

**Report on the health and sanitary condition of the several parishes
comprised in the Wandsworth District during the year 1893.**

Contributors

Wandsworth (London, England). Board of works.
Smith, P. Caldwell.
de Lisle Brock, C.
Sutton, F. F.
Field, Oliver.
Orr, Wm. Y.

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WANDSWORTH 74

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Thirty-eighth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th of March, 1894 ;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Annual Report of the MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH

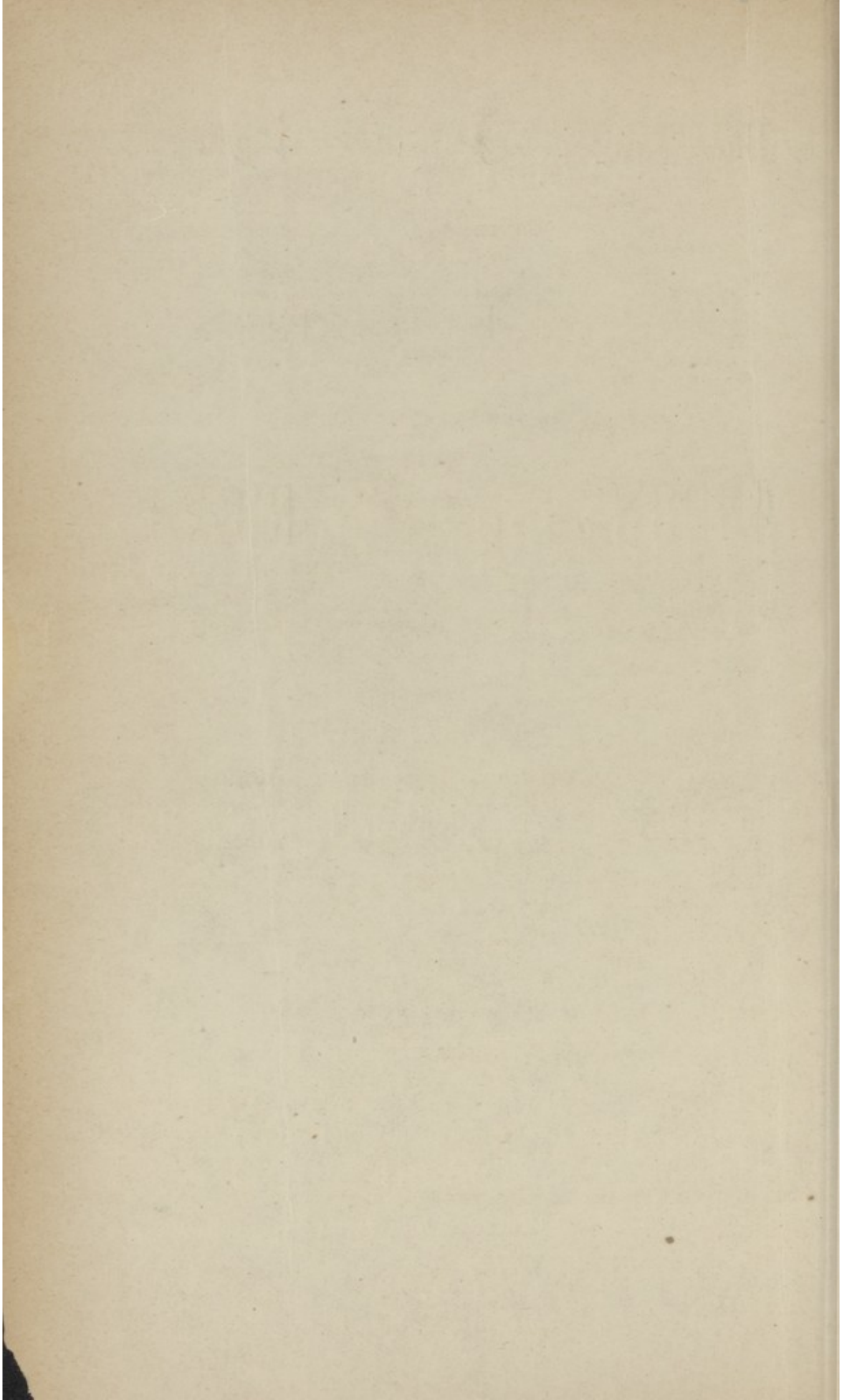
For the Year 1893.



London :

BATTEN & DAVIES, STEAM PRINTERS, THE PAVEMENT, CLAPHAM, S.W.

1894.



Thirty-eighth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

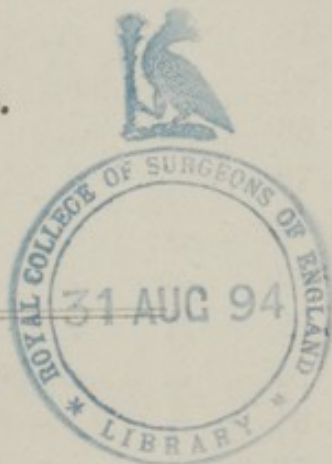
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Thirty-eight Annual Report

1894

BOARD OF WORKS

1894

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT

Being for the Year ended 31st of March, 1894

IN WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Annual Report of the MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH

For the Year 1893



London :

Printed and Published by the Board of Works, Wandsworth District.

1894

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The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

Showing the year in which they go out of office.

PARISHES.		NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
CLAPHAM	1896	Aldridge, George	44, Grafton Square.
	1895	Brooks, Robert Heygate ..	182, Elms Road.
	1897	Bulcraig, Henry	20, Lyden Road.
	1895	Bull, John	New Lodge, Loats Road.
	1897	Dunkley, William	101, High Street.
	1897	Gibson, James Henry.....	36, High Street.
	1897	Lewis, Bernard	12, Macaulay Road.
	1896	Lidiard, John	Henley Lodge, Clapham Common.
	1895	Marfleet, Arthur William ..	192, Elms Road.
	1896	Millar, William Henry	167, New Park Road.
	1896	Osburn, Henry.....	24, Cedars Road.
	1896	Oxley, Alfred	9, Clapham Park Road.
	1897	Phillips, Richard.....	49, Victoria Road.
	1895	Quelch, Robert James.....	66, Bromfelde Road.
1895	Sutcliffe, Joseph	Ashbourne House, 625, Wandsworth Road.	
PUTNEY	1896	Awiss, Robert	Cedar Lodge.
	1895	Betts, Thomas	226, Upper Richmond Road.
	1895	Bonthron, John	Pitlochry, Putney Hill.
	1896	Gordon, Edwin	Selkirk Villa, 250, Upper Richmond Road.
	1896	Harvey, John	Park Road, Roehampton.
	1897	Hewett, William.....	Fairhaven, Dryburgh Road.
	1897	Jones, William Henry	18, Dealtry Road.
	1897	Maples, Jarvis	39, Montserrat Road.
	1895	Thorn, Alexander	Chartfield, Putney Hill.
STREATHAM....	1895	Arding, Charles Bennett....	11, Palace Road, Streatham Hill.
	1897	Ashdown, Thomas Jabez ..	Noel House, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.
	1895	Bailey, Samuel F.	47, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.
	1895	Betts, Henry George	The Crib, 100, Greyhound Lane.
	1895	Boddam, General H.	155, Croxted Road, West Dulwich.
	1897	Curtis, Rev. Hubert	The Vicarage, Malwood Road, Balham.
	1896	Dickinson, William.....	135, Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1896	Essex, Walter	19, Thirlmere Road, Streatham.
	1895	Gurney, Arthur	Russell House, Balham.
	1896	Hare, Benjamin	Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1897	Ker, Hugh	Tintern, 2, Balham Hill.
	1897	Lacey, Coulson	The Railway Tavern, Greyhound Lane, Streatham.
	1896	Martin, Henry J.	Paragon Parade, Brixton Hill.
	1896	Mineard, George E.....	Northwood, Rydal Road Streatham.
	1896	Simpson, Robert, M.A.	Balham School, S.W.
	1897	Stedman, Chas. Mason, F.S.I.	The Turret House, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill.
	1895	Weir, Benjamin, J.P. (Chairman of the Board).	The Hawthorns, Grove Road, Clapham Park.
1897	Wellborne, Charles E.....	Westholme, Streatham Common.	

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD—*continued.*

PARISHES.		NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
TOOTING	1896	Mellhuish, William P.	High Street.
	1897	Perry, John	High Street.
	1895	Stowell, Charles Edward ..	Hereford Lodge, Mitcham Road.
WANDSWORTH .	1897	Bayly, E. H.	2, St. Ann's Park Terrace, Allfarthing
	1897	Buchanan, W. E.	254, Trinity Road. [Lane.
	1895	Corsellis, H. N.	64, East Hill.
	1896	Dodson, A. E.	"Hughenden," Earlsfield Road.
	1895	Ennis, George	12, Dorlcote Road.
	1895	Evershed, Edwin	7, Red Lion Street.
	1895	Howell, T. A. I.	Cleeve House, West Hill.
	1897	Howick, George	95, High Street.
	1895	Lamprey, R. Orford	62, East Hill.
	1896	Milestone, W. C.	Somerset Lodge, Garratt Lane
	1897	Musto, Walter	246, Earlsfield Road.
	1896	Pincham, Thomas	77, High Street.
	1897	Read, William J.	East Hill Lodge, Wandsworth
	1896	Roe, A. Dumville	47, West Hill. [Common.
	1896	Selwood, William Raine	52, 54 and 56, High Street.
1896	Smith George Thomas	165, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting.	
1895	Stroulger, Isaac	273, Trinity Road.	
1897	Willcox, James	1, The Terrace, Upper Richmond Rd.	

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Aldridge,	Messrs. Maples,	Messrs. Stowell,
Dunkley,	Dickinson,	Ennis,
Marfleet,	Gurney,	Evershed,
Millar,	Hare,	Milestone,
Osburn,	Lacey,	Pincham,
Bonthron,	Martin,	Read,
Hewett,	Weir,	Willcox.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Bulcraig,	Messrs. Maples,	Messrs. Stowell,
Bull,	Gurney,	Howell,
Dunkley,	Hare,	Howick,
Lidiard,	Simpson,	Read,
Oxley,	Stedman,	Roe,
Gordon,	Weir,	Smith,
Hewett,	Wellborne,	Stroulger.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Brooks,	Messrs. Jones,	Messrs. Weir,
Gibson,	Boddam,	Dodson,
Phillips,	Betts (<i>Stratham</i>),	Howell,
Quech,	Hare,	Howick,
Suteliffe,	Ker,	Lamprey,
Betts (<i>Putney</i>),	Mineard,	Milestone,
Harvey,	Stedman,	Smith.

RETURN showing the Number of Attendances of Members at the Board and Committee Meetings for the year ended 25th March, 1894.

No. of Board Meetings held	25	No. of Clapham Local Committee Meetings held	24
„ Special Board Meetings held	7	„ Putney „ „ „ „	36
„ Finance Committee Meetings held	13	„ Streatham „ „ „ „	8
„ General Purposes Committee Meetings held	51	„ Tooting „ „ „ „	3
„ „ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	7	„ Streatham & Tooting Local Committee Meetings held	21
„ Sanitary Committee Meetings held	13	„ Wandsworth „ „ „ „	37
„ Balham Road Widening Committee Meetings held	4	„ „ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	8
„ Dusting Committee Meetings held	2		

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	No. of Meetings attended.											REMARKS.
	No. of Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Finance Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Sanitary Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Balham Road Widening Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Dusting Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Wandsworth Local Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.	
Aldridge, George	10	2	0	...	...	...	...	13	...	25	
Arding, C. B.	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	
Ashdown, Thos. Jabez ..	21	5	...	...	...	...	5	28	...	57	
Awiss, Robert	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	29	
Bailey, Samuel F.	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	54	
Bayly, E. H.	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	42	Elected June, 1893.
Betts, Henry George.....	11	2	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	24	Elected June, 1893.
Betts, Thomas	14	4	...	...	...	6	...	28	...	52	
Boddam, General H.	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	38	
Bonthron, John	18	4	9	...	...	...	0	30	...	61	
Bowker, David.....	0	0	...	2	...	...	...	0	...	2	Went out of office June, 1893.
Brooks, Robert Heygate ..	19	3	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	47	
Buchanan, W. E.	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	61	
Bulcraig, Henry.....	10	5	...	10	...	...	...	22	...	47	
Bull, John	7	3	0	4	...	...	...	8	...	22	{ Resigned Membership of Finance Committee and elected a Member of General Purposes Committee, June, 1893.
Chave, Lewis	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	Resigned April, 1893.
Corbett, Thos. Lorimer...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	Went out of office June, 1893.
Corsellis, H. N.	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	Elected July, 1893.
Curtis, Rev. Hubert	5	0	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	20	
Dickinson, William.....	23	7	9	...	...	...	...	25	...	64	
Dickinson, W. H., L.C.C.	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	
Dodson, A. E.	10	2	...	...	...	5	...	11	1	29	Elected June, 1893.
Dunkley, William	23	6	11	40	3	...	...	13	...	96	
Ennis, George	19	7	6	...	...	...	...	21	1	54	
Essex, Walter	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	Elected June, 1893.
Evershed, Edwin	5	2	0	...	...	...	...	18	...	25	
Freeman, H. S.	2	1	...	...	...	0	...	3	1	7	Went out of office, June, 189
Gibson, James Henry	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	26	Elected June, 1893.
Gordon, Edwin	21	6	...	45	...	...	...	33	...	105	
Gurney, Arthur	18	3	10	36	...	3	...	20	...	90		
Hare, Benjamin	21	7	11	43	...	5	...	25	...	114		
Harvey, John	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	26	
Hewett, William.....	22	7	10	40	6	...	...	24	...	121	
Hide, Albert.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
Hill, William James	2	0	...	...	...	0	...	4	...	6	Resigned June, 1893.
Howell, T. Arthur Ives ..	18	5	...	32	2	6	...	24	6	95		
Howick, George	14	5	...	25	...	2	...	17	4	67		
Jones, Wm. Henry.....	6	2	...	...	...	0	...	19	...	27	
Ker, Hugh	5	2	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	20	

NOTE.—A dotted line (..) in a column signifies that the Member of the Board opposite whose name it is placed is not a Member of the Committee named at the head of such column.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	REMARKS										
	No. of Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Finance Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Sanitary Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Balham Road Widening Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Dusting Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Wandsworth Local Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.
Lacey, Coulson.....	15	5	7	...	...	...	...	21	...	48	
Lamprey, R. Orford	15	4	...	...	...	7	...	17	1	44	
Lidiard, John.....	15	5	...	20	0	...	...	17	...	59	
Lyon, Washington, Jun.	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	Went out of office June, 1893.
Maples, Jarvis.....	17	4	8	31	...	...	...	31	...	91	
Marfleet, Arthur William	13	3	4	...	...	...	1	20	...	41	
Martin, Henry J.	22	6	5	...	...	...	...	26	...	59	
Mellhuish, Wm. P..... *	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	12	...	19	{ Ceased to be a Member of Finance, General Purposes, and Sanitary Committees June, 1893.
Merrifield, William.....	19	6	...	...	...	0	...	21	...	46	
Milestone, W. C.	18	6	8	...	...	6	...	24	...	62	Elected June, 1893.
Millar, Wm. Henry	18	6	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	43	Elected June, 1893.
Mineard, George E.	17	6	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	46	Elected June, 1893.
Osburn, Henry	11	3	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	24	Elected June, 1893.
Oxley, Alfred	18	5	...	37	...	...	...	20	...	80	
Perry, John	9	3	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	23	
Phillips, Joseph	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	Resigned June, 1893.
Pincham, Thomas	25	7	3	...	...	...	...	33	1	69	
Quelch, Robert James ...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	
Read, William J.....	21	6	1	19	2	...	...	2	20	2	73
Roe, A. Dumville	16	5	...	10	...	...	...	20	0	51	
Salmon, S. H. R.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	Went out of office June, 1893.
Selwood, Wm. Raine.....	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	31	
Sloper, Sidney F.....	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	1	1	2	Died June, 1893.
Smith, George Thomas...	18	3	...	31	...	3	...	10	...	65	
Stedman, Chas. M., F.S.I	20	7	...	40	3	9	...	1	27	...	107
Stowell, Chas. Edward..	18	5	9	33	3	...	2	0	11	...	81
Stroulger, Isaac	23	7	...	38	...	...	...	24	0	92	
Sutcliffe, Joseph.....	19	5	...	...	...	8	...	19	...	51	
Tapson, Joseph A.....	1	0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	Went out of office June, 1893.
Thorn, Alexander	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	32	
Unwin, John Williams ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	21	
Weir, Benjamin	19	5	10	36	1	4	4	1	22	...	102
Wellborne, Charles E. ...	21	6	...	35	2	...	...	23	...	87	
Willcox, James	19	4	6	...	...	...	...	15	1	45	

NOTE.—A dotted line (...) in a column signifies that the Member of the Board opposite whose name it is placed is not a Member of the Committee named at the head of such column.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	ADDRESSES.	SALARIES.
Hills, Henry George	Clerk	{ Offices of the Board, East } { Hill, Wandsworth .. }	£600 per annum
Richards, Charles F.	First Office Clerk	Ditto.	£190 ,,
Ellis, Edward J.	Second Ditto	Ditto.	£130 ,,
Haddock, William C.	Third Ditto	Ditto.	44/- per week
Rowe, Herbert	Fourth Ditto	Ditto.	32/6 ,,
Waters, Charles J.	Fifth Ditto	Ditto.	25/- ,,
Thorne, Arthur W.	Sixth Ditto	Ditto.	17/6 ,,
Earwaker, Wm. T.	Seventh Ditto	Ditto	15/- ,,
Durrant, Charles C.	Collecting Clerk	Ditto.	£160 per annum
Southam, Arthur	Surveyor for Clapham	60, Old Town, Clapham	£450 ,,
Radford, John Charles	Ditto, Putney	153, High Street, Putney	£450 ,,
Marten, Henry James {	Ditto, Streatham	} 158, Streatham High Road {	£315 ,,
	Ditto, Tooting		£50 ,,
Dodd, Peter	Ditto, Wandsworth	{ Parish Wharf, Bell Lane, } { Wandsworth }	£315 ,,
Field, Oliver, M.D.	{ Medical Officer of } { Health, Clapham .. }	Gardner House, Clapham Common, North Side	£180 ,,
Orr, William Young, M.B.	Ditto, Putney	{ Kenmore, Upper Rich- } { mond Road, Putney .. }	£180 ,,
Sutton, Field Flowers, M.D.	Ditto, Streatham	Balham Hill	£180 ,,
Brock, C. de Lisle	Ditto, Tooting	Alstone Lawn, Tooting	£30 ,,
(Vacant.)	Ditto, Wandsworth		
Young, Walter William	Solicitor	{ Hertford House, Albert Road, } { Battersea Park, and 24, Ely } { Place, E.C. }	{ £150 per annum } { and costs in } { actions in su- } { perior courts. }
Muter, Dr. John, F.C.S.	{ Analyst under the } { Sale of Food, &c., } { Acts }	325, Kennington Road	{ 10s. for each analysis } { made, not to exceed } { 400 analyses per an- } { num. }
Smith, Samuel H	Inspector, ditto	{ Offices of the Board, East } { Hill, Wandsworth }	£2 10s. per week
Coote, Thomas C.	{ Messenger and Office } { Keeper }	Ditto.	{ 32/6 per week, } { apartments, } { coals, and gas. }
Squires, Fredk. R.	Office Boy	Ditto.	6/- per week.

LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued.

PARISHES.	NAMES.	OFFICES.	SALARIES.	
CLAPHAM	Young, E. G.	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 3s. per week.	
	Weaver, E. R.	" "	£1 15s. "	
	Fairchild, S. G.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 3s. "	
	Nurcombe, B.	" "	£2 17s. "	
	Crabbe, W. G.	" "	£2 9s. "	
	Snelling, W.	Dusting Inspector	£1 12s. "	
	Haddock, H. F.	Clerk	£1 15s. "	
	Cattlin, O.	"	12s. "	
PUINEY	Chasemore, A.	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 "	
	Blackmore, H.	" "	£1 10s. "	
	Barfett, W. J. E.	" "	15s. "	
	Russell, G.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 "	
	Orme, G. L.	" " (Temporary)	£1 15s. "	
	Cary, H.	Wharf Clerk	£1 10s. "	
STREATHAM AND TOOFING	Bartholomew, Walter ..	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 10s. "	
	Roe, James	Clerk	£2 10s. "	
	Quinlan, Percy	"	£1 5s. "	
	Dyason, W.	"	15s. "	
	Windsor, A.	Draughtsman, &c.	£1 6s. "	
	Janes, Walter	Tracing Clerk	10s. "	
	Kershaw, Edward	Sanitary Inspector	£2 10s. "	
	Brown, Robert	Assistant "	£2 5s. "	
	Jones, James	" "	£1 15s. "	
	Addison, Scott	" "	£1 10s. "	
	Ratcliffe, John	Dusting Inspector	£1 10s. "	
	WANDSWORTH	Allen, G. W.	Draughtsman	£2 5s. "
		Gadsby, S. J.	Clerk	£2 "
Milner, J. A.		Tracing Clerk	10s. "	
Clements, P. A.		Clerk	10s. "	
Crane, S.		Sanitary Inspector	£2 15s. "	
Weeks, Alfred James ..		Assistant Inspector	£2 2s. "	
Hatten, Charles		" "	£2 2s. "	
Palmer, H. A.		" " (Temporary)	£2 "	
Hollis, J.		" "	£2 5s. "	
Earwaker, G.		Dusting Inspector	£1 15s. "	

LIST OF OFFICERS - 1914

Rank	Name	Regiment	Company
Colonel	John A. ...	...	...
Major
Captain
First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Company Sergeant Major
Platoon Sergeant
Private

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
 OF
 THE BOARD OF WORKS
 FOR THE
 WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,
Being for the Year ended 25th March, 1894.

Public Health
 (London) Act, 1891. IN THE Annual Report for last year
 reference was made to bye-laws proposed to be made
 under the provisions of this Act with regard to the
 following matters, viz. :—

- 1.—For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- 2.—With respect to the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.
- 3.—For the prevention of nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or other matter or thing in any street.
- 4.—For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence.
- 5.—For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.
- 6.—As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses.
- 7.—With respect to tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation.
- 8.—With respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

The Local Government Board having confirmed such bye-laws (with the exception of those referred to in the 7th paragraph), they are now in force in the district. The Local Government Board have not yet come to a decision with respect to the draft bye-laws as to tents, vans, &c, submitted to them by this Board for confirmation.

The Local Government Board have also confirmed the bye-laws made by the London County Council upon the following matters, viz. :—

- 1.—For prescribing the times for the removal or carriage by road or water of any faecal, or offensive or noxious matter or liquid in or through London, and providing that the carriage or vessel used therefor shall be properly constructed and covered so as to prevent the escape of any such matters or liquid, and as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.
- 2.—As to the closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.
- 3.—As to the removal and disposal of refuse, and as to the duties of the occupier of any premises in connection with house refuse so as to facilitate the removal of it by the scavengers of the Sanitary Authority.
- 4.—With respect to waterclosets, earth closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools, and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof in connection with buildings, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act.

These bye-laws are enforceable by the Board. Copies of all bye-laws are supplied to ratepayers free of charge on application at either of the offices of the Board.

Clapham
Glebe Estate. An amended application having been received for stopping up the streets and passages on the Glebe Estate, Bromell's Road, Clapham, with the view of the houses there being pulled down and the estate laid out in an improved manner, the Board suggested to the Clapham Vestry, which has power to veto the proposal, that as the scheme involved the removal of a great many houses in the occupation of working people provision for housing the persons displaced should be made before the streets were allowed to be stopped up. The matter is still under consideration.

**Lighting
Public Lamps.** An application to the Wandsworth, the Brentford, and the Mitcham Gas Companies for a reduction in the price charged for lighting, &c., public lamps having been unsuccessful, the Board considered the advisability of adopting the average meter system, but eventually came to the conclusion that no pecuniary advantage would result therefrom, and no further action was therefore taken in the matter. The Board have, however, now received notice from the Brentford Gas Company that their charge will be reduced as from the 24th June. The prices charged by the respective Companies and other particulars relating to lighting are set out on page 77.

**Electric
Lighting.** The County of London Electric Lighting Company, Limited, referred to in the last Annual Report, applied to the Board of Trade in September last for an extension of time for complying with the provisions of their Order for certain requirements to be carried out within six months. This Board offering no objection, an extension for six months was granted. The Board have now received notice of the intention of the Company to proceed with the laying of mains in the district forthwith.

**Water Companies'
Charges.** On the invitation of the Camberwell Vestry the Board appointed delegates to take part in a conference of representatives from Vestries and District Boards on the subject of the Water Companies' charges. The conference recommended that notices relating to the charges and powers of the Lambeth Water Company should be delivered to consumers in the district of the Company and that each Vestry and District Board should contribute towards the expenses of carrying on the contest in proportion to the rateable value of each represented area provided that the maximum contribution (viz. that of Lambeth) should not in the first instance exceed £100. The Board came to the conclusion that it was not advisable

to adopt the suggestion, and decided to contribute the sum of £5 towards the costs which had been incurred in connection with the conference, and to take no further steps in the matter. The subject has, however, since been revived, and the Board have appointed delegates to a further conference, which is now sitting, and have agreed to contribute £100 towards the expenses.

**Widening
Railway Bridge
Trinity Road.** The Board having had under consideration the inadequate width of the bridge over the London and South Western Railway at Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, have asked the London County Council to cause it to be widened and have agreed to contribute one-third of the cost, the contribution not to exceed £1,000. The Council are in negotiation with the Railway Company with the view of carrying out this improvement.

**Line of Frontage
Narbonne Avenue
and Clapham Common
South Side.** Some houses at the corner of Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common South Side, having been erected in advance of the adjoining houses there, the Superintending Architect of the London County Council was requested to decide the general lines of buildings in such roads, and his decision was to the effect that the houses were in advance of the general lines. The builders appealed to the Appellate Tribunal constituted under the London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, against the Superintending Architect's decisions, and the Tribunal varied the decision with regard to Clapham Common South Side by setting the general line still further back, and confirmed his decision with reference to the general line of buildings in Narbonne Avenue. In the meantime an action, arising in another district, had been tried in the Queen's Bench Division with the result that the decision of the Appellate Tribunal in that case was set aside on the ground that one of the members of the Tribunal was a member of

the Building Act Committee of the Council which initiated the proceedings. The Appellate Tribunal was similarly constituted at the hearing of the Clapham cases, and it was therefore proposed to have the matter re-heard. The builders thereupon withdrew their appeal, and agreed to set back their buildings to the respective general lines of buildings as defined by the Superintending Architect. This having been done, the summonses which had been issued by the London County Council and the Board in the matter were withdrawn.

Repairing Avenue Road and Crescent Lane. In October, 1892, the Board having executed certain works of repair to Avenue Road under the provisions of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1890, apportioned the cost of the work upon the owners of property there. One of the owners refused to pay the amount charged to him, and proceedings were taken to enforce payment. The Magistrate having decided in favour of the Board, the owner appealed (on the ground that the Magistrate and not the Board was the proper party to decide what were "necessary works of repair") first to the Court of Queen's Bench and thence to the Appeal Court, where the Court, consisting of Lords Justices Lindley, Kay, and Smith, gave an unanimous judgment dismissing the appeal. The Board charged in the same way upon the owners of property the cost of repairing Crescent Lane, Clapham. This lane has been in existence for many years, but is not a parish road. At the time the repairs were undertaken there were posts at one end, which had been erected to prevent the carting of building materials to an adjoining estate. The Magistrate declined to enforce the charge on the ground that the lane had not been open for public carriage traffic for a period of six months immediately before the repairs were executed. As the posts have now been removed this objection will not prevail should it be necessary to execute further repairs to the lane.

**Improperly
Constructing
Drains.**

In January, 1893, a summons which had been issued by the Board under Section 42 of the Public Health (London) Act against a builder for improperly constructing a drain at Carfax Square, Clapham, was dismissed by the Magistrate on the ground that the owner of the premises should have been proceeded against. The Board appealed, and the High Court gave judgment to the effect that the Magistrate's decision was wrong. The case was accordingly re-heard, and the builder fined 10s. and 23s. costs.

**Fever Hospital and
Infirmary for
Imbeciles at Tooting.**

As stated in the last Annual Report the Metropolitan Asylums Board failed to obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board to the purchase of the Tooting Lodge Estate, Tooting Common, for the purpose of erecting a fever hospital there. The Managers subsequently decided to purchase a site for the hospital at Tooting Grove. A public inquiry into the proposal was held by the Local Government Board at the Tooting Vestry Hall on the 8th August. This Board did not oppose the scheme, but pointed out that a public footpath ran across the south-eastern end of the site, and asked for an assurance that the proposed hospital would not be used for small-pox patients; several residents and owners of property in the locality attended before the Inspectors and objected to the site on the ground that it was low and damp, and that the erection of the proposed hospital would depreciate the value of their properties. The Rector of Tooting also attended and pointed out that there was only a small unused space for interments at the parish churchyard, and that if the patients who died in the hospital were buried in the parish it would be necessary to provide a cemetery. In answer to these representations the Clerk to the Asylums Board stated that if the Managers desired to divert or stop up the footpath in question the proper legal steps therefor would be taken; that the Managers had not

the smallest intention of using the hospital for small-pox patients, as such patients were taken to the hospital ship on the River Thames; and that with reference to the burials the Managers had not hitherto claimed a right to inter patients in the parish in which their hospitals were situated, and that unless the patients were buried by their friends the Managers carried out the funerals at the Woking cemetery, and that in all probability no patients dying in the proposed hospital would be buried in Tooting unless they had resided there before their admission into the hospital. The Local Government Board sanctioned the scheme, and temporary buildings were at once erected and are now in use. The Managers have under consideration the plans of the proposed permanent hospital. The Metropolitan Asylums Board did not, however, abandon their intention of purchasing the Tooting Lodge estate, and in February last a public inquiry was held by the Local Government Board at the Tooting Vestry Hall into a proposal by the Managers to acquire the estate for the purpose of erecting thereon an infirmary for imbeciles. This Board decided not to oppose the establishment of the proposed infirmary, provided that the building was used for that purpose only, and supported the suggestion made on behalf of residents in the neighbourhood that if the sanction of the Local Government Board was given to the proposal it should be upon condition that the site should not, under any circumstances, be used as a hospital for cases of infectious diseases. The proposal was sanctioned by the Local Government Board subject to those conditions.

The Unemployed. In March, 1893, the Local Government Board wrote to the Board asking for particulars of works of an exceptional character undertaken in the District in consequence of want of employment by the labouring classes, and as to works which would in the ordinary course have been carried out by the Board, but the

execution of which had been expedited so that work might be afforded at a period when employment was scarce; also enquiring what action had been taken in founding or promoting labour registries in the District, and any other measures in connection with work for the unemployed; and asking for information with regard to similar efforts in previous years, and as to the extent to which there had been want of employment in the District during the winter months. In reply the Local Government Board were informed that no large exceptional works had been undertaken by the Board, that the sum of £851 3s. 5d. had been expended in the removal of snow and in sanding roads during frost, and that for this purpose men out of work residing in the district were chiefly employed; and that in the winter of 1890-91 a Committee of the Board sat daily in the parish of Wandsworth for the purpose of setting the unemployed to work in scavenging, snow removal, and other works, the number of men thus employed during a period of about three weeks being 204. The Board recorded the fact that on one occasion when the Committee was thus sitting about 120 men applied for work and upon being told that only 60 could then be employed they all declined to accept any kind of employment. The Local Government Board were also informed that the experience of the Board led them to the conclusion that able-bodied excavators and general labourers who are set to work by local authorities in times of distress soon get other work, but that there are many old men and weakly yeung men, and others not used to hard manual labour, who seek employment at such times, and that it was difficult for local authorities to provide for such men, as they were only fitted for light work.

Labour Bureau. In January last a free labour bureau was opened by the Board at the Town Hall, Wands-

worth, as it was thought it might be the means of bringing into communication employers and persons out of work. The bureau was kept open for three months, during which time 165 men and 35 women were registered. Handbills were circulated and posted throughout the District giving notice of the establishment of the bureau, but only eight employers of labour inspected the register, and the only person who found employment through the agency of the bureau was a servant girl. The cost incurred was £20 9s. 6d.

