

Thirty-ninth annual report of the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District being for the year ended 25th of March 1895.

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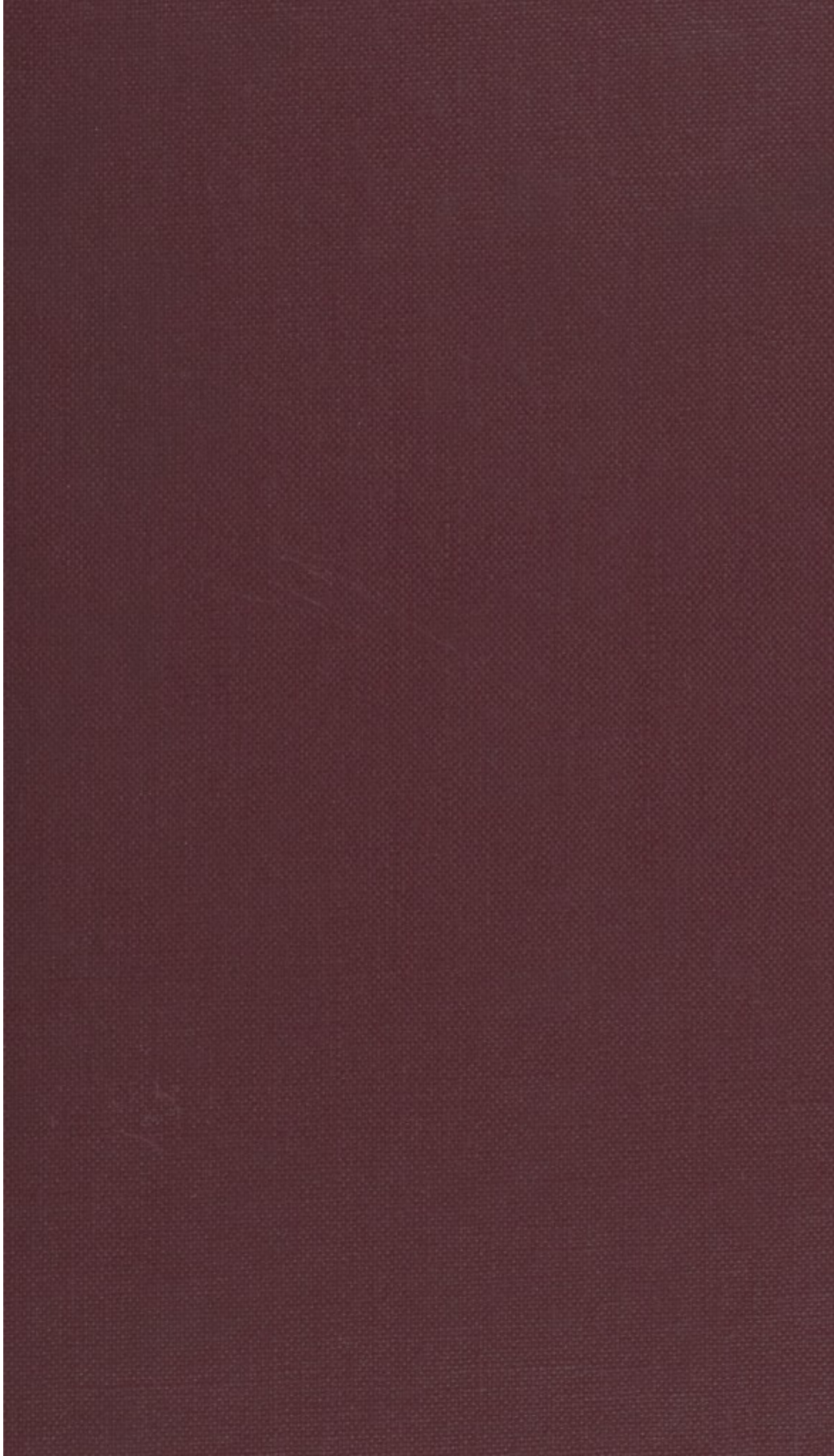
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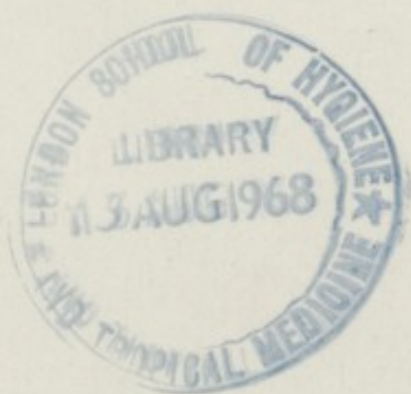
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THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

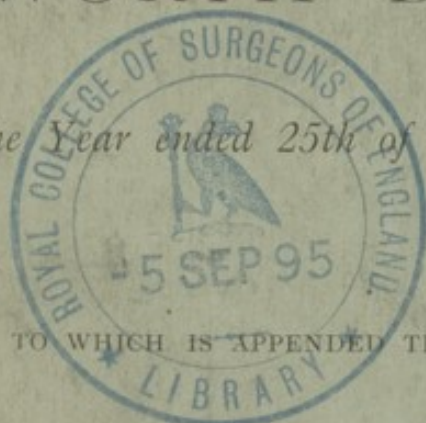
OF THE

Board of Works

FOR THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th of March, 1895;



TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
LIBRARY

Annual Report of the Medical Officers of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

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London:

POTTER, BATTEN & DAVIES,

23, THE PAVEMENT, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.

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Thirty - ninth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

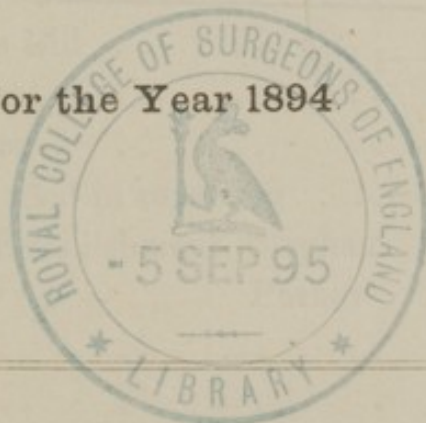
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th of March, 1895 ;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Annual Report of the MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH

For the Year 1894



London

POTTER, BATTEN & DAVIES, PRINTERS, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.

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for the History
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of Medicine**

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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.
	1897	Bulcraig, Henry	20, Lydon Road.
	1896	Comins, Thos. Edward	29, Abbeville Road. Clapham Com.
	1897	Dunkley, William	The Rockery, North Road, Clapham Park.
	1897	Gibson, James Henry	36, High Street.
	1898	Grautoff, Augustus Henry..	Ellerslie, King's Road.
	1898	Jenkins, Thomas	58, North Street.
	1898	Lethbridge, Joseph	59, The Chase.
	1897	Lewis, Bernard	12, Macaulay Road.
	1896	Lidiard, John	Henley Lodge, Clapham Common.
	1896	Osburn, Henry	24, Cedars Road.
	1898	O'Sullivan, James Alexander	6, Elms Road.
	1896	Oxley, Alfred	9, Clapham Park Road.
	1897	Phillips, Richard	49, Victoria Road.
	1898	Young, Thomas	36, Union Road.
PUTNEY	1898	Betts, Thomas	226, Upper Richmond Road.
	1898	Bonthron, John, J.P.	Pitlochry, Putney Hill.
	1896	Gay, John	119, Upper Richmond Road.
	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.
	1898	Thorn, Alexander	Chartfield, Putney Hill.
STREATHAM....	1897	Ashdown, Thomas Jabez ..	Noel House, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.
	1898	Bailey, Samuel F.	"Stanmore," Tierney Road, Streatham.
	1898	Boddam, General H.	155, Croxted Road, West Dulwich.
	1898	Collett, John	113, Barrow Road.
	1897	Curtis, Rev. Hubert	The Vicarage, Malwood Road, Balham
	1896	Dickinson, William	135, Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1896	Essex, Walter	19, Thirlmere Road, Streatham.
	1898	Gurney, Arthur	Russell House, Balham.
	1896	Hare, Benjamin	Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1898	James, S. H.	3, Douglas Villas, Greyhound Lane
	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	Stedmar, Chas. Mason, F.S.I.	The Turret House, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill.
	1898	Weir, Benjamin, J.P.	The Hawthorns, Grove Road, Clapham Park.
		(Chairman of the Board).	
	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.
		1898 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.
		1898 Denny, Jonathan	76, East Hill.
		1896 Dodson, A. E.	Hughenden, Earlsfield Road.
		1898 Ennis, George	12, Dorlcote Road.
		1898 Evershed, Edwin..	7, Red Lion Street.
		1898 Howell, T. A. I.	Cleeve House, West Hill.
		1897 Howick, George	95, High Street.
		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 Ree, 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.
		1898 Stroulger, Isaac	273, Trinity Road.
		1897 Willcox, James	1, The Terrace, Upper Richmond Rd.
		1898 Wise, James	20, Earlsfield Road.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Comins,	Messrs. Thorn,	Messrs. Stowell,
Dunkley,	Dickinson,	Denny,
Lewis	Gurney,	Ennis,
Osburn,	Hare,	Milestone,
O'Sullivan,	Lacey,	Pincham,
Hewett,	Martin,	Read,
Maples,	Weir, J.P.	Willecox.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Bulcraig,	Messrs. Thorn,	Messrs. Stowell,
Dunkley,	Gurney,	Howell,
Gibson,	Hare,	Howick,
Lidiard,	Simpson,	Read,
Oxley,	Stedman,	Roe,
Hewett,	Weir, J.P.	Smith,
Maples,	Wellborne,	Stroulger.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Gibson,	Messrs. Jones,	Messrs. Weir, J.P.
Jenkins,	Boddam,	Dodson,
Osburn,	Hare	Evershed,
Phillips,	James,	Howell,
Young,	Ker,	Howick,
Betts,	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, 1895.

No. of Board Meetings held	25	No. of Putney Local Committee Meetings held	34
„ Special Board Meetings held	10	„ Streatham & Tooting Local Committee Meetings held	31
„ Meetings of Committees of the whole Board held	3	„ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	26
„ Finance Committee Meetings held ..	13	„ Streatham Special (Tramways) Committee Meetings held	4
„ General Purposes Committee Meetings held	49	„ Wandsworth Local Committee Meetings held	30
„ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	10	„ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	10
„ Sanitary Committee Meetings held ..	12		
„ Clapham Local Committee Meetings held	24		
„ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	16		

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	No. of Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Meetings of Committees of the whole Board 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 Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Sub- Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Streatham Special (Tramways) Committee Meetings attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.	REMARKS.
Aldridge, George	4	1	0	0	...	...	...	10	1	...	16	{ Resigned Membership of Finance Committee June, 1894.
Arding, Charles B.	5	3	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	
Ashdown, Thos. Jabez ...	24	10	3	...	...	...	...	30	3	4	74	
Awiss, Robert	6	4	0	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	31	
Bailey, Samuel F.	20	8	2	...	...	...	...	26	1	...	57	
Bayly, E. H.	18	4	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	46	
Betts, Henry George	9	4	2	...	...	...	4	13	...	...	32	
Betts, Thomas	12	5	1	...	...	...	4	26	...	...	48	
Boddam, General H.	16	4	2	...	...	...	4	21	1	...	48	{ Elected a Member of Sanitary Committee June, 1894.
Bonthron, John	9	5	1	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	40	
Brooks, Robert Heygate ..	23	9	3	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	65	
Buchanan, W. E.	22	7	2	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	70	
Bulcraig, Henry	5	2	1	...	6	...	...	21	4	...	39	
Bull, John	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	{ Resigned Membership of General Purposes Committee June, 1894.
Corsellis, H. N.	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	
Curtis, Rev. Hubert	10	4	1	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	25	
Dickinson, William	23	10	3	11	...	...	...	28	6	3	84	
Dickinson, W. H., L.C.C.	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	Went out of office, June, 1894.
Dodson, A. E.	12	3	2	...	...	...	4	17	1	...	39	
Dunkley, William	20	7	2	11	37	5	...	13	7	...	102	
Eunis, George	19	7	3	3	...	...	...	20	5	...	57	
Essex, Walter	12	5	0	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	25	
Evershed, Edwin	6	4	0	0	...	...	...	12	...	...	22	
Gibson, James Henry ...	15	4	3	...	10	...	7	15	6	...	60	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee June, 1894.
Gordon, Edwin	17	7	3	...	26	...	...	30	...	...	83	
Gurney, Arthur	20	8	2	12	39	...	...	17	...	...	93	
Hare, Benjamin	19	8	3	10	34	2	5	21	10	3	115	
Harvey, John	3	2	0	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	24	
Hewett, William	19	6	2	8	34	5	...	27	...	...	101	
Hide, Albert	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	Resigned June, 1894.
Howell, T. Arthur Ives ..	19	4	3	...	32	3	7	15	5	...	88	
Howick, George	24	10	3	...	46	2	4	27	12	...	128	
Jones, Wm. Henry	9	4	0	...	...	...	0	22	...	...	35	
Ker, Hugh	7	1	0	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	17	
Lacey, Coulson	17	6	2	4	...	...	...	22	...	3	54	
Lamprey, R. Orford	17	4	2	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	43	
Lewis, Bernard	18	8	3	4	...	...	...	14	1	...	48	Elected June, 1894.
Lidiard, John	15	8	2	...	23	5	...	20	12	...	85	

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 Meetings of Committees of the whole Board 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 Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Sub- Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Streatham Special (Tramways) Committee Meetings attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.	
Maples, Jarvis.....	13	7	1	7	27	3	...	21	...	...	79	
Marfleet, Arthur William	13	7	0	4	...	...	...	22	7	...	53	
Martin, Henry J.	18	8	3	7	...	...	...	29	8	4	77	
Mellhuish, Wm. P.	4	3	0	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	15	
Merrifield, William.....	2	1	0	...	...	...	0	3	...	...	6	Went out of office June, 1894.
Milestone, W. C.	23	9	3	9	...	...	4	25	...	...	73	
Millar, Wm. Henry	18	6	2	6	...	...	...	13	1	...	46	Died February, 1895
Mineard, George E. ...	14	7	2	...	...	...	5	23	12	...	65	
Musto, Walter.....	18	7	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	45	Elected June, 1894.
Osburn, Henry	14	4	3	6	...	...	4	11	1	...	43	Elected a Member of Sanitary Committee June, 1894.
Oxley, Alfred	17	8	0	...	23	...	...	22	7	...	77	
Perry, John	9	5	0	...	...	...	0	10	...	...	24	Resigned Membership of Sanitary Committee June, 1894.
Phillips, Richard.....	17	6	3	...	...	...	6	16	7	...	55	Elected June, 1894.
Pincham, Thomas	24	10	3	6	...	...	...	29	1	...	73	
Quelch, Robert James ..	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	Resigned Membership of Sanitary Committee June, 1894.
Read, William James.....	20	9	2	2	15	2	...	21	4	...	75	
Roe, A. Dumville	18	4	0	...	15	...	...	17	3	...	57	
Selwood, Wm. Raine.....	6	1	0	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	33	
Simpson, Robert	14	9	2	...	17	...	...	17	1	...	60	Elected June, 1894.
Smith, George Thomas...	18	5	2	...	31	1	3	12	3	...	75	
Stedman, Chas. M., F.S.I	23	9	3	...	59	6	9	25	9	...	123	
Stowell, Chas. Edward .	12	3	2	6	21	2	...	3	...	...	49	
Stroulger, Isaac	23	9	2	...	40	3	...	28	10	...	115	
Sutcliffe, Joseph.....	21	8	3	...	...	...	7	17	2	...	58	
Thorn, Alexander	9	4	0	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	38	
Unwin, John Williams ..	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Went out of office June, 1894.
Weir, Benjamin, J. P., <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	23	8	3	11	42	6	5	22	13	2	135	
Wellborne, Charles E. ...	19	8	3	...	31	4	...	25	4	...	94	
Willcox, James	22	7	3	11	...	...	...	18	2	...	63	

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. ..	£200 "
Ellis, Edward J.	Second Ditto	Ditto. ..	£137 10s. "
Haddock, William C. ..	Third Ditto	Ditto. ..	46/- per week
Waters, Charles J.	Fourth Ditto	Ditto. ..	27/6 "
Rowe, Herbert	{ Junior Clerks }	Ditto. ..	32/6 "
Thorne, Arthur W.		Ditto. ..	£1 "
Earwaker, Wm. T.		Ditto ..	17/6 "
Durrant, Charles C.	First Collecting Clerk ..	Ditto. ..	£160 per annum
Stonehewer, Daniel A. ..	Second Ditto	Ditto. ..	£120 "
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 }	£330 "
	Ditto, Tooting		£50 "
Dodd, Peter	Ditto, Wandsworth	{ Surveyor's Offices, High } Street, Wandsworth .. }	£330 "
Field, Oliver, M.D.	{ Medical Officer of } { Health, Clapham .. }	Gardner House, Clapham Common, North Side.....	£190 "
Orr, William Young, M.B.	Ditto, Putney	{ Kenmore, Upper Rich- } { mond Road, Putney .. }	£190 "
Sutton, Field Flowers, M.D.	Ditto, Streatham.....	Balham Hill	£190 "
Brock, C. de Lisle	Ditto, Tooting	Alstone Lawn, Tooting	£35 "
Smith, P. Caldwell, M.D.	Ditto, Wandsworth	Church Row, Wandsworth ..	£150 "
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.	{ 35/- per week, apartments, coals, and gas.
Squires, Fredk. R.	Office Boy	Ditto.	7/6 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 17s. 6d. "
	Fairchild, S. G.	Sanitary Inspector ..	£3 3s. "
	Nurcombe, B.	" "	£3 "
	Crabbe, W. G.	" "	£2 12s. 6d. "
	Snelling, W.	Dusting Inspector	£1 13s. "
	Haddock, H. F.	Clerk	£1 17s. 6d. "
	Cattlin, O.	"	15s. "
PUTNEY	Chasemore, A.	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 "
	Blackmore, H.	" "	£1 10s. "
	Barfett, W. J. E.	" "	15s. "
	Russell, G.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 "
	Orme, G. L.	Drain "	£2 "
STREATHAM AND TOOTING	Bartholomew, Walter ..	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 10s. "
	Roe, James	Clerk	£2 10s. "
	Quinlan, Percy	"	£1 5s. "
	Dyason, W.	"	15s. "
	Windsor, A.	Draughtsman, &c.	£1 10s. "
	Janes, Walter	Tracing Clerk	15s. "
	Kershaw, Edward	Sanitary Inspector	£2 15s. "
	Brown, Robert	Assistant "	£2 10s. "
	Jones, James	" "	£1 15s. "
	Addison, Scott	" "	£1 15s. "
	Ratcliffe, John	Dusting Inspector	£1 13s. "
WANDSWORTH	Allen, G. W.	Draughtsman	£2 7s. 6d. "
	Gadsby, S. J.	Clerk	£2 "
	Milner, J. A.	Tracing Clerk	12s. 6d. "
	Boulton, C. V.	Clerk	10s. "
	Crane, S.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 "
	Weeks, Alfred James ..	Assistant Inspector	£2 4s. "
	Hatton, Charles	" "	£2 4s. "
	Palmer, H. A.	" "	£2 "
	Hollis, J.	" "	£2 5s. "
	Earwaker, G.	Dusting Inspector	£2 "

LIST OF OFFICERS

Rank	Name	Service	Notes
Major	John A. Smith	1864-1865	
Captain	James H. Jones	1864-1865	
First Lieutenant	William B. Brown	1864-1865	
Second Lieutenant	Robert C. White	1864-1865	
Third Lieutenant	Thomas D. Green	1864-1865	
Fourth Lieutenant	Charles E. Black	1864-1865	
First Sergeant	George F. Gray	1864-1865	
Second Sergeant	Henry G. Hall	1864-1865	
Third Sergeant	Isaac I. King	1864-1865	
Fourth Sergeant	Jonathan L. Lee	1864-1865	
First Corporal	Samuel M. Miller	1864-1865	
Second Corporal	David N. Moore	1864-1865	
Third Corporal	Abraham O. Newell	1864-1865	
Fourth Corporal	Benjamin P. Phelps	1864-1865	
First Private	John Q. Reed	1864-1865	
Second Private	William R. Smith	1864-1865	
Third Private	Robert S. Taylor	1864-1865	
Fourth Private	Thomas T. Vance	1864-1865	
Fifth Private	Charles U. Ward	1864-1865	
Sixth Private	George V. Wells	1864-1865	
Seventh Private	Henry W. Wilson	1864-1865	
Eighth Private	Isaac X. Young	1864-1865	
Ninth Private	Jonathan Y. Zane	1864-1865	
Tenth Private	Samuel Z. Adams	1864-1865	

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th March, 1895.

Electric Lighting. DURING the year under report the County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company have submitted to the Board, under the provisions of the Order of 1892, plans showing the positions of proposed mains and transformer chambers in the district. The Board disapproved of the plans, as they objected to the construction of transformer chambers in the public way and to the number of crossings proposed. The London County Council took the same objection as the Board to the construction of transformer chambers in the public streets, and they also disapproved of the proposed works. The Company appealed to the Board of Trade and agreed to reduce both the number and the dimensions of the transformer chambers, and stated that they were willing to place the chambers in side streets, where that could be conveniently done, and not to cross the streets except at points opposite transformer chambers, or where it might be absolutely necessary. As at first proposed, the transformer chambers would each

have occupied a space of about 12-ft. long, 8-ft. wide and 13-ft. deep, besides the entrance, which would be about 1-ft. 6-in. by 4-ft. in area. These dimensions were reduced, and afterwards further reduced. It is now proposed to construct the chambers of iron, 7-ft. by 5-ft. by 7-ft. in depth, which would occupy a space of 7-ft. 6-in. by 5-ft. 6-in. and a depth of 10-ft. 3-in. from the surface of the pavement to the bottom of the concrete.

