

[Report 1868] / Medical Officer of Health, Leicester Borough.

Contributors

Leicester (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1868

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A REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF
LEICESTER,
IN 1868,



BY
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LEICESTER:
PRINTED BY J. & T. SPENCER, BOOKSELLERS,
MARKET PLACE AND CANK STREET.



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TO THE
LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I regret to have to announce to you a considerable increase in the mortality of the year 1868, as compared with 1867. The total deaths in 1867 having been 2119, and in 1868, 2507.

These figures include 36 deaths in the Infirmary of persons who came from different localities in the County, and 26 in the Lunatic Asylum, from the County also, thus reducing the true mortality of the Borough to 2445 deaths. Estimating, notwithstanding the mortality at 2507, for the reasons stated in my last report, and allowing for the increase of population, which we calculate now at 90,000, the ratio of deaths per 1000 living will be 27.855: and for the preceding five years as follows—

1863	...	...	...	31.179
1864	...	...	...	27.007
1865	...	...	...	25.279
1866	...	...	...	23.433
1867	...	...	...	24.426

The number of deaths in 1866 and 1867 having been exceptionally small, from the absence of any severe in-

fantile epidemics, it will be seen that the mortality of 1868, however high it may appear numerically, when the increase of population is taken into account, is not unfavourable, as compared with the mortality of the preceding years.

The cause of the increased mortality of 1868 was the prevalence of an unusually severe epidemic of Measles, which lasted through the two first quarters of the year, and of an equally severe epidemic of Diarrhoea in the third quarter of the year ; the fourth quarter of the year being free from any epidemic. The respective total mortality of these four quarters were, March quarter 629, June 597, September 788, December 493 : total 2507 ; and of the mortality of whole year, 1434 deaths, of the 2507, were those of children under five years of age. Deducting then this infantile mortality from the estimated population, and from the gross mortality, the ratio of mortality per 1000 for the whole population above five years of age, will only be 12.115. From these figures, therefore, I infer that if the town had been in an insanitary condition, we could not have had a death rate of so favourable a character as we have had for the *whole* population of above five years of age, and that the inference that the large mortality from Measles and Diarrhoea has arisen from the impurity of the air of the town is incorrect.

The birth rate for the four quarters of the year was, for the March quarter 918, June 925, September 880, December 866, making a total of 3589 births, or 39.37 per

1000 of the whole population ; shewing a natural increase by the excess of births over deaths of 1144, excluding the deaths of persons who came from a distance and died in the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum.

The causes of death, classified according to the Registrar General, were as follows :—

CLASS 1. *From Zymotic Diseases.*

Orders 1, 2, 3, & 4, including Fever, Measles, Diarrhoea, &c. 1st quarter 185, 2nd quarter 134, 3rd quarter 354, 4th quarter, 51. Total, 724.

CLASS 2. *From Constitutional Diseases.*

Order 1. Diathetic Diseases, including Cancer, Dropsy, &c.—1st quarter 17, 2nd quarter 18, 3rd quarter 18. 4th quarter 17. Total, 70. Shewing a surprising equability of mortality in each quarter.

Order 2. Tubercular Diseases, including Consumption, Hydrocephalus, Scrofula—1st quarter 61, 2nd quarter 82, 3rd quarter 89, 4th quarter 63. Total of the two Orders, 295

CLASS 3. *Diseases of the Nervous System.*

Order 1, including Diseases of the Brain and Spine, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Convulsions, &c.—1st quarter 90, 2nd quarter 81, 3rd quarter 66, 4th quarter 83. Total, 320.

Order 2. Diseases of the Circulation, including Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels—1st quarter 24, 2nd quarter 24, 3rd quarter 15, 4th quarter 35. Total, 98.

Order 3. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, including Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, &c. 1st quarter 84, 2nd, quarter 88, 3rd quarter 26, 4th quarter 78. Total, 276.

Order 4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs, including Peritonitis, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Diseases of the Liver, &c.—1st quarter 24, 2nd quarter 21, 3rd quarter 25, 4th quarter 22, Total, 92.

Orders 5 and 6. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c.—1st quarter 13, 2nd quarter 12, 3rd quarter 6, 4th quarter 8. Total 39.

Orders 7 and 8. Locomotive and Integumentary Systems. Total 5.

CLASS 4. *Diseases of Children.*

Order 1. including Premature Birth, Teething, &c.—1st quarter 26, 2nd quarter 34, 3rd quarter 27, 4th quarter 19. Total. 106.

Orders 2 and 3. Adults and Old Age.—1st quarter 34, 2nd quarter 39, third quarter 35, 4th quarter 42. Total, 150.

Order 4. Diseases of Nutrition, including Atrophy and Debility—1st quarter 48, 2nd quarter 39, third quarter 100, 4th quarter 54. Total 241.

CLASS 5. *Violent Deaths.* Total, 60.

Causes not specified, or ill defined. Total, 31.

SMALL POX.—Referring now to those particular diseases in each class which require a more minute notice, and beginning with Zymotic Diseases, I may state as a gratify-

ing fact, that during the past year we have had only a single death from Small Pox, (a child of two months old): a few cases occurred in the town, but in those of which I heard, every precaution was taken by the medical men in attendance, by vaccination of the unvaccinated, isolation as much as practicable, and proper ventilation and disinfectants, to prevent the spread of the disease, and their efforts were crowned with success. The deaths from Small Pox during the five past years have been, 1864, 104; 1865, 10; 1866, 3; 1867, 2; 1868, 1. I think we may justly point to these facts as a proof of what vaccination has effected, in the almost complete extinction of this formidable disease; but although we may congratulate ourselves on the results which have been obtained, what we have gained is only to be maintained by a steady perseverance in the vaccination of the young children continually added to the population, for as many escape from absurd prejudices on the part of the parents; and as the new Compulsory Act has not yet been generally put in force, a nucleus of unprotected children is constantly increasing which may at some future time prove the fuel of a new epidemic. To show how Small Pox may be successfully combated in a locality which permits the stringent application of protective measures, I may mention that a Quarantine Law was passed in the Island of Dominica, in the year 1848, (previous to which several fatal epidemics of Small Pox of great severity had occurred), since which there has

been no death from Small Pox. Notwithstanding the quarantine, however, the disease has been introduced on several occasions from abroad, but by isolation of the patient, and the persistent attention to vaccination among the population, it was prevented from spreading, with the result I have mentioned, that there has been no death from Small Pox in the Island for the last twenty years.

