

**Inquiry into the educational and other conditions of a district in Ancoats :
report of the committee, read at a meeting of the Society held November
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MANCHESTER STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Inquiry into the Educational and other Conditions of a District in Ancoats.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

Read at a Meeting of the Society held November 15th, 1865,

By HENRY CARNE OATS, LL.B.,

Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

THE Sub-Committee appointed by this Society in the course of last year, to carry out an Inquiry into the condition of the people in a district in the neighbourhood of Deansgate, having completed that work, recommended that a similar inquiry should be instituted in another of the more populous districts of Manchester. The Society, deeming it desirable that the recommendation of their Committee should be carried into effect, accordingly voted the necessary funds, and requested the gentlemen who had comprised the former Committee to undertake the second Inquiry.

Since the close of last Session, your Committee have completed their task, and now desire to lay their Report before the Society. The Inquiry was commenced June 26th, and finished August 19th. The district they have taken forms a part of one of the most densely-populated portions of Manchester; and though only a small part of an extensive district, is probably a fair specimen of the condition of the people in that neighbourhood. It is bounded by Great Ancoats-street, Union-street, New Islington, and Canal-street, and encloses an area of about 98,900 square yards, or 20.43 acres. Part of this area is covered by a portion of the Rochdale Canal, by factories, and open yards, particularly at its north-western corner, and

has standing upon it a total of 686 houses. Of these houses, 39—forming its south-western boundary, and being tenanted as shops, whose occupants are of a superior class to that of the inhabitants generally of the district—have not been included in the Inquiry; and respecting four of the houses within the district—one very large house in Canal-street, two spirit vaults, and one the residence of a Roman Catholic priest—no inquiries were made. The portion of the above mentioned area of 98,900 square yards which is not covered by the houses that form the subject of this Report, is estimated at about 41,000 square yards, which being deducted, leaves 57,900 square yards, or 11·96 acres, as the area of the district actually taken.

After deducting from the total number of 686 houses the 43 mentioned above, we find there are altogether 643 houses, occupied and unoccupied, standing upon an area of 57,900 square yards; and the whole population of this district being 3,316 persons, the density of the population is about 177,403 to the square mile, or one person to 17·46 square yards of ground. Of this total of 643 houses, there were 32 at the time of the inquiry uninhabited, consisting of 27 houses that were to let, 2 lock-up shops or store places belonging to other houses, and 3 were privies for the accommodation of the people living in the neighbouring houses. This gives 607 as the total number of inhabited houses, of which 68 have cellar dwellings let out as separate tenements.

The Inquiry in the present case has been carried out, as it was in the Deansgate district, by a careful visitation of every house, and by testing the answers received from the inhabitants upon those subjects respecting which they were interrogated, in every way that opportunity offered; and your Committee have no doubt of the substantial accuracy of the particular details furnished in this Report. Some few of the results obtained, upon which doubt was entertained, they have omitted from the Report; and though they have retained others, viz., those relating to income, on the *perfect* accuracy of which they cannot rely, it is because such results have been obtained from a source hitherto unattempted, viz., the people themselves, and may therefore have a value, especially as they were, in many cases, capable of being

tested by the knowledge and sagacity of the visitor. The subjects of inquiry also, in both districts, have been the same with this exception,—that, in the present district, additional information has been obtained, embracing the age, sex, and occupation of every individual child in the district. This has enabled your Committee to lay before you in this Report some further statistics of considerable importance.

The inhabitants have, in general, shown very great willingness to give, as far as they were able, the information required; so much so, that in no single instance has an absolute refusal of all information been met with. Where there has been a partial refusal, it has almost invariably related to the amount and nature of their income, and refusal even in such matters has been comparatively rare, as will appear below.

The first of the Tables appended to this Report supplies the facts relating to the district and its inhabitants generally. It shows that there are 789 families in the district, occupying 1805 rooms, or an average of 2.29 rooms to each family; but there are 151 of these families, or 19.14 per cent. of all the families in the district, living each in a single room. Some of these families, thus living and sleeping in one room, consist of *five*, *six*, and even *seven* persons. In two such cases, being families of six persons each, their incomes are 18s. and 27s. respectively. In two other cases, of five persons each, their incomes are 30s. and 31s. respectively. In one case, the family consists of the father and mother and three daughters, of the respective ages of 30, 38, and 40, all occupying but one room. In another, it consists of father and mother, a daughter, and two sons, of the respective ages of 12, 14, and 16. In several such cases, also, the family embraces not merely its ordinary members, but even lodgers. Thus there are 3 cases in which a family consisting of a husband and wife and two lodgers live and sleep in one room. Willoughby's Court, a small confined place, may be taken as an example of the more crowded parts of this district. It contains 7 small two-roomed houses, which are occupied by 7 families, consisting of 42 persons, or an average of 6 persons to each house and 3 to each room; yet the average of persons to a room throughout the district is, as shown in Table I., only 1.84.