The Board of Trade convened a conference of the parties concerned, at which this Board urged their objections to the construction of the proposed chambers on the ground of the obstruction which they would cause and of the danger arising therefrom, this danger having been shown by the occurrence of explosions in various parts of London from other underground structures connected with electric lighting. The Company contended that they were authorised to construct the proposed chambers under the provisions of the order, which empower them to construct in any street "such boxes as may be necessary for purposes in connection with the supply of energy, including apparatus for the proper ventilation of such boxes," and provide that such boxes shall be used "for the purpose of leading off service lines, and other distributing conductors, or for examining, testing, regulating, measuring, directing, or controlling the supply of energy, or for examining or testing the condition of the mains, or other portions of the works, or for other like purposes connected with the undertaking, and the undertakers may place therein meters, switches, and any other suitable and proper apparatus for any of the above purposes." The Board urged that transforming chambers are not within the meaning of the terms "street boxes," and Sir Courtenay Boyle, Secretary of the Board of Trade, who presided at the Conference, admitted that when application was made to Parliament to authorise the placing

under the streets of street boxes there was no idea in the minds of the Board of Trade when they framed the Provisional Order that street boxes would be extended to mean transformer chambers. After full consideration, however, the Board of Trade decided to provisionally approve of the system proposed to be adopted, and the Company thereupon gave formal notice of their intention to proceed with the works, and submitted amended plans. The Board intimated during the conference that as they were advised that the term "street boxes" would not apply to transformer chambers, they would, in the event of the Board of Trade approving of the system, apply for an injunction to restrain the Company from constructing the proposed chambers under the public way in the district; and Sir Courtenay Boyle stated that the proceedings there would not bar the Board from proceeding by injunction; that the Board of Trade had no power to give the Company any rights as regard public streets which are not given in the Order, but that in settling the regulations and conditions under which the Company were to carry out the Order the Board of Trade would act as if the word "boxes" did include transformer chambers. The Board are of opinion that the construction of these transformer chambers in the streets would be a great obstruction, and that the chambers are likely to be a source of public danger. This obstruction and danger can be avoided by constructing the chambers above ground on private property adjoining the streets, and the question is really only one of expense. Whilst the Board are desirous of giving every proper facility to the introduction of the electric light into the district, they feel bound to protect the interests of the public in the matter. They have, therefore, approved of the amended plans so far as regards the laying of the electric mains, but they object to the construction of the transformer chambers as proposed, and they are taking proceedings with the view of preventing their construction in the public way.

Equalisation of Rates. One of the amendments to this Bill, suggested in the Board's petition to Parliament, set out in the annual report for last year, was incorporated in the Act, provision being made for the taking of a census in London in the year 1896 and also for the effect of alterations in the population between the times appointed for taking a census. The suggestion of the Board that in determining the amount of the grant each parish in the district should be treated as a separate unit was not adopted. In February last the Board received the sum of £3,048 1s. 7d., under the Act, in respect of the half-year beginning 30th September, 1894. This sum was apportioned as follows, viz.: Parish of Clapham, £810 8s.; Putney, £336 9s. 4d; Streatham, £864 16s. 6d.; Tooting, £108 3s. 4d.; Wandsworth, £928 4s. 5d.

London Streets and Buildings. This Bill, which was reported on last year, after very full consideration by Committees of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, was passed and came into operation on the 1st January last.

Streatham Hill Tramways. This Bill, to which reference was made in the last annual report, having received the Royal Assent, the Board are taking the necessary steps for acquiring the land required for widening Streatham Hill, and have constructed, at a cost of about £1,100, the sewer there, towards which the Company contributed £500. With the view of expediting the laying of the tramways the Board have agreed to the Company proceeding with the construction of the line before the widening of the road has been effected, on the understanding that the line is not to be opened for traffic until the widening has been completed. On the application of the Company the Board have consented to the use of cable traction on the line, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the Board of Trade sanction to the use of cable traction on the other part of the line.

Local Government Act, 1894. Upon the application of the Vestries of Clapham, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth, supported by this Board, under section 33, sub-section 1, of this Act, the Local Government Board have made orders conferring upon those Vestries the right to appoint Overseers. The Vestries of Clapham and Wandsworth also applied for the power of appointing and revoking the appointment of Assistant Overseers, and this subject is under the consideration of the Local Government Board.

Extension of Cab radius. The Board took part in the proceedings of a deputation of representatives of Vestries and District Boards, which waited upon the Home Secretary in favour of the extension of the cab radius, but nothing having been done in the matter, the Board have again written to the Home Secretary in favor of the extension of the cab radius to the area of the County of London.

Removal of faecal matter, &c. The Corporation of the City of London, having applied to the Local Government Board for an order assigning to them the power to make bye-laws with regard to the removal, by water, of faecal, or offensive, or noxious matter, in or through the Port of London Sanitary District, the Local Government Board held an inquiry at the Guildhall on the 26th June last. This Board suggested at the inquiry that the conditions with regard to the vessels used for conveying house refuse and road sweepings down the river Thames should not be more stringent than those prescribed by the bye-law made by the London County Council, under section 16 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; that there should be no restriction as to time with regard to the removal of such materials, and that if bye-laws were made, the sanitary authorities should have an opportunity of making any representations to the Local Government Board thereon before they were sanctioned. The representative of the Corporation, present at the inquiry, did not object

to the adoption of these suggestions. The order applied for has been issued, but the bye-laws have not yet been made.

Spread of Disease by Vagrants. In July last the London County Council invited the Board to appoint two delegates, with the Medical Officers of Health, to attend a Conference on this subject. The Conference was presided over by Sir John Hutton, Chairman of the London County Council, and representatives from sanitary and poor law authorities from London and the provinces were present numbering over 100. The following resolutions were adopted, viz. :—

- 1.—That common shelters, which are not subject to the law relating to common lodging houses, should be made subject to such law.
- 2.—That there should be power in the hands of the local authorities to require medical examination of all persons entering common lodging houses and casual wards, and that each inmate should be supplied with a bath of fresh water.
- 3.—That the local authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging house, in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for such time as may be required by the authority.
- 4.—That the local authority should be empowered to require the temporary closing of any common lodging house in which infectious disease has occurred.
- 5.—That the local sanitary authorities should have power to require the detention of any inmate of a common lodging house, or a casual ward, who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
- 6.—That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
- 7.—That the local authority should have full power to require the disinfection of the person and clothes of any person in a common lodging house or casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.
- 8.—That arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious disease in common lodging houses, or casual wards, should be made known by the local authority of the district to the local authorities of other districts.
- 9.—That local authorities should be empowered to require the vaccination or re-vaccination of persons in common lodging houses, or casual wards, who are exposed to the infection of small-pox.

Richmond Lock and Weir. The Hammersmith Vestry invited the Board to appoint delegates to accompany a Committee of such Vestry on an inspection of the river to note the result of the construction of the Richmond lock and weir, with the view of a conference of riparian authorities being convened to consider the subject, it being alleged that the works in question had resulted in a considerable deposit of mud, and a reduction of the depth of water in the river below the new lock. Delegates were appointed to attend the inspection of the river, and also to take part in the Conference, at which the following resolution was passed, viz. :—

“That this Conference appoint a Committee, consisting of two Members
 “from each Council or Authority invited to-day, to prepare a
 “petition with the view of its being presented in the name of all
 “the Authorities represented here, calling upon the Thames
 “Conservancy to appoint a Commission to enquire into the state
 “of the Thames below Richmond Lock, and the best remedy for
 “the existing state of things.”

The petition referred to has been presented, and it was proposed to take a daily record of the condition of the river with the view of further action, but after fuller consideration the Board came to the conclusion that they were not justified in incurring further expense in the matter at present.

Appointment of Medical Officers of Health. Upon the death of Dr. NICHOLAS, Medical Officer of Health for the Parish of Wandsworth, Dr. P. CALDWELL SMITH was appointed to act as Medical Officer of Health pending the appointment of a successor to Dr. NICHOLAS. Under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, it is now necessary to obtain the consent of the Local Government Board to the terms of these appointments, and one-half of the officer's salary is to be repaid to the local authority by the London County Council. On applying to the Local Government Board for their consent to the appointment

of a Medical Officer for the parish upon similar terms to those of Dr. Nicholas's appointment, objection was raised to the appointment of a separate Medical Officer of Health for that parish, and the Board were urged to include Wandsworth in the district of one of the other Medical Officers of Health, with the view of the remaining parishes being also included as vacancies occurred, so that eventually there would be only one Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the district the whole of his time being given to the work of the office. After lengthened correspondence, however, the Local Government Board stated that they would not offer any further objection to the Board's proposal, but they hoped that on the occurrence of another vacancy in the district the Board would give due weight to the views which the Local Government Board had expressed on the subject. Advertisements were accordingly issued, twenty-four applications for the appointment were received, and after seeing three selected candidates the Board appointed Dr. P. Caldwell Smith to the vacant office.

Opening of
Priory Lane. The Board have been again approached by H. M. Office of Works on the subject of the desirability of opening up Priory Lane, Roehampton, for public traffic, and forming an entrance into Richmond Park from Clarence Lane. The Board informed the Office of Works, in reply to their communication, that upon Priory Lane being properly made up to the satisfaction of the Board, they would undertake the future lighting and maintenance thereof, and suggested that they should communicate with the London County Council on the subject. This suggestion was acted upon, and the Council then asked whether in the event of their undertaking the making up of the road the Board would contribute towards the cost. The Board did not see their way to make any contribution, being of opinion that the proposed improvement was at least a

Metropolitan one, but offered to make up the road if the London County Council would pay the cost of the work. The Council, however, decided that the improvement would not be of such general advantage to London as to justify the Council in bearing the whole of the cost, and nothing further has been done in the matter.

Site for Board School,
Streatham Hill. The School Board for London having scheduled No. 72, Streatham Hill (Arborfield), as a site for a new school, the Board appointed a deputation to wait upon the School Board, objecting thereto, on the ground that it was unsuitable and dangerous for the children who would attend the school, and they suggested the Artizans' &c., Dwellings Company's estate as a more suitable situation for the proposed school. The deputation attended before the School Board and presented a memorial in support of the Board's views, and the proposal to acquire the site objected to was subsequently abandoned.

Proposed transfer
of Streatham to
Schedule A. The Vestry of Streatham, having appointed a Committee to consider and report upon the desirability and effect of transferring the parish of Streatham, either solely or in combination with some other parish or district, from Schedule B to Schedule A of the Metropolis Local Management Act, the Committee asked the Board to allow the Clerk to assist the Committee in their enquiry. The Board, however, passed a resolution disapproving of any proposal to separate the parish of Streatham from the district of the Board.

Combined
Drainage. The memorial presented to the London County Council by the Conference of Representatives of Vestries and District Boards, to which reference was made in the last report, was considered by the Main

Drainage Committee of the Council, who reported adversely to the suggestion of the Conference,—that application should be made by the Council to Parliament to alter the definition of the word “drain” in the Metropolis Local Management Act. This Board attach great importance to the suggested amendment of the law, and they therefore called the attention of the members of the Council for this district to the subject, and when the report of the Committee came before the Council the matter was referred back for further consideration. A deputation from the above-mentioned Conference then had another interview with the Main Drainage Committee, and, after further considering the subject, the Committee recommended the Council to introduce a Bill into Parliament in accordance with the desire of the Conference. This recommendation was adopted and a Bill is now being prepared by the Council.

Charges upon Places
of Worship for Paving
New Streets.

The Board have had under consideration the subject of the charges made under orders of apportionment of the cost of paving new streets, &c. in respect of places of worship situate in such streets. It has been decided by the High Court that places of worship belonging to the Established Church, being consecrated and therefore permanently devoted to the purposes of religious worship, are exempt from such charges, but nonconformist places of worship are not exempt. Under the provisions of sec. 151 of the Public Health Act, 1875, all places of worship used exclusively for that purpose are exempt. The last mentioned Act does not apply to London, and the Board see no reason why the law in this respect within the Metropolis should be at variance with that for the other part of the country. The Board therefore addressed a communication to the London County Council, asking them to obtain an amendment of the Metropolis Man-

agement Acts, so as to extend to London the provisions of the above-mentioned section of the Public Health Act. The Council did not see their way to comply with the request of the Board, but it appeared that they had previously been in communication with the Local Government Board on the subject, and they have again urged that Board to take steps with the view of removing the injustice complained of.

Public Lighting. The Board have had under consideration the subject of improving the lighting of the district, and, as an experiment, incandescent burners have been provided to some lamps in each parish. The Board have also resolved that in the district lighted by the South Metropolitan Gas Co., all new lamps and renewals shall be of the pattern known as the "Balham" lantern, which gives a much better light than the lantern now in use. The contract for the supply of lamps in the other part of the district of the Board expires at Lady Day, 1897, when the subject of the description of lamp to be used in that part of the district will be considered.

Cheap Trains. At the invitation of the Battersea Vestry the Board appointed delegates to attend a conference of the local governing bodies in South London with the object of securing cheaper trains, improved accommodation, and greater facilities for obtaining tickets on the lines of the various railway companies. Resolutions in support of the object were agreed to, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the promoters of the Cheap Trains (London) Bill and the Railway Companies.

The Unemployed. In February last a letter was received by the Chairman from the Local Government Board asking for information as to whether there was any exceptional distress in the district, and how far it was due to circumstances peculiar to the locality or to the severe

weather, and on other points on the subject, to which the following reply was sent, viz.:—

- 1.—There is some exceptional distress in this district, due to the severe weather.
- 2.—As in previous winters this Board are doing what they can to find work for the unemployed. The making up of several roads and the construction of a sewer was ordered a few weeks ago, but owing to the frost these works have been practically at a standstill. The Board have employed as many men as possible in removing snow, sanding roads, &c. The average daily number so employed, exclusive of those already in the employment of the Board, during the first three days of the week ended 16th February was 19. During the last three days none were so employed. In fact owing to the frost the Board had difficulty in finding work for their regular men. I may add that the average daily number of men (exclusive of the Board's regular men) employed as above-mentioned during the week ended 2nd February was 481, and the average daily number for the week ended 9th February 108.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Union have opened a stoneyard for the unemployed: you will no doubt receive particulars as to this from the Guardians.

Some relief is given in money, coal, soup, &c., by philanthropic societies in various parts of the district.

- 3.—The Board in January, 1894, opened a free labour register at Wandsworth, and kept it open for three months, during which time 165 men and 35 women were registered. Handbills were circulated and posted throughout the district giving notice thereof, but only eight employers of labour inspected the register, and the only person who found employment through its agency was a domestic servant. The Board do not think that any good result would be obtained by re-opening the register.
- 4.—The only suggestion I can make is that local authorities should carry out as much of their work as possible during the winter, but, as is pointed out above, with regard to many of these works it is practically impossible to proceed with them in time of severe frost.

Water Transfer Bills. The London County Council are promoting eight Bills for the transfer to them of the undertakings of the several London Water Companies. The following abstract of the Bills was laid before the Board by the Clerk, viz.:—

New River Waterworks (Transfer) Bill. This Bill has been introduced into Parliament by the London County Council. Its object is the transfer to the Council of the water undertaking of the New River Company. This term means the undertaking works and property of the Company as a Water

Works Company, together with all stock and plant used in connection with the water works and all lands likely to be required for water works purposes. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the Company producing revenue are not dealt with by the Bill.

Clause 4 empowers the Company and the Council to enter into an agreement for the sale and transfer to the Council of the water undertaking or any part thereof upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Clauses 5, 6, and 7 provide (in the event of an agreement not being made under Clause 4) for the transfer of the water undertaking upon such terms as may be determined by arbitration. The Council and the Company will each appoint an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators are to appoint an umpire. The arbitrators will together hear and determine the matters referred to them, and they may appoint any engineer, barrister, solicitor, surveyor, accountant, or other person having special knowledge of the subject, to act as their assessor and to advise them upon any matters upon which they may desire information.

Clause 8 provides that the consideration to be paid by the Council shall be such sum as the arbitrators determine to be the fair and reasonable value of the water undertaking, after allowing for the liability involved in regard to the Debenture Stock, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case. In determining this value, the arbitrators are to have regard to the following amongst other matters, viz. :—

1. The condition and state of repair of the reservoirs, filter beds, filtration arrangements, wells, mains, conduits, pipes, machinery, and plant of the New River Company, and the probability of future expenditure thereon, together with any liabilities or obligations in connection with the water undertaking which the New River Company may reasonably be required or expected to incur;

2. The legal powers of the New River Company to take water and the probabilities of such powers being limited;

3. The adequacy and efficiency of the present sources of supply, and of the reservoirs, filter-beds, filtration arrangements, wells, mains, conduits, pipes, machinery, and plant of the New River Company to meet present and future requirements;

4. The probable necessity of the future introduction of a new source of supply or new or improved works;

5. The legality of the charges now made or claimed to be made by the New River Company, together with the circumstances under which such powers of charge have been granted by Parliament;

6. The deductions from any compensation claimed by the New River Company which may in the opinion of the arbitrators be reasonably made in respect of any insufficiency of the present storage or filtration of the New River Company, or in respect of the provision of supplementary supplies;

7. The deductions to be made in respect of works, plant, or appliances which have become wholly or partially useless, and the adjustment of the revenue account of the New River Company in respect of repairs and renewals properly chargeable thereto;

8. The statutory powers of any other Company to compete in any part of the New River Company's District, and the rights of any other Company or body to supply water in the New River Company's District, whether as now existing under statute or otherwise, or as may be likely to exist in the future;

9. The effect of the amendment of "The New River Company's Act of 1852," and the incorporation of Section 35 of "The Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847," with the New River Company's Acts.

The Clause also provides that no allowance shall be made by the arbitrators in respect of any claim of the New River Company to divide profits in respect of their Waterworks Capital by way of "back dividends," or in respect of any assumed future increase of the rateable value of buildings and hereditaments within the New River Company's District other than an increase due to alterations or additions involving increased supply of water; that no addition shall be made to the fair and reasonable value of the water undertaking in respect of compulsory sale; and that if the Council so require, the consideration to be paid by the Council for the transfer of the undertaking shall be in the form of a half-yearly or other periodical payment by the Council to the New River Company charged upon the County Fund for a period of not less than eighty or more than one hundred years.

Clause 9 empowers the Council and the Company to enter into an agreement for the issue by the Council and acceptance by the Company of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock Annuities, or other security, in lieu of the payment of the whole or any part of the sum found by the arbitrators to be the fair value of the undertaking.

Clauses 10 to 16 contain transitory provisions and deal with the inspection of works, examination of accounts, the Company's debts, books, &c., and provide for the exercise by the Council of all the rights, powers, and privileges of the Company relating to the supply of water.

Clauses 17 to 22 provide for the redemption of the Debenture Stock, the mode of payment of the consideration for the purchase of the undertaking, and the adjustment of accounts.

Clause 23 provides for the transfer to the Council of officers of the Company, and for compensation for loss of office, &c.

Clauses 24 to 27 provide that the Council shall have the same obligations as the Company with regard to the supply of water in the district of the Company outside London, but the Council may enter into agreements with Local Authorities for the sale or lease to them of the mains, &c., and the rights and powers of supplying water in their respective districts, and may supply water in bulk to such Authorities for the supply by them to their districts. Local Authorities may purchase these mains, &c., rights, and powers from the Council upon such terms as may be settled by agreement or by arbitration.

Clause 28 provides for the keeping of a separate account by the Council relating to their water undertaking.

Seven other Bills upon similar lines, varied to suit the different circumstances of each case, have been introduced by the Council for the purchase of the undertakings of the Chelsea, East London, Grand Junction, Kent, Lambeth, Southwark and Vauxhall, and the West Middlesex Waterworks Companies.

The Bills dealing with the undertakings of the Lambeth and the Southwark and Vauxhall Companies were referred by the House of Commons to a Select Com-

mittee. This Board are in favour of the transfer of the undertakings of the London Water Companies to a public authority, but they are of opinion that the London County Council is not the fittest body for the purpose, and that a Water Trust should be constituted on which the large areas outside London, which are supplied by the same Companies, should be represented. The Board, therefore, petitioned against the Bills and counsel appeared on their behalf before the Committee. Early in the proceedings the Committee intimated that the terms of the reference did not enable them to consider an alternative scheme, and as the views of the Board had been brought before the Committee, the Board, in view of the great length to which the enquiry was likely to extend and the consequent heavy expense of continuing their appearance, decided to withdraw counsel for the time. At the time of writing this report the Committee are still sitting. The six other Bills have not yet been read a second time.

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

- 1—London County Council (General Powers).
- 2—London County Council (Tower Bridge Southern Approach).
- 3—London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge).
- 4—London County Council (London County Tramways).
- 5—London County Council (London Valuation and Assessment).
- 6—City and South London Railway (Extension of Time).
- 7—London and South Western Railway.
- 8—Lambeth Water Works.
- 9—Chelsea Water Works.
- 10—South Metropolitan Gas Company.
- 11—Factories and Workshops.
- 12—Public Health.
- 13—Public Health Acts Amendment.
- 14—Tramways (Local Authorities).

Tower Bridge
(Southern Approach)
Bill.

The Board have urged upon the London County Council not to delay the carrying out of this work should the betterment clauses not be passed. The Bill has not yet been reported by the Select Committee of the House of Commons to whom it was referred. The Council have agreed to a modification of the betterment clauses with the view of meeting the opposition to those clauses as drawn.

London County
Tramways Bill.

The Board disapproved of this Bill, which would enable the Council to work any tramway acquired by them, and to provide stables, horses, engines, and plant for that purpose. The Board communicated their views to the Council and to the Members of Parliament, and of the Council for this district, but did not take any active steps in opposition. The Bill has been passed by the House of Commons Committee.

London Valuation and
Assessment Bill.

This Bill has been withdrawn, the Speaker having ruled that it could not be proceeded with as a private Bill. The Bill as drawn was on the same lines as the Bill of last Session, mentioned in last year's Report. The Council have now amended the Bill by leaving out those provisions (relating to the assessment of properties such as railways, canals, &c., extending into more than one parish, and to the constitution of the valuation court) to which opposition was expected, and have given instructions for its introduction as a public Bill.

Factory and
Workshops Bill.

The Medical Officers of Health reported upon this Bill, suggesting some amendments, and a copy of the report was forwarded to the Home Secretary, who has charge of the Bill, and to the Local Government Board, with a request that the amendments suggested by the Medical Officers of Health might be made. The Bill

is under the consideration of the Standing Committee on Trade.

