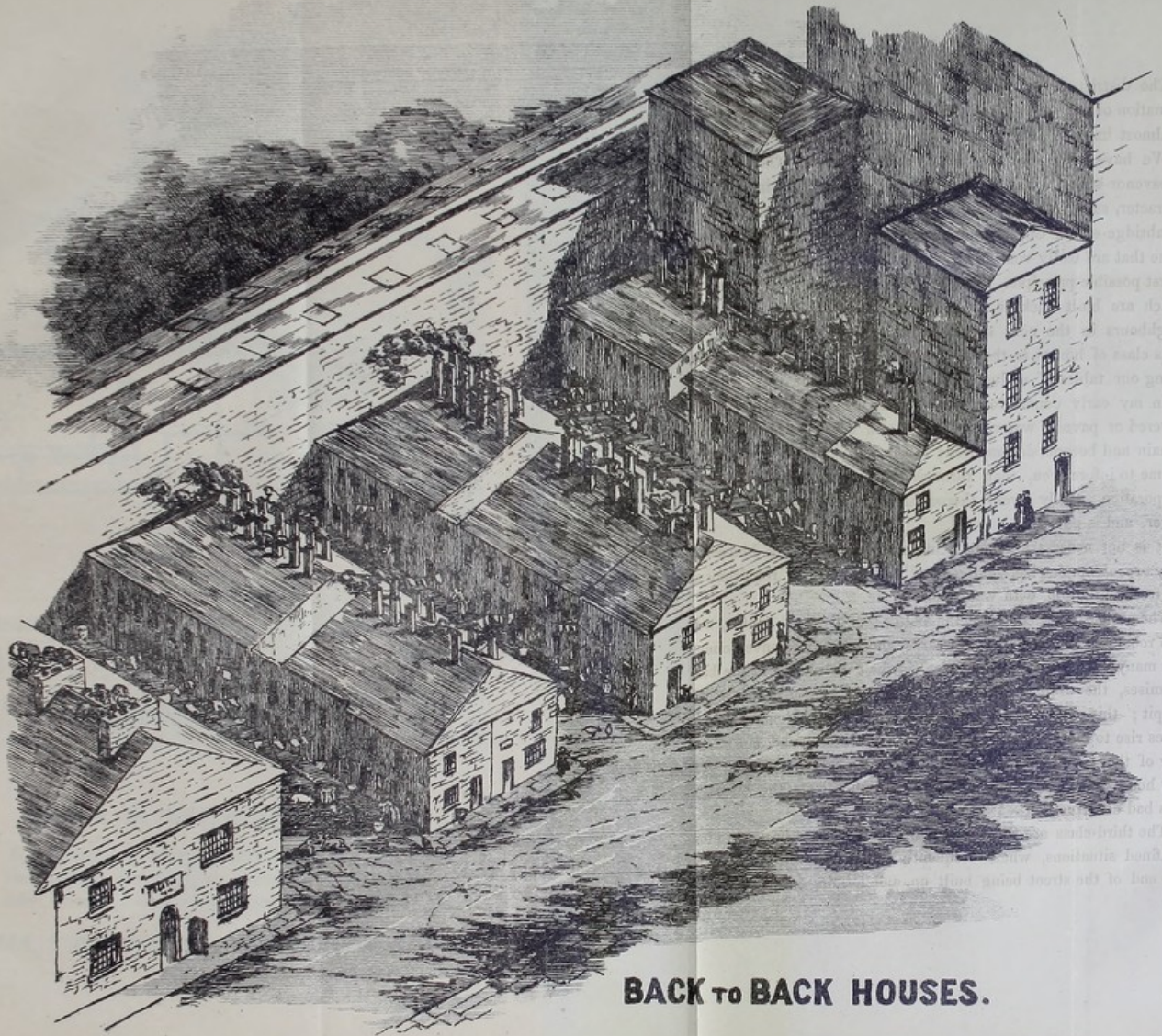
We have wide open thoroughfares, such as Oxford-street, Grosvenor-street, &c. We have streets of an intermediate character, such as are wide and open, with second-class houses, as Cambridge-street, Chatham-street, &c.; and others which include those that are badly ventilated, worse-cleansed, and built upon the worst possible principle. The latter include the courts and houses which are built back to back, or in other words, join to their neighbours in the next street, have no back doors, yards, &c. This class of houses is the one which gives us materials for compiling our tables of undue sickness and mortality.

In my early connection with the township, few streets were sewered or paved; water, dirt, filth, and refuse were allowed to remain and become decomposed; but it is a source of gratification for me to inform you, that, through the spirited exertions of the Corporation, nearly every thoroughfare is now supplied with a sewer, and is paved.

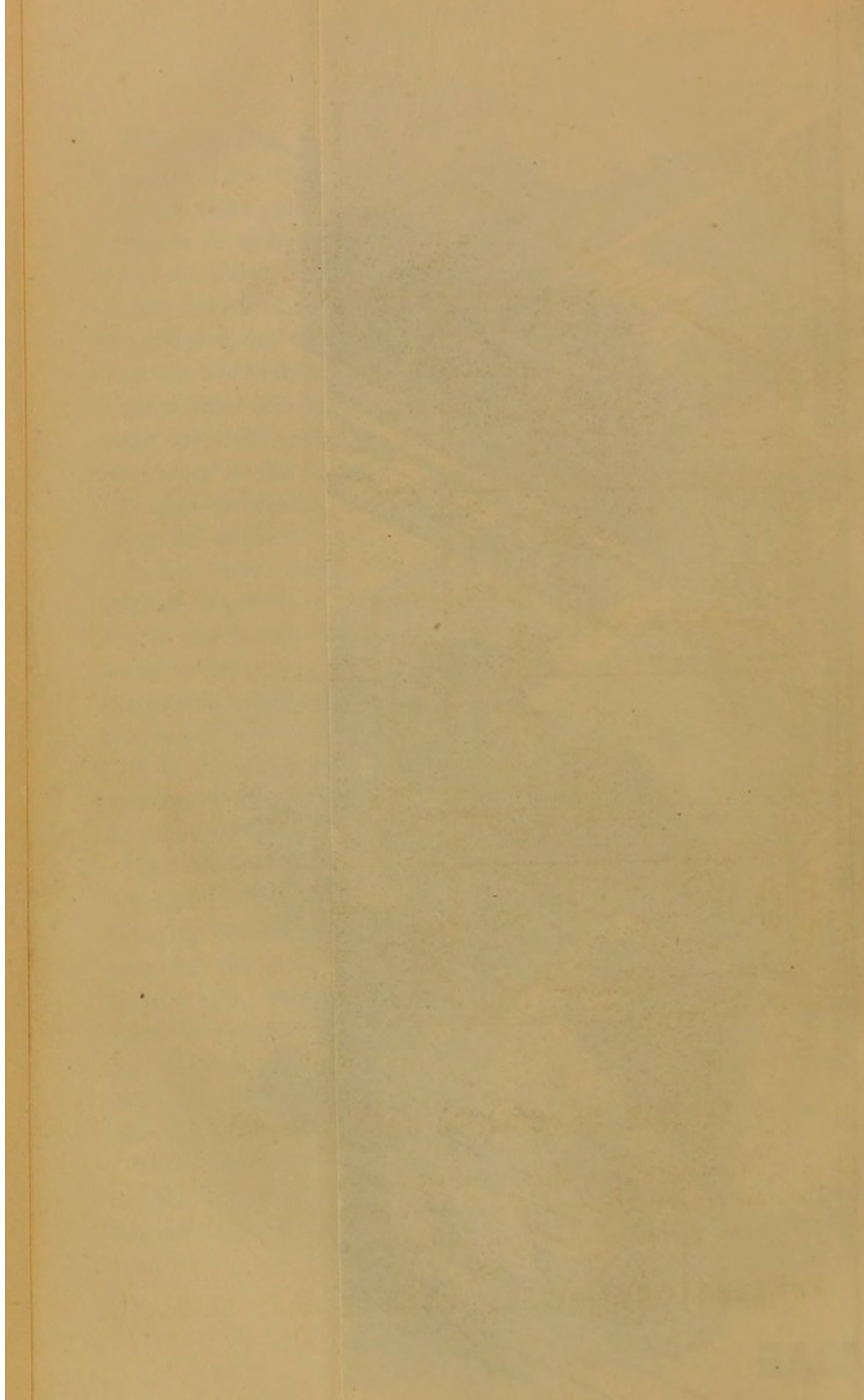
It is not necessary to comment on the first-class of houses, as they are of ample size, and generally supplied with requirements for free ventilation, with water-closets, &c.

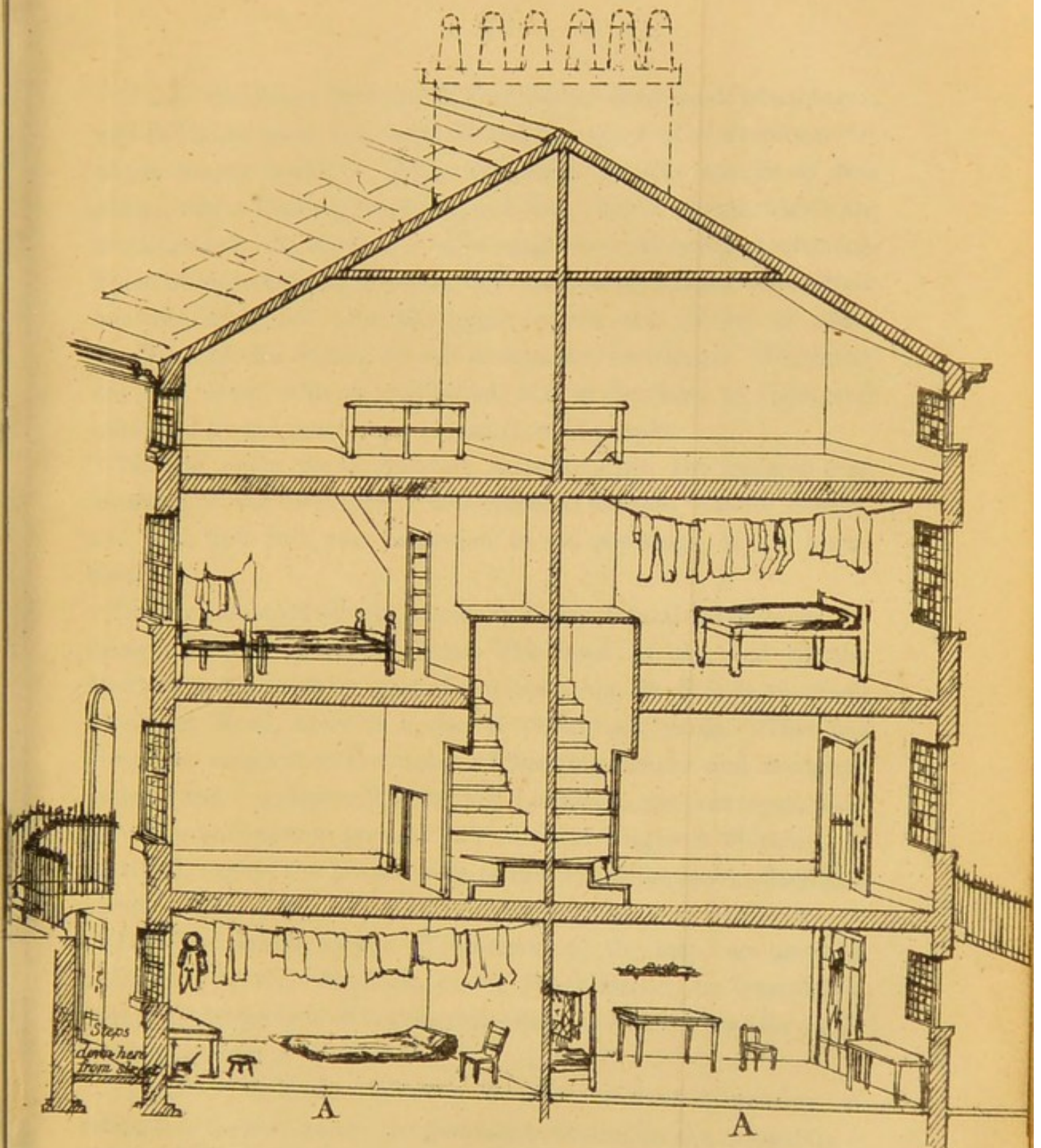
The second-class comprise the better sort of small houses, with two rooms on the ground floor, yards, and other out-conveniences; but many of them are very deficient in the construction of the back premises, the drain from the scullery emptying itself into the ashpit; this, having no communication with the main sewer, gives rise to most offensive and deleterious odours; and as scarcely any of these sinks are supplied with stench-traps, there are very few houses which do not more or less suffer from the effects of this bad construction.

The third-class are those which are built back to back, in close confined situations, where frequently there is no thoroughfare, the end of the street being built up, and forming a sort of *cul de sac*



**BACK TO BACK HOUSES.**





### SECTION OF BACK TO BACK HOUSES

*In positions A A on the walls (taken out to shew interior) the fireplaces are, which are carried up, and brought above the roof, as shewn in dotted lines.*

**THREE STORY HOUSES, WITH CELLARS BENEATH.**

These dwellings have no back yards or other such advantages and the inhabitants had formerly but one place of convenience for about twenty houses. These tenements usually consist of two rooms, viz. a parlour and a bedroom; but in many, which are overcrowded, the former is also used as a sleeping apartment. Some of these houses however, are three storeys high, with cellars beneath, in which case the upper rooms are sublet to other families and the cellars let off as separate dwellings. The latter are low damp, without ventilation, almost destitute of light, and inhabited by the most impoverished class of people.

Having made these preliminary remarks upon the general condition of the dwellings, I will proceed to more minute details, and will first call your attention to the sewerage of the town.

Greenwich upon Medlock possesses many natural advantages for every thing which is sewered, from the level of the bed of the Medlock to the highest part of the township, in Grindlow-street, Hookport Road, there is a rise of twenty-six yards. This has given the corporation the means of forming simple and complete drains; and I understand from Mr. Langley, the surveyor, that no fall is sufficient to prevent any material lodgment of refuse in any all except the lowest parts of the township, about Jackson-

road. The chief drains, as you will perceive on the map, are emptied into the river Medlock, or the Black Brook, in Greenhays, except a new portion of the district, which is drained into the large sewer in Hainne.

The river Medlock, therefore, by this constant in-pouring of this has become one of the greatest nuisances in the township—fact it is nothing better than an open ditch; and to make matters worse, although naturally a slow running stream, the water is dammed up by two weirs, one in Mount-street, the other in Keyon street.

Near Greenhays bridge it receives the contents of Shooker's Brook, Mr. Hainne remarks "a filthy little stream as black as ink."

THE HISTORY OF GREENWICH UPON MEDLOCK, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE OF THE TOWNSHIP.

These dwellings have no back yards or other such advantages, and the inhabitants had formerly but one place of convenience for about twenty houses. These tenements usually consist of two rooms, viz. a house-place and a bedroom; but in many, which are overcrowded, the former is also used as a sleeping apartment. Some of these houses, however, are three storeys high, with cellars beneath, in which case the upper rooms are sub-let to other families, and the cellars let off as separate dwellings. The latter are low, damp, without ventilation, almost destitute of light, and inhabited by the most improvident class of people.

Having made these prefatory remarks upon the general construction of the dwellings, I will proceed to more minute details, and will first call your attention to the sewerage of the township.