Streatham Hill Tramways. The London Tramways Company having given notice of their intention to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the extension of their lines along Streatham High Road to Streatham Common South, the matter was carefully considered by the General Purposes Committee, who decided to recommend the Board to consent to the introduction of the Bill, subject to the Company entering into an agreement to construct double lines throughout the whole length of the proposed extension, to pay the cost of widening the roads so as to admit of double lines being laid, and to insert in the Bill the Board's usual protective clauses. In view of the great expense which would be involved in making the necessary widenings in portions of the Streatham High Road, the Company asked for the consent of the Board to the construction of the proposed tramways as far as the Public Library, the remainder to be for the present abandoned, and expressed their willingness to accept the Board's conditions so far as they applied up to the point mentioned. The Board consented to the proposal, and the Bill, as amended, has now passed through the House of Commons.

Croydon Tramways Company. The Croydon Tramways Company also gave notice of intention to apply for a provisional order for the extension of their tramways from

Thornton Heath along Streatham High Road to the London Tramways Company's present terminus in Streatham High Road, opposite Telford Avenue. The Board were of opinion that it was not expedient to have another Company, and especially one from outside London, working a line which would be practically an unconnected extension of the London Company's tramways, and they declined to consent to the construction of the proposed tramways in their District. The promoters thereupon withdrew from their scheme the portion of the proposed tramway between Telford Avenue and Streatham Common South, and applied to the Board of Trade to dispense with the consent of this Board, which they had power to do, as by the proposed curtailment of the line less than one-third of the whole length would be within this District. The objections of this Board were supported by the London County Council, and the Board of Trade declined to dispense with the required consent. The scheme, so far as regarded this District, had therefore to be abandoned.

Cable Tramways. In consequence of representations made to the Board of Trade of the noise caused by the cable tramways belonging to the London Tramways Company at Brixton Hill and Streatham Hill and of the danger to the public and damage to houses along the route arising therefrom, a public inquiry was held by Major-General Hutchinson on the 8th December as to the renewal of the licence authorising the use of cable power. This Board did not object to a renewal of the license, but suggested that it should be renewed for one year only, and this course was adopted by the Board of Trade on the understanding that the Company would use every practicable means to reduce as far as possible the nuisance which was complained of.

Public Health This Bill was introduced into Parliament
 [(London) Act, 1891,
 Amendment Bill. with the object of removing the disability

caused by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with regard to the raising of loans for the cost of capital expenditure incurred in connection with the collection and disposal of house and street refuse. This Board supported the Bill, which passed through Parliament without opposition.

Local Government
(England and Wales)
Bill, 1894. The President of the Local Government Board having given notice when this Bill was in Committee of his intention to move the insertion of a clause, the effect of which would be to apply to Vestries in London, and so far as respects the qualification of persons to be elected, to Members of District Boards in London, the provisions of the Bill with respect to the qualification of the electors and to the mode of conducting the election, the Board petitioned against the Bill and requested the Members of Parliament for this District to oppose the insertion of the proposed clause. The Board also communicated with the Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis with the view of similar steps being taken by them in the matter. The clause was added to the Bill by the House of Commons and the Board then petitioned the House of Lords against it, urging that legislation affecting the constitution of Vestries and District Boards should be by means of a special Bill for the creation of District Councils, and that such Bill should deal with all local administrative affairs in the Metropolis. The provisions in question, which were opposed by several other Metropolitan local authorities, were thrown out by the House of Lords, but the House of Commons insisted upon these and some other provisions which had been struck out, and eventually the Bill was passed retaining them. As might have been anticipated the hurried introduction of these provisions into a Bill which was not intended to deal with London municipal government has created many anomalies and

difficulties which will in all probability have to be rectified by an amending Act.

Under the Act the rating qualification of Vestrymen and members of District Boards is practically abolished, and any "parochial elector," and any person who has for twelve months resided in the district, is eligible as a member. Sex or marriage does not disqualify for membership. "Parochial electors" are those who are on such portion of either the Local Government register or the Parliamentary register of electors as relates to the parish. The election of Vestrymen will in future be by ballot. The mode of election of Members of District Boards is not interfered with. District Boards and Vestries in Schedule A are to elect a Chairman for the year, who is to be, by virtue of his office, a Justice of the Peace for the County. At the first meeting of this Board after the election of members in June Mr. BENJAMIN WEIR, who had for many years been elected Chairman at each meeting of the Board, was unanimously elected Chairman for the year.

Bills in Parliament. The following Bills, which have been introduced in the present Session, have also been considered by the Board, viz. :—

- 1.—Equalisation of Rates (London).
- 2.—Land Values (Taxation by Local Authorities).
- 3.—London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.
- 4.—London County Council (General Powers).
- 5.—London County Council (Improvements).
- 6.—London County Council (Tower Bridge Southern Approach).
- 7.—London County Council (Water).
- 8.—London Markets.
- 9.—London Streets and Buildings.
- 10.—Police (Metropolis).
- 11.—Public Buildings (London).
- 12.—Sale of Food and Drugs Act (1875), &c., Amendment.
- 13.—Southwark and Vauxhall Water.
- 14.—Thames Conservancy.
- 15.—Valuation (Metropolis).
- 16.—Vehicles Lights.

Equalisation of Rates. The Equalisation of Rates (London) Bill, referred to in the last annual report, has again been brought forward this year. The Board presented to the House of Commons the following petition for alteration of the Bill, viz. :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District, in the Administrative County of London, under their Common Seal:

SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are the Local and Sanitary Authority under the Metropolis Management Acts and the Public Health (London) Act for the District of Wandsworth, which comprises the Parishes of Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth, having an area of over fourteen-and-a-half square miles, a population of about 175,000, and a rateable value of £1,120,165.

2. That a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") has been introduced into your Honourable House intituled "A Bill to make better provision for the equalisation of rates as between different parts of London."

3. Your Petitioners approve of the equalisation of rates in London, but they are of opinion that the system adopted in the Bill for apportioning the Equalisation Fund is inequitable.

4. Clause 1 (1) of the Bill provides that the London County Council shall in every year form a fund, to be called the Equalisation Fund, equal to a rate of 6d. in the £ on the rateable value of London.

5. Clause 1 (2) provides that the London County Council shall determine half-yearly the contribution from each parish to one-half of the Equalisation Fund and the grant due from that one-half of the Fund to each parish.

6. Clause 1 (3) provides that the contribution among the parishes is to be determined in proportion to their rateable value.

7. Clause 1 (4) provides that the grant due shall be determined by apportioning the amount of half the Equalisation Fund among the sanitary districts in proportion to the population, and where a sanitary district comprises two or more parishes by dividing that grant among those parishes in proportion to their population; with this exception, that where the aggregate of the contributions from the parishes in the district is less than the grant apportioned to the district the difference shall be paid out of the Equalisation Fund to the sanitary authority of the district, and no payment towards any equalisation charge shall be required from any parish in the district.

8. Clause 1 (5) provides that subject as aforesaid where the contribution from a parish is less than the grant due the difference shall be paid out of the Equalisation Fund to the sanitary authority of the district forming or comprising the parish, but if it exceeds the grant due to the parish the

Council shall levy on the parish a contribution (called the equalisation charge) as a separate item of the County Rate.

9. Clause 1 (6) provides that the sums paid to a sanitary authority shall be applied in defraying expenses incurred under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and so far as not required for that purpose those incurred in respect of lighting, and so far as not required for that purpose those incurred in respect of streets. Where the district of the sanitary authority (as in the case of your Petitioners) comprises two or more parishes, the sum paid is to be apportioned among the parishes in proportion to their population, the amount so apportioned being credited to the parish in reduction of the rates required from such parish.

10. The effect of the Bill in your Petitioners' district, calculated upon the basis of the valuation lists in force for the year 1893-94, would be as follows, viz. :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
PARISHES.	Amount of Rate at 6d. on rateable value.	Amount of Grant based upon population.	Difference.		Apportionment of Grant in accordance with Clause 1 (6).
			In favour.	Against.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Clapham	6951	8660	1709	..	1053
Putney	4148	3522	..	626	428
Streatham	8484	8513	29	..	1035
Tooting	711	1146	435	..	139
Wandsworth	7024	9258	2234	..	1126
Total	£27,318	£31,099	4,407	£626	£3,781
		Less	626		
		Amount of Grant from Equalisation Fund..	£3,781		

11. The effect of the Bill in your Petitioners' district, calculated upon the basis of the valuation lists in force for the year 1894-95, would be as follows, viz. :—

7	8	9	10	11	12
PARISHES.	Amount of Rate at 6d. on rateable value.	Amount of Grant based upon Population.	Difference.		Apportionment of Grant in accordance with Clause 1 (6).
			In favour.	Against.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Clapham	7058	8755	1697	..	958
Putney	4217	3560	..	657	389
Streatham	8740	8609	..	131	941
Tooting	721	1158	437	..	127
Wandsworth	7268	9361	2093	..	1024
Total	£28,004	£31,443	4,227	£788	£3,439
		Less	788		
		Amount of Grant from Equalisation Fund..	£3,439		

12. Your Petitioners desire to point out that, as set out in the foregoing paragraph No. 10, the Parish of Putney, if treated as a separate parish, would be called upon to contribute, upon the basis of last year's figures, the sum of £626 to the Equalisation Fund, but as such parish forms part of your Petitioners' district it would receive from the said Fund the sum of £428.

13. As set out in the foregoing paragraph No. 11, the Parishes of Putney and Streatham, if treated as separate parishes, would be called upon to contribute, upon the basis of this year's figures, the sums of £657 and £131 respectively to the Equalisation Fund, but as such parishes form part of your Petitioners' district they would receive from the said Fund the sums of £389 and £941 respectively.

14. The difference in the effect of the Bill upon your Petitioners' district in two successive years, shown by the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 10 and 11, is caused by the increase in the rateable value of your Petitioners' district. This increase of rateable value arises from an increase of the population of the district, but as by Clause 3 of the Bill the population is defined as that of the last published census the population is taken to be stationary for the ten years between each census. Your Petitioners' district and other districts where the opening up of new estates for building purposes is rapidly proceeding are by the operation of this principle placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the more central parts of London, where the population is diminishing. Your Petitioners submit that if the alteration in the rateable value is taken into account in determining the contributions to the Equalisation Fund the estimated alteration in the population should also be taken into account in apportioning the grants from such Fund.

15. Your Petitioners submit further that even if the basis of population is to remain that of the latest census, the grant to your Petitioners from the Equalisation Fund for the two periods referred to in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 10 and 11 should be £4,407 and £4,227 respectively, instead of £3,781 and £3,439 respectively, and that the two former sums should be apportioned amongst the several parishes as shown in columns numbered 4 and 10 respectively.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that Clauses 1 and 3 of the Bill may be amended so as to provide that in determining the grants due from the Equalisation Fund the alterations in the population as well as the alterations in the rateable value since the preceding determination shall be taken into account; and that each parish, whether forming part of the district of a Board of Works or not, shall be dealt with as a separate parish in determining both the contributions to and the grants from the said Fund.

The Bill has not yet (June 25th) reached the second reading.

General Powers Bill. The Board objected to the provisions in the London County Council (General Powers) Bill by which it was proposed to make a Vestry

or District Board liable to a penalty of £20 and £5 a day if a street should be closed by them for repairs, &c., without the previous sanction in writing of the Council, or contrary to such conditions as might be prescribed by the Council, and also to the clause providing for lighting from sunset to sunrise common staircases and passages in a building let in flats or tenements. Both these clauses have been withdrawn. The Board also objected to the provisions of the Bill which would enable the London County Council to divide Parliamentary boroughs into polling districts in such manner as the Council thought most convenient for taking votes. These provisions were struck out of the Bill by the Committee of the House of Commons.

The London County Council (Tower Bridge Southern Approach) Bill contained provisions for imposing on certain lands an improvement charge, upon what is known as the betterment principle, and the Board addressed a communication to the Council urging that the carrying out of the work might not be delayed should the betterment clauses not be passed.

London Streets and Buildings. The following report was made by the Clerk upon the London Streets and Buildings Bill, viz. :—

This is a private Bill, promoted by the London County Council, “to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to streets and buildings in London.” The following is an abstract of the clauses of the Bill dealing with matters under the jurisdiction of the Board in which substantial alterations are proposed to be made in the present law :—

Clause 2 provides that no street shall be formed without the sanction of the Council.

Clause 3 prescribes what is to be evidence of the commencement of a street.

I suggest a verbal alteration of this clause, and a similar alteration in the last paragraph of Clause 5.

Clause 4 specifies the grounds for refusal to sanction plans of new streets.

Clause 5 prescribes the steps to be taken for converting into a public carriage way or footway ways not previously so used.

I suggest that the concluding part of section 98 of 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 102, which provides that ways converted into streets shall be deemed to be "new streets," and be subject to all the provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts as to paving, &c., relating to new streets, should be inserted. The section in question is repealed by the Bill, but the provision above-mentioned is not re-enacted.

Clause 6 specifies the grounds for refusal to sanction the conversion of a way into a street.

Clause 7 empowers the Council to require that a new street shall be of a greater width than 40 feet (but not exceeding 60 feet), on account of its length or importance, or in consequence of its forming or being so situate as to be likely to form part of an important line of communication, or for other sufficient reason.

Clause 8 makes provision for an appeal against the decision of the Council.

Clause 9 provides that a new building or structure shall be set back the prescribed distance (*i.e.*, 20 feet in carriage roads and 10 feet in footways) from the centre of the street, the measurement to be taken from the external wall or fence. The Council may in certain cases determine that the prescribed distance in carriage roads shall be greater than 20 feet, but not more than 30 feet. The Council are empowered to consent to buildings, &c., being constructed at a less distance from the centre of the street in any case where they think it expedient.

The clause does not provide for the space separating the building or fence being added to the public way.

Clause 10 provides for notice being served by the Council to comply with the preceding section.

Clauses 11 and 12 deal with the erection of houses, &c., at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of ways not being highways.

Clause 13 re-enacts the provisions of section 74 of 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 102, to the effect that if a projecting building be taken down to the extent of more than one half, the new building shall be set back, if required by the Council, who are to compensate the owner. The new clause provides that the Tribunal of Appeal, in assessing the compensation, shall take into consideration any increased value or improvement which may accrue to the building or other property of the same owner by reason of the setting back of the building.

I suggest that the clause should be extended so as to provide for the space in front of the building which is set back being added to the public way.

Clause 14 empowers the Council, in consenting to the plan of a new street not within two miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, to require that beyond the full width of the road a space not exceeding five feet shall be left between the footway and the external wall of any building there. Where the building is used as a dwelling house, this space may be enclosed; where the building is used wholly or in part for any purpose of retail trade, the space is to be "dedicated to or left open for public use." The section also includes a similar provision to meet the case of a building not erected for purposes of retail trade being afterwards adapted to such purpose.

I suggest that the word "and" should be substituted for the word "or" quoted above.

Clauses 15 to 18 deal with the erection of buildings beyond the general line in a similar way to the present law.

Clause 18 provides that the Council may include in the conditions upon which consent is given to erect a building in advance of the general line one to the effect that land in front of the building shall be "dedicated to or left open for the use of the public." This provision is the same as the existing law (45 Vict., cap. 14, sec. 9), and in a case at Clapham, in May last, it was decided that such a condition did not prohibit the construction of a cellar flap on the land required to be dedicated. The Board then suggested to the Council that the provision should be strengthened by prohibiting the construction of any coal plate, cellar flap, or opening of any kind in the land given up. The suggested amendment has not however been incorporated in the Bill. I suggest also that the word "and" should be substituted for the word "or" as in the provision quoted above.

Clauses 19 and 20 provide that the consent of the Council to the erection of a building beyond the general line shall not affect the question of the general line as existing at the time of such consent; and that where consent has been given upon condition that land in front shall be given up to the public, adjoining or neighbouring buildings are not to be brought forward unless land to the same line be also given up.

These clauses carry into effect the suggestions which the Board made to the Council on the subject in May last. I suggest, however, the same verbal alterations as in Clauses 14 and 18.

Clause 21 empowers the Superintending Architect to determine by his certificate in what street or way a building is situate.

As the existing provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts with regard to the general line of buildings would be repealed by the Bill, and the part of such provisions which authorise local authorities to take proceedings in the matter is not re-enacted, it follows that should the Bill pass in its present form the Council only will have power to take such proceedings in future. Local authorities are, however, as at present, to be served with notice of the Superintending Architect's certificate, and may appeal against the same.

Clauses 22 to 28 deal with the re-naming of streets and re-numbering of houses.

Clause 29 provides that when a new domestic building is erected, not fronting upon a public way, an open space not less than 40 feet in width shall be left in front of the building.

Clause 30 deals with the space to be left at rear of new buildings, and provides that such space shall, in the case of a domestic building, be free from any erection above the level of the ground except a water closet, earth closet, or privy, and a receptacle for ashes and enclosing walls, none of which erections shall exceed nine feet in height, and in the case of a building other than a domestic building, the space shall be free from any erection exceeding 12 feet in height. The clause also provides that the open space shall extend laterally throughout the entire width of the building, and that the distance across the open space, from every part of the building to the boundary of the premises, shall be not less than 10 feet.

These provisions meet some objections to the present law which have been frequently brought under the notice of the Board.

The same clause prescribes that the relation between the height of any new building and the space required in rear thereof, shall be fixed and determined as follows :—

A line (called the horizontal line) is to be drawn at right angles to the road, through or directly over a point in front of the centre of the building, and produced to intersect the boundary of the open space furthest from the road. A second line (called the diagonal line) is to be drawn in the direction of the building above and in the same vertical plane with the horizontal line, and inclined thereto at an angle of 45 degrees, and meeting the horizontal line where it intersects the boundary of the space furthest from the road. No part of the building is to extend above the diagonal line except chimneys, dormers, gables, turrets, or other architectural ornaments, aggregating in all to not more than one-third of the width of the rear elevation of the building.

I suggest a verbal alteration at the end of sub-clause (*d*), so as to make the wording thereof the same as in sub-clause (*b*),

Clause 31 modifies clause 9, &c., by providing that whenever a domestic building, abutting on a street or way less than 40 feet wide, is erected upon a site which has been occupied by a domestic building within seven years of the commencement of the Act, the new domestic building shall not be subject to the provisions of the Act prohibiting the erection of buildings at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the road, provided that there be left between the external wall of the building as re-erected and the centre of the road a clear space which throughout the whole length of the external wall shall measure, between such external wall and the centre of the road, either not less than 20 feet, or (if the building nowhere exceeds 40 feet in height) not less than one-half of the height of the building. In any such case the owner may enclose, with a fence not more than seven feet in height, any portion of his ground on which, under the provisions of the clause, new buildings will be prohibited.

Clause 32 prescribes rules for the calculation in special cases of the amount of open space to be provided.

Clause 33 deals with the enlargement or rebuilding of existing buildings which contravene this portion of the Bill.

Clause 34 relates to courts or shafts within a building constructed for purposes of light and air.

Clause 35 empowers the Superintending Architect to determine which is the front and which is the rear of the building.

Clause 36 provides that a building (not being a church or chapel) shall not be erected to a greater height than 75 feet (exclusive of two storeys in the roof and of ornamental towers, turrets, or other architectural features or decorations) without the consent of the Council.

Clause 37 prescribes the procedure to be followed where greater height is allowed.

Clause 38 provides that buildings shall not be erected, without the consent of the Council, so that the height of the building shall exceed the distance of the front or nearest external wall of the building from the opposite side of any street or way upon which it may abut.

Clause 39 to 135 relate to the construction of buildings, special and temporary buildings, the rights of building and adjoining owners, dangerous and neglected structures, dangerous and noxious businesses, dwelling-houses on low-lying land, sky signs, and the appointment and duties of Superintending Architect and District Surveyors.

Clause 60 will meet a defect in the present law under which it was decided that a shop front might be erected so as to project 10 inches beyond the external wall of the building, even if the projection appropriated ground which had been previously purchased by the local authority for widening the thoroughfare. The clause as now drawn prohibits any such projection other than the cornice on or over the public way.

Clause 129 continues the system of the payment of fees to the District Surveyors, but the provisions of the Building Act enabling the Council to determine to pay the District Surveyors a fixed salary and to require the fees to be paid over to the Council are re-enacted.

This Board have expressed an opinion that the duties of the District Surveyors should be transferred to the local authorities.

Clause 136 authorises the Council to make bye-laws. Amongst other matters, bye-laws may be made regulating lamps, signs, or other structures overhanging the public way. This will meet the representations which have been made to the Council as to the defective condition of the law on this subject.

Clause 139 provides that on the representation of the Secretary of State an Order in Council may be made assigning exclusively to one magistrate the execution of the duties to be performed by a Petty Sessional Court under the Act, with or without the execution of any duties to be performed by a Justice under the Metropolis Management Acts or any Act amending the same or empowering the Council to make any new street or execute any work, or of any other duties.

Clauses 140 to 149 relate to legal proceedings.

Clauses 150 to 161 relate to the Tribunal of Appeal, which is in future to be constituted as follows, viz:—one member to be appointed by a Secretary of State; one by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects; one by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers; one by the Council of the Institution of Surveyors; and one by the London County Council. No member or officer of the London County Council is to be a member of the Tribunal. Members are to be appointed for a term of three years. There is an appeal to this Tribunal in many matters dealt with by the Bill.

Clauses 165 to 168 deal with the appointment of officers to carry out the Act, the payment of expenses, power to annex conditions to consent of Council, and power of entry.

Clause 169 provides that when any building has been erected or work done without due notice being given to the District Surveyor the time during which he may take proceedings shall begin to run from the date of discovery.

Clauses 170 to 173 relate to plans, mode of giving approval, saving clause for contracts, &c.

Clause 175 prohibits the future stacking of timber nearer to a street than

the buildings forming the general line of buildings therein, and contains other provisions relating to timber yards.

Clause 176 provides that tablets, &c., attached after the commencement of the Act to the external walls of buildings for the purposes of advertisement shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials throughout, and shall not be so placed as to cover more than one-fourth of the area of any window,

Clause 179 provides penalties for offences against the Act.

Clause 180 deals with exceptions from certain provisions of the Act.

Clause 185 is the definition clause.

Clauses 186 to 192 relate to the repeal of existing enactments, bye-laws, &c., made and officers appointed, &c., under repealed Acts, the extent of the Act and its title, and provide that it shall come into operation on the 1st of January next after the passing thereof.

The first schedule contains regulations with regard to the structure of buildings.

The second schedule prescribes the materials which are to be deemed fire-resisting.

The third schedule prescribes the fees payable to District Surveyors.

The fourth schedule sets out the enactments to be repealed.

This Board in January last suggested to the London County Council that Parliamentary powers should be obtained, when opportunity arose, requiring persons to send in proper plans with the notices of buildings and drains given to local authorities under section 76 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. This subject is not dealt with by the Bill, but the section above-mentioned is not in any way interfered with.

The suggestions in the foregoing report were generally adopted by the Board, and the Clerk was instructed to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee in support of Clauses 19 and 20, which were inserted in the Bill at the request of the Board. The Bill is now under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons.

The Board petitioned against the Police Bill, which proposed to transfer the control of the police of the Metropolis from the Home Secretary to the London County Council. The Bill has not yet been read a second time.

The Board petitioned in favour of the Public Buildings (London) Bill, the object of which is to empower local

authorities in London to purchase compulsorily, under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, land for the erection thereon of public buildings. The Board were of opinion that the powers contained in the Bill would be very useful, as difficulty is often experienced in obtaining a suitable site for public buildings owing to the prohibitory price asked by the owners and to the objection of owners to part with their property for such purposes.

Adulteration of
Food, &c. One of the chief objects of the Bill for the amendment of the Sale of Food, &c., Acts was to bring the wholesale dealer within the provisions of the Acts. The Board were of opinion that the Bill would not effect this object, but that on the contrary it would hinder the local authorities in carrying out the Acts. They therefore petitioned against the Bill, and suggested that the object would be best met by repealing the section of the existing Act which relates to a warranty, and substituting therefor a provision whereby the retail dealer charged with an offence under the Acts should be entitled to have brought before the Court the person from whom he purchased the article, and that upon proof that the article was sold in the same state in which it was received such person should be liable to be convicted of the offence. The Bill was withdrawn, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the whole subject of the working of the Acts. A conference of Delegates of Vestries and District Boards has since been convened by the Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square, to consider the subject, at which a resolution, introduced by this Board's delegates, to the effect of the foregoing suggestion, was agreed to. Some other resolutions, with the object of facilitating the administration of the Acts, were also passed, and the views of the conference ordered to be placed before the Parliamentary Committee.

Valuation Bill. The following abstract of the report of the Clerk upon the provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Bill describes the object and scope of this measure :—

The Bill is the outcome of the conference of London assessment authorities with the Local Government Taxation Committee of the Council convened by the Council, and which sat for about a year discussing questions of assessment procedure. The conference, with only six dissentients, finally passed the following resolution, viz. :—

“ That this conference of representatives and officers of the Overseers and Assessment Committees of the Metropolis is of opinion that the Valuation (Metropolis) Bill, as now settled, embodies a desirable amendment of the law, and may fairly receive the support of the authorities of the various Metropolitan parishes.”

Under the provisions of the Bill the London County Council will make bye-laws regulating the practice of Assessment Committees, Overseers, and others in the assessment of property.

In the third or fourth year of every quinquennial period the Council will convene a conference of representatives of Overseers and Assessment Committees to deliberate upon questions relating to the practice of assessment, and to consider proposals for alterations of bye-laws, &c.

The Council will nominate persons to represent it (but not to vote) at meetings of Overseers and Assessment Committees; will have power to make objections to the valuation lists before the Assessment Committee; and to appeal to the Valuation Court which is to be established by the Bill against the decision of the Assessment Committee. Ratepayers, Surveyors of Taxes, and Overseers may appeal against the valuation list to the Valuation Court.

A Valuation Court is to be established, to consist of three persons appointed by the Queen, one of whom is to be a barrister or solicitor of not less than ten years' standing, one a member of the Surveyor's Institution of not less than ten years' standing, and one a person (not being a solicitor, barrister, or surveyor) of experience in the assessment of property. The provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, relating to appeals to sessions are repealed by the Bill, and the proposed Valuation Court takes the place of such sessions. Owing to the pressure of work the General Assessment Session has not been able to deal promptly with a large number of appeals which were of great importance. The hearing of one of these appeals occupied the Court for 25 days, and was spread over a period of ten months. It was therefore thought expedient by the promoters of the Bill to establish a special tribunal to deal with assessment cases.

The Council is to make a valuation of railways, tramways, canals, docks, water-works, gas-works, hydraulic power works, telegraph works, telephone works, and electric works, which extend into more than one parish in the Metropolis, and to apportion the rateable value thereof between the several parishes into which such works, &c., extend. Provision is made enabling parties affected to object to the valuation and to be heard by the Council or its Committee.

At present the London County Council has no power with regard to valuation or assessments, except that of appealing as a "body of persons authorised by law to levy rates" against the total of the gross or rateable value of any parish, and of appealing against assessments in districts where the Council is a ratepayer. The Bill confers extensive powers upon the Council with the view of securing greater uniformity in the valuation of property. There is no doubt that in the past there has been very considerable divergence among Assessment Authorities in valuing property, and as a large proportion (about two-thirds) of the rates raised are paid to central bodies, based on the rateable value of the contributing district, this divergence operates unfairly upon those parishes where property is assessed at the higher valuation.

The Board decided to approve the principle of the Bill, which has not yet reached the second reading.

The Board petitioned in favour of the Vehicles Lights Bill, the object of which was to require all vehicles on highways not lighted by gas, electricity, or other means, to carry lights during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. The Bill has, however, been dropped.

The Board took no action with regard to the other Bills above-mentioned. The London County Council (Water) Bill was withdrawn.

Protection from Fire. The Board have on several occasions called the attention of the London County Council to the need in the District of increased protection from fire. The Fire Brigade Committee of the Council having considered the whole question, brought up a series of recommendations for increasing the number of fire stations, &c., throughout the Metropolis. The matter was referred back to such Committee with instructions to report as to which stations should be established during the present financial year; and so far as regards this district the Council have decided to establish a fire engine station at Streatham, to station a fire escape at Lower Streatham, to fix five fire alarms in the locality, to establish a small fire station at Brixton Hill, and to station fire escapes at Balham Hill and East Hill,

Wandsworth. Pending the erection of the permanent fire engine station at Streatham it is proposed to place a street station there. The Board have also urged upon the Council the necessity for a steam fire engine being again stationed at the Clapham fire station.

Government of London. The London County Council have had under consideration the desirability of making bye-laws for the good rule and government of London, apart from bye-laws dealing with special subjects made under special Acts of Parliament, and the Council invited the Vestries and District Boards to make suggestions as to subjects upon which it seemed to them bye-laws might usefully be made. The Board have suggested that bye-laws should be made dealing with the following matters, viz. :--

- (a) Obstruction of thoroughfares by offering goods for sale.
- (b) Annoyance by shooting galleries, swing boats, &c.
- (c) Occupation of land by squatters, gipsies, &c.

Dorothy Appleby's Charity. In March, 1890, the Board, at the suggestion of the Streatham Local Board of Guardians, joined in an application to the Charity Commissioners for a revised scheme for the administration of DOROTHY APPLEBY'S Charity, whereby the whole of the income would be devoted to apprenticeships. When the bequest was made the income from the charity was £7 10s. 0d. per annum, of which sum £5 was left for apprenticeships and the remainder for the repair of a specified part of the Streatham High Road. The income at the time of the application to the Commissioners was £25 per annum, and the Board agreed to waive their claim to any portion of the fund for the repair of the highway. The Charity Commissioners having, however, declined to consent to the proposed new scheme, the Board in November last revoked their resolution of March, 1890, and applied to the Local Board of Guardians for payment of the balance available for road repairs which they had in hand. This balance (£149 5s. 5d.) has been paid to

the Board, and the future proceeds of the charity, after deducting £5 per annum for apprentice fees and the costs of the administration of the charity, will in like manner be paid over to the Board.

**Disinfecting Public
Vehicles.**

The Board have received a communication from the Metropolitan Asylums Board pointing out that notwithstanding the prohibition contained in section 70 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, infectious cases are occasionally taken to hospitals in public vehicles, and enquiring whether the Board were in a position to undertake the disinfection of such vehicles, and if so, where. The Board had made arrangements with their contractor for the disinfecting of public vehicles which had been used for persons residing in the District suffering from infectious disease, but they were of opinion that it would be for the public advantage that vehicles which had been used for conveying patients to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be disinfected before they leave the hospital, and they informed the Asylums Board accordingly, and intimated that they would be willing to pay for the cost of disinfecting any public vehicle which had been used for the conveyance to the hospital of a person residing in this District. The Metropolitan Asylums Board, however, declined to undertake such disinfection, and the Board have now forwarded to the Local Government Board a copy of the correspondence and have requested them to support the views of this Board in the matter.

**Combined
Drainage.**

A conference of representatives of Vestries and District Boards was convened by the Board of Works for the Holborn District in May last to consider some difficulties which had arisen with regard to the liability for repairs to drains which are used for the drainage of a group or block of houses by a combined operation. The

conference adopted a resolution in favour of an extension of the definition of the word "drain" in the Metropolis Management Acts, and decided to present a memorial to the London County Council asking the Council to insert in one of its Bills for the amendment of those Acts a provision carrying into effect the suggested extended definition. This memorial is now under the consideration of the Council.

Death of a
Member and
Officers.

The Board regret to have to record the death of Mr. S. F. SLOPER, one of the Members for the parish of Wandsworth; also of Dr. G. E. NICHOLAS, after the long service of 38 years as Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth, his appointment dating from the establishment of the Board in January, 1856, by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855; and of Mr. G. PHIMISTER, who had been engaged as a Sanitary Inspector for Streatham for 13 years.

ORDERS OF APPORTIONMENT.