MEASLES.—The next Zymotic Disease which I have to notice, is Measles, of which we have had one of the most severe outbreaks in our annals. The first death occurred at the end of January, and from that time the epidemic continued to increase for eleven weeks, until the 21st April, after which it rapidly decreased, and may be said to have ceased altogether on the 22nd July, only one death having taken place since then (on the 21st Oct.) The deaths in each quarter were as follows : 1st quarter 151, 2nd quarter 91, 3rd quarter 4, 4th quarter 1. Total 249. I find on referring backwards to the period when the principal epidemic occurred, which preceded the present one, that it was in 1861, when there were 124 deaths ; the deaths in the intermediate years having been in 1862, 6 ; 1863, 91 ; 1864, 3 ; 1865, 86 ; 1866, 13 ; 1867, 2 ; 1868, 249.

If we now take the number of births from 1862 to 1868, we shall find that

In the year	1862	there were	2765	births
„	1863	„	3015	„
„	1864	„	3115	„

In the year 1865 there were	3226	„
„ 1866 „	3412	„
„ 1867 „	3500	„
	<hr/>	
	19,033	

And in these six years, only 201 deaths having occurred from Measles among these 19,000 children, it is evident that the number of unprotected cases, that is of children who had not had Measles, must have been very considerable indeed ; in some diseases in which the ratio of mortality to cases is pretty well ascertained, it is not difficult to ascertain the one from the proportion of the other, but in Measles I am not aware that this proportion has been laid down ; we can only speak generally therefore, and when in connection with this number of unprotected children we take into consideration the fact, that scarcely an individual in the whole population reaches middle age without having had Measles, we shall have a clue to the severity of the epidemic with which we have lately been visited, viz., the great number of cases that must have occurred from the extreme contagiousness of the disease, and the number of unprotected children which had accumulated.

The extreme contagiousness of the disease can be but imperfectly appreciated in towns which are in constant communication with each other, for the disease, if it dies out in one, is constantly re-imported from others where it prevails, so that it may be said never to be really absent,

but, like a latent fire, is *always* present—smoulders until a sufficient quantify of fuel is provided, then bursts into a flame, which rages until the fuel is nearly consumed, when it subsides until fresh fuel is again collected—again to follow the same course as before. To understand the manner in which the disease is propagated, it must be studied under other aspects than those which it presents in our thickly peopled island, and such observations forming a record, unique in its character, and of great interest, exist in the archives Generales de Medecine for April, 1851, in a paper from the pen of Dr. Panum, which I have not been able to procure and consult in the original, but am indebted to an abstract published by Sir Thomas Watson, for an acquaintance with its contents ; and as I believe that a correct knowledge of the true mode of propagation of contagious diseases is of great importance and interest to the public, as well as to the profession, I venture to think that it will not be irrevelant, or unacceptable, if I give a short account of the facts as ascertained by Dr. Panum in the epidemic of Measles, which occurred in the Feroe Islands in 1846, of which he has given the history in the paper to which I have just alluded. I may mention, that the Feroe Islands form a group of twenty-two, situated to the north of the Shetland Isles, and belong to Denmark ; seventeen of these are inhabited, and they are seperated from each other by rapid currents, so that the intercourse between them, on account of the danger of the navigation, is very re-

stricted, and still more so with the mainland. In these islands Measles had been unknown until the year 1781, when an outbreak of the disease took place, from which period, for sixty-five years, up to 1846, no other case occurred. On the 28th of March a man, who had quitted Copenhagen on the 20th, arrived at Thorshavn, one of the islands, and on the 1st of April he became ill, and it was found that he was suffering from an attack of Measles. From that one case the disease rapidly extended itself, so that in a short time, in a village of 100 inhabitants, 80 were laid up with it at one time, and it assumed so much the character of a pestilence, that the Danish Government thought it their duty to despatch two Physicians from Copenhagen to the assistance of the sufferers ; their names were Dr. Manicus and Dr. Panum : and it is to the pen of the latter, as I have stated, that we are indebted for an account of the epidemic which raged for about six months ; and during that time, of 7782 inhabitants of the seventeen islands, 6000 took the disease : of those who escaped some were old men who had had the disease in 1781, *and not one* of these suffered from a second attack ; others, in number about 1500, isolated themselves and kept up a strict quarantine, and thus escaped. On the other hand, some old men who had been born previous to 1781, and had not been exposed to the contagion, in number about 100, *all* took the disease, while some few young people, who took no precaution, escaped altogether. In one of the islands called le Grand

Dimon, there were only 18 inhabitants, all of the same family ; a few of these went in a boat to another of the islands called Tveraa, where the disease was very prevalent, they only stayed for a few hours, but whether they came in contact with, or entered any house where the disease existed, is not stated. After their return they remained well for ten days ; on the 14th the eruption showed itself in all, and fourteen days after that in the remaining members of the family who had not left home ; and Dr. Panum found in other cases that the period, of from thirteen to fourteen days was the constant interval between exposure to the disease, and the appearance of the eruption. The deductions from these facts are so obvious, that it will be unnecessary for me to dwell upon them at any length. I shall therefore briefly note the extreme contagiousness of the disease, to which circumstance, and to its almost constant presence among *us*, we owe the opinion that Measles is *exclusively* a disease of childhood, simply because from these combined causes almost every one has it in infancy, and there are consequently scarcely any adults left who have not had it, not that they are insusceptible of taking it at any age, young men as well as old, as is shown by the number of unprotected old ones who took it in the Feroe Islands.

The next fact is the complete immunity which was given by having previously had the disease, not one instance of a second attack having been noticed. In this country, it happens occasionally that instances are cited

where Measles are said to have occurred twice. It is probable, therefore, that this is not correct, but that there has been an error in diagnosis in one attack or the other.

A most important fact is the effect of isolation, and quarantine in preventing the occurrence of a disease, which is perhaps the most contagious of all diseases. And not less extraordinary is it that a few young people who were fully exposed to the contagion did not take the disease at all ; of which, a similar instance occurred in my own family. One of my daughters having been in constant communication with some of her sisters and brothers who were suffering from Measles, at two periods, separated by an interval of years from each other, and yet on neither occasion did she take the disease, but took it when of the age of 21, without our being able to trace the source from whence she had taken it. These cases prove that immunity is due to exceptional causes, and that, that immunity is not constant.