Chorlton-upon-Medlock possesses many natural advantages for being efficiently sewered. From the level of the bed of the Medlock to the highest part of the township, in Grindlow-street, Stockport Road, there is a rise of twenty-six yards. This has given the corporation the means of forming ample and complete drains; and I understand from Mr. Langtreay, the surveyor, that the fall is sufficient to prevent any material lodgment of refuse in nearly all except the lowest parts of the township, about Jackson-street.

The chief drains, as you will perceive on the map, are emptied either into the river Medlock, or the Black Brook, in Greenheys, except a new portion of the district, which is drained into the large new main sewer in Hulme.

The river Medlock, therefore, by this constant in-pouring of refuse has become one of the greatest nuisances in the township—in fact it is nothing better than an *open ditch*; and, to make matters worse, although naturally a slow running stream, the water is dammed up by two weirs, one in Mount-street, the other in Kenyon-street.

Near Garret Bridge it receives the contents of Shooter's Brook, as Mr. Binney remarks, "a filthy little stream, as black as ink;"



it then receives many sewers from the surrounding neighbourhood, and the river Tib, in Gaythorn, and reaches the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal in as foul a state as possible; thence some of its waters escape into its old course, which joins the Irwell near where Hulme Hall formerly stood.

The Cornbrook, or "Black Brook," as it is called, enters Ardwick from Gorton, and thence traverses Ardwick, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Greenheys, Hulme, and Cornbrook, entering the Irwell in as polluted a state as any of the other streams.

It is now chiefly arched over in this township, and many dwellings are built upon the arch and drained into the brook, the stench from which is often overpowering, and we frequently meet with a low type of fever in these houses. \*

If any one will take the trouble to look at the Medlock, about Hulme-street, a number of dead dogs and cats may constantly be seen in the several stages of decomposition; and, as Mr. Binney remarks, bubbles of gas, chiefly light carburetted hydrogen, rise to the surface, and although offensive smells are met with at all times, they are by far the most annoying when the barometer has experienced a sudden depression. Sulphuretted hydrogen is the gas which chiefly causes the odour, although doubtless phosphuretted hydrogen gas assists in some measure.

It has been argued that, as the stream naturally is so scantily supplied with water, and consequently tardy in its progress, these weirs are a benefit rather than otherwise, by damming up the water and diluting its contents; and that if the stream were allowed to become nearly dry, the effects of the evaporation would be much more injurious than at present.

To this opinion, I cannot, however, subscribe; for when we consider the amazing amount of organic refuse received into the river during its passage through the city, and which must all be held in suspension, any impediment to its onward course must be injurious. If the river be flooded in any degree, we see none of

\* I have lately had under treatment five cases of fever in one house, and four in another, in the same street.

these bubbles of offensive gases, which is another argument in favour of allowing the water to flow in an uninterrupted stream.

The length of the river running through Chorlton-upon Medlock is 2,300 yards, and its average breadth about 10 yards; consequently, we have a superficies of 23,000 square yards of open drainage polluting the atmosphere.

On October 2nd, 1845, according to the analysis of Dr. Angus Smith, the river Medlock brought down the following substances:

	Per diem.	Per annum.
Potass .....	178 cwt. ....	3,200 tons.
Soda .....	257 ,, .....	4,640 ,,
Lime.....	940 ,, .....	16,900 ,,
Magnesia .....	9 ,, .....	160 ,,
Phosphoric acid .....	71 ,, .....	1,280 ,,
Silica (in solution) .....	266 ,, .....	4,800 ,,
Alumina (ditto) .....	18 ,, .....	320 ,,
Oxide of iron .....	124 ,, .....	2,240 ,,
Sulphuric acid .....	444 ,, .....	8,000 ,,
Chlorine .....	151 ,, .....	2,720 ,,
Organic matter, 1355cwt. con- taining 6 per cent of nitrogen } ..	80 ,, .....	1,440 ,,
Insoluble matter, chiefly si- lica, alumina, and iron .. }	1866 ,, .....	33,600 ,,

From this calculation it is evident that five of the most valuable agents for agricultural purposes, viz. potass, soda, silica, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, are contained in great abundance, which now run to waste.

Before the new works were constructed, the town was supplied to a great extent with water pumped from the Medlock, above Holt Town, into the reservoir in Bradford Road; and if it were worth the consideration of the authorities to apply the contents of the river to the use of the city before it became polluted, may it not also, by a process equally easy, be made a source of profit to the corporation, after it has become saturated with organic matter, and be carried away to supply the surrounding country with liquid manure, allowed to be the most valuable agricultural agent yet discovered. By this means, if the river were arched over, we should get rid

of one of our greatest nuisances; and I am happy to say that Messrs. Birley have already done this, in that portion which runs through their works.

In passing along some of the back streets, we are frequently assailed by offensive effluvia proceeding from the gully grids, for few of them are supplied with stench-traps; and, assuredly, emanations of this kind prove that the sewer is not in a state of sufficient purity, to prevent its being injurious to the district. There was formerly a bad one even in so public a situation as the Oxford Road end of Wilton-street.

Private drains, connecting houses with the main sewers, are, I am sorry to say, far from being so general as desirable; and in the older parts of the township, I understand, the authorities have no power to enforce their construction.

Many of the courts are but indifferently drained, and, as I before remarked, some few not at all; and, therefore, the moisture always to be found in these places produces many of the ill effects arising from putrifying organic matters.

The scavenging of the township is tolerably well carried out, all the streets being cleansed at least once a week; and we must therefore conclude that the accumulation of filth observed in many of them is mainly attributable to the dirty habits of the people themselves.

Now that the town is so plentifully supplied with water, it is most desirable, not only that the streets be more frequently cleansed, but that the sewers should be occasionally flushed, so as effectually to remove all collections of refuse.

Immediately connected with this part of the subject, is the state of the privies; the smaller houses, under £10 rental, are very badly provided with these accommodations. Formerly, there were whole streets with only one or two.

The corporation have, however, done all that their powers enabled them, and have provided a certain number to a given quantity of houses. They are now placed in clusters of three or four, with a cess-pool or ash-pit for the whole.

I have a return of 229 dwelling houses which have these privies under sleeping rooms. It is not requisite to occupy your time in reading over the table; but I may state that, in Hesketh-street there are seven; Sorton-street, four; Leigh-street, five; &c., all back to back houses. One house in Pritchard-street is constructed over two of these places.

It is an acknowledged fact, that the miasmatic exhalations from these receptacles of ordure, and other decomposing animal and vegetable matters, are a fertile source of fever, dysentery, and other infectious diseases; and when it is considered that the houses are built in such a loose slender style, with walls only of half-brick thickness, and boards half an inch apart, it is not surprising that deaths from these affections should constitute so large an item in the registries of mortality.

These "*cabinets*" in some of the back streets, as Binn-street, Billington-street, Bond-street, &c. are usually in a most wretched condition. The accumulation of faecal refuse, and dirt, even in the passages, arises from the filthy habits of the people, who are too lazy or careless to make use of the conveniences provided for them; and no act of parliament, however stringent, can prevent such disgusting scenes. The remedy must rest with the inhabitants themselves.

Another evil connected with this subject is, that when the places are emptied, a portion of the refuse is allowed to remain on the pavement; and as the number in those streets which have one at the back of each house is so great, one or other constantly requires emptying, so that the surface is scarcely ever clean. This might easily be remedied if the street were flushed with water.

If we could only induce the lower classes to make use of them, we should have an effectual remedy in the substitution of water closets, which might be constructed on a cheap and economical principle, so that no accumulation could by possibility exist.

The cellar dwellings in this township are fortunately not so numerous as in other parts of Manchester, amounting to 220 only, in proportion to 7,708 dwelling houses.

There are, however, few fit for habitation, being generally dismal abodes, badly lighted, and worse ventilated. The average population in them is ascertained to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; but I shall presently show you that this average is far below the amount of occupants overcrowding many of them.

In almost every instance these cellars are undrained, and consequently so damp that, in many, the moisture may be wiped from the walls. In nearly all there is no ventilation, except what is afforded by the door and fire-place; and, where a back cellar exists, there is frequently either no light at all, or what is furnished by a small window, the area around which is, in most cases, filled with filth of all sorts. This is no imaginary picture,—I can direct you to many such.

There are, however, some exceptions to this rule, viz. in the higher part of Sorton-street, where, in consequence of the authorities levelling the street, the cellars are situated above the drainage, and the doors are on a level with the pavement.

The crowded condition of the dwellings is now become so associated with the habits of the lowest class of population, that many of you will scarcely credit the extent to which it is carried.

I went, in order to judge for myself, on the night of October 17, 1849, accompanied by a friend and Mr. Superintendent Taylor, to visit some of these places, after the people had retired to rest.

We included nine cellars and eleven houses in our inspection.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND SLEEPING IN  
 TWENTY CELLARS AND DWELLING HOUSES, ON THE 17<sup>TH</sup>  
 OCTOBER, 1849.

Progressive No.	Name of Occupier.	Residence.	Number of Family.	Lodgers.	Total.
<b>CELLARS.</b>					
1	William Carrol.....	30, Pritchard-street....	6	4	10
2	Mary Caton .....	32, Pritchard-street....	8	1	9
3	Mary Cox .....	3, Victoria Place .....	6	—	6
4	Mary Garrity .....	10, Holbrook-street....	5	13	18
5	James Kerrigan ....	8, Holbrook-street....	4	8	12
6	Catherine Shearan ..	6, Holbrook-street....	1	9	10
7	Peter M'Ghee .....	3, York-street.....	2	4	6
8	James Courtney ....	3, Hulme-street .....	2	3	5
9	Patrick Lynch.....	12, Marsland-street....	2	9	11
Total.....			36	51	87
<b>DWELLING HOUSES.</b>					
1	Thomas Savage ....	14, Stafford-street. ....	4	9	13
2	Hannah Fitzpatrick ..	38, Hesketh-street ....	1	10	11
3	Michael Conelly ....	25, Hesketh-street ....	3	5	8
4	John Trimble .....	Islington Place. ....	3	6	9
5	Margaret Conelly.....	9, York-street .....	1	7	8
6	James Smith.....	11, York-street .....	7	7	14
7	Mary Davy .....	19, Back Charles-street.	4	5	9
8	Patrick Shane .....	16, Wood-street, West..	7	4	11
9	Patrick Mulvey ....	5, Back Allen-street ..	5	10	15
10	Michael Maguire.....	3, Back Allen-street ..	2	10	12
11	James Manion .....	16, Taylor-street .....	6	8	14
Total.....			43	81	124

It will be seen, from the foregoing table, that the average number of persons inhabiting the houses and cellars visited, conjointly, was rather more than ten; the average in the cellars being 9 7-9ths, and that of the houses 11 3-11ths.

No. 1. At 14, Stafford-street, we found Michael Hennessey, wife, and one child, in one room; Thomas Savage, wife, and two children, and a male, aged 27, and a female, aged 24 years, lodgers, not married, in another; and Alexander Horton, wife, and two children in a third: total 13.

No. 2. 38, Hesketh-street. First room, five; second, seven, with space for another. The owner had seven beds in all, and the house appeared kept clean.

No. 3. 28, Hesketh-street. First room, one woman and two children; second room, four adults and one child: total, 8.

No. 4. William Carroll's cellar, under 30, Pritchard-street. Two apartments; six in the family and four lodgers: total, 10. Only one bed in the back place, and the people sleeping on the floor. One woman was lying *under* the bed. The rent of this cellar was 2s. 3d. per week.

No. 5. Mary Caton, 32, Pritchard-street. Nine persons in one cellar, sleeping on the floor, the dimensions of which were 10 feet by 7 feet.

No. 6. Mary Cox, 3, Victoria Place. Self and five children; had no bed except shavings.

No. 7. Michael Garrity, 10, Holbrook-street. 6 persons in the front cellar, 12 in the back: total, 18. In this back place there was a quantity of wood for making chips, in addition to the twelve sleepers.

No. 8. James Kerrigan, 8, Holbrook-street. Only one dwelling room, twelve persons sleeping therein; the back place filled with chips, and the front, in addition to the twelve people domiciled, crowded with clothes hung out to dry.

No. 9. Catherine Sheeran, 6, Holbrook-street. Self and nine lodgers in a single room: total, 10.

No. 10. John Trimble, Islington Place. Three in the first room and six lodgers above, viz. a man and his wife, a man and a woman in the same bed, unmarried, two adult females, *æt.* 17 and 50 years, all in the same apartment.

No. 11. Peter M'Ghee, 3, York-street. Self and wife in front cellar; man and wife with a woman and child in back apartment: total, 6.

No. 12. Margaret Conolly, 9, York-street. Self, two women, and five men, lodgers. House whitewashed and remarkably clean: total, 8.

No. 13. James Smith, 11, York-street. 7 in first room and 7 in second, in which were 3 women and 4 male adults: total, 14.

No. 14. Mary Davy, 19, Back Charles-street. Four of a family and five lodgers: total, 9.

No. 15. Patrick Shane, 16, Wood-street West. First room, seven persons—one man, wife, and five children, and in the upper storey four men, lodgers: total, 11.

No. 16. Patrick Mulvey, 5, Back Allen-street. 6 in the first room, 3 in the second, and 6 in the third: total, 15.

No. 17. Michael Maguire, 3, Back Allen-street. Two in the first floor lying on the ground; ten people in four beds on the second floor, and very close: total, 12.

No. 18. James Courtney, 3, Hulme-street. Five people in one cellar.

No. 19. Patrick Lynch. Cellar under 12, Marsland-street; eleven people all lying on the floor, except the man and his wife who rented the cellar.

No. 20. James Manion, 16, Taylor-street. Six in the family and eight lodgers: total, 14.

Although this list of overcrowded houses bears sufficient testimony to the distressing extent to which this system is carried, even in this township, it is nothing when compared with some parts of Manchester. The immense moral evils, the utter neglect of the ordinary decencies of life, which is occasioned by the indiscriminate intermixture of the sexes, blunts all feelings of modesty, and quite undermines those of morality.

I shall be able presently to prove that these dens of misery are redolent with fevers, cholera, and all manner of diseases.

The ventilation of these over-crowded and back to back houses, would most appropriately be introduced here; but as there is a sub-committee, appointed by the Sanitary Association, to inquire especially into this subject, it is unnecessary for me to occupy your time, but I cannot pass over the matter without remarking, that if this overcrowding of dwellings were done away with, the condition of the poor would be ameliorated, and a great hot-bed of infection entirely removed.



From the observations I have made as to the want of accommodation, and the overcrowded state of the dwellings of the poor, it is quite clear that their want of cleanliness is in some measure to be attributed to the absence of the necessary means for effecting the purpose. How can the poor wash themselves thoroughly, if they live in a dwelling where there is only a house-place and a bedroom, and no back yard? And in this township we have above 8,000 inhabitants so situated.

The desire for ablution is certainly as strong in the lower orders as in the upper classes. Witness, in the summer months, the young urchins embracing every opportunity for bathing even in the filthy stream of the Medlock, and in the Rochdale Canal.

In these "back to back houses" the washing of the family has also to be conducted in the sitting room, and the clothes have either to be dried in the street; or, what is even worse, in the confined apartment itself.

I am satisfied that if baths and wash houses were erected in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings of the lower classes, and at a rate corresponding with their means, the poor would make use of them, and we should thus have another great source of disease removed.