The following Orders of Apportionment of the estimated cost of paving new roads have been made by the Board during the year, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.		
			£	s.	d.
<i>Clapham</i>	28th June, 1893	Kendoa Road	405	11	3
	27th Dec., "	Narbonne Avenue (1st portion)	894	5	8
	24th Jan., 1894	Hambalt Road (1st portion)	683	17	0
<i>Putney</i>	4th Oct., 1893	Cambalt Road (2nd portion)	194	4	4
	1st Nov., "	Esmond Street	278	13	4
	13th Dec., "	Festing Road (1st portion).....	757	18	0
	" " "	Wymond Street (1st portion).....	329	5	1
	" " "	Erpingham Road	1192	4	3
<i>Streatham</i> ..	19th April, 1893	Cheriton Square	716	4	9
	" " "	Glencagle Mews	348	19	0
	3rd May, "	Barrow Road.....	1424	0	10
	" " "	Ellison Road (2nd portion)	1309	7	9
	17th " "	Gleneldon Road (3rd portion)	819	12	0
	" " "	Rosendale Road (1st portion)	1042	5	1
	31st " "	Brenda Road.....	604	8	5
	" " "	Fircroft Road	495	17	11
	" " "	Glenburnie Road	680	2	10
	" " "	Langroyd Road.....	500	1	9
	" " "	Mandrake Road	568	9	11
	25th July, "	Grassmere Road	344	0	2
	" " "	Court Road (portion)	299	17	5
	18th Oct., "	Upper Tooting Park (1st portion) ..	921	2	3
	7th Feb., 1894	Caistor Road	640	9	9
	" " "	Rinaldo Street	262	9	10
	" " "	Lochinvar Street	469	0	3
" " "	Cloudesdale Road.....	995	15	6	
<i>Tooting</i>	18th Oct., 1893	Tooting Grove (2nd portion)	1181	13	6
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	3rd May, "	Bridgefield Grove.....	182	18	11
	" " "	Westover Road (1st portion)	653	9	9
	17th " "	Algarve Road	466	12	5
	" " "	Capern Road.....	179	14	6
	" " "	Cargill Road.....	685	17	9
	26th July, "	Melody Road (1st portion)	551	9	8
	" " "	The Grove (2nd portion).....	1424	14	1
	15th Nov., "	Trewint Street (1st portion)	262	14	4
	" " "	Skelbrook Street	261	11	2
	" " "	Summerley Street	510	6	3
	29th " "	Frsnchecourt Road	1012	0	9
	13th Dec., "	Crieff Road	546	14	7
	" " "	Crockerton Road (portion)	931	19	9
	27th " "	St. Ann's Park Road	397	12	2
10th Jan., 1894	Sandown Place	234	16	9	
" " "	Dingwall Road.....	264	12	0	
" " "	North Place (2nd portion)	59	3	5	
24th " "	Podmore Road (2nd portion)	337	19	1	
			£	27,324	5 2

The following Orders of Apportionment of the excess of the actual over the estimated cost of paving new roads have been made by the Board, and such excess returned to the owners of property during the year, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Date of Original Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	18th Oct., 1893	2nd Dec., 1891	Leverson Street (1st portion) ..	£ s. d. 21 7 11
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	3rd May, ,, 10th Jan., 1894	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lemuel Street .. Coimbra Road ..	38 11 10 75 18 0
				£ 135 17 9

The following Orders of Apportionment of the cost of executing necessary works of repair upon roads not repairable by the Board have been made by the Board during the year under the provisions of section 3 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vic., cap. 66), viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.
<i>Clapham</i> ..	9th Aug., 1893	Crescent Lane (portion)	£ s. d. 248 19 4
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	3rd May, ,, 7th Feb., ,,	Baskerville Road (portion)	54 11 9
		Wimbledon Park Road (portion) ..	617 1 10
			£ 920 12 11

The following Orders of Apportionment of the expense of flagging footways have been made by the Board during the year under the provisions of 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 54, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.
<i>Clapham</i>	20th Sept., 1893	Clapham Common, South Side	£ s. d. 286 5 3
<i>Tooting</i>	17th May, ,,	Tooting Grove (1st portion).....	453 17 8
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	7th Feb., 1894	Trinity Road (portion of)	602 18 2
			£ 1,343 1 1

In addition to the foregoing amounts, the sum of £1,671 (the estimated cost of the work) was paid to the Board by the owner of Buckhold Road, Wandsworth, for the making up and paving of such road, which was thereupon adopted as a parish road.

NEW ROADS.

The following applications relating to the formation of new roads in this District have been made to the London County Council during the past year :—

<i>Clapham</i>	Out of south-east side of High Street (Aristotle Road)	Plan approved.
	Out of west side of Clapham Park Road (St. Alphonsus Road)—amended plan	Plan approved.
	Between Bedford Road and Aristotle Road (Aurelius Road)	Plan approved.
	Kingswood Road (continuation of)—deviation in formation of	Plan approved.
<i>Putney</i>	Out of Lower Richmond Road (Bendmeer Road and Gladwyn Road) and for widening a portion of such road	Plan approved.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	From Cavendish Road to Cathles Road (Dagnan Road)	Plan approved.
	Holmewood Estate (Holmewood Road, Holmewood Gardens, and Cotherstone Road)	Plan approved.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	On the Althorpe Lodge Estate (Burmester Road and Aldren Road) and for widening a portion of Garratt Lane	Plan objected to.
	“ “ “ „ amended plan	Plan objected to.
	“ “ “ „ further amended plan	Plan approved.
	On the Spencer Bell Estate (Bramblehow Road, Skelgill Road, and Fawe Park Road), and for widening a portion of Putney Bridge Road	Plan approved.
	On the Clock House Estate, West Hill (Holmbush Road, Rusholme Road, Dromore Road, and Jevington Road), and for widening Putney Heath Lane	Plan approved.
	Out of west side of Merton Road.....	Plan objected to.

RE-NAMING STREETS AND RE-NUMBERING HOUSES.

The following orders relating to this District have been issued by the London County Council during the past year, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Street and Nature of Order.
<i>Clapham</i> ..	31st October, 1893..	The Grove and The Crescent, Clapham Common, to be re-named Crescent Grove, and the houses there re-numbered.
<i>Putney</i>	5th December, 1893	Oxford Road to be re-numbered.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	25th July, 1893 .. 10th October, 1893.. 23rd January, 1894	Sanfoin Street, to be re-named Sanfoin Road. Brandreth Street, to be re-named Brandreth Road. Farnan Street to be re-named Farnan Road.
<i>Tooting</i>	5th December, 1893 6th March, 1894 .. 6th March, 1894 ..	Trevelyan Road, to be re-numbered. Aldis Street, to be re-numbered. Carlwell Street, to be re-numbered.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	11th April, 1893 .. 9th May, 1893 ..	Road extending from Heathfield Road to North Side, Wandsworth Common, to be named Wandsworth Common, West Side. Wandsworth Bridge Road, to be re-named Bridgend Road.

SEWERS.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM 310 feet lineal of new 4 feet 6 inch by 3 feet brick sewer (including 16 feet lineal of bell-mouth) have been constructed in Kendoa Road, and connected to the London County Council's sewer in Bedford Road. This work was done in order that an old sewer running through private land between High Street and Bedford Road might be abolished and the land laid out for building purposes. Five tenders were invited for the construction of the sewer, the lowest amounting to £470. The Board, however, decided to execute the work without the intervention of a contractor. The total cost was £464, towards which Mr. Gregory Foster, the owner of the land, contributed £300. Nine gullies have been constructed, and 5 surface ventilators have been closed and iron pipe ventilators erected instead thereof, at a cost of £93. In addition, £92 has been expended in the repair of gullies and sewers in various parts of the parish. In new roads, 1,644 feet lineal of new pipe sewers, 7 manholes, 6 surface ventilators, 1 iron pipe ventilator, and 40 new gullies have been constructed at the cost of the owners of adjoining property.

In the Parish of PUTNEY 633 feet of new 12 inch pipe sewer, with 2 manholes and 8 gullies in connection therewith, have been constructed in a new road (a continuation of St. John's Road) by the owner of the property there, under the superintendence of the Board. Five new gullies have been constructed by the Board, at a cost of £21 19s. 2d., and 5 gullies re-constructed at a cost of £12 0s. 4d.; 2 new manholes have also been constructed at a cost of £13 9s. 6d.; and various alterations and repairs to sewers, manholes, and gullies carried out at a cost of £33 10s. 6d. The gullies, numbering 878, have been regularly cleansed,

emptied, and disinfected, and all sewers and manholes have been frequently flushed.

In the Parish of STREATHAM 7,826 feet of new sewers, 25 manholes, 27 ventilators, and 42 gullies, with about 698 feet of 6 inch pipe drains thereto, have been constructed during the year, and sewer junctions have been provided for 40 gullies not yet constructed, all under the supervision of the officers of the Board, at the cost of the owners of the estates or others where new roads have been laid out.

In Leigham Court Road, between Greta House and "Bernina," the sewer having been found to be defective, the Board decided to take out the old 15 inch pipes and substitute therefor 18 inch pipes, surrounded with Portland cement concrete; this work has been completed at a cost of £611 16s. 2d. The length of the new portion is 1,076 feet.

All the sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been cleansed, flushed, and disinfected, and where necessary, altered and repaired, at a cost of £377 4s. 4d. for cleansing, and £65 1s. for repairs.

The sum of £102 11s. 7d. has been expended in the maintenance of the public urinals at Bedford Hill and Streatham Hill, and the underground convenience near Streatham Church. The pence received at the underground convenience during the year amounted to £13 4s. 1d.

In the Parish of TOOTING the sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been cleansed, flushed, and disinfected, and where necessary, altered and repaired, at a cost of £60 10s. 3d. for cleansing, and £37 1s. 9d. for repairs.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH 1,251 lineal feet of 18 inch, 1,419 lineal feet of 15 inch, and 3,971 lineal

feet of 12 inch pipe sewers, 27 manholes, and 72 gullies have been constructed in new roads by and at the expense of the owners.

During the making up of various private roads, 22 new gullies have been constructed, and 21 manholes have been brought up to the surface, and proper iron covers with dirt boxes provided in connection therewith, at the expense of the owners.

Six new gullies have been provided in various public roads at a cost of £27, and a manhole with tidal flap for flushing purposes has been constructed at the head of the sewer in Point Pleasant at a cost of £7. Twelve surface sewer ventilators have been sealed, and twelve 6 inch by 4 inch iron ventilating pipes have been fixed against buildings and connected to sewers in lieu of same at a cost of £56 1s. 8d.

The gullies have been periodically flushed, cleansed, and disinfected, and the sewers where necessary have also been flushed and cleansed.

The pence received at the underground convenience at East Hill amounted to £12 19s. 8d., and the expenditure to £29 9s.

PARTICULARS OF NEW SEWERS.

PARISHES.	LOCALITIES	LENGTHS & SIZES.—FEET LINEAL.				
		4ft. 6in. by 3ft. BRICK SEWER	18in. PIPE SEWER	15in. PIPE SEWER	12in. PIPE SEWER	9in. PIPE SEWER
<i>Clapham</i>	Kendoa Road	310	..	..	..	..
	St. Alphonsus Road .....	..	..	..	774	100
	Aristotle Road .....	..	..	210	330	..
	Shandon Road .....	..	..	..	230	..
<i>Putney</i>	St. John's Road (contn.) .	..	..	..	633	..
<i>Streatham</i>	Hillside Road .....	..	..	680	..	..
	Amesbury Avenue .....	..	..	..	380	..
	Barcombe Avenue .....	..	..	..	420	..
	Balham High Road, Mews at rear of .....	..	..	..	340	..
	Hailsham Avenue .....	..	..	..	900	..
	Keymer Avenue .....	..	..	..	360	..
	Lyndhurst Avenue .....	..	..	..	650	..
	Dagnan Road .....	..	..	..	920	..
	Leigham Court Road .....	..	1076	..	..	..
	Bushnell Road .....	..	..	604	236	..
	Hillbury Road .....	..	..	130	770	..
	Nuthurst Avenue .....	..	..	..	100	..
	Louisville Road .....	..	260	..	..	..
<i>Wandsworth</i>	Brookwood Road .....	..	865	920	..	..
	Cicada Road .....	..	..	..	550	..
	Da It Road .....	..	..	..	485	..
	Jessica Road .....	..	..	..	610	..
	Clonmore Street .....	..	..	..	610	..
	Fawe Park Road .....	..	140	255	1295	..
	Brandlehow Road .....	..	246	244	..	..
	Skelgill Road .....	..	..	..	361	..
	St. Ann's Hill .....	..	..	..	60	..
	TOTALS	310	2587	3043	11014	100

PRIVATE DRAINS.

The following are the particulars of the private drains which have been constructed by the Board during the past year, the cost of which has been paid by the persons for whom the work was executed :—

PARISHES.	No. of Drains.	No. of Houses &c., drained thereby.	Lengths and sizes—feet lineal.					Total lengths, — feet lineal.
			18-in.	15-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	
Clapham	81	131	..	..	26	56	1790	1872
Putney	83	87	..	..	..	58	1619	1677
Streatham	250	354	33	176	312	612	5438	6571
Tooting	41	56	..	30	38	80	752	900
Wandsworth	194	197	10	..	..	952	4020	4982
Totals	649	825	43	206	376	1758	13619	16092

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, this work has been executed since November last by the Board instead of by a contractor.

In the parish of STREATHAM, in addition to the above, 146 drains (comprising 20 feet of 15 inch, 30 feet of 12 inch, 242 feet of 9 inch, 1070 feet of 6 inch, and 1470 feet of 4 inch pipes) have been laid under new roads at the time of and in conjunction with the construction of new sewers; these are intended to drain 302 houses when built. Thus an aggregate of nearly two miles of drains has been laid under public roads and paths in this parish for various purposes during the year. About 2250 feet of 9 inch pipe drains, comprised in a system of combined back drainage on the Streatham Hill estate, have been laid by the Artizans' Dwellings Company under the supervision of the Board's Officers.

In the parish of WANDSWORTH, in addition to the above, 4,720 feet of 6 inch pipe drains have been laid under new roads at the time of and in conjunction with the

construction of new sewers; these are intended to drain about 215 houses when built.

The number of inspections made and recorded in the drain inspection books were as follows:—In the parish of CLAPHAM, 1,970; PUTNEY, 1,083; STREATHAM, 4,288; TOOTING, 1,216; WANDSWORTH, 4,056; total, 12,613. The number of houses and buildings, comprised in the foregoing inspections were:—In Clapham, 248; Putney, 195; Streatham, 772; Tooting, 21; Wandsworth, 256; —total, 1492.

HIGHWAYS.

The following are the particulars of the quantities of the materials used in the repairs of the roads and foot-paths within the District during the past year, viz :—

MATERIALS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL cube yards.
Guernsey Granite	203	695	1689	176	2593	5356
Guernsey Granite Siftings	377	..	399	39	..	815
Cornish Stone	652	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	..	70	997 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornish Stone Chippings .....	..	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	288 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kentish Pit Flints.....	2963	2335	277	781 $\frac{1}{2}$	1495	7851 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stone Gravel	114	..	3643	137	248	4142
Sea Shell.....	90	..	..	..	..	90
Alderney Granite .....	..	345 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	345 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine Gravel .....	..	489	109	14	120	732
Hard Core .....	..	168	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	98	349 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballast.....	..	58	..	..	382	440
Enderby Granite .....	..	..	56	..	..	56
Enderby Granite Siftings.....	..	..	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fine Material for Binding .....	..	..	14	..	200	214
Shingle .....	..	..	..	..	23	23
Ashes .....	..	..	..	..	85	85
TOTALS	4399	4577 $\frac{1}{2}$	6428 $\frac{1}{4}$	1147 $\frac{1}{2}$	5314	21866 $\frac{1}{4}$

The following materials have also been used, viz. :—

In the parish of CLAPHAM 300 yards of sand on the roads during frosty weather.

In the parish of PUTNEY 817 yards of ballast have been used in sanding roads during frosty weather, after being screened, the residue being used on the surface of the wharf; 382 yards have also been used in making concrete for new wharf buildings, and 219 yards of hard core have been used in making up the surface of the wharf.

In the parish of STREATHAM about 156 yards of fine gravel and sand were used on slippery roads; 383 yards of stone gravel, 159 yards of fine gravel, and 1401 yards

of hard core have been used in improvements; 10 yards of stone gravel, 8 yards of fine gravel, and 10 yards of hard core have been used in repairing trenches.

In the parish of Tooting 52 yards of sand have been used in sanding roads during frosty weather.

In the parish of Wandsworth, 124 yards of ashes and siftings, 330 yards of sand and shingle, and gravel, &c., in stock, of the value of £27 11s., have been used for sprinkling roads and paths during frosty weather.

The total length of road repaired by the Board is now $118\frac{1}{4}$ miles, showing an increase of about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles during the year. The following are the lengths in each parish :—

PARISH.	M.	F.	Y.
Clapham	27	0	146
Putney	21	0	56
Streatham	34	4	63
Tooting	5	7	40
Wandsworth	29	6	39
Total	118	2	124

The above table does not include the following lengths of public ways which are used as footpaths only, viz. :— Clapham, 2 miles 7 furlongs; Putney, 1 mile 6 furlongs 70 yards; Streatham, 4 miles 3 furlongs 110 yards; Tooting, 345 yards; Wandsworth, 1 mile 5 furlongs; —total, 10 miles 7 furlongs 85 yards,

PAVING WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

PARISH OF CLAPHAM.

Kendoa Road, Cautley Avenue, and Cranmer Court have been paved and adopted by the Board at a total estimated cost of £1,167 19s. 11d., paid by the owners of adjoining property.

The materials used in this work included 143½ yards super. 1½ inch French mastic asphalt; 1,836 yards super. tar paving; 354 yards super. 5 inch by 6 inch granite channelling laid on 6 inches of concrete; and 724 feet lineal of 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerb; 248 cubic yards of hard core, 325 cubic yards of stone gravel, and 256 cubic yards of flints were placed on the roads and rolled with the steam roller.

The steam roller has worked 156 days during this (the eighth) year; on 15½ of these days the roller was employed in making up new roads, this work being charged to the new roads account. The cost is as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning) ..	97	4	8
Coke (50 chaldrons)	30	2	0
Oil, waste, and firewood	10	11	2
Repairs (including new driving rollers) ..	50	5	2
Insurance	2	14	0
Total cost of 156 days working ..	£190	17	0

[50 per cent. has already been written off for depreciation.]

	£	s.	d.
DAILY COST.			
Wages	0	12	5½
Coke	0	3	10¼
Oil, waste, &c.	0	1	4¼
Repairs	0	6	5½
Insurance	0	0	4
	£1	4	5½

An improvement has been made by widening The Chase, on the east side, at the entrance from Clapham Common. Chase Lodge was purchased and the portion required for widening the road pulled down, a new fence wall built, adding 3,000 feet super. to the public way. The remainder of the property was resold at the mart by public auction. The cost of the work was defrayed by means of a loan for £1,200 obtained from the London County Council, repayable with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 24 years.

The following new paving works have been executed:—

	£	s.	d.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch York stone paving substituted for asphalte opposite No. 14 Lavender Hill (36 yards super)	13	16	3
Footpath leading to the Public Library at the back of the Fire Brigade Station, Clapham Common, paved with tar-paving (165 yards super) ..	17	11	9
New tar-paving and granite kerb in The Chase (178 yards super tar-paving and 260 feet lineal granite kerb)	37	13	8
New $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch York stone paving in High Street, opposite Mr. Foster's new shops at the railway bridge, upon land given up to the public way (93 yards super)	34	5	7
	<u>£103</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>

The following sums have been expended in the parish in paving repairs, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For granite and York paving	225	12	11
For asphalte	302	13	10
For wood paving	80	10	4
For tar-paving	258	11	4
For tar-paving dressing, 35,589 yards super ..	142	14	10
	<u>£1,040</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

The following alterations and additions to pavements have been made at the cost of private owners:—

	£	s.	d.
2½ inch York paving on footway opposite new shops near Clapham Road Station, on the north side of High Street (98 yards super)	36	15	0
Wood-paved crossings at the entrance to St. Alphonsus Road from Park Place (16 yards super) ..	10	0	0
Carriage entrance to stables belonging to the London General Omnibus Company in Lydon Road paved with 4 inch Australian hard wood blocks (7 yards super)	6	1	0
New wood crossing at the entrance to Aristotle Road, paved with 5 inch blocks (34 yards super) ..	17	0	0

The cost of repairs to gas and water trenches for the year, paid for by the several Companies, has been £445 7s. 0d.

PARISH OF PUTNEY.

An improvement has been effected in Ruvigny Gardens by the pulling down of White House, the forecourt walls of the new houses having been set back so as to widen the road to 40 feet. The roadway has been reformed and made up, and a footpath formed, kerbed, and paved with gravel. The forecourt wall fronting the Lower Richmond Road has also been set back, and a new footpath formed, kerbed, and paved with York stone. The cost of altering the contour of the road and forming and paving the footpaths amounted to £107 9s. 6d.

An improvement has been effected in Upper Richmond Road on the site of Park Lodge, which has been pulled down, and the estate developed for building. The forecourt line has been set back, and the footpath reformed, kerbed, and paved with asphalt, and the contour of the road altered accordingly. A paved crossing and refuge have been formed at the junction of a new road (Gwendolen Avenue) at this point, and a lamp erected on the refuge. The cost of carrying out this improvement, including £50 paid to the freeholders in consideration of the strip of land thrown into the public way, was £289 18s. 5d.

In Lower Richmond Road, in connection with the development of the White Lodge Estate, the boundary line has been set back 20 feet from the centre of the road on the south side, and a footpath and crossing formed and paved at a cost of £151 16s. 4d. The boundary fence of the same estate in Worple Way has been set back and a portion of the adjoining land thrown into the public way, the old fence being removed and a new one erected by the Board at a cost of £6 12s. 1d.

An improvement has been effected in the Lower Richmond Road, at the corner of Ashlone Road, by the owner

of the land setting back his forecourt wall to a distance of 20 feet from the centre of Lower Richmond Road, and a footpath has been constructed and kerbed by the Board at a cost of £25 11s. 5d.

In connection with the re-building of the Angel Inn, the boundary line of the property has been set back to a distance of 20 feet from the centre of High Street, Roehampton. The footpath has been reformed, kerbed, and paved, and the contour of the roadway altered. The cost of executing this work was £55 15s. 0d.

During the past year, 8 horses, and all the necessary plant and stable utensils in connection therewith, have been purchased. The cost is as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Eight horses	520	0	0
Gas engine	117	2	6
Chaff-cutter, bean kibbler, weighing machine and measures	13	13	6
Harness, hire of as per contract.	14	12	6
Harness, purchase of trace	16	0	0
Nose bags, loin cloths, standard, &c.	10	19	5
Various stable utensils	9	15	5
Sundries	1	5	11
Total of first cost	£703	9	3

The following are the particulars of the cost of maintenance of the stable establishment for the year, showing the keep of horses, including labour and expenses of every description, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Provender	375	10	5
Shoeing	19	19	0
Veterinary fee for examination of and attendance upon horses	15	15	0
One quarter of rates	11	15	7
Fire insurance	1	15	0
Gas	1	12	0
Water	1	11	8
Carried forward	427	18	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	427	18	8
Hire of harness	14	12	6
Sundries	1	5	11
Wages, horse keeper	61	7	4
Interest on outlay on first cost of stables (£700 at 5 per cent.)	35	0	0
Interest on outlay on first cost of fitting up loose boxes (£31 16s. 0d. at 5 per cent.)	1	11	10
Interest on outlay on first cost of horses (£520 at 10 per cent.)	52	0	0
Interest on outlay on first cost of trace harness (£16 at 10 per cent.)	1	12	0
Interest on outlay on first cost of gas engine, chaff cutter, &c. (£130 16s. 0d. at 10 per cent.)	13	1	7
Interest on outlay on first cost of various stable utensils, &c. (£20 14s. 10d. at 10 per cent.)	2	1	6
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	£610	11	4
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The average number of horses kept throughout the year equals 7·72, including Sundays and the time horses were ill in stable.

The cost per horse for keep and maintenance was therefore £79 1s. 6d. or 4s. 4d. per day.

The charge, however, to the various jobs on which the horses have worked is 5s. 6d., which sum will cover the expenses of keep during Sundays and the time the horses have been in the stables on account of sickness.

The cost of the various paving works carried out during the past year was as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Lower Richmond Road (south side) from March's Place to White Lodge and in front of York Terrace..	275	13	2
Putney Hill, from Royston House to Putney Heath Lane	221	18	9
Private works, gas and water trenches, and various small works and repairs	552	14	1
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	£1,050	6	0
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The quantity of materials used in the above works was as follows, viz.:—1,062 yards super tar-paving; 320 yards super $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch York stone; 483 yards super Victoria stone; 201 yards super Victoria stone re-laid; 89 yards super $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mastic asphalt on concrete; 347 feet run 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerb; 32 feet run 12 inch by 6 inch granite kerb; 45 feet run granite kerb reset; 56 tons 3 inch by 6 inch granite pitching laid on concrete; 23 tons 5 inch by 7 inch do., 1 ton 5 cwt. 6 inch by 4 inch do.; $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 4 inch by 7 inch do.; 11 cwt. 4 inch granite cubes laid on concrete; 3 tons soft asphalt: 10 cwt. coal pitch; 17,000 wood blocks; and 5,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch blue Staffordshire paving bricks.

At the Parish Wharf during the past year, a cart shed 104 feet by 27 feet, constructed of wood with galvanized corrugated iron roof, has been erected. An engine house for the steam roller has also been built, and the permanent yard gates and piers constructed. One of the store sheds has been converted into two loose boxes, and by a slight alteration to the premises a mess room has been formed for the use of the road men. The greater portion of the surface of the wharf is now properly formed and consolidated. Four wooden dust shoots have been provided and fixed for future use in loading barges with house refuse. An iron railing has been fixed on the coping of the concrete wall of the wharf, and an iron staircase leading to the loft over the stables. The cost of the work carried out at the wharf during the past year is £880 10s.; the balance of the contract for the erection of stabling, &c., described in last year's report, has also been paid, making the total expenditure £1,315 19s. 6d.

The steam roller has been worked 194 days, 31 of which were for private works and 7 for new roads. The charge made by the Board therefor was at the rate of 35s. per

day. The cost of working the roller during the past year was as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages of driver and flag boy (including cleaning and watching)	77	16	6
Coke (50 chaldrons at 12s. 6d. and 12s.)	30	9	0
Oil, waste, &c.	10	10	10
Repairs	5	18	6
Insurance	2	14	0
*Depreciation, 10 per cent. on first cost	37	0	0
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Total cost of 194 days working	£164	8	10
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*34 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has now been written off for depreciation.

DAILY COST.

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning)	0	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coke	0	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oil, waste, &c.	0	1	1
Repairs	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Insurance	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Depreciation.. .. .	0	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
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	£0	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
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PARISH OF STREATHAM.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have commenced to widen the railway bridges at Boundaries Road, Bedford Hill, Tooting Bec Road, and Mitcham Lane, according to the arrangements mentioned in last year's report, but the works have progressed very slowly, and it will be some time before they are completed.

The approach to Balham Station from Bedford Hill has been completed, but it has not yet been properly opened out at the Balham High Road end.

In order to be prepared for the threatened outbreak of cholera a complete tent hospital has been purchased, consisting of two large tents to accommodate 20 patients with the necessary administration tents for doctors, nurses, &c., at a cost of £129 12s. Arrangements have also been made for the use of a piece of land on which the tents may be placed.

The mortuary has been completed by the contractors (Messrs. R. and E. Evans) at a cost of £653 7s. 9d. It is now in use, 9 bodies having been received during the past four-and-a-half months.

A new cart shed, 80 feet by 32 feet, has been erected by Mr. W. Bassett, contractor, at a cost of £376.

The charges for re-instating trenches made for gas, water, and telegraph purposes during the year amounted to £708 18s. 1d.

A 10-ton steam roller was hired during the early part of the year for $31\frac{1}{2}$ days for repairing the parish roads at a cost of £70 17s 6d., and for making up new roads and improvements for 6 days at a cost of £13 10s. In June last the Board purchased from Messrs. Aveling

and Porter a 10-ton steam roller at a cost, including the plant, of £338 18s. This has been worked on 179½ days, 57 of which were for new roads and private works. The charge made by the Board therefor was at the rate of 40s. per day. The cost of working the roller during this period has been as follows, viz :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages of driver, man, and flag boy (including watching and cleaning)	122	2	3
Coke (66 chaldrons)	34	10	0
Oil, waste, white lead, and sundries	14	11	9
Coal (24 cwt.)	1	7	6
Insurance	2	14	0
Depreciation, at 10 per cent. per annum	26	16	0
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Total cost of 179½ days work	£202	1	6
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DAILY COST.

Wages (including watching and cleaning)	0	13	7¼
Coke	0	3	10¼
Oil, waste, and sundries	0	1	7½
Coal	0	0	1¾
Insurance	0	0	3½
Depreciation.. .. .	0	2	10½
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	£1	2	4¾
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The following new roads have been paved and adopted during the year, viz.: Brenda Road, Barrow Road, Ellison Road (second portion), Rosendale Road, (first portion), Gleneldon Road (third portion), Glenburnie Road, Mandrake Road, Fircroft Road, Langroyd Road, Caistor Road, Lochinvar Street, Rinaldo Street, Grassmere Road, Cheriton Square, and Court Road (portion of)—total length, 2 miles 185 yards.

The estimated cost of making up and paving these new roads under the annual contracts of the Board amounted to £9,921 ls., and the materials, &c., used

in the work included 17 new gullies; 6,691 yards of hard core; 6,262 yards of stone gravel; 3,913 super yards of paved channel and crossings; 15,461 super yards new tar paving; 19,477 feet of new granite kerb; and 2,100 feet refixed.

In Mitcham Lane two new crossings (one wood and one granite) have been laid, and one crossing has been shifted, at a cost of £44 18s. 3d.

The footpath in Thurlow Park Road, from Sussex Gardens to Rosendale Road, has been repaved with limestone tar-paving at a cost of £80 7s. 7d. The remainder of the footpath has been thoroughly repaired.

In Balham High Road the footway on the west side from Russell House to Lochinvar Street has been paved with Victoria stone, and the carriage way widened and paved with wood at a cost for the year of £272 5s. 7d.

In Streatham High Road, near Telford Avenue, the footway opposite the London Tramways Company's depôt has been kerbed with 12 inch by 8 inch kerb and tar-paved at a cost of £73 15s. 5d. The carriage way there between the kerb and the near rail has been paved with granite setts by and at the expense of the Company. From the depôt to the old wood paving the down side of the carriage way has been paved with wood at a cost of £129 13s. 1d., of which the Company paid £25 12s. 6d. for paving the margins.

The improvement in Mitcham Lane, south-west of Thrale Road, has been completed, the cost for the year being £773 7s. 3d.

In Garratt Lane a new footway has been formed with 12 inch by 8 inch kerb and gravel adjoining the new cemetery at a cost (including the widening of the carriage way) of £181 18s. 3d.

Repairs have been effected to the paving, kerbing, crossings, channels, wood-paving, and tar-paving in various parts of the parish at a cost of £549 2s. 11d.

The materials used in the above works (including repairing trenches and improvements) were: 1,042 feet granite kerb; 13,200 new wood blocks; 795 super yards new tar-paving; 3,547 yards re-topping; 892 super yards running and shelling; 267 yards Victoria paving; 86 super yards granite crossings; 374 yards new wood paving. About 18,220 feet old stone and brick paving, stone pitching, and wood paving have been taken up and relaid.

PARISH OF TOOTING.

A 10-ton steam roller has been hired and used for $35\frac{1}{4}$ days for the repairing of the parish roads, at a cost of £77 1s. 3d., and on new roads for $24\frac{1}{4}$ days, at a cost of £49.

The following new roads have been paved and adopted during the year, viz.:—Vant Road, Bickersteth Road (second portion), and Tooting Grove (second portion),—total length, 4 furlongs, 97 yards.

The estimated cost of making up and paving these new roads under the annual contracts of the Board amounted to £2,539 17s. 9d., and the materials, &c., used in the work included 34 new gullies; 2 manholes; 930 yards of hard core; 1,891 yards of gravel and flints; 5,774 feet of new granite kerb; 915 super yards of granite channel and crossings; and 4,205 super yards of new tar-paving and running and shelling.

The charges for re-instating trenches made for gas and water purposes during the year amounted to £84 17s. 10d.

Repairs have been effected to the paving, kerbing, crossings, channels, wood paving, and tar-paving in various parts of the parish at a cost of £49 14s. 3d.

The materials used in the above work (including the repairs to trenches) were:— $392\frac{2}{3}$ super yards of tar-paving; 1,705 super yards of retopping; 1,928 super yards of running and shelling; 488 feet of York paving; 150 feet of Victoria stone paving; $7\frac{3}{4}$ super yards of granite pitching; 18 feet of 12 inch by 8 inch kerb; and the refixing of about 2,027 feet of old stones, brick paving, wood paving, &c.

Under the Metropolis Management Act, 1862, Amendment Act, 1890, the footways in the portion of Tooting Grove which lies between Merton Road and Effort Street, have been flagged with York stone at an estimated cost of £453 17s. 8d., at the cost of the owners of property there. The materials used were:—1,172 feet of 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerb; 646 super yards of York stone; and 48 super yards of granite setts.