Besides the above cases, there are many houses in the district where the people are far too closely packed together to be in health; and in these cases the evil is often aggravated by the very dirty habits of the occupiers. In one case, *eight* persons live in a two-roomed house (of which the rent is 2s. 6d.), consisting of father and mother and six daughters, five of them of ages from 13 to 21; their income is 36s. a week, but the house is described as "very dirty." Another family of *eight* persons, father and mother and six children, amongst whom are two boys of 19 and 17 years and a girl of 14, also occupy a two-roomed house, for which they pay 2s.; the income of this family is 42s. a week, and they are described as "a very dirty family." Another family of *eight* persons, in a similar house, consists of father and mother and six children, amongst whom are two boys of 12 and 17 years and a girl of 20; they earn 33s. a week, but owing, apparently, to the fact that both parents are given to drink, the house is very dirty indeed, and they are all very badly in want of clothing. In another similar house are *ten* persons, a widow, her two daughters, and seven lodgers. In another case there are *eleven* persons living in a three-roomed house, comprising three families, the heads of which are widows having 2, 3, and 2 children respectively, and one having a lodger. In another similar house are *twelve* persons, consisting of two families, each having a father and mother, and between them eight children, three being of ages from 30 to 40, three from 12 to 20, and two under 12; their united earnings are 59s. a week.

Out of a total of 607 houses there are no less than 398, or 65·57 per cent., that are *single* houses, or houses having no passage through them and no back yards. The rents of these vary from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., though most of them run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. Many of the privies for the accommodation of these houses are very much exposed, and the stench proceeding from them is very bad, causing a great nuisance to the neighbourhood in hot weather. In one case as many as *twelve* families have to make use of one privy, and that is closed against them at 10 o'clock every evening by a person who keeps the key. Dogs appear to be kept in great number and great variety in this district, and are a source of annoyance to the more respectable

inhabitants, who complained much to the visitor about them. Ponies and donkeys are also to be met with as well as other animals; the former being used by hawkers, of whom there is a large number living in the district. One man keeps a large bull-dog for fighting purposes. Another man keeps two small horses in his kitchen; another keeps a pony and a pig in the scullery, and also rabbits and dogs about the house. In another case the kitchen was found to be a stable for a donkey, and on visiting one of the courts in the district a second time, it was found that the police had been since the first visit and compelled the inhabitants to remove no less than five donkeys from their houses. When animals are thus kept in the very abodes of the people, it is not surprising that many of them should be found filthy in the extreme.

The houses in the court from which the donkeys were removed is described as amongst the dirtiest in Manchester. Indeed, very many of the habitations in this district are in such a condition, partly from the filthiness of the inhabitants, and partly from the smell of privies, drains, and animals, and the dampness of the walls, and, in some cases, the ruinous condition of the buildings, as to be almost intolerable, and wholly unfit for human dwellings. In some cases, too, the smells were so bad that it was impossible for the visitor to remain inside the house, and he was forced to call the people out to get the desired information. Some of the houses have almost fallen down, and the inhabitants pay no rent. In others the people complain that the landlords will do nothing to them, so that the interior walls are in a most filthy state. Under the state of things above set forth, no one can wonder that many of the inhabitants are described as being apparently in a very delicate state of health. Altogether, there appears to be in this district abundant room for sanitary improvements,—especially in the use of limewash for the courts and yards, in attention to the proper washing and colouring of the interior walls of the houses and cellars, the removal of animals kept in them, and in securing a proper supply of privies, and care and cleanliness in the use of them. The state of the gutters and drains, too, in some of the streets is far from satisfactory. In the warm weather, at the period of the visitation,

the smell from some of them, particularly in the lower part of Pott-street and Back Canal-street, was very offensive, and liable to act prejudicially on the health of the inhabitants.