The inhabitants of Manchester may well congratulate themselves upon the ample supply of water which the corporation has secured; and none of the ratepayers, now that they have experienced its value, will, I trust, grudge the money expended in obtaining it. Every street in the township, I believe, has a main and taps; and although the water is not yet at all times available, I understand that, when the works and reservoirs are completed, we shall have an uninterrupted supply.

Formerly, in many parts of the district, the inhabitants procured water from pumps, but I should advise all in large towns to avoid the use of them; for certainly the porous nature of the soil, in some districts, is sufficient to allow their contents to become contaminated, and more especially in the neighbourhood of burial grounds, where it is known that the water obtained from these springs is surcharged

with ammonia, the result of animal decomposition. We all enjoy the sparkling freshness of spring water; but, before partaking of it, it would be well to know something of its nature, for it is ascertained that these qualities of a celebrated London pump are derived from the salts obtained from a contiguous burial ground.

I will give you an extract from the report of the General Board of Health, on Cholera, in 1848 and 1849 :—

“In Manchester, a sudden and violent outbreak of Cholera took place in Hope-street, Salford. The inhabitants used water from a particular pump. This well had been repaired, and a sewer, which passes within nine inches of the edge of it became accidentally stopped up, and leaked into the well. The inhabitants of 30 houses used this water: among them there occurred 19 cases of diarrhœa, 26 cases of cholera, and 25 deaths. The inhabitants of 60 houses in the same immediate neighbourhood used other water: among these there occurred 11 cases of diarrhœa, but not a single case of cholera, nor one death. It is remarkable that, in this instance, out of 26 persons attacked with cholera, the whole perished excepting one.”

Now, I should think this extract is quite sufficient to make you avoid pump-water, as a regular beverage, in all large towns.

Dr. Angus Smith, Professor Calvert, and Mr. Stone, have analysed the pipe-water, and report “that it has nothing at present objectionable in it except clayey particles, which occasionally render it turbid,” and which may be easily removed by a filter, and every householder may obtain one, which will filter five gallons a day, similar to that on the table, for the small sum of two shillings.\*

When the supply of water becomes continuous, it would be very desirable to have stand-pipes erected in connection with the larger mains, which would be applicable not only for watering and scavenging the streets, but for flushing the sewers.

The supply of Gas is abundant, and I understand that each street is furnished with mains, so that every householder can have a supply of this useful article, if disposed.

\* These filters are manufactured by Messrs. Granger and Co. of Worcester, and are sold retail at several earthenware shops in Manchester.

Having given these general observations upon the ordinary features of the township, I shall now endeavour to prove, by facts deduced from personal observation, that an undue amount of sickness and mortality exists in many parts of the district, in comparison with others.

In the tables I have drawn out, I have taken the number of tenements in each street from the assessors' books; the number of inhabitants has been computed at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to each house, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to each cellar dwelling. I have made a return of the residences of the home patients admitted under the Dispensary during 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851. I have likewise made a similar classification of cases treated under the Union, during the same period. I have embraced, in the same table, the number of cases of fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, small-pox, scarlet fever and measles, and cholera. I have also a return of the number of deaths in each street. I have selected a table of some of these streets, differing in their character, and have classified the whole of the diseases which have proved fatal, and from this have drawn out the deaths produced by fever generally, by diarrhœa and dysentery, by small-pox, by scarlet fever and measles, and by cholera.

I am aware that in drawing our conclusions from the amount of sickness in some of the localities, our information must necessarily be imperfect, as many cases are under the care of private medical practitioners; but as the deaths are extracted from official registration, there is no difficulty, and I think I shall be able to maintain my assertion, that many of them result from causes which are remediable.

When it is stated in Scripture that the duration of man's life is "three score years and ten," I think we are to understand that God, in His providence, has allotted that period of time as the *ordinary* length of life. If, however, on inquiry, we find that in this city (and in others similarly situated) the average length of life falls greatly below this standard, and, moreover, that in some parts of this district the deaths of children under five years of age amount

to considerably more than one-half, it becomes a matter of more than usual importance that we endeavour to ascertain, so far as practicable, the evident causes which operate so balefully on the human constitution.

If you will refer to the map, you will see that I have coloured the back-to-back houses brown; the haunts of fever are dotted red; Cholera, blue; the fatal cases of each have a line drawn through them.\*

The mortality in some of these streets is fearful.

In Harker-street and

Buildings . . . . . out of 41 deaths, 24 occurred under 5 years of age.

In Mansell-street. . . . . " 34 " 18 ditto.

In Bury-street. . . . . " 18 " 13 ditto.

In Binn-street. . . . . " 15 " 9 ditto.

In Marsland-street. . . . . " 17 " 12 ditto.

Back Greek-street and

Courts . . . . . " 29 " 16 ditto.

Billington-street, &c. " 29 " 17 ditto.

Hayes-street . . . . . " 21 " 13 ditto.

Bond-street . . . . . " 34 " 20 ditto.

Pritchard-street . . . . . " 48 " 34 ditto.

Jenkinson-street and

Courts. . . . . " 113 " 48 ditto.

Clowes Court . . . . . " 26 " 18 ditto.

Leigh-street. . . . . " 33 " 21 ditto.

Sorton-street . . . . . " 49 " 37 ditto.

Taylor's Court. . . . . " 23 " 15 ditto.

Woburn Place . . . . . " 44 " 33 ditto.

Lord-street . . . . . " 29 " 18 ditto.

Total. . . . . 603 366

So that out of 603 deaths in these streets 366 are of children under five years of age.

If you refer to the table of the deaths which have occurred during the time embraced, you will find specified the yearly ave-

\* In the map appended, the colouring is unavoidably omitted, but the districts are shaded. The fever cases are marked thus ○ the deaths from fever thus ϕ; the cholera cases thus ●; and the deaths from cholera thus ⊕.

rage in each street, and the per centage of annual mortality, compared with the population. Thus, we find it amount in some of the worst streets, as Allen-street for example, to 5.5 per cent ; in Back Allen-street, to 4.93 ; in Bury-street, to 3.85 ; in Harker's Buildings, to 5.90 ; Lord-street, to 5.55 ; in Rathbone-street, to 4.20 ; and in Waterhouse's Buildings, to 4.24. Whereas, in some of the middle class of houses, which are not overcrowded, and are ventilated at the back, and in the better class of streets, we find it averaging only, in Acomb-street, 0.34 ; Ackers-street, 0.27 ; Blanshard-street, 0.90 ; Carver-street, 1.06 ; Cambridge-street, 1.76 ; Grafton-street, 0.83 ; Ludlow-street, 0.86 ; Mahogany-street, 1.51 ; Nelson-street, 0.62 ; Prospect-street, 0.90 ; Upper Brook-street, 1.13.

Again, if we examine the table of the causes of death, we find the same influences prevailing ; for by Small-pox we have 5 in Charles-street, 4 in the courts of Crossley-street, 4 in Lord-street, and 5 in Taylor-street and court, but none in the better class of streets, in which Vaccination is attended to by the parents.

From scarlet fever and measles—diseases common to all classes—we still find the mortality greatest in the ill-conditioned localities. Thus, we have 3 in Back Temple-street ; 4 in Bury-street ; 4 in Clowes Court, 6 in Woburn Place ; and although 5 are registered in Upper Brook-street, which contains a population of 654, two of them occurred in one house.

The same remarks hold good with regard to fever. I have, however, been unable to obtain a correct return of the deaths from this cause in the particular streets, in consequence of many of the cases in 1847 having been sent to the fever wards in Chester-street. In this hospital 69 died, but among these were included patients from Hulme and other parts of the Union, so that we cannot arrive at any satisfactory estimate.

If you refer to the table again, you find, that deaths resulting from defective nutrition in children are almost as numerous as those from malarious diseases. Thus, from marasmus or wasting, we have 6 in Harker-street, 3 in Clowes Court, 3 in Woburn Place. Again, if we continue our observations to diseases occa-

sioned by similar causes, but chiefly affecting adults, as phthisis or consumption, we find them equally great; but we look in vain for deaths resulting from *senectus* or old age, in any of the foregoing streets.

From the remarks I have made upon the comparative mortality in the districts enumerated, you will see that the *overcrowding of dwellings*, and the *want of proper ventilation*, are the chief promoters of disease.

You are aware that the atmosphere we breathe is composed of oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and aqueous vapour; and that the blood proceeding from the heart, of a vivid red colour, is sent by the extreme ramifications of its vessels to every part of the body, and gives up to the tissues its most important elements, and, in its return, is made the vehicle of removal, from the different structures, ingredients no longer fit for the animal economy.

The great object of the excretory organs is to carry these away; and as Carbon is the most deleterious and most abundant matter of decay, we have a wise provision in nature, that it shall be removed from the system chiefly by the simple act of respiration, a process not entirely dependent upon *vital action*, but for the most part upon *physical laws*. The blood returns to the lungs deprived of its vital qualities, surcharged with carbon, of a dark purple colour, and unfit for use; but in the act of respiration, it meets with the atmospheric air, and exchanges its superabundant carbon for oxygen, so that carbonic acid is exhaled and replaced by oxygen, and the air becomes deteriorated, and unfit for being again inhaled until diluted with fresh atmospheric air.

This formation of carbon is especially superabundant in eruptive fevers, as small pox, scarlet fever, measles, and other putrefactive diseases.

We are all acquainted with the evil and fatal effects of breathing air surcharged with this deleterious element, in the familiar instance of the black hole of Calcutta, and the every-day experiment of placing small animals into a jar containing this gas;

with the frequent accounts we hear of people being destroyed in mines; and also, with the fashionable mode of suicide in France, by inhaling the fumes of burning charcoal.

Is this want of pure air, then, the cause also of the emaciated and enervated condition of the children of the lower classes? I think there can be no doubt that it is, to a great extent; and as its influence bears also upon adults, we must examine the subject more minutely.

Mr. Cawthorpe has estimated the quantity of air which passes through the lungs of a full-grown man, in twenty-four hours, at 267 cubic feet, of which nearly 8 per cent by volume, or 21 feet are exchanged for carbonic acid; the bulk of which would be equivalent to 6.4 feet.

Dalton made the important discovery, that if a chamber be filled with carbonic acid, and allowed to communicate with the external air, the same quantity of atmosphere will find its way into the chamber, as if no carbonic acid were present, just as you may surcharge water with the gas in the manufacture of soda-water; and this is the only principle upon which we can understand how so many people can sleep in the same room.

A cube of eight feet of air (equivalent to 512 feet) is generally reckoned by chemists as necessary for each person in a sleeping room; but we have seen, in Pritchard-street, a cellar which contained nine persons, 10 feet by 7 feet, by 8 feet high, which gives only 560 feet to the whole nine individuals.

Chemists, unfortunately, have not been able by analysis to detect any material difference in the air we breathe, and that of overcrowded hospitals and other places, and we must therefore look to something which is inappreciable by the senses, but which must be suspended in the air, as the cause of epidemics and diseases resulting from these *exuviae* from the system.

The numbers attacked by infectious diseases must depend upon the susceptibility of the persons exposed, the strength of the infectious agent, and the density and ventilation of the room—for the greater the density, the greater the risk of infection.

Thus, in 1847, when the Irish fever was prevalent, we had in Wood-street West, 31 cases; in Lord-street, 28; in Bond-street, 20; in Back Charles-street, 22; in Medlock-street, 25; in Holbrook-street, 21; in Harker-street and Buildings, 46; in Leigh-street, 48; in Lower York-street, 48; in Taylor-street, 25; in Taylor's Court, 28: all in houses of a most insalubrious character, and over-stocked with the poor of the sister-island.

When we see diseases of this character spreading with such fearful strides, I am sure you will say it behoves us to examine carefully into the causes which produce them.

Dr. Graham considers matters of contagion to be highly organised particles of fixed matter, floating in the atmosphere, and exhaled from the lungs and cutaneous surface;—but the subject has been so well described by the Registrar-General, in his fifth report, that I shall take the liberty of transcribing the paragraph:—

“Every population throws off insensibly an atmosphere of organic matter, excessively rare in country and towns, but less rare in dense than in open districts; and this atmosphere hangs over cities like a light cloud, slowly spreading—driven about—falling—dispersed by the winds—washed down by showers. It is not *vitalis halitus* (Pliny) except by origin, but matter which *has* lived, *is* dead, *has* left the body, and is undergoing, by oxidation, decomposition into simpler than organic elements.”

“The exhalations from sewers, church yards, vaults, slaughter-houses, cesspools, commingle in this atmosphere, as polluted waters enter the Thames; and notwithstanding the wonderful provisions of nature for the speedy oxidation of organic matter in water and air, accumulate, and the density of the poison (for in the transition of decay it is a poison) is sufficient to impress its destructive action on the living—to receive and impart the processes of zymotic principles—to connect by a subtle, sickly, deadly medium, the people agglomerated in narrow streets and courts, down which no wind blows, and upon which the sun seldom shines.”

“The presence of a putrid atmosphere is perceived by the senses in parts of all towns; and Leibeg, by operating on large masses of



the atmosphere, has obtained ammonia, which is a product of the putrefaction of animal matter. The existence in the atmosphere of organic matter is therefore incontestible; and as it must be most dense in the densest districts, where it is produced in greatest quantities, and where the facilities for decomposing it in the sunshine, and sweeping it away by currents of wind are the least, its effects—disease and death—will be most evident in towns, and in the most crowded district of towns.”

These observations apply with great force to some of the streets and courts which I have described, viz. those built up at the end and devoid of a current of air through them; and to show that something may be done to remedy evils thus existing, I will give you an instance of immediate improvement in the health of the inhabitants, even when done on a small scale. Taylor-street and Taylor's Court lie back to back, the latter being blocked up by houses in Oxford-street, and the place entered from that side by a narrow passage. In Taylor-street, in 1847, we had 41 cases of sickness, including 25 cases of fever. Again, in 1849, when cholera was rife, we had 13 deaths. At this period the landlord made a communication between the houses of the two streets, and mark the result; in 1850 we had only 12 cases of sickness and not a single death. Surely we may attribute this improvement, in a great measure, to the increased ventilation.

I have before insisted upon the necessity of removing all accumulations of filth by efficient drainage, and to show that I do not overrate this important means of diminishing disease, I will give you a forcible extract from the *Swansea Herald*, proving the melancholy effects of malaria. This occurred in November:—

“The race ball, at the Bear Hotel, in the town of Cowbridge, was attended by the *élite* of that portion of Glamorganshire. In a few days several ladies and gentlemen who had been present were seized with a fever of the most obstinate and dangerous character, the symptoms of which were precisely similar to those of the Croydon fever (which I may tell you was satisfactorily proved to result from imperfect drainage). The number of sufferers is vari-

ously reported to be from twenty to forty, and it is asserted that this distressing affliction has been occasioned by the accidental breaking into an old drain, during some alterations carried on in the immediate vicinity of the ball room. The drain had not been opened for upwards of twenty years. A lady and a clergyman fell victims, and others were not expected to recover, amongst whom were two members of parliament."\*

If time allowed, I would draw your attention to some particulars, respecting the late visitation of Cholera, but it may suffice to remark, that it follows the same course as other malarious diseases, and to show that it haunts the same miasmatic localities, I will give you a forcible example which occurred in Islington-street, in 1849. This street was entered by a narrow passage, and the area opposite the houses was confined by the piers of a railway arch, and the backs of the dwellings in Holbrook-street—the air supplied to the court being derived from a small opening over the river Medlock, surcharged with all its pestilential vapours. In this street, consisting of three houses and three cellars, twelve cases of cholera occurred, and six deaths. The landlord, I am happy to inform you, has done away with this nest of disease, by removing the cellars, and connecting the houses with those in the front street. A marked improvement has followed this change, as only one death occurred in 1850, and none in 1851, although they are now double houses, and most likely inhabited by almost as many individuals.