PARISH OF WANDSWORTH.

During the past year the carriage way of the High Street has been paved with wood blocks between the east side of Red Lion Street and West Hill, and in order to test the durability and adaptability of differently prepared woods various portions of the street have been paved with different kinds of this material. Thus there are 4,355 superficial yards of 9 inch by 5 inch by 3 inch creosoted deal blocks, 500 superficial yards of 9 inch by 4 inch by 3 inch Karri wood blocks, 35 superficial yards of 9 inch by 5 inch by 3 inch plain deal blocks, and 35 superficial yards of 9 inch by 5 inch by 3 inch pickled deal blocks. The total cost was £2,547 10s. 7d. One of Rutt's scarifiers was used in ploughing up the old macadam, and 1,419 cubic yards of road material were removed and used in repairing Merton Road, Warple Way, and Marl Street.

The kerbing and paving of the footpath on the north side of High Street, between Red Lion Street and the entrance to the Ram Brewery, was taken up and relaid at a cost of £10 15s. 5d. The kerbing and paving on the south side of High Street, between South Street and the bridge over the Wandle, and on the north side between the Church Passage and West Hill, was taken up and new kerbing and York paving was laid in lieu of same, at a cost of £462 10s. 3d.

Most of the old kerbing and York paving taken up in High Street was re-dressed, squared, and re-laid on the east side of Putney Bridge Road, between High Street and North Place, at a cost of £98 3s. 1d.

An improvement has been effected at the corner of York Road and Alma Road by setting back the kerb, providing new channelling, and relaying the paving, at a cost of £20 3s.

The 12 inch by 8 inch kerbing on the north side of

East Hill between Alma Road and Dempster Road has been taken up and relaid on concrete, the old York paving and tar-paving was removed and granolithic paving laid in lieu thereof at a cost of £50 1s. 5d.

About 117 superficial yards of the old sett paving near the underground urinal at East Hill were taken up and relaid on concrete, and about 73 superficial yards of 4 inch by 7 inch new sett paving were added, at a cost of £70 4s. 2d.

The kerbing on both sides of Marl Street has been taken up and relaid on concrete at a cost of £4 6s.

The kerbing on both sides of Eltringham Street, between York Road and the Board School, has been taken up and relaid on concrete, at a cost of £4 10s.

The 4 inch by 4 inch channelling on both sides of Bramford Road, between York Road and the railway bridge, has been taken up and relaid at a cost of £1 16s. 6d.

The York paving on the east side of Alma Road, between Podmore Road and No. 84, has been taken up and relaid at a cost of £6 12s. 1d.

The kerbing on the north side of Warple Way, between Marl Street and No. 30, has been taken up and relaid at a cost of £2 13s.

The old York paving on the south side of Podmore Road, between Alma Road and Mr. Ward's shop, has been taken up and relaid.

The circular iron fencing in front of the offices of the Board at East Hill was taken down and set back to provide a space for a drinking fountain which has been kindly presented by a resident in the locality. The cost of removing the fence and providing a drain was

£8 9s. 11d. The fountain is maintained by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association. The erection of the fountain and the alteration of the fence has much improved the appearance of this corner.

An average width of 4 feet 6 inches of land has been given up to widen the footpath on the west side of Putney Bridge Road, in front of the Spencer Bell Estate.

The trees in various parts of the parish have been pruned and lopped, new stakes have been provided and fixed where necessary, and 73 new trees planted, at a cost of £57 4s. 5d.

In view of the threatened outbreak of cholera a site consisting of two acres of land situate on the south side of Granville Road, opposite Avenue Road, has been reserved to the Board for a temporary hospital for the Parishes of Wandsworth and Putney for two years from the 24th June, 1893, for the sum of £100. The Board is to pay a yearly rent of £100 in the event of the land being used. The cost will be divided equally between the Parishes of Putney and Wandsworth.

A steam roller was purchased for the parish in March, 1893, for £338, and has worked 233 days during the year. On 106 of these days the roller was used in connection with the making up of new roads, the cost being charged to the various owners. The details of the cost are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning) ..	106	11	8
Coke (71½ chaldrons) }	39	2	0
Coal (5 tons) }			
Oil, waste, &c.	14	16	4
Repairs	15	15	5
Insurance	2	14	0
Depreciation, 10 per cent. on first cost ..	34	13	11
Total cost of 233 days working ..	£213	13	4

				DAILY COST.		
				£	s.	d.
Wages	..	..	..	0	9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coal and Coke	..	..	..	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oil, waste, &c.	..	..	..	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Repairs	..	..	..	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Insurance	..	..	..	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Depreciation	..	..	..	0	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
				<hr/>		
				£0	18	4
				<hr/>		

A 10-ton steam roller has been hired and used for 56 days at a cost £118 15s. 9d. in repairing public roads, and 15 days on new roads at a cost of £25 17s. 6d.

During the past year the following new roads have been adopted by the Board and the cost of paving them paid by the owners of the property abutting thereon, viz.:—

Name of Road.	Length in yards.		Estimated Cost of Work.		
			£	s.	d.
Algarve Road	151	..	466	12	5
Capern Road	79	..	179	14	6
Cargill Road	245	..	685	17	9
Buckhold Road	767	..	1,671	0	0
Bridgefield Grove ..	94	..	182	18	11
Melody Road (1st portion)	252	..	551	9	8
The Grove (2nd portion) ..	440	..	1,424	14	1
Westover Road (1st portion)	224	..	653	9	9
			<hr/>		
			2,252	= 1m. 2f. 52y.	£5,815 17 1
			<hr/>		

Necessary works of repair were executed to Wimbledon Park Road (from Granville Road to the railway bridge approaches and from the railway bridge approaches to the parish boundary) under the provisions of the Metropolis Management (Amendment) Act, 1890, at the cost of the owners of property abutting thereon. The cost of the work was £617 1s. 10d. and the length of road repaired 1,380 yards.

The total quantity of granite kerbing and tar-paving executed during the past year is as follows, viz.:— 970 lineal feet of granite kerb; 2,120 super yards of tar-paving.

The total amount received for repairs to gas and water trenches was £390 1s. 11d.

DUSTING AND SCAVENGING.

In the parish of CLAPHAM the number of loads of dust removed during the year was 7,218; the total cost of collection and disposal has been £2,750 or about 7s. 7½d. per load.

The following is the expenditure for dusting during the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Collection	1,658	11	0
Cost of disposal, Newington Vestry	291	15	9
" " Railway charges	752	0	8
Repairs and renewals of plant	78	7	10
	<hr/>		
	2,780	15	3
Cr. Trade refuse (152½ loads)	30	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,750	5	3
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The scavenging work is performed by men employed by the Board and by hired carts; 9,557 one-horse loads have been carted from the roads and 1,923 loads from gullies. The following is the cost for the year, viz. :—

	£
Sweepers' wages	1,951
Cartage	1,162
Shoots	460
Tools	76
Snow removal	262
	<hr/>
	£3,911
	<hr/> <hr/>

In the parish of PUTNEY the removal of house refuse during the past year has been carried out by the Board with their own horses and vans and men in their employ. The refuse has been deposited on a piece of low-lying land adjoining the wharf.

The total cost for the year of disposing of the refuse is as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	358	11	8
Cost of maintenance of horses, including depreciation on first cost	367	19	0
Depreciation on 5 dust vans (£253 at 10 per cent.)	25	6	0
Hire of horses	23	12	2
Baskets, ladders, various tools, and repairs to same	21	10	2
Lime used on shoot	8	1	4
Removing trees on shoot	5	0	0
	<u>£810</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
<i>Cr.</i> Cash received for removal of trade refuse ..	14	10	0
	<u>£795</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>

The scavenging is performed by men employed by the Board and principally by hired horses, only a small part of the work being done by the Board's horses; the carts and vans used are those belonging to the Board and the shoot for the refuse is provided by the Board. The following is the cost for the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	1,218	7	11
Horse hire	553	12	10
Board's horses	57	1	3
Depreciation on 3 new carts (£70 16s. 0d. at 10 per cent.)	7	1	7
Brooms	43	13	0
Various tools and repairs	13	8	9
	<u>£1,893</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

In the parish of STREATHAM the collection and disposal of the house refuse has been carried out by the contractor, Mr. G. Neal, for the sum of £1,265.

The work of scavenging includes the emptying of the road gullies and the scraping and sweeping of all the

parish roads, which is done by roadmen in the employ of the Board. The mud has been carted away and disposed of by the contractors, Mr. D. Childs for Ward No. 1 at a cost of £195; and Mr. G. Neal for Wards Nos. 2 and 3 at a cost of £900.

In the parish of Tooting the removal of dust and house refuse has been carried out by Mr. H. J. Brigden, under a yearly contract terminating on the 25th March. The contract sum was £200.

The work of emptying the road gullies and road sweeping is performed by men in the employ of the Board, and the cleansings have been removed by the contractor, Mr. H. J. Santer, under a three years' contract, for the sum of £115.

In the parish of Wandsworth the collecting and removal of house refuse were carried out under contract by Mr. W. Hudson at a cost of £2,116 15s.

In order to provide better facilities for disposing of the house refuse the Board are negotiating for the purchase of the old "Feathers" public-house site, having an area of about three-quarters of an acre, with a frontage to the River Thames of about 116 feet and to Bell Lane Creek of about 142 feet.

During the year 12,623 loads of slop were collected. £244 14s. 4d. was paid by the Board for a shoot for 7,468 loads, the remainder being carted to fill up old ditches and excavations in various parts of the parish.

The Board are negotiating for the purchase of about 21 acres of land to be used as a slop shoot, and eventually as a recreation ground or for allotments. It is anticipated that a considerable saving will be effected by this purchase, as the disposal of the road scrapings is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive.

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

The cost of removing snow from the streets and sanding roads in the several parishes in the district was as follows, viz. : Clapham £262; Putney £177 1s. 2d.; Streatham £287 8s. 1d.; Tooting £50 5s. 6d.; Wandsworth £373 1s. 11d.—Total £1,149 16s 8d.

ROAD WATERING.

The details of road watering during the past year are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

PARISH.	Length of Road Watered.		Expenditure.									
	By Water Company.		Horse Hire.	New Carts, Vans, and Standposts.	Water, Labour, Pumping, and Repairs to Pumps, Carts, &c.	Total Expenses.						
	M.	F.	Y.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Battersea	0	1	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0
Clapham	26	4	57	928	2	8	34	9	3	876	9	10
Putney	21	0	56	480	4	0	15	9	0	569	0	4
Streatham	30	1	170	879	1	10	..	..	..	1083	17	10
Tooting	4	1	116	131	13	0	..	..	..	135	9	11
Wandsworth	29	6	39	748	10	8	..	..	..	766	13	0
Total	111	7	108	3167	12	2	49	18	3	3431	10	11

* This watering is carried out by the Parish of Clapham as a matter of convenience and the cost paid to the Board by the Vestry of Battersea.

† To this amount the sum of £47 3s. 3d. must be added for the work of horses belonging to the Board, making the total watering expenses in Putney £1,111 16s. 7d.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM all the water was obtained by meter, 5,689,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 gallons from the Lambeth Water Company, and 6,950,000 gallons at 8½d. per 1,000 gallons from the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, the cost of which, including the hire of meters and standposts, amounted to £673 14s. 8d., being equal to £25 8s. 3d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £69 6s. 3d. per mile.

In the Parish of PUTNEY the cost of road watering was £52 17s. 3d. per mile, of which sum £18 10s. 4d. was paid to the Water Companies for the supply of water and hire of meters. The quantity of water used during the year was 9,050,000 gallons. In this amount is included the water used for flushing sewers.

In the Parish of STREATHAM the following roads were added to the previous list for watering, viz. :—Elmfield Road, Boundaries Road (second portion), and Leveson Street (first portion), making the total length watered 30 miles. All the water was obtained by meter from the Lambeth Water Works Company—16,084,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 327,000 gallons at 8½d per 1,000 low level. The total quantity used was 16,411,000 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters and standposts, amounted to £978 17s. 7d., being equal to £32 7s. 9d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £64 19s. 0¼d. per mile.

In the Parish of TOOTING the same roads have been watered this year as last, a length of about 4 miles. All the water was obtained by meter from the Lambeth Water Works Company—709,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 1,372,000 gallons at 8½ per 1,000 low level. The total quantity used was 2,081,000 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters and standposts, &c., amounted to £112 5s. 9d., being equal to £26 15s. 10d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £63 14s. 10½d. per mile.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH about 1,473,750 gallons of water have been used for flushing sewers and drains, 10,491,000 gallons for street watering, 176,000 gallons in connection with repairs to roads, 126,250 gallons in making up new roads, &c., and 706,000 gallons in connection with the urinals.

The water vans and carts were painted during the winter by workmen out of employment. The cost of road watering per mile was £50 17s. 10d., of which £20 7s. 8d. was paid to the Water Company for the supply of water and hire of meters.

NEW BUILDINGS.

PARISH.	No. of Notices Received.	No. of Houses.	Additions to Houses, &c.	Stabling, Warehouses, Shops and other Buildings.	No. of Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Additions to same.	Total number of Buildings.
Clapham	49	236	4	7	1	248
Putney	35	53	14	8	1	76
Streatham	104	415	6	93	8	522
Tooting	21	45	..	5	..	50
Wandsworth	92	467	9	13	4	493
TOTALS	301	1216	33	126	14	1389

LIGHTING.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM 14 ordinary lamps have been added and 13 lamps have been shifted in position.

In the Parish of PUTNEY 12 lamps have been added and 8 removed and refixed in the district of the Wandsworth Gas Company, and 2 added in the district of the Brentford Gas Company.

In the Parish of STREATHAM 47 ordinary street lamps have been added during the year, and 11 shifted, making the total number 1,067.

In the Parish of TOOTING 6 new lamps have been added during the year, making the total number $134\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH 40 new lamps have been erected within the last year by the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company. The total number of lamps lighted with gas in the parish is $1,037\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of lamps in each parish, and the charges for lighting, are shown in the table on the following page :—

DETAILS OF LIGHTING.

PARISH.	WANDSWORTH AND PUTNEY GAS COMPANY.			(a) SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.						MITCHAM GAS COMPANY.				BRENTFORD GAS COMPANY.	Total Number of Lamps in each Parish.
	Number of Lamps at £3 14 6.	By meter at 2s. 8d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number	Number of Lamps at £3 13 9.	Number of Lamps at £3 3 9.	Number of Lamps at £5 12 0.	Number of Lamps at £3 4 9.	By meter at 2s. 3d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number.	Number of Lamps at £4 4 0.	Number of Lamps at £3 7 6. (b)	By meter at 3s. 8d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number.	Number of Lamps at £4 1 7.	
CLAPHAM ..	..	..	..	..	900	16	..	11	927	..	..	..	..	..	927 (c)
PUTNEY ..	462	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	527 (d)
STREATHAM ..	..	..	..	38	882½	41	4	4	969½	97½	..	..	97½	..	1067
TOOTING ..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	½	8	123	3	134	..	134½
WANDSWORTH	1032	..	1032	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	½	..	1032½ (e)
TOTALS..	1494	..	1494	38	1783	57	4	15	1897	106	123	3	232	65	3688

(a) The prices charged by the South Metropolitan Gas Company are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. on payment within a month of quarter day.

(b) These lamps are extinguished at midnight.

(c) Exclusive of one obelisk lamp, burning 30 cubic feet per hour, at £15 13s. 6d. per annum.

(d) Exclusive of two 90-light Sugg's lamps fixed in front of the Railway Station, lighted by the L. & S. W. R. Company and the cost of two ordinary street lamps only charged to the Board, one special lamp at £11 4s. per annum, three at £9 15s. 4d., and two double lamps at £6 13s. per annum.

(e) Exclusive of a 200-candle Bray's lamp at East Hill charged as two ordinary lamps, one 80-candle Bray's lamp at the Town Hall at £12 14s. 4d. per annum, one Schultz lamp at West Hill at £10 10s. per annum, one Sugg's 4-light lamp at fountain at £22 8s. per annum, and one double lamp at Summerstown at £6 18s. 8d. per annum.

SALE OF FOOD, &c., ACTS.

During the past year 354 samples of various articles of food and drink have been purchased by the Board and analysed by the Public Analyst. Of these 327 were reported to be genuine. In 11 cases, in which the articles were found to be slightly adulterated, the vendors were cautioned or the Board made no order in the matter. In 16 cases proceedings were ordered to be taken against the vendors, with the following results, viz. :—

Articles.	Case No.	Extent of Adulteration.	Fine or other Result.
Milk ..	632	10 per cent. of added water ..	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	639	25 " deficient of its natural cream ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	692	{ 33 " " " " } and 5 per cent. of added water }	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	710	40 " of added water ..	£3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	715	8 " " " ..	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	717	12 " " " ..	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	822	9 " " " ..	Summons withdrawn.
" ..	843	8 " " " ..	1s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	844	65 " of fat (not butter) ..	£5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	867	75 " " " ..	£3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	872	50 " " " ..	£3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	893	11 " of added water ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	901	10 " " " ..	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	913	8 " " " ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	914	8 " " " ..	Summons dismissed.
Butter ..	954	85 " of margarine ..	Summons not issued.

In case No. 822 the summons was withdrawn as the magistrate did not approve of the form of the analyst's certificate, although convictions had been previously obtained upon similar certificates. In case No. 914 the bottles retained by the Inspector were not sealed in the presence of the vendor, the article being purchased in the street and owing to the gusty weather the seal could not be affixed. In case No. 954 the summons was not issued as the vendor immediately left the neighbourhood and his address could not be found.

SCHOOL BOARD PRECEPTS.

The following are the amounts of the Precepts of the School Board for London paid by this District (omitting the Parish of Battersea) :—

	£	s.	d.	d.	
1871-72 ..	877	7	1	=	·48 in the £ on rateable value
1872-73 ..	1671	9	3	=	·39 " "
1873-74 ..	1381	14	10	=	·74 " "
1874-75 ..	3405	11	7	=	1·75 " "
1875-76 ..	6012	17	3	=	3·00 " "
1876-77 ..	9208	12	8	=	4·50 " "
1877-78 ..	11818	9	8	=	5·23 " "
1878-79 ..	12182	15	2	=	5·15 " "
1879-80 ..	13579	1	3	=	5·50 " "
1880-81 ..	16065	8	3	=	6·28 " "
1881-82 ..	17106	3	5	=	6·15 " "
1882-83 ..	17227	13	5	=	5·93 " "
1883-84 ..	20890	10	5	=	6·86 " "
1884-85 ..	25460	5	1	=	8·00 " "
1885-86 ..	28944	4	10	=	8·64 " "
1886-87 ..	32283	0	10	=	8·86 " "
1887-88 ..	31203	16	2	=	8·36 " "
1888-89 ..	30732	17	1	=	7·97 " "
1889-90 ..	35367	3	6	=	8·90 " "
1890-91 ..	43863	18	4	=	10·69 " "
1891-92 ..	47072	13	4	=	11·0 " "
1892-93 ..	46427	10	3	=	10·45 " "
1893-94 ..	46155	16	6	=	10·20 " "

(The foregoing rate is based upon the full rateable value. If empty houses, rates irrecoverable, and cost of collection are taken into account at least 1d. in the £ per annum should be added to arrive at the rate actually paid.)

RATES.

The following table shows the amount in the £. of the respective rates therein mentioned which have been levied by the Overseers of the several Parishes in the District during the last five years, viz. :—

PARISH.	Year.	Poor Rate.		General Rate.		Sewers Rate.		Lighting Rate.		TOTALS.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>Clapham</i>	1889	3	3½	2	0	—	3	—	3	5	9½
	1890	3	4	2	2½	—	3	—	3	6	0½
	1891	3	—	2	6	—	3	—	3	6	0
	1892	3	0½	2	4	—	3	—	2½	5	10
	1893	3	6	2	6½	—	3½	—	3	6	7
<i>Putney</i>	1889	3	4	2	3	—	5	—	3	6	3
	1890	3	5	2	5	—	5	—	3	6	6
	1891	2	11	2	4	—	5	—	3	5	11
	1892	3	3	2	4	—	5	—	3½	6	3½
	1893	3	6	2	4	—	4½	—	3½	6	6
<i>Streatham . .</i>	1889	3	2	1	5	—	4	—	4	5	3
	1890	3	3	1	11	—	4	—	4	5	10
	1891	3	0	2	0	—	2½	—	2½	5	5
	1892	3	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	5	8
	1893	3	6	2	2	—	3	—	3	6	2
<i>Tooting</i>	1889	3	7	2	6	—	2	—	6	6	9
	1890	3	6	2	4	—	4	—	6	6	8
	1891	3	4	2	4	—	4	—	6	6	6
	1892	3	1	2	5	—	3	—	6	6	3
	1893	3	6	2	10	—	2	—	6	7	0
<i>Wandsworth.</i>	1889	3	6	1	11½	—	2	—	3½	5	11
	1890	3	5	2	1	—	1	—	4	5	11
	1891	3	1	2	2	—	1	—	3	5	7
	1892	3	1	2	0	—	2	—	4	5	7
	1893	3	4	2	5	—	3	—	3	6	3

CENSUS RETURNS.

The following are the particulars of the last three returns as regards population, and the last two returns as regards houses :—

PARISH.	POPULATION.			NUMBER OF HOUSES.			
	In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.	Inhabited 1881.	Un-inhabited 1881.	Inhabited 1891.	Un-inhabited 1891.
Clapham	27347	36380	43698	5604	207	6994	318
Putney	9439	13235	17771	2123	100	2987	235
Streatham	12148	21611	42958	3452	371	7048	505
Tooting	2327	3942	5784	715	148	1085	102
Wandsworth ..	19783	28004	46720	4249	410	7284	403
TOTALS	71044	103172	156931	16143	1236	25398	1563

RATEABLE VALUE AND AREA OF DISTRICT

The rateable value and area of the several parishes in the District are as follows :—

PARISH.	VALUE AS PER VALUATION LIST, APRIL 5TH, 1893.	VALUE AS PER VALUATION LIST, APRIL 5TH, 1894.	ARRA.
	£	£	Acres.
Clapham	278,021	282,309	1233
Putney	165,914	168,685	2176
Streatham	339,360	349,608	2904
Tooting	28,457	28,834	561
Wandsworth	280,978	290,729	2478
TOTALS	£1,092,730	£1,120,165	9352

By order of the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District,

HENRY GEORGE HILLS,

Clerk to the Board.

EAST HILL, WANDSWORTH, S.W.,
June, 1894.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1894.

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1893. 5th April.	H. COVINGTON, Railway Wharf, Battersea.	For barging away dust in Putney, for three years from the 25th March, 1893.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving in Putney, for one year from the 25th March, 1893.
" "	NOWELL & ROBSON, Warwick Road, Kensington.	For masons' and paviors' work in Putney for the like period.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving in Streatham for the like period.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving in Wandsworth (Schedule No. 2) for the like period.
19th "	E. EVANS, 8, Lisford Street, Sumner Road, Peckham.	For the erection of mortuary at Streatham.
14th July.	FRANCIS & Co., Limited, Bridge Foot, Vauxhall.	For the supply of Portland cement, High Street, Wandsworth.
26th "	J. TEMPERLEY & Co., 72, Bishopgate Street Within.	For the supply of Karri wood-paving blocks, High Street, Wandsworth.
27th "	THE IMPROVED WOOD PAVEMENT COMPANY, Limited, 46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	For the supply of wood-paving blocks, High Street, Wandsworth.
6th Sept.	JOHN DICKESON, 75, Balham High Road.	For constructing sewer in Leigham Court Road, Streatham.
" "	GEORGE NEAL, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common.	For dusting in Streatham, for three years from the 25th March, 1894.
13th Dec.	W. BASSETT, Streatham Common.	For erecting cartshed at No. 158, Streatham High Road.
1894. 10th Mar.	S. PONTIFEX & Co., 22, Coleman Street.	For the supply of lamp columns, &c., in so much of the District as is not lighted by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, for three years from 25th March, 1894.
21st "	W. MASON, Streatham Common.	For erecting gates to the Streatham parish depôt.
" "	J. HORSFORD, Faversham.	For the supply of flints in Clapham, for three years from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	E. & H. BEEVERS, Union Road, Borough.	For the supply of York paving, &c., in Clapham for the like period.
" "	A. SAWYER, 54, Willington Road, Stockwell.	For horse-hire in Clapham, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	NOWELL & ROBSON, Warwick Road, Kensington.	For masons' and paviors' work in Putney, for three years from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For scavenging in Ward No. 2, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For scavenging in Ward No. 3, Streatham, for the like period.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS—*continued.*

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1894. 21st Mar.	J. IVE, 171, Eardley Road, Streatham.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.) in Ward No. 3, Streatham, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Ward No. 1, Streatham, for one year from 25th March, 1894.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Wards Nos. 2 and 3, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	J. IVE, 171, Eardley Road, Streatham.	For the supply of gravel in Ward No. 3, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	W. WICKHAM, 12, Glenburnie Road, Upper Tooting.	For dusting in Tooting for the like period.
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Tooting for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For tar-paving (Schedule No. 1) in Wandsworth for the like period.
" "	W. HAMPTON, 45, Red Lion Street, Wandsworth.	For the supply of gravel and flints in Wandsworth, for three years from the 25th March 1894.
" "	E. & H. BEEVERS, Union Road, Borough.	For the supply of York paving, &c., in Wandsworth for the like period.
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea.	For horse-hire in Wandsworth, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, 709A, Old Kent Road, Camberwell, S E.	For the supply of lamp columns, &c., within so much of the District as is lighted by such Company for the like period.
" "	C. R. WHITMEE, York Road, Wandsworth.	For repairing water carts and vans in Putney.
" "	W. HUDSON, Terminus Gates, Brighton.	For dusting in Wandsworth, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.
30th "	NEWINGTON VESTRY.	For receiving dust and house refuse from Clapham, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Clerk	600	0	0
Solicitor	150	0	0
Office Clerks	790	10	4
Messenger and Office-keeper, &c.	114	3	0
Analyst's Fees	209	16	0
Inspector under Adulteration of Food, &c., Acts	130	0	0
Purchase of Articles for Analysis, Inspector's Expenses, &c. . .	26	0	6
Examination of Gas	50	0	0
Officers' Guarantee Premiums	17	15	0
Rates, Taxes, Gas, and Water Supply	158	2	11
Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements	915	3	10
Stamping Contracts	17	1	6
Instalment of Loan for Erection of Offices of the Board	350	0	0
Interest on ditto ditto	186	16	3
Law Expenses :—	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Foster <i>v.</i> the Board	100	11	2
(Kendoa Road Sewer, Clapham.)			
The Board <i>v.</i> Fosten	42	19	4 ¹
(Drainage Works, Clapham)			
Beare and Cridlan and the Board	22	5	8
(Balham High Road Forecourts)			
The Board <i>v.</i> Johnson	14	12	0
(Nuisance, Rosendale Road, Streatham)			
Inquiry re proposed Fever Hospital at Tooting Common	145	3	2
Miscellaneous	43	18	0
	369	9	4
Parliamentary Expenses :—	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (Various Powers) Bill	16	8	4
London County Council (Tramways) Bill	5	6	4
Copies of Bills, Votes and Proceedings, &c.	22	13	2
	44	7	10
Fees to Medical Practitioners for Certificates under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891*	266	2	0
Office fittings, repairs, &c.	30	3	9
Miscellaneous	158	3	7
	£4583	15	10

* These fees are repaid to the Board by the Metropolitan Asylums Board

Receipts and Payments for the

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 25th, 1893.						
Balance in hands of Clerk	649	13	2			
" " Bankers	15,189	5	4	15,838	18	6

RECEIPTS.

March 25th, 1894.						
Clapham	General Rate.....	31,315	14	5		
" "	Sewers "	4,200	6	6		
" "	Lighting "	2,844	5	1		
" "	New Roads Account	1,632	19	10		
					39,993	5 10
Putney	General Rate.....	19,092	17	11		
" "	Sewers "	3,388	16	10		
" "	Lighting "	2,047	15	11		
" "	New Roads Account	856	10	8		
					25,386	1 4
Streatham	General Rate.....	37,678	5	8		
" "	Sewers "	4,038	18	8		
" "	Lighting "	3,437	4	9		
" "	New Roads Account	8,330	0	3		
					53,484	9 4
Tooting	General Rate.....	3,786	18	3		
" "	Sewers "	306	4	10		
" "	Lighting "	458	19	6		
" "	New Roads Account	1,896	4	1		
					6,448	6 8
Wandsworth	General Rate.....	30,440	12	11		
" "	Sewers "	2,998	8	7		
" "	Lighting "	3,405	5	3		
" "	New Roads Account	6,702	19	10		
					43,547	6 7
					168,859	9 9
London County Council (Loan No. 57)					1,000	0 0
" " " (" 58)					2,600	0 0
" " " " 59)					1,000	0 0
					173,459	9 9
Total Receipts						

£189,298 8 3

Year ended 25th March, 1894.

March 25th, 1894.		PAYMENTS.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Clapham	General Rate.....	30,765	11	9						
"	Sewers ..	2,147	3	2						
"	Lighting ..	2,968	0	0						
"	New Roads Account	1,649	0	2						
					37,529	15	1			
Putney	General Rate.....	20,334	10	8						
"	Sewers ..	1,442	6	11						
"	Lighting ..	2,071	3	11						
"	New Roads Account	174	17	0						
					24,022	18	6			
Streatham	General Rate.....	33,988	10	6						
"	Sewers ..	2,747	17	11						
"	Lighting ..	3,418	4	9						
"	New Roads Account	5,858	18	6						
					46,013	11	8			
Tooting	General Rate.....	3,700	0	1						
"	Sewers ..	269	18	3						
"	Lighting ..	488	14	1						
"	New Roads Account	2,563	6	4						
					7,021	18	9			
Wandsworth	General Rate.....	32,402	1	8						
"	Sewers ..	2,498	10	7						
"	Lighting ..	3,863	17	2						
"	New Roads Account	6,006	14	8						
					44,771	4	1			
Atlas Assurance Company	(Loan No. 9)				133	6	8	159,359	8	1
"	" (10)				833	6	8			
"	" (11)				333	6	8			
"	" (13)				600	0	0			
"	" (14)				266	13	4			
Customs Fund Office	" (16)				1,416	13	4			
"	" (17)				66	13	4			
Clergy Mutual Assurance Soc.	" (19)				800	0	0			
"	" (20)				666	13	4			
London County Council	" (21)				120	0	0			
"	" (22)				47	0	0			
"	" (25)				50	0	0			
"	" (26)				100	0	0			
"	" (29)				52	0	0			
"	" (30)				34	0	0			
"	" (31)				350	0	0			
"	" (33)				49	0	0			
"	" (34)				35	0	0			
"	" (35)				25	0	0			
"	" (41)				167	0	0			
"	" (42)				350	0	0			
"	" (43)				147	0	0			
"	" (44)				1,100	0	0			
"	" (45)				100	0	0			
"	" (46)				60	0	0			
"	" (47)				440	0	0			
"	" (48)				167	0	0			
"	" (49)				700	0	0			
"	" (51)				100	0	0			
"	" (50)				200	0	0			
"	" (52)				1,000	0	0			
"	" (53)				260	0	0			
"	" (54)				166	0	0			
"	" (55)				60	0	0			
"	" (56)				50	0	0			
"	" (57)				200	0	0	11,245	13	4
	Total Payments.....				170,605	1	5			
	Balance in hands of Clerk				582	2	9			
	" " Bankers.....				18,111	4	1	18,693	6	10
								£189,298	8	3

Examined and allowed by us,

(Signed)

W. P. NEDEN,
FRED. REED,
A. E. GIBSON,

} Auditors.

22nd May, 1894.

