

The sanitary chronicles of the Parish of St. Marylebone being the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1894.

Contributors

St. Marylebone (London, England). Parish.
Blyth, Alexander Wynter.

Publication/Creation

London : George Pulman, 1895.

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THE SANITARY CHRONICLES

OF THE PARISH OF

ST. MARYLEBONE;

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.



BY

ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

*Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs, for the
Parish of St. Marylebone. Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn;
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry; &c. &c.*

VOL. XIV.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY GEORGE PULMAN & SONS,

24 & 25, THAYER STREET, AND 5, PRINCES STREET, W.

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P R E F A C E.

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Since each month a printed Report of matters relating to the health of the district is presented to the Vestry, it was not considered necessary to go into the minute details of the past year, the aim rather being to fulfil statutory requirements and to present a faithful and accurate summary of events.

In all essential features the plan of the Report is the same as adopted in previous years.

THE COURT HOUSE,

February, 1895.

PREFACE

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The Overseer, H. B. B.

London, 1895.

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A REPORT

OF THE

METEOROLOGY, MORTALITY, AND SICKNESS

OF THE

PARISH OF SAINT MARYLEBONE,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

By A. WYNTER BLYTH.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

March Quarter.

January of 1894 was a cold wet month; the first two weeks were of considerable severity, the thermometer sinking to $13^{\circ}\cdot 0$; the mean temperature of the month was $39^{\circ}\cdot 0$ and the maximum $51^{\circ}\cdot 5$. On no less than 20 days rain or snow fell, the total rainfall measuring 3·57 inches. Fogs were occasional. Sunshine was for the most part absent, only a little less than 19 hours being registered during the five weeks.

February was also wet, but with many bright sunny days. The minimum temperature was $24^{\circ}\cdot 5$; maximum 54° ; mean $40^{\circ}\cdot 5$. Destructive gales of wind prevailed during the second week. Rain fell on 16 days (1·98 inch). The fourth week was very cold.

March was a drier month. Minimum temperature $30^{\circ}\cdot 0$; maximum $55^{\circ}\cdot 0$; mean $44^{\circ}\cdot 7$. There was a fair amount of sunshine, varying from 21 to 33 per cent. On 13 days rain fell (1·77 inch). Cold winds prevailed during the fourth week.

June Quarter.

April was a bright sunny month. The minimum temperature was $34^{\circ}0$; maximum as high as $73^{\circ}0$; mean $50^{\circ}6$. On six days rain fell, 1.10 inch. The amount of sunshine was equal to 26.5 per cent. The winds were variable.

May was an unsettled month. The minimum temperature was $30^{\circ}8$; maximum $68^{\circ}3$; mean $50^{\circ}7$. 2.15 inches of rain fell in 12 days. Cool winds were prevalent. Nearly 30 per cent. of bright sunshine was registered.

June was unsettled and wet ; 2.46 inches of rain fell in 18 days. The winds were westerly. The minimum temperature was $38^{\circ}1$; maximum $72^{\circ}5$; and mean $57^{\circ}2$. Only about 23 per cent. of sunshine was received.

September Quarter.

July was unsettled and wet ; 2.79 inches of rain fell in 16 days. The minimum temperature was $36^{\circ}0$; maximum $84^{\circ}5$; mean $64^{\circ}5$. There was a fair amount of sunshine, viz., about 36.5 per cent.

August was also an unusually wet month, 2.5 inches of rain falling in 12 days. Temperatures were moderate, the minimum being $45^{\circ}0$; maximum $77^{\circ}5$; mean $61^{\circ}2$. Sunshine was somewhat deficient, being in amount about 24.5 per cent.

September was fairly dry, but dull. On 9 days 0.75 inch of rain fell. The minimum temperature was $41^{\circ}0$; maximum $74^{\circ}2$; mean $57^{\circ}3$. The winds were variable. Only about 22.5 per cent. of sunshine was received.

December Quarter.

October was dull and damp ; 2.76 inches of rain fell in 18 days. The minimum temperature was $33^{\circ}4$; maximum $60^{\circ}5$; mean $51^{\circ}0$. Only 15 per cent. of sunshine was received.

November was a month of unusual heavy rain ; it rained during some part or other of 20 days, the total rain-

fall being 5·3 inches. The minimum temperature was 33°·0 ; maximum 63°·0 ; mean 42°·9. The winds were S.W. Sunshine only 17 per cent.

December was a mild, dark month, with a considerable amount of fog. 1·2 inch of rain fell on 10 days. The minimum temperature was 31°·0 ; maximum 51°·2 ; mean 41°·8. During the whole month there were only about 13 hours of bright sunshine registered.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births registered during the 52 weeks ending December 22nd, 1894, when all essential corrections have been made, was 3,483.

The number of deaths (corrected) of parishioners was 2,724. This gives a birth-rate of 24·4 ; a death-rate of 19·1 per thousand.