I wish to allay your fears, should this direful disease again appear, by informing you that the board of guardians of this Union have already taken efficient steps to prevent its spread, so far as

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\* Since writing the above, another extraordinary instance of the kind has come under my notice. A young lady, residing in the family of a gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, was annoyed by an offensive smell, proceeding from a drain running under the part of the house she occupied, and after naming, several times, that she considered it prejudicial to health, the drain was opened by the gardener and his assistant, both of whom immediately sickened and died of fever. The young lady was also seized with fever, and for some weeks her life was despaired of; and, although four months have elapsed since the commencement of her illness, she is still in a state of extreme debility and some danger. The family at once removed from the house, but this step did not prevent two of the children suffering greatly from the effects of malaria.

human means will avail, by the appointment of an efficient staff of house to house visitors, surgeons to attend the cases when they occur, and depôts at which the poor will be enabled to obtain the requisite medicines, &c. both day and night.

We have seen that out of 603 deaths 366 occurred in children under five years of age; and in Back Temple-street, out of 25 children born, 15 died before that period; in Bury-street, 21 were born and 13 died; in Marsland-street, out of 25 births there were 12 deaths; in Bond-street, out of 39 there were 20; in Pritchard-street, out of 74 births there were 34; in Clowes Court, out of 37 there were 18; whereas, in Higher Chatham-street, out of 30 births only 5 died under that age; in Honduras-street, out of 10 births only 1; in Lloyd-street, out of 60, there were 20; in Grosvenor-street, out of 31 only 5; and in Dover-street, out of 17 births, there were none.

I am sorry to say that one of the most prolific causes of this mortality is the administration of opium, in one form or another, a practice almost universal amongst the lower orders.

Dr. Lyon Playfair took great pains about ten years ago to ascertain the extent to which this pernicious drug was given; and he found one druggist who sold retail *five gallons* per week of "quietness," and half a gallon of "Godfrey:" the former preparation containing 100 drops of laudanum in an ounce; a teaspoonful being the prescribed dose—so that allowing one ounce weekly to each family, he supplied 700 families every week. Another druggist affirmed that he sold weekly three or four gallons of this *sleeping stuff*.

I fear this practice still prevails, and no doubt arises from the mothers being obliged to leave their children early in the morning to attend their work, under the charge of nurses not acquainted with the judicious feeding of infants; and when they become restless these nurses fly to the soothing influences of opium, little thinking that, by obtaining temporary relief, they are increasing the liability to convulsions, marasmus, and other diseases.

Every professional man knows that the administration of opium to children requires the greatest caution; nothing is more uncertain in its effects upon young subjects.

Dr. Ramisch met with an instance of a child, four months old, which was nearly killed by the administration of one grain of Dover's powder, containing only the tenth of a grain of opium. Another child, five years old, was killed by four grains of the same medicine, containing less than half a grain of opium; and instances in this city are constantly occurring, where children are sacrificed by minute doses of this deadly poison.

When the administration of the drug is carried to a lengthened period without proving fatal, the experienced eye of the surgeon can at once detect its effects, by the emaciated form of the body, the sunken eye, the pinched features, anxious and withered expression of countenance, and protuberant abdomen.

The system becomes by constant habit enabled to withstand for a while the pernicious effects of many injurious agents; and unless we had it on undoubted evidence we could scarcely credit the fact, that these poor little innocents, of seven or eight months old, will consume in 24 hours, half an ounce or a tablespoonful of this *quietness*, containing 50 drops of laudanum, equivalent to 2 grains of solid opium.

In the preceding remarks, are embraced, as far as time will allow, the most important subjects that have a tendency to produce an undue amount of disease and consequent mortality, and I may add that it is a matter of personal interest to the ratepayers, that the philanthropic objects of the Sanitary Association should meet with every encouragement; for if they are not voluntarily inclined to assist in these benevolent endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes, a little consideration will prove that, even in a *pecuniary* point of view, this Society is worthy of their zealous support.

In 1847 the Irish fever spread with greater rapidity than any epidemic we have had to contend with in late years. In the first instance, it was clearly to be traced to a deficiency in the proper quantity and due proportion of the different articles of food consumed by the lower classes; but when the "nidus" once found a local habitation, it spread with rapid strides, and we find the expen-

diture in outdoor relief suddenly rose from £1,916. 12s. in 1846 to £4,116. 9s. 2d. in 1847. There was a rapid rise in the second quarter when the fever first appeared, amounting to £1,122. 5s. 2d. in comparison with £803. 11s. 11d. in the quarter ending March 25th.

The effects this disease entailed extended over 1848, for we find £3,936. 4s. 7d. spent in that year.

In 1849, when cholera appeared, a considerable sum was likewise required, but far below that of 1847, in consequence of fewer persons being attacked and the disease not remaining so long with us. The relief amounted to £2,729. 9s. 4d.

In 1850, when disease was on the decline, we had a consequent falling off in relief, the sum required amounting only to £2,387. 12s. 7d.; so that, although the population had greatly multiplied in the class generally seeking relief, in consequence of the desertion of Little Ireland and the immigration of its inhabitants to this township, we had a diminution in the cost, amounting to £1,728. 16s. 7d. compared with 1847.

1846.				1849.					
Quarter ending	Number Relieved.	Cost.			Quarter ending	Number Relieved.	Cost.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
March.....	516	480	8	2	March.....	673	766	1	4
June.....	542	460	1	2	June.....	490	639	4	7
September....	537	451	0	7	September....	452	653	15	1
December..	798	525	2	1	December....	484	670	8	4
Total....	2,393	1,916	12	0	Total....	2,099	2,729	9	4
1847.				1850.					
March.....	1,267	803	11	11	March.....	505	684	5	2
June.....	1,670	1,122	5	2	June.....	443	544	10	3
September....	1,687	1,137	18	9	September....	467	555	5	8
December....	1,535	1,052	13	4	December....	461	603	11	6
Total....	6,159	4,116	9	2	Total....	1,876	2,387	12	7
1848.				1851.					
March.....	1,859	1,307	2	1	March.....	480	621	16	1
June.....	1,397	920	11	6	June.....	450	614	17	0
September....	1,553	950	0	3	September....	464	622	18	3
December....	614	758	10	9	December....	481	629	3	3
Total....	5,423	3,936	4	7	Total....	1,875	2,488	14	7

In conclusion, I would address a few words to my poorer fellow-

creatures whom necessity, in part, compels to inhabit these localities where disease abounds.

The Psalmist has beautifully said, "God hath not despised, nor abhorred the low estate of the poor; He hath not hid His face from him, but when he called upon Him, He heard him."

In the strength of this assurance I would therefore urge the poor to arouse themselves, and ward off disease and death by attending to cleanliness; avoiding unnecessary herding of themselves together, and instead of spending their earnings in wastefulness and prodigality, to provide wholesome food and warm clothing, which the good wages of many would enable them to do; indeed, I could instance numerous cases where small wages, judiciously expended, provide every domestic comfort; and again, where there are more than ample wages, and yet every appearance of poverty and destitution.

Mr. Mott gives two cases which came under his observation in this township, so illustrative of my own experience that I cannot do better than quote them:—

In a cellar, in York-street, lived a family of seven persons, in the receipt of £2. 7s. per week or 6s. 8½d. per head: rent, 2s.; a damp, unwholesome place, with only two rooms, the back one without flooring of any kind. These people had every appearance of squalid poverty.

The contrast, was a dwelling with one sitting-room, a kitchen and two bed-rooms: rent, 4s. This house was occupied by a family of thirteen, ten of them children—whose income was only £1. 6s. per week or 2s. per head. Here comfort and cleanliness prevailed.

Thus you see, my poorer friends, how much of your well-being depends upon yourselves, and whilst the rich are working for your benefit in this sanitary movement, you must assist them to the utmost of your power, for, UNION IS STRENGTH, and no great achievement was ever accomplished without the rich and the poor working together.

## APPENDIX.

No. I.—TABLE of the No. of Houses, Population, Residences of Patients attended under the Dispensary and Union during the Years 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851; the Annual per Centage of Deaths to the Population, Total No. of Fever Cases, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Scarlet Fever and Measles in the five years; and the Total No. of Cases of Cholera treated under the Union in 1848-9.

No. of Houses.	Population.	Streets.	Home Patients under the Dispensary.					Union Patients.					Total.	Annual per centage of Deaths to Population.	Fever cases under Dispensary & Un. in 5 Years.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever and Measles.	Cholera under Union.
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.							
50	..	Lower Temple-street ..	29	28	21	29	18	20	6	2	5	3	161	..	37	20	..	33	10
25	128½	Back Temple-street....	10	10	18	8	12	2	10	10	4	9	93	4.67	6	15	..	1	1
2	11	Temple Place .....	3	3	3	2	1	3	..	5	1	21	7.27	..	2	..	..	..	
17	93½	Bury-street .....	18	14	7	19	10	6	5	2	2	85	3.85	7	19	3	8	..	
20	110	Binn-street .....	9	7	8	8	11	2	4	2	10	7	68	2.90	9	8	..	2	
22	121	Hayes-street .....	18	22	5	13	11	16	7	2	3	5	102	3.63	22	7	1	10	
33	178½	Johnson-street .....	2	9	..	9	8	2	1	1	..	3	35	3.47	4	8	..	2	
8	44	Thompson's Court .....	..	3	5	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	16	3.17	2	2	..	..	
33	181½	Clowes' Court .....	24	13	12	19	22	1	4	3	..	1	99	2.86	13	7	..	8	
14	77	Holt-street .....	6	3	5	6	4	..	..	4	..	1	29	4.93	..	3	2	2	
19	103½	School-street.....	5	7	9	8	7	1	1	1	..	..	39	2.70	6	7	..	4	
21	115½	John-street East .....	2	5	6	7	6	1	2	1	..	..	30	..	2	5	..	4	
10	55	Lion-street .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.36	..	1	..	..	
57	313½	Woburn Place .....	35	27	21	15	27	6	12	2	4	9	158	2.87	14	13	7	9	
40	220	Whitfield-street .....	13	27	24	29	12	..	..	3	2	2	112	3.09	15	13	..	5	
42	231	Mansell-street .....	22	27	27	16	24	2	2	..	..	..	120	3.20	19	13	4	4	
43	236½	Mount-street .....	6	9	5	7	7	2	4	3	1	4	48	1.69	4	4	1	3	
17	93½	Furness-street .....	3	8	3	11	6	..	1	1	..	..	33	1.71	3	2	..	1	
3	16½	Back Brook-street .....	6	5	1	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	21	1.21	3	2	..	1	
33	181½	Back Greek-street ....	21	16	11	5	6	2	1	8	3	9	82	3.08	18	13	1	8	
47	258½	Greek-street .....	3	6	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	2.40	..	..	..	1	
6	33	Back Newton-street ..	1	3	4	6	6	..	..	2	..	..	22	0.18	..	3	..	..	
6	33	Dorning-street .....	..	..	1	2	2	5	..	..	2	..	13	3.03	4	2	..	2	
..	..	Pomona Square .....	5	7	8	15	15	2	..	..	..	..	52	..	10	7	..	2	
..	..	Jenkinson-st. & Courts	53	47	34	54	70	15	23	38	12	15	361	3.96	59	54	5	42	
17	92½	Reform Place.....	9	5	13	14	10	4	5	13	2	4	79	2.59	*	17	..	4	
29	155½	Burns-street and Courts	23	11	7	9	11	4	6	15	4	3	93	2.44	22	14	..	3	
16	82	Wellington-street .....	6	10	8	7	4	2	2	4	3	3	49	4.14	1	10	1	2	
113	616½	Hi. Ormond-st. & Courts	37	35	26	20	29	11	8	24	4	6	200	2.27	32	35	..	11	
12	66	Tebbutt's Court & Row	13	8	11	5	13	4	9	3	4	2	72	2.72	19	10	..	8	
111	610½	Booth-st. West & Courts	16	10	12	18	16	2	4	8	3	..	89	1.70	11	15	..	7	
106	580	Rosamond-st. & Courts	16	5	6	10	15	2	5	3	4	3	69	1.82 †	5	4	..	2	
58	291½	John-st. and Courts....	23	37	26	15	26	4	12	6	5	2	156	3.84	25	20	..	19	
14	75	Rogerson's Court.....	3	2	1	5	5	..	3	4	2	3	28	1.33	..	..	..	..	
75	412½	Carver-st. & Stanley-st.	..	1	..	3	6	..	..	1	1	8	20	..	2	3	1	1	
16	88	Prospect-street.....	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	0.90	..	..	..	1	
115	577½	Higher Chatham-street	4	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	22	2.04	7	4	..	..	
12	66	Honduras-street .....	2	8	2	1	8	..	8	..	..	1	30	2.12	..	5	6	1	
†	†	Birley's Buildings† .....	3	2	3	7	9	1	..	1	5	2	33	..	1	3	..	1	
12	66	Mahogany-street.....	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	9	1.51	..	..	..	..	
10	55	Enfranchise Place.....	1	5	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	19	0.70	3	2	..	7	
13	71½	Cornbrook Place .....	4	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	11	0.83	..	..	..	..	
30	165	Edensor Place .....	..	1	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.94	..	1	..	..	
30	165	Matlock Place .....	6	4	..	8	1	..	2	1	..	..	22	2.17	4	2	1	..	
34	187	Chatsworth-street .....	5	2	2	10	9	..	2	..	..	2	32	1.60	7	2	..	6	
72	396	Ludlow-street .....	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	7	0.86	..	..	..	..	
60	330	Blanshard-street .....	..	1	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	9	0.90	..	..	..	..	
..	..	Bridge-street .....	6	5	3	9	9	..	3	2	1	4	42	..	1	7	..	..	
78	429	Cowcill-street .....	13	15	18	13	29	1	..	5	3	5	102	2.42	2	13	..	11	
19	104½	Eagle-street .....	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1.72	3	..	..	..	
17	93½	Tuer-street .....	3	2	2	4	5	..	4	3	1	1	25	1.92	..	3	..	..	
89	488½	Boundary-st & Courts..	20	11	15	11	25	12	5	7	6	4	116	..	8	12	4	2	
26	143	Greenheys .....	2	4	1	6	2	3	..	1	2	1	22	..	2	1	3	..	
9	49½	Higher York-street....	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.00	..	..	..	..	
28	154	Henry-street .....	2	..	3	2	4	3	2	6	2	9	33	2.07	6	4	..	1	
12	66	Dalton-street .....	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	6	0.90	2	2	..	..	
12	66	Morton-street .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.90	..	..	..	..	
8	44	Swailes-street .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	0.88	..	..	..	2	
3	16½	Marlborough Place .....	3	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	..	
11	60½	Dunn-street .....	2	4	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	14	1.98	4	1	..	..	
20	110	Caygill-street .....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1.27	..	1	..	..	

\* Included in Jenkinson-street.

† Now pulled down.

‡ The per centage of Deaths in Rosamond Court amounts to 4.85.