THE FAMILY.—The results collected under this head appear in Tables II., III., and part of Table VI. The information there shown was obtained from every one of the 789 families in the district. No instance of refusal was met with, and though in Table III. it will be seen that some of the required particulars respecting the children in a few of the families have not been obtained, it was not in consequence of any difficulty in getting the information, but for the reason stated in the note to that Table. As to the condition of the head of the family, it will be seen from Table II. that 570 out of the 789 families have both husband and wife at their head, while the heads of the others comprise widowers, widows, bachelors, and spinsters, and, in four cases, wives living apart from their husbands.

Table III. shows the total number of children to be 1,675, or an average of 2.12 to each family; and they form 50.51 per cent. of the population. This includes all the sons and daughters, whatever their age, who live under their parents' roof. The boys are very slightly in excess of the girls in number, there being a difference of *four*. The children under 12 years of age number 928, against 732 over that age; and it must be borne in mind that amongst the latter are included sons and daughters even, in some cases, up to 30 or 40 years of age. The last column in Table VI. shows the number of children of the different ages, these being given for every year up to six years of age, and beyond that at intervals of three years. Of children under 15 years of age, the largest number is shown between 12 and 15, there being 276 between those ages, or an average of 92 of each year; while the average for each year below that age is only $77\frac{1}{3}$, and even in the first year of life there are but 90.

The number of lodgers is 282, or 8.5 per cent. of the population. The number of births that occurred in the district during the twelve months ending July 31, 1865, is shown in Table IV. to be 114, or 3.438 per cent. of the population; and the number of deaths during the same period was 110, or 3.317 per cent. of the population;

showing an excess of births over deaths of no more than 3·63 per cent. These results were obtained from the registration books of the district.

The general character of the people of this district, as respects cleanliness and comfort, or otherwise, in their persons, families, and homes, may perhaps be gathered from the following facts:—Out of the 789 families, 101 are marked as “clean,” and 176 as “very clean and respectable;” this, of course, must be understood in a relative sense. The number of “dirty and untidy” families is 118, and 168 are described as “very filthy indeed.” These observations for the most part apply to the condition both of the family and the home. There are also 8 families in which the wife or children, and in some of them both wife and children, are described as “almost naked and very dirty.” In several instances the children were running about entirely naked; and in very many cases they are described as “lost in dirt,” the colour of their skins not being discernible. To the remaining 218 families no remark as to cleanliness or otherwise is appended.

Some observations made at the time of the visitation, in a few of the cases, may, perhaps, be stated with a view of showing the condition of some of the more miserable and wretched of these families. In one case there were two children running about naked and lost in dirt and filth, and the place is described as one of the filthiest the visitor ever saw, and this is brought on by drunkenness. In another case three of the children were perfectly naked, the whole family in a very filthy state, and the children eating their food out of a pan in the middle of the floor like a number of pigs. In another filthy hole the wife was lying under the window on a little straw, and is described as having lost her sight from long continuance of sore eyes; the husband appeared not to have been washed for a long time, and his hair hung about his face like a mop. In another case, though the man earns 30s. a week, the family were in a miserably dirty state, the children being scarcely visible for filth; yet this man keeps about 30 small birds hung round the house for his own amusement. Another family, all whose members go out hawking fish, live in a place that, from the

smell of bad fish and from the filth about, is described as not fit for a dog to live in; this man's face was perfectly black, and he was at the time of the visit making his meal of fish, the odour of which was more than the visitor could endure.

Drunkenness is frequently the cause of this misery, and many examples of this have occurred. In one house, almost lost in dirt, a couple were found in a most filthy state; the wife had a black eye, and her clothes hung about her in ribands; the husband was drunk, and the wife nearly so, yet this man earns 28s. a week. In another miserable hole a man was found lying on his back in a beastly state of intoxication, having been drinking for three days; as soon as he saw the visitor he began craving charity, declaring that he had the cholera.

It is satisfactory, however, to find that, even surrounded on all sides by these wretched examples, families may still be cleanly, and preserve their respectability. Many examples of this have occurred in this Inquiry, and one family in particular may be mentioned, which, though surrounded by the dirtiest and most disreputable neighbours, is described as a very clean and respectable family, where the children showed the visitor 14 valuable books which had been given them at the Sunday-school for good conduct and attendance.