STATE OF NEW YORK

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR

THE

Account in the



SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT



ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

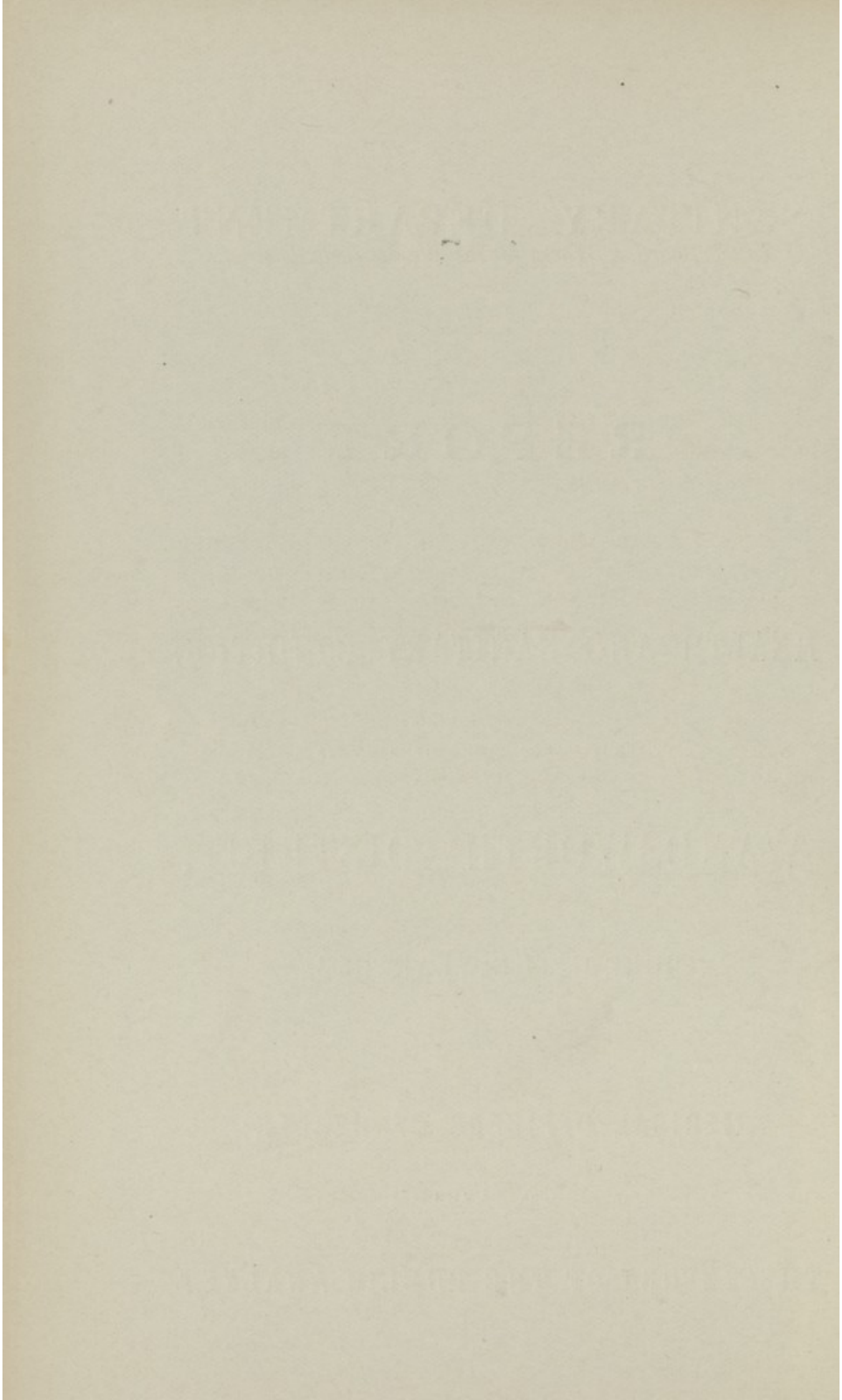
DURING THE YEAR 1893,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

TOGETHER WITH

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.



To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present our Annual Report on the health, sanitary condition, and vital statistics of the Wandsworth District for the year 1893.

The general arrangement will be found to conform with Reports of former years, and in presenting it we draw your attention with satisfaction to the indications it gives of the progress made in the sanitation of the district.

We would also record our deep regret at the loss of our late colleague, Dr. EDWARD NICHOLAS, Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth, who had held the appointment since the first creation of the Board, and was one of the first Medical Officers of Health appointed in London, and whose kindly readiness to help, and ripe experience will long be much missed by us.

We have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

*The Medical Officers of Health for the
Wandsworth District.*

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The third part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the year 1800 to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the year 1820 to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the year 1840 to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT, 1893.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The population estimated in the usual way to the middle of 1893 was 168,999, being an increase of 6,754 on the preceding year.

Births. The total number registered during the year was 4,589, of which 2,375 were males and 2,214 females.

The number of births and the birth-rates in the several sub-districts, are compared in the following Table:—

TABLE I.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
Clapham	583	519	1102	24·2	11·01
Putney	224	238	462	24·7	11·1
Streatham	620	586	1206	25·6	13·2
Tooting	101	112	213	40·1	19·0
Wandsworth	847	759	1606	31·9	18·3
Whole District	2375	2214	4589	27·1	13·0

The birth-rate was 27·1 per thousand compared with 26·23 in the preceding year. The mean rate for the preceding 10 years was 29·2. The birth-rate for the whole of London was 31·0. Reference to Table III. shows the marked tendency to become lower displayed by the birth-rate. The natural increase of the population calculated by the excess of births over deaths was 13·0 per thousand.

Deaths. The number of deaths was 2,376, of which 1,229 were males and 1,147 females. Of these, however, 205 were of inhabitants of other parts of London and the country, who died in institutions in this district, such as the Workhouse, the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, the Hospital for Incurables, &c.

The following Table gives the distribution in the sub-districts :—

TABLE II.

DEATHS.				Death-rate.
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham	284	317	601	12·8*
Putney	133	123	256	13·6
Streatham	311	276	587	11·7*
Tooting	56	56	112	18·4*
Wandsworth ..	444	376	820	13·6*
Whole District ..	1228	1148	2376	12·8

* Excluding deaths and population in public institutions.

The death-rate for the entire district was 12·8 per thousand, excluding these 205 deaths, or without such exclusion, 14·05.

The following Table shows the rates for the last 10 years :—

TABLE III.
Birth-rates, Death-rates, and rates of Natural Increase in the entire district during the ten years 1883—92 inclusive.

YEARS.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1883	30·4	16·5	13·9
1884	32·3	15·3	17·0
1885	30·0	13·0	17·0
1886	30·8	14·5	16·3
1887	30·4	13·3	17·1
1888	29·5	13·4	16·1
1889	27·5	11·6	15·8
1890	27·01	14·58	12·43
1891	28·52	13·1	15·4
1892	26·23	13·4	11·53
Mean of Ten Years }	29·2	13·8	15·2
1893	27·1	12·8	13·0

The death-rate therefore is 1·0 per 1,000 below the decennial average, which means that 169 more persons would have died during the year if the average had been maintained.

The death-rate for London in 1893 was 21·2.

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions. In addition to the deaths above enumerated, those deaths of inhabitants of this district that occurred without its borders have to be considered.

In the following Table the deaths properly belonging to the district occurring in outlying institutions have been arranged according to the character of the institution in which they occurred and the sub-districts to which they belong.

TABLE IV.
Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number in Entire District.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever.....	38	17	4	1	5	11	..	1	37
Diphtheria	45	17	9	8	2	9	..	14	31
Membranous-Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	4	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	3
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	6	2	..	..	..	4	6	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Diarrhœa	10	2	..	..	..	8	6	4	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
Tubercular	61	16	9	7	4	25	36	20	5
Cancer	20	11	1	..	..	8	12	8	..
Rheumatism	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Respiratory Diseases.....	52	15	6	8	1	22	39	10	3
Circulatory Diseases.....	29	8	..	1	..	20	27	2	..
Nervous Diseases	26	10	1	1	..	14	10	10	6
Other Diseases	89	24	9	26	13	17	42	45	2
Violence	26	9	3	6	1	7	5	21	..
Age	14	6	..	..	..	8	14	..	..
TOTAL	431	140	43	61	26	161	205	138	88
Corresponding Totals in preceding year.....	384	106	45	54	25	154	195	124	65

There were 431 such deaths, of which 205 occurred in the Union Infirmary, 138 in the general and special hospitals of the Metropolis, and 88 in those of the Asylums' Board.

Adding these deaths to the 2,376 mentioned above, and subtracting the 205 that, as explained, ought to be

excluded, we get a total of 2,602, giving a death-rate of 15·3. This is the nearest to a correct death-rate at which we can arrive. The corresponding figure for last year was 15·7.

It will be seen also from this Table that for every 1,000 living there died in the Outlying Institutions :—

	1892.	1893.
Clapham ..	2·3	3·0
Putney ..	2·4	2·3
Streatham ..	1·2	1·1
Tooting ..	4·5	4·9
Wandsworth ..	3·1	3·0

The next Table gives interesting information as to the density of population, and the relative mortality of the industrial and other classes in each sub-district :—

TABLE V

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population, 1893.	Percentage of Total Population.	Number of persons to 1 acre.	Relative mortality of Industrial and other classes.	
				Industria classes.	Other classes.
Clapham	45,537	27·0	36·9	63·1	36·9
Putney	18,692	11·1	8·6	57·1	42·9
Streatham	47,042	27·8	15·5	66·6	33·4
Tooting	5,306	3·1	9·4	83·9	16·1
Wandsworth	52,422	31·0	21·5	62·6	37·4

Table VI. gives the deaths occurring in the entire district during 1893, classified according to sex, age, and social position, the relative numbers in each sub-district being also given. Those deaths are also included that occurred in the institutions mentioned above as being within the Wandsworth District.

TABLE VI.

POPULATION		Sub-Districts.						SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.					
		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the District.						Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 45 years.	From 45 to 65 years.	From 65 to 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
Census 1891		Clapham—Population, 45,537 Area in acres, 1,233																				
Official Population in middle of 1892.		Putney—Population, 18,092 Area in acres, 2,176																				
		Streatham—Population, 47,042 Area in acres, 2,904																				
		Tooting—Population, 5,806 Area in acres, 561																				
		Wandsworth—Population, 52,423 Area in acres, 2,433																				
CAUSES OF DEATH																						
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox...	29	5	1	2	18	2	14	15	4	13	8	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	24
	Scarlet Fever ...	54	14	14	5	1	20	30	24	3	23	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	32
	Diphtheria ...	17	...	...	...	...	15	7	10	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
	MembranousCroup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever ...	14	3	...	3	...	6	9	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Continued Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	16	...	...	5	...	5	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	7
	Measles ...	32	26	...	...	...	...	11	21	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	26
	Whooping Cough	74	16	12	15	5	26	35	35	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza ...	63	20	10	16	3	14	28	55	3	3	3	...	7	13	21	11	9	7	15	32	
	Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	104	23	6	34	4	37	62	45	81	14	...	...	2	1	5	1	4	7	18	75
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Zymotic Class		405	114	50	82	31	128	203	202	146	116	48	10	27	18	27	13	14	22	94	275	
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheu- matism ...	20	5	...	7	2	6	10	10	...	...	3	...	8	3	5	1	...	1	7	12
	Cancer and other Tumours ...	90	28	8	24	4	20	19	71	...	1	...	1	12	47	16	13	13	8	26	43	
	Other Constitu- tional Diseases...	23	9	2	8	...	4	11	12	10	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	5	18
	Phthisis ...	152	46	26	26	5	42	86	66	5	10	4	31	58	34	8	...	2	11	36	103	
Other Tuber- cular Diseases ...	76	21	7	13	5	30	41	32	38	20	8	5	4	2	1	...	...	4	19	53	
III. Local.	Nervous ...	295	68	31	72	14	116	164	131	53	36	7	16	34	59	69	27	22	19	69	187	
	Circulatory ...	179	48	22	46	6	57	94	85	1	...	7	13	31	73	38	16	20	11	60	88	
	Respiratory ...	488	113	53	117	21	184	252	236	94	65	18	11	52	97	91	60	23	31	119	315	
	Digestive ...	157	34	21	33	7	62	87	76	51	9	2	8	24	34	22	7	5	10	41	101	
	Urinary ...	69	22	5	14	...	28	32	37	1	2	1	4	14	22	14	11	7	9	25	28	
	Generative...	18	4	1	7	...	6	...	18	...	...	...	2	15	1	...	...	...	1	5	12
	Locomotory ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Integumentary ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
IV. Develop- mental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	199	58	13	68	3	57	119	80	198	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	32	154
	Congenital Defects	16	...	1	...	...	15	14	2	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
	Old Age ...	114	14	6	54	11	21	46	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	89	15	8	27	64
V. Violence ...	59	13	7	12	2	25	41	18	13	3	4	5	10	12	9	3	...	4	10	43		
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified	13	3	2	3	1	4	7	6	7	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	11	
TOTALS		2376	601	256	587	112	820	1228	1148	631	268	105	100	293	407	329	243	124	145	583	1524	

Ages at Death. Of the total deaths, 26·5 per cent. were of infants under 1 year of age, and 24·0 per cent. of old persons above 65 years.

Infantile Death rate. The death-rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 living at this age, that is per 1,000 births was in each sub-district, as follows :—

Clapham	146 per 1,000
Putney	123 ..
Streatham	123 ..
Tooting	140 ..
Wandsworth	146 ..
Whole District	137 ..
Registration London ..	164

Causes of Death. The relative number of deaths from the various causes is stated in Table VI., zymotic disease being given in greater detail. In the following table a comparison is made with the corresponding deaths in the preceding years.

TABLE VII.

Showing the total number of Deaths and their Causes, registered in the entire District during the seven years 1887-93, with the relative numbers of each Class of Disease:—

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
ZYMOTIC.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	12	14	5	2	5	10
	Diphtheria	20	53	30	15	22	36
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Typhus	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	10	13	9	14	10	10
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Puerperal Fever	2	6	3	8	6	7
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	11	5	5	5	6	14
	Measles	68	53	31	87	78	78
	Whooping Cough	41	96	39	95	75	89
	Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	21	61	112
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery..	70	64	41	73	51	82
	Other Zymotic Diseases ..	5	..	5	2	8	1
Totals of Zymotic Class	240	304	169	322	324	450	465
Gout and Rheumatism ..	26	18	14	33	16	21	20
Cancer and other Tumours	78	70	68	89	103	101	90
Other constitutional diseases	18	12	15	38	21	25	23
Tubercular	268	257	219	265	246	256	228
Nervous	292	298	282	294	287	302	295
Circulatory	142	160	146	150	180	185	179
Respiratory	330	357	302	473	510	453	488
Digestive	119	119	107	123	149	131	157
Urinary	52	50	50	50	55	79	69
Generative	4	7	14	18	12	21	18
Locomotory	1	..	3	3	4	8	2
Integumentary	1	4	..	1	1	1	1
Premature Births, Low Vi- tality, and Malformation	144	156	149	174	170	183	215
Old Age	97	96	103	104	95	95	114
Violence	39	48	48	66	54	61	59
Ill-defined and not specified	4	8	9	10	10	13	13
TOTALS	1855	1964	1698	2213	2237	2385	2376

^{Zymotic}
Diseases. There were 405 deaths belonging to this class registered compared with 450 in the previous year, giving a zymotic death-rate of 2·39 per 1,000 living. This is compared with that of the last five years in the following Table, which also gives the rates for the sub-districts.

TABLE VIII.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Clapham	1·9	1·4	1·5	2·19	2·41	2·5
Putney	1·0	·73	1·1	1·23	1·97	2·6
Streatham	1·7	·8	1·8	2·21	2·35	1·74
Tooting		2·4	1·7	2·43	2·46	5·0
Wandsworth ..	3·7	1·3	3·3	2·07	3·80	2·54
Whole District ..	2·1	1·1	2·1	2·06	2·76	2·39

The zymotic death-rate has therefore slightly fallen since the previous year, when it was 2·76. Adding the 112 deaths from zymotic diseases that occurred in outlying institutions (see Table IV.), we get a total of 517 deaths, giving a mortality of 3·05, compared with 3·1 in last year.

The next Table gives the number of cases of the various zymotic diseases notified to us, to which the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act apply, in each parish, and also the numbers for 1892.

TABLE IX.

		Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham,	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole District.	Corresponding figures in 1892.
Small Pox .. ..	.. ..	6	2	10	..	11	29	..
Scarlatina .. ..	.. ..	303	107	313	93	440	1256	887
Diphtheria .. ..	.. ..	108	69	65	5	151	398	242
Membranous Croup ..	.. ..	6	..	..	.	27	33	17
Typhus	} Fevers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric		..	8	23	7	39	108	86
Continued		..	2	2	..	..	6	11
Relapsing		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal		..	7	3	4	1	6	21	13
Cholera .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	.. ..	84	21	66	8	194	373	274
Totals .. ..	.. ..	547	212	483	114	868	2224	1530

Taking now the deaths from each disease—

Small-pox.—One death was due to this cause; the first recorded since 1885. There were 29 cases reported in the district. Throughout London there was considerable prevalence of the disease during the summer months and it did not disappear during the winter. Early in the year a letter was received from the clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board forwarding an extract from a letter of the Medical Superintendent of the Smallpox Ships, from which it appeared that nearly all the cases admitted to the ships were of persons belonging to the vagrant class, that the disease was imported by tramps from the provinces, and had not at that time taken any hold on the settled population of London. This was under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee in March, and it was decided that more frequent visits should be made to the common lodging houses in the district with the view of inquiring whether any illness occurred among the lodgers. No cases of smallpox were heard of in this way however. The Clerk also wrote to the Clerk of the Guardians to inquire what was done in regard to the medical inspection of inmates of the casual wards. In reply a copy of a report of the Medical officer of the Workhouse was sent stating that the Superintendent had strict instructions to send for him if any of the occupants appeared ill, even though they did not complain, and that he did not think that regular inspection was advisable. The facts as to the exclusive incidence of smallpox on the vagrant class did not hold good throughout the year, however, as the resident population also became affected. Some particulars of the cases that occurred in this district are given in the local reports.

Every effort has been made by prompt removal to hospital, by thorough disinfection, and the urging of re-vaccination on persons who have been exposed to infection, to limit the spread of this disease.

Scarlet Fever.—67 deaths were due to this cause, 38 at the Isolation Hospitals and 29 at their homes. 1256 cases were notified compared with 887 in 1892. This district in common with the rest of London suffered from a serious epidemic of scarlet fever. The available hospital accommodation was exhausted by the middle of June, and from that time onwards there was very great difficulty and delay in obtaining the removal of patients. This difficulty was partially overcome by the opening of the Fountain Hospital at Tooting, but we can not doubt that the spread of the disease was extended by the non-removal of ill-isolated cases. The case mortality during the year was 5·3 per cent. 598 patients were removed to hospital or 47·6 per cent. of the whole and the mortality of those removed was 6·3 per cent. and of those not removed 4·4. During 1892, 50·3 per cent. of the total number notified were removed to the Isolation Hospitals.

Diphtheria.—During the year 398 cases of diphtheria and 33 of *membranous croup* were reported, as compared with 242 and 17 in the previous year. There were 99 deaths from diphtheria; 54 at their homes and 45 at the hospitals, and 17 from membranous croup, all at their own homes. The case mortality of the two diseases together was therefore 26·9 per cent.

This shows how large a proportion of the cases reported succumb, and should emphasize the necessity for more extended recognition of the infectiousness of diphtheria, and also of the importance of isolating doubtful cases of sore throat. Of the whole number, 121 or 28 per cent. were removed to hospital, so that the mortality at home and at the hospitals was 22·9 and 37·2 per hundred cases respectively.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases was 108, compared with 86 last year. The number of deaths was 18, com-

pared with 12. The case mortality was 17·6 per cent. There was also one death from continued fever, of which there were six cases notified.

Puerperal Fever.—Twenty-one cases were reported, and there were eight deaths, compared with seven last year.

Erysipelas.—373 cases were reported, and there were 17 deaths, compared with 274 and 16 in 1892.

Measles.—Only 33 deaths were registered from this cause, compared with 78 last year, and considerably below the decennial average.

Whooping Cough caused 77 deaths, also slightly below the decennial average.

Influenza.—64 deaths were referred to this cause, whereas 112 were due to it last year, when the prevalence of this disease reached its maximum, and has since gradually declined. It may be fairly hoped that we shall have a succession of years with but little experience of influenza, as, though no doubt it is a truly infectious disease, there appears to be a predisposition needed for epidemic influenza to exist in a population, which predisposition appears to become exhausted in a few years, if we may judge by the experience of former epidemics. These deaths, referred here to influenza, were due to complications, generally bronchitis and pneumonia, and not simply to influenza. The same method is followed in classifying the deaths from all the other zymotic diseases, that is, referring to them all deaths from their complications, even though the zymotic illness may be but a remote cause of death.

Diarrhœa caused 114 deaths, compared with 51 and 82 in the two preceding years. This number exceeded the

decennial average, as was to be expected from the unusually warm summer.

Deaths from Non-zymotic Diseases.—On comparing these deaths with those of previous years, it is satisfactory to notice in the figures a tendency to diminish under most of the headings. This is markedly so under the headings of *tubercular, nervous, circulatory, and respiratory* diseases. It is also so to a less extent in *cancers and other tumours*.

The progressive and considerable fall in the number of deaths from *tubercular diseases* is extremely satisfactory. The number during the year was 228, or 58 below the corrected decennial average. From *premature birth* and *low vitality* 199 children died, a distinct increase, and exceeding the decennial average.

Inquests. The next Table gives particulars of the number of inquests held and the verdicts returned.

There were 59 verdicts of death from natural causes, 46 from accidents, 13 from suicide, 5 from homicide, and in the remaining 6 inquests open verdicts were returned.

TABLE X.

INQUESTS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole District
<i>I. Deaths from Natural Causes :</i>	16	1	4	3	35	59
<i>II. Deaths from Violence :</i>						
<i>(a) Accidental :</i>						
Burns	2	..	..	..	2	4
Falls	4	..	..	..	3	7
Drowning	1	1	1	..	9	12
Blood Poisoning	1	..	..	..	1	2
Suffocation .. .. .	..	1	4	1	7	13
Want of attention at birth .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2
Poisoning .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Knocked down by train .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2
Perforation of stomach .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syncope from starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>(b) Suicidal :</i>						
Poisoning	1	1	2	..	..	4
Bullet wound	1	..	..	..	1	2
Drowning .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	2
Cut throat .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hanging .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	2
Run over by train .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>(c) Homicide :</i>						
Exposure	2	..	..	..	..	2
Injuries to vessels of throat.. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	2
Hæmorrhage from Umbilicus. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>III. Open Verdicts :</i>						
Hæmorrhage	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation	2	..	..	..	..	2
Found drowned .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Found dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2
Totals	32	10	17	5	65	129

Cholera. Early in the year the possibility of cholera becoming epidemic in the district engaged our attention and in April we presented the following report to your Sanitary Committee :—

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

To the Sanitary Committee.

CHOLERA.

GENTLEMEN,

The Local Government Board in their circular letter of August 25th, 1892, on the above subject, stated that in the event of an outbreak of Cholera in London, they would issue Regulations under section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, whereby they would impose on the Sanitary Authority the duty of making arrangements for the prevention and treatment of Cholera, and among the arrangements would be comprised the visitation of poorer houses for the purpose of detecting Cholera and Diarrhoea, the supply of medical attendance and medicine, nursing, and disinfectants; the destruction of infected clothing; the disinfection of houses; and the prompt interment of the dead. The arrangements would also include the provision of such additional accommodation in hospitals and "places of refuge" as might be necessary for the several parishes and districts, the hospitals being provided for the reception of those Cholera patients who could not be properly treated at their own homes, the "places of refuge" for the lodgment of those persons not actually sick, but whom it might be right to keep under observation, or to accommodate while their house was undergoing disinfection, or devoted to a sick person who could not properly be removed. It therefore becomes necessary to be prepared with the following arrangements in accordance with the regulations referred to, viz. :—

1.—Hospital accommodation. 2.—Places of refuge. 3.—Visitation of the poorer houses. 4.—Medical attendance. 5.—Nurses, nourishments, &c. 6.—Disinfection of houses. 7.—Destruction of infected clothing. 8.—Prompt interment of the dead.

1. With regard to hospital accommodation we do not now report, as the question is under the consideration of the several Local Committees.

We would remind you, however, that on the Metropolitan Asylums Board would devolve the duty first of all of providing accommodation, as the hospital authority for London, and only on their failure to provide sufficient beds, would your Board be called upon to make such provision.

2. The provision of places of refuge we consider of even more practical importance than that of hospitals, as it is known that only a small proportion of the cases can be removed to hospital without risk of death taking place in the ambulance, owing to the sudden onset and rapid course of Asiatic Cholera. It therefore follows that many cases must remain in their homes, which would involve the provision of sufficient accommodation for the healthy members of families in which cases occurred.

We beg to suggest that the Guardians should be approached as to their willingness to grant the use of wards in the Workhouse (not the Infirmary) for this purpose, should necessity arise, the pauper inmates being temporarily boarded out. If this arrangement were found to be feasible it would meet the requirements of a large part of the district.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. With regard to the duties relating to the general treatment of the sick, &c., we are of opinion that they would be best performed by the adoption of the arrangements which were satisfactorily carried out during the Cholera epidemics of 1854 and 1866, and which were as follows:—The Local Committees were deputed by the Board to fulfil the instructions contained in an "Order in Council" (which corresponded with the regulations herein referred to). The assistance and co-operation were invited of all the registered medical practitioners residing in the district, of whom a certain number undertook the treatment of all persons suffering from the epidemic, who might apply to them by night or by day, and were authorised to order nurses, nourishment, stimulants, and disinfectants, or whatever was necessary for such treatment. Additional inspectors were appointed, who made a careful house-to-house visitation, and brought to the notice of the medical attendant any case of the disease they met with, effected the removal of any existing sanitary defect, ensured an early interment of the dead, the destruction of infected clothing unfit to be otherwise dealt with, and the disinfection of the house. They also furnished disinfectants to all applicants needing them.

The system above set forth presents a great advantage in favour of the safety of the patient by preventing the loss of much valuable time,—so important in the treatment of this fatal disease.

We suggest, therefore, that a circular be drawn up to be sent to all registered medical practitioners residing in the district, inviting their co-operation; and that, further, the Local Committees should arrange with a sufficient number, living in convenient positions in each parish, who would be willing to hold themselves in readiness to undertake the early treatment of persons suffering from Cholera or Diarrhoea night and day.

We would suggest that you should consider what scale of remuneration should be adopted.

The provision of nurses is a matter that would require some organisation, and would present some difficulties. We are making enquiries as to what arrangements might be made, and hope to be in a position shortly to give you some information on the subject.

21st April, 1893.

Accordingly a circular was sent to each medical practitioner in the district inviting his co-operation, and asking him if he would be willing to attend at once, night or day, on cases of cholera or diarrhoea, should it become epidemic. A large number of favourable replies were received, so that there would have been no difficulty in getting immediate medical treatment for any cases had they occurred.

The next point was the provision of hospital accommodation. On August 26th a circular was received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board, giving particulars of hospitals and infirmaries, at which beds were promised to be allotted to cholera patients, and also a list of stations where ambulance litters were provided. No institution, however, within this district, had undertaken to provide beds, so that the only available provision was in the hospitals belonging to the Asylums Board, and other institutions at some distance, such as St. Thomas's

Hospital. Meanwhile arrangements had been made in each parish of the district to provide a temporary isolation hospital, and sites were made available for that purpose. Plans also were prepared, so that everything was in readiness for the hospitals to be proceeded with at a moment's notice.

Particulars of the different plans adopted will be found in the local reports. Of course nothing could be actually done in the erecting of the buildings until the Local Government Board issued the Epidemic Regulations under the Public Health Acts, which, luckily, it did not become necessary to do.

The provision of places of refuge (that is for healthy people removed from infected houses, and whom it might be desirable to keep under observation), it was considered, could be met by hiring unoccupied houses, as might be required. It is a matter of satisfaction that this district was in a state of preparedness; still more so that the work done last year will be available this year, should the danger recur.

Cholera, however, did not spread in the Metropolis. Cases were brought into the Thames from infected ports, from July 17th onwards, but were not proved to have infected any other persons. A number of suspicious cases were reported in various parts of London in September and October, but only four were proved to be true Asiatic Cholera. These all occurred in September, in Westminster, Fulham, Lambeth, and Southwark, and all died. They were not traced to any imported case, and did not spread to other persons

Vaccinati The next Table kindly supplied to us by the Clerk of the Guardians shows the amount of vaccination performed in the district. Out of 4,236 births registered in 1892, 3,223 children were returned as successfully vaccinated, whilst 479 were unaccounted for from various causes, or 11.3 per cent. of the total births, compared with 8.6 per cent. in the previous year :—

TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births Returned from 1st January to 31st December 1892	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly appraised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found.
Clapham	1044	801	8	..	94	30	23	88
Putney	431	296	..	..	56	22	..	57
Streatham	1225	922	5	..	98	37	10	153
Wandsworth	1536	1204	8	..	118	24	1	181
Totals	4226	3223	21	..	366	113	34	479

Bye-laws. In our last Report we stated that bye-laws under sections 16, 29, 50 and 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, had been framed on the foundation of the model bye-laws drawn up by the Local Government Board, and that they were then awaiting confirmation by that Board.

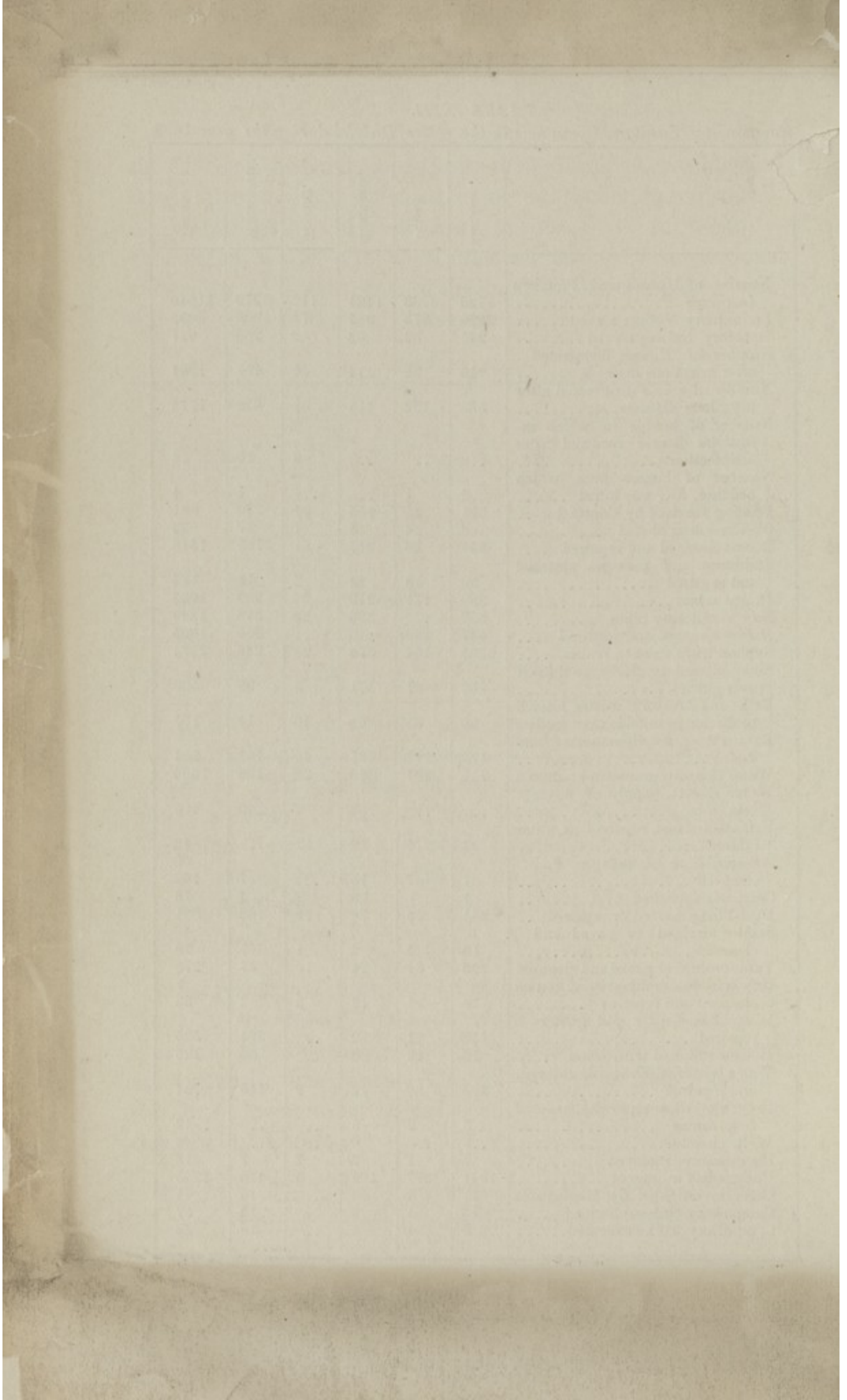
The result was, however, that no additions to or alterations in the model bye-laws were allowed by the Local Government Board, so that they were finally made and confirmed in that form. The advantage of this was that the bye-laws under these sections were made uniform throughout London.