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No. of Houses.	Population.	Streets.	Home Patients under the Dispensary.					Union Patients.					Total.	Annual per centage of Deaths to Population.	Fever cases under Dispensary & Un. in 5 Years.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever and Measles.	Cholera under Union.	
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.								
9 49½		Goolden-street	1	2	1						4	1.23	..	..	..	1	..			
54 297		Rumford-street	1				1				2	1.14	..	..	..	..	..			
6 33		Lawson-street	2	2	3	2					9	1.81	..	..	1	..	..			
4 22		Bebbington-street	1	1							2	4.54	..	..	..	..	..			
42 231		Clifford-street	3	1							4	1.29	..	..	..	..	..			
85 467½		Plymouth Grove	1								1	..	..	1	..	..	..			
76 418		Rusholme Road	3	1	7	7	7	1	1	2	29	..	..	1	..	3	..			
10 55		Wesley Court	5	2	1	1					9	..	1	2	..	..	..			
39 214½		Barlow-st. and Courts.	5	4	3	14	1	3	3	2	40	..	..	2	..	..	..			
27 148		Wootton-street	1	8	4	1	4	1	6	..	27	1.75	7	2	..	3	..			
25 133½		Frith-street	3	2	1	9	2				17	2.84	..	1	1	1	..			
19 100½		Back Kay-street	2	7	6	6	3		2		26	2.16	4	2	..	..	1			
51 280½		Edward-street	2	2	1						3	1.78	1	..	..	..	..			
16 88		Anne-street	2		2	7	1				12	2.04	..	1	..	1	..			
32 176		Burton-street	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	1	20	2.72	3	1	..	1	..			
12 66		Thomas-street	3	2	3	3	3		4	5	23	3.93	3	4	..	..	..			
11 60½		William-street	8		3	1	4				16	3.63	1	1	..	..	..			
12 66		Back Clare-street	5	6	4	6	1	6	2	1	31	1.51	1	..	1	1	..			
9 49½		Oddie's Court	1	2					4	2	10	1.21	..	2	..	..	..			
10 55		Garden-street	2								2	4.36	..	..	..	..	..			
38 209		Bedford-street	..	2	3						5	1.53	1	..	..	..	..			
36 185		Downing-street	11	6	1	1	6			1	26	2.37	..	2	..	..	..			
2 11		Ripley-street	1								1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5 27½		Back Rutland-street	2	2	5	3	3		1	1	17	0.72	1	2	..	1	1			
18 99		Greaves-street	2	14	3	1	1		2	1	24	2.22	..	3	..	1	..			
26 143		Royle-street	1	1	3	1	1				7	2.23	..	..	2	..	..			
22 121		Melbourne-street	..	2	2		2				6	2.14	..	1	..	..	..			
43 236½		Russell-street	..	5	2	2	3		1		13	1.94	..	2	..	1	..			
..		Cottenham Gardens	1	1	3	2		1			8	..	..	1	..	1	..			
4 22		Long-street	..	1	3	1					5	0.18	..	..	..	..	..			
12 66		Hughes-street	6	3	2	2	2		1		16	3.03	..	..	..	..	1			
12 66		Wood-st. Brook-st.	8	4	2	4	6		1	3	28	..	..	2	..	..	..			
9 49½		Tonge-street	5	4	2	3			12	1	29	1.61	..	5	..	..	..			
34 180		Cook-street	8	7	14	5	10	1	1		48	3.33	4	8	3	3	..			
23 119½		Crawshaw-street	6	10	8	2	11	1	1	6	50	2.00	3	8	1	2	..			
25 137½		Bell-street	8	8	11	10	14	1	4		56	3.20	7	5	2	1	..			
8 40		Heron-street	3	4	3	7	3		1		22	0.20	..	2	5	1	..			
72 391		Crossley-st. & Courts.	36	40	19	33	38	10	8	7	510	2.96	33	18	9	8	1			
31 170½		Mark Lane	8	21	9	6	18	1	5	2	70	2.46	12	5	1	4	1			
18 99		Hill-street	2	1	6	2	3	1			16	2.66	4	3	..	..	..			
43 236½		Stafford-street	9	15	17	15	17	1	1	3	79	2.45	5	11	..	5	..			
36 198		Berwick-street	3		2	1			1		7	1.71	..	1	..	..	..			
16 88		Back Grosvenor-street	2	3	2	1					8	0.90	..	..	..	2	..			
49 263½		Charles-street	14	14	11	7	7	13	11	4	66	93	3.03	15	16	2	3	7		
12 66		Back Charles-street	19	11	2	5	5	20	8	1	33	77	3.33	32	9	2	1	1		
20 104		Medlock-street	3	7	7	11	4	23	10	8	2	75	1.53	39	3	..	3	1		
9 45½		Mouncey-street	2	4	7	1	3	1		2	20	2.19	2	3	..	..	1	..		
18 91		Makin-street	6	7	11	10	9	17	8		22	72	2.85	26	8	..	6	..		
9 47½		Wilson-street	10	4	8	1	5	5	4	3	44	2.94	17	2	..	..	..	..		
9 46½		Holbrook-street	11	6	8	9	9	20	7	3	1	3	77	4.73	35	5	1	4	..	
5 27½		Islington-street	11	4	6	6	3	11	2	1	4	48	4.36	12	6	1	..	12	..	
55 299½		Pritchard-street	38	40	28	29	24	17	8	10	3	3	200	3.60	48	29	1	19	5	7
32 160		Harker-st. & Buildings.	41	29	25	18	15	34	16	12	7	11	208	5.90	80	21	3	6	7	..
..		George-street*	18	16	5	4	8	4	7	6	5	78	..	21	14	3	2	..	..	
13 64½		Victoria Place	7	6	7	6	8	8	6	2	1	2	53	1.24	16	6	..	5	..	..
51 277½		Sorton-street	21	20	15	26	24	4	7	11	6	2	136	3.60	21	24	..	13	16	..
39 214½		Hesketh-street	34	29	10	17	12	8	10	11	5	3	139	3.54	26	13	5	9	9	..
40 220		Leigh-street	38	27	19	23	10	40	5	8	4	7	181	3.00	68	14	..	11	3	..
71 369½		Lower York-street	29	38	33	41	24	39	8	14	5	11	242	4.27	83	31	2	4	4	..
19 104½		Taylor-street	11	15	4	9	14	30	5	9	3	3	103	5.36	48	9	3	7	7	..
8 44		Taylor's Court	17	15	24	4	6	36	13	10		3	128	..	42	13	4	6	5	..
13 ..		Wood's Buildings	1	9	4	5		11	6	7	1	1	45	..	28	8	..	2	4	..
20 110		Saville-street	9	8	6	12	7		2	1	3	48	4.00	5	2	..	4	..	..	

\* Two streets.



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No. of Houses.	Population.	Streets.	Home Patients under the Dispensary.					Union Patients.					Total.	Annual per centage of Deaths to Population.	Fever cases under Dispensary & Un. in 5 Y. ears.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever and Measles.	Cholera under Union.
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.							
12	66	Fairfield-street.....	8	14	11	8	13	..	2	2	2	60	3.63	6	14	..	3	..	..
7	38½	Fairfield Court.....	4	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	12	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	Buxton-street.....	14	13	6	12	12	..	1	8	..	4	70	..	2	3	1	4	..
9	49½	Gray-street.....	3	4	3	7	3	..	1	..	..	21	2.42	..	1	1	..	..	..
7	38½	All Saints' Yard.....	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0.53	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	Lower Oxford-street	2	4	6	..	..	4	1	2	..	1	20	..	4	..	..	1	..
8	44	Davidson's Court.....	6	4	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	16	0.45	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	22	Wilmot's Court.....	1	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	4	14	0.90	..	2	..	..	..
81	444½	Clarendon-street.....	6	7	6	8	7	2	2	2	..	42	2.93	4	2	1	3	..	..
18	99	Angle-street.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	168	Wood-st. West & Courts	31	15	20	18	22	26	9	15	17	10	183	1.78	69	15	2	10	..
20	109	Evans-street.....	4	7	8	5	7	..	..	..	2	..	33	2.93	3	3	..	6	..
6	33	Waterhouse's Buildings	5	4	5	..	1	3	4	7	1	5	35	4.24	..	2	1	4	..
14	..	George-street.....	6	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	17	..	..	5	..	1	3	..
15	82½	Cross-street.....	6	7	8	1	2	1	2	6	3	3	39	3.15	4	4	..	2	2
32	174	James-street.....	27	32	17	32	17	7	10	12	5	14	173	4.35	30	27	1	2	7
21	113½	Lord-street.....	21	20	14	26	21	27	7	5	17	16	174	5.55	56	16	1	5	1
19	104½	Rathbone-street.....	10	3	5	6	5	3	1	2	..	..	35	4.20	11	2	..	1	8
..	..	Billington-st. and Back	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Billington-street.....	20	16	13	12	15	4	7	7	5	12	111	3.07	21	15	1	3	1
20	..	Lower Ormond-street..	10	6	11	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	39	2.27	..	5	..	..	..
53	288½	Chester-street.....	19	20	23	15	21	8	3	3	..	3	115	3.19	16	9	1	5	..
..	368½	Lower Chatham-street.	3	3	8	4	8	1	..	..	..	4	31	0.97	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Cambridge-street.....	4	19	7	10	15	2	1	4	2	2	66	..	11	5	1	3	..
38	209	Durham Place.....	16	14	10	12	4	4	2	4	5	3	74	2.39	11	6	1	4	..
34	187	Hope-street.....	9	21	5	8	11	15	7	4	3	1	84	2.13	26	3	..	6	4
58	319	Stockton-st. and Courts	6	13	14	16	33	3	2	5	4	9	105	2.50	27	9	2	6	1
16	88	Charlotte-street.....	8	5	7	8	4	..	..	6	6	2	46	5.22	..	6	3	..	5
27	148½	Clarendon Place.....	4	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3.50	..	1	..	..	..
45	277½	Humphrey-street.....	7	..	8	8	13	..	..	..	..	1	37	2.02	29	..	..	3	..
18	99	Nuttall-street.....	9	19	8	8	11	1	6	2	..	..	64	3.23	4	7	5	7	..
50	275	Devonshire-street....	1	4	3	6	9	..	1	1	..	2	27	2.25	1	2	..	..	..
37	203½	Whittaker-street.....	13	12	8	11	9	..	1	..	..	..	54	2.65	1	4	..	5	..
24	132	Hadfield-street.....	2	..	2	8	9	..	1	10	3	2	37	2.03	3	4	..	7	2
20	110	Lee-street.....	6	1	..	..	7	1	..	2	..	..	17	4.00	1	1	1	1	..
12	66	West-street.....	1	5	1	1	4	..	2	11	2	..	27	1.81	3	5	..	1	..
19	104½	Lyceum Place.....	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	2.10	1	1	..	1	..
12	66	Jones-street.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	9	2.72	..	2	..	..	..
9	49½	Brindle-street.....	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	1.61	..	1	..	1	..
22	113	Marsland-street.....	10	8	9	10	10	5	9	3	7	9	80	3.36	20	6	1	1	1
14	73	Back Allen-street....	7	7	5	9	11	1	5	9	5	2	61	4.93	10	8	..	6	..
25	137½	Allen-street.....	14	13	14	7	8	11	4	12	12	5	100	5.5	10	12	..	2	..
81	170½	Bond-street.....	10	16	10	9	10	22	11	7	15	9	119	3.98	41	16	1	4	2
7	35½	Hulme-street.....	2	1	6	2	9	3	1	2	3	3	32	4.00	5	2	..	3	..

\* In printing these Tables, there has been no room to specify the number of houses and cellars separately; but the population has been calculated at 5½ to each house, and 4½ to each cellar.

No. II.--TOTAL DEATHS in *Five Years*, with the *Number of Houses, Population, Annual Average, and Annual Per Centage of Deaths to the Population.*

No. of Houses.	Population.	Name of Street.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	Annual Average.	Annual Per Centage of Deaths to Population.
21	115½	Acomb-street.	...	1	...	...	1	2	0.4	0.34
25	137½	Allen-street	8	6	10	8	6	38	7.6	5.5
16	88	Anne-street	1	2	2	3	1	9	1.8	2.04
29	159½	Ardwick Green.	2	3	3	3	1	12	2.4	1.50
...	...	Aaron-street	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.2	.....
11	60½	Albert Square	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.2	0.33
18	99	Angle-street	2	1	2	...	4	9	1.8	1.88
4	22	Ackers-street	...	1	1	...	1	3	0.6	0.27
3	16½	Abbey-street, Greenheys.	2	...	...	...	...	2	0.4	0.24
7	38½	All Saints' Yard	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.2	0.53
39	214½	Barlow-street.	1	3	6	6	8	24	4.8	2.23
89	488½	Boundary-street.	16	16	9	8	10	59	11.8	2.41
23	126½	Boundary Lane	...	3	3	2	3	11	2.2	1.70
25	128½	Back Temple-street	5	8	7	7	3	30	6.0	4.67
36	198	Berwick-street	5	6	4	2	1	18	3.6	1.71
38	209	Bedford street	2	3	5	4	2	16	3.2	1.53
111	610½	Booth-street	7	10	15	8	14	54	10.4	1.70
63	346½	Brook-street	9	7	11	7	12	46	8.8	2.54
6	33	Back Newton-street	1	...	...	1	1	3	0.6	0.18
19	101½	Back Kay-street	3	3	3	1	1	11	2.2	2.16
52	286	Burlington-street	2	4	4	9	3	22	4.4	1.53
12	66	Back Clare-street	2	...	2	...	1	5	1.0	1.51
33	181½	Back Greek-street.	5	8	7	5	3	28	5.6	3.08
118	649	Bridge-street (2 streets)	8	11	11	3	14	47	9.4	1.44
24	132	Buxton-street.	11	9	9	3	6	38	7.4	5.60
32	176	Burton-street	4	4	4	4	8	24	4.8	2.72
31	170½	Bond-street.	6	8	10	5	5	34	6.8	3.98
4	22	Back Bond-street	...	1	...	1	...	2	0.4	0.18
14	73	Back Allen-street	5	4	3	3	3	18	3.6	4.93
19	104½	Bloomsbury	4	4	5	3	2	18	3.6	3.44
60	330	Blanshard-street	2	4	6	...	3	15	3.0	0.90
25	137½	Bell-street.	3	5	8	3	3	22	4.4	3.20
26	143	Billington-street	3	9	3	4	3	22	4.4	3.07
12	65	Back Billington-street	1	2	3	1	4	11	2.2	3.38
17	93½	Bury-street	1	6	3	5	3	18	3.6	3.85
9	49½	Brindle-street	2	...	1	...	1	4	0.8	1.61
29	155½	Burns-street	5	4	7	...	3	19	3.8	2.44
20	110	Binns-street	1	6	1	4	4	16	3.2	2.90
4	22	Bebbington-street	2	...	1	...	2	5	1.0	4.54
2	11	Brunswick-street	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.2	1.81
3	16½	Back Brook-street.	...	...	1	...	1	2	0.2	1.21
...	...	Birley's Buildings*	...	...	1	1	3	5	1.0	.....
51	280½	Carver-street.	2	1	1	7	4	15	3.0	1.06
16	88	Cavendish-street	3	3	...	3	1	10	2.0	2.27
4	22	Cavendish Place	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.2	0.90
43	236½	Cecil-street	3	3	2	4	4	16	3.2	1.35
194	1065	Cambridge-street.	19	19	18	17	21	94	18.8	1.76
72	391	Crossley-street and Courts.	15	11	12	10	10	58	11.6	2.96
53	288½	Chester-street	7	10	12	8	9	46	9.2	3.19
78	429	Cowcill-street	5	12	11	12	12	52	10.4	2.42

\* Now pulled down.