The Board took no action with regard to the other Bills above-mentioned.

Water Supply during Frost. In consequence of the severe frost experienced from the beginning of January (with the exception of the week January 14th-21st) to the 20th of February, 1895, having interfered with the water supply, numerous memorials complaining of the insufficiency of such supply were addressed to the Local Government Board by residents in this district and other parts of London, under the provisions of section 9 of the Metropolis Water Act, 1852, and the Local Government Board appointed Major-General de Courcy Scott, R.E., to enquire into the complaints and to report to them thereon. This Board also sealed memorials in respect of both the Lambeth and the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies. There were 17 memorials from residents in this district, viz., 4 from districts supplied by the Lambeth Company, 12 from districts supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, and one from a district supplied by the two Companies. The Board placed their board-room at the disposal of Major-General Scott, and the first enquiries were held there on the 9th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 25th, 26th, 29th, and 30th of April, and the 9th of May, when evidence was given by a large number of the memorialists as to their being without a supply of water to their houses, both during and after the frost, and as to the defective arrangements made by the Companies by standpipes and other means for supplying residents with water. The Board's surveyors also gave evidence as to the depth of the mains, communication pipes, &c., and as to the occurrence of bursts in and the condition of the mains. General Scott then adjourned the enquiry *sine die*

for the purpose of enabling the Companies to prepare their replies to the complaints. Similar enquiries have subsequently been held in other parts of London. The Board did all in their power to assist in the distribution of water by letting on hire to the Companies their water carts and vans, which were filled at standpipes and the water delivered at the houses of residents in the district.

Amalgamation of the City and County of London. The Commissioners appointed under the Royal Warrants of 27th March and 5th April, 1893, to consider the proper conditions under which the amalgamation of the City and County of London could be effected, and to make specific and practical proposals for that purpose, issued their report on the 7th of August last. The recommendations contained in the report would in effect merge the City Corporation in the London County Council, retaining for the new body the name of the former—"The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London." Eight representatives would be elected by the City (termed in the report the Old City) to the new Corporation, and one additional alderman would be appointed. The City Police, now under the control of the Corporation, would be fused with the Metropolitan Police. The local authority for the City (proposed to be called "The Mayor and Council of the Old City") would be similar to the local authority for the other districts in London, but would have in addition the management of city charities and trusts and the property belonging thereto. The Commissioners express the opinion "that everything possible should be done to maintain the strength, authority, and dignity of the local bodies of London, and that in the partition of functions between the Corporation of London and local authority the former should be relieved of all administrative details for which its intervention is not really necessary, and the latter should be entrusted with every duty they can conveniently discharge. In the case of doubt our

“inclinations would lean to the allotment of functions to
 “the local bodies, and we believe that in cases where
 “uniformity of action is necessary this may often be best
 “secured by giving to the Corporation the authority to
 “frame bye-laws, which should be locally administered,
 “with provision, however, for the intervention of the
 “Corporation to secure their enforcement should they be
 “neglected.”

The Commissioners suggest that the powers of Vestries and District Boards should be extended so as to embrace the functions of providing burial grounds, public libraries, baths and wash-houses, the registration of births, &c., and the enforcement of the vaccination acts. It would be in accordance with this view that the duties of District Surveyor should be transferred to the local authority, as has been frequently suggested by this Board. The Commissioners think that the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, the Food and Drugs Acts, and the Petroleum and Explosives Acts should be in the hands of the central authority, and they suggest that some machinery should be provided for the re-partition of functions between the central and local authority, as experience may prove desirable, without having recourse to Parliament in each particular case. The Commissioners suggest that the number of members of the respective local authorities should be 72, and that such authorities should be called Councils and elect Mayors of their respective districts. It is also suggested that the member of the central body elected for any district should be an *ex officio* member of the local authority of the district. With regard to the areas for local administration the Commissioners express the opinion, “that while some of the
 “existing areas are of a convenient and suitable size,
 “others might, with advantage, be grouped even more
 “than at present.” The Commissioners further say: “In
 “order to adopt universally the proposal that the members

“of the Corporation representing any given area should
 “be *ex officio* members of the local governing body it
 “would be necessary that the areas for local administration
 “should either coincide with the areas for electing mem-
 “bers of the Corporation, or should actually contain two
 “or more of them.” The Queen’s Speech at the opening
 of Parliament on the 9th of February contained a refer-
 ence to the report of the Commissioners, and stated that a
 Bill would be laid before Parliament founded on its
 recommendations, but the Bill has not yet been intro-
 duced.

Appointment of Chairman
 of the Board.

At the first Meeting of the Board
 after the election of Members in June, 1895, Mr.
 BENJAMIN WEIR, J.P., was unanimously re-elected
 Chairman for the year.

Death of a
 Member.

The Board regret to have to record the
 death of Mr. W. H. MILLAR, one of the members for the
 parish of Clapham, which occurred suddenly on the 10th
 of February last.

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>	2nd May, 1894	Chale Road	490 16 0
	" " "	Wingford Road.....	515 1 1
	30th " "	Downers Cottages.....	198 15 0
	28th Nov., "	Abbeville Road (3rd portion)	1,050 2 0
	20th Feb., 1895	Venn Street	1,560 0 0
	6th Mar. "	Klea Avenue (1st portion).....	773 10 2
<i>Streatham</i> ..	8th Aug. 1894	Childebert Road	932 2 3
	" " "	Killieser Avenue	1,100 0 2
	" " "	Kirkstall Road.....	698 15 0
	" " "	Riggindale Road (2nd portion)	402 17 6
	3rd Oct., "	Amesbury Avenue (1st portion) ..	855 11 5
	17th " "	Fontenoy Road.....	888 10 6
	" " "	Sternhold Avenue (1st portion)	1,216 18 2
	" " "	Telford Avenue (1st portion)	1,978 10 5
	12th Dec., "	Barcombe Avenue (1st portion)	785 9 4
	20th Mar., 1895	Shrubbery Road (2nd portion)	435 6 6
	" " "	Foxbourne Road	1,081 9 5
	" " "	Pinfold Road.....	564 18 8
	" " "	Sainfoin Road	475 5 5
	" " "	Verran Road.....	473 18 2
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	2nd May, 1894	Brathway Road	464 16 7
	" " "	Camborne Road	541 9 8
	" " "	Ingomar Road (re-named " Coliston Road " 31st Oct., 1894)	387 12 11
	30th " "	Routh Road (2nd portion)	472 3 5
	25th July, "	Bellew Street	324 5 5
	" " "	Huntspill Street	784 13 6
	" " "	Squarey Street	292 2 3
	5th Sept., "	Trinity Road (portion).....	63 15 3
	" " "	Palmerston Road (2nd portion)	99 7 5
	3rd Oct., "	Bassingham Road (1st portion)	367 13 7
	" " "	Geraldine Road (2nd portion).....	63 11 8
	" " "	Wandsworth Common, West Side (1st portion)	46 13 4
	" " "	Cicada Road (1st portion)	614 7 5
	" " "	Mexfield Road	733 5 1
	17th " "	Huntsmoor Road (1st portion)	548 5 5
	9th Jan., 1895	Melody Road (2nd portion).....	392 17 7
	6th Feb., "	Westover Road (2nd portion).....	438 16 3
	6th Mar., "	West Hill Road	760 11 7
			£ 23,864 5 6

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 during the year, viz :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Date of Original Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.
				£ s. d.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	12th Dec., 1894	7th Feb., 1894	Lochinvar Street	116 0 3
	" " "	" " "	Rinaldo Street ..	22 11 7
	" " "	3rd May, 1893	Ellison Road	
			(2nd portion) ..	92 7 7
	6th Feb., 1895	31st " "	Brenda Road ..	27 16 6
	" " "	" " "	Glenburnie Road	45 13 0
			£	304 8 11

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.
			£ s. d.
<i>Putney</i> ..	20th Feb., 1895	Ashlone Road	224 15 10
	" " "	Salvin Road	72 6 0
		£	297 1 10

No Orders of Apportionment of the expense of flagging footways have been made by the Board during the year under the provisions of 53 & 54 Vic., cap. 54.

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>	Between Larkhall Rise and Brayburne Avenue (Netherford Road)	Approved.
	Between Larkhall Rise and Wandsworth Road (Killyon Road)	Approved.
	Temporary deviation in the formation of Killyon Road.	Not approved.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	Out of the north-west and south-east sides of Greyhound Lane (Mantelet Street and Wandleside Road) ..	Approved.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	Between Garratt Lane and Winfrith Road (Vanderbilt Road)	Approved.
	Jevington and Dromore Roads, proposal to form 45 feet wide instead of 50 feet as approved	Not approved.
	To connect Jevington Road with Lytton Grove Do. do. do.	Not approved. Approved.

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> ..	10th April, 1894 .. 5th June, 1894 .. 3rd July, 1894	The Chase, to be re-numbered. Vernon Road, to be re-numbered. Road from North Side to South Side, Clapham Common, to be re-named Clapham Common, West Side, and the houses there re-numbered.
<i>Putney</i>	26th February, 1895	Atney Road, to be re-numbered.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	1st May, 1894 *2nd October, 1894 16th October, 1894.. 11th December, 1894 29th January, 1895	Greyhound Lane, to be re-numbered. Leigham Valley Road and Leigham Lane, to be incorporated as Reardale Road, and the houses there re-numbered. Norwood Road, certain houses in, to be re-numbered. Mitcham Lane, to be re-numbered. Northanger Road, to be re-numbered.
<i>Tooting</i>	5th June, 1894.... " " " " " " 2nd October, 1894	Longley Road, to be re-numbered. Tooting Grove, to be re-numbered. High Street, Tooting, to be re-named Tooting High Street, and the houses there re-numbered.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	19th June, 1894... 24th July, 1894.... 2nd October, 1894 29th January, 1895 26th February, 1895	Merton Road, western side, to be re-numbered. Maskell Road, to be re-numbered. Ingomar Road, to be re-named Coliston Road. Balvernie Grove, to be re-numbered. Palmerston Road, to be re-numbered.

*On the 22nd November, the London County Council requested the Board not to put this order in force at present, as the Lambeth Vestry had not been consulted in the matter.

SEWERS.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, 140 feet lineal of new 9-inch pipe sewer, with 3 manhole shafts and 3 iron pipe ventilators, have been constructed in Downer's Cottages, at a cost of £60. Five new gullies have been constructed, and 3 surface ventilators closed and iron pipe ventilators erected instead thereof, at a cost of £48. In addition, £95 has been expended in the repairs of gullies and sewers in various parts of the parish. In new roads, 2,612 feet lineal of new pipe sewers, 12 manholes, 9 surface ventilators, 1 iron pipe ventilator, and 75 new gullies have been constructed at the cost of the owners of adjoining property. In one of the new roads (Venn Street) the sewer was constructed by the Board for the owners at a cost of £460.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, 7 new gullies have been constructed by the Board at a cost of £28 3s. 4d.; one new manhole has also been constructed at a cost of £17 16s. 4d. and various alterations and repairs to sewers, manholes and gullies, carried out at a cost of £40 6s. 9d. The gullies, numbering 885, have been regularly cleansed, emptied, and disinfected, and all sewers and manholes have been regularly flushed.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, 11,506 feet of new sewers, 26 manholes, 35 ventilators, 4 side entrances, 6 lamp holes, and 91 gullies, with about 1,604 feet of 6-inch pipe drains thereto, have been constructed during the year, and sewer junctions have been provided for 50 gullies, not yet constructed, all under the supervision of the officers of the Board.

The above figures include a new 18-inch pipe sewer, 1,600 feet long, in Streatham High Road, from the Pump House to Leigham Court Road, which has been constructed by the Board at a cost of £1,111 8s. 3d., towards which the London Tramways Company have contributed the sum of £500.

A short length (166 feet) of 12-inch pipe sewer has been constructed by the Board in Trinity Road, at a cost of £45 15s. 5d. In Rinaldo Street a sewer ventilator has been erected at a cost to the Board of £11 7s. 3d.

The remainder of the above work has been done at the cost of the several owners.

In connection with the Holmewood Estate, the only outlet for the sewage was the sewer in Brixton Hill, belonging to the Lambeth Vestry, who required payment of the sum of £450 for the privilege of draining into such sewer; of this sum the Board paid £400, and the owners of the estate £50. A loan for £1,000 has been obtained from the London County Council to provide for the contribution of the Board and part of the cost of reconstructing the sewer in Streatham High Road above-mentioned.

All the sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been cleansed, flushed, and disinfected, and, where necessary, altered and repaired, at a cost of £424 18s. 9d. for cleansing, and £243 0s. 10d. for repairs.

The sum of £79 0s. 3d. has been expended in the maintenance of the 3 public urinals. The pence received at the underground convenience amounted to £13 3s. 6d.

In the Parish of Tooting, about 600 feet of new sewer

in Back Lane have been laid at the cost of an owner of property under the supervision of the officers of the Board. The sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been cleansed, flushed, and disinfected, and, where necessary, altered and repaired, at a cost of £65 12s. 1d. for cleansing and £54 1s. 10d. for repairs. At the request of the Board the landlord of the Tooting Tavern has erected a new urinal adjoining his premises.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the following lengths of sewers have been constructed in new roads by and at the expense of the owners, viz., 152 feet of 18-inch, 1,008 feet of 15-inch, and 4,359 feet of 12-inch pipes, with 23 manholes and 76 gullies in connection therewith. In private roads, 1 manhole and 85 gullies have been constructed, and 31 manholes brought up to the surface, and iron covers with dirt boxes provided in connection therewith, at the expense of the owners.

Ten manholes and 34 new gullies have been constructed by and at the expense of the Board in various parts of the parish. Four surface sewer ventilators have been sealed, and four 6-in. by 4-in. iron ventilating pipes fixed against buildings and connected to sewers in lieu of same at a cost of £26 7s. 11d. Three 6-inch by 4-inch iron ventilating pipes have been fixed against buildings and connected to the sewer at a cost of £9 2s. 6d.

Owing to their defective condition, the sewers in Brathway Road and Camborne Road were taken up, re-laid at improved lines and gradients, and surrounded with concrete, at a cost of £403 15s. 9d.

The sewer in Allfarthing Lane, between Edmund Street and a point 166 feet west of such street, was

found to be completely blocked with the roots of trees which had penetrated some of the joints and grown in the pipes. The sewer was taken up, re-laid, surrounded with concrete, and 2 manholes built, at a cost of £147 17s.

The gullies, and sewers have been systematically cleansed, flushed, and disinfected.

The pence received at the underground convenience at East Hill amounted to £19 0s. 2d. and the expenditure to £54 18s. 9d.

PARTICULARS OF NEW SEWERS.

PARISHES.	LOCALITIES	LENGTHS & SIZES.—FEET LINEAL.			
		18in. PIPE SEWER	15in. PIPE SEWER	12in. PIPE SEWER	9in. PIPE SEWER
<i>Clapham</i>	Downer's Cottages .....	..	..	..	140
	Netherford Road .....	..	..	640	..
	Killyon Road .....	..	..	830	..
	Venn Street .....	..	300	460	100
	Roadway, Wandsworth } .....	..	..	282	..
	Road (L. C. D. Rly.) } .....	..	..	..	..
	Station .....	..	..	..	..
<i>Streatham</i>	Louisville Road	412	672	336	..
	Drakefield Road	463	663	420	..
	Cricklade Avenue	120	700	570	..
	Holmewood Estate	544	544	1220	..
	Emsworth Street .....	..	..	210	..
	Streatham High Road	1600	..	84	..
	Gleneagle Mews .....	..	..	..	386
	Cathles Road .....	..	..	216	20
	Gaskarth Road .....	..	..	220	20
	Factory Square .....	..	..	110	..
	Leigham Court Road West .....	..	..	26	..
	Sternhold Avenue .....	..	..	676	4
	Telford Avenue .....	..	..	..	472
	Fontenoy Road .....	..	..	..	262
	Rossiter Road .....	..	..	..	150
	Trinity Road .....	..	..	166	10
	Faygate Road .....	..	..	210	..
<i>Wandsworth</i>	Disraeli Road .....	..	..	46	..
	Dromore Road .....	..	..	572	..
	Engardine Street .....	..	..	611	..
	Holmbush Road .....	..	1068	..	..
	Jevington Road	152	..	826	..
	Rusholme Road .....	..	..	1563	..
	St. Ann's Park Road .....	..	..	23	..
	Vanderbilt Road .....	..	..	718	..
TOTALS		3291	3887	11035	1564

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.	4-in.	
Clapham	164	212	..	..	..	26	2070	1620	3716
Putney	83	105	..	..	..	60	1600	..	1660
Streatham	268	401	50	120	282	124	5817	..	6393
Tooting	19	28	..	4	24	576	394	..	998
Wandsworth . . .	243	299	..	..	..	132	5408	..	5540
Totals	777	1045	50	124	306	918	15289	1620	18307

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, this work has been executed by the Board without the aid of a contractor.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, in addition to the above, 247 drains (comprising 214 feet of 9 inch, 5,604 feet of 6 inch, and 400 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 625 houses when built. Thus an aggregate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of drains has been laid under public roads and paths in this parish for various purposes during the year. About 1,296 feet of 9 inch drain, comprised in a system of combined drainage, have been constructed on the Leigham Court estate under the supervision of the Board's officers.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the whole of the foregoing drainage work has been executed by the Board without the intervention of a contractor. In addition to the above, 2,340 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 117 houses when built.

HIGHWAYS.

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

MATERIALS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL cube yards.
Guernsey Granite	680	1125	1824	183	2079	5891
Guernsey Granite Siftings	208	..	183	38	..	429
Enderby Granite .....	..	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cornish Stone	315	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	279	709 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornish Stone Siftings	97	..	..	..	..	97
Cornish Stone Chippings .....	..	55	..	..	..	55
Kentish Pit Flints	2286	1000	13	191	1622	5112
Stone Gravel .....	..	..	4509	714	397	5620
Fine Gravel .....	..	678	528	97	313	1616
Ballast .....	..	217	..	..	93	310
Fine Material for Binding .....	..	..	29	..	..	29
Hard Core .....	..	325	556 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	133	1018 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sea Shell .....	..	113	..	..	..	113
Ashes .....	..	..	19	..	123	142
TOTALS	3586	3628 $\frac{1}{2}$	7667 $\frac{1}{4}$	1227	5039	21147 $\frac{3}{4}$

The following materials have also been used, viz:—In the parish of CLAPHAM 500 yards of sand, in sanding roads during frosty weather. In the parish of PUTNEY 579 yards of ballast have been used in sanding roads during frosty weather, after being screened. In the parish of STREATHAM about 565 yards and in the parish of TOOTING about 174 yards of fine gravel and sand were used on slippery roads and footpaths. In the parish of WANDSWORTH 287 cubic yards of sand and 155 cubic yards of shingle were sprinkled on roads and footpaths during frosty weather.

The total length of road repaired by the Board is now

121 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, showing an increase of about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles during the year. The following are the lengths in each parish:—

PARISH.	M.	F.	Y.
Clapham	27	5	55
Putney	21	3	196
Streatham	35	1	192
Tooting	5	7	40
Wandsworth	31	3	213
Total	121	6	36

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.

Salvin Street, Narbonne Avenue, Hambalt Road, Wingford Road, Chale Road, and Downer's Cottages have been paved and adopted by the Board, at a total estimated cost of £3,202 1s. 6d. paid by the owners of adjoining property. The work done included 4,140 yards super. tar paving; 60 yards super. blue brick paving laid on 6 inches concrete; 850 yards super. 5 inch by 6 inch granite channelling laid on 6 inches of concrete, and 6,000 feet lineal of 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerb; the roads were made up with 600 cubic yards of gravel, 650 cubic yards of hard core, 150 cubic yards of hoggin, and 1,200 cubic yards of flints, and consolidated by rolling with the steam roller.

The steam roller has worked 160 days during this (the ninth) year; on 59 of these days the roller was employed in making up new roads, this work being charged to the new roads account. The cost of working has been as follows, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning)	..		98	18	5
Coke (59 chaldrons)	..	..	31	2	0
Oil, waste and firewood	..	..	6	6	3
Repairs	..	..	11	7	5
Insurance	..	..	2	10	5
Total cost of 160 days working			£150	4	6

(50 per cent. has already been written off for depreciation.)

DAILY COST.					£	s.	d.
Wages	..	..	..	..	0	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coke	..	..	..	..	0	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, waste, &c.	..	..	..	..	0	0	10
Repairs	..	..	..	..	0	1	5
Insurance	..	..	..	..	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
					<hr/>		
					£0	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
					<hr/>		

The only new paving work executed during the year has been a paved stand at the new drinking trough, Loat's Road, placed there by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (24 yards super. granite paving £16 10s.)

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

	£	s.	d.
For granite and York paving	181	19	0
For asphalte paving	426	11	0
For tar-paving	174	8	0
For tar-paving dressing with tar and grit, 29,000 yards super.	119	12	0
*For wood-paving, High Street, originally laid in 1880	598	0	0
For ditto repairs of other pavements	288	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,789	0	0
	<hr/>		

*Rather more than half the area of this 1880 paving has been relaid this year; it is proposed to relay the remainder during the summer of 1895. The cost of repairs over the whole area during the fourteen years previous to the relaying was 2s. per yard super. Of the area relaid 660 yards super. were laid down with old blocks cleaned and grouted in cement, costing 3s. per yard super.; and 1,370 yards super. were laid with new 5 inch blocks, close jointed and grouted with tar and pitch, the concrete being refaced; the cost of the latter method was 7s. 4d. per yard super.

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

	£	s.	d.
Carriage entrance to No. 11, Macaulay Road,			
asphalte relaid	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Margins of wood-paving in High Street relaid for the London Tramways Company, the Company supplying the new hard wood blocks :—			
From the railway station to No. 65, High Street (191 yards super)	18	7	1
From No. 65 to No. 97, High St. (231 yards super)	17	6	6
Carriage entrance paved with blue bricks at No. 59 North Street (8 yards super)	3	4	0
Wood-paved crossing in St. Alphonsus Road at Clapham Park Road (40 yards super)	18	4	9
Wood-paved crossing in Larkhall Rise at the entrance to Netherford Road (25 yards super)	15	0	0
Wood-paved crossings at the entrances of Lochinvar Street and Caistor Road, on the south side of Oldridge Road. The estimated cost was included in the apportionments of these roads, which are with the exception of the crossings in the parish of Streatham	34	12	9

The cost of repairs to gas and water trenches for the year, paid for by the several companies, has been £991.