Some of the abodes are very comfortless, and destitute of furniture. One man, for example, who has a wife and two young children, earns about 10s. a week by jobbing about, and pays 1s. 6d. for rent; the room is clean, but there is nothing in it except an old table, two old stools, and two old straw beds: his wife is far gone in consumption, yet still keeps doing about the house. In another case the family, consisting of a widow and eight children, are living in dirt and rags; the children earn 14s., and the mother receives 5s. from the parish; they have two rooms, but not an article of furniture except an old stool. Another family, consisting of man and wife and four children, who say they have no income, having just come out of the work-house, have not an article of furniture of any description. Besides these, there are in the district no less than 17 families who are described as very badly in want of clothes.

EDUCATION.—The information obtained under this head is recorded

in Tables V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X. The number of children who are either attending day-school or at work is 881, or 53·07 per cent. of the children, and 26·57 per cent. of the population. If we take the school age to be between *three* and *twelve* years, we find from table VIII. that 310, out of 700 between those ages, are either at day-school or at work, that is 44·28 per cent. of the children between those ages. If we take the school age to be between *three* and *fifteen*, we find 514, out of 976, either at school or at work, that is 52·66 per cent. of the children between those ages. The average school payment of those who pay, is a trifle under 2d. per week.

The number of children attending Sunday-school is 427, or 25·49 per cent. of the children, and 12·88 per cent. of the population; that is, one in 7·77 of the population is at Sunday-school. And of the 427 children at Sunday-school, 257 attend schools belonging to the Church of England, 153 those of the Roman Catholics, and 7 those of Dissenters.

The number attending night-school is only *three* from the whole district, and some of the inhabitants complain much of the want of a night-school in the neighbourhood.

Of children who are neither at day-school nor at work, there are, including all ages, 779, or 46·93 per cent. of the total number of children. Every one of the children below *two* years of age comes under this denomination, with a pretty regularly diminishing proportion as we advance through the higher ages. Between the school ages of *three* and *twelve* there are 55·72 per cent. neither at day-school nor work, and between the ages of *three* and *fifteen* 47·34 per cent.

LABOUR AND RESOURCES.—The results of the inquiry under this head are given in Tables XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. In 643 cases the head of the family is described as having *permanent*, and in 103 cases *occasional*, employment; while 43 were, at the time of the inquiry, out of employment. In 93 cases the resources of the family depend, in part, upon the earnings of the wife. The total number of wives is 570, so that the wife works in 16·32 per cent. of the families in which there are both husband and wife. At least 589, or 35·48 per cent. of the children also contribute to the family resources.

Table XII. shows that in 310 cases, or 39·29 per cent. of the families, the entire income of the family is provided by the head of that family, whether man or woman, alone. In 10 families, father, mother, and children all contribute,—that is, in 2·26 per cent. of the families which comprise father, mother, and children, and 1·27 per cent. of all the families in the district. In 8 cases, or 1·01 per cent. of the families, the wife is the sole support of the family, although she has a husband. In 28 cases, or 3·55 per cent. of the families, the children are the sole support of the family, although in these cases there is a father; and in 42 other cases, or 5·32 per cent. of the families, the children are again the sole support, in which cases there is a mother but no father. Other facts of a similar nature may be gathered from Table XII.

The information obtained respecting the income of the family is given in Table XIII. Even on this subject, the most difficult to deal with, a positive refusal has only been met with in 10 cases. In 43 cases the answer has been that they cannot tell their income; in some instances this is probably only a more polite form of refusal, but in many this answer has been given by small shopkeepers, who perhaps would have a real difficulty in estimating their income. In only five families is there the return of no income at all. The remaining 731 families have stated their income, giving it for father, mother, and children separately. It may not unreasonably be expected that these statements are often under rather than over the mark, and indeed, in some cases, it was evident to the visitor, from the appearance and number of the family, and other circumstances, that this was so. The average income, however, of each family, as stated, amounts to 18s. 11d. per week, or 4·91s. per head. For the details respecting income, Table XIII. must be referred to. The above income includes the payments of lodgers, of whom it appears from Table XIV. there are 59 who do not pay anything, and 223 who pay on an average 1s. 2·4d. per week. Only one person throughout the whole district has acknowledged to having any money in the savings bank; and that is the case of a woman who recently lost her husband by a railway accident, and the money in the bank is the sum she received as compensation.

EXPENDITURE.—The inquiry as to the way in which the people spend their money having proved, on the Deansgate investigation, a matter of great difficulty, and the results that were obtained being apparently little to be relied upon, was not pressed in the present district, and consequently no statistics are given.