Calculated in the same way, the birth and death-rates for 1894 of the sub-districts were as follows :—

All Souls	birth-rate	19·8 ;	death-rate	14·9
Rectory	„	26·9 ;	„	20·6
St. Mary	„	23·4 ;	„	17·8
Christ Church	„	27·5 ;	„	22·6
St. John	„	25·8 ;	„	20·4

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths of parishioners dying in various extra-parochial institutions, all of which are included in the mortality statistics :—

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill	...	...	...	441
North-Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	61
South-Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	1
Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	13
Northern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	2
Hospital Ship "Castalia"	...	...	...	5
"Atlas"	...	...	...	20
Grove Farm Convalescent Hospital	...	...	...	2
South Wharf, Rotherhithe	...	...	...	1
London Fever Hospital	...	...	...	2
Carried forward	...	...	...	548

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	548
North-Western London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	12
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	78
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	9
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Free Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
London Temperance Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Central London Throat Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	9
West-London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	...	11
Children's Hospital, Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central London Sick Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bethlehem Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caterham Asylum...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peckham House Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ilford Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	9
Banstead Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cane Hill Asylum...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Darenth Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	5
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	25
Grove House, Stamford Hill	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grove Hall Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chelsea Infirmary...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Friedenheim	...	...	...	...	...	7
St. Peter's Home, Kennington	...	...	...	...	...	5
St. Joseph's Home, Kennington	...	...	...	...	...	1
National Hospital for Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
French Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
German Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hoxton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
North London Consumption Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleveland Street Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kensington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
City of London Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westminster Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Islington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Pelagia's Creche	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Giles's Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Elizabeth's Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Camberwell Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Hospital, Soho	...	...	...	...	...	1
H.M. Prison, Holloway	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	5

SMALLPOX, 1894.

In St. Marylebone, during 1890, there were only three cases of smallpox notified ; in 1891, but a single case ; in 1892, seven cases.

In 1893, smallpox began to cause some anxiety, for in January of that year there were ten cases, in February four, in March nineteen, and in May thirty-five. During the remaining months cases occurred, bringing the total for the year up to 127.

Smallpox, as a rule, has a distinct seasonal course, increasing up to a maximum in May, and then decreasing, and this course was followed in all the previous outbreaks ; so that when, during the whole of the six months ending June 30th, 1894, only five cases of smallpox had been notified, one would, from past experience, have confidently predicted that, so far as St. Marylebone was concerned, the year would be fairly free from smallpox.

In July, however, a fatal case occurred in Portland Town, under circumstances which in the first place absolutely precluded removal to hospital, and in the second place, gave unusual facilities for its dissemination. An outbreak of almost unprecedented character occurred in the immediate locality of the case mentioned, the remote effects of which are even now experienced. This outbreak commenced on July 3rd, when four cases were notified, and during the seven days from the 23rd to the 31st, no less than 139 cases from a limited area were removed to hospital. After that date, scattered cases only were reported until August 10th, when there was a smaller but still a serious burst in and around Nightingale Street. The cause of this was satisfactorily traced to infection derived from Portland Town, which had smouldered in Nightingale Street. In other words, cases in Nightingale Street that had not been reported were found to have existed from July 25th up to August 11th. By the end of August, 71 cases had been reported in connection with this second outbreak. After August, smallpox declined. In September there were 26 cases ; in October, 10 ; in November, 11 ; and in December, 10.

The general course is plotted out in curve form in the diagram facing page 13.

Hence, of the 299 cases reported during the year, the majority of these were derived from the large outbreak in Portland Town and the subsidiary outbreak in Nightingale Street, and they fell for the most part in the months of July and August.

The deaths from smallpox amounted to 29, or about 10 per cent. of the attacks.

Further details with regard to the outbreak have been already printed and published in the several monthly reports, and it will only be necessary to recall a few particulars.

The influence of vaccination and re-vaccination in modifying or preventing attacks, and in diminishing mortality, was strikingly shown. An inspection of the schools also proved that there were a large number of children in the affected areas who had either never been vaccinated or had not been efficiently vaccinated.

In the Portland Town outbreak, a local office was temporarily used as a centre to which messages could be sent, and at which the Inspectors and the Medical Officer of Health were in more or less constant attendance.

Similarly in the Nightingale Street outbreak, a local administrative centre was established at the Stone Yard. The facilities which this system gave were so great that the experiment, in similar circumstances, will certainly be repeated.

It was also found useful to employ special medical aid in visiting from house to house, so as to discover cases which would otherwise be unreported. Dr. Carter, who undertook this duty, did, as a fact, discover a few cases which, had they been neglected, might have formed fresh centres.

The great lesson, however, which these outbreaks teach, is the absolute necessity for prompt removal to hospital. The very fact that the outbreaks were due to

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CHART.
SMALL POX AND ENTERIC FEVER CASES, 1894.

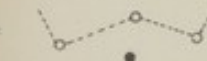


Notes:

Metropolitan Asylums Board District.

St. Marylebone Parish.

Small Pox Cases marked thus:



Enteric Fever Cases marked thus:



cases kept at home proves the services which the admirable ambulance organisation of the Asylums Board confers on the Metropolis, and shows clearly that if every case of smallpox was early diagnosed and removed, no spread of the disease would be possible.

The officers of the sanitary and disinfecting departments worked well and for long hours, and they were thanked by the Vestry for their services. The Guardians also rendered most efficient help in giving facilities for re-vaccination, and in appointing special officers to aid the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Greenwood, whose personal assistance was most valuable, and who for a time may be said to have lived in the affected area.