The sum of £5 15s. has been received for hoarding licenses, £1 10s. for advertisements on the same, and £9 10s. for the restoration of pavements after the removal of the hoardings.

The public convenience at Station Road, High Street, has been enlarged at a cost of £54 2s. 10d.

New stables, with stalls fitted for 25 horses, 2 loose boxes, 2 isolated sick boxes, and a stable for 6 horses not yet fitted up, harness room, corn store with loft over same, office, and conveniences, horsekeeper's cottage, cart shed, and shoeing forge, have been erected at the parish yard. The work also included a large paved yard, covered way, new gas and water supply, &c., and

was carried out without the aid of a contractor. The wages paid amounted to £924, and the cost of the materials supplied to £1,856. The following firms have supplied the materials, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. George Neal,—Bricks, &c.	191	19	6
The Burham Brick, &c. Co.—Cement, lime, &c... ..	135	5	2
Messrs. Richardson and Sons—Lime	5	3	5
Messrs. Doulton and Co.—Pipes and gullies	23	6	3
Mr. J. Smith—Masonry	12	19	7
Messrs. J. Knights and Son—Timber	48	15	2
„ Rowlands Bros.—Oak	94	4	9
„ C. Peacock and Co.—Timber and joinery	303	11	7
„ Measures Bros.—Iron girders	23	8	5
The St. Pancras Iron Co.—Roof principals and Stable fittings	369	2	5
Messrs. Davis and Co.—Plumbing and ironmongery	283	13	9
„ Stone and Nephew—Kingpost heads	5	15	0
„ T. and W. Farmiloe—Glass	10	1	8
„ G. Farmiloe and Co.—Glass and cowls	5	0	2
„ Roberts, Adlard and Co.—Slating	164	8	5
„ Parsons and Co.—Varnish	7	13	0
Mr. A. Sawyer—Cartage	15	18	0
„ Cunningham—White lead	7	4	1
„ Selby—Oils and colors	8	2	7
The South Staffordshire Brick Co.—Blue bricks	39	15	8
Messrs. Macfarlane—Finial	1	0	8
Messrs. Beck and Co.—Water pipes	33	17	3
The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co.—Water meter and fire hydrant	12	13	9
Mr. J. Horner—Clock	18	0	0
„ Bone—Scaffolding	16	19	9
District Surveyor's fees	18	0	0
	<u>£1,856</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

A further sum of £2,346 3s. 2d. has been expended upon a gas engine and chaff cutter, &c., harness room fittings, corn bins, and stable utensils; also new vans, carts, harness, and 20 horses. The average price paid

for each horse, including veterinary fees, &c., was £61. The detail of the account is as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
The National Gas Engine Co.—Gas engine, chaff-cutter, &c.	115	19	10
Messrs. Davis and Co.—Weighing machine, measures, &c.	15	1	10
The St. Pancras Iron Co.—Harness-room fittings	3	15	0
Messrs. C. Peacock and Co.—Timber for bins, boxes, peg rails, &c.	6	10	4
Wages for making and fixing same	47	8	8
Mr. Schuler —Blinds for cottage	3	10	9
„ Whitmee—17 new carts	329	0	0
Messrs. Hayes and Sons—10 new vans	440	0	0
Harness, rugs, &c.	161	6	3
20 horses	1,223	10	6
	<hr/>		
	£2,346	3	2
	<hr/>		

A loan was obtained from the London County Council for the sum of £5,000 to defray the first cost of the stables establishment.

Three horses were placed in the stable on the 10th of January, 1895, and the last horse, completing the stud of 20, on the 28th February. Some trouble has been experienced with the horses suffering from colds and sickness, which is partly to be accounted for by receiving young horses, unaccustomed to London work, direct from farms in the country, and also by putting them into new stables during exceptionally severe weather. The whole of the stud is now in good healthy working condition.

During the year previous to the purchase of horses, the average number supplied by the contractor for horse hire, was 30 per day. In addition to this number the barge work is done by hired horses, requiring an average of 5 horses per day.

PARISH OF PUTNEY.

During the past year the widening of Lower Richmond Road has been continued on the north side. The line of fence between the south-east corner of Festing Road and Windsor Cottages, a distance of about 270 feet, and the remaining portion of the fence between No. 2, Ashlone Terrace, and Hamilton House, a distance of about 43 feet, have been set back by the freeholders, making the road at these places 40 feet in width, and a footpath has been formed, kerbed, and gravelled by the Board at a total cost of £40.

Three additional cart horses have been purchased during the past year, making the total number now kept by the Board in this parish 11.

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	394	17	2
Shoeing	30	15	11
Veterinary fee for examination of and attendance upon horses	12	6	9
Wages, horse keeper	68	8	8
Hire of harness	24	8	9
One quarter of rates	12	5	9
Fire insurance	1	15	0
Gas	4	13	8
Water	1	17	9
Various utensils and sundries	5	18	10
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
Carried forward	594	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	594	0	1
Interest on outlay on first cost of horses (£520 at 10 per cent.)	52	0	0
Interest on outlay on first cost of three horses purchased this year (£180 at 10 per cent.) ..	18	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 trace harness purchased this year (£10 10s. 8d. at 10 per cent.)	1	1	1
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
	<hr/>		
	£681	16	3
Cr. Cash received for sale of manure	12	8	10
	<hr/>		
	£669	7	5
	<hr/>		

The average number of horses kept throughout the year equals 9·79. The cost per horse for keep and maintenance will therefore be £68 7s. 5½d., or 3s. 9d. per day. The charge, however, to the various jobs on which the horses have been worked should be 4s. 3d., which sum will cover the expenses of keep during Sundays and the time horses have been in the stable on account of sickness. This shows a decrease of 1s. 3d. per horse per day on the working expenses to that of the previous year. The illness during the past year has been 6·34 per cent. less than that of the previous year.

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

	£	s.	d.
Lower Richmond Road (south side), laying channel, and relaying kerb and paving	87	2	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward	87	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	87	2	0
Putney Bridge Road, on north side, between Merivale Road and Florian Road, laying kerb and channel, and laying Adamant paving and channel on south side opposite Oxford Terrace ..	112	13	10
Putney Hill, relaying channel and kerb	13	0	4
Eleven crossings in Gardeners Lane and Lower Richmond Road, using old materials ..	55	11	3
Private works, gas and water trenches, and various small works and repairs	353	17	3
	<u>£622</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

The quantity of materials used in the above works was as follows, viz.:—581½ yards super. tar-paving; 154 yards super. patent Adamant stone paving; 451 feet run new 12-inch by 8-inch Norway granite kerb on concrete; 72 tons new 6-inch by 3-inch Norway granite setts on concrete; 5 tons 9-inch by 4-inch by 5-inch Tees Scoriæ setts on concrete; 3 tons 5-inch by 7-inch dressed granite setts on concrete; 30 tons old granite setts and cubes on concrete; and 4 cubic yards topping for tar-paving.

At the parish wharf during the past year a close boarded fence has been fixed at the western boundary, and an oak pale fence on the boundary of the old dust shoot, the cost of which was £81 12s. 5d. Gas has been laid on to the engine shed, and to a new lamp which has been fixed by the dust shoots, at a cost of £14 15s. 2d. Various small works have also been carried out, including finishing the surface of the wharf, at a cost of £23 2s. 2d. The total cost of work carried out at the wharf during the past year is £119 9s. 9d.

The steam roller has been worked 161½ days, 26½ of which were for new roads and 19¾ for private works.

The charge made by the Board therefor to the owners of property was at the rate of £2 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)	68	19	4
Coke (44 chaldrons at 12s.)	26	8	0
Oil, waste, &c.	10	19	9
Repairs (including new driving wheels, £37 10s.)	41	17	2
Insurance	2	10	5
*Depreciation, 5 per cent. on first cost	18	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total cost of working 161½ days	£169	4	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		

*39½ per cent. has now been written off for depreciation.

DAILY COST.

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning)	0	8	6½
Coke	0	3	3¼
Oil, Waste, &c.	0	1	4¼
Repairs	0	5	2¼
Insurance	0	0	3¾
Depreciation	0	2	3½
	<hr/>		
	£1	0	11½
	<hr/> <hr/>		

PARISH OF STREATHAM.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have completed the widening of the bridges at Bedford Hill, Tooting Bec Road, and Mitcham Lane, and are proceeding with the widening of Boundaries Road bridge.

The carriage-way in Streatham High Road, from St. Leonard's Church to the Tate Public Library, has been paved with Jarrah wood, at a cost up to the present of £2,676; against this must be placed the value of the old macadam taken up and used elsewhere, worth about £300. The area of the paving was 3,390 square yards.

In Balham High Road, the paving of the footway on the west side has been continued to Portland Place, and the carriage-way widened and paved with wood, at a cost for the year of £318 0s. 3d.

In Upper Tooting Road, the wood channel on the east side of the hill has been replaced with granite, new 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb has been fixed adjoining, and the footpath newly paved with tar-paving, at a cost of £234 5s. 7d.

In Potter's Lane, the footpath under the railway has been lowered and re-paved, at a cost of £35 14s. 8d.

In Trinity Road, the footpath on the south side adjoining the Wheatsheaf Hotel has been paved with Victoria stone, at a cost of £43 17s. 4d.

The footpath on the north side of the old narrow

portion of Barrow Road has been paved at a cost of £64 19s. 1d.

In Tooting Bec Road, the footpath in front of Mr. Heaver's new houses has been paved at a cost of £86 2s. 11d.

In Greyhound Lane, the footpath adjoining the shops on the High Elms estate has been paved at a cost of £105 0s. 9d.

In Mitcham Lane, the footpath in front of the Roman Catholic Church has been widened and paved at a cost of £43 9s. 5d.

The passage leading to the Church Infant Schools in Wellfield Road has been paved at a cost of £40 4s. 6d., and the expenses charged to the owners under 18 & 19 Vic. cap. 120, section 100, and 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 102, section 81.

Nine galvanized sand boxes have been purchased and fixed in various parts of Streatham High Road and Balham High Road.

The charges for reinstating trenches made for gas, water, and telegraph purposes during the year amounted to £808 5s. 7d.

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 £957 6s. 10d.

The materials used in the above works (not including the wood paving in Streatham High Road) were: 1,655 feet granite kerb; 5,695 new wood blocks; 10,856 yards tar-paving; 6,986 yards of re-topping; 1,331 yards of running and shelling; 830 yards of new Victoria paving; 12 feet of new York paving; 224 yards of new

adamant paving; 310 super. yards of granite channels and crossings; 1,600 blue bricks; 328 yards of hard core; 203 yards of stone gravel, and 2 new gullies. About 8,214 feet of old stone and brick-paving, stone pitching, and wood-paving have been taken up and re-laid.

The following new roads have been paved and adopted during the year, viz., Upper Tooting Park, Gleneagle Mews, Cloudesdale Road, and Amesbury Avenue—total length, 5 furlongs, 129 yards. The estimated cost of making up and paving these new roads under the annual contracts of the Board amounted to £3,121 8s. 2d.; and the materials, &c., used in the work included 18 new gullies, 1,339 yards of hard core, 1,683 yards of stone gravel, 5,525 feet of new kerb, 1,021 super. yards of channel and crossings, 4,562 yards of tar-paving, and 4,562 yards of running and shelling.

The Board's steam roller has been worked on 246 days, made up as follows, viz.—

		Public Roads.	New Roads.	Total.
Streatham	.. ..	152	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	225 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tooting	.. ..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
				<hr/> 246 <hr/>

The cost of working the roller during this period has been as follows, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
Wages of driver and flag boy (including watching and cleaning)	137	16	3
Coke	65	4	10
Oil, waste, white lead, and sundries	12	9	5
Fire-wood	3	1	6
Insurance	2	10	4
Depreciation, at 10 per cent. per annum	33	17	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of 246 days' work	£255	0	2

DAILY COST.						£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning)	..					0	11	2½
Coke	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	3½
Oil, waste, and sundries	..		..		..	0	1	0
Fire-wood	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2½
Depreciation	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	9
						<hr/>		
						£1	0	8½
						<hr/>		

In addition, rollers have been hired for $71\frac{1}{4}$ days, of which 40 were for new roads and $31\frac{1}{4}$ for parish roads. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Aveling and Porter for the hire of a 10-ton steam roller, with option of purchase; this has worked 10 days.

PARISH OF TOOTING.

A steam roller has been hired from Streatham Parish for $20\frac{1}{4}$ days, of which 6 were for new roads and $14\frac{1}{4}$ for parish roads, at a cost of £40 10s.; and another roller for $18\frac{1}{2}$ days, of which $8\frac{1}{2}$ were for new roads and 10 for parish roads, at a cost of £32 7s. 6d.

The charges for re-instating trenches made for gas and water purposes during the year amounted to £75 6s. 2d.

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 £42 19s. 1d.

The materials used in the above works (including the repairs to trenches) were 731 super. yards of tar-paving; 1,472 super. yards of re-topping; 7 super. yards of granite pitching; 16 feet of 12-inch by 8-inch kerb; and the refixing of about 2,045 feet of old stones, brick-paving, wood-paving, &c.

PARISH OF WANDSWORTH.

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.
Brathway Road	..	..	..	203
Camborne Road	..	..	..	233
Cicada Road (1st portion)	..	..	..	282
Coliston Road	..	..	..	173
Crieff Road	..	..	..	234
Crockerton Road	..	..	..	308
Dingwall Road	..	..	..	101
Franchecourt Road	..	..	..	342
Geraldine Road (2nd portion)	..	..	..	27
Palmerston Road (2nd portion)	..	..	..	48
Podmore Road (2nd portion)	..	..	..	121
Routh Road (2nd portion)	..	..	..	162
Sandown Place	..	..	..	69
Skellbrook Street	..	..	..	161
St. Ann's Park Road	..	..	..	111
Summerley Street	..	..	..	305
Trewint Street (1st portion)	..	..	..	154
(1 m. 5 fur. 174 y.)				3,034

In addition to the above, the footpaths on the east side of Trinity Road, between Nicosia Road and Patten Road, and in Wandsworth Common, West Side, between Trefoil Road and Cicada Road, have been made up and tar-paved at the cost of the owners of property abutting thereon.

Necessary works of repair were executed to Inner Park Road 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 £333 5s.

The materials used in the above works were: 720 cubic yards of hard core, 3,416 cubic yards of flints, 1,303 cubic yards of Thames ballast (for concrete), 33 tons of granite setts, 780 tons of scoriæ brick channel blocks, 10,940 super. yards of tar-paving, 2,842 super. yards of topping, 13,729 super. yards tarring and sanding, 7,493 lineal feet of kerbing, and 50 super. yards of blue panel brick paving.

The following is a list of the various improvements carried out during the year, viz. :—

A great improvement has been made by widening East Hill from 29 feet to 55 feet, and by forming a kerbed and gravelled footpath, 11 feet in width, between Melody Road and Wandsworth Common, West Side. The cost, including gullies and channelling, is £278 4s. The Board had agreed to take down and set back the forecourt walls and fences, but this expense has been saved, the owner having erected an advertisement hoarding there. It is proposed to continue the improvement after Michaelmas next along West Side up to the new houses on the north side of Trefoil Road. Negotiations have been opened with the London County Council, in whom the common is vested, with the view of widening West Side from 40 to 50 feet, between North Side and Trefoil Road.

The kerbing on the north side of East Hill, between Tonsley Hill and the Battersea parish boundary, was taken up, jointed, and re-laid on cement concrete at improved lines and gradients, and the old York paving with tar-paved margins taken up. The footpath between Tonsley Hill and Alma Road was laid with York paving (Silex brand); from Alma Road to Huntsmoor Road with Stewart's granolithic paving, and from Huntsmoor Road to the parish boundary with adamant paving. The total cost, including alterations to fences and steps, was £628 13s. 7d.

The kerbing on the south side of Upper Richmond Road, (opposite East Putney Station), between the Putney parish boundary and Keswick Road, was taken up, jointed, and re-laid on cement concrete; the footpath was laid with York paving (Silex brand), carriage entrances with blue panel brick paving, and the channelling with 7-inch by 5-inch granite setts the cost being £188 1s. 1d.

The kerbing and paving on the east side of The Plain, between High Street and the Roman Catholic Schools, have been taken up and re-laid at a cost of £30 3s. 10d.

The footpath on the west side of Windmill Road, between Trinity Road and Spencer Park, has been tar-paved for a width of 6 feet at a cost of £39 18s. 10d.

By agreement with the London County Council a very desirable improvement has been effected in Trinity Road, at the corner of Windmill Road, whereby a portion of the common was given up on both sides of the road to make rounded corners and to widen the carriage-way; a refuge with a gas-lamp has been constructed at the junction of the two roads. The cost of this improvement, including kerbing and channelling, amounted to £90 10s. 11d. The footpath on the west side of Trinity Road, abutting on the common, between Windmill Road and Wandsworth Common, West Side, and the footpath on the east side, between No. 174 and Bellevue Road, have, by arrangement with the County Council, been taken over by the Board and repaired with gravel at a cost of £88 0s. 3d. The carriage-way between Wandsworth Common, West Side, and Heathfield Road, has also been repaired at a cost of £19 0s. 5d., and adopted by the Board. The footpath on the west side of Trinity Road, between the railway bridge and a point 120 feet south of the road leading to the prison, has been widened and improved by laying 9-inch pipes, providing 13 gullies, and filling up the ditch, at a cost of £165 1s.

Four gullies have been constructed on the east side of Heathfield Road, between the railway bridge and Alma Terrace, the ditch has been filled up, and a gravel footpath formed, at a cost of £15 14s.

In Wiseton Road, the channels have been paved with scoriæ blocks, 2 new gullies constructed, and the carriage-way brought up to a proper camber, at a cost of £107 2s. 5d.

By arrangement with the London County Council, a gravel footpath has been formed and kerbed on the north side of Bellevue Road, at a cost of £60 11s. 11d.

The filling up of the ditch and the widening of the footpath on the south side of West Hill, between Beaumont Road and Tibbett's Corner, has been completed.

In Wimbledon Park Road, the triangular enclosure at the corner of West Hill Road has been improved by abolishing the old wooden fencing, removing the undergrowth, clearing away the rubbish that had collected therein and lopping the trees.

The triangular piece of ground in Viewfield Road, at the corner of Melrose Road, has been conveyed to the Board by Dr. Longstaff; the fencing has been removed, the trees lopped, and the ground thrown open to the public.

The total amount received for repairs to gas and water trenches was £522 0s. 6d.

The following quantities of materials have been used in public roads during the year, viz., 48 tons of 4-inch by 6-inch granite sett channelling, 723 feet lineal of granite kerbing, 530½ super. yards of York paving, 535½ sup. yards of granolithic paving, 527½ super. yards of adamant

paving, 580½ super. yards of tar-paving, 5,647 super. yards of topping, 19,596½ super. yards coating existing tar-paving with tar and grit.

The steam roller has been worked 245 days, 123 of which were for new roads, 13 for improvements, and 109 for repairing roads. The cost of working the roller during the past year was as follows, viz :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning) ..	126	19	10
Coke	60	4	6
Oil, waste, &c.	15	19	4
Repairs	8	11	2
Insurance	2	10	4
Depreciation, 10 per cent. on first cost ..	33	16	0

Total cost of working £248 1 2

	£	s.	d.
DAILY COST.			
Wages	0	10	4½
Coke	0	4	11
Oil, waste, &c.	0	1	3½
Repairs	0	0	8½
Insurance	0	0	2½
Depreciation	0	2	9
	£1	0	3

A 10-ton steam roller has been hired and used for 37 days in repairing public roads at a cost of £64 6s. 3d., and for 17 days in new roads at a cost of £31 10s. A new 10-ton steam roller has been hired from Messrs. Aveling and Porter for three months, with option of purchase. The price is £335, the amount payable for hire to be considered part of the purchase-money.

DUSTING AND SCAVENGING.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, the number of loads of dust removed during the year was 7,360; the total cost of collection and disposal has been £3,436 4s. 2d. or about 9s. 4d. per load. The additional cost of collection is chiefly attributable to the increase in horse hire, viz.: from 8s. per day paid during the previous three years to 10s. 6d. per day paid during the past year for horse and driver. The following is the expenditure for dusting during the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of collection	2209	2	6
Cost of disposal, Newington Vestry	307	6	8
„ „ Railway charges	831	1	5
Repairs and renewals and plant	109	18	7
	3457	9	2
Cr. Trade refuse (106 $\frac{1}{4}$ loads)	21	5	0
	£3436	4	2

The scavenging work is performed by men employed by the Board and by hired carts, but during the last month the Board's horses and vans have also been employed; 10,056 one-horse cart loads have been cleared from the roads and 2,167 cart loads from gullies. The following is the cost for the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sweepers' wages	2039	17	4
Cartage	1676	13	0
Shoots	632	14	9
Tools	120	5	0
Snow removal	638	2	11
	5107	13	0
Cr. Received for road grit, 904 loads @ 6d. ..	22	12	0
	£5085	1	0

The additional cost is due to horse hire (10s. 6d. being paid for horse and driver instead of 8s. 3d. as previously), the increased distance from shoots, and the great expenditure for snow removal.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, the collection 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. Since the 25th May, 1894, the refuse has been shot into barges and removed by Mr. H. Covington; previously it was deposited on a piece of low-lying land adjoining the wharf, as in former years.

The total expenses incurred during the year in the collection and disposal of the refuse are as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	411	4	10
Cost of maintenance of horses, including depreciation on first cost	275	10	1½
Depreciation on 5 dust vans (£253 at 10 per cent.)	25	6	0
Hire of horses	1	12	0
Baskets, ladders, and various tools, and repairs to same	17	7	1
Paid Mr. Covington for removing by barge ..	222	3	4
	953	8	4½
<i>Cr.</i> Cash received for removal of trade refuse	9	17	0
	£943	6	4½

The total number of van loads removed during the year is 3,281 or 9,843 cubic yards, at a cost of about 1s. 11d. per cubic yard; of this quantity 5,127 cubic yards were removed by barges.