NO. II.—TOTAL DEATHS in Five Years, with the Number of Houses, Population, Annual Average, and Annual Per Centage of Deaths to the Population.

No. of Houses.	Population.	Name of Street.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	Annual Average.	Annual Per Centage of Deaths to Population.
55	302½	Carter-street . . . . .	2	...	2	1	3	8	1.6	0.53
23	119½	Crawshaw-street . . . . .	1	2	3	4	2	12	2.4	2.00
42	231	Clifford-street . . . . .	...	3	5	5	2	15	3.0	1.29
81	444½	Clarendon-street . . . . .	17	11	15	12	10	65	13.0	2.93
27	148½	Clarendon Place . . . . .	7	5	4	5	5	26	5.2	3.50
19	104½	Cresswell-street. . . . .	2	5	4	1	1	13	2.6	2.48
10	55	Chorlton Terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	2	0.4	0.72
34	187	Chatsworth-street . . . . .	1	1	3	2	8	15	3.0	1.60
49	263½	Charles-street . . . . .	9	11	8	4	8	40	8.0	3.03
5	27½	Chapel Place . . . . .	...	1	...	2	...	3	0.6	0.21
12	66	Back Charles-street . . . . .	3	4	1	2	1	11	2.2	3.33
38	209	Clare-street . . . . .	4	3	6	3	...	16	3.2	1.50
34	180	Cook-street. . . . .	5	5	8	7	5	30	6.0	3.33
15	82½	Cross-street . . . . .	2	4	4	2	1	13	2.6	3.15
62	341	Coupland-street . . . . .	1	2	2	5	8	18	3.6	1.05
33	181½	Clowes' Court . . . . .	5	3	4	6	8	26	5.2	2.86
33	181½	Cottenham-street . . . . .	2	...	2	3	3	10	2.0	1.10
16	88	Charlotte-street* . . . . .	2	3	10	6	2	23	4.6	5.22
20	110	Caygill-street. . . . .	1	1	4	...	1	7	1.4	1.27
13	71½	Cornbrook Place . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	3	0.6	0.83
14	77	Clarence-street . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	2	0.4	0.52
12	66	Dalton-street . . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	3	0.6	0.90
4	22	Davies-street. . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	2	0.4	0.18
50	275	Devonshire-street . . . . .	5	8	9	5	4	31	6.2	2.25
36	185	Downing-street . . . . .	3	5	7	2	5	22	4.4	2.37
6	33	Dorning-street . . . . .	1	...	3	1	...	5	1.0	3.03
38	209	Durham Place . . . . .	5	4	5	6	5	25	5.0	2.39
11	60½	Dunn-street . . . . .	...	3	1	2	...	6	1.2	1.98
20	110	Dover-street . . . . .	...	...	2	2	2	6	1.2	1.09
8	44	Davidson's Court . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.2	0.45
19	104½	Eagle-street . . . . .	2	...	...	2	5	9	1.8	1.72
51	280½	Edward-street . . . . .	3	10	6	3	3	25	5.0	1.78
10	55	Enfranchise Place . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	2	0.4	0.72
20	109	Evans'-street. . . . .	4	5	4	1	2	16	3.2	2.93
30	165	Edensor Place . . . . .	1	2	7	5	1	16	3.2	1.94
34	187	Embden Place . . . . .	1	2	1	...	...	4	0.8	0.42
70	385	Everton Road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7	7	1.4	0.36
...	...	FEVER WARD, Chester-st.	67	2	...	...	...	69	...	...
25	133½	Frith-street . . . . .	5	4	2	6	2	19	3.8	2.84
12	66	Fairfield-street . . . . .	2	2	2	3	3	12	2.4	3.63
17	93½	Furness-street . . . . .	1	2	2	1	2	8	1.6	1.71
24	132	Freme-street . . . . .	...	1	2	1	1	5	1.0	0.75
6	33	Field Place . . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	4	0.8	2.42
10	55	Garden-street . . . . .	3	4	2	1	2	12	2.4	4.36
15	82½	Gore-street . . . . .	3	1	1	1	1	7	1.4	1.69
27	...	George-street (2 streets)	9	8	6	9	5	37	...	...
76	418	Grosvenor-street . . . . .	7	8	3	5	4	27	5.4	1.29
16	88	Back Grosvenor-street	1	...	3	...	...	4	0.8	0.90
47	258½	Greek-street . . . . .	4	9	9	4	5	31	6.2	2.40
13	71½	Grafton-street . . . . .	1	2	...	...	...	3	0.6	0.83
9	49½	Gray-street . . . . .	1	2	1	...	2	6	1.2	2.42
18	99	Greaves'-street . . . . .	2	6	1	...	2	11	2.2	2.22

\* The rate of mortality in this street has been increased by four cases of cholera dying in one house in 1849.

No. II.—TOTAL DEATHS in Five Years, with the Number of Houses, Population, Annual Average, and Annual per Centage of Deaths to the Population.

No. of Houses.	Population.	Name of Street.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	Annual Average.	Annual Per Centage of Deaths to Population.
18	99	Green Hill-street . . . .	1	...	2	...	...	3	0.6	0.60
9	49½	Goolden-street . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	3	0.6	1.21
5	27½	Green Vale . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	3	0.6	2.18
26	143	Greenheys . . . .	2	...	2	...	...	4	0.8	0.55
24	132	Hadfield-street . . . .	2	5	6	4	3	20	4.0	3.03
12	61	Harker's Buildings . . . .	2	3	6	4	3	18	3.6	5.90
20	99	Harker-street . . . .	8	4	7	2	4	25	5.0	5.05
8	44	High-street . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.2	0.45
8	40	Heron-street . . . .	2	...	1	...	1	4	0.8	2.00
28	154	Henry-street . . . .	3	1	3	6	3	16	3.2	2.07
4	22	Heywood-street . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	2	0.4	1.81
22	121	Hayes-street . . . .	6	1	6	6	3	22	4.4	3.63
39	214½	Hesketh-street . . . .	8	12	10	2	6	38	7.6	3.54
18	99	Hill-street . . . .	2	1	6	2	2	13	2.6	2.62
69	379½	Higher Temple-street . . . .	7	11	4	9	2	33	6.6	1.73
115	577½	Higher Chatham-street . . . .	6	12	10	12	19	59	11.8	2.04
9	46½	Holbrook-street . . . .	5	1	2	1	2	11	2.2	4.73
34	187	Hope-street . . . .	7	4	3	4	2	20	4.0	2.13
14	77	Holt-street . . . .	4	1	4	7	3	19	3.8	4.93
12	66	Honduras-street . . . .	3	1	1	1	1	7	1.4	2.12
7	35½	Hulme-street . . . .	3	2	...	1	1	7	1.4	4.00
45	247½	Humphrey-street . . . .	2	3	8	6	6	25	5.0	2.02
12	66	Hughes'-street . . . .	5	3	1	...	1	10	2.0	3.03
27	148½	Hyde Grove . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	2	0.4	0.27
12	66	Ivy-street . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	2	0.4	0.60
32	174	James-street . . . .	8	3	9	8	9	37	7.4	4.25
33	178½	Jackson-street . . . .	10	8	7	2	4	31	6.2	3.47
96	510	Jenkinson-street . . . .	26	17	24	18	16	101	20.2	3.96
14	77	Jenkinson-street (Back) . . . .	1	2	2	3	5	13	2.6	3.37
53	291½	John-street . . . .	6	19	12	9	10	56	11.2	3.84
12	66	Jones-street . . . .	2	1	3	2	1	9	1.8	2.72
5	27½	Islington Place . . . .	4	...	1	1	...	6	1.2	4.36
—	—	Islington-street* . . . .	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...
24	132	Kay-street . . . .	1	6	4	4	1	16	3.2	2.42
6	33	Lawson-street . . . .	...	...	1	2	...	3	0.6	1.81
20	110	Lee-street . . . .	8	6	3	...	5	22	4.4	4.10
40	220	Leigh-street . . . .	8	6	8	4	7	33	6.6	3.00
4	22	Long-street . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	2	0.4	1.81
21	113½	Lord-street . . . .	9	7	6	5	2	29	5.8	5.55
67	368½	Lower Chatham-street . . . .	3	3	6	3	3	18	3.6	0.97
13	68½	Lower Buxton-street . . . .	1	1	3	...	3	8	1.6	2.33
103	566½	Lloyd-street . . . .	10	9	3	13	11	46	9.2	1.62
19	104½	Lyceum Place . . . .	2	1	6	1	1	11	2.2	2.10
72	396	Ludlow-street . . . .	...	2	7	5	3	17	3.4	0.86
16	88	Lister-street . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	0.4	0.45
10	55	Lion-street . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.2	0.36
35	192½	Longsight . . . .	...	3	1	1	2	7	1.4	0.72
42	231	Mansell-street . . . .	7	9	9	6	6	37	7.4	3.20
12	66	Mahogany-street . . . .	1	1	...	...	3	5	1.0	1.51
18	91	Makin-street . . . .	4	4	3	2	...	13	2.6	2.85

\* Now done away with.

No. II.—TOTAL DEATHS in Five Years, with the Number of Houses, Population, Annual Average, and Annual Per Centage of Deaths to the Population.

No. of Houses.	Population.	Name of Street.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	Annual Average.	Annual Per Centage of Deaths to Population.
29	159½	Marsden-street . . . . .	2	3	3	1	2	11	2.2	1.37
22	113	Marsland-street . . . . .	5	3	4	5	2	19	3.8	3.36
31	170½	Mark Lane . . . . .	7	5	3	2	4	21	4.2	2.46
58	319	Maskell-street . . . . .	3	5	5	3	4	20	4.0	1.25
30	165	Matlock Place . . . . .	3	3	4	6	2	18	3.6	2.17
22	121	Melbourn-street . . . . .	2	1	7	1	2	13	2.6	2.14
20	104	Medlock-street . . . . .	2	3	...	1	2	8	1.6	1.53
16	88	Milton-street . . . . .	...	...	1	2	1	4	0.8	0.90
12	66	Moreton-street . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	3	0.6	0.90
43	236½	Mount-street . . . . .	8	2	5	1	4	20	4.0	1.69
12	66	Mount Place . . . . .	...	2	1	...	...	3	0.6	0.90
9	49½	Middleton-street . . . . .	...	2	...	1	2	5	1.0	2.02
9	45½	Mouncey-street . . . . .	2	1	...	2	...	5	1.0	2.19
13	71½	Malcolm Square* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.2	0.27
16	88	Molyneux-street* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.2	0.22
27	148½	Mornington-street . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	4	0.8	0.53
9	49½	New York Place . . . . .	2	3	...	...	1	6	1.2	2.42
23	126½	New York-street . . . . .	1	2	2	1	2	8	1.6	1.26
22	121	Newton-street . . . . .	4	3	7	3	...	17	3.4	2.81
35	192½	Nelson-street . . . . .	...	4	...	2	...	6	1.2	0.62
18	99	Nuttall-street . . . . .	4	5	2	2	3	16	3.2	3.23
149	816½	Ormond-street . . . . .	20	18	26	16	13	93	18.6	2.27
287	1578½	Oxford-street . . . . .	24	27	22	14	19	106	21.2	1.34
9	49½	Oddie's Court . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	3	0.6	1.21
8	44	Percival-street . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.2	0.45
56	308	Park-street . . . . .	1	...	3	2	4	10	2.0	0.65
55	299½	Pritchard-street . . . . .	19	15	11	4	5	54	10.8	3.60
85	467½	Plymouth Grove . . . . .	6	2	7	6	5	26	5.2	1.11
3	16½	Pullen-street . . . . .	1	...	...	...	1	2	0.4	2.42
16	88	Prospect-street . . . . .	1	1	...	...	2	4	0.8	0.90
—	—	Penitentiary . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
17	93½	Park Grove . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	4	0.8	0.85
—	—	Pomona Square . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
19	104½	Rathbone street . . . . .	6	3	6	1	6	22	4.4	4.20
17	92½	Reform Place . . . . .	2	2	3	3	2	12	2.4	2.59
4	22	Repton-street . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.2	0.90
34	187	Richmond-street . . . . .	1	3	2	2	4	12	2.4	1.28
6	33	Rosamond Court . . . . .	1	2	1	...	4	8	1.6	4.85
100	547	Rosamond-street . . . . .	9	16	9	5	11	50	10.0	1.82
21	115½	Rosamond Place . . . . .	2	1	3	1	1	8	1.6	1.38
76	418	Rusholme Road . . . . .	7	12	10	4	7	40	8.0	1.91
3	16½	Rusholme Road (Back) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.2	1.21
43	236½	Russell-street . . . . .	5	5	5	5	3	23	4.6	1.94
26	143	Robert-street . . . . .	1	...	2	1	6	10	2.0	1.39
46	250	Rutland-street . . . . .	4	3	2	3	5	17	3.4	1.36
5	27½	Rutland-street (Back) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.2	0.72
26	143	Royle-street . . . . .	1	2	5	3	5	16	3.2	2.23
54	297	Rumford-street . . . . .	2	5	3	2	5	17	3.4	1.14
3	16½	Rumford-street (Little) . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	2	0.4	2.42
12	66	Ruby-street . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	3	0.6	0.90

\* Only built in 1851.

No. II—TOTAL DEATHS in Five Years, with the Number of Houses, Population, Annual Average, and Annual Per Centage of Deaths to the Population.