SCARLATINA.—The number of deaths from Scarlatina in 1868 were only 9 ; in 1867, 40 ; in 1866, 9 ; in 1865, 8 ; in 1864, 47 ; and in 1863, 236. This disease has been very fatal in London, and in many other parts of the country during the last year, and it is like Measles, exceedingly contagious. The number of unprotected children here must now be very great, it is to be feared therefore, that should we be visited by it in an epidemic form, the outbreak would, like the one of Measles, from which we have lately suffered, be a severe one. Dr. Budd

has lately published a paper on the subject of the prevention of contagion from Scarlatina. Besides the use of disinfectants he recommends the anointing of the body with oil, followed after a time by a warm bath, with a view of preventing the diffusion in the air of the infectious excreta from the skin. His paper has been followed by one from Dr. C. T. Thomson, who advises in preference the continued use of the warm bath alone from the commencement of the disease to its termination ; the bath being repeated as often as the strength of the patient will allow, or the severity of the attack may require ; and he finds the bath a valuable curative agent as well, in connection with the medical treatment. It is of course necessary that the medical attendant should judge of the propriety of administering the bath in individual cases, and also of the frequency with which they should be administered. Dr. Thomson states, that on coming out of the bath, the patient should be enveloped in a wrapper sufficiently large to envelope the whole body, and be "dabbed dry," as the excitement from *friction* of the skin often produces great mischief. As a great number of the cases would occur among persons who could not afford the use of oil to anoint the whole body twice every day, and as I believe that the warm bath alone would be equally effectual, should the disease unfortunately break out among us, I should prefer Dr. Thomson's plan, combined with isolation, disinfectants to purify the air, dirty linen, and excreta, and a constant supply of fresh

air ; and at the termination of the case, the disinfection of the beds, curtains, &c., in the hot chamber.

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of deaths from Diphtheria is ten, which is in excess of the deaths from that cause for the last four years, or at any former time. In some parts of the kingdom the disease is very prevalent and very fatal, so that it is a subject of congratulation, that although the number of deaths here is in excess of previous years, it is in reality, as compared with other towns, very small.

The deaths from Croup too are a little in excess of previous years, they amount to fourteen.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Whooping Cough has only caused six deaths in 1868 ; in 1867 there were sixty-two ; and in 1866, forty-six.

FEVER.—The deaths in 1868 from every kind of Fever were sixty-three ; in 1865, fifty-six, 1866, fifty-six, 1867, forty-six. Of the sixty-three deaths this year, sixteen died in the Infirmary, nine of these were from the country, and thirteen were children under five years of age. Several of the deaths reported as Fever are entered by unregistered practioners. In one house which I visited, in order to examine whether there were any local causes to account for the occurrence of the disease, which in this case was entered in the register as Synochus, (a now obsolete term for a form of fever), I found, on enquiry, that the child had died of Cynanche, or sore throat ; and no doubt other similar mistakes have been

made, still further reducing the number of deaths from true Fever. As considerable confusion has arisen from the similarity of the names Typhoid and Typhus Fever, two diseases now recognized as essentially distinct, the Registrar General issued a request in the newspapers to the medical practitioners of the kingdom, that in compliance with the nomenclature of the College of Physicians, Typhoid Fever should for the future be designated Enteric Fever, and as your Board thought it expedient to have the request of the Registrar General printed, and a copy sent to every registered medical man in Leicester, lest the notice in the newspapers should have been overlooked. this was accordingly done.

I may take this opportunity of observing, that Typhus Fever, although very prevalent and fatal in almost every town in the kingdom, is of very rare occurrence in Leicester. I have never yet seen a case in private practice, and the very few cases which I have seen in the Fever-house have been in individuals who had contracted the disease in other towns, and in whom it broke out while residing here in the common lodging houses.

The form of Fever which occurs here almost exclusively, is what was formerly called Typhoid Fever, and is now designated as Enteric Fever. As this form of Fever is considered to arise either from breathing air or drinking water contaminated with fœcal emanations and sewerage gases, I will take this opportunity of stating, that the sewerage system, without the adoption of *extraordinary*

precautions against the admission into houses of the gases generated in them, is fraught with danger, but that when these precautions *are* adopted, it is doubtless the best which can be applied to large towns, and almost perfect, especially when combined with a well devised plan for the utilization of the sewage. To believe, however, that when the sewers are trapped every thing that is necessary for protection has been accomplished, is most delusive, the most sedulous watchfulness is insufficient at all moments to guard against the negligence of servants in kitchens and sculleries leaving off the traps and thus admitting the gases into houses, and thousands of dwellings are occupied by persons who cannot be convinced of the dangers they incur from inattention to the traps. The only way in which this negligence or scepticism can be guarded against, is by adopting the plan to which I drew attention in my last report, that of breaking the connection of pipes from the interior of houses, *outside*, and making them deliver upon a short surface drain connected with the main sewer by a **D** trap, and either to construct water closets outside the house, or to have the soil pipe continued upwards and made to open in the external air.

DIARRHŒA.—The deaths from Diarrhœa for the year amounted to 349, and four preceding years were as follows :

1864	...	180	Summer quarter	141
1865	...	226	„	172
1866	...	147	„	87
1867	...	209	„	154
1868	...	349	„	317

This very unusual mortality, not only as respects Leicester, but as compared with some other towns, naturally excited the attention of the Registrar General, who remarked that "there must exist conditions in Leicester exceptionally favourable to the diffusion of Diarrhoea. The Board of Health therefore considered it their duty (as you are aware) to investigate the matter, and a committee was formed for the purpose. A meeting was also convened of the Medical Book Society, comprising almost all the registered practitioners of the town, where the question was discussed, but the opinions of the members were diverse and conflicting, and no resolution was put to the meeting.

The resolution which the sub-committee of the Board of Health passed and reported to the Board was,—“That in the opinion of the committee, the main causes of the special Diarrhoea mortality last summer in Leicester were the existence of open privy cesspools in the town, and the fact of the dwellings of a large number of the inhabitants being placed upon a damp subsoil; other causes are also recognized by this sub-committee, as for example, the use of impure water, and domestic ignorance and neglect of infants, the administration of improper food, and want of medical assistance at the early stage of the disease.”

The sub-committee having been re-appointed by the Board, in order to enquire into, and decide upon the best means of remedying the evils to which they had drawn attention, especially the nuisance of the existence of open

privy cesspools, they will doubtless succeed in devising some practical expedient for the purpose, (as well as in remedying any other insanitary causes which may be discovered) ; and although I do not coincide entirely with the opinion of the committee that they are the main cause of the special Diarrhœal mortality, no one is more conscious than myself of their deleterious influence upon health generally, or more anxious to effect their abolition, and I believe that the mode of doing so will present but little difficulty, now that Mr. Rowlett has practically demonstrated that Moule's principle may be easily applied by any one who has a small plot of ground at the back of his house, and that it is equally efficacious without the sifting and drying of the earth, which is doubtless essential where the system is carried out on a large scale, and where the earth has to be supplied to houses destitute of gardens or ground at the back.