The scavenging work is performed by men employed by the Board and principally by their own horses, carts, and vans, the smaller share of the work being done by hired horses and men. The following is the cost for the year, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	1281	15	3
Cost of maintenance of horses, including depreciation on first cost	201	4	9
Hire of horses and men	239	4	0
Depreciation on new carts (£70 16s. 0d. at 10 per cent.).. .. .	7	1	7
Depreciation on new cart and scraper (£57 16s. 7d. at 10 per cent.)	6	15	8
Repairs to vans, &c.	7	9	0
Brooms	57	6	6
Various tools and repairs	15	3	11
Sleepers for shoots	22	10	0
	<hr/> £1838 10 8 <hr/>		

In the Parish of STREATHAM, the collection and disposal of the house refuse have been carried out by the contractor, Mr. G. Neal, under a three years' contract, for the sum of £2,131 13s. 4d.

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. H. J. Santer, for Ward No. 1, at a cost of £233; and Mr. G. Neal, for Wards Nos. 2 and 3, at a cost of £1,400.

In the Parish of Tooting, the removal of dust and house refuse has been carried out by Mr. W. Wickham, under a yearly contract terminating on the 25th March. The contract sum was £195.

The work of emptying the road gullies and road sweeping is performed by men in the employ of the Board, and the mud has been carted away and disposed of by the contractor, Mr. H. J. Santer, for the sum of £115.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the collection and disposal of house refuse were carried out under contract by Mr. W. Hudson for the sum of £2,390. The approximate number of one-horse loads of refuse collected during the year was 8,562. The requests for the removal of dust numbered 100, as against 80 for the previous year. The dust carts have visited every road and street in the parish once at least each week during the year.

The purchase of the old Feathers public house and wharf has been completed, the amount paid for the buildings and land being £2,100. In addition to this, the sum of £27 2s. 0d. has been paid to the Thames Conservancy for license to enclose by the proposed river wall about 17 perches of the foreshore which will be reclaimed from the river. Negotiations are proceeding with Messrs. McMurray & Co. for acquiring a strip of land between the Board's property and the canal, for the purpose of widening and improving the approach to the river front of the wharf alongside the canal.

The scavenging and cleansing of gullies is performed by the Board's employés and by hired horses, the carts used being the property of the Board. During the year 11,045 one-horse loads of slop were collected, 8,108 loads being carted to private shoots and the remainder used in filling up old ditches and excavations in various parts of the parish.

The Board have completed the purchase of 12 acres 3 roods 37 perches of land at Southfields abutting on the river Wandle for the purpose of a slop shoot, the total amount paid for the land being £3,442. A temporary approach has been made to the land in question from Burr Road, for the district west of the Wandle, and it is proposed to construct a temporary bridge

over the river opposite Lydden Road for the district east of the Wandle. The land, with the exception of a small portion reserved for a shoot, has been let to Christmas next for grazing purposes to Messrs Harrison, Barber, & Co. and Mr. J. Allsop, for the sum of £31 2s. 6d. The negotiations for the purchase of about 7 acres of land on the north side of and adjoining the above-mentioned land have fallen through, the Board being unable to agree terms with the owners.

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, £638 2s. 11d.; Putney, £327 14s. 3d.; Streatham, £824 17s. 7d.; Tooting, £125 17s. 9d.; Wandsworth, £570 15s. 6d.—total £2,487 8s.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, from the 22nd January to the 2nd February, 1895, extra casual men were employed in clearing snow from the streets; the average number employed was 166 men per day during the period of eight days. In addition, the whole of the Board's labourers, who would otherwise have been engaged upon remunerative work, were thus employed. The cost was as follows, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages paid for casual labour	247	2	11
Wages paid to Board's regular men	225	0	0
For cartage and sand	166	0	0
	<u>£638</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>

With the exception of an interval of open weather between the 14th and 21st January, the frost extended from the 30th December, 1894, to the end of February, 1895. From the 5th to the 20th February it was of unprecedented severity, causing considerable damage to roads and water mains, and completely dislocating the water supply. The damage done was in some measure owing to the intense frost occurring after the snow was removed, for had the roads been covered with snow some protection would have been afforded to the water mains and pipes under the surface.

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. P. Y.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
*Battersea	0 1 110	..	..	..	12 0 0
Clapham	27 0 186	666 0 0	20 16 11	629 9 2	1316 6 1		
Putney	21 3 196	253 12 0	5 10 11	421 13 7	†680 16 6		
Streatham	32 2 135	669 9 9	..	807 18 2	1477 7 11		
Tooting	4 5 215	102 14 6	..	103 18 4	206 12 10		
Wandsworth	31 3 213	487 7 9	..	601 1 6	1088 9 3		
Total	117 2 175	2179 4 0	26 7 10	2564 0 9	4781 12 7		

* 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 £31 4s. 9d. must be added for the work of horses belonging to the Board, making the total watering expenses in Putney £712 1s. 3d.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM all the water was obtained by meter, 3,270,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 gallons from the Lambeth Water Works Company, and 4,438,000 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 £441 7s. 8d., being equal to £16 5s. 8d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £48 11s. 4d. per mile.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, the cost of road watering was £33 2s. 10d. per mile, of which sum £12 18s. was paid to the water companies for the supply of water and hire of meters. The quantity of water used during the year was 5,177,000 gallons.

In the Parish of STREATHAM the following roads were added to the previous list for watering, viz.:—Brenda Road, Barrow Road (second portion), Rosendale Road (first portion), Gleneldon Road (third portion), Glenburnie Road, Langroyd Road, Mandrake Road, Fircroft Road, Grassmere Road, Cheriton Square, Court Road, Caistor Road, Lochinvar Street, and Rinaldo Street, making the total length watered about $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles. All the water was obtained by meter from the Lambeth Water Works Company—9,678,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 184,000 gallons at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 low level. The total quantity used was 9,862,000 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters and standposts, amounted to £653 18s. 3d. being equal to £20 4s. 6d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £45 14s. 0d. per mile.

In the Parish of TOOTING the following roads were added to the previous list for watering, viz.:—Bickersteth Road, Vant Road, and Tooting Grove (second portion), making the total length watered about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. All the water was obtained by meter from the Lambeth Water Works Company—513,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 1,111,000 gallons at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 low level. The total quantity used was 1,624,000 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters, standposts, &c., amounted to £85 9s. 11d., being equal to £18 0s. 2d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £43 10s. 7d. per mile.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH all the water was obtained by meter—1,198,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 gallons, and 236,000 gallons at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 gallons from the Lambeth Water Works Company, and 7,361,600 gallons at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 gallons from the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, the cost of

which, including the hire of meters and standposts, amounted to £460 5s. 8d. The quantity of water used for street watering was about 7,217,410 gallons; for flushing sewers and drains, 616,050 gallons; for repairs to public roads, 116,160 gallons; for making up new roads, 122,980 gallons; and for urinals 723,000 gallons. The total cost of road watering per mile was £34 11s. of which sum £14 12s. 6d. was paid to the Water Companies for water and hire of meters, &c.

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.....	36	103	12	10	4	129
Putney	67	142	27	14	2	185
Streatham	106	635	12	95	7	749
Tooting	19	55	3	2	..	60
Wandsworth	105	559	8	11	4	582
TOTALS	333	1494	62	132	17	1705

LIGHTING.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, 19 ordinary lamps have been added, 5 removed by reason of houses being pulled down, and 2 replaced by larger lamps, making the total addition 12. Eight lamps have been shifted in position and 4 lamps burning 10 cubic feet of gas per hour have been added.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, 7 lamps have been added and 1 removed and refixed in the district of the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company.

In the Parish of Streatham, 37 ordinary, 1 Balham, and 1 Bray's lamps have been added during the year, and 6 shifted, making the total number 1,106.

In the Parish of TOOTING, 1 new lamp has been added during the year, making the total number $135\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, 29 new lamps have been erected within the past year by the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company. The total number of lamps lighted with gas in the parish is $1,065\frac{1}{2}$.

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 11 0.	By meter at 2s. 6d. 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 £3 14 5.	
CLAPHAM ..	..	..	..	..	912	20	..	11	943	..	..	..	..	..	943 (c)
PUTNEY ..	469	..	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	534 (d)
STREATHAM ..	..	..	..	38	919½	42	4	5	1008½	97½	..	..	97½	..	1106
TOOTING ..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	½	8	124	3	135	..	135½
WANDSWORTH	1059	..	1059	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	½	..	1059½ (e)
TOTALS..	1528	..	1528	38	1832	62	4	16	1952	106	124	3	233	65	3778

(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. Rail. Co., and the cost of two ordinary lamps only charged to the Board, one special lamp at £10 13s. 8d. per annum, three at £9 6s., and two double lamps at £6 4s. 8d. 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 2s. 0d. per annum, one Schultz lamp at West Hill at £10 per annum, one Sugg's 4-light lamp at fountain at £21 2s. per annum, and one double lamp at Summerstown and one at Trinity Road, at £6 10s. each per annum.

During the past year the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company have reduced their charge for lighting, &c., public lamps from £3 14s. 6d. to £3 11s. 0d. and the Brentford Gas Company from £4 1s. 7d. to £3 14s. 5d.

SALE OF FOOD, &c., ACTS.

During the past year, 388 samples of various articles of food and drink have been purchased by the Board and analysed by the public analyst. Of these 361 were reported to be genuine. In 8 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 19 cases proceedings were ordered to be taken against the vendors, with the following results, viz. :—

Articles.	Case No.	Extent of Adulteration.	Fines or other Result.
Milk ..	981	7 per cent. of extraneous water ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	1014	75 " of margarine ..	5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	1026	14 " of extraneous water ..	5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	1043	36 " " " ..	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Coffee ..	1058	40 " of chicory ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	1082	14 " of extraneous water ..	Defendant left the neighbourhood.
" ..	1136	13 " " " ..	£5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	1165	16 " " " ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
White wax	1189	50 " of hard paraffin ..	£2 and £3 3s. costs.
Milk ..	1232	10 " of extraneous water ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	1264	10 " " " ..	5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	1295	10 " " " ..	£1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	1296	85 " of margarine ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	1315	30 " devoid of fat ..	£2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Coffee ..	1322	85 " of chicory }	Defendant left the neighbourhood.
Butter ..	1323	90 " of margarine }	
Milk ..	1331	70 " devoid of fat ..	Summons dismissed.
" ..	1336	12 " extraneous water ..	£3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	1337	44 " of margarine ..	£3 and 12s. 6d. costs.

In case No. 1331 there was a conflict of evidence as to whether "new milk" or "milk" was asked for by the Inspector at the time of purchase, and the magistrate dismissed the summons, but without costs.

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	=	·89	„ „
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	=	8·88	„ „
1890-91 ..	43863	18	4	=	10·68	„ „
1891-92 ..	47072	13	4	=	10·71	„ „
1892-93 ..	46427	10	3	=	10·45	„ „
1893-94 ..	46155	16	6	=	10·20	„ „
1894-95 ..	48246	4	0	=	10·46	„ „

(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>	1890	3	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—	3	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1891	3	0	2	6	—	3	—	3	6	0
	1892	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	—	3	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10
	1893	3	6	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	6	7
	1894	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—	3	6	10
<i>Putney . . .</i>	1890	3	5	2	5	—	5	—	3	6	6
	1891	2	11	2	4	—	5	—	3	5	11
	1892	3	3	2	4	—	5	—	3	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1893	3	6	2	4	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6
	1894	3	10	2	4	—	5	—	4	6	11
<i>Streatham . .</i>	1890	3	3	1	11	—	4	—	4	5	10
	1891	3	0	2	0	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5
	1892	3	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	5	8
	1893	3	6	2	2	—	3	—	3	6	2
	1894	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	—	3	6	5
<i>Tooting . . .</i>	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
	1894	3	4	2	8	—	2	—	6	6	8
<i>Wandsworth.</i>	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
	1894	3	10	2	7	—	4	—	3	7	0

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

*The estimated population of the District in April, 1895, calculated for the purposes of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, was as follows :—Parish of Clapham, 47,058; Putney, 19,856; Streatham, 51,413; Tooting, 6,156; Wandsworth, 53,873;—Total, 178,256.

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, 1894.	VALUE AS PER VALUATION LIST, APRIL 5TH, 1895.	AREA.
	£	£	Acres.
Clapham	282,309	287,180	1,233
Putney	168,685	172,186	2,176
Streatham	349,608	367,777	2,904
Tooting	28,834	32,657	561
Wandsworth	290,729	301,313	2,478
TOTALS	£1,120,165	£1,161,123	9,352

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

HENRY GEORGE HILIS,

Clerk to the Board.

EAST HILL, WANDSWORTH, S.W.,
June, 1895.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO DURING THE YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1895.

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1894. 4th April.	H. COVINGTON, Railway Wharf, Battersea.	For the supply of gravel and flints in Putney, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving in Putney, for the like period.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For scavenging in Ward No. 1, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	D. CHILDS, 25, Balham Hill.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.) in Ward No. 1, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	J. CRONK, 33, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.) in Ward No. 2, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	E. ILES, 18, Queens Road, Wimbledon.	For the supply of pit flints in Wards Nos. 1 and 3, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	E. ILES, 18, Queens Road, Wimbledon.	For the supply of pit flints in Ward No. 2, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	D. CHILDS, 25, Balham Hill.	For the supply of gravel in Ward No. 1, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	J. CRONK, 33, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.	For the supply of gravel in Ward No. 2, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	JOHN DICKESON, The Exchange, Balham High Road.	For drainage and jobbing works in Streatham, for the like period.
" "	S HUDSON, 4, Criffel Avenue, Streatham Hill.	For masons' and paviors' work in Streatham, for the like period.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving in Streatham, for the like period.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For the supply of pit flints and gravel in Tooting, for three years from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For drainage and jobbing works in Tooting, for one year from the 25th March, 1894.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For masons' and paviors' work in Tooting, for the like period.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving in Tooting, for the like period.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tar-paving (Schedule No. 2) in Wands- worth, for the like period.
" "	G. MAYOR & Co., Love Lane, Southwark.	For the supply of disinfectants in the District, for the like period.
11th July.	PALFREMAN FOSTER & Co., 25-35, New Broad Street, E. C.	For the supply of wood blocks, Streatham High Road.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For the supply of Thames ballast for wood- paving works, Streatham High Road.
25th "	C. R. WHITMEE, York Road, Wandsworth.	For the supply of four slop carts, Wandsworth
8th Aug.	WIGGINS & Co., Chancellor's Wharf, Hammersmith.	For the supply of Portland cement, for wood- paving works, Streatham High Road.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS—*continued.*

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1894. 17th Oct.	W. H. LORDEN & SON, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting.	For erection of Surveyor's Offices at Wandsworth.
14th Nov.	BATTEN & DAVIES, 23, The Pavement, Clapham.	For the supply of printing, &c., from 14th November, 1894, to 25th March 1895.
27th Dec.	C. W. KILLINGBACK & Co., Bewley Cliff Wharf, James Street, Camden Town.	For the construction of sewer in Streatham High Road.
1895. 25th Mar.	NEWINGTON VESTRY.	For receiving dust and house refuse from Clapham, for one year from 25th March, 1895.
20th "	A. SAWYER, 54 Willington Road, Stockwell.	For horse-hire in Clapham, for the like period.
" "	W. R. WILLIAMS, 98, High Street, Putney.	For jobbing works in Putney, for the like period.
" "	H. COVINGTON, Railway Wharf, Battersea.	For the supply of flints and gravel in Putney, for three years from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	J. CRONK, 33, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.	For horse-hire (day work) in Ward No. 2, Streatham, for one year from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	J. IVE, 171, Eardley Road, Streatham.	For horse-hire (day work) in Ward No. 3, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Ward No. 1, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Wards Nos. 2 and 3, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For scavenging Ward No. 1, Streatham, for two years from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For the supply of stone and fine gravel, Ward No. 1, Streatham, for one year from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	J. CRONK, 33, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.	For the supply of stone and fine gravel in Ward No. 2, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	J. IVE, 171, Eardley Road, Streatham.	For the supply of stone and fine gravel in Ward No. 3, Streatham, for the like period.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For scavenging in Tooting, for the like period.
" "	H. BRIGDEN, The Broadway, Lower Tooting.	For horse-hire (day work) in Tooting, for the like period.
" "	H. BRIGDEN, The Broadway, Lower Tooting.	For dusting in Tooting, for two years from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	J. H. KING, 23, Falcon Grove, Battersea.	For drainage and jobbing works in Tooting, for three years from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	E. KING, 13, South Street, Wandsworth.	For dusting in Wandsworth, for one year from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire in Wandsworth, for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For tar-paving works (Schedule No. 1) in Wandsworth, for the like period.
" "	J. MOWLEM & Co., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster.	For the supply of Guernsey granite in the District, for three years from the 25th March, 1895.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS—*continued.*

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1894. 20th Mar.	J. RUNNALLS, Penzance.	For the supply of Cornish stone in the District, for three years from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	NOWELL & ROBSON, Warwick Road, Kensington.	For the supply of Enderby or Narborough stone in the District, for the like period.
" "	H. DOULTON & Co., 28, High Street, Lambeth.	For the supply of stoneware pipes in the District, for the like period.
" "	A. W. & E. LYNE, 61, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	For the supply of scavengers' bass brooms in the District, for the like period.
" "	G. MAYOR & Co., Love Lane, Southwark.	For the supply of disinfectants in the District, for one year from the 25th March, 1895.
" "	STONEHEWER & WOODROFF, 138, High Street, Wandsworth.	For printing minutes and notice papers of the Board, for three years from the 25th March, 1895.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk	600	0	0
Solicitor	150	0	0
Office Clerks	906	4	0
Messenger and Office-keeper, &c.	113	0	0
Analyst's Fees	223	18	0
Inspector under Adulteration of Food, &c., Acts	130	0	0
Purchase of Articles for Analysis, Inspector's Expenses, &c. . .	30	5	0
Examination of Gas	50	0	0
Officers' Guarantee Premiums	19	4	0
Rates, Taxes, Gas, and Water Supply	168	12	8
Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements	853	5	6
Stamping Contracts	21	17	0
Instalment of Loan for Erection of Offices of the Board	350	0	0
Interest on ditto ditto 	174	11	3
Law Expenses :—	£	s.	d.
The Board <i>v.</i> Stroud	77	17	10*
(Repairing Avenue Road, Wandsworth)			
Miscellaneous	75	11	4
	153	9	2
Parliamentary Expenses	26	10	0
Fees to Medical Practitioners for Certificates under the Public			
Health (London) Act, 1891†	170	17	0
Office fittings, repairs, &c.	58	17	4
Miscellaneous	212	15	10
	£4413	6	9

* Of this sum £54 1s. 10d. was recovered from the defendant.

† These fees are repaid to the Board by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

MONEY OWING TO BOARD.

1895.

March 25th.	£	s.	d.
Overseers of Clapham	1,000	0	0
„ Streatham	800	0	0
Mr. W. J. Little	1	18	8
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company	856	17	11
South Metropolitan Gas Company	339	9	11
Lambeth Water Company	241	3	9
Wandsworth Gas Company	207	8	1
Mitcham Gas Company	3	14	5
Post Office Telegraphs	14	8	5
Brentford Gas Company	0	2	9
Metropolitan Asylums Board (Notification Fees)	43	11	6
„ „ „	6	3	4
Mr. W. Hampton	30	4	2
London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company	30	0	0
Mr. J. Mahood	2	18	0
Croydon Highway Board	18	0	0
Mr. H. T. Adams	2	3	0
Messrs. Patersons, Snow, Bloxam & Kinder	123	9	8
Mr. L. S. Rogers	3	1	0
Mr. E. Wall	3	5	2
Mr. E. Bird	10	7	8
Mr. J. Bowles	3	0	0
Mr. C. Ginman	4	10	0
Sundry other debtors	12	16	8
	<hr/>		
	£3,758	14	1
	<hr/>		

MONEY OWING BY BOARD.

1895.

March 25th.	£	s.	d.
Atlas Assurance Company (Loans)	4,200	0	0
Customs Fund Office („)	4,450	0	0
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	(„) 5,066	13	4
London County Council („)	57,503	0	0
School Board for London (Precept)	12,149	10	9
Sundry other Creditors (usual monthly bills, since paid)	4,978	1	2
Ditto—(Private Drains and other works)	241	4	11
	<hr/>		
	£88,588	10	2
	<hr/>		

Receipts and Payments for the

March 25th, 1894.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Clerk	582	2	9			
" " Bankers	18,111	4	1			
	<hr/>			18,693	6	10

RECEIPTS.