Sanitary Proceedings. Table XIII. gives in the usual form a summary of the principal sanitary operations in the district during the year.

TABLE XIII.

Summary of Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1893.

	Clapham.	Putney	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL.
Number of Houses and Premises Inspected	4725	3363	1121	112	2319	11640
Preliminary Notices served	2220	873	867	73	1000	5033
Statutory Notices served	245	82	33	2	265	627
Number of Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	445	98	414	50	497	1504
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious diseases.....	558	122	414	58	558	1710
Number of houses in which infectious disease recurred after disinfection .....	..	..	..	6	10	16
Number of houses from which bedding, &c., was burnt	2	1	..	..	1	4
Bedding steamed by Contractor ..	374	85	155	37	230	881
Overcrowding abated	6	4	5	1	17	33
Rooms cleansed and repaired	955	26	317	51	169	1518
Staircases and passages cleansed and repaired	90	18	25	2	10	145
Drains relaid	389	171	219	22	282	1083
New ventilating pipes	652	..	336	23	318	1329
Drains cleansed and repaired	437	226	46	..	386	1095
Syphon traps fixed to drains	2395	154	376	23	286	3234
Sinks altered to discharge outside over gullies.....	205	61	171	3	99	539
Bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies	50	39	64	10	14	177
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	175	112	437	46	131	901
Water closets cleansed and repaired	711	301	360	28	185	1585
Water closets, supply of water laid on to .....	..	..	163	2	240	405
Urinals cleansed, repaired, or water laid on	24	5	12	2	..	43
Accumulation of manure, &c., removed	51	57	15	..	37	160
Cesspools abolished	1	1	9	2	3	16
Dust-bins provided or repaired ..	245	68	70	40	468	891
Stables drained or paved and cleansed	16	2	2	1	7	28
Yards drained or paved and cleansed	103	84	24	10	57	278
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed and repaired	16	21	12	2	2	53
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired	158	41	22	..	304	525
Houses supplied with water	16	13	48	..	46	123
Water cisterns cleansed, covered, and repaired	525	80	22	9	148	784
Cistern overflow pipes disconnected from drains	3	2	8	..	..	13
Wells closed .....	..	..	6	..	..	6
Pig nuisances removed	4	1	2	2	7	16
Unclassified nuisances	1341	377	104	3	440	2265
Cases investigated by Magistrates	17	4	5	..	15	41
Compulsory Orders obtained	13	4	5	..	15	37
Compulsory works executed.....	5	4	4	..	15	28



MAP
OF THE
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT
SHOWING THE
PARISHES AND WARDS
Edited and Re-arranged



The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District
comprises the following Parishes, viz:-

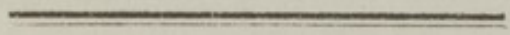
	Area		
	Acres	Inhabited Houses	Population
Clapham	1,233	6,994	43,098
Putney	2,176	2,987	17,771
Streatham	2,904	7,048	42,958
Tooting Craveny	561	1,085	5,784
Wandsworth	2,478	7,284	46,720
Totals	9,352	25,398	156,931



WANDSWORTH

WANDSWORTH

WANDSWORTH



LOCAL SUMMARIES.



CLAPHAM.

Population. The population in the middle of 1893 estimated in the usual way was 45,537, an increase of 826 over the previous year.

Births and Birth-rate. The number of births registered during the year was 1,102, of which 583 were males and 519 females. This is an increase on the previous year, but less than in 1891. The birth-rate was 24·2 as compared with 23·5 last year. Table I. shows the tendency for the birth-rate to decrease which has been very marked during the last ten years. The rate of natural increase, reckoned from the excess of births over deaths, was 11·01; again a decided increase on 1892.

Deaths and Death-rate. The number of deaths registered was 601, of which 284 were males and 317 females, slightly fewer than in 1892 when the number was 611. The death-rate was 13·19, and less than that of the three preceding years. Of these deaths 17 were of non-parishioners occurring in the British Home for Incurables and the Home for the Dying, leaving 584 as the deaths of parishioners, which gives a death rate of 12·8

Table I. gives a comparison of these rates with those of the last ten years :—

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEAR.		Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1884	..	1,123	28·3	543	13·7	14·6
1885	..	1,030	25·2	508	12·41	12·7
1886	..	1,071	25·5	545	12·99	12·5
1887	..	1,136	26·3	600	13·93	12·4
1888	..	1,076	24·3	551	12·4	11·9
1889	..	1,121	24·3	534	11·6	12·7
1890	..	10,03	23·2	599	13·88	9·32
1891	..	1,144	26·2	596	13·63	12·57
1892	..	1,043	23·3	611	13·66	9·64
1893	..	1,102	24·2	601	13·19	11·01

Table II. gives particulars of the number, causes of death, ages, and social position of those who have died:—

TABLE II.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.		SEX.	AGE.									SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population (Census), 1891...	43,698		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 45 years.	From 45 to 65 years.	From 65 to 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
Official Population in middle of 1893	45,557	Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.																
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	5	3	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	Diphtheria	14	6	8	2	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
	Membranous Croup	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
	Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Measles	26	9	17	8	15	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	21
	Whooping Cough	16	7	9	6	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14
	Influenza	20	11	9	..	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	1	3	5	11
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	23	11	12	15	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	3	3	16	
Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		114	50	64	32	39	11	3	9	6	12	2	2	8	27	77
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	5	2	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
	Cancer & other Tumours	28	6	22	..	..	..	..	2	17	4	5	5	1	8	14
	Other Constitutional Diseases	9	6	3	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	7
	Tubercular Diseases	46	21	25	1	2	2	14	15	9	3	..	..	3	13	30
III. Local.	Nervous	68	34	34	19	8	1	2	4	12	15	7	5	7	16	46
	Circulatory	48	24	24	..	..	1	5	6	23	6	7	4	3	15	26
	Respiratory	113	58	55	20	15	2	3	5	26	24	18	8	5	28	72
	Digestive	34	17	17	11	3	..	1	6	9	3	1	..	4	6	24
	Urinary	22	11	11	..	1	..	1	5	7	5	3	3	3	9	7
	Generative	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Locomotor	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	58	30	28	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	45
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old Age	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	2	2	5	5
V. Violence	13	9	4	3	1	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	3	2	8	
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified	Illdefined	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Not Specified	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS		601	284	317	161	77	23	30	61	115	78	56	29	42	151	379

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of CLAPHAM; classified according to DISEASES AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL		
	(i)					Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																					
CLAPHAM	584	161	77	22	28	166	130	Under 5	..	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	23	15	18	..	..	3	35	..	4	126	238
								5 upwds	..	2	6	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	3	1	5	5	..	39	78	48	9	143	346
HOSTEL OF GOD	11	..	..	1	2	8	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	6	11
BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES	6	..	..	..	..	2	4	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
TOTALS	601	161	77	23	30	176	134	Under 5	..	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	23	15	18	..	..	3	35	..	4	126	238
								5 upwds	..	2	6	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	3	1	5	5	..	43	78	49	9	155	363

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	140	16	26	21	10	43	24	Under 5	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	3	11	43
								5 upwds	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	12	12	8	7	41	97
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	17	..	..	1	2	10	4	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	12	17

Deaths in
Out-lying
Institutions.

The following Table gives particulars as to these deaths. They were 140 in number, as compared with 106 last year, and of these 60 occurred in the Union Infirmary, 50 in the general and special hospitals of the Metropolis, and 30 in those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :—

TABLE III.

Deaths in Outlying District.

DISEASES.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	17	7	10	1	16	..	..	1	16
Diphtheria	17	6	11	2	15	..	..	4	13
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases	16	13	3	..	15	1	11	5	..
Cancer	11	7	4	..	9	2	6	5	..
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	15	4	11	1	6	8	11	4	..
Circulatory Diseases?	8	2	6	..	3	5	8	..	..
Nervous Diseases	10	7	3	1	8	1	2	8	..
Other Diseases	24	14	10	8	10	6	12	12	..
Violence	9	6	3	1	6	2	1	8	..
Age	6	3	3	..	..	6	6	..	..
Totals	140	72	68	16	92	32	60	50	30

Adding these 140 deaths to those enumerated in Table II., and subtracting those above-mentioned as not belonging to Clapham, we get a total of 724 deaths, giving a death-rate of 15·8 per thousand. The corresponding rate for last year was 15·58. This is as correct a death-rate as we have the means of arriving at.

Ages at Death. The proportion of the deaths at the different age groups to the total deaths was as follows :—

Under 5 years	...	...	39·6 per cent.
From 5 to 65 years	...	...	38·1 „
Above 65 years	...	..	22·3 „

The Infantile death-rate was 146 per thousand; that is the number of deaths of infants under 1-year of age per thousand living at that age. This is a slightly higher figure than in 1892 when the rate was 143.

Social Position. The proportion in the various social grades was as follows :—

Nobility and Gentry	...	...	4·8 per cent.
Professional Classes	...	...	7·0 „
Middle and Trading Classes	...	...	25·1 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes	...	...	63·1 „

Zymotic Mortality and Sickness. The following Table IV. gives the number of deaths from the different Zymotic Diseases for this and the preceding 9 years, with the Zymotic and general death-rates.—

TABLE IV.
Zymotic Mortality in Clapham.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Small Pox ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	3	..	1	6	5	2	2	1	2	5
Diphtheria ..	8	4	6	10	16	17	4	2	9	14
Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	4	8	3	4	5	4	3	4	6	3
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Measles	33	3	11	25	14	11	17	32	20	26
Whooping Cough	15	25	34	25	28	15	16	20	26	16
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	27	20
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ..	18	16	25	24	15	11	18	12	12	23
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	12	5	4	6	1	4	3	3	4	..
Total deaths from Zymotic Disease	95	61	84	100	84	64	67	96	108	114
Zymotic Death- rate	2·3	1·49	2·0	2·2	1·9	1·4	1·53	2·19	2·41	2·5
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	13·7	12·4	12·9	13·9	12·4	11·6	13·88	13·63	13·66	13·19

The total number was 114, an increase on last year and greater than in any of the 10 years.

The zymotic death-rate was 2·5, a slight increase on previous records. The deaths in outlying institutions (Table III.), should, however, be added to these when the total number of deaths becomes 155, and the death-rate 3·3 compared with 2·99 last year.

The next Table gives the number of notifications of the different zymotic diseases received under the provisions of the Public Health Act, with the number removed to hospital and number of deaths.

TABLE V.

	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Patients removed to Hospital.	Number died in Hospital.	Number died at Home.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	6	5	1	..	1
Scarlatina	303	156	17	5	22
Diphtheria	108	41	17	14	31
Membranous Croup	6	1	..	2	2
Enteric Fever	31	8	..	3	3
Continued Fever	2	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	3	3
Erysipelas	84	..	2	2	4
Totals	547	211	37	29	63

Smallpox.—Though during the year smallpox was epidemic in London, only 9 persons were notified as suffering from smallpox, and of these 3 were found on removal to the hospital ward to be suffering from other diseases (2 chickenpox and 1 measles), and were at once returned to their homes. One patient died of confluent

smallpox, and it was doubtful whether successful vaccination had ever been performed. The following are some particulars of the cases.

A. S. G., female, aged 25, vaccination doubtful, notified May 3rd. Husband was a School Board Attendance Officer and there had been a number of cases of small pox in the district where he had been visiting. This patient died.

J. C. B., engine driver, vaccinated. Notified to be suffering from small pox on May 29th. Patient had slept, in the course of his work, at Salisbury and Southampton, and at both places there were a number of cases of the disease. It is supposed that he contracted the disease in that way.

A. M. C., female, 52, vaccinated. Notified June 1st. Was visiting in London, and had been going about sight seeing, using omnibuses and other public vehicles.

A. S., female, vaccinated, aged 19, notified June 29th. Domestic servant at a shop. Source of infection could not be traced.

E. F. R., female, aged 39, vaccinated, notified August 11th. Source of infection could not be traced. The patient had not been more than a few hundred yards from her house for several weeks, and her husband (the following case) had been away from work for some months from illness.

J. R., male, aged 47. Notified August 30. Vaccinated. Husband of E. F. R.

It is satisfactory that, excepting in the last two cases, the precautions adopted were sufficient as far as we can tell to prevent further spread of the disease. Re-vaccina-

tion (which however was not in many instances submitted to) was urged on all persons who had not recently been vaccinated, and the rooms, clothing, &c., were thoroughly disinfected.

Scarlet Fever.—The deaths were 22—17 at hospital and 5 at their own homes. 156 cases were removed to hospital out of a total of 303, or 51·4 per cent. The case mortality of those removed was 10·9 per cent., and of those remaining at home 3·4 per cent. These figures are higher than in 1892, showing that the type of scarlet fever occurring was more severe.

The somewhat extensive prevalence of scarlet fever during the year was undoubtedly aggravated by the insufficiency of the hospital accommodation provided for the isolation of the cases. From the middle of June till the opening of the new Fountain Hospital, at Tooting, on October 30th, there was delay in getting urgent cases removed, and even after that date our difficulties had not entirely ceased. There is no doubt, also, that the hospitals are being used more largely, year by year, by classes of persons who find them convenient and economical, but who occupy houses where cases of scarlet fever could be nursed without danger to the public health. They, of course, occupy beds on which the very poor class should have the first claim. I think it would be a gain if sanitary authorities could have the power of selecting the cases that should be first removed when there is not room for all in the hospitals. The present system is removal according to priority of application, from whomever the application comes, and it has sometimes happened that cases that were a great source of danger have had to wait for days, until those others not so urgent have been removed.

Diphtheria.—Thirty-one deaths were recorded, 17 at

the hospitals and 14 at their homes. Altogether 108 cases occurred, nearly twice as many as in last year. The case mortality was 28.7 per cent.; 41 were removed to hospital, so that the mortality of those removed was 41.4 per cent., and of those remaining at home 20.8 per cent.

The houses where these cases occurred were all carefully inspected, and the drains tested, and in forty-seven instances more or less serious defects were found. In considerably more than half, however, no fault could be found with the houses as to dampness or drainage nuisances. One fact, however, becomes obvious in looking at the ages of the sufferers. Very nearly all were of school age, very few indeed were under three years of age, and very few over 15. I think, therefore, that schools are responsible for spreading diphtheria from pupil to pupil to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. It is most important for parents to recognise the great infectiousness of this terrible complaint, and also that the duration of the infection is longer than the obviously diseased condition of the throat.

The large proportion that the deaths bear to the cases of illness—28.7 per cent., lends additional weight to the opinion that a large number of mild cases are not recognised as being diphtheria, and are therefore not notified, and probably attend school with only an absence of a day or two. It is certainly often an extremely difficult question for a medical man to decide whether a mild case is one of diphtheria or not, and among the poorer classes a doctor is not generally called in unless the child is obviously very ill. It appears to me that the greatest help could be given by the managers and teachers of elementary schools by insisting on the exclusion of any child suffering from any sort of sore throat, and not under any circumstances allowing re-

admission without the production of a certificate from a medical man that there is no danger of infection.

Another point worthy of attention is the relationship that exists between diphtheria and scarlet fever, so that it has frequently been noticeable that an epidemic of the former has accompanied or quickly succeeded one of the latter.

Membranous Croup need not here be distinguished from diphtheria. Six cases were notified and there were 2 deaths. In 2 of the houses where they occurred sanitary defects of a serious character were found.

Enteric Fever.—There were 31 cases reported during the year, with 7 deaths, the same number as last year. In 18 of the houses where these cases occurred defects of a serious nature were found. There were also 2 cases of *continued fever* reported.

Puerperal Fever.—Seven cases were reported, and there were 3 deaths. Serious drainage defects were found in 3 of the houses.

Erysipelas.—Eighty-four cases were notified, and 4 deaths were ascribed to this cause. It is difficult to see what advantage results from the requirement of notification of these cases.

Measles.—Twenty-seven deaths were referred to this disease, though last year there was no unusual prevalence of it. No doubt its spread could be very largely controlled if all children in a house infected with measles could be excluded from school. Without information of the cases of course nothing can be done in this direction, and if this were the only advantage obtained by adding this disease to those in which notification is required,

I think it would be well worth the expense. Great pressure has, to my knowledge, been put on parents to send their children to school, even though there has been a case of measles in the house, by teachers in elementary schools, sometimes no doubt in ignorance of the existence of measles in that particular house.

Whooping Cough caused 17 deaths. In this disease again no attempts are made to check its spread.

Diarrhœa.—Twenty-five deaths were due to this cause. They were considerably above the decennial average, as was to be expected in so hot a summer as was experienced last year. There have not been so large a number of deaths from this cause since the year 1887, when the summer was unusually hot.

TABLE **(B)** TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of CLAPHAM; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.											NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.										
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1893. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
										Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.							Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.			
CLAPHAM	43612	45451	1102	Under 5	..	78	32	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	36	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	6	225	76	3	..	28	1	..	7	..	82	5	120	28	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES	68	68	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOSTEL OF GOD.. .. .	18	18	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	43698	45537	1102	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE 1.—The present Table B. is concerned with population, births, and sickness (not with mortality) in the Sanitary district or division to which the Table relates.

Cholera.--During the summer months considerable dread was felt lest this disease should become epidemic in this country. Though a number of cases were imported into London, and in September four cases were reported in Westminster, Fulham, Lambeth, and Southwark, all of which died, no case was reported in Clapham. A great deal of attention was given, however, to prepare for a possible outbreak. In addition to arrangements with medical men to attend cases of diarrhœa and cholera should it have become epidemic, an arrangement common to the whole Wandsworth District, plans were prepared by the Surveyor, in consultation with myself, for a wooden hospital in the parish yard to hold 32 patients. This could have been got ready for occupation in a fortnight or less had there been unfortunately any occasion for it.

By the Metropolitan Asylums Board, ambulances and bearers were arranged to be provided at the Relief Station, Bromell's Road, and the Parish Yard, Wandsworth Road.

I received 24 notices from the Medical Officers of Health of Port Sanitary Authorities relating to persons coming from infected foreign ports to addresses in Clapham. The houses were visited, but no illness of a suspicious character was heard of.

Deaths from Non-zymotic Diseases.

The appended Table gives the number of deaths from the various causes for the last 10 years, and the last columns show whether those for 1893 were above or below the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

TABLE VI.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	Number above corrected decennial average.	Number below corrected decennial average.
Gout and Rheumatism..	..	..	3	3	9	4	6	9	7	8	5	..	..
Cancer and other Tumours ..	24	..	16	23	30	18	21	29	32	26	28	3	..
Other Constitu- tional Diseases	..	..	1	6	7	6	2	5	3	1	9	..	..
Tubercular ..	76	69	68	77	75	68	69	79	71	90	67	..	17
Nervous ..	66	70	80	79	81	70	74	77	74	54	68	..	14
Circulatory ..	39	53	40	35	52	49	56	57	59	62	48	..	7
Respiratory ..	113	97	120	103	110	103	105	139	125	116	113	..	15
Digestive ..	26	38	30	39	46	41	18	26	32	36	34	..	4
Urinary ..	21	8	6	16	14	9	15	15	12	16	22	10	..
Generative ..	..	..	7	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	4	..	..
Locomotory ..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Integumentary..	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c.	60	47	36	28	46	49	50	44	48	51	58	6	..
Old Age ..	25	22	31	33	18	34	37	27	20	14	14	..	15
Violence ..	7	11	8	12	9	13	13	16	15	24	13	..	1
Illdefined and Not Specified	8	25	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	..	..

It is seen that the deaths from all the principal classes of disease were below the decennial average, with the exception of those under the head of *Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c.*, which exceeded the average by six, and those under the head of *Urinary Diseases*. It is particularly satisfactory to notice the decrease in deaths from tubercular diseases (which includes consumption), as they are infective diseases, and their spread is favoured by overcrowding and other insanitary conditions. The number of deaths from tubercular diseases may be taken as an indication of the sanitary state of a locality.

Inquests. There have been 32 inquests held during the year, the following being the verdicts:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Natural Causes	.. ..	6	10	16
Accidental	Burns	1	1	
	Falls	3	1	
	Drowning		1	
	Blood Poisoning from Cat Bite	1		
Suicide	Poisoning with Oxalic Acid	1		
	Revolver wound..	1		
Wilful Murder.	Exposure	2		
	Injuries to Vessels of Throat		1	
Open Verdicts..	Hæmorrhage		1	
	Suffocation	2		
				3
				32

In addition 9 deaths were registered on the authority of the Coroner, without an inquest having been held.

Vaccination.—The Table on page 24 gives information of the amount of vaccination performed. It will be seen that 88 children by removal or other causes escaped vaccination.

Disinfection.—558 rooms in 445 houses have been fumigated with sulphurous acid gas by this department, and in 17 houses the disinfection has been carried out under the supervision of the medical man in attendance and certified by him.

374 lots of bedding, clothing, &c., have been disinfected by super-heated steam by the contractor, and two lots of bedding have been burnt.

371 notices were served to strip walls and cleanse 412 rooms, and in some instances the work has had to be done by the Board's servants.

One public cab and one van were disinfected after being used to remove infected persons.

Unsound Food.—Three trunks of fish and two parcels of fruit were destroyed by order of the magistrate, and in the case of the fruit, the tradesman was fined £5 and costs for exposing it for sale when unsound.

Underground Rooms.—During the year 25 underground rooms "separately occupied" were regularly inspected. During the last inspection however 15 of these were found to have become no longer so occupied. As I have remarked in a former report, the conditions of tenancy alter so frequently in this class of weekly property, that it is impossible to know from week to week when underground rooms are occupied separately. Four underground rooms were altered to bring them into conformity with the Act.

Workshops.—106 were inspected and were found generally satisfactory. Seven required cleansing and lime-washing, and in two there was insufficient water-closet accommodation. In the latter 4 new water-closets and 2 new urinals were provided.

Out-workers.—It will be remembered that in 1892 the Home Secretary made an order under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878-1891, requiring the occupiers of factories and workshops where the following kinds of work was carried on, viz., the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel, the manufacture of electro-plate, cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work, and the manufacture of files, to keep lists of

out-workers and their addresses to be open to the inspection of any Officer of a Sanitary Authority, with the view of inspection being made of the homes to which these employes carried home their work. In the last annual report doubt was expressed as to whether any good results would follow, on account of the wide distribution throughout London of out-workers in connection with any particular place of business. Not as much work has been done during the year as could have been wished, owing to other demands on the time of the inspectors being so great. However, 11 lists have been inspected at various factories and workshops, and it was found that the great majority of the addresses of out-workers were not in this parish. They were accordingly sent to the various Sanitary Authorities in whose districts they were situated. During the year only one address of an out-worker has been received here from another Sanitary Authority. So that the net result of the considerable amount of work done, has been the inspection of some two or three houses to which work was taken home, and the supplying of a great deal of information to other Sanitary Authorities; a very one-sided and unsatisfactory result as far as this parish is concerned.

Smoke Consumption.—The enforcement of the law in regard to smoke nuisances from the chimneys of factories is, since 1892, the duty of the Sanitary Authorities. On six occasions notices have been served to abate nuisances of this kind. They have been so far complied with that no further action has been necessary.

The *cow-houses and slaughter-houses* were inspected in September.

The *bake-houses* were inspected twice during the year.

Lime-whiting was required, in 3 instances in May, and in 12 in October.

General Sanitary Proceedings. During the year 4,725 houses and premises were inspected, and the total number of nuisances dealt with amounted to 6,429, of these 5,663 were abated under notice and 761 without; 2,465 notices were served, viz. : 2,220 preliminary and 245 Statutory.

The Table on page 113 gives a statement of the nuisances dealt with that can be conveniently classified. In addition 1,374 nuisances were dealt with besides those in the Table, and the following were some of the works executed to remedy them :—459 water-closets disconnected from drinking-water cisterns and a separate supply laid on, 191 water-closet apparatuses renewed, 125 soil-pipes renewed, 34 soil-pipes repaired, 160 soil-pipes ventilated, 12 defective ventilating pipes repaired, 10 water-closet apartments ventilated, 48 floors repaired, 29 walls repaired, 3 areas lowered below floor level, 2 wash-houses rebuilt, 3 windows repaired, 49 leaky water fittings repaired, 7 bath and lavatory waste-pipes repaired, 12 leaky sinks repaired, 29 waste-pipes repaired, 10 stable yards paved, 7 workshops cleansed, 2 water supplies laid on to factories, 15 new manure receptacles constructed, 2 privies cleansed, 2 sinks replaced with new ones, 2 new slop sinks fixed, and 5 cisterns replaced. Other nuisances were as follows :—18 damp houses, 31 dilapidated houses, 15 cases of water in basements, 7 cases of surface water, 4 cases of stagnant water, 2 cases of burning refuse, 6 smoke nuisances, foul bedding, 2 cases of rats, 2 cases of dead bodies of animals, and animals kept so as to be a nuisance—pigs, 4 instances; rabbits, 3; dogs, 1; fowls, 3; and pigeons, 1.

The drains of 389 houses and premises have been

reconstructed, 386 inspection chambers have been built, and 650 new ventilating pipes fixed, and of these, 83 new drains, 95 inspection chambers, and 124 ventilating pipes were constructed without notices, the owners at once recognising the necessity of the work.

Magisterial
Proceedings.

Seventeen summonses were issued to enforce orders of the Board in connection with sanitary defects, and of these 12 were withdrawn, the necessary work having been carried out, and in the remaining 5 the magistrate made orders for the work to be done.

A builder was fined 10s. with 23s. costs, under Section 42, Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for improperly laying a drain.

Housing of the
Working Classes
Act, 1890.

In 31 instances premises were found to be in so bad a state that it appeared desirable to proceed under Part II. of this Act.

They were as follows :—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Clark's Cottages, Lower Orchard Street.—Closed on service of notices.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Lyles' Cottages, Lower Orchard Street.—Thoroughly cleansed and repaired on service of notices.

Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, White Square.—Closed by order of the Magistrate, the notices to render the buildings fit for habitation not having been complied with.

Nos. 34, 34a, 35, 36, 37, and 38, White Square.—Thoroughly cleansed and repaired on service of notices.

A large amount of very important sanitary work has, therefore, been carried out during the year, and I must add a word of praise to the inspectors who have performed their duties with punctuality and tact and entirely to my satisfaction.

OLIVER FIELD, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for Clapham.

PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

I estimate the population of Putney and Roehampton for the year 1893 at 18,692, and this will be taken as the basis of calculation in the various Tables which follow.

During the year 462 births were registered, which gives us a birth-rate of 24·7 per 1,000. This is slightly above the average for the last ten years. Two hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered, which gives a death-rate for the twelve months of 13·6. This is the highest death-rate we have had for the last nine years.

Birth and Death Rates.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1884	377	25·3	199	13·7	11·6
1885	322	21·7	167	11·2	10·4
1886	352	23·1	179	11·8	11·2
1887	349	22·3	196	12·5	9·8
1888	366	22·9	187	11·7	11·2
1889	376	23·0	182	11·1	11·9
1890	453	25·4	234	13·1	12·3
1891	479	26·9	213	11·9	15·0
1892	447	24·5	247	13·5	11·0
1893	462	24·7	256	13·6	11·1

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions. 43 deaths of residents in this sub-district occurred in out-lying institutions in London. This number is slightly below that recorded during the previous year. If these deaths are added to those which occurred within the district, it gives a total of 299, and a death-rate of 15·9 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asyllums Board Hospital.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	4
Diphtheria	9	3	6	..	8	1	..	1	6
Enteric Fever	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases	9	5	4	..	8	1	6	3	..
Cancer	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	6	3	3	..	3	3	6	..	..
Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Diseases	9	5	4	1	5	3	4	4	1
Violence	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	..
	43	22	21	1	33	9	18	12	13

General Mortality.—In Table III. I have classified all the deaths occurring in this sub-district, according to their cause, under the different headings of sex, age, and social position.

Ages at Death.—The proportion of deaths at different ages is as follows :—

Under 1 year	22·2	per cent.
From 1 to 5 years	15·6	„
From 5 to 65 years	38·3	„
Over 65 years	23·9	„

The proportion of deaths among children under 5 years is about equal to that occurring during the subsequent sixty years of life.

Infantile Mortality.—I am pleased to report that during the year the death rate of infants has been much below the average. Hitherto in this sub-district the infantile mortality has been very high. In the previous year there were 163 deaths of infants under twelve months for every 1,000 births. During 1893, however, there were only 123, which is much below the average for London generally.

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

PUTNEY.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population (Census), 1891	17,771.		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 & under 45 years.	From 45 & under 65 years.	From 65 & under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
Official Population in middle of 1892,		18,692.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.																
I. Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	14	7	7	1	4	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
	Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Whooping Cough	12	5	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7	7
	Influenza	10	4	6	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	4	6	6
	Diarrhœa & Dysentery	6	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		50	23	27	14	13	10	2	4	2	3	2	..	3	14	33
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cancer & other Tumours	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	6	1
	Other Constitutional Diseases	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Tubercular Diseases	26	18	8	1	5	2	4	6	6	2	..	1	1	8	16
Phthisis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	7	2	5	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	
III. Local.	Nervous	31	18	13	6	7	..	..	2	2	14	..	..	7	9	15
	Circulatory	22	12	10	..	..	2	2	4	6	7	1	..	3	16	3
	Respiratory	53	25	28	8	9	2	1	6	12	12	3	..	5	12	36
	Digestive	21	13	8	9	3	..	2	2	..	5	..	..	1	10	10
	Urinary	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	2	2
	Generative	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Locomotory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	13	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
	Congenital Defects	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Old Age	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	4
V. Violence	7	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	5	
VI. Ill-defined & Not Specified	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
TOTALS		256	133	123	57	40	16	13	30	39	51	10	1	22	87	146

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of PUTNEY; classified according to DISEASES AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Column for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						TOTAL
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Furibasis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	
PUTNEY	256	57	40	16	13	69	61	Under 5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	6	..	..	..	6	17	..	..	40	97
								5 upwds	..	1	9	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	36	22	7	59	159
								Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	256	57	40	16	13	69	61	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	43	1	8	5	1	14	14	Under 5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
								5 upwds	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	2	14	34	
*Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	7	..	..	..	1	3	3	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	7	

* As far as I am in a position to know.

Social Position.—The proportion of deaths occurring in the different social grades may be expressed as follows:—

Nobility and gentry	·4 per cent.
Professional classes	8·6 ”
Middle and trading classes	33·9 ”
Industrial and labouring classes	57·1 ”

Zymotic Mortality.—The following Table gives the number of deaths from the different Zymotic Diseases during the last ten years, with the Zymotic and general death-rates.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Putney and Roehampton Sub-district.

Zymotic Mortality.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Puerperal Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	3
Small Pox	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	4	4	2	..	2	10	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Enteric Fever ..	10	3	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	2
Diphtheria .. ..	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	14
Whooping Cough	8	1	18	2	6	6	8	8	17	12
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	8	4	9	..	4	..	..	4	10	6
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	1	8	1	2	..	1	7	..	..
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	28	18	42	7	16	12	21	21	36	50
Zymotic Death- rate	1·9	1·2	2·49	0·44	1·0	0·73	1·1	1·1	1·9	2·6
Death-rate for all Diseases	13·7	11·2	11·8	12·5	11·7	11·1	12·4	11·9	13·5	13·6

It will be observed that fifty deaths occurred in this district from Zymotic Diseases, giving as a Zymotic death-rate of 2·6 per 1,000 per annum. This is a higher rate than we have had during the last ten years. The two points of unusual importance in the Table are the large number of deaths from influenza and diphtheria. If we exclude the deaths from the former we have a death-rate of 2·1. In connection with Zymotic Diseases to arrive at a correct death-rate, it is necessary to include the deaths occurring in hospital of residents in this district. These institutions are being taken advantage of to a much larger extent than in past years. On reference to Table II. it will be found that fourteen deaths occurred from Zymotic Diseases in hospital outside our area. If these twelve be added to the fifty which were registered in this sub-district, it gives a total Zymotic death-rate of 3·4 per 1,000 per annum.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year, with number of cases removed to Hospital and number of deaths.