Having just stated that I do not entirely agree with the resolution of the Sub-Committee as to the cause of the Autumnal Diarrhœa, I feel bound to say with great diffidence that the facts which I have myself observed, and the deductions which I have made from them, have led me to the belief that Summer Diarrhœa does *not* arise from Zymotic causes (although an impure air doubtless has an additional influence in the extension of the disease and its intractibility) and that its *fatality* does not depend upon any exceptional virulence of the *disease* itself, or its causa-

tive agent, but upon the want of vital resisting power or stamina in the *patient* attacked by it. I cannot of course prove the negative of the proposition, but I may say that the arguments adduced to prove the affirmative, that Diarrhoea is a Zymotic Disease, have never appeared to me sufficiently conclusive and free from ambiguity to carry conviction to my mind, whilst the arguments on the other side are, in my estimation, of a much more convincing character. That the fatality of the disease did not depend upon an exceptional virulence of its causative agent, is demonstrated by the fact, that although Diarrhoea was, so to speak, universal during the summer quarter, affecting equally persons of *all* ages, the deaths in the whole population, from three years old to forty (that is in the *robust* period of life), amounted to only three in the *entire* year, 327 of the remaining deaths being those of children under three years of age, and 19 of individuals from 40 to 80, and upwards, that is to say, those in the *weakest* periods of life.

A reference to the Table of Deaths at *All* Ages, will show that from *all* causes during the summer quarter, the deaths in the whole population, from five years of age to sixty, only amounted to 148, being the *lowest* mortality of the four quarters, the other three quarters, within those limits of age, being March quarter 169, June quarter 163, December quarter 182. With such a comparatively and absolutely small mortality in the summer quarter

from all diseases, to contend that the town was *then* in a more insanitary condition, is, I think, to convert the question into a *reductio ad absurdum*. Deploring, as I do, the existence, among us, of privy cesspools, with all their attendant evils both to the senses and to health, and waging an incessant war against them, it may, I think, prove a source of some satisfaction to find that many of the towns which suffered less than ourselves from Summer Diarrhoea are not so favourably situated as we are in the number of water-closets they possess, and consequently exceed us in their comparative preponderance of privy cesspools.

I have been favoured with a most valuable return, including, among other particulars, the number of Inhabitants to each water-closet in several of the principal Country Towns in England, for the year 1867, extracts from which I will now lay before you, from which you will perceive that Leicester stands at the head of the list and possesses more water-closets to the number of Inhabitants, and consequently *fewer* cesspools, than any of the towns reported on.

In Leicester there is one water-closet to 11. 48
of the Inhabitants

„ Derby	...	...	...	...	12. 40
„ Norwich	...	...	...	...	24. 42
„ Liverpool	...	...	...	...	24
„ Nottingham	...	...	...	...	26
„ Newcastle	...	...	...	...	33. 78

Nottingham

„ Sunderland and South Shields	...	50	
„ Manchester...	...	53	
„ Leeds	...	74	
„ Bristol	...	77. 52	
„ Norwich	...	91	
„ Sheffield	...	141	
„ Preston	...	126	
„ Salford (water from Manchester Corporation Water Works)		1180. 76	<i>430.</i>

Having thus stated the grounds upon which I differ from the Report of the sub-committee, it will doubtless be expected that I should offer some opinion of my own, on the cause of the excessive mortality from Diarrhoea in the summer quarters. It is a very complex problem, which I have not the vanity to imagine that I can solve completely, but I think that we shall advance a step towards it by considering what circumstances are exceptional. There is *one* which stands out prominently before all others, and that is the high temperature. As a matter of fact, the Registrar General has observed that when the temperature falls below 40 the deaths from Bronchitis increase, when it rises above 60 the deaths from Diarrhoea. We acquiesce at once that it is natural that Bronchitis should be caused by cold, but seem to feel an utter repugnance to apply the same assent to the effects of a rise in the temperature that we do to a fall; and that strikes me as the more remarkable with the fact before us of the effect of heat upon infant life; in India it is notorious that

it is almost impossible to rear European Children, and while suffering from Diarrhoea in India, they may be removed to places *in the plains* far removed from towns and where no impurity of air, from any cause, exists, but the Diarrhoea still continues, until sent on board ship, and until the vessel arrives in more cool latitudes, when the disease, formerly so intractable, yields at once to the simplest medical and dietetic means ; they are consequently sent to England to preserve their lives.

I believe then that simple heat is the cause of Summer Diarrhoea in this country ; that all ages are affected by it ; that in the strong and robust it easily yields to treatment, or even to diet, but in weakly children it runs a different and a longer course, and that in them the strong recover and the weak succumb. The mode in which heat acts in predisposing to the occurrence of Diarrhoea and in keeping it up in the weak is, I conceive, by inducing a relaxation and atony of the whole system and of the digestive organs in particular, so that the stomach is unable to digest certain articles of food, which at other times in a lower temperature would be digested without difficulty, that these articles of food, passing from the stomach in an undigested state, set up irritation in the mucous membrane of the bowels, and consequent Diarrhoea (an effort of nature to expel them). That in weakly children this irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestine once induced, is kept up even by the simplest food, so that it cannot be digested, and the child dies from weakness, the result of want of nourishment and of the diarrhoeal discharges.

To account for the greater prevalence of the disease and greater mortality in some towns than in others, we must, I think, take into consideration two circumstances, the situation of the town and the vigour of its infantile inhabitants. As heat is presumed to be the predisposing cause, the cases will be fewer in towns which are spacious, airy situated in hilly districts, or by the sea side, and still more so where the infants are robust, as in the country ; on the other hand the cases will be more numerous, and the mortality greater, in thickly peopled towns with a debilitated population, as in most of our large seats of manufacturing industry.

In Class 2, Constitutional Diseases, there is a great diminution in the number of deaths from Scrofula, the number being only nine, and for the last five years as follows :

1864	...	...	...	...	77
1865	...	...	...	...	79
1866	...	...	...	...	73
1867	...	...	...	...	61
1868	...	...	...	...	9

The deaths from Hydrocephalus, which is included in the same class as the above, likewise show a diminution, the number being 17.

For 1864	...	...	...	...	15
1865	...	...	...	...	17
1866	...	...	...	...	19
1867	...	...	...	...	20
1868	...	...	...	...	17

If the increase of the population between 1864 and 1868 be taken into consideration, the improvement is of a very marked character.

The deaths from Consumption likewise show a diminution, as compared with 1867, the number being for

1864	...	...	...	...	203
1865	...	...	...	...	232
1866	...	...	...	...	220
1867	...	...	...	...	249
1868	...	...	...	...	244

And even these figures I believe to be greatly in excess of the real number of deaths from true Consumption.

I am persuaded that many deaths are entered as Consumption, which should have been recorded as Atrophy and Debility. On reference to the table of ages at death, from Consumption, it will be seen that 22 deaths *under 6 months* are stated to arise from Consumption, 7 from 6 months to 12, and 25 from 1 year to 5, making a total of 54 deaths under five years of age ; I think it in the highest degree improbable that 54 deaths should have so arisen.