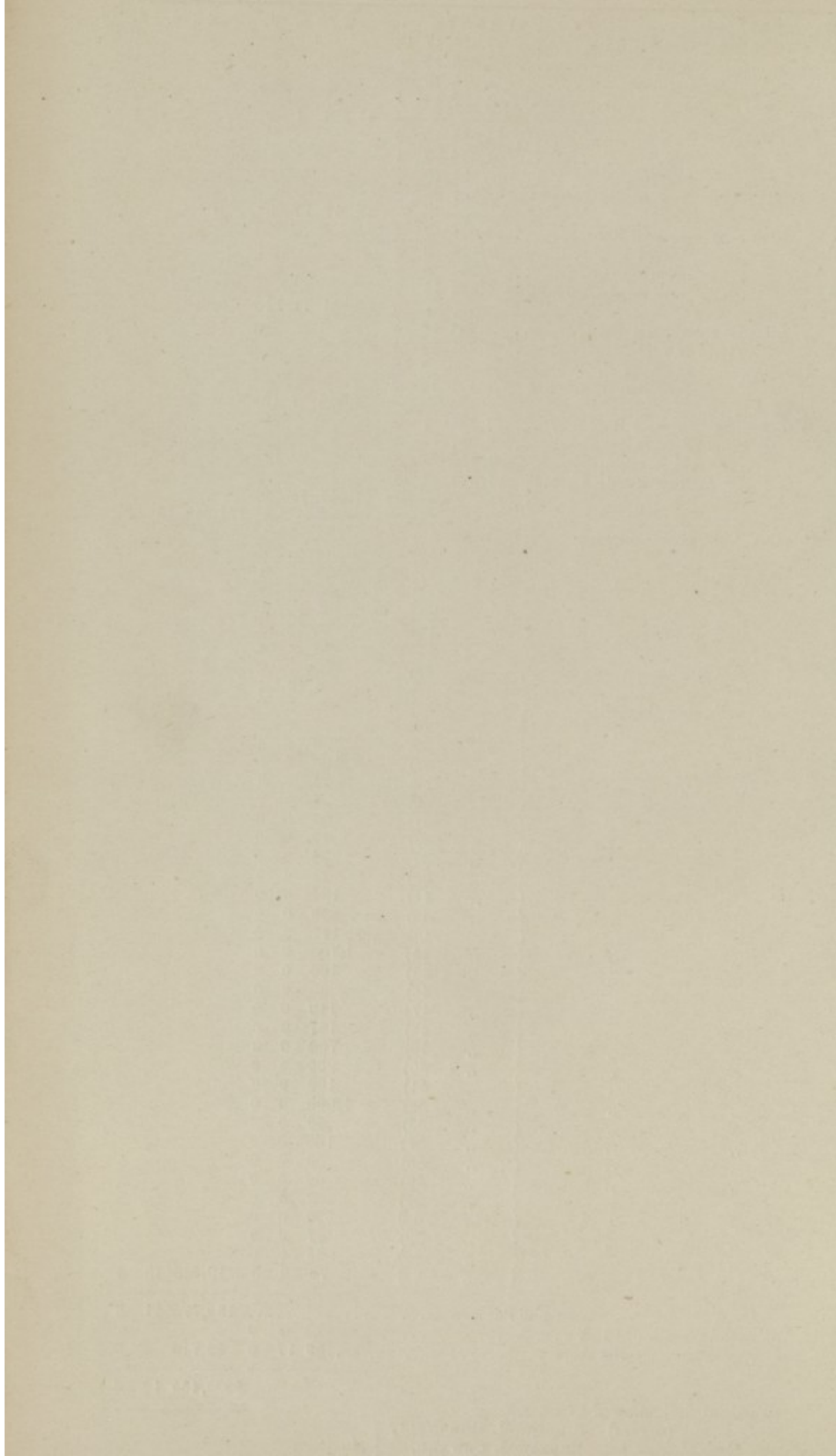
March 25th, 1895.

Clapham		General Rate.....	36,648	0	1			
	"	Sewers „	4,023	1	11			
	"	Lighting „	3,046	19	5			
	"	New Roads Account	2,620	9	7			
						46,338	11	0
Putney		General Rate.....	19,446	16	2			
	"	Sewers „	3,343	9	6			
	"	Lighting „	2,061	14	7			
	"	New Roads Account	1,321	15	3			
						26,173	15	6
Streatham		General Rate.....	40,529	2	11			
	"	Sewers „	5,581	8	10			
	"	Lighting „	3,762	10	8			
	"	New Roads Account	8,319	2	11			
						58,192	5	4
Tooting		General Rate.....	4,148	7	1			
	"	Sewers „	459	17	5			
	"	Lighting „	578	8	9			
	"	New Roads Account	308	17	8			
						5,495	10	11
Wandsworth		General Rate.....	36,227	15	11			
	"	Sewers „	3,553	19	5			
	"	Lighting „	4,002	13	3			
	"	New Roads Account	8,507	14	1			
						52,292	2	8
						188,492	5	5
London County Council (Loan No. 60)		.....	5,000	0	0			
"	"	" (" 61)	2,700	0	0			
"	"	" (" 62)	2,100	0	0			
"	"	" (" 63)	2,500	0	0			
"	"	" (" 64)	1,000	0	0			
Total Receipts		.....	201,792	5	5			

£220,485 12 3

Year ended 25th March, 1895.

March 25th, 1895.		PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clapham	General Rate.....	37,626 17 10						
"	Sewers "	1,986 13 6						
"	Lighting "	3,074 16 1						
"	New Roads Account	2,695 14 4						
			45,384	1	9			
Putney	General Rate.....	16,956 5 8						
"	Sewers "	1,345 5 1						
"	Lighting "	2,093 13 6						
"	New Roads Account	2,524 8 5						
			22,919	12	8			
Streatham	General Rate.....	38,056 7 4						
"	Sewers "	3,456 3 3						
"	Lighting "	3,683 6 2						
"	New Roads Account	7,855 15 2						
			53,051	11	11			
Tooting	General Rate.....	3,356 12 3						
"	Sewers "	287 11 4						
"	Lighting "	500 8 3						
"	New Roads Account	417 10 0						
			4,562	1	10			
Wandsworth	General Rate.....	37,805 1 9						
"	Sewers "	2,097 16 2						
"	Lighting "	4,085 9 8						
"	New Roads Account	7,343 2 5						
			51,321	10	0			
						177,248	18	2
Atlas Assurance Company	(Loan No. 9)		133	6	8			
"	" (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)		33	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			
"	" (50)		200	0	0			
"	" (51)		100	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			
"	" (58)		520	0	0			
"	" (59)		67	0	0			
"	" (60)		625	0	0			
"	" (62)		70	0	0			
						12,526	13	4
Total Payments.....						189,775	11	6
Balance in hands of Clerk			606	3	9			
" " Bankers.....			30,103	17	0	30,710	0	9
						£220,485	12	3
Examined and allowed by us,								
(Signed)	SIDNEY M. QUENNELL,	} Auditors.						
	ERNEST G. COWARD,							
	JAS. EVERETT.							
9th May, 1895.								



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Account in detail, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Board for the year ended March 25th, 1895.

[illegible]

ACCOUNT OF LOANS, SHOWING AMOUNT OWING, &c.

PARISH.	Amount owing in 1904		Amount paid in 1904		Amount owing in 1905	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
CLAPHAM	17088	0 0	2092	6 6	15096	12 6
PETNEY	16497	0 0	2614	13 4	13883	5 6
STREATHAM	15945	12 4	2640	12 4	13305	0 0
TOOTING	906	12 4	256	12 4	650	0 0
WANDSWORTH	18057	12 4	2242	0 0	15815	0 0
DISTRICT (Office Lane)	8168	0 0	250	0 0	7918	0 0
Total	82461	0 0	12508	12 6	70153	12 6

The loan was obtained in June, 1897, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of Wood Paving and Kerkling Works at Clapham Common, South Side, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in June, 1897, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of Wood and Trestle Stone Paving and Kerkling Works at High Street, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in November, 1901, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of building and other buildings on the Parish Walk, Putney, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in January, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of building out of sewerage Works at several estates in Wandsworth upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray cost of purchase of property for widening The Chase, Clapham, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of Wood Paving and Kerkling Works at Clapham Common, South Side, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of Wood Paving Works in High Street, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of Pumping and Channeling Works at several estates in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

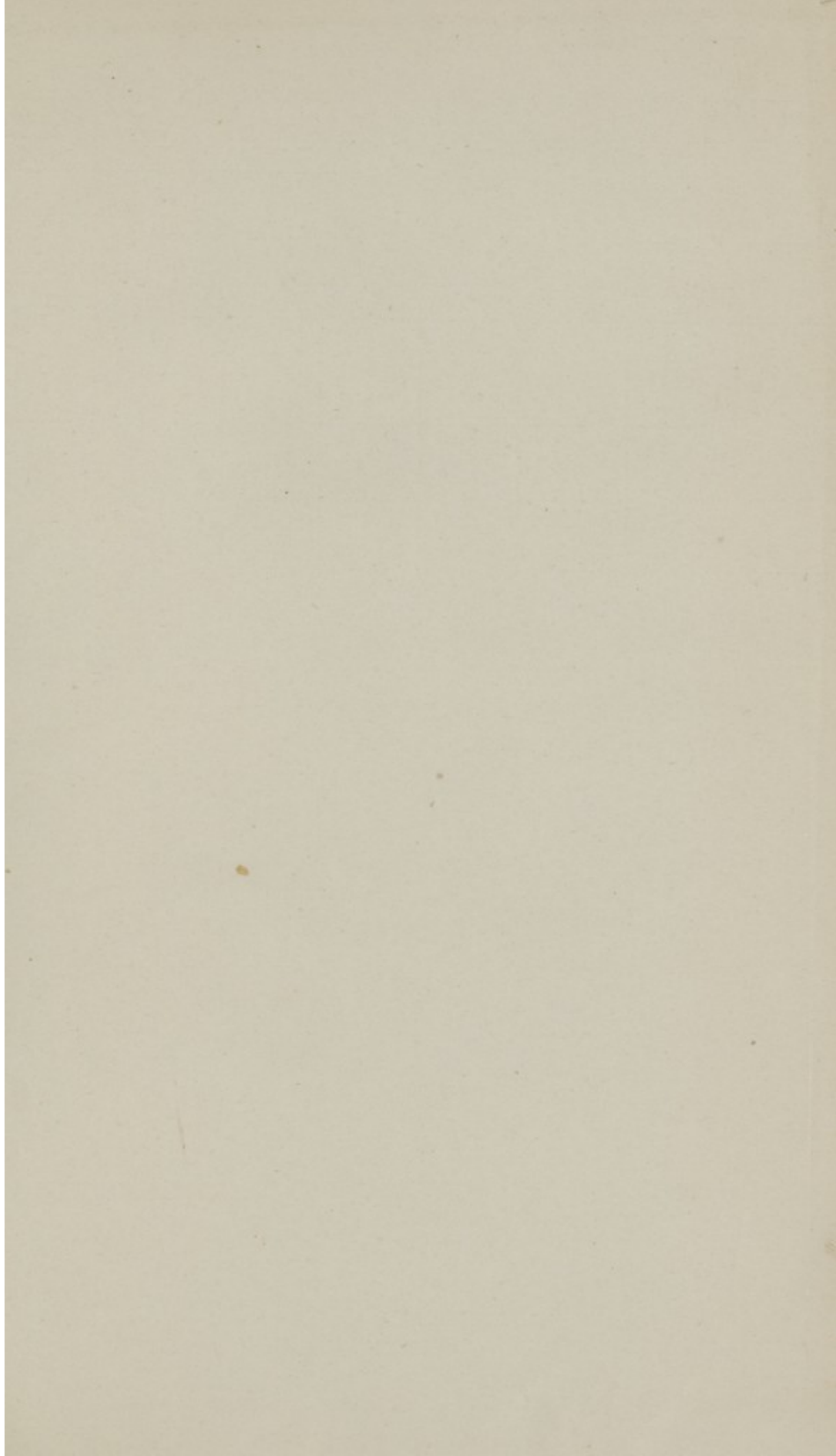
The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of repairs of buildings and other buildings at the Parish Walk, Clapham, and the purchase of the site of the new building at the Parish Walk, Putney, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

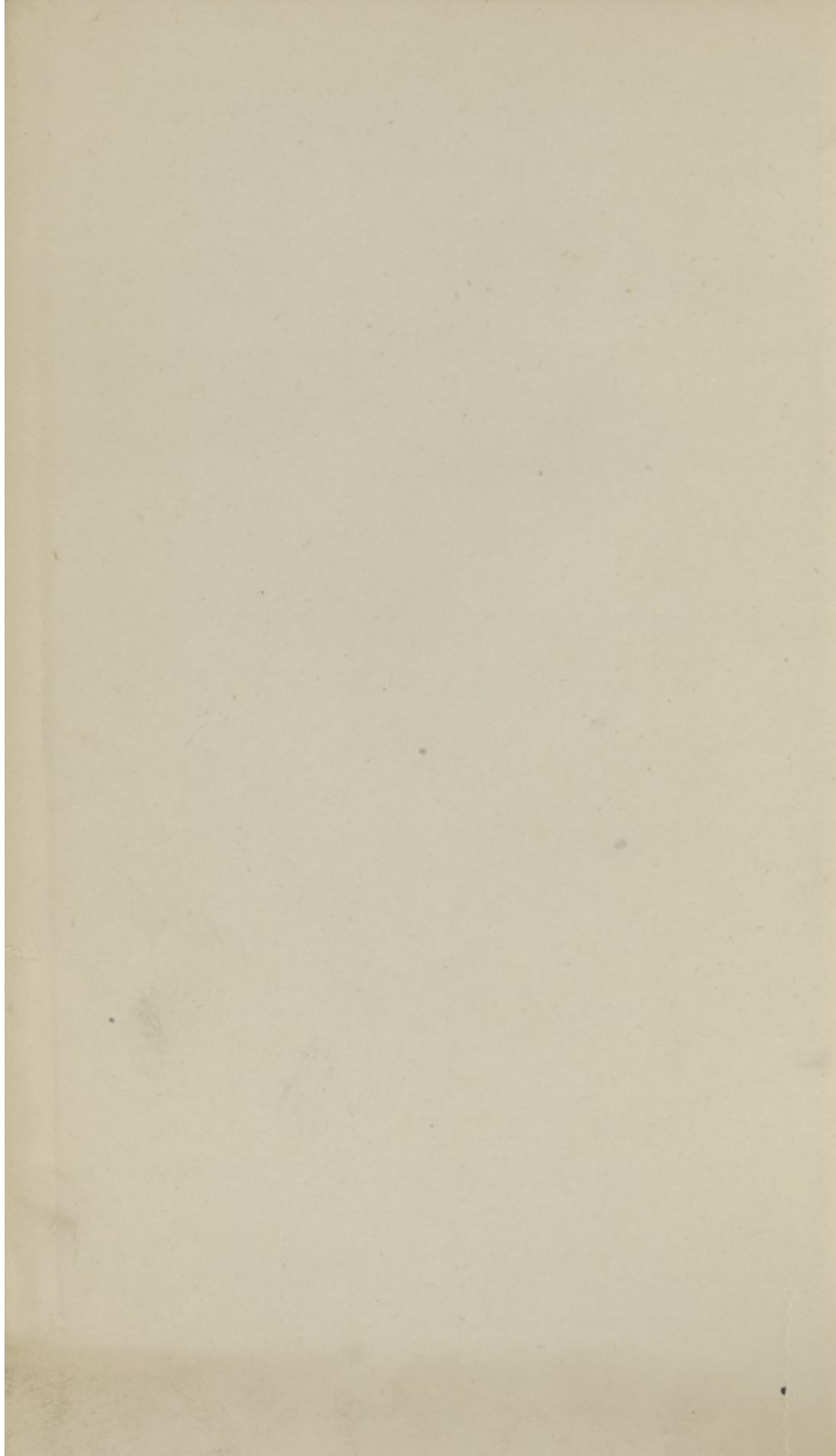
The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of Wood Paving Works in Broadland High Road, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray cost of purchase of The Farnham Walk, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of building, fitting up, and furnishing the Wandsworth Theatre's offices, upon the security of the Rates in the District. £400 has been paid off.

The loan was obtained in March, 1902, at 12 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray expenses of constructing new in Broadland High Road and compensation to London Yards.





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SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1894,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

TOGETHER WITH

The Report of the Public Analyst.



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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 1894.

We feel that we can claim 1894 as a very satisfactory year, not only from the amount of work the following report shows our department to have accomplished, but from the lowness of the mortality and absence of serious amount of preventable disease.

We have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

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

To the Board of Directors of the National Academy of Sciences

Dear Sirs:

We have the pleasure to present our Annual Report for the year 1900. The report contains a summary of the work of the Academy during the year, and a list of the members of the Academy.

We feel that we are able to present this report as a very satisfactory one, and that it shows the progress of the Academy during the year. We are also pleased to note that the Academy has been able to secure the services of several of the most distinguished scientists of the world.

We have the honor to remain,

Sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

The National Academy of Sciences for 1900

Washington, D.C.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT, 1894.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The population, estimated in the usual way to the middle of 1894, was 175,473, being an increase of 6,474 on the preceding year.

Births. The total number registered during the year was 4,418, of which 2,226 were males and 2,192 females. They were distributed in the sub-districts as follows:—

TABLE I.

BIRTHS.				RATES.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
Clapham	513	510	1023	22·05	11·25
Putney	244	211	455	23·7	13·8
Streatham	578	585	1163	23·7	13·6
Tooting	81	68	149	26·2	8·1
Wandsworth	810	818	1628	32·59	20·96
Whole District	2226	2192	4418	25·17	12·57

The birth-rate was 25·17 per thousand, compared with 27·1 in 1893. The mean rate for the last ten years was 28·9. The birth-rate for London was 30·1. The rate was lower than any in the last decade, or indeed in all the years of which we have record. The natural increase of the population, or the excess of births over deaths, corresponds with a rate of 12·57 per thousand persons living.

Deaths. The total number was 2,155, consisting of 1,086 of males and 1,069 of females, compared with 2,376 in 1893. Of these 337 were of persons not properly belonging to this district who died in hospitals and institutions within its borders. They should be excluded in calculating the death rate, but the 405 deaths in outlying institutions should be added, the total then becoming 2,223. The corrected death rate calculated from this total was 12·6 per thousand.

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

TABLE II.

DEATHS.				Uncorrected Death-rate.	Corrected Death-rate.
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Clapham	230	271	501	10·8	12·9
Putney	96	94	190	9·9	11·2
Streatham	261	231	492	10·0	10·2
Tooting	101	103	204	35·9	18·1
Wandsworth ..	398	370	768	13·91	14·93
Whole District ..	1086	1069	2155	12·2	12·6

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 1884-93 inclusive.

YEARS.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1884	32.3	15.3	17.0
1885	30.0	13.6	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
1893	27.1	12.8	13.0
Mean of Ten Years }	28.9	13.27	15.1
1894	25.17	12.6	12.57

The death-rate is therefore 0.67 below the decennial average. Put in another way this means that if the decennial average had been maintained 116 persons more would have died during the year.

The rate for the whole of London was 17.8.

The Outlying Deaths above referred to are shown in the following Table, and are arranged according to the respective sub-districts to which they belong, and the institutions in which they occurred.

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 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	12	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	12
Diphtheria	35	24	3	2	2	4	..	4	31
Membranous-Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	4	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	5	1	..	..	..	4	5	..	..
Measles	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Influenza	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Diarrhœa	5	3	..	1	..	1	4	1	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular	43	16	1	5	..	21	20	20	3
Cancer	20	9	3	..	..	8	13	7	..
Rheumatism	4	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	..
Respiratory Diseases.....	37	9	5	4	1	18	28	8	1
Circulatory Diseases.....	41	6	3	8	2	22	29	12	..
Nervous Diseases	46	14	1	..	..	31	20	23	3
Other Diseases	103	20	8	36	7	32	47	56	..
Violence	26	10	1	4	1	10	5	21	..
Age	15	3	..	..	..	12	14	1	..
TOTAL	405	126	25	63	16	175	194	158	53
Corresponding Totals in preceding year.....	431	140	43	61	26	161	205	138	88

They numbered altogether 405, and of these 194 took place in the Union Infirmary, 158 in the general and special hospitals of London, and 53 in those of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board.

The relative proportions in the sub-districts is as follows:—

	1893.	1894.
Clapham ..	3·0 per thousand living.	2·7 per thousand living.
Putney ..	2·3 „ „ „	1·3 „ „ „
Streatham ..	1·1 „ „ „	1·3 „ „ „
Tooting ..	4·9 „ „ „	2·7 „ „ „
Wandsworth ..	3·0 „ „ „	3·2 „ „ „

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, 1894.	Percentage of Total Population.	Number of persons to 1 acre.	Relative mortality of Industrial and other classes.	
				Industrial classes.	Other classes.
Clapham	46,380	26·4	37·6	61·5	38·5
Putney	19,158	10·9	8·8	54·2	45·8
Streatham	49,084	28·0	16·8	80·1	19·9
Tooting	5,676	3·3	10·3	91·1	8·9
Wandsworth	55,175	31·4	22·6	67·7	32·3

Table VI. gives the deaths occurring in the entire district during 1894, 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 referred to above as being within the Wandsworth District.

TABLE VI.

POPULATION		Sub-Districts.					SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.						
Census ... 1891 156,931		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the District.																				
Estimated Population in middle of 1894, 175,473		Clapham—Population, 46,380 Area in acres, 1,933	Putney—Population, 19,158 Area in acres, 2,176	Streatham—Population, 49,084 Area in acres, 2,904	Tooting—Population, 5,676 Area in acres, 561	Wandsworth—Population, 55,175 Area in acres, 2,433	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.		
CAUSES OF DEATH																						
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	57	1	1	2	52	1	34	23	2	28	24	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	55	
	Diphtheria ...	91	15	3	8	57	8	37	54	5	53	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	81	
	Membranous Croup ...	13	...	...	2	2	9	3	10	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever ...	18	5	3	4	1	5	11	7	...	1	2	1	10	4	...	...	5	3	10	
	Continued Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Fever ...	9	...	1	2	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	8	
	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	9	...	1	2	...	6	4	5	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	6	
	Measles ...	79	17	3	13	9	37	43	30	13	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	70
II. Constitutional.	Whooping Cough ...	53	12	4	17	3	17	22	31	21	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	
	Influenza ...	43	11	6	10	3	13	16	27	4	3	2	2	9	11	8	4	1	2	16	22	
	Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	54	11	6	12	1	24	37	17	37	10	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	5	49
	Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Zymotic Diseases ...	6	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	
	Total of Zymotic Class		433	73	28	75	131	210	223	90	193	70	12	26	22	13	7	2	11	49	371	
	Tubercular.	Gout and Rheumatism	26	6	2	7	1	10	14	12	...	1	4	3	6	5	4	3	...	2	8	16
		Cancer and other Tumours	11	40	12	25	6	32	37	78	1	16	58	27	13	5	8	42	60
		Other Constitutional Diseases...	16	...	2	4	1	9	10	6	13	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	14
		Phthisis ...	170	49	16	26	6	73	98	72	5	4	3	26	85	40	4	3	...	7	44	114
		Other Tubercular Diseases ..	64	17	6	13	4	24	33	31	29	18	6	5	5	1	...	...	1	11	52
	III. Local.	Nervous ...	246	53	20	56	6	111	123	123	43	19	12	3	33	62	41	32	18	13	67	148
Circulatory ...		172	51	20	37	12	52	89	83	1	...	7	9	29	59	43	24	12	22	48	90	
Respiratory ...		340	88	29	82	13	128	171	169	87	55	8	9	29	55	44	52	9	17	61	253	
Digestive ...		149	38	19	33	8	51	67	82	51	7	6	6	24	28	15	12	7	17	37	88	
Urinary ...		61	13	4	18	2	24	35	26	...	...	3	2	10	24	15	7	4	4	26	27
Generative...		12	...	1	2	...	9	...	12	...	...	...	5	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	10
Locomotor ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IV. Developmental.	Integumentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	149	41	11	40	8	49	88	61	148	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	120	
	Congenital Defects	15	6	...	...	...	9	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...
Old Age ...		114	10	10	54	2	38	55	59	...	...	...	...	3	23	88	13	8	18	75	
V. Violence ...		66	12	10	18	3	21	48	18	12	7	6	9	12	8	4	...	3	8	55	...	
VI.	Ill-defined	3	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
	Not Specified	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
TOTAL		2155	501	190	492	204	768	1086	1063	495	307	125	90	285	366	235	252	75	120	449	1511	

Ages at Death. Of the total deaths, 22·9 per cent. were of infants under 1 year of age, and 22·6 of persons above the age of 65 years.