Subsequent events have, however, shown clearly that the outbreak was never stamped out completely. The efforts of the Sanitary Authority, of the Guardians, and of the Asylums Board, were similar in their effects to that of a corps of firemen who, being suddenly called, rapidly allay and extinguish a fire, but unseen sparks are wafted from the scene of the first conflagration and alight in other places, to smoulder there unheeded until, under favourable circumstances, the flame bursts out, and at the present moment these sparks are here and there causing trouble.

The writer is, however, in hopes, with approved appliances, that efforts at stamping out may be in the future more successful. A part of this incomplete success he believes to be due to omission to disinfect certain articles of clothing. For instance: a good many of those attacked, and their friends, were very poor and had only one suit of clothing. Friends or relatives of the patient were often in close attendance on the sick for 24 to 48 hours, yet having no change, it was impracticable to disinfect in every case the clothing on their backs for want of a suitable shelter supplied with bath accommodation, and with disinfecting appliances; a scheme has, however, while these sheets are passing through the press, been adopted by the Vestry to meet this want, so that 1895 will inaugurate a new era with regard to our disinfecting appliances.

TYPHOID FEVER, 1894.

Typhoid fever was far more prevalent throughout the Metropolis in 1894 than usual. As regards St. Marylebone, the number of cases of typhoid fever notified in 1890 were 72; in 1891, 61; in 1892, 70; in 1893, 93; and in 1894, 141. 27 of the 141 cases did not however arise in the parish, but were imported from elsewhere; 17 of the imported cases being derived from other Metropolitan districts; 6 obtained their infection in the provinces; and the remainder from abroad—1 from Paris, 1 from New York, 1 from Yarmouth, and 1 from Buenos Ayres. Hygiene is no longer a matter of local concern. The rapidity with which persons can now travel from one part of the Globe to another, makes all infectious maladies more or less of international importance. A number of the imported cases came into the district to be treated at the several excellent surgical and medical homes which have been established; the treatment of typhoid in a nursing home under skilled supervision constitutes in no way a public danger, and there is no instance on record of the disease spreading in such institutions save to those in actual contact with the patient.

The theories current with regard to the causation of typhoid may be briefly referred to: in the first instance, it is supposed to be produced by a minute organism, one of the many microscopic rod-shaped bacteria; this organism in a majority of cases is in some way swallowed, and in the minority of cases breathed. It may be taken as proved that by far the most frequent cause is drinking contaminated water; next in order comes contaminated food; and lastly, it may be produced by the inhalation of bad air containing the specific bacterium.

With regard to water, notwithstanding the report of the Royal Commission, one can scarcely deny the possibility for water derived from the Thames to be occasionally inefficiently filtered, and for the specific organism to be distributed with the water supply; if the contaminating matter is small in amount and widely diffused through a large body of water, most persons would escape infection, but some, either from constitutional or temporary causes, might be in such a state of health as to be readily receptive.

Again, if the cause of the unusual prevalence was water, some indication would be obtained by comparing the number of attacks per thousand of the population in different districts ; for it is pretty certain, with a contaminated water supply, that districts supplied from different sources would show great inequality of attack. Accordingly the writer has multiplied the number of notifications contained in the Asylums Board returns by a thousand and divided these numbers by the 1891 populations, and thus obtained relative rates as follows :—

				Rate of incidence of typhoid per thousand of pop- ulation.	Water Supply.
Fulham ... ..	...	...	...	0.47	West Middlesex, and Chelsea
Whitechapel ... ..	...	...	...	0.54	New River, and East London.
Camberwell ... ..	...	...	...	0.54	Kent, Southwark and Vauxhall.
Kensington... ..	...	...	...	0.56	West Middlesex, Grand Junction, and Chelsea.
Paddington... ..	...	...	...	0.61	West Middlesex, and Grand Junction.
Bermondsey ... ..	...	...	...	0.64	Southwark, and Vauxhall and Lam- beth.
Lewisham ... ..	...	...	...	0.65	Kent (in part).
Shoreditch ... ..	...	...	...	0.68	East London (in part).
Hampstead ... ..	...	...	...	0.70	New River, and West Middlesex.
Limehouse ... ..	...	...	...	0.80	East London.
Marylebone... ..	...	...	...	0.80	(Excluding imported cases). West Middlesex mainly, Grand Junction (in part).
Islington ... ..	...	...	...	0.84	New River.
Newington ... ..	...	...	...	0.85	Lambeth, Southwark and Vauxhall.
Wandsworth ... ..	...	...	...	0.85	Lambeth.
Holborn ... ..	...	...	...	0.89	New River.
St. Giles ... ..	...	...	...	0.90	"
Hackney ... ..	...	...	...	0.92	East London.
St. Pancras... ..	...	...	...	0.92	New River.
St. George's, Hanover Square	...	...	...	0.93	Grand Junction, and Chelsea.
Clerkenwell ... ..	...	...	...	0.96	New River.
Lambeth ... ..	...	...	...	0.96	Southwark and Vauxhall.
Chelsea ... ..	...	...	...	0.99	West Middlesex, and Chelsea.
Battersea ... ..	...	...	...	0.99	Southwark, and Vauxhall and Lam- beth.
Greenwich ... ..	...	...	...	1.01	Kent.
Bethnal Green ... ..	...	...	...	1.16	East London.
Poplar ... ..	...	...	...	1.33	"
St. George's in the East ... ..	...	...	...	1.33	"

A close examination of the list shows too many anomalies to suggest that even one of the Companies was supplying grossly polluted water.