The Local Registrars have been kind enough, at my request, to extract from the Registers the number of entries which were certified by Herbalists, Quacks, and the like unqualified practitioners, and they actually amounted to 309 in the year 1868, can we wonder then that the value of the Registers is most seriously impaired for statistical purposes, but the Registrar General has shown that the imperfection of our system of Registration has still more serious

results, that in consequence of its defects, the evidence which it ought to afford in cases of succession to property is vitiated, a Registrar's certificate of death having been refused as evidence by a Lord Chancellor, and such a certificate is also refused by the Bank of England ; and also, that owing to these imperfections, the protection which a proper system of Registration ought to afford against crimes affecting life, is nullified, and he cites numerous instances of murders entered on the Register as natural deaths. Only last month, a case occurred in this town where a person had brought a child once or twice to the house of a Surgeon for advice, called some time afterwards to say that the child was dead, and asked for a Certificate, which was given to her, she then proceeded to the office of the Registrar, and the death was duly registered as having occurred from Fever, with the number of the house and street where the child had died. When the books came into my possession for the purpose of making up the weekly list of mortality, I noticed the case which was entered as Fever, and being in the habit of visiting every house where a death from Fever had taken place, in order to inspect the premises to see whether any local causes existed to account for the occurrence of the disease, that if so they might be remedied, I proceeded to the address given, when I was told by the tenant that no person of that name had resided there or in the street, and that no funeral of a child had taken place. On enquiry, I heard that there was another street of the same name in the town, and the assistant Inspector was immediately sent

there to make similar enquiries, but with the same result, and to this day the mystery has not been cleared up. There was no reason to suspect foul play in this case, but I cite it to show with what facility false entries may be made in the Books of Registration, as the deception was only discovered in consequence of my habit of visiting houses where Fever had existed.

In corroboration of the above, at the very time that I am writing, I find it recorded in the "Lancet" that DR. LANKESTER has lately stated, that a case had come under his observation in which a woman had obtained, at different times, no less than *three* certificates of the death of her husband from various medical men, on the strength of which she had obtained contributions to meet the expenses of his funeral.

The remedy which DR. FARR proposes to correct the defects of the present system, is to require that the medical man in attendance should not give a certificate of death without having seen the body subsequently for identification, and that he should receive a fee for his certificate, to which no one can deny that he would be most fully entitled, not only for the additional visit and time in writing the particulars required in the certificate, but for the exercise of his professional knowledge in the diagnosis of the disease. Where no medical man has been in attendance, as sometimes happens, it would be the duty of the Officer of Health, or, in towns where there was no such Officer, of a medical man specially appointed, to be called "The Registration

Medical Officer" to visit the house where the body lay, make enquiries of the inmates and neighbours, inspect the corpse, and if all was clear, send his medical certificate to the Registrar, but if any doubt hung over the case it would be his duty to refuse his certificate until an inquest should be held; and the Registrar would be forbidden to register any death without the certificate, either of the Medical Man in attendance, or of the Officer of health, or Registration Medical Officer. The adoption of this plan would meet all the objections to the present system.

SERGEANT WRIGHT, the Sanitary Inspector, reports that the *number of Notices* served in the year 1868, were 455, namely,

Dilapidated and offensive Privy Cesspools,	..	119
Foul and offensive Drains, .. .. .	..	65
Defective Water-closets, ... ..	...	20
Deficient Privy Accomodation, ... ..	...	3
To cleanse Unwholesome Dwellings, ... ..	...	101
To remove Swine, ... ..	...	123
Accumulation of Manure and Offal, ... ..	...	24
		<hr/> 455 <hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—These have been regularly inspected by night and by day, and, upon the whole, have been well conducted. One person only has been summoned before the Magistrates and fined 40s. for allowing opposite sexes, and excess of numbers, to sleep in the same Room.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—These, which are 89 in number, have been frequently inspected, and the Bye Laws, with

regard to lime washing, cleansing, removal of the offal, have, in most cases, been strictly attended to.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Twenty Stokers have been summoned before the Local Board, for infringement of the Bye Laws, which after hearing their statements, cautioned them respecting the future management of their furnaces.

DAME SCHOOLS.—These have been visited during the year, and have been well conducted, there having only been two persons complained of, for having more children than were allowed. The offenders were summoned before the Local Board and cautioned. A great reduction in the number of these Schools has taken place during the year, owing principally to the restrictions they are under.

DEFICIENT SUPPLY OF WATER.—The owners of Sixty houses have been served with orders to provide water for the tenants.

SWINE.—Four persons have been summoned before the Magistrates for non-compliance with orders of the Board for the removal of Swine. Three were fined 40s. each and one 20s.

WATER CLOSETS.—Two persons have been summoned before the Magistrates for neglecting to comply with orders of the Board for the proper construction of water closets. One was fined 40s. and the other 10s.

By a Statement made by the Borough Surveyor, I find that 550 new houses have been built, 20 pulled down, and that 55 are empty.

J. WYATT CRANE, M.D.,

Officer of Health.

TABLE, No. 1.

**Shewing the causes of Death during the year 1868,
of the Principal Diseases.**

<i>Zymotic Diseases,</i>						
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	9
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	10
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	349
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases in this Class			...	...	...	18
<i>Enthetic Diseases</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Parasitic Diseases</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Diathetic Diseases</i>						
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other Diseases in this Class			...	...	...	9
<i>Tubercular Diseases</i>						
Scrofula...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Consumption	...	...	...	...	...	244
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other Diseases in this Class			...	...	..	25
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i>						
Inflammation of the Brain, Spine, or Membranes					...	37
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	21
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	45
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	147
Other Diseases in this Class			..	...	...	70
<i>Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels</i>	...	...	...	...	...	98

TABLE, No. 1, CONTINUED.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs

Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	130
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	107
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	4
Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Diseases of this Class			...	...	...	9

Diseases of the Digestive Organs

Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	23
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels ..				...	...	5
Diseases of the Liver		...	...	...	...	17
Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Diseases of this Class			...	...	..	38

Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c.