Infantile Death rate. This rate was as follows :—

WHOLE DISTRICT	..	..	..	112	per 1000 births.
Clapham	..	..	..	113	„ „
Putney	..	..	..	105	„ „
Streatham	..	..	..	93	„ „
Tooting	..	..	..	167	„ „
Wandsworth	..	..	..	121	„ „
REGISTRATION LONDON	..	..	..	143	„ „

The rate last year was 137 per 1000.

Causes of Death. The next table enables a comparison to be made between 1894 and preceding years as regards the number of deaths from the various causes. Table VI. gives fuller information for 1894.

TABLE VII.

Showing the total number of deaths and their causes, registered in the entire District during the eight years 1887-94, with the relative numbers of each class of disease:—

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
ZYMOTIC.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	12	14	5	2	5	10	29
	Diphtheria	20	53	30	15	22	36	54
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	9	17	13
	Typhus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	10	13	9	14	10	14	18
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
	Puerperal Fever	2	6	3	8	6	7	9
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	11	5	5	5	6	14	10
	Measles	68	53	31	87	78	78	32
	Whooping Cough	41	96	39	95	75	89	74
	Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	21	61	112	63
	Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	70	64	41	73	51	82	104
	Other Zymotic Diseases ..	5	..	5	2	8	1	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		240	304	169	322	324	450	405
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
Locomotor		1	..	3	3	4	8	2
Integumentary		1	4	..	1	1	1	1
Premature Births, Low Vitality, 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. In the Tables appear 433 deaths belonging to this class, compared with 405 in the previous year, but 102 deaths from scarlet fever and diphtheria were of persons not belonging to the district and took place in the Fountain Fever Hospital. Without these the number

331 compares favourably with previous years. The zymotic rate was 1·88 per 1000 living. The rates of the last six years are given below :—

TABLE VIII.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Clapham	1·9	1·4	1·5	2·19	2·41	2·5	1·57
Putney	1·0	·73	1·1	1·23	1·97	2·6	1·4
Streatham	1·7	·8	1·8	2·21	2·35	1·74	1·52
Tooting .. ..	..	2·4	1·7	2·43	2·46	5·0	5·18*
Wandsworth ..	3·7	1·3	3·3	2·07	3·80	2·54	2·3
Whole District ..	2·1	1·1	2·1	2·06	2·76	2·39	1·88*

*Excluding deaths at Fountain Hospital from outside district.

There is a decided fall in the zymotic death-rate therefore since 1893. Taking into account the 70 deaths from zymotic diseases that occurred in outlying institutions (see Table IV.) we get a total of 401 deaths and a mortality of 2·28 compared with 3·1 and 3·05 in the two preceding years.

TABLE IX.

Number of Notifications received during the year.

		Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham,	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole District.
Small Pox	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlatina	199	53	230	60	133	675	
Diphtheria	125	32	36	18	110	321	
Membranous Croup ..	1	..	6	2	13	22	
Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .. ..	..	34	16	33	4	41	128
Continued .. ..	..	3	8	..	1	1	13
Relapsing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal .. ..	..	3	1	3	..	12	19
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	54	17	35	3	134	243
Totals .. ..	..	420	127	344	88	444	1423

Number of Notifications received each year since the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act:—

		1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	
Small Pox	.. ..	..	4	..	29	1
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	309	453	887	1256	675
Diphtheria	.. ..	112	164	242	398	321
Membranous Croup	.. ..	4	8	17	33	22
Typhus	} Fevers.	..	1	..	..	..
Enteric		..	77	64	86	108	128
Continued		..	5	2	11	6	13
Relapsing	
Puerperal	.. ..	9	10	13	21	19
Cholera	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	.. ..	147	177	274	373	243

The above two tables give the number of Notifications received under the Public Health (London) Act distributed in sub-districts, and the numbers for each year

since the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act came into force in 1890.

Small Pox.—It is satisfactory to record that no death and only one case of this disease occurred. In 1893 there were 29 cases. The district was more fortunate than London as a whole, for the total number of cases in the Metropolis in 1894, was 1,192, compared with 2,813 in 1893. Small pox has, however, been more prevalent this year on the North than on the South of the Thames, but, considering its wide distribution in 1893, it is a matter for great satisfaction that the disease has been so rapidly reduced in proportions.

Scarlet Fever.—19 deaths were caused by scarlet fever, 12 at the isolation hospitals and 7 at their homes—if the 50 outside deaths at the Fountain Hospital are eliminated. The number in 1893 was 67. The number notified was 675 against 1,256 last year. Thus the epidemic of 1893 has to a great extent disappeared though not altogether. The figures for the whole of London show a drop from 36,901 in 1893 to 18,440 in 1894. The number removed to the isolation hospitals was 379, or 56·3 per cent. of the whole. The mortality per cent. of those removed was 3·1 and of those remaining at home 2·7.

The difficulty mentioned in our last report of getting scarlet fever patients promptly removed to hospitals was not experienced in 1894, there being plenty of beds available for the fever cases.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—There were 343 cases reported, as against 431 in the previous year. The deaths were 87 (neglecting 52 deaths at the Fountain Hospital) 52 at home and 35 in the hospitals. The mortality was 25·3 per cent. There were 130 cases removed to hospital, or 37·9 per cent of the whole.

Though the number notified is less than in 1893 it is

still very large. There is not and has not been proportionally more diphtheria in the Wandsworth District than in the rest of London, so that the question of the increase of it, that has been so prominent a one in recent years, is truly a Metropolitan one. An interesting contribution to the study of the question has been made by the Medical Officer of Health to the County Council, in a preliminary memorandum on the increase of diphtheria in London. In this he shows that there has been a more marked increase of the disease between the ages of 3 and 10 since the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and thus draws attention to one factor, that is now generally recognised as being responsible for the spread of diphtheria, that is, the aggregation of children in the elementary schools. But it is very difficult to provide against its spread in this way. Diphtheria is a disease that is very difficult to diagnose, and it is at present impossible to prevent a certain number of children, suffering from diphtheria in a mild, unrecognised form, from being at school and so infecting others. Possibly the universal adoption of examining every case of sore throat by bacteriological methods, to define the presence or absence of the diphtheria bacillus in the throat would overcome this difficulty, but this is a suggestion at present quite impracticable. In this connection it is important to notice that the system of applying these tests to all cases admitted to the Asylums Board Hospitals and also before their discharge has been adopted. The examination before discharge is particularly important, as it appears that the bacillus is present in the throat for sometimes a considerable period after apparent recovery.

It is not unlikely, however, that school influence is not the only reason why we now have so much diphtheria, but that during these last few years an epidemic wave of the disease has been passing over London, just as we are accustomed to like waves of scarlet fever every 3 or 4 years.

Practically, the difficulty in diagnosis is certainly one main reason why the efforts used to check its spread are not more successful.

Enteric Fever.—There were 21 deaths, 18 at home and 3 in hospitals. There were 128 cases notified, an increase on previous years. The mortality was 16·3 per cent. There were also 13 cases of continued fever notified, with 1 death.

Puerperal Fever.—Of the 19 cases notified, 13 died, a considerable mortality, and probably largely preventable.

Erysipelas.—243 cases were notified. There were 14 deaths.

Measles caused 82 deaths, a larger number than in any year since 1890. There was apparently a good deal of measles in 1894. It is impossible to doubt that many of these children's lives might have been saved by proper care, as they nearly all resulted from lung complications as the result of a chill added to the measles. As it is not the custom among the poorer classes, where all these deaths occur, to seek medical advice in measles, unless the child gets ill from bronchitis or pneumonia, it would be a valuable step for all who come in contact with the poor to try to teach them to take common care of their children while suffering from this dangerous disorder. Sometimes children are not kept in bed at all, and if they are it is only for a day or two and then they are allowed to play about in the streets to the great risk of themselves and others.

Whooping Cough resulted in 54 deaths. This is a small figure compared with previous years, and is remarkable because there is usually a close association between epidemics of measles and whooping cough.

Influenza.—45 deaths are referred to this cause. It is a smaller number than in any year since 1890 when the disease first reappeared; since the close of the year, however, there has been a terrible recrudescence.

Diarrhœa, as was to be expected from the unusually cool summer and autumn, was not so fatal as usual. Only 59 deaths were due to it, compared with 114 in the previous year.

In connection more especially with the spread of small-pox a Conference was summoned in July by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the London County Council, consisting of representatives of Sanitary Authorities, County Councils and the Asylums Board, at which your Board was represented. The subject discussed was the spread of disease by vagrants, and a series of resolutions were, after much debate, adopted. To carry them into force alterations of the law would be needed, but such a Conference will no doubt strengthen the case for such alteration.

Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.—Table VII. enables a comparison to be made with previous years. It is seen that the deaths from *cancer and other tumours* have increased this year, there being 115 deaths compared with 90 last year, and they are more numerous than in any of the preceding years. Diseases of the *tubercular class*, consumption, &c., are much the same as in previous years, but there is a fall under the head of *nervous diseases*. The greatest decrease, however, is under the head of *respiratory diseases*, where there were only 340 deaths, the fewest since 1889. There is also a noticeable decrease under the head of *premature birth, &c.*, 164 deaths only being referred to this cause. The low general mortality is largely due to the small number of deaths from lung diseases, and this is partly accounted for by the weather.

During the spring when the deaths from this cause are usually highest, there was a remarkable absence of cold winds with much sunshine. The cool summer that followed caused the low diarrhœal mortality, so that the climatic conditions were altogether favourable.

Inquests.—The next Table gives particulars of the results of the Inquests held in the district during the year.

There were 150 held; 72 verdicts were death from natural causes, 53 were accidental, 13 suicide, 1 homicide, 1 wilful murder, and 10 open verdicts.

TABLE X.

INQUESTS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole District
<i>I. Deaths from Natural Causes :</i>	24	6	6	4	32	72
<i>II. Deaths from Violence :</i>						
(a) <i>Accidental :</i>						
Overlaying	2	2	..	2	1	7
Falls	7	1	4	1	2	15
Run over by trains	1	..	3	..	..	4
Erysipelas caused by injury ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drowning .. .. .	..	1	..	..	5	6
Suffocation .. .. .	..	1	1	..	2	4
Suffocation from coal gas ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury to head .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	5
Fractured thigh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Injury to foot .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Burns .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2
Perforation of stomach .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rupture of aneurism .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syncope .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	3
Syncope from chloroform inhalation .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
(b) <i>Suicidal :</i>						
Hanging .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	4
Poisoning by morphia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " prussic acid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " carbolic acid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " strychnia	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wound in throat .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	2
Strangulation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drowning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Run over by train .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
(c) <i>Homicide :</i>						
Tabes mesenterica accelerated by neglect .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
(d) <i>Murder :</i>						
Strangulation .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
<i>III. Open Verdicts :</i>						
Found dead	1	..	1	..	..	2
Found drowned	1	4	..	..	..	5
Injury to head .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Suffocation from fire—no evidence to show how caused	1	..	..	..	..	1
Poisoning from carbolic acid—no evidence to show how caused	1	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	40	21	24	7	58	150

Vaccination.—The next Table, kindly supplied to us by the Clerk of the Guardians, shows the amount of vaccination performed in the district during the year 1893. Out of 4,573 births registered in that year, 3,475 children were returned as successfully vaccinated, whilst 602 were accounted for by death, removal, insusceptibility, or postponement, leaving 496 not traced out, a percentage of 10·8 of the total births, compared with 11·3 in the previous year.

TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births Returned from 1st January to 31st December 1893	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found.
Clapham	1101	808	3	..	110	14	..	166
Putney	461	345	11	..	37	19	..	49
Streatham ..	1419	1083	17	..	133	48	20	118
Wandsworth ..	1592	1239	16	..	160	11	3	163
Totals	4573	3475	47	..	440	92	23	496

Cholera—It was not thought necessary to add anything to the precautionary steps that had been taken in 1893 to prepare for the possible advent of cholera.

The London County Council again arranged with Dr. Klein to make bacteriological investigations into any suspected case, and this was taken advantage of in one instance, the result being found to be “negative.” The Local Government Board issued a circular in July drawing attention to the fact that cholera was often preceded by diarrhœa excessive in amount, and stating that they would be prepared to consider favourably any application to add diarrhœa to the list of notifiable diseases till the end of the then current quarter.

Our opinions on the suggestion were expressed in the following Report:—

THE BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

CHOLERA—NOTIFICATION OF DIARRHŒA.

In pursuance with the instructions of your Sanitary Committee, we beg to report on the circular on the above subject from the Local Government Board.

The circular reminds Sanitary Authorities that the utmost vigilance should be exercised to control any diarrhœa which may be suspicious either in character or in amount during the present season, and it states that the Local Government Board would give favourable consideration to any application to add diarrhœa to the list of notifiable diseases until the termination of the current quarter.

In our opinion the addition of diarrhœa to the list would not very greatly help us to decide whether there existed diarrhœa suspicious in character or in amount. It is always our experience to have an increased amount of diarrhœal disease present in the summer and autumn months, but having no standard of the amount existing in former years, the number of cases notified during this season would not prove whether it is present in excessive amount or not. The same would be true with regard to the severity of the cases notified.

Also the term diarrhœa is of very undefined meaning. It includes all conditions from the very slightest departure from health to a severe disease. All cases of whatever their type, would, however, compulsorily be notified if the suggestion were adopted, as it would be quite impossible to limit the application of the requirements of the law to the cases of severe type.

The consequence would not only be a very great increase in the cost of notification; but, owing to our being overwhelmed by the number of certificates, we should be quite unable with the present staff of Sanitary Inspectors to take any action in investigating

individual cases, and should practically have to be content with simply recording the number received.

At the same time if it be thought that it would not be right to neglect any means that might by any possibility be useful in combating cholera, then we consider that diarrhoea, if made notifiable at all, should be made so for the whole County of London. This can only be done by the London County Council.

It appears to us, however, that more can be done under the present provisions of the law. In the Public Health (London) Act, sec. 55, the word "cholera" is used in the list of notifiable diseases. In this district, at all events, it is understood by medical practitioners to mean only Asiatic cholera. We think it means any kind of cholera, whether Asiatic or British.

We would suggest that a circular be sent to all medical practitioners in the district pointing out that in the opinion of the Board "Cholera" means British cholera not only Asiatic.

We should then obtain notification of cases of severe diarrhoea (British cholera) which would we think be very desirable.

July 23, 1894.

Disinfection of Bedding, &c. The question of providing a disinfection station for this district instead of the present system of having it done by contract, was under consideration during the early part of the year. The following report was drawn up by your Medical Officers of Health and Surveyors.

"Gentlemen,

"We beg to report that pursuant to your instructions we have considered the subject of the cost of disinfection.

"The great increase in this cost during the past year was caused by the epidemic of scarlet fever, now abating, and the more expensive system of disinfection brought about by the Public Health Act. We do not, however, think it would be safe to assume that in future there may not be occasionally, if not continuously, as great a call upon the Board for this work as was the case last year.

"The Surveyors have made enquiries as to the cost of providing a disinfecting apparatus, and have visited for this purpose the disinfecting establishments at St. Pancras; the London Hospital, Whitechapel; the City Depôt, Golden Lane; and that of the Strand District Board of Works. At St. Pancras the apparatus of Messrs. GODDARD, MASSEY, and WARNER is in use, and at the three other places Mr. WASHINGTON LYON's apparatus is used. The latter could be provided and fixed for about £1,000 (exclusive of cost of site). The cost of maintenance, taking into account depreciation of plant, repayments of loan, and all other outgoings, would be about £400 per annum.

"Should the Board decide to carry out the work of disinfecting without the intervention of a contractor, it would be more economical to have one establishment for the whole district than to have several establishments in different localities. On the other hand, there would probably in such case be difficulties of management and a want of adequate supervision. The system of the Board is to have the executive work carried out in the respective parishes separately, and we are of opinion that the best management and supervision would be secured by providing an apparatus for a parish specially, as the work would then have the constant attention of the officers for that parish. Moreover, the articles requiring disinfection would then have to be conveyed a shorter distance, and the cases would be more promptly dealt with as they occur. We desire to add that there is no cause for complaint as to the efficiency of the system of disinfection carried out by the Board's contractor. In the parish of Clapham some inconvenience and additional expense has been caused by having to provide bedding temporarily for the use of persons whose bedding is being disinfected, as, owing to the distance of the contractor's place of business, it is sometimes impossible to have bedding taken away, disinfected, and returned on the same day."

The ultimate decision arrived at was that a disinfecting apparatus should not be provided for the entire district, but that the matter should be left to each parish. Only one parish has at present definitely decided to erect one.

Disinfection of public
vehicles. After the opening of the Fountain
Fever Hospital within the district, a letter was

received from the managers of the Asylums' Board stating that in spite of the provisions of the Public Health Act, patients were occasionally taken to the hospital in public cabs, and inquiring whether the Board would undertake to disinfect them. After consideration by your Sanitary Committee, an answer was sent suggesting that it would be much more satisfactory that the disinfection should be done before allowing the cab to leave the hospital, as otherwise it would be very likely that the driver would not trouble to take his vehicle to some other place for the purpose, and offering to pay the cost if it had been used for conveying an inhabitant of this district. The managers, however, would not undertake this, among other reasons, on the somewhat illogical grounds that it could not be efficiently done, and also that they had no power to enforce disinfection.

No instance of a cab infected in this way has occurred, however, since this correspondence, but one or two that arose in former years entailed a very great deal of labour and time in tracing the vehicles, which were only found and disinfected after many hours, and after they had been used for other passengers. Such a thing might occur again, and though the cabman might be punished, yet disease would have meantime been spread. It would be very much better, therefore, to make sure of disinfecting it before it is allowed to leave the hospital.

Water Supply. This district is supplied by two companies drawing their water from the Thames. The monthly reports of the Water Examiner show that the water is efficiently filtered and, as compared with the raw Thames water, is much improved as regards the number of micro-organisms, and generally as to its chemical composition. This latter is not always the case, however, as in some of the Reports it appears that the water delivered by these companies is little, if at all, better

chemically, than the unfiltered river water. At all times it is not a pure water, nor free from evidences of more or less pollution. Furthermore, the water supplied by the Lambeth and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies does not always compare favourably with that supplied by other companies drawing their water from the same source—the Thames. This, at all events as regards the Southwark Company, is partly due to the want of adequate storage reservoir accommodation for the water, to allow it to settle before filtering it. The Lambeth Company has reservoirs large enough to hold 6 days supply and the Southwark and Vauxhall only 1·6 days.

The Water Examiner states in his November report:—

“On the whole, the results of the month, in the matter of water supply have tended to accentuate the necessity which exists for an increase in the capacity of the subsidence reservoirs which the companies referred to (including the two companies that supply this district) at present possess, and it is satisfactory to note that active steps are being taken in the direction indicated.

“During the last session of Parliament the Southwark and Vauxhall Company obtained powers to raise capital for the purpose, amongst others, of constructing reservoirs, and considerable progress has been made in preliminary work,

“The Lambeth Company are promoting a bill for the same purpose.

“When the works in process, or contemplated, have been completed, the Lambeth Company will possess reservoirs for unfiltered water with a capacity equivalent to 21 days' average supply, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Company 15 days. The considerable increase in storage capacity indicated will, as a rule, enable these companies to close their intakes during the worst phases of the freshets which occur periodically, and cannot fail to lead to marked improvement in the quality of the water supplied during such periods.”

Below is a table extracted from the monthly analyses giving the average result of the monthly figures.

AVERAGES OF THE MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER IN 1894.

The numbers relate to parts per 100,000.

	Temperature in Centigrade degrees.	Total Solid Matter.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total Combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportional amount of Organic elements, that in the Kent Companies Water during the 9 years ending 1876 being taken as unity.	Number of Microbe Colonies developed in each cubic centimetre of water.
River Thames Water (un-filtered)	11·7	30·09	·306	·051	·018	·217	·276	1·9	19·2	6·06	10708
Southwark and Vauxhall..	12·6	28·82	·217	·027	..	·216	·242	1·9	18·9	4·1	87
Lambeth	11·9	28·46	·226	·023	..	·229	·252	1·9	19·6	4·2	50

District.

Sanitary Legislation. The London Building Act, 1894, is a measure of much importance from the public health point of view. The particularly useful sections from this standpoint are those that relate to the provision of air space round buildings, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. Part V. of the Act provides in a very elaborate and careful manner for open space in the rear of a house in proportion to its height so that future dwelling houses will be better supplied with fresh air and sunlight than some that have been built of late years. The question is of particular importance in a district such as this, where building operations are being carried on on a large scale. Other provisions of importance are those as to the relationship of dwelling houses and noxious trades, and the rules as to habitable rooms as to height and ventilation.

Sanitary proceedings. The next Table gives in the usual form a summary of the sanitary proceedings during the year.

TABLE XIII.

Summary of Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1894.