There are now a number of cases on record which would seem to prove that Oysters put down to fatten in the mouths of sewage-polluted rivers cause from time to time

typhoid. An enquiry and a report is to be made on this matter by the Medical Department of the Local Government Board.

Watercress has also been accused of the same thing. Both are probable causes of typhoid; should they really be so, it may be, after all, but a variety of water infection.

In 63 of the cases in St. Marylebone, definite answers could be obtained both as to the amount of water drunk unboiled and as to the consumption or otherwise of oysters and watercress within the incubation period. The following are the results:—

Drunk lots of unboiled water	...	...	13
Never eat either oysters or watercress	...	...	25
Never took oysters	...	...	3
Eat of both oysters and watercress	...	...	10
Eat watercress, but no oysters	...	...	8
Took oysters alone	...	...	4
			—
			63
			—

Some of the above cases may, therefore, have been through oysters or watercress, but the numbers consuming one or both are not sufficiently striking to base general conclusions on. In all cases which arose within the parish, an examination of the water-service pipe, of the cisterns, and of the sanitary arrangements were made, and 25 houses showed serious defects of drainage. On reference to the spot map a cluster will be found at Grays Buildings. Here alone was there anything approaching to an outbreak. Grays Buildings drained into a sewer which terminated in a dead end, there were no syphons between the houses and the sewer, and on uncovering the drains various defects were found. The houses have now all been re-drained on an improved system, the sewer ventilated, and arrangements made for periodical flushing. In this case certainly there are grounds for believing that sanitary defects, if they did not cause the malady, at all events assisted in its propagation. On the other hand, in the majority of instances the sanitary state of the premises was excellent.

To sum up : Typhoid fever was more prevalent than usual in 1894 ; the majority of the cases occurred in the autumn ; in a few instances the incidence of the disease was associated with insanitary conditions ; in the others the cause remains obscure.

APPLIANCES FOR DISINFECTION.

The old hand-cart that had been used formerly for conveying goods to the stoneyard for the purpose of disinfection was finally discarded and replaced by two large vans, built on the model of those in use at St. Pancras. One is used solely for the conveyance of goods to be disinfected ; the other to take goods back to houses after disinfection. The vans are distinguished by their colour. The cubic capacity of each van is something over 200 cubic feet ; each will carry a ton of goods. One of the vans can, when occasion requires, be used as an ambulance. The vans are horsed by contract, and so far the contract has been carried out in an efficient manner.

A little while after the purchase of the vans, two disinfectors were appointed at a definite weekly wage. Previously, although, as a matter of fact, two men, and sometimes more, were continuously employed, these men were in the Works or Surveyor's Department and not in the Sanitary ; they were paid by the hour, and might at any time be called upon to do other work. The present system is better. Messrs. Hodges and Hales, during the whole of a trying year, have carried out their duties efficiently and well.

SANITARY WORK, 1894.

The efficiency of a Sanitary Authority is not to be judged by any special efforts put forth, or money spent in the arrest of an outbreak, or in activity in meeting sudden emergency. The true judgment should rather be based on the thoroughness with which the ordinary routine duties of inspection and supervision have been performed. In the table at page 36 will be found a fair summary of the details

of sanitary work as carried out by each of the six inspectors. It will be seen there that no less than 21,166 inspections of premises of various kinds were made during the year, which, if equally divided, gives about 3,500 apiece.

During some six weeks the time of the whole staff was taken up with dealing with an outbreak of smallpox; nevertheless, it is satisfactory to find that a large amount of permanent work with regard to drainage was carried out.

The drainage of 380 premises was opened and exposed to view by the workmen in the Surveyor's department, and since in each of the 380 cases there was good cause for suspecting defects, it is no matter of surprise that almost without exception the drains thus exposed were found to be defective. Altogether, 85,099 feet of drainage were laid, under the direct supervision of the inspectors. This shows an increase when compared with past years. The number of feet laid in the same manner during 1891 was 41,541; in 1892, 35,612; in 1893, 61,753. The drainage thus laid is of a first-class character, viz., suitable glazed pipes, properly jointed, laid on concrete, with a chamber and syphon between the house and the sewer, and with proper ventilating arrangements. In most cases there are indeed at least two chambers, back and front, and in many cases where it was necessary to lay the drains under kitchens, the drains are of iron.

The regulations made by the Vestry with regard to plans of drainage have been rigidly enforced—that is to say, that all plans of drainage are submitted both to the Medical Officer of Health and the Surveyor; and the drains are not proceeded with until the sanction is obtained.