MORALS.—The information that can be given on this head will be found in Table XV.; whence it will appear that there are 7 beer-houses and 7 spirit vaults or public-houses within the district, which, including 3 beerhouses and 2 vaults on the boundary facing Great Ancoats-street, makes a total of 19 houses engaged in the liquor trade within the block enclosed by the boundary streets. Some other information as to the morals and criminality of the district was incidentally obtained by the visitor, but it does not admit of being tabulated, as no special inquiries were directed to that end; for to have made such matters the subjects of special inquiry from the people themselves could scarcely have been expected to lead to reliable results.

TABLE I.

The Dwellings and their Inhabitants.

Number of Houses	643
“ Occupied Houses	607
“ “ Cellars.....	68
“ Unoccupied Houses	36
“ Rooms occupied	1,805
“ Families	789
“ Persons.....	3,316
Average of Rooms to a house (including Cellars)	2.97
“ Rooms occupied by each family.....	2.29
“ Persons to a house	5.46
“ Persons to each family	3.85
“ “ (including lodgers)	4.20
“ Persons to each room	1.84
Number of Families living in <i>one</i> room.....	151
Per-centage living in <i>one</i> room	19.14
Density of Population	{ 177,403 to sq. mile, or 1 to 17.46 sq. yards.

TABLE II.

Showing the Condition of the Head of the Family.

Husband.	Widower.	Widow.	Bachelor.	Spinster.	Wife living apart from Husband.	Total.
570	18	179	2	16	4	789

TABLE III.

Showing the Number of Children and Lodgers.

Children living at home	1,675
“ Per-centage of Population	50·51
“ Boys	832
“ Girls	828
“ Unknown whether Boys or Girls	15*
“ Over <i>Twelve</i> years	732
“ Under <i>Twelve</i> years	928
“ Unknown age	15*
Average of Children to a Family	2·12
Lodgers—number	282
“ Per-centage of Population	8·50

* The necessary particulars respecting a few of the Children having, by mistake, not been registered at the time when the Visitor made his inquiries, it was found, on a subsequent visit, that the parents of these children had removed from the district, and the particulars respecting them, therefore, could not be obtained.

TABLE IV.

*Showing the Number of Births and Deaths during Twelve Months.**

	Population	Births.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Population.	
				Births.	Deaths.
The District of the Inquiry.....	3316	114§	110§	3·438	3·317
The Ancoats Regis- tration District ..	55982†	2152¶	1637¶	3·844	2·924

* The number of Births and Deaths in this Table have been obtained from examination of the Registration Books, through the kindness of Mr. N. Gardiner, Superintendent Registrar, and Mr. W. Royston, Registrar of the Ancoats District.

† This is the Population given in the Census Returns for 1861.

§ These figures are for the year ending July 31, 1865.

¶ These figures are for the year ending June 30, 1865.

TABLE V.

Showing the Number of Children at Sunday-school and Night-school.

	Sunday-school.	Night-school.
Number of Children.....	427	3
Per-centage of Children....	25.49	.18
“ Population..	12.88	.09
Of the Population	1 in 7.77	1 in 1105

TABLE VI.

Showing the Number of Children of each Sex who are at Day-school or Work, at various ages.

AGE.	Either at Day School or Work.			Neither at Day-School nor Work.			Total Number of Children.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total.
Under One year	—	—	—	45	45	90	45	45	90
One year and under Two..	—	—	—	26	38	64	26	38	64
Two “ “ Three.	2	2	4	35	35	70	37	37	74
Three “ “ Four.	9	4	13	28	40	68	37	44	81
Four “ “ Five..	9	7	16	27	21	48	36	28	64
Five “ “ Six..	18	11	29	24	29	53	42	40	82
Six “ “ Nine..	50	56	106	51	73	124	101	129	230
Nine “ “ Twelve	89	57	146	43	54	97	132	111	243
Twelve “ “ Fifteen	117	87	204	32	40	72	149	127	276
Fifteen and upwards	194	169	363	33	60	93	227	229	456
Totals.....	488	393	881	344	435	779	832	828	1660*

* The total number of Children here does not agree with the number in Table III.; this arises from the absence of certain particulars respecting 15 of the Children, as mentioned in the Note to that Table.

It was found impossible to extend this inquiry to Factory Children, all of whom under the Factory Act, between the ages of 8 and 13, are compelled to be at school for three hours during the day,—that is, are both at work and at school.

TABLE VII.