Albuminuria	...	...	...	..	...	16
Diabetes	3
Other Diseases of this Class			15

Diseases of the Organs of Generation

...	5
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Diseases of Child Birth

...	15
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<i>Premature Birth</i>	79
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<i>Teething</i>	26
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<i>Atrophy and Debility</i>	241
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<i>Old Age</i>	135
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Violence

Accidental	52
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Wilful	2
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<i>Suicide</i>	7
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<i>Other Causes...</i>	31
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All Causes	2507
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	January				February				March			
	7.	14.	21.	28.	4.	11.	18.	25.	4.	11.	18.	25.
Under one Day ...	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
1 day and under 1 week	1	4	...	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	...
1 week " 1 month	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1
1 month " 6 "	6	5	9	4	2	3	4	6	3	6	6	4
6 months " 1 year	1	1	3	1	5	6	3	4	9	4	10	9
1 year " 5 years	2	3	5	7	1	16	11	26	28	15	16	24
5 years " 15 "	1	...	3	3	...	2	2	4	2	...	1	3
15 " " 20 "	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	...
20 " " 30 "	2	5	1	5	6	...	5	1	3	4	1	3
30 " " 40 "	1	3	2	4	1	2	5	2	3	3	8	1
40 " " 50 "	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	3
50 " " 60 "	2	4	2	2	4	...	1	3	1	3	2	1
60 " " 70 "	4	4	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	7	3	5
70 " " 80 "	1	3	5	3	4	3	3	1	4	3	2	3
80 " " 90 "	2	3	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
90 " and upwards	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	34	42	42	40	32	42	47	53	63	49	57	58

TABLE, No. 2.
Shewing Ages at time of Death, from All Causes.

April	Total	April			May			June			July	Total	July			August			September			Total	October			November			December			Total	Year														
1.		8.	15.	22.	29.	6.	13.	20.	27.	3.	10.	17.	24.	1.		8.	15.	22.	29.	5.	12.	19.	26.	2.	9.	16.	23.	30.		7.	14.	21.	28.	4.	11.	18.	25.	2.	9.	16.	23.	30.		Total	Year		
...	10	2	3	1	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	16	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	12	41	Under 1 day						
4	20	1	1	3	2	...	3	...	2	1	1	15	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	6	1	2	6	57	1 day to 1 week							
1	17	3	1	2	...	1	2	3	2	...	2	4	1	3	2	26	2	5	4	10	8	5	2	5	2	2	2	54	5	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	21	118	1 week to 1 month						
5	63	6	3	7	5	5	2	5	2	...	3	4	6	8	11	67	18	24	32	37	25	18	16	11	14	12	10	3	4	224	1	4	5	4	5	4	8	8	4	11	5	7	9	75	429	1 month to 6 months	
14	70	4	9	4	6	6	7	2	2	...	2	1	2	1	2	48	12	12	16	19	18	13	18	8	6	3	7	1	141	1	2	...	2	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	17	276	6 months to 1 year			
28	182	29	19	27	20	16	14	9	6	6	8	3	12	4	173	3	4	9	12	8	10	7	14	10	11	6	10	4	108	1	5	5	9	2	3	2	...	2	3	1	6	8	5	50	513	1 year to 5 years	
1	22	4	4	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	23	...	4	2	2	3	...	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	24	...	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	28	97	5 " 15			
2	13	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	12	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	...	11	4	1	1	6	...	2	...	1	1	16	52	15 " 20					
1	37	1	3	5	...	4	3	2	1	2	4	...	1	6	32	2	2	...	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	4	6	30	5	3	1	3	3	2	3	5	3	4	...	2	4	38	137	20 " 30		
6	41	6	5	6	2	...	2	3	1	2	4	...	31	...	2	1	1	3	...	2	5	1	1	3	1	1	21	3	1	8	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	...	1	2	37	130	30 " 40		
1	30	3	3	4	2	5	3	1	1	...	1	5	1	1	1	31	2	...	1	5	2	1	4	3	...	4	1	2	3	6	34	4	3	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	5	4	34	129	40 " 50
1	26	6	4	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	2	3	3	34	2	5	...	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	...	3	...	28	1	...	4	2	3	3	5	2	2	...	1	2	4	29	117	50 " 60		
3	42	2	2	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	...	6	5	3	38	2	5	...	8	5	3	...	2	2	1	3	2	4	37	3	1	4	5	3	3	7	5	5	11	3	3	4	57	174	60 " 70		
3	38	5	2	3	8	5	1	3	2	...	2	4	2	3	40	3	2	3	6	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	3	37	1	1	3	2	2	5	6	3	6	5	6	4	5	49	164	70 " 80		
...	14	2	1	4	2	1	...	10	1	16	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	22	62	80 " 90			
...	4	1	1	2	7	90	90 years and upwards				
...	1	2	4	...	Age not known			
79	629	76	61	70	55	50	48	36	30	26	37	32	38	38	597	48	67	69	110	81	62	61	57	54	57	41	37	44	788	29	27	41	48	30	34	50	39	35	41	35	39	45	493	2507	Totals		

TABLE, No. 3.

Shewing Deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, at different Ages, for the year 1868.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals,
1 week and under 1 mon.	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	7	3	1	1	31
1 month	2	...	...	...	...	1	14	10	5	...	...	...	30
2 months	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	7	3	1	1	...	27
3 "	4	...	...	...	...	3	10	9	4	...	...	...	26
4 "	5	...	...	...	...	2	21	11	...	...	...	...	34
5 "	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	3	...	...	...	25
6 "	9	...	...	1	...	...	26	23	10	1	...	1	62
9 "	12	...	...	...	...	1	9	20	4	...	...	...	34
1 year and under 2 years	1	...	...	2	...	1	12	22	11	1	...	...	50
2 years	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	8
3 "	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
4 "	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 "	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
10 "	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
15 "	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
20 "	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
25 "	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
30 "	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
40 "	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
50 "	60	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
60 "	70	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	6
70 "	80	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	8
80 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	4	...	...	3	3	10	133	131	53	7	3	2	349

TABLE, No. 4.

Shewing Deaths from Consumption, at different Ages, in the Year 1868.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1 month and under 6	2	...	3	3	1	4	4	2	2	...	1	...	22
6 months	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	7
1 year	...	2	...	4	3	5	...	2	5	3	...	1	25
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
10	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	7
15	2	3	3	3	...	2	1	1	3	4	...	2	24
20	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	...	4	3	3	...	27
25	3	3	5	2	2	5	3	1	4	2	3	2	35
30	4	2	2	3	2	...	1	2	2	1	3	...	22
35	3	2	3	4	2	...	2	5	2	3	2	4	30
40	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	16
45	1	...	3	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	14
50	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	7
55	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
80 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Totals	18	15	24	30	18	21	16	21	28	21	15	17	244

TABLE, No. 5.

Shewing Deaths from Fever, at different Ages, during the Year 1868.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1 month and under 6	0
6 months	1	1	...	...	...	2
1 year	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	11
5	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	10
10	1	2	2	2	...	2	3	2	...	14
15	1	...	2	2	1	1	9
20	0
25	2	2	1	...	...	7
30	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
35	1	...	...	...	1
40	1	...	...	...	2
45	1	1	...	...	...	1
50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
55	1
60	1	...	1	...	2
65	0
70	1	...	1
75	1
80	0
80 and upwards	0
Totals	4	3	2	5	3	4	5	5	14	7	8	3	63

TABLE, No. 6.