It may be useful to detail the actual steps taken, which are briefly as follows:—A builder who has received an order from the owner to lay a new drain receives on application a form containing the printed regulations of the Vestry, and on the fly-leaf a blank form, divided up into squares, one-eighth of an inch to a foot, on which the plan is to be drawn. This plan is sent to the Court House, and on its receipt the inspector in whose district the premises

are situated visits the premises in question, plan in hand, and then makes a report to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Superintendent also makes a report to the Surveyor as to the depth of the sewer, and the amount of deposit to be paid in order to cover the work done by the Vestry, viz., the connection between the sewer and the premises. If the plan is not approved, it is sent back for alteration. The plan being finally approved by both Surveyor and Medical Officer of Health, the next step is to pay the deposit, and then the connection is made by the Surveyor's department, and from the connection the drain is laid by the builder. During the course of the work it is the Inspector's duty to pay several visits, in order to see that the work is being properly done, and finally, before the pipes are covered, to test the drain by the test known as the "water test," that is to say, the open end in the chamber nearest to the sewer is plugged up and the drain filled with water, so that any imperfect joint cannot fail to be discovered.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The effect of recent legislation having thrown upon the local authority the duty of inspecting the dwellings of outworkers employed in various industries, and also the duty of supervising the workshops with regard to sanitary state, the writer recommended that this should be made the special duty of at least one inspector. Accordingly, Mr. Kilgallin was appointed to this important post. He was also appointed to carry out the statutory provisions with regard to smoke.

The number of workshops and workplaces in 1894 were as follows :—

Wards 1, 2, and 4	...	...	697
„ 3	...	...	353
„ 5 and 6	...	...	1,199
„ 7 and 8	...	...	1,301
			<hr/>
			3,550
			<hr/>

The bakehouses also belong to the same category, and they number 108.

During the year, 22 complaints with regard to workshops were received from the Home Office, and 7 from the London County Council.

Twenty-five notices as to the proposed opening of new premises were also received.

The clerical labour with regard to the Workshops, as might be expected, was considerable; this, combined with the fact that the Factory Inspector had for several weeks to assist in the general work of the department, and that also his skill as a draughtsman was taken advantage of for the purpose of preparing sketch plans as a guide to the Sanitary Committee in the erection of a combined Shelter and Disinfecter, interfered much with the duty of inspection and measurement. Nevertheless the account is not unsatisfactory :—

Number of Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	108
Number of Workrooms measured and particulars as to ventilation and sanitary condition noted	...	...	...	49
Number of Workshops inspected (not measured)	...	...	...	225
Notices to abate Overcrowding	...	...	...	8
Number of Workshop Orders served with regard to limewashing and cleansing	...	...	...	27
Number of Notices served to improve Ventilation and to increase Watercloset accommodation	...	...	...	12

With regard to outworkers who reside in the parish but who work in other districts, they are as follows :—

St. George's, Hanover Square	177
St. James, Westminster	141
Chelsea	3
Strand	7
Islington	1

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As to the abatement of smoke, there are but few factory chimneys in the parish, and therefore the number of complaints was not great; in fact, only half-a-dozen during the year. Four of these were considered to be justly grounded, and notices to abate were served. Some three premises at the present time are under observation.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

The greatest majority of sanitary notices are at once carried out by the owners or responsible persons on the receipt of a simple written communication, calling attention to the matter. A smaller number are dealt with by letter, followed up by a Vestry notice. A still smaller number have to be enforced by the usual legal proceedings. The following is a list of such cases—

The owner of	97, Gloucester Mews
„	34, Balcombe Street
„	10, Thayer Street
„	116, Lisson Grove
„	8 and 98, Balcombe Street
„	29, Frederick Street
„	35, Frederick Street
„	27, St. John's Wood Terrace
„	8, Upper Park Place
„	33, Upper Park Place
„	37, Hereford Street
„	216, Edgware Road
„	10, St. Anne's Terrace
„	Bowman's Buildings

were all summoned for non-compliance with regard to notices.

The most important of the above cases was that of Bowman's Buildings, a block built according to specifications drawn out by the predecessors of the London County Council, viz., the Metropolitan Board of Works. At the time when this block was building, I drew the attention,

privately, of one of our own members to certain departures from the specification, and that member actively bestirred himself, and a Committee of the Board of Works visited the block when the work was in progress, and some more close adherence to the specification was enforced. The local sanitary authority at that time did not supervise the carrying out of the drainage. Now, I am glad to say, we have different regulations and a proper system both as to sanction and as to supervision of new drainage, and it is to be hoped that it will be impossible for drains to be laid now such as were found in this block. The block houses some 64 families, each family, save two, having three rooms; the whole drainage was found defective, badly planned, and badly laid; some of the pipes were even not glazed socket pipes, but made of a porous material, and nearly every joint was open, with a number of minor defects.

It is far better to spend money on property than on law, and the owner was unwise to resist the notice of the local authority.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

The whole of Ryder's Terrace (Nos. 3 to 9) was reported under the above Act. The owners came forward and suggested a series of improvements which appeared to be likely to remedy the evils complained of, viz., dampness and want of ventilation; and these improvements have since been carried into effect. Hence no further action was taken.

A dark insanitary cottage at the back of No. 5, Capland Street, was reported as unfit for human habitation, and action was taken before a magistrate and the house closed.

No. 52, Lisson Street, was also reported as unfit for habitation, and a "closing order" obtained. The house has since been demolished. No. 40, Park Lane, was also reported under the same Act as unfit for habitation, and a closing order obtained. It has since been unoccupied.

THE CLERICAL WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Clerical Staff consists of a chief clerk (Mr. Curtis) and an assistant clerk (Mr. Woods).

These clerks have carried out their duties well and efficiently, although working under considerable difficulties. The difficulties consist in the fact that their office is a room used by the six sanitary inspectors and the dust foremen. It is also the waiting-room for the general public. The consequence is that for about three hours each day there is a number of persons in the office, and much discussion between builders, owners, and inspectors; these discussions are often carried on in a loud voice, and, since differences of opinion are common, the interviews are—to put it mildly—occasionally of an animated character.