Showing the Per-centage of Children at Day-school or Work, or at Neither, at various ages.

Age.	Either at School or Work.		Neither at School nor Work.	
	Number.	Per-centage.*	Number.	Per-centage.*
Under One year	—	—	90	100
One year and under Two ..	—	—	64	100
Two " " Three ..	4	5.41	70	94.59
Three " " Four ..	13	16.05	68	83.95
Four " " Five ..	16	25.00	48	75.00
Five " " Six....	29	35.37	53	64.63
Six " " Nine ..	106	46.09	124	53.91
Nine " " Twelve	146	60.08	97	39.92
Twelve " " Fifteen	204	73.91	72	26.09
Fifteen and upwards.....	363	79.61	93	20.39
Total.....	881	53.07+	779	46.93+

* The per-centages in this Table are taken upon the whole number of Children of the respective ages mentioned in the Age column.

† These figures show the per-centage of Children of all ages, at school or work, or at neither, respectively, and are taken upon the total number of children concerning whom the particulars are given, viz., 1660.

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Number and Per-centage of Children at Day-school or Work between certain ages.

Ages.	Total No. of Children between those ages.	Either at School or Work.		Neither at School nor Work.	
		Number.	Per-centage.*	Number.	Per-centage.*
Between					
Three and Twelve	700	310	44.28	390	55.72
Three and Fifteen	976	514	52.66	462	47.34

* The per-centages in this Table are taken upon the total number of Children between the ages mentioned.

TABLE IX.

School Payment.

Number who Pay for Schooling.	Total Amount Paid.	Average per Child Per Week.
257	£2 0 6	1.89d.

TABLE X.

Showing the Number of Children attending the various Sunday-schools.

Name of School.	Church of England.	Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Miscellaneous
St. Jude's	199	—	—	—
St. Alban's	—	—	137	—
German-street	27	—	—	—
Bennett-street	25	—	—	—
St. Ann's	—	—	7	—
Ragged Schools	—	—	—	7
St. John's	6	—	—	—
Other Schools	—	7	—	—
“	—	—	9	—
“	—	—	—	3
Total.....	257	7	153	10

TABLE XI.

Showing the Number of Wives engaged at other than household work.

	Whole Number in the District.	At Work.	Per-centage.
Wives	570	93	16.32

TABLE XII.

Showing what members of the Family contribute by their Labour to the Family Income.

Members of Family at Work.	Number.	Number of such Families.*	Percentage	Percentage of whole Number of Families.
Head of Family alone	310	789	39.29	39.29
Both Father and Mother	54	570	9.47	6.84
Father, Mother, and Children.....	10	443	2.26	1.27
Mother and Children only, in Families where also a Father.....	2	443	.45	.25
Father and Children only, in Families where also a Mother	177	443	39.95	22.43
Wife alone, where there is a Husband	8	570	1.40	1.01
Children only, where there is a Father	28	—	—	3.55
Children only, where there is a Mother but no Father	42	—	—	5.32

* That is, the whole number of Families which are composed of such members as are mentioned in the first column.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Income of the Family from all sources.

	Number of Families.	Percentage of Families.	Total Amount.	Average Income.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
No Income at all	5*	·63	—	—
Not exceeding 5s.....	80	2·03	3 0 6	0 3 9½
Above 5s. and not exceeding 10s.	95	12·04	39 4 1	0 8 3
“ 10s. “ 15s.	169	21·42	112 4 1	0 13 3½
“ 15s. “ 20s.	181	22·94	161 8 6	0 17 10
“ 20s. “ £2	237	30·04	319 11 8	1 6 11½
£2. and upwards	25	3·17	55 7 0	2 4 3½
Live wholly on Parish or Charity.	8	1·01	1 3 0	0 2 10½
Refuse to state Income	10	1·27	—	—
Cannot tell the Amount	43	5·45	—	—
Total.....	789	—	691 18 10	0 18 11

* Of these five families, one had just come out of the workhouse, another was about entering the workhouse, a third was supported by a relative, and the other two probably have incomes derived from sources they are unwilling to mention.

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Lodgers and the Amount they pay.

Lodgers who Pay.	Average Payments.	Lodgers who do not Pay.	Total No. of Lodgers.	Percentage of Population.
223	1s. 2·4d.	59	282	8·50

TABLE XV.

Showing the Number of Drinking-Houses.

Beerhouses.	Public-houses or Spirit Vaults.	Total.
10	9	19