No. of Houses.	Popu-lation.	Name of Street.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	Annual Average.	Annual Per Centage of Deaths to Population.
14	75	Rogerson's Buildings	...	...	1	4	...	5	1.0	1.33
20	110	Saville-street	6	4	3	4	5	22	4.4	4.00
19	103½	School-street	2	3	3	4	2	14	2.8	2.70
42	236½	Sidney-street.	2	3	3	6	5	19	3.8	1.60
3	16½	Smith-street	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.2	1.22
51	277½	Sorton-street.	9	10	19	2	10	50	10.0	3.60
43	236½	Stafford-street	5	8	5	3	8	29	5.8	2.45
58	319	Stockton-street	6	7	9	9	9	40	8.0	2.50
2	11	Swinton Grove.	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.2	0.18
13	71½	Shakspeare-street	1	2	1	1	1	6	1.2	1.68
8	44	Swaile-street	...	...	...	...	2	2	0.4	0.88
5	27¼	Stanley Grove	...	...	1	...	1	2	0.4	1.45
20	110	Stanley-street	...	...	...	2	...	2	0.4	0.36
19	104½	Taylor-street.	5	6	13	...	4	28	5.6	5.36
8	44	Taylor's Court*.	5	7	8	2	2	24	4.8	...
48	264	Temple-street†	10	21	19	20	16	86	17.5	...
2	11	Temple Place	...	1	3	...	...	4	0.8	7.27
12	66	Tebbutt's Court	2	1	3	1	2	9	1.8	2.72
6	33	Tebbutt's Row	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.2	0.60
12	66	Thomas-street	5	1	1	2	4	13	2.6	3.93
9	49½	Tongue-street	...	1	...	3	...	4	0.8	1.61
17	93½	Tuer-street	2	2	2	1	2	9	1.8	1.92
—	—	Tomlinson's Buildings	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	44	Thompson's Court.	...	...	4	1	2	7	1.4	3.17
5	26½	Underwood's Court	...	1	...	...	1	2	0.4	1.50
199	654½	Upper Brook-street	9	10	7	5	6	37	7.4	1.13
16	82	Wellington-street	3	3	4	2	5	17	3.4	4.14
62	341	Welbeck-street	3	4	10	7	6	30	6.0	1.75
10	55	Wesley-street	...	3	3	...	1	7	1.4	2.54
12	66	West-street	2	2	1	1	...	6	1.2	1.81
40	220	Whitfield-street	6	11	6	4	7	34	6.8	3.09
37	203½	Whittaker-street	6	2	8	4	7	27	5.4	2.65
22	121	Wilton-street	1	4	2	1	1	9	1.8	1.48
11	60½	William-street	3	1	3	2	2	11	2.2	3.63
9	47½	Wilson-street	1	1	4	...	1	7	1.4	2.94
26	143	Wood-street (2 streets)	11	5	6	9	11	42	8.2	5.87
32	168	Wood-street West	9	3	...	2	1	15	3.0	1.78
57	313½	Woburn Place	11	18	4	7	5	45	9.0	2.87
27	148½	Wootton-street.	...	6	4	1	2	13	2.6	1.75
8	44	Wootton Court	...	...	...	...	2	2	0.4	0.88
15	82½	Wright-street	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.2	0.24
8	44	Webster-street	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.2	0.45
6	33	Waterhouse's Buildings	...	1	3	2	1	7	1.4	4.24
10	53	Waddington's Court	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.2	0.37
4	22	Wilmott's Court	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.2	0.90
71	369½	York-street (Lower)	18	15	22	11	13	79	15.8	4.27
9	49½	Higher York-street	...	1	...	3	1	5	1.0	2.00
30	165	York Place	2	...	2	...	1	5	1.0	0.60
—	—	Oak Place	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
—	—	Oak-street	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
13	64½	Victoria Place	...	...	...	1	3	4	0.8	1.24

\* Part now added to Taylor-street. † This street is now divided into Higher and Lower Temple-street, and no distinction has hitherto been made in the registration.



## No. IV. Total Deaths from Cholera in Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Streets.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.	Streets.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total.
Billington-street and Back ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Jenkinson-street ...	...	...	7	...	...	7
Booth-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Leigh-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brook-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Lyceum Place ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Burns-street and Courts ...	...	1	3	...	...	4	Melbourne-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bury-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Ormond-street ...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Buxton-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Percival-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cambridge-street ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Pritchard-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Charles-street and Back ...	...	1	2	...	...	3	Rathbone-street ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Charlotte-street ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Reform Place ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Clarendon-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Rusholme Road (Back) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cross-street ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Russell-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Devonshire-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Saville-street ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
George-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Sorton-street ...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Greek-street (Back) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Taylor-street ...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Harker-street and Buildings	...	...	4	...	...	4	Taylor's Court ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hadfield-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Temple-street (Back) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hesketh-street ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Temple-street (Lower) ...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Henry-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Welbeck-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hill-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Thompson's Court ...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Holt-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Wellington-street ...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Humphrey-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	York-street ...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Islington-street ...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Totals ...	...	2	95	...	...	97
James-street ...	...	...	1	...	...	1		...			...	...	







## No. VI.—DEATHS in specified Streets, UNDER Five Years, and ABOVE Five Years.

No. of Births in the 5 years.	Popula- tion.	Streets.	DEATHS.					Total.	Annual per centage of Deaths to Population.	
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.			
102	1065	Cambridge-street . . . . . Under 5 years	7	6	8	7	9	37	92	1.76
			10	13	10	10	12	55		
45	174	James-street . . . . . Under 5 years	7	2	4	2	4	19	37	4.25
			1	1	5	6	5	18		
55	220	Leigh-street . . . . . Under 5 years	5	4	6	1	5	21	33	3.00
			3	2	2	3	2	12		
126	816½	Ormond-street and Courts . . . . . Under 5 years	12	11	10	6	7	46	92	2.27
			8	7	16	9	6	46		
65	277½	Sorton-street . . . . . Under 5 years	6	18	13	2	8	37	49	3.60
			3	2	5	...	2	12		
1	27½	Islington Place* . . . . . Under 5 years	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	4.36
			1	...	1	...	...	3		
			1	...	1	...	...	2		
	...	Islington-street . . . . . Under 5 years	...	...	6	...	...	6	8	...
			2	2	10	...	3	17		
22	...	Taylor-street . . . . . Under 5 years	3	5	3	...	1	12	29	5.36
			4	5	4	1	1	15		
37	...	Taylor's Court . . . . . Under 5 years	...	2	4	1	1	8	23	...
			6	6	6	3	8	29		
73	391	Crossley-street . . . . . Under 5 years	8	5	4	7	2	26	55	2.96
			...	...	5	...	...	5		
27	396	Ludlow-street . . . . . Under 5 years	...	1	1	5	3	10	15	0.86
			7	13	3	5	5	33		
63	313½	Woburn Place . . . . . Under 5 years	3	5	1	2	...	11	44	2.87
			5	6	3	4	3	21		
58	263½	Charles-street . . . . . Under 5 years	3	6	5	1	5	20	41	3.03
			2	3	...	...	1	6		
32	66	Back Charles-street . . . . . Under 5 years	2	1	1	1	...	5	11	3.33
			5	6	3	2	2	18		
41	113½	Lord-street . . . . . Under 5 years	4	1	3	3	...	11	29	5.55
			1	1	2	1	1	6		
11	66	Tebbutt's Court . . . . . Under 5 years	1	...	1	2	1	5	11	2.72
			5	6	4	6	4	25		
38	...	George-street . . . . . Under 5 years	2	2	2	3	1	10	35	†
			...	...	...	...	1	1		
13	66	Mahogany-street . . . . . Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	0.51
			7	1	...	1	1	10		
20	168	Wood-street West, and Courts . . . . . Under 5 years	3	2	1	...	...	6	16	1.78
			5	9	2	...	3	19		
33	214½	Hesketh-street . . . . . Under 5 years	3	3	7	2	3	18	37	3.54
			2	1	1	3	2	9		
31	165	Matlock Place . . . . . Under 5 years	...	2	1	3	...	6	15	2.17
			...	1	1	...	...	2		
11	47½	Wilson-street . . . . . Under 5 years	...	...	3	...	1	4	6	2.94
			...	...	...	...	...	...		

\* Now added to next Street.

† Two Streets.

## No. VI.—DEATHS in specified Streets, UNDER Five Years, and ABOVE Five Years.

No. of Births. in the 5 years.	Popula- tion.	Streets.	DEATHS.					Total.	Annual per centage of Deaths to Population.	
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.			
25	128½	Under 5 years Back Temple-street . . . . .	1	3	4	6	1	15	29	4.67
...	99	Under 5 years Harker-street and Buildings . . . . .	3	5	3	1	2	14		
41	231	Under 5 years Mansell-street . . . . .	3	5	3	5	2	18	34	3.20
21	93½	Under 5 years Bury-street . . . . .	3	4	0	1	2	16		
28	110	Under 5 years Binn-street . . . . .	...	4	2	4	3	13	18	3.85
30	577½	Under 5 years Higher Chatham-street . . . . .	1	2	1	1	...	5		
25	113	Under 5 years Marsland-street . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	5	17	3.36
29	379½	Under 5 years Higher Temple-street . . . . .	2	2	4	3	1	12		
8	192½	Under 5 years Nelson-street . . . . .	1	...	1	1	1	4	22	1.73
32	181½	Under 5 years Back Greek-street and Courts . . . . .	6	...	3	9	...	18		
10	66	Under 5 years Honduras-street . . . . .	...	4	...	1	...	5	5	0.62
60	566½	Under 5 years Loyd-street . . . . .	3	5	4	3	1	16		
22	155½	Under 5 years Burns-street and Courts . . . . .	2	4	3	2	2	13	29	3.08
15	46½	Under 5 years Holbrook-street . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1		
31	418	Under 5 years Grosvenor-street . . . . .	1	1	...	1	1	4	5	2.12
46	208	Under 5 years Billington-street and Back . . . . .	3	7	1	5	4	20		
27	121	Under 5 years Hayes-street . . . . .	6	2	2	8	7	25	45	1.62
17	110	Under 5 years Dover-street . . . . .	2	1	4	1	1	9		
39	170½	Under 5 years Bond-street . . . . .	...	3	3	...	2	8	17	2.44
74	299½	Under 5 years Pritchard-street . . . . .	2	...	1	...	1	4		
121	510	Under 5 years Jenkinson street . . . . .	3	1	1	...	1	6	10	4.73
59	654½	Under 5 years Upper Brook-street . . . . .	1	2	...	...	2	5		
37	181½	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	7	6	3	5	2	23	28	1.29
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	1	4	4	4	4	17		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	1	5	2	1	3	12	29	3.33
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	2	1	4	4	2	13		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	3	...	2	2	1	8	21	3.63
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.09
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	3	4	5	4	4	20		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	3	4	5	1	1	14	34	3.98
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	13	11	4	3	3	34		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	4	2	5	1	2	14	48	3.60
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	10	7	7	16	8	48		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	15	9	19	7	15	65	113	3.96
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	1	4	3	1	1	10		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	6	6	3	3	5	23	33	1.13
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	2	2	4	5	5	18		
...	...	Under 5 years Clowes' Court . . . . .	1	2	1	1	3	8	26	2.86

No. VII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED, AND THE COST, IN THE SPECIFIED YEARS.

Quarters Ending.	No. of Persons Relieved.	At a Cost of		
		£.	s.	d.
1847.				
March 25.....	1,267	803	11	11
June 24 .....	1,670	1,122	5	2
September 29 .....	1,687	1,137	18	9
December 25 .....	1,535	1,052	13	4
	<u>6,159</u>	<u>£4,116</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
1848.				
March 25.....	1,859	1,307	2	1
June 24 .....	1,397	920	11	6
September 29 .....	1,553	950	0	3
December 25 .....	614	758	10	9
	<u>5,423</u>	<u>£3,936</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
1849.				
March 25.....	673	766	1	4
June 24 .....	490	639	4	7
September 29 .....	452	653	15	1
December 25 .....	484	670	8	4
	<u>2,099</u>	<u>£2,729</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>
1850.				
March 25.. .....	505	684	5	2
June 24 .....	443	544	10	3
September 29 .....	467	555	5	8
December 25 .....	461	603	11	6
	<u>1,876</u>	<u>£2,387</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
1851.				
March 25.....	480	621	16	1
June 24 .....	450	614	17	0
September 29 .....	464	622	18	3
December 25 .....	481	629	3	3
	<u>1,875</u>	<u>£2,488</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>

POLICE RETURNS.—C DIVISION.

No. VIII.—Return of the Number of Ashpits in the above Division, in the Township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, which Require Draining.

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Number of Nuisances	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Number of Nuisances
Holt-street... ..	3	<i>Brought forward</i>	76
Jackson-street... ..	1	Kay-street ... ..	8
Peel-street ... ..	8	Back Kay-street ... ..	8
Russell-street ... ..	5	Wootton-street ... ..	3
Mount-street ... ..	8	New York Place ... ..	4
Woburn Place... ..	2	Hargreaves-street ... ..	3
Whitfield-street ... ..	4	Marsden-street ... ..	9
Mansell-street ... ..	17	Creswell-street... ..	7
Bedford-street ... ..	7	Ann-street ... ..	2
Clare-street ... ..	8	Edward-street ... ..	11
Grosvenor-street ... ..	15	Higher Temple-street ... ..	18
Hughes-street ... ..	6	Wood-street East ... ..	3
Newton-street ... ..	11	Maskell-street ... ..	14
Back Greek-street Court	1	Chapel Place ... ..	4
Garden-street ... ..	2	Rosamond Place ... ..	7
Holland Place (No. 1)	1	Bebbington-street ... ..	1
Ditto (No. 2)... ..	1	Dunn-street ... ..	3
Burton-street ... ..	10	Chorlton Terrace ... ..	7
Rusholme Road ... ..	4	Freme-st. Everton Road	10
Melbourne-street ... ..	15	Alfred-street ... ..	5
Royle-street... ..	7	" ... ..	5
Greaves-street ... ..	17	" ... ..	3
William-street ... ..	7	" ... ..	5
Greek-street ... ..	1	" ... ..	10
Frith-street ... ..	7	" ... ..	9
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	76	TOTAL ... ..	327

POLICE RETURNS.—C DIVISION.

No. VIII.—Return of the Number of Nuisances in the above Division, in the Township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, as existing 31st Dec. 1853.

C N	Number and Names of Streets and Courts which require Draining, &c.		Houses Built Back to Back.		Streets where Privies face Houses.	Overcrowded Houses.	Over- crowded Low Lodging Houses.
	Not Paved.	Neither Paved nor Sewered.	Number of Houses.	Name of Street, &c.			
1	Peel-street, Russell-st.	Holt-street, Jackson-street.	8	Taylor's Court, Greek-st.	1	8, Jackson-street.	None.
2	Chapel-st. Brook-st.	Mansell-street.	4	Back Newton-street.	2	7, Temple-street.	
3	Chorlton Terrace, do.	Chapel Place, Wesley-street.	2	Newton-street.	3	9, Bebbington-st.	
4	Percy Place, Barlow-st.	Edward-street, Maskell-street.	20	Back Wootton-street.			
		Percival-street.	8	Court in Wootton-street.			
		Top end of Cottenham-street.	16	Back Kay-street.			
		Taylor-street.	8	Barlow-street.			
		A New Street, in Cottenham-st.	17	Jackson-street.			
		Dover-street (part of)	15	Temple-street.			
		Dryden-street.	16	Back Temple-street.			
		Plymouth Grove.	22	Binn-street.			
		Swinton Grove.	22	Hayes-street.			
		Lincoln Grove.	18	Bury-street.			
		Hyde Grove.	19	School-street.			
		Clarence-street.	20	John-street, East.			
		Freame-street, Everton Road.	9	Lion-street.			
		Tennant-street, ditto.	8	Mount-street.			
		A Portion of Clare-st. Temple-st.	17	Wood-street, Brook-st.			
		High-street.	6	Rosamond Court.			
		Park Terrace, High-street.	3	Long-street.			
		Churchill-street, Everton Road.	3	Cureton Place.			
		Churchill Terrace, ditto.	5	Back Thomas-street.			
		Birdsedge-street, ditto.	2	Kay-street.			
		Alfred-street, ditto.	54	Woburn Place.			
		Lister-street, ditto.	4	Back Rutland-street.			
		Everton Place, ditto.	9	Temple-street.			
		Mornington-street, ditto.	15	No. 1, Clewes Court.			
		Milton-street, ditto.	15	No. 2, ditto.			
		Upton-street, ditto.	7	Thompson's Court.			
		Ann-street, Barlow-street.	12	Back Clare-street.			
		New York Place, Marsden-street.					
		Hargreaves-street, ditto.					

POLICE RETURNS.—C DIVISION.

No. VIII.—Return showing the Number, Description, and Situation of Nuisances, with the Number of Dwelling Houses, Cellars, and the Total Population in the above Division, within the Township of Chorlton-upon Medlock, as existing December 31st, 1853.