It is easier to state a case than to find a remedy: the work of the sanitary department has outgrown its size, and it is only by a reconstruction of the building that extra accommodation can be provided.

The clerical work during 1894 may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Notifications of infectious diseases entered in Register, copied, and sent to Metropolitan Asylums Board and Schools, receipt acknowledged and filed	- - - 1780
Number of Complaints of Nuisance received, entered in Nuisance Register, and filed	- - - 1268
Number of Dust requests and Complaints received, entered on Contractors' sheets, copied, and filed	- - - 2762
Number of Letters despatched from Department	- - - 1845
Number of Vestry Notices issued	- - - 592
Number of Meetings of Sanitary and Sewers Committee prepared for, attended, and Minutes drafted and written	- - - 23
Number of Reports from Committee to Vestry prepared	- - - 21
Number of Meetings of Sub-committees prepared for, attended, and Minutes drafted and written	- - - 20
Number of Reports from Sub-committees to Committee prepared	- - - 19

There was also much extra clerical work in connection with the scarlet fever epidemic of 1893, particularly in the preparation of the accounts relating to the cost of furniture, and to the distribution of the furniture to the various Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, besides which, in connection with the smallpox outbreaks in Portland Town and the Lisson Grove district, there were daily written communications to all the schools and hospitals in the district, and constant messages through the telephone, and interviews with the parents and the friends of patients in Hospital.

THE LABORATORY. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During 1894, 570 samples of food, drink, and drugs were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, in the Court House Laboratory.

MILK.—The system of constantly supervising the milk supply of the parish has been maintained. During 1894 the Inspectors freely used agents in order to meet the objection that they were personally known to the vendors. Samples were also several times purchased on Sundays, and on holidays, yet, notwithstanding, only 15 samples out of 208 were found to be adulterated. Out of the remaining 193 samples some eight or ten were very poor, the rest of fair quality.

BUTTER.—In one case only was Margarine found to be sold as butter.

SPIRITS.—Out of 75 samples of spirits, only 5 were found to be diluted below the strength laid down by statute.

From the prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, on account of the smallness of the fines inflicted, only £19 were recovered by the Vestry.

The table at page 34 shows the variety of substances analysed and the general result of the analyses. My own impression is that in comparison with most other districts there is little adulteration in St. Marylebone, but this is a

most difficult matter to prove, for the percentage of adulterated samples is no guide to the amount of adulteration in a district. There is nothing easier than to make any particular district show a high or a low percentage of adulteration. If it is required to show a high percentage of adulteration, the inspectors should be directed to confine their operations to those substances experience has shown to be most commonly adulterated, and to more particularly pay attention to the black sheep of the district. If on the other hand it is desired to show a low percentage of adulteration, then let a very large number of samples of tea, of sugar, of flour, of rice, and similar articles be purchased, which experience has shown to be at the present moment but rarely tampered with. In this parish, however, the general method of taking samples has not altered for many years, so that, although the data are insufficient to compare with other districts, the data are fairly applicable for a judgment as to whether adulteration is increasing or decreasing, and it is satisfactory to note that a smaller number of prosecutions for adulteration were instituted in 1894 than in any one of the previous ten years.

TABLE I.—Giving the death rate per hundred of every
year of the five leading cities listed by the Bureau of
Statistics, 1899.

Year	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	San Francisco
1899	18.5	17.5	16.5	15.5	14.5
1900	17.5	16.5	15.5	14.5	13.5
1901	16.5	15.5	14.5	13.5	12.5
1902	15.5	14.5	13.5	12.5	11.5
1903	14.5	13.5	12.5	11.5	10.5
1904	13.5	12.5	11.5	10.5	9.5
1905	12.5	11.5	10.5	9.5	8.5
1906	11.5	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.5
1907	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.5	6.5
1908	9.5	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.5
1909	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	4.5
1910	7.5	6.5	5.5	4.5	3.5

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—Giving the death-rate per thousand of population, of the five Registration Districts, from certain classes of disease, 1894.

	The whole District	All Souls*	Rectory	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John
1. Zymotic diseases	2·48	1·69	2·09	2·23	3·05	3·86
2. Pulmonary, other than Phthisis ... }	3·78	2·84	4·44	3·85	5·37	5·95
3. Tubercular	2·15	1·54	2·29	2·34	2·49	1·96

* With All Souls, Cavendish Square is now included.

TABLE II.—Rate of Mortality per cent. of diseases notified in each of the five Registration Districts, 1894.

	The whole District	All Souls	Rectory	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John
Smallpox	10·0	...	...	..	10·6	9·8
Scarlet Fever	9·2	12·7	7·6	10·1	8·6	5·3
Diphtheria.....	23·1	18·9	17·9	29·1	24·7	27·5
Typhoid Fever	15·6	15·3	13·0	22·7	8·2	18·1
Erysipelas.....	3·1	...	5·0	...	2·5	9·0

TABLE III.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 22ND, 1894.