	No. of cases notified.	No. of patients removed to Hospital.	No. died in Hospital.	No. died at Home.	Total deaths.
Erysipelas	21	3	..	..	..
Diphtheria	69	14	8	14	22
Scarlet Fever	107	44	4	1	5
Continued Fever	2	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	8	1	..	2	2
Small Pox	2	2	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	3	3

Small Pox.—Although we apprehended an invasion of this disease on account of the prevalence of it throughout London generally, there were only two cases of it notified during the year. Both cases occurred in the same house in Roehampton village, the victims being a mother and daughter. The latter was the first attacked. She evidently had caught the infection while visiting friends in London. The disease had made considerable progress before a medical man was called in. Immediately after notification the patient was removed to hospital, the room disinfected and the bedding burned. Vaccination was urged on the mother, who had been nursing her daughter, but it was not carried out. In about a week after the daughter's removal to hospital the mother was attacked and sent away likewise, the same precautions being taken as after the first case. So far there has been no recurrence of the disease in the parish.

Influenza.—Ten deaths were registered as being attributed to influenza. In all these cases, however, the immediate cause of death was some complications generally in connection with the lungs.

Scarlet Fever.—107 notifications were received of this disease, with five deaths. Forty-four of these cases were removed to hospital. We had, therefore, in this parish a serious invasion of this disease. Although forty-four of these cases were removed to hospital, it is right to add that in many instances their removal was delayed as long as ten or twelve days on account of want of accommodation at the Asylums Board hospitals. I attribute, to some extent, the prevalence of the epidemic within our district to this delay. The proper isolation of most of these patients at their own homes was a mere impossibility. Since the opening of the hospital at Tooting, however, the removal of all our infectious cases has been effected very promptly.

Diphtheria.—During the year there were 69 cases of diphtheria notified to me. Fourteen cases were removed to hospital. Fourteen deaths from this disease were registered in the sub-district, and nine deaths of residents of the parish occurred in hospitals outside of our boundary. During the past twelve years we have had a wonderful immunity from this disease. Since 1888 there has not been a single death from diphtheria registered in this sub-district. Up till the month of June this year, although several scattered cases occurred throughout the parish they were of the ordinary mild type to which we have become accustomed.

In the month of June one case occurred in Olivette Street, and another in Mascotte Road, both infants, and both followed by a fatal result. In the month of July two more cases occurred in Olivette Street, one in Lifford Street, and one in North Place.

In the month of August 17 cases of diphtheria were notified; 13 of these were confined to a very small area—practically to a few streets in the vicinity of Olivette Street and Mascotte Road. In the month of September four cases were notified more widely scattered throughout the district—in October five—in November 17, and in December eight. The distribution of the epidemic is certainly suggestive. Of the 69 cases notified, no less than 44 occurred in a comparatively small area bounded by the High Street and Charlwood Road to the east and west, and Upper Richmond and Lower Richmond Road to the south and north. Charlwood Road, Redgrove Road, Mascotte Road, Olivette Road, and Gay Street were most affected. A sanitary inspection was made by myself to determine, if possible, the cause of the epidemic. This neighbourhood is the most densely populated part of our district, and the

streets swarm with children. The sewers are ventilated by shafts opening on the road level in the centre of the carriage way. Over the opening of these shafts the children congregate and inhale any noxious gases which escape. In Gwalior Road a gully man-hole at the side of the footpath was found to have its water seal broken and communicated direct with the sewer. The occupants of the neighbouring houses complained of very offensive smells arising from this grating. On testing the drains of the nearest house the fumes from the drain tester were strongly smelt arising from this gully.

The water supply of the houses in Gwalior Road was found to be defective. The general plan adopted was the following:—One cistern was used, divided in the centre by a partition and covered over by a common lid. One half of the cistern contained the water which supplied the watercloset. The other half supplied water for drinking purposes. The connection between the cistern and w.c. was effected by means of a lever and plug arrangement as formerly used in the old pan closets. The result of this method was that every time the w.c. was flushed out an escape of gas bubbled up from it through the water in the cistern. The foul air was prevented from escaping by the lid cover and got gradually reabsorbed by the drinking water.

As the result of my inquiries, however, in regard to all the cases notified, I was compelled to come to the conclusion that, after making allowance for the injurious results of these sanitary defects, the majority of the cases were due to personal infection. I was confident that there were cases of children suffering from mild diphtheria, in regard to whom no precautions were taken, and for whom no medical aid was called in. The infection was either spread from one to another during school hours or while playing together in the streets.

The measures taken to arrest the epidemic were the following :—

1. All sanitary defects were put right.
2. The street sewers were flushed more thoroughly and frequently.
3. I sent a notice to all School Teachers directing them to watch any children apparently suffering from sore throat, and if they found any thus affected to send them home until they were able to produce a doctor's certificate that they were not suffering from an infectious throat.

This latter precaution I consider most important. The fact that diphtheria has been gradually increasing in the Metropolis in spite of our improved sanitary conditions, appears to me to be a strong argument for the belief that the crowding together and the close intercourse of very young children in our public schools, is one of the main factors in the extension of the disease.

Typhoid Fever.—I have had eight cases of this disease notified to me as compared with 12 during the preceding year. One case was removed to hospital. Two of the cases proved fatal.

Cholera.—During the summer and autumn of last year there was great apprehension of an outbreak of cholera but which was never realised. All necessary precautions however were taken in order to be prepared for the epidemic should the occasion have unfortunately arisen. A site was obtained for the erection of a temporary cholera hospital. Enquiries were made as to how many medical men in the district would be prepared to attend cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa if called upon by the Sanitary Authority to do so, at a fixed rate of remuneration. An Ambulance Station was to be fitted up by the Asylums Board at the Police Station in the Upper Richmond Road. The question as to the provision of refuges for the healthy occupants of infected houses was not

touched. The danger was not considered so imminent as to require the authority to take steps to secure shelters. The parish has however provided a very comfortable shelter at the New Wharf Buildings as required under The Public Health Act. This has already been used for housing a family turned out of their own home for the purpose of disinfection. Such a provision of course would not be adequate during the prevalence of a wide spread epidemic of cholera. If such a contingency should arise the authority might probably be able to secure some unoccupied houses for the purpose of shelters. In any case a sufficient warning would be given to enable the authority to take steps to secure the required accommodation.

Non-Zymotic Mortality.—There were fewer deaths arising from these causes than during the previous year. There was a diminution in the number resulting from cancer and other tumours, contrary to what has been the case for some years.

Inquests and Verdicts.—The following is a list in tabular form of the various inquests held in the Sub-district during 1893:—

I.	<i>From Natural Causes.</i> —Infantile Convulsions ..	1
	{ Suffocation in bed	1
	{ Want of attention at birth ..	2
II.	<i>Accidental.</i> —	
	{ Drowning	1
	{ Poisoning	1—5
III.	<i>Open Verdict.</i> —Found drowned	1
IV.	<i>Homicidal.</i> —Hæmorrhage from wound in throat	1
V.	<i>Suicidal.</i> —	
	{ Poisoning	1
	{ Drowning	1—2
		—
		10

The number of inquests was considerably less than the average.

There were no deaths uncertified by medical men on which no inquests were held.

Sanitary Work.—A list of the various sanitary operations will be found in the general summary. A large amount of useful work has been again accomplished. There were 3,363 houses and premises inspected, which was very nearly the same number as in the previous year. I should like to point out the extreme value of this work of regular house to house inspection. The order of the Board is that all property at or below a rental value of £40 per annum should be inspected. By no other possible way could we be able to prevent nuisances and sanitary defects arising. The fact that 873 notices had to be served to abate nuisances is sufficient proof that this regular routine work is still required as much as ever.

Only four cases were investigated by the magistrate and in these compulsory orders were obtained and the work executed.

The number of houses in which disinfection had to be carried out after infectious diseases was 122. This was more than double the number during the previous twelve months, and is accounted for by the epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria from which we suffered. There were 85 cases where bedding had to be stoved, which was also much in excess of the previous year. This is the most expensive part of the work of disinfection, and is only resorted to in those cases of infectious disease where it is absolutely essential.

Factory and Workshop Act.—Under this Act the workshops in this district are placed under the control of the Sanitary Authority in regard to matters affecting their cleanliness, overcrowding, and general sanitary arrangements. During the year they have all been inspected and found in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of one case of overcrowding, and one case where lime-washing

was required. In both of these the necessary notice was served, and the defects remedied.

The order of the Secretary of State, dated October 31st, 1892, under the Factory and Workshop Acts in regard to out-workers in certain occupations was put in force in this sub-district during the year. It has been so far of no practical utility to us. A notice was served on all the occupiers of the factories and workshops referred to, requiring them to keep lists of their out-workers which should be open to inspection at any time. During the year a list of these out-workers was drawn up twice, and as directed by the Board, notices were forwarded to the various Sanitary Authorities of the districts where these workers resided. These lists may possibly have been of some use to these authorities. In our own parish however we have received no lists from outside districts of any out-workers residing within our boundaries. For all practical purposes therefore the order is a dead letter, so far as we are concerned. To carry it out efficiently, all lists should be sent to a central authority at regular periods, and it would be their duty to make abstracts of these lists and send them to the various sanitary districts concerned.

The bake-houses were inspected as usual twice during the year and the necessary lime-whiting carried out. They were all found to be in a satisfactory condition. There has lately been a great attack on and a so-called exposure of the insanitary condition of London bake-houses. To judge from some of the reports lately published, the public would be made to believe that London bake-houses are sinks of sanitary iniquities, in which all kinds of horrors are allowed to pass unnoticed. A cry for fresh and more stringent legislation has been raised in regard to these places. It appears to me, so far as I can judge from my own district, there is a great deal of the alarmist

element in this outcry. Bake-houses must always be in the nature of things, to a certain extent, unhealthy. If there are however any insanitary conditions present which are capable of removal, we have ample power under the Public Health Act and the bye-laws framed by the County Council, to effect it without the necessity of further legislation.

Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, for the purpose of relieving a certain class of property of the Inhabited House Duty Tax, I was called upon to examine some houses in Roskell Terrace. These houses are built in flats, and each flat is a separate tenement with separate sanitary conveniences. I was satisfied with these arrangements and was thus able to give a certificate for exemption from this tax.

In the list of sanitary operations undertaken throughout the year there are 377 unclassified nuisances. This list includes the following:—

- 34 to provide a separate water supply for drinking purposes.
- 64 to repair soil pipe.
- 44 to repair ventilating pipe.
- 7 to provide proper receptacles for manure.
- 8 to repair water pipe.
- 2 to provide watercloset accommodation.
- 85 to repair dust-bins.
- 28 to trap waste pipe of sink.
- 7 to discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance.
- 1 privy abolished.

I have inspected, as usual, all cow-houses and slaughter-houses in the sub-district. They were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

In my last report I referred to the condition of overcrowding at the Charlwood Road National Schools. Since that time additional school accommodation has been provided at Putney Lower Common, so that the overcrowding no longer exists. All sanitary conveniences have been erected in connection with this new school on approved modern principles.

I have once more to express my thanks to all those associated with myself in carrying out the sanitary work of the parish, and to the members of the Putney Committee for the assistance and support they have at all times so freely given to me.

WM. Y. ORR, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for Putney and Roehampton.

STREATHAM.

In presenting my Annual Summary for the year 1893, I have the pleasure to announce that notwithstanding the large amount of infectious disease, and the especially extensive epidemic of Scarlet Fever which prevailed during the year, the death-rate, corrected for institutions, was below the decennial average, and the zymotic mortality below that of last year. The birth-rate is higher than it has been for some years.

The following statistics obtained in the usual manner from the Registrar General's Returns and the local records of sickness and mortality will corroborate these remarks and also give interesting information in respect of the public health and sanitary condition of this district.

Population. The population of this district estimated for the year 1893 is 47,042 persons, but probably this estimate is below the correct figure, having regard to the large amount of building being carried on.

Births and Birth Rate. The number of births registered during the year was 1,206, 620 of males and 586 of females. The birth-rate calculated from the number of births and the foregoing estimate of population, was 25.6 per 1,000 persons living during the year. This is higher than it has been for several years.

Natural Increase. The excess of births over deaths was 619, 309 of males and 310 of females, giving a rate of 13·2 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths and Death Rate. During the year, 587 deaths were registered in the parish, of which 311 were of males, and 276 of females, giving a death-rate of 12·4 per 1000.

To arrive at the actual number of deaths of parishioners both within and without the district, the total number of deaths of non-parishioners must be excluded from the calculation and the deaths of parishioners outside the district, in Metropolitan Institutions, &c. (for details refer to Table II), must be included, representing a total of 612, and giving the correct death-rate of parishioners as 13·0 per 1000 of the population.

The death-rate, although apparently higher than that of previous years is accountable to the hitherto different method of calculation from that already described.

The statistics of former years give the death-rates of *parishioners within* the parish, not accounting for those dying in outside institutions. The death-rate for the year upon that method of calculation would be 11·7 per 1000, far below the death-rate for London.

Table I. gives the number of births and deaths, birth-rates and death-rates, and rates of natural increase during the past ten years.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rates.	Rates of Natural Increase.
1884	1,138	39·2	445	15·3	23·9
1885	1,078	35·6	423	13·9	23·6
1886	1,078	34·3	473	15·0	19·2
1887	1,185	30·0	445	11·6	19·1
1888	1,184	26·3	515	11·4	14·8
1889	1,020	25·5	410	10·2	15·2
1890	1,063	25·3	484	11·5	13·7
1891	1,084	25·2	555	11·6	13·5
1892	1,067	23·7	558	12·4	11·3
1893	1,206	25·6	587	12·4	13·2

The following Table which shows the nature of the cause of death, the age and sex of the deceased and the character of the institution in which they died, includes all the parishioners dying in the out-lying general and special hospitals within the Metropolis :—

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASE.	Totals.	SEX.		AGES.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	8	3	5	..	8	..	..	2	6
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Tubercular Diseases..	7	6	1	..	6	1	3	4	..
Cancer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases..	8	6	2	..	5	3	3	4	1
Circulatory Diseases..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Nervous Diseases	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases ..	26	11	15	1	15	10	13	13	..
Violence	6	5	1	1	4	1	1	5	..
TOTALS	61	33	28	2	43	16	21	32	8

There were 61 deaths in outlying institutions as against 54 of the previous year, 33 were of males and 28 of females, being 54·7 and 45·3 per cent. respectively of the total deaths.

In the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary 21 deaths or 34·4 per cent. of the total deaths occurred, 32 or 52·5 per cent. in the general and special hospitals and 8 or 13·1 per cent. in the hospitals and institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

8 or 13·1 per cent. were under 5 years of age and 16 or 26·2 per cent. above the age of 65 years.

The usual table of statistics of mortality is given in Table III. on the next page.

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STREATHAM. (including BALHAM.)		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.					
			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 & under 45 years.	From 45 & under 65 years.	From 65 & under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Mer- chants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
Population Census, 1891.....		42,958															
Official Popula- tion in middle of 1893 ...		47,042															
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. ZYMOTIC.	Small Pox
	Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
	Diphtheria	5	5	2	3	1	4
	Membranous Croup
	Typhus Fever..
	Enteric Fever.. ..	3	2	1	2	1	1	2
	Continued Fever	1	1	..	1	1
	Relapsing Fever
	Puerperal Fever	1	..	1	1	1
	Cholera
	Erysipelas	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
	Measles	2	1	1	..	1	1	2
	Whooping Cough	15	10	5	7	8	3	12
	Influenza	16	5	11	1	..	1	..	2	3	6	3	5	3	4	4	4
	Diarrhœa & Dysentery	34	20	14	28	3	2	1	2	2	2	6	24	24
	Hydrophobia
	Other Zymotic Diseases
Totals of Zymotic Class		82	47	35	38	14	5	..	7	5	9	4	8	5	16	53	
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	7	4	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	1	..	1	3	3
	Cancer & other Tumours	24	6	18	..	..	..	1	7	9	4	3	6	..	5	13
	Other Constitutional Diseases	8	3	5	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
	Phthisis	26	16	10	2	2	..	3	8	8	2	1	1	..	6	19	
Tubercular.	Other Tubercular Diseases	13	8	5	3	5	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	9
	Totals of Constitutional Class		72	39	33	9	9	3	..	3	18	21	9	6	..	11	55
III. Local.	Circulatory	46	26	20	1	..	1	4	8	21	10	1	9	4	8	25	
	Respiratory	117	61	56	20	12	8	3	18	20	18	18	11	11	21	74	
	Digestive	33	19	14	6	..	1	1	5	11	8	1	3	3	6	21	
	Urinary	14	5	9	..	..	..	1	5	2	3	3	2	2	4	6
	Generative	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
	Locomotory	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low Vitality and Congenital Defects	68	40	28	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	57
	Old Age	54	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	42	10	6	7	31
V. Violence	12	8	4	1	..	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	3	9	
All other Diseases	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	
TOTALS		587	311	276	150	43	24	16	76	101	93	84	58	35	103	391	

The following Tables "A" and "B" have been inserted at the request of the Local Government Board. In Table "A" are included in abstract form Tables II. and III. for comparative purposes. Table "B" classifies in detail, according to the ages of the patients, all the notifications of Infectious Disease received during the year under Section 54 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the number of patients removed to Isolation Hospitals.

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of STREATHAM; classified according to DISEASES AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL		
STREATHAM	551	150	43	24	16	166	153	Under 5	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	15	31	..	..	4	32	1	1	104	193
								5 upwds	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	7	..	18	78	41	11	189	358
ST. ANNE'S HOME, STREATHAM ..	36	..	..	..	..	11	25	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	4	..	20	36
ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TRINITY ROAD ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	587	150	43	24	16	177	177	Under 5	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	15	31	..	..	4	32	1	1	104	193
								5 upwds	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	7	..	22	85	45	11	269	394

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	58	1	5	3	6	22	16	Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
								5 upwds	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	8	1	5	23	47
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	36	..	..	..	..	11	25	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	4	..	20	73

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

The deaths of infants under one year of age number 150, or 123 per 1,000 of the registered births, as compared with 128 deaths or 120 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Social Position. The subjoined table gives the proportion of deaths in the several social grades.

Nobility and Gentry	..	..	58 = 9.9 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	..	35 = 5.9 „
Middle and Trading Classes	..	..	103 = 17.6 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes	..	..	391 = 66.6 „
			<hr/>
Total deaths			<u>587</u> <u>100.0</u>

The proportion of deaths was high, as compared with last year, amongst the Nobility and Gentry, and also amongst the Industrial and Labouring Classes, whilst a marked declination was prevalent amongst both the Professional and the Middle and Trading Classes.

Zymotic Diseases, their prevalence and fatality. There were 82 deaths in this class, (including 16 from influenza, which is much lower than in the last two years). They yield a percentage of 14.3 upon the deaths from all causes.

The seven principal diseases in this class give a death-rate of 0.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The annexed table contrasts all the deaths resulting from epidemic diseases with the death-rates therefrom, as well as those from all diseases during the past ten years.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in the Streatham Sub-District.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	8	2	11	21	..	5	12	36	21	2
Scarlet Fever ..	8	..	..	4	5	1	..	1	2	2
Diphtheria	3	5	6	7	30	6	1	1	7	5
Enteric Fever ..	4	6	3	2	1	1	4	2	3	3
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	9	7	26	6	22	9	34	19	18	15
Epidemic Diarrhoea	11	12	20	16	13	8	15	10	15	34
Other Zymotic Diseases	11	2	1	7	3	2	13	5	5	5
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	35	16
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	54	34	67	64	74	32	79	95	106	82
Zymotic Death- rate	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.6
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	15.3	13.9	15.0	11.6	11.4	10.2	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.4

The total number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases, although above the decennial average was much below that of the last two years, and when the epidemics of the year have been considered, this is highly favourable.

Small Pox. My last Annual Report referred to the then pending outbreak of Small Pox; this has during the year come upon us, but notwithstanding the epidemic

character of the disease generally throughout the Metropolis, only ten cases occurred in this district. Owing to efficient vaccination, prompt isolation and disinfection, the scope of the disease was limited and finally arrested, and it is interesting to note that none of the cases proved fatal.

On the 1st of May, the first cases came to my notice, being those of Mr. and Mrs. ——— of Danbrook Road, Streatham. The husband was then in the third day of eruption and the wife convalescent, she having been taken ill a fortnight previously. I at once had the whole of the occupants of the house vaccinated and by concerted arrangements with the Surveyor, the household was kept in quarantine—our action being subsequently approved by the Board.

The son and another inmate of the house were the next to develop the disease; all were promptly removed to hospital, and the premises disinfected. Mrs. ——— had previously visited a friend at Battersea who had recovered from the disease, and this is evidently the source of infection.

The case of Mr. ——— of Larch Road was notified on the 9th July, he was immediately removed to hospital, the premises disinfected, and the whole of the occupants vaccinated. This person had also previously visited a relative at Battersea who was convalescent from the disease.

The case of ——— an infant, of Cheriton Square, was reported on the 8th November, and two further cases subsequently occurred in the same house. The source of infection was not traceable.

In the remaining cases, wherever any evidence could be obtained, it was found to have been contracted from outside the district.

In every case the patients were removed to hospital, and immediate steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The whole of the Sanitary Staff were, together with their families, successfully vaccinated before exposing themselves to infection, and happily escaped the disease.

Measles. Except in the year 1888, never during the last decade has the number of deaths from Measles been so low. There were but two deaths due to this disease during the year.

Scarlet Fever. Here as in the rest of London, the epidemic of Scarlet Fever which began in 1892 increased in intensity during the year. The disease was however of a very mild type, and the mortality resulting therefrom was exceedingly low, only three deaths occurring in the 313 cases notified, two of which were at the homes of the patients and one in the hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, being 0·51 per cent. of the total deaths or 0·6 per cent. of the total number of cases notified.

The present system of notification and isolation has I believe much to do with this slight mortality. In other days mild epidemics of Scarlet Fever were often followed by a large mortality from the sequelae of the disease, which is now greatly obviated by the care and precaution resulting from enforced isolation.

This epidemic has cast a large amount of extra work upon the Sanitary Department.

Fifty-three per cent., more than one-half of the cases were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria. Thirteen deaths occurred from diphtheria, five at their homes and eight in Asylums Board and other Hospitals.

Sixty-five cases were notified during the year, of which thirty-two were removed to hospital.

Typhoid Fever. Of the twenty-three cases notified from this disease, three proved fatal, all of which were at their own homes.

Eight patients were removed to hospital.

The percentage of deaths was below the previous year. In cases of notifiable infectious disease the water supply and sanitary condition of the houses were carefully investigated and all defects remedied; in this way a large amount of good sanitary work has been effected.

Whooping Cough. Whooping Cough accounted for 16 deaths, 15 of which occurred at their homes and 1 at hospital.

There was no excess at any particular period of the year.

Diarrhoea. Diarrhoea caused 35 deaths (34 at their homes and 1 at hospital) of which 26 occurred during the months of July and August.

This was probably due to the high temperature of the summer months.

It was chiefly prevalent amongst children under one

year of age of the industrial and labouring classes, and evidently accentuated by defective feeding.

Cholera. Although some cases of Cholera have occurred in London and elsewhere, this much dreaded disease did not become epidemic.

The Streatham Local Committee took every means to meet it should it appear in the locality. A site was obtained, hospital tents provided, and other arrangements made.

Fortunately, however, these have not been needed up to the present time, but certainly all the care and attention has not been illdirected.

All danger of invasion is not yet over and precautions should be continued.

TABLE V.

The following table gives the number of notified diseases, the number of cases removed to Hospital, and the number of deaths that took place, in both the Sub-district and the Hospital.

DISEASES.	Number of cases notified	Number of patients removed to Hospital.	Number died at Hospital.	Number died at Home.	Total deaths in Hospital and at Home.
Scarlet Fever	313	170	1	2	3
Diphtheria	65	32	3	5	8
Erysipelas	66	5	1	3	4
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	1	1
Enteric or Typhoid.. .. .	23	8	..	3	3
Small Pox	10	10	..	..	..
Continued Fevers	2	1	..	1	1
TOTALS	483	126	5	15	20

The death-rate from notified diseases was 0·4 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Diseases. The subjoined Table shows the proportion of deaths under the heads Constitutional, Local, Developmental, Violence, and all other Diseases in the Mortality Table.

TABLE VI.

Comparative Table of Non-zymotic Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
<i>Constitutional.</i>	Tubercular	50	49	41	42	39			
	Other Constitutional Diseases..	21	34	38	34	39			
<i>Local.</i>	Nervous	77	68	77	72	72			
	Circulatory	37	28	46	35	46			
	Respiratory	65	95	127	111	117			
	Digestive	35	29	36	32	33			
	Urinary	13	13	13	19	14			
	Generative	7	3	..	4	7			
	Locomotor .. .. .	..	..	2	6	1	
Integumentary .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..		
<i>Developmental.</i>	Premature Birth	44	45	41	45	67			
	Malformation								
	Low Vitality	20	40	29	40	52			
Age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violence	9	9	5	11	10				
All other Diseases .. .. .	..	3	1	..	5			

Many of the causes of death under these headings differ so little from their averages, that comment is unnecessary.

The deaths from respiratory diseases contributed 117 deaths to the total mortality.

Respiratory diseases were accountable for one-fifth of the total mortality.

There was considerable decrease in the deaths from cancer and also in deaths from tubercular diseases, and compared with past years they were very much below the average.

Ages at Death.
Infant Mortality. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age, was 150; under five, 193; and under twenty-five, 233. They respectively formed 25·5, 32·8, and 39·7 per cent. of all deaths. There was an increase of 2·6 per cent. in the proportion of deaths of infants under one year, and a decrease of 1 per cent. of the deaths of children under five years of age.

Senile Decay. There were 54 deaths from old age unassociated with disease. Of these, 27 were of males, and 27 of females; they yield a percentage of 8·8 on all deaths.

The total number of deaths at 65 and upwards was 177. Of these, 132 were over 70; 46 were 80 and upwards. Below is a statement in tabular form of deaths at high ages, with the age at different periods, and the sex of the deceased. They formed 22·5 per cent. of all deaths.

TABLE VII.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	24	25	49
75 " " 80	21	16	37
80 " " 85	10	13	23
85 " " 90	7	9	16
90 " " 95	1	4	5
95 " " 100	1	1	2
Total	64	68	132

Parish Poor. The figures relating to the sickness and mortality of the parish poor, are given in Table VII. on the previous page. In the zymotic class, there were cases of Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever and Influenza. In the other classes, as usual, respiratory diseases contributed a large proportion of the cases under treatment. The heading "Other Diseases," in the Table, includes diseases of the nervous and digestive systems, as well as other local and constitutional disorders, under which, came a very large proportion of the cases treated. The total mortality was lower than that of the previous year.

Inquests. Seventeen inquests were held, thirteen upon males and four upon females, with the following verdicts:—

I. Natural	.. ..	Premature Birth	.. ..	1
		Heart Disease	.. ..	1
		Syncope	.. ..	2—4
II. Violence:—				
(a) Accidental..		Suffocation	.. ..	4
		Knocked down by Trains..		2
		Perforation of Stomach	.. ..	1
		Drowned	.. ..	1—8
(b.) Suicide	.. ..	Poisoning	.. ..	2
		Cut Throat	.. ..	1
		Hanging	.. ..	1
		Drowning	.. ..	1—5
				—13
				—
				17

Uncertified Deaths. Twelve cases of sudden death were submitted to the Coroner in which inquests were deemed unnecessary. Three were of males and nine of females.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Heart Disease	..	..	..	1
Syncope	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	3
Premature Birth	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
			—	
				12

Particulars of the Sanitary operations of the year are given in Table XIII. of the combined Report. The number of house to house inspections was 1121, this is below the average of systematic house to house inspection, and is to be accounted for in the circumstances that the Inspectors have to devote a very great part of their time to the water testing of new drains in accordance with the recent regulations of the Board, which make it incumbent upon builders to have the drains so tested before being covered in; 3690 such drain inspections were made, the water test being applied in 1798 cases. The number of drains tested in old houses was 368. First notices were served in 867 instances to remedy defects and abate nuisances (an increase of 179 upon the previous year), for which only 33 statutory notices were required to be served.

Many unclassified works have been executed voluntarily by the owners and occupiers of houses.

414 rooms and one cab have been disinfected after infectious disease, the agency being sulphur.

In 155 instances the bedding was stoved.

376 syphon traps have been fixed, and 523 water closets cleansed, repaired, or had water laid on.

The Table gives further details, and an examination will show the stride sanitation is making in the District.

Bakehouses. The necessary limewhiting and cleansing of bakehouses throughout the parish have been regularly carried out and the same duly inspected.

Wells. Samples of the water from all the known wells have been analysed during the year, and in consequence of the polluted condition of the water, the wells have in some cases been voluntarily closed. In other cases proceedings are to be taken with a view to enforcing such closure. The Company's water supply has been laid on to all the houses supplied by these wells.

Two of the wells in question have been held in high estimation by the surrounding inhabitants, and many have come from long distances to partake of the cool and sparkling water. In the one case the water was much polluted and the other was of questionable character, and a further sample is to be taken shortly.

Diseased Meat. On the evening of the 3rd October, Inspector Brown brought me some lambs plucks for examination, having obtained them from a butcher, believing the lungs to be tubercular.

The lungs were covered with pale looking elevations, which when cut into were found to be cystic in character, the contents under the microscope proved to be crowded with the entozoa of the strongylus filaria.

The symptoms of this parasitic disease are well known

to farmers, and animals upon its detection are at once slaughtered to save their carcasses, which in the early stage of the disease are not unfit for human food.

I instructed the Inspector that the lungs were unfit for human food, and they were taken before the Magistrate at the South-Western Police Court who condemned and ordered their destruction, which was subsequently carried out.

The offender was dealt with leniently by the Board, but cautioned as to his future conduct.

Slaughter-houses. During the year the whole of the cow-houses and slaughter-houses have been inspected and in all cases the licenses were renewed by the London County Council.

Application was made in July last for a license for a new slaughter-house near Streatham Common, but the Board considering my report as to the unfit condition of the premises for such a purpose decided to oppose, and consequently the London County Council refused to grant the license.

Police Court. The five cases investigated by Magistrates included in Table XIII. of the combined Report include summonses against (1) the Tramway Company for smoke nuisance, (2) a farmer for keeping animals in an unfit place, (3) a grocer for selling tinned rabbits unfit for human food, (4) a butcher for selling diseased sheep's pluck, (5) a cabman using his cab whilst the latter was infected, after having been cautioned by the Sanitary Inspector.

Mortuary. The new Mortuary in the Parish Yard, High

Road, Streatham, fulfils a want of long standing. Many years ago I wrote a Report to the Board on the urgent need of a Mortuary on the score of health and decency, at that time the difficulty of site appeared to be insuperable and the matter was postponed.

The present building was designed and built under the direction of Mr. Marten, the Surveyor; it is a substantial and handsome structure of its kind and very complete in detail, in view of the requirements of a largely augmented population in the future.

I have to thank the Sanitary Staff for their attention and able assistance in all matters of sanitation. And my cordial thanks are due to the Streatham Local Committee for their invariable courtesy, and the support I have always received at their hands.

F. F. SUTTON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for Streatham.

TOOTING.

The estimated population for the year 1893 is 5,306 and upon this calculation are based the various birth, death and other rates.

Births and Birth Rate. During the year 213 births were registered, of which 101 were males and 112 females. The birth-rate is 40·1 per 1,000, being the highest rate recorded for some years.

Deaths, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase. Exclusive of out-lying institutions, the number of deaths registered during the year was 112 (of which 56 were males and 56 females), giving a death-rate of 21·1 per 1,000.

The total deaths of parishioners (obtained by excluding the deaths of non-parishioners within the district, from the calculation, and including those of parishioners outside the district) numbers 122, representing a death-rate of 22·9 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate of natural increase was 19·0 per 1,000; the excess of births over deaths being 101.

Table I. gives the number of births and deaths, birth-rates and death-rates and rates of natural increase during the past years.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

Years.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rates	Rates of Natural Increase.
1889	146	24·33	78	13·16	11·17
1890	168	26·2	109	18·6	7·9
1891	173	29·08	93	16·03	10·8
1892	164	31·0	131	24·8	6·2
1893	213	40·1	112	21·1	19·0

Table II. gives a tabular statement of the deaths which occurred in outlying institutions. Of the 26 deaths recorded, 9 were of males and 17 females. Seven deaths were due to Zymotic Diseases. Five deaths took place in the institutions of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, 6 in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and 15 in general and special Hospitals and Asylums.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Totals.	SEX.		AGES.							INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 65 years.	65 years & upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	5	2	3	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria.....	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Membranous Croup.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	3	..
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
All other Diseases	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	10	..
Total.....	26	9	17	1	5	6	2	1	10	7	5	15	6

Table III. includes the usual statistics of mortality, classified according to age, sex and social position.