No. of Nuisances.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Consecutive No.	Dwelling Houses having Privies under the Sleeping Rooms.	No.	No. of Dwelling Cellars in each Street.	Consecutive No.	Streets, Courts, Passages, &c. in an unhealthy state from want of cleanliness, want of ventilation, &c.	No. of Dwelling Houses and Cellars.		Population.
								No. of Houses and Cellars Inhabited.	No. of Houses and Cellars Uninhabited.	
1	Thompson's Court, Jackson-street.	1	46, Temple-street.	3	Jackson-street.	1	Passage, in Bury-street.	Houses 2,051	Houses 142	10,313
2	Russell-street, (in a	2	48, Ditto.	9	Back Temple-street.	2	Ditto in Binn-street.	Cellars 39	Cellars 1	156
3	Coal Yard., Barlow-street.	3	7, Back Temple-street.	1	School-street.	3	Ditto Wood-st. East.			
4		4	8, Ditto.	3	New Garratt, Brook-street.	4	Entry, between Hughes-street and Newton St.			
5		5	7, School-street.	1	Back Wood-street.	4	Passage and Priy, in			
6		6	9, Ditto.	1	Bedford-street.	5	Passage and Priy, in			
7		7	10, Ditto.	3	Rutland-street.	5	Back Greek-street.			
8		8	10, Lion-street.	13	Downing-street.	6	Passage, in rear of 53			
9		9	1, Passage, Barlow-street.	1	Underwood's Court.	6	and 55, Greek-street.			
10		10	13, Barlow-street.	1	Frith-street.	7	Passage and Priy, in			
11		11	14, Frith-street.	4	Wootton-street.		Whitnells Ct, Greek-st.			
12		12	1, Froggatt's Court.	1						
13		13	1, Taylor's Court.							
14		14	1, Greave-street.							
15		15	2, Cureton Place.							
16		16	1, Back Clare-street.							
				40				Inhabited Houses 2,051		
								Uninhabited Houses 142		
								Total Houses and } 2,193		10,469
								Population..... }		

WM. SAYNOR, SUPERINTENDENT.



## POLICE RETURNS.—D DIVISION.

No. IX.—*Sanitary State of the Township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, December 31, 1853.*

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. of Back to Back Houses.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. of Back to Back Houses.
Charles-street .....	10	<i>Brought forward</i>	424
Medlock-street.....	3	Chester-street .....	21
Mouncey-street .....	7	Cambridge-street.....	20
Makin-street .....	13	Stanley's Court .....	1
Wilson-street . . . . .	9	Jones-street.....	2
Pritchard-street .....	40	Brindle-st. rear of No. 2.	1
Harker's Buildings .....	9	Billington-street ..	26
Harker-street . . . . .	9	Dorning-street.....	9
George-street .....	6	Bond-street .....	25
Victoria-street .....	6	Allen-street .....	26
Sorton-street .....	39	Back Allen-street .....	12
Hesketh-street.....	37	Bond Court .....	6
Leigh-street.....	39	Marsland-street .....	15
York-street .. . . . .	35	Rose Court .....	4
3, Court, Boundary-st. E.	4	Wardle Court .....	4
Holbrook-street .....	7	Bond-street .....	5
4, Court, Boundary-st. E.	3	Chatham-street .....	9
1, Court, Ditto.	4	Rathbone-street .....	19
2, Court, Ditto.	2	Lord-street .....	20
Boundary-street .....	4	James-street .....	29
Wilmott-street, York-st.	4	Stockton-street .....	4
All Saints' Yard .....	7	1, Court, Stockton-street	2
Fairfield-street .. . . .	7	2, Court, Ditto.....	2
Fairfield Court .....	7	3, Court, ,, .....	2
Barratt's Court .....	3	4, Court, ,, .....	2
Lower Buxton-street ...	6	5, Court, ,, .....	2
Wood's Buildings .....	10	6, Court, ,, .....	2
Back Charles-street .....	12	7, Court, ,, .....	4
Taylor-street .....	19	8, Court, ,, .....	4
Taylor's Court.....	17	9, Court, ,, .....	1
Cook-street .....	2	10, Court, ,, .....	1
Crossley-street.....	5	Waterhouse Buildings...	7
1, Court, Hooper's Bldgs.	3	Back Billington-street...	12
2, Court, Ditto.	4	Waddington's Court ...	8
Mount Place .....	11	Ormond-street .....	25
Stafford-street .....	15	Ormond Passage .....	3
Davies-street .....	3	1, Court, Ormond-street.	3
Hill-street .....	3	2, Court, Ditto.....	6
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	424	<i>Carried forward...</i>	768

## POLICE RETURNS.—D DIVISION.

No. IX.—Sanitary State of the Township of Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. of Back to Back Houses.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. of Back to Back Houses.
<i>Brought forward</i>	768	<i>Brought forward</i>	923
3, Court, Ormond-street	4	Booth-street.....	12
4, Court, „ .....	5	Booth Court .....	3
5, Court, „ .....	4	Booth Court, No. 2.....	8
6, Court, „ .....	4	Ditto, ditto .....	2
7, Court, „ .....	9	Reform Place .....	15
8, Court, „ .....	3	Eagle-street.....	6
George-street .....	12	Jenkinson-street .....	21
Cross-street .....	13	1, Court, Ditto.....	13
Evans-street .....	6	2, Court, Ditto.....	13
Clarendon-street .....	2	3, Court, Ditto.....	5
Wood-street West .....	13	Back Jenkinson-street...	13
2, Court, Ditto .....	4	Bk. court, Hill's Passage	2
Stopford's Court .....	2	Burns'-street .. .....	5
Boundary Place .....	5	1, Court, Ditto.	4
Green Vale .....	5	2, Court, Ditto.	8
Higher Chatham-street..	10	Chapel Place .....	3
Rosamond-street .....	7	Wellington-street .....	9
Rosamond Court .....	3	Ruby-street, rear of } No. 6. ....}	1
Rosamond Court, No. 1.	3	Cleveland Court .....	4
Boundary Lane .....	3	Tebbutt Court .....	12
Rogerson's Buildings ...	13		
John-street .....	25		
		Total.....	1082
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	923		

No. IX.—Number of Ashpits that require Draining.

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. that require Draining.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. that require Draining.
Makin-street .....	1	<i>Brought forward</i> ..	31
Hesketh-street <i>a</i> .....	1	Sidney-street .....	12
Stafford-street .....	14	Mark Lane <i>b</i> .....	6
Crossley-street.....	15	York-street <i>c</i> .....	1
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	31	<i>Carried forward</i> ...	50

*a* The damp from this ashpit shows itself at the foundation of the three adjoining houses.*b* Fever has been prevalent in this locality.*c* This privy drains itself into the cellar of the house.

## POLICE RETURNS.—D DIVISION.

## No IX.—Number of Ashpits that require Draining.

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. that require Draining.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. that require Draining.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	50	<i>Brought forward</i> . .	319
Back Grosvenor-street. .	16	Rosamond Court <i>l</i> . . . . .	1
Berwick-street . . . . .	1	Prospect-street . . . . .	9
Taylor's Court <i>d</i> . . . . .	1	Booth-street . . . . .	8
Upper Brook-street . . . . .	5	Edensor Place . . . . .	27
Durham Place <i>e</i> . . . . .	18	Matlock Place . . . . .	28
Cambridge-street . . . . .	9	Chatsworth-street . . . . .	35
Devonshire-street <i>f</i> . . . . .	14	Ludlow-street . . . . .	26
Nuttall-street . . . . .	22	Welbeck-street . . . . .	27
Stockton-street <i>g</i> . . . . .	9	Higher Chatham-street . .	8
2, Court, Ditto. . . . .	1	Blanshard-street . . . . .	27
4, Court, Ditto. . . . .	1	Bridge-street . . . . .	27
9, Court, Ditto. . . . .	1	Carver-street . . . . .	33
10, Court, Ditto <i>h</i> . . . . .	1	Higher Cambridge-st . .	26
8, Court, Ditto . . . . .	1	Cleveland Court . . . . .	1
Whittaker-street . . . . .	7	Enfranchise Place . . . . .	8
Humphrey-street <i>i</i> . . . . .	27	Coupland-street <i>m</i> . . . . .	14
Clarendon street . . . . .	18	Boundary Lane . . . . .	1
Durham Place . . . . .	18	Richmond-street . . . . .	11
Chatham-street . . . . .	19	Ruby-street . . . . .	1
Lyceum Place . . . . .	6	Mahogany-street . . . . .	2
Lee-street . . . . .	13	Reform Place . . . . .	1
Hadfield-street <i>j</i> . . . . .	13	Goolden-street . . . . .	7
Rathbone-street . . . . .	1	Booth-street, East . . . . .	6
John-street . . . . .	13	Henry-street <i>n</i> . . . . .	15
Angle-street . . . . .	1	Richmond-street . . . . .	8
Boundary-street . . . . .	8	Oxford-street . . . . .	5
Cambridge-street . . . . .	13	1, Court, Jenkinson-st.	1
Ormond-street . . . . .	5	Eagle-street . . . . .	1
Brook-street <i>k</i> . . . . .	1	Hope-street . . . . .	16
Rosamond-street . . . . .	6		
		Total . . . . .	699
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	319		

*d* This is a public ashpit and very offensive.

*e* The entry at the back of this place is filthy and not flagged.

*f* The entry between these two streets is extremely filthy.

*g* The passage between this and Chatham-street not flagged or drained.

*h* This privy leaks into one of the houses.

*i* The passage at rear of this street filthy, and flags broken; and contains a quantity of stagnant water.

*j* The passage between these two houses is filthy, and requires flagging and draining.

*k* The slop-stone of this house empties itself into the petty.

*l* This is in a filthy state.

*m* Entry behind this street filthy and not flagged.

*n* This entry is badly drained.

## POLICE RETURNS.—D DIVISION.

No. IX.—*Streets and Courts where the Privies Face the Houses.*

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total of Privies that face the Houses	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total of Privies that face the Houses
Back Grosvenor-street. .	6	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	27
2 Court, Boundary-street	2	7 Court, Stockton-st. ...	2
Barratt's Court .....	3	10 Court, ditto.....	1
2 Ct. Hooper's Buildings	1	West-street .....	4
3 Court, ditto .....	1	Boundary Place .....	1
Stafford-street ..	5	1 Court, Rosamond-st...	1
3 Court, Boundary-st...	2	4 Court, Ormond-street.	2
Bond Court .....	1	Ruby-st. rear of No. 6.	1
4 Court, Stockton-street.	2	1 Court, Burns-street ...	1
1 Court, ditto .....	2	5 Court, Ormond-street.	1
5 Court, ditto .....	2	Back Jenkinson-st .....	5
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	27	Total.....	46

NOTE.—Many of the ashpits are without doors, and are a great nuisance to those who live opposite.

No. IX.—*Streets and Courts that require Draining.*

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. that require Draining.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total No. that require Draining
5, Court, Hooper's Bldgs	1	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	6
1, Court, Boundary-st....	1	Bond Court .....	1
8, Court, Ormond-street .	1	Woodville-street <i>a</i> .....	1
Rosamond Court .....	1	Mahogany-street .....	1
Cleveland Court .....	1	Honduras-street .....	1
Enfranchise Place .....	1	Total.....	10
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	6		

*a* No. 1, Passage, in rear of this street, is filthy and requires draining.

No. IX.—*Overcrowded Houses.*

Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total Number.	Name of Street, Court, &c.	Total Number.
Holbrook-street .....	2	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	14
George-street .....	4	Back Allen-street .....	3
Victoria-street.....	1	James-street, Lord-st...	6
York-street .....	2	Lord-street .....	1
Hooper's Buildings.....	2	Marsland-street .....	1
Allen-street .....	3	Total.....	25
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	14		

NOTE.—The majority of these houses are occupied by a low class of Irish, who are known to live together in large numbers.

## POLICE RETURNS.—D DIVISION.

No. IX.—Return, Showing the Number of Dwelling Houses known to have Privies under Sleeping Rooms.

Street, Court, &c. where situate.	Total Number in each Street, &c.	Street, Court, &c. where situate.	Total Number in each Street, &c.
Chester-street .....	3	<i>Brought forward...</i>	78
Clarendon-street .....	2	Fairfield-street .....	3
Evans-street .....	1	2 Court, Rosamond-st...	4
James-street .....	6	Back Grosvenor-street..	1
George-street .....	3	Rear of Oxford-street ...	1
Lord-street .....	4	Boundary Lane .....	1
Cross-street .....	2	Bridge-street .....	4
Waterhouse Buildings ..	2	Victoria Place .....	5
Rathbone-street .....	3	Welbeck-street .....	6
Back Billington-street...	2	Richmond-street .....	8
Billington-street .....	4	Carver-street .....	16
Bond-street .....	4	Booth-street .....	1
Dorning-street.....	1	Union-street .....	2
Allen-street .....	4	Renshaw-street .....	3
Back Allen-street .....	1	Hall-street .....	2
Bond-street Court .....	1	Wood-street .....	1
Leigh-street.....	3	Craven-street .....	2
York-street .....	1	Morton-street .....	4
Charles-street .....	3	Middleton-street .....	8
Hesketh-street.....	3	New York-street.....	9
Sorton-street .....	5	Kay-street .....	2
Cambridge-street.....	6	Higher Chatham-street.	14
Bond-street .....	1	Field Place .....	6
Chatham-street .....	1	Melbourne Place.....	12
Devonshire-street .....	1	Tebbutt's Court .....	2
Hill-street .....	3	Tebbutt's Row .....	1
Berwick-street.....	2	Bridge-street .....	4
Mark Lane .....	1	John-street .....	1
Medlock-street .....	1	Clarendon Place .....	12
Cook-street .....	4		
		Total.....	213
<i>Carried forward...</i>	78		

JOHN TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING POLICE RETURNS.

Divisions.	No. of Nuisances Injurious to Health.	Total Number of Back to Back Houses.	Total Number of Ashpits that Require Draining.	Total Number of Streets, Courts, &c. that Require Draining.	Streets and Courts in which Privies are Opposite the Houses.	Overcrowded Houses.	Total Number of Dwelling Houses that have Privies under the Sleeping Rooms.	Courts and Passages considered Unhealthy from want of Ventilation, &c.
C Division	5	384	327	36	2	3	16	7
D Division	23	1,082	699	10	46	25	213	40
TOTAL...	28	1,466	1,026	46	48	28	229	47

NOTE.—There are 15 Low Lodging Houses in the Township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, which take in nightly lodgers, and are chiefly kept by Irish people.

*Return Showing the Number of Inhabited and Uninhabited Dwelling Houses and Cellars, with the Population, as existing on the 31st Day of December, 1853.*

Divisions.	Total Number of Streets, Courts, and Passages where Persons Reside or Dwell.	Total Number of Dwelling Houses.		Total Number of Dwelling Cellars.		Total Population of Dwelling Houses and Cellars.
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
C Division	...	2,051	142	40	1	11,456
D Division	256	5,039	476	180	4	28,506
TOTAL....		7,090	618	220	5	39,962

The Population is computed at 5½ to Dwelling Houses, and 4½ to each Dwelling Cellar.\*

W. SAYNOR, Superintendent C Division.  
JOHN TAYLOR, Superintendent D Division.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION
J. M. ...	...	...	M	...
...	...	...	F	...
...	...	...	M	...
...	...	...	F	...
...	...	...	M	...

...