Localities of Deaths from Diarrhœa 1868, and number in each.

Abbey-street	3	Chatham-street	1
Abbey-gate	1	Chesnut-street	1
Albert-street	1	Chester-street	1
Albion-street	2	Church-gate, Upper and Lower	5
Alexander-street	2	Clarence-street	1
All Saints' Open	1	Clipstone-street	3
Andrew-street	2	Cobden-street	1
Archdeacon-lane	2	Colton-street	1
Asylum-street	1	Conduit-street	1
Atkin-street	1	Constitution-hill	1
Aylestone-road	1	Corah-street	1
Asylum, Lunatic	3	Coventry-street	1
Baker-street	1	Crafton-street	2
Bath-lane	1	Craven-street	2
Bedford-street	3	Curzon-street	2
Belgrave-gate	5	Coleman's-buildings	1
Belgrave-road	2	Deacon-street	2
Benford-street	2	De Montfort-square	1
Black Friars-street	1	Denman-street	5
Blake-street	1	Denmark-street	1
Bond-street	5	Devonshire-street	3
Bonner's-lane	2	Dryden-street	1
Braunstone-gate	5	Duke-street	2
Breedon's-yard	1	East-street	1
Britannia-street	2	Eaton-street	2
Brook-street	6	Erskine-street	1
Brudnell-street	1	Fleet-street	4
Brunswick-street	5	Framland-street	1
Burgess-street	2	Free-lane	1
Burley's-lane	2	Friday-street	1
Birstall-street	7	Friars-causeway	2
Canning street	1	Friars-road	1
Canning-place	1	Frog-island	2
Cardinal-street	3	Farmerley's square	1
Charley-street	4	Garden-street	1
Charles-street	1	Gartree-street	4

TABLE, No. 6, CONTINUED.

Garton-street	1	Midland-street	1
George-street	1	Middle-street	1
Gladstone-street	3	Melville-street	2
Glebe-street	1	Milton-street	1
Goodacre-street	2	Morledge-street	1
Grange-lane	4	Napier-street	1
Gravel-street	1	New Bridge-street	2
Gray-street	2	New Park-street	1
Green-street	1	New-parks	1
Grosvenor-street	1	Northgate-street	7
Grove-street	1	Northampton-street	2
Hampden-street	1	Oxford-street	3
Harding-street	1	Olive-hill	1
Harvey-lane	1	Orchard-row	1
Havelock-street	2	Orton-street	1
Heanor-street	2	Oxendon-street	1
High Cross-street	2	Palmerston-street	5
Hinckley-road	1	Paynes-row	1
Holme-street, Great and Little	5	Paradise-place	1
Humberstone-gate	1	Paradise-row	1
Humberstone-road	2	Parliament-street	2
Jarrom-street	3	Pasture-lane	2
Jewry Wall-street	2	Peel-street	1
Johnson-street	1	Pike-street	3
Joseph-street	1	Pocklington's Walk	1
Junction-road	1	Providence-place	3
Junior-street	2	Penton-villa	1
Kent-street	3	Peter's-lane	1
King-street	1	Red Cross-street	3
Knighton-street	4	Regent-street	1
Lancaster-street	1	Rodney-street	3
Laxton-street	1	Royal Kent-street	1
Lee-street	2	Ruding-street	2
Lewin-street	2	Russell-street and square	6
Liverpool-street	1	Rutland-street	1
Luke-street	2	Rayns-street	2
Mansfield-street	2	Samuel-street	1
Marlborough-street	1	Sanvey-gate	2
Melton-street	1	Simpson-street	2
Metcalf-street	3	Silver-street	1

TABLE No. 6, CONTINUED.

Southampton-street	1	Warrington-street	1
South-gates	1	Watling-street	2
St. George-street	2	Welford-place	1
St. James'-place	2	Welford-road	1
Stanley-street	2	Wellington-street	1
Syston-street	5	West-street	2
Talbot-lane	1	Wharf-street	1
Talbot-square	1	Wheat-street	8
Taylor-street	1	White-street	1
Thames-street	2	Willow-street	5
Thornton-lane	1	Wood Boy-street	5
Thorpe-street	1	Wyggeston's Hospital	1
Tower-street	1	Yeoman-street	2
Union Workhouse	3	York street	1
Victoria-street	1		
Vine-street	1	Total	<hr/> 349

Table No. 7.

**List of Streets in which Deaths from Measles have occurred
and number in each.**

Alexander-street	1	Colton-street	1
All Saints' Open	1	Craven-street	1
Ann-street	3	Cromwell-street	1
Asylum-street	3	Curzon-street	2
Atkin-street	1	Dawes's-yard	1
Aylestone-street	1	Deacon-street	1
Bakehouse-lane	1	Denman-street	1
Baker-street	3	Denmark-street	2
Barston-street	1	Dover-street	2
Bath-street	1	Dun's-lane	2
Bedford-street	3	Durham-street	1
Belgrave-gate	4	Eaton-street	2
Belgrave road	1	Elbow-lane	1
Benford-street	1	Fleet-street	2
Bond-street	2	Foundry-lane	1
Bonner's-lane	1	Friars'-place	1
Bow-street	1	Gosling-street	2
Bread-street	2	Grafton-place	1
Britannia-street	2	Graham-street	1
Brook-street	6	Granby-street	1
Brown-street	1	Grange-lane	4
Brunswick-street	3	Gravel-street	1
Burgess-street	1	Gray-street	1
Burley's-lane	1	Green-street	2
Birstall-street	5	Grosvenor-street	1
Cardigan-street	1	Grove-street	2
Carley-street	1	Harding-street	2
Caroline-street	1	Havelock-street	3
Charlotte-street	1	Hill-street	1
Charles-street	1	Hobson's-yard	1
Chester-street	1	Holme-street	2
Christow-street	2	Hutchinson-street	1
Church-gate	4	Infirmity-square	2
Clarence-street	1	Jarrom-street	2
Clay's-yard	1	Jewry Wall-street	1
Clipstone-street	3	Kent-street	1

TABLE No. 7, CONTINUED.