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

TOOTING.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.			Males.	Females.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 5 Years.	From 5 to 15 Years.	From 15 to 25 Years.	From 25 and under 45 Years.	From 45 and under 65 Years.	From 65 and under 75 Years.	75 Years and Upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers &c.	Middle and Tracing Class Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial & Labouring
Population (Census) 1891, } 5784																
Official Population in middle of 1893 } 5306																
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	18	8	10	4	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	Diphtheria	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough ..	5	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Influenza	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Diarrhœa & Dysentery	4	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		31	13	18	11	11	4	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	30
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Cancer & other Tumours	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Other Constitutional Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular.	Phthisis	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	3
	Other Tubercular Diseases	5	4	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
III. Local 1.	Nervous	14	8	6	2	2	1	..	3	3	2	1	2	..	1	11
	Circulatory	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	2	3
	Respiratory	21	12	9	5	3	2	1	1	4	5	..	2	1	3	15
	Digestive	7	4	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	7
	Urinary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Generative .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Locomotory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth, Low Vitality and Congenital Defects	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Old Age	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	1	..	1	9
V. Violence	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Other Diseases ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
TOTALS		112	56	56	28	19	7	4	10	17	15	12	6	2	10	94

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Tooting; classified according to DISEASES AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Column for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
	FEVERS.																														
TOOTING	95	24	11	5	1	27	27	Under 5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	8	..	12	15	35
								5 upwds	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	13	6	..	33	60
TOOTING COLLEGE, TOOTING	1	1	Under 5
								5 upwds	1	1	..
FOUNTAIN(Fever)HOSPITAL,TOOTING	16	4	8	2	2	Under 5	..	12	12
								5 upwds	..	4	4
TOTALS	112	28	19	7	4	27	27	Under 5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	8	..	2	15	47
								5 upwds	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	13	6	..	33	65

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	26	1	5	2	1	10	7	Under 5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
								5 upwds	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	?	..	1	13	20	
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	16	4	8	2	2	..	..	Under 5	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
								5 upwds	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Area and Population of the District to which this Return relates.

Area in Acres... .. 561
Population (census) 1891 ... 5784

The deaths of infants under one year of age number 28 or 140 per 1,000 of the registered births. Twenty-nine of the deaths registered were those of persons over 60 years of age. Twelve were of 75 years and upwards, and two died at the age of 90 years.

Below is given a table of deaths at high ages at different periods, and the sex of the deceased.

TABLE IV.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75 ..	1	5	6
75 " 80 ..	5	1	6
80 " 85 ..	..	2	2
85 " 90 ..	..	2	2
90 " 95 ..	1	1	2
95 " 100 ..	..	..	..
Totals	7	11	18

Social Position. The subjoined table gives the proportion of deaths in the several social grades :

Nobility and Gentry ..	6 = 5.3 per cent.
Professional Classes ..	2 = 1.8 "
Middle and Trading Classes	10 = 9.0 "
Industrial and Labouring Classes	94 = 83.3 "
Total Death ..	112 100.0

Inquests. Eleven deaths were referred to the Coroners, and in five cases he deemed inquests necessary, with the following verdicts:—

Natural Causes ..	Syncope .. .. .	..	..	2
	Asphyxia, from Stoppage of			
	Air Passage .. .. .	..	..	1
				—3
Violence—				
Accidental ..	Suffocation .. .. .	..	..	1
Murder ..	Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus ..	..	..	1
				—2
				—
	Total .. .. .	..	..	5
				—

Zymotic Mortality. The deaths from zymotic disease will be seen upon reference to Table V.

TABLE V.

Zymotic Mortality.

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	1	..	7	..
Scarlet Fever.. ..	1	..	..	1	18
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	3	2	10	..	5
Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	1	3	..	4	4
Other Zymotic Diseases including Influenza .	1	2	4	1	4
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases ..	12	9	14	13	31
Zymotic Death-rate ..	2·4	1·6	2·0	2·4	5·0
Death-rate from all Diseases	13·16	18·6	16·03	24·8	21·1

Of the 18 deaths from Scarlet Fever, 16 were those of non-parishioners occurring in the Fountain Metropolitan Asylums Board Fever Hospital, an institution which has been opened during the year under Report, this unduly increases the zymotic death-rate which would otherwise be 2 per 1,000 and compare favourably with past years

Five deaths were due to Whooping Cough, four to Diarrhœa, three to Influenza, and one to Diphtheria.

The death-rate is lower than the previous year, and the birth-rate higher, which may be considered favourable.

The numerous sanitary operations of the year are included in Table XIII. of the combined Report and will repay perusal.

C. de LISLE BROCK,

Medical Officer of Health for Tooting.

WANDSWORTH.

Population. According to the method adopted by the Registrar General, the population of the sub-district in the middle of 1893 amounted to 52,422. In intercensal periods we have no certain method of checking this calculation, but for practical and comparative purposes, the above may be taken as approaching as near to the exact population as is possible by any purely calculative method.

Births and Birth-rate. During the year 1,606 births were registered, 847 of males and 759 of females. This is 71 more than that of 1892, but is 110 less than the corrected average for the 10 years 1883-92. The birth-rate was 31·95 per 1,000, the lowest that has been recorded since 1880, and the rate of natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths, was 18·35 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-rate. The total number of deaths was 820, 445 of males and 375 of females, 18 less than last year, and 50 less than the corrected average for the preceding 10 years.

136 of the above deaths took place in the following public institutions viz. :—In the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, 92; in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, 9; in the Prison, 7; and in St. Peter's Hospital, 8.

The death-rate of the sub-district calculated from the above, was 15·63, without correction for the above Institutions, while with such correction it was 13·60 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the number of births and deaths, birth-rates and death-rates, and rates of natural increase, as compared with those of the 10 preceding years.

TABLE I.
Birth and Death Rates.

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.	*Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate.		Rate of Natural Increase.
				Corrected.	Un- corrected.	
1883 ..	907	32·07	499	16·17	16·71	15·90
1884 ..	1072	36·72	576	17·23	18·77	18·84
1885 ..	1122	37·37	628	18·82	19·93	18·55
1886 ..	1255	40·40	722	19·05	22·33	21·35
1887 ..	1338	41·96	610	15·58	18·40	24·59
1888 ..	1451	44·36	711	18·07	20·90	21·78
1889 ..	1415	42·20	494	11·18	14·79	24·51
1890 ..	1412	32·74	787	15·95	17·37	16·79
1891 ..	1597	35·48	780	14·48	16·53	21·00
1892 ..	1535	32·55	838	15·21	17·09	17·34
1893	1606	31·95	820	13·60	15·63	18·35

* Deaths in Outlying Institutions not included.

To ascertain, however, the true mortality of the sub-district, the deaths of parishioners in out-lying institutions must also be included.

The following Table shows the deaths which occurred in these out-lying institutions.

The total number of deaths was 161, seven more than occurred in 1892. Of these 101 took place in the Union Infirmary, 27 in general and special Hospitals, and 33 in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions.

DISEASE.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums' Board Hospitals.
Influenza	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria	9	3	6	..	9	..	..	4	5
Scarlet Fever	11	3	8	..	11	..	..	..	11
Diarrhœa	8	5	3	5	2	1	6	2	..
Enteric Fever	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Whooping-Cough	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	4	3	1	..	1	3	4	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases	38	19	19	5	28	5	13	6	19
Tubercular Diseases	25	13	12	..	25	..	15	5	5
Cancer	8	4	4	..	2	6	6	2	..
Rheumatism	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	22	10	12	1	5	16	18	2	2
Circulatory Diseases	20	11	9	..	5	15	19	1	..
Nervous Diseases	14	7	7	..	6	8	7	1	6
Other Diseases	17	10	7	3	13	1	10	6	1
Violence	7	3	4	..	7	..	3	4	..
Age	8	1	7	..	..	8	8	..	..
TOTAL	161	79	82	9	91	61	101	27	33

Adding the above deaths to those registered in the sub-district, and subtracting those occurring in internal Institutions, the death-rate would be 18·43 per 1,000, which most nearly represents the true death-rate of the sub-district. There is, however, one fallacy in this estimation, and that is, that in the estimate of the population, the parishioners belonging to Wandsworth resident in these out-lying Institutions are not included. This number would be exceedingly small, and would only fractionally affect the above rate.

Table III. gives the statistics of mortality in the sub-district for the year. It is arranged as directed by the Registrar-General, and shows the causes of deaths, ages, and social position of the deceased.

Tables A and B which follow are inserted by direction of the Local Government Board.

In Table III. the causes of death are classified under six main heads, and the number of deaths from these, as well as the percentage to total deaths, were as follows:—

1. Zymotic	..	128	deaths	or	15·62	per cent.	of total deaths.
2. Constitutional	.	115	„		14·02	„	„
3. Local	..	447	„		54·51	„	„
4. Developmental	.	101	„		12·31	„	„
5. Violence	..	25	„		3·04	„	„
6. Illdefined	..	4	„		·47	„	„

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

WANDSWORTH.			SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.					
Population (Census), 1891 } 46,720			Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.														
Official Population in middle of 1893 } 52,423			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 and under 45 years.	From 45 and under 65 years.	From 65 and under 75 years.	75 and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Diphtheria	20	11	9	..	11	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10
	Membranous Croup ..	15	6	9	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	10
	Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	6	5	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	5	3	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3
	Measles	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Whooping Cough	26	11	15	16	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	20	20
	Influenza	14	7	7	1	1	..	..	3	3	2	4	3	3	1	2	8
	Diarrhœa & Dysentery	37	25	12	29	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	25
Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			128	70	58	51	39	18	3	7	4	2	4	4	6	36	82
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	4	4
	Cancer & other Tumours	26	5	21	..	..	..	..	3	13	6	4	2	6	7	11	11
	Other Constitutional Diseases	4	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Tubercular. { Phthisis	49	27	22	1	1	..	9	27	9	1	1	..	6	8	35	35
{ Other Tubercular Diseases	30	16	14	21	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	18	18	
III. Local.	Nervous	110	65	45	17	10	2	8	22	24	17	10	9	5	32	64	64
	Circulatory	57	29	28	..	..	3	2	11	21	13	7	6	1	19	31	31
	Respiratory	184	96	88	41	26	4	3	22	35	32	21	2	9	55	118	118
	Digestive	62	34	28	23	3	1	4	10	12	5	4	2	2	19	39	39
	Urinary	28	14	14	1	1	1	2	3	10	5	5	2	3	10	13	13
	Generative	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4
	Locomotory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	57	40	17	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	45	45
	Congenital Defects ..	15	13	2	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	9
	Old Age	29	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	2	..	12	15	15
V. Violence	25	17	8	7	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	1	..	1	3	21	21
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	3
TOTALS			820	444	376	235	89	35	37	115	135	92	81	30	44	232	514

K² 11. (B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1893, in the WANDSWORTH SUB-DISTRICT of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of WANDSWORTH; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.											NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																					
	(a)	Census 1891.			Estimated to middle of 1893.	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
								Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.											Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.										
												Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.																			
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum	1250	..	..	Under 5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital for Incurables	286	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's Hospital	60	..	..	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse	565	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prison	1007	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patriotic Asylum for Girls	331	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of the Sub-District	43221	..	..	Under 5	..	89	35	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	57	7	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
				5 upwds	10	350	115	9	..	36	..	..	6	..	120	6	130	27	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTALS	46720	52422	1606	Under 5	..	90	36	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	58	7	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
				5 upwds	11	350	115	9	..	38	..	..	6	..	179	7	138	27	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from the above was 128, or nine less than the decennial average. The following table shows the total deaths from these diseases, and the proportion of these to deaths from all causes for the preceding 10 years, as compared with the year 1893.

The zymotic death rate was 2·54 per 1,000, 1·2 per 1,000 below last year, and 1·12 per 1,000 below the corrected decennial average. If influenza, which only entered into these calculations in 1892, be excluded, the zymotic death-rate would only be 2·26 per 1,000.

A correction has again to be made as the deaths from these diseases in out-lying institutions required to be added; the number who died in these institutions was 38, and this added to 128, gives a total of 166, giving a death rate of 3·3 per 1,000, or if influenza be excluded of 3·02 per 1,000.

TABLE IV.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1893		
													No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.	
<i>Seven principal Epidemic Diseases.</i>	Small Pox ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.52
	Measles ..	18	14	6	19	28	20	39	7	47	10	30	2	..	26.8
	Scarlet Fever ..	9	5	5	3	6	1	4	..	..	2	5	3	..	1
	Diphtheria ..	3	11	4	6	10	2	5	6	10	19	20	20	7.8	..
	Fever { Typhus } { Enteric }	9	12	4	4	8	6	5	4	5	5	3	6	..	1.3
		Whooping } Cough }	26	5	17	24	31	8	40	6	35	18	28	26	..	1.7
	Diarrhœa } Cholera }		29	10	27	35	28	30	32	21	37	25	41	37	..	.4
		Total Deaths from above Epidemic Diseases	94	57	64	94	111	67	125	44	134	79	127	94	..	24
	Other Zymotic Diseases	14	20	19	3	5	4	2	3	11	16	60	*34	15	..
	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	108	77	83	97	116	71	127	47	145	95	187	128	..	9
Zymotic Death rate per 1,000 population	3.72	2.57	2.70	3.07	3.58	2.14	3.73	1.35	3.2	2	3.7	2.54	..	1.12	
Total Deaths from all causes	544	499	576	628	722	610	711	494	787	780	838	820	..	110	
Percentage of Deaths from Epidemics to Deaths from all causes ..	17.2	11.4	11.1	14.9	15.3	10.9	17.5	8.90	17.0	10.3	15.1	15.62	..	1.72	

* Inclusive of 14 from Influenza.

Small-pox. Eleven cases of this disease were notified, and the next Table shows the particulars of each case, as far as could be ascertained.

No deaths resulted, and it is gratifying to note, that in no instance did the disease spread from any of these notified cases.

All the persons affected were vaccinated in infancy.

TABLE V.

D	Age.	Sex.	Hospital.	Situation.	Remarks.
April 24th ..	53	M.	No	Burke's Lodging House, Frogmore	A Tramp, only in the Parish a few days.
May 1st ..	36	M.	Yes	Casual ward ..	A Tramp, came from Kingston day previous.
May 23rd ..	29	M.	Yes	John Street ..	This person was a carman who removed furniture.
June 1st ..	30	M.	No	Melody Road ..	No information.
June 1st ..	20	F.	Yes	Wiseton Road ..	The husband had been at work at Hospital Ship, and contracted the disease. Soon after his return from Hospital his wife was attacked.
June 3rd ..	36	M.	No.	Red Lion Street	No information.
June 6th ..	20	M.	Yes	Ferrier Street ..	No information.
June 22nd ..	32	M.	Yes	Swaffield Road ..	This patient was a Clerk in a Solicitor's office, and collected rents in a low neighbourhood.
July 11th ..	51	F.	Yes	Bramford Road..	No information.
July 18th ..	21	M.	Yes	Ballantine Street	No information.
Sept. 18th..	27	M.	No	Earlsfield Road..	The patient had been staying for a holiday at Eastbourne, and sent home from there supposed to be suffering from chicken-pox.

The official return of the Vaccination Officer shows that in the year 1892, of the 1,536 children whose births were registered, 1,204 were successfully vaccinated, 118 died unvaccinated, in 24 the vaccination was postponed, 8 were certified as insusceptible, 132 had removed, and only 50 remained on the books as unvaccinated.

Measles. Judging by the number of deaths, viz.: 2, this disease was not prevalent during the year. This was 26·8 below the corrected decennial average, and 28 below last year.

Searle Fever. This disease was very prevalent during the whole of 1893, but more especially in the months of June, July,

September, October, and November. In all, 440 cases were notified as compared with 303 last year. 188 of these were removed to Hospital where 11 died, 252 were treated at home with 3 deaths, giving a total case mortality of 3·2 per cent.

There is a very great difference in the case mortality of Hospital as compared with home-treated cases, the former being nearly 5·9 per cent., while the latter was only 1·18 per cent. This difference is to some extent due to the greater severity of the cases removed to Hospital.

Diphtheria. 151 cases were notified, and 34 of these were removed to Hospital. Of the hospital cases 9 died or 26·4 per cent., while of the cases treated at home 20 died or 17·2 per cent., the total case mortality being 19·3 per cent.

The number of deaths at home is 7·8 above the corrected decennial average.

This disease shows a decided increase, not only in this district, but over the whole Metropolitan area.

As it is such a very fatal disease, the most fatal to young persons, it is necessary that every precaution be taken to prevent its spread. There can be little doubt that the aggregation of children in public elementary schools plays a large part in its spread. That this is the case in other zymotic diseases as measles and scarlet fever, it has been conclusively proved, and as direct infection from case to case plays the most important part in diphtheria, there seems no reason to doubt that the latter also is spread by means of schools.

In this regard the following statistics are interesting, and it will be seen that by far the larger number of cases occur at school ages. *i.e.*, from 5 to 15.

Number of Cases of Diphtheria Notified with Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 upwards.
Cases.	2	34	74	41
Deaths.	0	11	7	2

Membranous Croup. 27 notifications of this disease were received as compared with 12 last year. Of these 15 or 55·5 per cent. died. None of these cases were removed to hospital.

Croup is always regarded as being laryngeal diphtheria, and is a much more fatal disease occurring in that part of the respiratory tract. From the following Table it will be seen that school attendance cannot play the same part in its causation, as by far the largest number of cases occurred in children under school age:—

Number of Cases of Membranous Croup Notified with Number of Deaths.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 upwards.
Cases.	1	18	7	1
Deaths.	1	8	6	0

In every case of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup careful investigation was made for any sanitary defects, and in 48 cases defects were found. These were in every instance remedied.

Enteric Fever. 39 cases were notified with 9 deaths, 10 cases were removed to Hospital where 3 died, and 29 were treated at home with 6 deaths.

Puerpera Fever, 6 cases were notified with 1 death.

Erysipelas. There was a large increase in the number of notified cases of this disease, in comparison with the previous years. In 1891 the number notified was 90, and in 1892, 132, while this year the number was 194. 9 deaths resulted as compared with 10 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough. The number of deaths from this was 26, 1·7 below the corrected decennial average.

Diarrhoea. The total deaths were 37, 25 males and 12 females, and in out-lying institutions 8, 5 males and 3 females. Of the 37 who died at home, 29 were of infants under 1 year, 7 from 1 to 5 years, and only 1 above the latter age.

Taking into consideration the extreme heat which existed last summer, and which is believed to play so large a part in the causation of this disease, the death-rate is low. The number of deaths is $\cdot 4$ below the corrected decennial average.

Influenza. Only 14 deaths were registered as due directly to this disease, as compared with 44 in 1892. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, however, show a large increase, and there is little doubt but that this increase is partly due to the continued prevalence of influenza during the spring of 1893.

The following are the death-rates per 1000 of population from zymotic diseases, inclusive of deaths in outlying institutions.

Diarrhoea	..	..	$\cdot 797$	per 1000.
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	$\cdot 676$	„
Whooping Cough	..	..	$\cdot 497$	„
Scarlet Fever	..	..	$\cdot 278$	„
Influenza	..	..	$\cdot 278$	„
Enteric Fever	..	..	$\cdot 179$	„
Measles	..	..	$\cdot 039$	„

The only death-rate which is above the average is that of diphtheria and croup, but, as previously stated, this increase was not confined to this sub-district, but was common to the whole Metropolis.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTION DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 868, as compared with 588 in 1892. Every disease but continued fever showed an increase: small pox, 11; scarlet fever, 137; erysipelas, 56; diphtheria, 46; membranous croup, 15; enteric fever, 12; and puerperal fever 1 more than in 1892.

The number of deaths was 77, or 8.8 per cent. of all the cases notified compared with 9.6 in 1892, and 9.75 in 1891.

The numbers of the several diseases, the number of patients sent to hospital, and the number of deaths that occurred in hospital, as well as in the sub-district, are given in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	No. cases notified.	No. patients removed to Hospital.	No. died in Hospital.	No. died at Home.	Total deaths in Hospital and at Home.
Small-pox	11	7	..	..	..
Scarlatina.. ..	440	188	11	3	14
Erysipelas	194	4	4	5	9
Diphtheria	151	34	9	20	29
Membranous Croup ..	27	..	..	15	15
Enteric Fever	39	10	3	6	9
Continued Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	6	1	1	..	1
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	868	244	28	49	77

Table VII. shows the prevalence of these diseases in the year for each month.

TABLE VII.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Small pox	0	0	0	1	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria.....	12	6	2	6	10	17	17	14	23	20	14	10
Membranous Croup ..	3	3	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	2	10	2
Scarlet Fever	22	19	25	19	38	60	58	34	54	53	45	13
Enteric Fever	4	6	3	0	1	4	1	3	3	9	3	2
Erysipelas.....	17	19	5	15	10	16	13	18	20	25	18	18

From the above Table it will be seen that scarlet fever was excessively prevalent in June, July, September, October, and November, and diphtheria (including membranous croup) in the same months, the maximum number of the former disease being reached in June, and of the latter in November. The variations in the other notifiable diseases show nothing worthy of comment.

NON-ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Table VIII shows the number of deaths from the above for the year, compared with the preceding decennial average raised for increase of population.

TABLE VIII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1893		
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.	
<i>Constitutional.</i>	Tubercular ..	64	85	90	87	111	114	72	99	107	87	79	..	40
	Other Constitutional ..	20	18	28	30	32	30	32	48	31	54	36	..	6
<i>Local.</i>	Nervous ..	116	128	145	151	115	112	90	103	104	123	110	..	45
	Circulatory ..	25	22	36	46	32	45	26	46	39	57	57	9	..
	Respiratory ..	69	70	101	135	110	128	87	177	201	144	184	24	..
	Digestive ..	35	47	22	30	30	34	31	42	51	34	62	16	..
	Urinary ..	13	15	12	26	17	22	17	17	22	36	28	3	..
	Generative ..	..	3	6	4	2	5	5	6	9	9	6	..	·4
	Locomotor ..	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1·4
Integumentary ..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	·7	
<i>Developmental.</i>	Premature Birth	23	40	37	45	38	41	36	54	66	60	72	15	..
	Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low Vitality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age ..	33	42	34	32	36	25	33	24	27	26	29	..	11	
Violence ..	32	21	15	17	13	23	15	27	24	18	25	..	1	
Ill-defined or Not specified	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	..	

The above diseases cause the great majority of deaths as they form 84·4 per cent. of the total mortality.

Diseases of the respiratory organs, as usual, cause the largest number of deaths, and the total number, viz., 184, is 40 more than in 1892, and 24 more than the decennial average. It is, however, 17 less than occurred in 1891.

The constitutional group of diseases, which includes gout, rheumatism, cancer, phthisis, and other tubercular diseases caused 115 deaths, 49 of these being due to phthisis, as compared with 58 last year, and 26 from cancer, as compared with 29 last year.

The total deaths from diseases of the tubercular class were 79 as compared with 87 last year. This is 40 below the decennial average, and shows that the improvement in the sanitary condition of the district has a decided effect in lowering the number of deaths from this very fatal class of diseases. The general public also are beginning to realise that phthisis is an infectious disease, and precautions of some kind are now frequently taken by friends of patients suffering from it to prevent its spread.

As a preventive measure, the disinfection of the bedding and clothing used by the patient, as also of the bedroom which the patient occupied ought to be carried out.

The death-rate from phthisis in the sub-district, including the deaths in outlying institutions was 1.47 per 1,000, a death-rate which compares favourably with that of England in the quinquennial periods 1881—1885 and 1886—1890, which were respectively 1.83 and 1.64 per 1,000.

Diseases of the nervous system caused 110 deaths, 45 below the decennial average. 33 of these occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.

Diseases of the circulatory system caused 57 deaths, exactly the same as in the previous year, and 9 above the decennial average.

Diseases of the digestive system caused 62 deaths, 28 more

than last year and 16 above the decennial average. 23 of these deaths occurred in infants under 1 year.

From premature births, low vitality, and congenital defects, 72 deaths were registered, 12 above last year, and 15 above the decennial average. 70 of these deaths were of infants under 1 year. It is interesting to note that of the 70 deaths, 53 were of males and only 17 of females. It is difficult to account for this great disparity, but one reason is that male children are more liable, from their size, to the accidents incidental to childbirth.

The deaths due to old age were 29 in number, 11 below the decennial average.

From violence 25 deaths resulted, 7 more than the previous year, and 1 above the decennial average.

Infantile Mortality. The total number of deaths of infants, *i.e.*, of children under 1 year was 235, or 28.6 per cent. of the total deaths.

The death-rate, calculated from the number of registered births, was equal to 146 per 1000, as compared with 145 per 1000 in 1892.

Senile Mortality. The number of deaths above 70 years of age was 137, 8 more than occurred in 1892, and they formed 16.7 per cent. of the total deaths.

Table IX. shows the number of deaths at various age periods.

At every age period the number of deaths of females is greater than that of males, and of the total number 49 were of males and 88 of females.

TABLE IX.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75 ..	24	32	56
75 " " 80 ..	10	29	39
80 " " 85 ..	9	14	23
85 " " 90 ..	5	7	12
90 " " 95 ..	1	5	6
97 " " .. ..	..	1	1
	49	88	137

Social Position. The next Table shows the percentage of deaths to total deaths which occurred in the relative social position which the deceased occupied.

It will be seen that the percentage of total deaths in 1893 does not vary much from the average of the preceding ten years, but that the percentage from zymotic diseases shows a diminution among the industrial and labouring classes.

TABLE X.

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	
	1893.	Decennial average.	1893.	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry	3.66	3.23	3.12	1.05
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	5.37	5.39	4.70	4.77
Middle and Trading Classes, Clerks, &c.	28.33	25.87	28.12	19.30
Industrial and Labouring Classes	62.64	65.51	64.06	74.88
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

^{Inquests}
Violent Deaths. 65 inquests were held during the year, 15 more than in 1892. These related to the deaths of 42 males and 23 females, and the following table gives the verdicts :—

TABLE XI.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from Natural Causes	.. ..	22	12	34
Deaths from Violence, viz. :—				
	Tabes mesenterica and neglect	—	1	1
Accidental	Suffocation by overlaying	1	1	2
	Suffocation	2	2	4
	Suffocation, in a Fit	1	—	1
	Drowning	8	1	9
	Syncope from Starvation	1	1	2
	Fall on Stair..	1	—	1
	Burns	2	—	2
	Fracture of Skull	1	1	2
	Blood Poisoning	—	1	1
	Suicidal	Hanging	—	1	1
Run over by Train		2	—	2
Bullet Wound		1	—	1
Undetermined..	.. ..	—	2	2
		—	—	—
		42	23	65

^{Sanitation.} A summary of the sanitary operations for the year is given at page 25.

The number of houses and premises inspected shows a large decrease, 2,319, as compared with 5,450 in 1892. In this regard I would repeat what your late Medical Officer of Health stated in his report of last year, that "it forms the disclosure of sanitary defects the first and necessary step for their abatement. It is idle to wait for such disclosure from the public generally, who seldom make complaint, except under the pressure of a nuisance which has become intolerable, or has already caused sickness or death."

For the abatement of nuisances generally, 1,000 preliminary, and

265 statutory notices were served, being 100 and 94 fewer than last year.

497 houses and 558 rooms were disinfected after infectious diseases, as compared with 317 and 344 last year. This increase was due to the greater prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

A still larger increase is noticeable in the amount of bedding stoved, 230 sets, as against 64 in 1892, having been sent to the contractor.

In every instance this was performed with the utmost promptitude.

17 cases of overcrowding were abated, as against 2 last year.

In the majority of the other operations a large increase is observable, only two showing a marked decrease. These were sinks altered to discharge outside gullies, 99 as compared with 522, and water-closets cleansed and repaired, 185 as compared with 435. This diminution is due to the fact that there are now few houses in the district where these do not already exist, or where the improvement has not been carried out in former years.

The number of complaints submitted to the local committee was 1,101, as compared with 1,267 in 1892.

The cow-houses and slaughter-houses were inspected as usual, and found in a satisfactory condition, before the renewal of the licences.

The bake-houses were inspected as well, and their condition as regards cleanliness and general sanitary state found to be satisfactory.

I have also to report that the Sanitary Inspectors have performed all their duties with zeal and discretion, and I have more especially to thank Mr. Crane, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whose able assistance and co-operation I owe much.

P. CALDWELL SMITH,
M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Camb.,
Acting-Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.

REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the annual custom, I beg to submit a statement of the work done in my department, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for the year 1893.

The total number of samples submitted by the Inspector was 345, while one sample was sent in by a resident of the district under the provisions of the Act; thus making a total of 346 articles as follows:—

Nature of Article.	Number submitted.
Milk.. .. .	101
Butter	81
Coffee	34
Bread	30
Mustard	20
Pepper	15
Cocoa	15
Flour	13
Vinegar	9
Condensed Milk	7
Lard	4
Spirits	4
Oatmeal	3
Cayenne	3
Arrowroot	2
Cheese	1
Jam	1
Tea	1
Olive Oil	2

The total number of articles condemned was 29, thus showing that 8.38 per cent. of the whole were adulterated, as compared with 9.68 per cent. in the year 1892.

The following are classified lists showing the nature and amounts of the various impurities detected.

I.—*Dairy Products.*

Articles submitted.	Nature and Amount of Impurity.
Butter	100 per cent. of Margarine.
Butter	90 " "
Butter	90 " "
Butter	90 " "
Butter	75 " "
Butter	70 " "
Butter	65 " "
Butter	60 " "
Butter	40 " "
Milk.. ..	40 per cent. of added water.
Milk.. ..	14 " "
Milk.. ..	12 " "
Milk.. ..	12 " "
Milk.. ..	10 " "
Milk.. ..	10 " "
Milk.. ..	9 " "
Milk.. ..	8 " "
Milk.. ..	8 " "
Milk.. ..	8 " "
Milk.. ..	5 " "
Milk.. ..	4 " "
Milk.. ..	3 " "
Milk.. ..	2 " "
Milk.. ..	33 per cent. of cream abstracted.
Milk.. ..	27 " " "

The above Table shows definite adulteration of dairy products amounting to nearly 13.7 per cent. of the whole number of such samples examined, as against 14.3 per cent. in 1892. This small,

but decided improvement is also supported by the fact that while last year the average amount of dilution practised on milk reached 12 per cent., it is this year reduced to 10.

II.—*Groceries.*

The only articles purchased at grocers or oil shops found to be questionable were 2 samples of vinegar, which were not up to the usually accepted quality of the article, but, looking to the fact that the whole question of what constitutes a legal tender under the name "Vinegar" was then *sub judice* (it is not even yet properly settled), I advised that no prosecution should be undertaken on that occasion. This is the first time for very many years that no adulterated coffee or pepper has been obtained in the district.

III.—*Beverages.*

The only articles of this class which were submitted, consisted of 4 samples of spirits, and of these I checked 2 gins which had been diluted with water to the extent of 1 degree below the standard. As, however, such a small departure might easily be accidental, no prosecution was advised under the circumstances.

IV.—*Drugs.*

No samples were submitted in this department, and I would suggest that, although we have generally in former years found them satisfactory, it is yet desirable not to quite lose sight of them. This more especially applies to cheap popular drugs largely consumed by the poorer classes, because, even if no cases be obtained, I am still of the opinion I have so frequently expressed in my reports to you for the last 20 years, that more real good is done by having the Inspector always about looking after and taking samples of everything, than by paying special attention to articles likely to yield cases in the Police Court.

In conclusion, I have to report that nothing novel has occurred during the year, either in shape of new adulterants or in procedure, except on one occasion in which the Board (doubtless noticing the number of cases of small adulteration of milk which

cropped up at one period) departed from their old established rule of giving warnings instead of prosecuting on very small cases, and proceeded against a vendor of milk. In this, however, they met with no encouragement, the Magistrate dismissing the matter as too trifling. Whether any adulteration at all can be considered "too trifling" for even a nominal penalty is, of course, a matter open to discussion, but, personally, I consider that the old custom is the wiser one. Magistrates are always more likely to visit defendants with proper punishment when they see that there is not the slightest appearance of straining after convictions on the part of the prosecuting Bodies, while at the same time, all real offenders are rigorously followed up.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MUTER, PH.D. ; F.R.S.(Edin.) ; F.I.C., &c.,
Public Analyst.

SOUTH LONDON CENTRAL PUBLIC LABORATORY,
325, KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.,
February, 1894.



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