	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Births.		Deaths.	
			Males.	Fmles.	Males.	Fmles.
All Souls	41,651	37,713	378	368	280	281
Rectory.....	24,900	20,024	277	262	196	217
St. Mary	21,122	19,239	241	209	157	185
Christ Church	33,691	33,327	465	453	394	360
St. John	33,640	32,101	404	426	331	323
Total	155,004	142,404	1765	1718	1358	1366

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

TABLE IV.—VACCINATIONS DURING 1894.

Deaths under one year.	Primary Vaccinations.			Re-Vaccinations by Public Vaccinator.
	Public Vaccinator.	Private Practitioners.	Total.	
618	3084	768	3852	2424

TABLE V.—Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 52 Weeks ending DEC. 31st, 1894, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary.
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	13	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	6	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	3
Pneumonia and Pleurisy...	23	1	...	...	31
Pyæmia	8	1	...	...	1
Syphilis .....	...	1	...	...	2
Cancer.....	88	...	...	...	23
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	30	...	...	3	104
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	9
Apoplexy	4	...	...	5	14
Paralysis.....	...	...	...	...	31
Bronchitis	10	...	...	9	85
Asthma .....	...	...	...	2	1
Peritonitis	10	2	...	...	2
Disease of Brain	2	...	...	3	6
„ Heart	26	...	...	4	26
„ Kidney	16	1	2	...	12
„ Liver.....	9	...	...	2	7
„ Uterus .....	...	...	4	...	1
„ Ovary	2	...	1	...	...
Parturition.....	...	3	...	...	...
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures and Injuries.....	22	...	...	1	5
Old Age .....	...	...	...	6	11
Low Vitality, Infants .....	...	7	...	5	7
Premature Birth .....	...	17	...	...	...
Other causes	57	5	4	17	56
Total	*328	†39	‡11	57	440

* Of the 328 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 192 were those of non-parishioners.

† Of the 39 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, 34 were those of non-parishioners.

‡ Of the 11 deaths in the Samaritan Hospital, 10 were those of non-parishioners.

TABLE VI.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1894; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

(a)	ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		ST. JOHN		Totals		
	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	
POPULATION AT ALL AGES.													
(b) Census 1891 ..	37,713		20,024		19,239		23,327		32,101		142,404		
(c) Registered Births ..	746		539		450		918		830		2483		
(d) Aged under 5 or over 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	
NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	1. Smallpox ..	1	7	..	5	..	5	5	42	18	216	24	275
	2. Scarletina ..	45	96	20	32	18	51	43	142	22	74	148	395
	3. Diphtheria ..	23	56	8	31	7	17	22	39	19	50	79	193
	4. Membranous Croup..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3
	5. Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	6. Enteric or Typhoid ..	..	39	..	23	1	21	..	24	3	30	4	137
	7. Continued ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
	8. Relapsing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Puerperal ..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	9
	10. Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Erysipelas ..	1	37	2	58	2	38	4	78	3	29	12	240
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	1. Smallpox ..	1	6	..	3	..	5	5	42	18	215	24	271
	2. Scarletina ..	32	80	18	29	12	40	34	124	15	56	111	329
	3. Diphtheria ..	14	36	3	15	6	9	21	28	14	25	58	113
	4. Membranous Croup..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
	5. Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	6. Enteric or Typhoid ..	..	24	..	19	1	10	..	15	2	13	3	81
	7. Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
	8. Relapsing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Puerperal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Erysipelas ..	..	9	..	25	..	8	1	11	2	5	3	58

TABLE VII.—TABLE OF DEATHS in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE during the 52 weeks ending December 22nd, 1894, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

(a)		ALL SOULS	RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		ST. JOHN		Totals	The subjoined numbers have been taken into account in judging of the records of mortality.						
												Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.		Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.				
Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.	(b) At all ages	561	413		342		754		654		2724	837		358				
	(c) Under 1 year	116	80		72		196		154		618	32		27				
	(d) 1 and under 5	55	45		34		102		103		339	101		23				
	(e) 5 and under	27	12		13		36		25		113	48		16				
	(f) 15 and under	25	13		9		25		27		99	48		18				
	(g) 25 and under	258	142		132		268		210		1010	400		233				
	(h) 65 and upwards	80	121		82		127		135		545	208		41				
	(i)		Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards		
Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.	FEVERS.	1. Small Pox	..	..	..	1	2	3	9	14	11	18	11	16	..	..
		2. Scarletina	11	7	4	..	6	1	12	4	5	..	38	12	30	7	2	1
		3. Diphtheria	9	6	5	2	6	1	8	7	12	7	40	23	19	13	2	..
		4. Membranous Croup	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		5. Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		6. Enteric or Typhoid	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	2	1	5	1	21	..	10	..	4
		7. Continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		8. Relapsing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9. Puerperal	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..
	10. Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Erysipelas	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	3	5	..	2	..	..
	12. Measles	11	1	14	..	3	..	23	5	22	1	73	7	5	1	..	..
	13. Whooping Cough	4	..	7	..	6	..	8	..	6	..	31	..	..	..	..
	14. Diarrhoea and Dysentery	3	..	3	1	6	4	15	..	9	1	36	6	2	2	2	..	
	15. Rheumatic Fever	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	17	..	7	1	2	
	16. Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Phthisis	4	54	7	39	7	38	17	67	11	52	46	250	8	132	3	22	
	18. Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	35	72	26	63	28	46	78	101	63	57	230	339	11	116	9	25	
	19. Heart Disease	..	39	3	34	..	20	..	43	2	41	5	177	..	45	1	24	
	20. Injuries	10	12	4	12	..	3	19	20	7	16	40	63	3	28	3	20	
	21. All other Diseases	82	189	51	131	44	113	116	189	107	199	100	821	44	325	27	210	
TOTAL		171	390	125	288	106	236	298	456	257	397	957	1765	133	704	50	308	

TABLE VIII.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Samples analysed during the Year 1894.

				Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
DAIRY PRODUCE :						
	Milk	...	...	193	15	208
	Butter	...	...	99	1	100
	Condensed Milk	...	...	4	—	4
CONDIMENTS :						
	Mustard	...	...	22	—	22
	Vinegar	...	...	11	—	11
	Pepper	...	...	19	—	19
BEVERAGES :						
	Cocoa	...	...	1	—	1
	Coffee & Chicory	...	...	2	—	2
	Coffee	...	...	27	—	27
	Tea	...	...	15	—	15
SPIRITS :						
	Brandy	...	...	12	1	13
	Gin	...	...	23	1	24
	Rum	...	...	8	2	10
	Whisky	...	...	27	1	28
	Port Wine	...	...	1	—	1
	Sherry	...	...	1	—	1
SWEETMEATS :						
	Jam	...	...	11	—	11
	Sweets	...	...	14	—	14
	Marmalade	...	...	3	—	3
DRUGS :						
	Magnesium Citrate	...	...	1	—	1
	Liquorice Powder	...	...	1	—	1
	Quinine	...	...	4	—	4
	Sulphur Tablets	...	...	1	—	1
CANNED GOODS.				11	—	11
FARINACEOUS FOODS :						
	Corn Flour	...	...	2	—	2
	Oatmeal	...	...	3	—	3
MISCELLANEOUS, viz. :						
	Currie, Capers, Pea Flour, Lucca Oil, Sauce, Lard, Pickles, Baking Powder, Limejuice, Herrings, and others	...	...	33	—	33
TOTAL ...				549	21	570

REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Number of bodies received from January 1st, 1894, to
December 31st, 1894.

				Total.						Total.			
January	Males	17	..	Females	23	40	July	Males	24	..	Females	18	42
February	"	21	..	"	18	39	August	"	15	..	"	21	36
March	"	30	..	"	23	53	September	"	17	..	"	16	33
April	"	19	..	"	13	32	October	"	18	..	"	16	34
May	"	18	..	"	18	36	November	"	9	..	"	16	25
June	"	24	..	"	14	38	December	"	19	..	"	22	41
							Carried forward 238						
							Total 449						

Number of Inquests from January 1st, 1894, to
December 31st, 1894.

January	..	..	..	..	26	July	..	..	..	..	..	19
February	..	..	..	..	17	August	..	..	..	..	..	16
March	..	..	..	..	16	September	..	..	..	..	..	7
April	..	..	..	..	28	October	..	..	..	..	..	19
May	..	..	..	..	16	November	..	..	..	..	..	10
June	..	..	..	..	15	December	..	..	..	..	..	23
							Carried forward 118					
							Total 212					

Number of bodies to await burial only	..	..	..	..	237
Number of bodies for inquest	..	..	..	..	212
					Total 449

Number of Infectious cases received from January 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894.

Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	14
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Total 19

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1894.
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, No. 5 District.	Mr. C. J. Kilgallin, Special Duties.	Total.	
Number of Complaints received	318	201	345	332	174	186	1,556	
Inspections {	Of Dwelling Houses	313	1,751	465	573	647	93	3,842
	„ Kitchens (separately occupied) ..	80	34	96	319	106	10	645
	„ Schools	70	20	8	8	28	3	137
	„ Houses registered under Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	2,560	36	235	645	553	—	4,029
	„ Dairies and Cow-houses	121	26	8	15	30	3	203
	„ Bakehouses	153	33	84	23	5	90	388
	„ Slaughterhouses	62	30	—	8	28	—	128
	„ Miscellaneous Inspections ...	2,349	3,102	2,410	2,035	1,544	354	11,794
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances	283	204	93	96	46	52	774	
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	355	165	380	332	232	77	1,541	
Proceedings taken before Magistrates under Sanitary Acts	1	5	9	4	1	1	21	
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	844	521	373	301	661	143	2,843	
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	260	150	178	179	267	68	1,102	
Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Disease... ..	398	337	335	228	412	142	1,852	
New Pipe Drains (feet)... ..	21,055	16,372	10,610	9,134	22,439	5,489	85,099	
Houses where defects in Drainage have been detected and remedied	295	116	200	158	177	43	989	
Unwholesome Food—Number of Seizures made ...	1	—	6	2	2	—	11	
Food Adulteration. {	Samples collected for Analysis ...	120	96	118	120	108	12	574
	Proceedings taken before Magistrates	8	1	10	1	—	—	20
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	9	5	—	7	14	—	35	

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LIST OF SEWERS Underpinned with New Bottoms
during 1894.

	FT.
Charles Street (South of Henry Street) ...	685·0
Henstridge Place	495·0
Circus Road	360·0
St. Ann's Terrace	170·0
Cochrane Street	215·0
Wellington Place (East of Wellington Road)	300·0
Crawford Street (New Sewer, 225 feet) ...	885·0
	—
Total	3,110·0
	=

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