Kenyon-street	2	Ruding-street	1
King-street	1	Rudkin-street	1
Knighton-street	1	Russell-square	1
Leadenhall-street	2	Russell-street	4
Lee-street	2	Sanvey-gate	3
Lewin's-yard	1	Short-street	1
Lewin's-street	1	St. John-street	1
Mansfield-street	2	St. Margaret's-street	2
Marston-street	1	St. Nicholas-street	1
Melton-street	1	St. Peter's-lane	2
Metcalf-street	4	Stanley-street	1
Millstone-lane	1	Swan-street	3
Mill-lane	1	Syston-street	3
Milton-street	5	Talbot-lane	1
Morledge-street	1	Thompson's-yard	1
Navigation-street	1	Thornton-lane	1
Neale-street	1	Thorpe-street	1
Nelson-place	1	Union-street	2
New Parks-street	1	Vauxhall-street	1
Northgate-street	5	Vine-street	1
Oxford-street	3	Wanlip-street	1
Oliver-street	1	Warrington-street	1
Orchard-street	1	Watling-street	1
Osborne-street	1	Welford-road	1
Palmerston-street	2	Wellington-street	1
Pares'-street	1	Wharf-street	4
Pasture-lane	1	Wheat-street	2
Percy-street	2	Willow-street	1
Piccadilly	1	Wood-street	1
Pike-street	2	Wood Boy-street	3
Pingle-street	3	Workhouse	16
Providence-place	1	York-street	3
Penton-villa	2		—
Red Cross-street	1	Total	247
Royal East-street	2		

TABLE No. 8.

Localities of Deaths from Fever, and number in each.

All Saint's open	1	Jarrom street	1
Braunstone gate	1	Liverpool street	1
Bath lane	1	Milton street	2
Upper Brown street	1	New Town street	1
Blake street	1	Osborne street	1
Burley's lane	1	Peel street	1
Conduit street	1	Pasture lane	1
Craven street	1	Parliament street	1
Chester street	1	Pingle street	1
Clarence street	1	Palmerston street	1
Chatham street	1	Rodney street	1
De Montfort street	1	Stoughton street	3
Dover street	2	Sanvey gate	1
Evington street	1	St. John street	1
Fleet street	2	Union Workhouse	1
Guthlaxton street	1	West bridge	1
Gartree street	1	Wharf street	1
Garden street (Lower)	1	Willow street	2
Hastings street	1	Warrington street	1
Highfield House	1		
Humberstone gate	2	Total	63
Infirmary	16		

TABLE No. 9.

Localities of Deaths from Consumption, and number in each.

Abbey street	1	Clinton street	1
Albion hill	1	Colton street	1
Albion street	2	Conduit street	3
Alfred place	1	Constitution hill	1
All Saints' Open	1	Cook's yard	1
Andrew street	1	Corah street	1
Ann street	1	Crafton street	2
Archdeacon lane	2	Craven street	2
Arnold street	1	Cromwell street	1
Baker street	2	Crown street	2
Bedford street	4	Curzon street	5
Belgrave gate	5	County gaol	1
Belgrave road	1	Dane hills	1
Bell lane	1	Duke street	1
Belvoir street	1	Dysart street	1
Bond street	3	Eaton street	1
Braunstone gate	1	Erskine street	1
Bright street	1	Evington street	1
Britannia street	2	Farmerley's square	1
Brougham street	1	Fleet street	3
Brook street	3	Fox street	1
Brunswick street	3	Free lane	2
Burgess street	1	Free School lane	1
Burley's lane	1	Frog island	2
Birstall street	3	Freeman's common	1
Butt Close lane	1	Garden street	1
Calais street	2	Gartree street	1
Canning place	1	Garton street	1
Carlton street	1	Gladstone street	2
Castle street	1	Gower street	1
Causeway lane	1	Granby street	1
Chancery street	3	Grange lane	2
Chatham street	1	Gravel street	3
Chester street	3	Gray street	2
Church gate	5	Grove street	3
Church street	1	Halford street	1
Clarence street	1	Hanover street	1

TABLE No. 9, CONTINUED.

Havelock street	1	Peel street	1
Henry street	1	Red Cross street	3
Higginson's yard	1	Regent street	1
High Cross street	2	Royal East street	2
High street	2	Ruding street	2
Hill street	1	Russell street	1
Hinckley road	1	Russell square	1
Holme street	3	Sandacre street	2
Holy Bones	1	Sanvy gate	1
Humberstone road	3	Sheldon street	2
Infirmary square	1	Slawson street	2
Infirmary	7	Spittlehouse street	1
Jarrom street	1	Sparkenhoe street	1
Jewry Wall street	1	St. George street	1
Joseph street	2	St. Mary's Field house	1
Kent street	1	St. Nicholas street	1
Laxton street	3	St Peter's lane	1
Lee street	2	Stamford street	1
Lewin's square	1	Stanley street	1
London road	1	Syston street	1
Luke street	1	Swan's mill	1
Lunatic asylum	3	Union Workhouse	4
Mansfield street	2	Vauxhall street	1
Melton street	1	Victoria street	1
Metcalf street	1	Waring street	1
Midland street	1	Wellington street	3
Millstone lane	1	West street	3
Mill lane	2	Wheat street	1
Morledge street	1	Wigston's street	1
Navigation street	2	William street	2
Neale street	1	Willow street	1
Noble street	1	Wood gate	2
Northgate street	1	Wood street	4
Oxford street	2	York square	1
Orton street	1	York street, London road	1
Painter street	2	York street	2
Palmerstone street	1		
Parliament street	1		
Pasture lane	2		
			<hr/> 241

Localities of 3 Deaths omitted to be noted.

TABLE, No. 10.

**Shewing the Increase of Births over Deaths for
the last 10 Years.**

Year.		Births.		Deaths.		Births over Deaths.
1859	...	2519	...	1684	...	835
1860	...	2530	...	1418	...	1112
1861	...	2600	...	1785	...	815
1862	...	2765	...	1720	...	1045
1863	...	3015	...	2249	...	766
1864	...	3115	...	2113	...	1002
1865	...	3226	...	2035	...	1191
1866	...	3412	...	1945	...	1467
1867	...	3500	...	2119	...	1381
1868	...	3589	...	2507	...	1144



SPENCER'S
NEW MAP OF
LEICESTER,
FROM A SPECIAL SURVEY

CORRECTED TO

1869.

PUBLISHED BY JAT SPENCER 20 MARKET STREET
LEICESTER



REFERENCE

Locations of Churches
Locations of Hospitals

WARDS

St. Martin's	
St. Margaret's	
St. Mary's	
St. Peter's	
St. Thomas's	
St. Vincent's	
St. John's	
St. James's	
St. George's	
St. Andrew's	
St. Nicholas's	
St. Elizabeth's	
St. Mary's	
St. Peter's	
St. Thomas's	
St. Vincent's	
St. John's	
St. James's	
St. George's	
St. Andrew's	
St. Nicholas's	
St. Elizabeth's	

Entered at Stationers' Hall