	Clapham.	Putney	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL.
Number of Houses and Premises Inspected	4743	3295	1843	270	3243	13394
Preliminary Notices served	1635	904	1047	183	857	4626
Statutory Notices served	265	109	68	41	213	696
Number of Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	332	60	241	83	318	1034
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious diseases.....	437	77	322	84	339	1259
Number of houses in which infectious disease recurred after disinfection .....	..	..	16	5	6	27
Number of houses from which bedding, &c., was burnt	1	1	2	..	1	5
Bedding disinfected by Contractor	305	50	128	51	137	671
Overcrowding abated	13	6	..	..	9	28
Rooms cleansed and repaired	895	26	325	109	59	1414
Staircases and passages cleansed and repaired	156	16	36	3	2	213
Drains relaid	302	142	383	96	207	1130
New ventilating pipes	391	193	482	77	346	1492
Drains cleansed and repaired	457	273	..	19	254	1003
Syphon traps fixed to drains	2212	142	1094	171	216	3865
Sinks altered to discharge outside over gullies.....	133	71	203	35	118	560
Bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies	26	8	110	1	10	155
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	165	198	485	78	56	982
Water closets cleansed and repaired	315	267	515	80	240	1417
Water closets, supply of water laid on to	6	1	225	42	89	363
Urinals cleansed, repaired, or water laid on	12	4	4	4	1	25
Accumulation of manure, &c., removed	48	18	30	4	29	129
Cesspools abolished	4	6	4	5	1	20
Dust-bins provided or repaired ..	256	122	250	83	404	1115
Stables drained or paved and cleansed	29	8	3	4	12	56
Yards drained or paved and cleansed	105	116	63	5	51	340
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed and repaired	6	23	2	6	7	44
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired	193	74	21	1	127	416
Houses supplied with water	14	5	21	9	38	87
Water cisterns covered, repaired, and cleansed	318	172	195	10	110	805
Cistern overflow pipes disconnected from drains .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wells closed	6	..	..	1	3	10
Pig nuisances removed .....	..	..	2	2	5	9
Unclassified nuisances	1850	763	88	12	455	3168
Cases investigated by Magistrates	10	3	15	25	11	64
Compulsory Orders obtained	4	1	9	..	10	24
Compulsory works executed.....	4	1	7	..	10	22

CLAPHAM

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

CLAPHAM.

Population. The population in the middle of 1894, estimated in the usual way, is 46,380, being an increase of 843 over the previous year.

Births and Birth-rate. The number of births registered during the year was 1,023, of which 513 were males and 510 females. This is a smaller number than in any year of the past decade, excepting the year 1890. The birth-rate was 22·05 per thousand, also exceptionally low and materially less than in any of the preceding ten years. The rate of natural increase, reckoned from the excess of births over deaths, was 11·25, whereas the decennial average was 10·47.

Deaths and Death-rate. There were only 501 deaths in this sub-district during 1894, a very small number indeed; 230 were of males and 271 of females. This number is 100 less than in 1893, and also less than in any of the previous years—out of these, too, 25 were of non-parishioners and occurred in the “Hostel of God” and British Home for Incurables. If these deaths are excluded the death-rate becomes 10·26, without such exclusion the rate is 10·8. The deaths of Clapham inhabitants that occurred in hospitals and institutions outside its borders are not included in this total, however. On referring to Table III. below, they are seen to be 126 in number. Adding these we get a total of 602, giving a rate of 12·9. This compares with a cor-

responding rate of 15·8 in 1893. It is a very low figure and shows how healthy a year 1894 was as regards climatic conditions.

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.
1885	..	1,030	25·2	508	12·44	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	..	1,003	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
1894	..	1,023	22·05	501	10·8	11·25

General Mortality. The following table gives particulars of all causes of death classified in age groups, and according to social position. The 25 deaths of non-parishioners are included. The next Table A gives the same facts in a different form, as required by the Local Government Board :—

TABLE II.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.			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 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.
Population (Census), 1891...			43,698														
Estimated Population in middle of 1894			46,380														
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria	15	5	10	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
	Continued Fever ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	17	11	6	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
	Whooping Cough ..	12	6	6	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
	Influenza	11	2	9	..	1	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	1	5	5	5
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	11	7	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	9	
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			73	36	37	17	33	6	2	7	4	1	3	..	3	17	53
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	6	2	4	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
	Cancer & other Tumours	40	11	29	..	..	..	..	7	20	8	5	..	6	17	17	17
	Other Constitutional Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Phthisis	49	24	25	1	..	..	9	25	12	1	1	..	1	12	36	36
	Other Tubercular Diseases	17	8	9	9	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	11	11
III. Local.	Nervous	53	20	33	10	4	1	1	4	15	10	8	3	3	18	28	28
	Circulatory ..	51	24	27	..	..	3	3	1	24	13	7	7	5	18	2	2
	Respiratory ..	88	40	48	20	13	1	3	4	16	8	23	2	3	23	6	6
	Digestive ..	38	13	25	9	..	2	1	7	9	5	5	1	9	11	17	17
	Urinary	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	4	1	1	6	6	6
	Generative ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Locomotor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	41	31	10	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	3
	Congenital Defects ..	6	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Old Age			10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	3	2	4	4
V. Violence			12	6	6	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	6	..	1	2	9
VI. Ill-defined & not Specified { Ill-defined			1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Not Specified			3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
TOTALS			501	230	271	116	56	15	22	64	104	51	73	15	35	143	308

TABLE *TABLE OF DEATHS* during the Year 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-District of CLAPHAM; classified according to DISEASES (A) 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.)	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																		
																															FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
																															Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.																																				
CLAPHAM	476	116	56	15	20	150	119	Under 5	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	9	1	..	1	33	..	2	86	172										
								5 upwds	..	..	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	40	55	40	10	128	304									
HOSTEL OF GOD.. .. .	23	..	..	..	2	17	4	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	13	23		
BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	501	116	56	15	22	168	124	Under 5	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	9	1	..	1	33	..	2	86	172										
								5 upwds	..	..	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	48	55	51	10	143	329									

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.	126	9	25	21	8	45	18	Under 5	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	11	34
								5 upwds	..	4	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	14	6	6	9	38	92
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	25	..	..	..	2	18	5	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	15	25

Deaths in
out-lying
Institutions.

The next table gives particulars of these deaths. They were 126 in number and are classified according to causes of death and age groups, and the character of institution in which they occurred. 44 took place in the Union Infirmary, 52 in the General and Special Hospitals, and 30 in those of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board. There were 140 of these deaths in 1893:—

TABLE III.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	SEX.			AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox	8	4	4	..	8	..	..	..	8
Scarlet Fever	24	13	11	..	24	..	..	3	21
Diphtheria	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Influenza	3	..	3	..	2	1	2	1	..
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	16	10	6	..	16	..	8	8	..
Tubercular Diseases	9	6	3	..	7	2	5	4	..
Cancer	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism	9	3	6	..	6	3	5	3	1
Respiratory Diseases	6	1	5	..	3	3	4	2	..
Circulatory Diseases	14	4	10	..	9	5	7	7	..
Nervous Diseases	20	13	7	8	11	1	8	12	..
Other Diseases	10	8	2	1	9	..	2	8	..
Violence	3	1	2	..	..	3	2	1	..
Age .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	126	66	60	9	99	18	44	52	30

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

Under 5 years	...	...	34·3 per cent.
From 5 to 65 years	...	...	40·9 „
Above 65 years	...	...	24·8 „

Comparing this with previous years it is found that the percentage under 5 years is less, while that of the group over 65 is increased, the intermediate group being about the average.

The Infantile death-rate was 113. That is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per thousand births. The corresponding rate for 1893 was 146, and in 1892 it was 143.

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

Nobility and Gentry	...	...	3·0 per cent.
Professional Classes	...	...	7·0 „
Middle and Trading Classes	...	...	28·5 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes	...	...	61·5 „

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. Out-lying deaths, however, are not included in this table.—

TABLE IV.
Zymotic Mortality in Clapham.

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	6	5	2	2	1	2	5	1
Diphtheria ..	4	6	10	16	17	4	2	9	14	15
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	8	3	4	5	4	3	4	6	3	5
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Measles ..	3	11	25	14	11	17	32	20	26	17
Whooping Cough ..	25	34	25	28	15	16	20	26	16	12
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	27	20	11
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	16	25	24	15	11	18	12	12	23	11
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	5	4	6	1	4	3	3	4	..	..
Total deaths from Zymotic Disease	61	84	100	84	64	67	96	108	114	73
Zymotic Death- rate ..	1.49	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.53	2.19	2.41	2.5	1.57
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	12.4	12.9	13.9	12.4	11.6	13.88	13.63	13.66	13.19	10.8

The total number was 73 compared with 114 in the previous year.

The zymotic death-rate was 1·57, a less figure than in preceding years. The 38 deaths from diseases of this class that occurred in out-lying institutions (see table III.) should be added, however, the total thus being 111 and the death-rate 2·4. The corresponding rate in 1893 was 3·3.

The following table gives the number of notifications of infectious diseases received under the Public Health Act, with the number removed to hospital and the 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 .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	197	73	8	1	9
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	125	60	24	15	39
Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	34	9	1	5	6
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	54	1	1	..	1
Totals .. ..	..	..	418	147	34	22	56

Small Pox.—The epidemic of this disease that existed in London during 1893 extended into the earlier months of 1894. There were only 2 cases in Clapham reported to me, however; one of them, a child aged two, was returned at once from the wharf to which she was taken for removal to the hospital ships, as being a case of measles.

The other, who was taken ill on January 11th, was a letter sorter in the General Post Office, and was 22 years of age. There were stated to have been previous cases where he was employed, but I was not able to definitely trace the cause of infection. He was promptly removed to the hospital ship and no further case occurred.

Scarlet Fever.—The notifications were 199 compared with 303 in the previous year, showing a distinct diminution, but still a large amount of the disease present. I give the numbers reported in each month :—

January	19.	July	11.
February	13.	August	6.
March	23.	September	17.
April	32.	October	18.
May	30.	November	10.
June	11.	December	9.

This shows that the cases were most numerous in the earlier months of the year. 73 patients were removed to hospital, or 37 per cent., a distinct drop in the number removed from the previous years. There were 9 deaths, giving a case mortality of 4·5 per cent., the disease, therefore, was of a mild type.

In connection with the spread of scarlet fever it cannot be doubted that schools, in spite of the precautions that are taken to make the teachers aware of the existence of cases of disease, and the efforts that are made to prevent the return of children to school before they are themselves free of infection, and their homes have been disinfected, have still a responsibility to bear. Between the ages of 3 and 14 there were 151 cases of scarlet fever, whilst there were 48 only at all other ages. The small number of cases notified in August, during most of which month the elementary schools are having holidays, may not unlikely have a similar significance. During the very great prevalence of scarlet fever in 1893

there was great difficulty in effecting the prompt removal of patients owing to the want of sufficient hospital accommodation. This difficulty was not experienced to the same extent in 1894.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases reported was 125, and 1 of membranous croup, against 108 and 6 in 1893. The increase was not, therefore, so marked as between 1892 and 1893, when the number nearly doubled. The number removed to the isolation hospitals was 61. The number of deaths was 39, giving a case mortality of 30·9 per cent. Amongst those removed to hospital it was 39·3, and in those remaining at home 23 per cent. The mortality has thus been very great, greater even than in 1893. The reasons for its increasing prevalence in Clapham, as in the metropolis generally, are, therefore, of very great importance. With regard to insanitary conditions, it cannot be said that generally anything very greatly amiss has been found at the homes of the sufferers. Out of the 126 cases, in 34 houses some drain defect or other unhealthy condition was found, in some instances it was dampness, but often it was not of a serious character. In the other 92 houses no fault could be found. Then, too, the cases have not occurred especially in those streets where there is most crowding of the people together, and where, from the character of the population, the surroundings are most dirty, in fact, the disease seems to have rather avoided certain areas of this character.

Another opinion, now commonly held, is that diphtheria spread is chiefly due to direct infection from patient to patient without the intervention of insanitary surroundings. There can be no doubt that there is much truth in this opinion. It is, therefore, considered highly probable that the congregation of children in schools, especially, of course, the public elementary schools, has

much to do with causing its spread. The ages of those reported as suffering from diphtheria is, therefore, of interest. Taking the school age as from 3 to 14, there were 74 cases between these ages, 22 were under 3 years of age, and 29 above the age of 14. The proportion among those of school age to the total number of cases was not so high as in previous years, but still there is seen to be a special incidence since it includes over 59 per cent. of the total cases.

The number reported each month is given below:—

January	10.	July	10.
February	10.	August	8.
March	12.	September	12.
April	11.	October	9.
May	10.	November	13.
June	12.	December	8.

The cases were, therefore, remarkably evenly distributed throughout the year. No very marked difference is noticeable for August, the time of the school holidays.

Enteric Fever.—There were 34 cases reported as against 31 in each of the 2 preceding years, 3 cases of *continued fever* were also notified. There were 6 deaths from enteric and 1 from continued fever. Here, as in the case of diphtheria, the houses were thoroughly overhauled and the defects found in the drains, &c. were remedied. During the later months of the year there was exceptional prevalence of enteric fever in some parts of London, especially the West End, but that was not the case in Clapham. It was suggested that in some instances this was due to eating oysters that had been fed in sewage polluted water. In some of the cases reported here it was found that the patients had eaten oysters, as indeed, was most likely, but I did not attach much importance to the few instances discovered.

At the end of March and in April I noticed that several cases of enteric fever occurred, all getting their milk from the same vendor in Lambeth. I communicated with the medical officer of health for Lambeth, who informed me that the same was the case in his district, and that the supply was to be discontinued from the particular source apparently causing the illness. I was afterwards informed that a tank of water was found to be highly polluted with organic matter; but that it was only intended to be used for washing the carts, though it had also been used, unknown to the proprietor, for washing the milk churns, and no doubt some of it found its way into the milk. The tank was removed and the epidemic ceased. There were 7 cases in Clapham, in April, traced to this milk. Most of the district supplied with this milk was in Lambeth, and I understand the cases that occurred there were very numerous.

Puerperal Fever.—3 cases were notified; there were no deaths however.

Erysipelas.—54 cases were notified during the year.

Measles was the cause of 17 deaths, a less number than in any year since 1890. It is probable that there was but little of this disease last year, but of that, of course, I have no certain information. When information of measles has been given me, all the children in the house have been prevented from going to school until sufficient time has elapsed to ensure that none of them are incubating the disease. I think if that could be universally applied, much would result in lessening the spread of measles, and the advantage of being able to do so would, I think, be the great gain of the notification of measles.

Whooping Cough caused only 12 deaths, less than in any of the 10 preceding years.

Diarrhœa caused only 11 deaths in Clapham and 3 in out-lying institutions. This small number, less than in any of the ten preceding years, was no doubt in consequence of the cool summer experienced in 1894.

Influenza.—11 deaths were referred to this cause, also 1 in an out-lying institution. This is a smaller number than in any year since 1890, when it was first met with as a cause of death in recent years. There was not any great prevalence of it in 1894 till quite at the end of the year, when the cases began to increase, leading up to the epidemic we are experiencing in the early months of this present year.

TABLE *TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,*
(B) *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-District of*
CLAPHAM: *classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.*

[illegible]

TABLE VI.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Number above corrected decennial average.	Number below corrected decennial average.
Gout and Rheumatism..	..	3	3	9	4	6	9	7	8	5	6	..	..
Cancer and other Tumours ..	..	16	23	30	18	21	29	32	26	28	40	16	..
Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	1	6	7	6	2	5	3	1	9	..	..	..
Tubercular ..	69	68	77	75	68	69	79	71	90	67	66	..	22
Nervous ..	70	80	79	81	70	74	77	74	54	68	53	..	26
Circulatory ..	53	40	35	52	49	56	57	59	62	48	51	4	..
Respiratory ..	97	120	103	110	103	105	139	125	116	113	88	..	35
Digestive ..	38	30	39	46	41	18	26	32	36	34	38	1	..
Urinary ..	8	6	16	14	9	15	15	12	16	22	13	1	..
Generative ..	..	7	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	4	..	..	..
Locomotory ..	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Integumentary..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c.	47	36	28	46	49	50	44	48	51	58	47	..	3
Old Age ..	22	31	33	18	34	37	27	20	14	14	10	..	17
Violence ..	11	8	12	9	13	13	16	15	24	13	12	..	3
Ill-defined and Not Specified	25	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	4	..	..

Deaths from Non-zymotic Diseases.

The above Table gives the number of deaths for the last 10 years, and the last columns show whether those for 1894 were above or below the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

Cancer and other Tumours—Are seen to be in excess of the average by 16. Of these deaths 13 were of non-parishioners, and took place in the Home for the Dying, so that there is no great increase under this head.

Tubercular Diseases show a marked decrease from the average. This is satisfactory as an indication of improved health conditions, especially as a number of deaths from consumption, included here, took place in the same Home for the Dying.

Nervous Diseases—Are also much below the average, while *circulatory* show a slight excess.

Respiratory Diseases—Are again much below. This is to be partly attributed to the exceptionally mild character and absence of cold east winds of the early spring months, which, together with the cold summer, were the climatic conditions that made 1894 so healthy a one.

Under the head of *Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c.*, there is a fall which as far as it goes is satisfactory.

The fall under the head of *Violence* should also be noted.

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Natural Causes	..	..	..	13	11	24
Accidental	..	Falls	..	2	5	
		Suffocation in Bed with				
		Parents	..	2		
		Suffocation from Gas	..	1		
		Run over by Train	..	1		
				—	—	11
Suicide	..	Strychnia poisoning	..		1	
				—	—	1
Open Verdicts..		Found Dead	..	1		
		Found Drowned.	..		1	
		Suffocation probably from				
		Fire, no evidence to show				
		how caused	..		1	
		Carbolic poisoning, no evi-				
		dence to show how caused		1		
						4
				—	—	—
				21	19	40

In addition 6 deaths were registered, on the authority of the Coroner, without inquests being held. This number is less than last year, and shows satisfactorily a progressive decrease year by year.

Water Supply. Some remarks as to the public water supply will be found in the general report for the district. There still exist in Clapham certain private wells from which persons draw their domestic supplies. Considering the closeness of the houses in the parish it is certain that the subsoil must be considerably polluted with organic matter, and that, therefore, well-water must be highly dangerous, if not at the moment of analysis so highly polluted as to be obviously unfit for consumption. The water of 7 wells, the sole water supply to as many houses, was analysed during the year, and in 5 instances I was able to advise that the owners should be required to lay on the companies' water, which was done without recourse to magisterial proceedings. In another instance the owner promised to lay on the water. The wells, of course, remain, but are not likely to be much used as it is easier to draw water from a tap than to pump it.

Disinfection. At present the steam disinfection of clothing, &c. is done by a contractor, with whose methods no fault is to be found, but it has been decided, I am glad to say, to erect an apparatus for Clapham. There is a difficulty in obtaining the site as it is not possible to put it up in the Board's yard in the Wandsworth Road. As soon as the site is obtained the provision of a disinfecting station is to be taken in hand.

During the year, 437 rooms in 332 houses have been fumigated by burning sulphur by this department, and in 18 houses the fumigation has been carried out under the supervision of the medical man in attendance, and certified by him.

305 lots of bedding, clothing, &c. have been disinfected by super-heated steam by the contractor, and one lot of bedding has been burnt.

305 notices were served to strip walls and cleanse 338 rooms, and in 108 cases the work has been carried out by the Board.

The sum of £33 has been expended in the purchase of disinfectants, £359 in the disinfection of bedding, &c., and £113 in cleansing and stripping rooms.

Unsound Food. 1 box of herrings, 1 box of melons, 1 basket of strawberries and 1 trunk of mackerel have been destroyed, being unfit for food. No proceedings followed as the respective owners did not attempt to sell to the public.

Underground Rooms. During the year, 10 underground rooms separately occupied were regularly inspected.

Workshops. 49 were inspected and were found generally satisfactory, 3 required cleansing and 3 required additional water-closet accommodation. The necessary work was in all instances carried out.

Smoke Nuisances. 5 cases came under notice, and 3 notices were served: so far these have been complied with.

The cow-houses and slaughter-houses were inspected in September, and no objection was raised to the renewal of the licenses.

The Bakehouses, 50 in number, were inspected twice during the year. Lime-washing was required in 4 instances in May and 23 in October.

General Sanitary Proceedings. During the year, 4,743 houses and premises were inspected and the total number of nuisances dealt with amounted to 5,305, of these 4,464 were abated under notice, and 841 without. 1,900 notices were served, viz., 1,635 Preliminary and 265 Statutory.

The table on page 29 gives a statement of the nuisances dealt with that can be conveniently classified. In addition 1,850 nuisances were dealt with besides those in the table, and the following were some of the works executed to remedy them :—676 new water-closets have been fixed in the place of old apparatus, and 233 old closet apparatus have been disconnected from the drinking water cistern, 21 closet apartments have been ventilated, 3 closets rebuilt, 3 additional closets built, and 2 old closets abolished, 170 new soil pipes have been fixed, 65 soil pipes ventilated and 20 soil pipes repaired, 57 leaky water fittings repaired, 11 separate drinking water supplies laid on, 9 new cisterns constructed, 11 waste pipes repaired, 8 ventilating pipes repaired, 24 leaky sinks repaired, 5 new sinks fixed, 2 buildings improperly occupied, 124 infringements of the Bye-laws, 106 manure receptacles constructed, 2 slop sinks provided, 10 cases of stagnant water, 7 cases of water in basement, 6 basements have been concreted to keep out damp, 32 damp houses, 10 basements ventilated, 63 floors repaired, 45 walls repaired, 31 ceilings repaired, 4 staircases repaired, 2 flights of front steps repaired, 42 windows repaired, 12 fire-grates repaired, 3 private roads made up and repaired, new urinal built, privy abolished, 3 cases of rats, 1 case of dirty bedding; animals kept so as to be a nuisance :—horses 2, dogs 4, fowls 4, pigeons 3, ducks 2, goat 1, geese 1.

The drains of 302 houses and premises have been reconstructed, 362 inspection chambers have been built and 394 new ventilating pipes fixed; and of these 100 new drains, 140 inspection chambers, and 128 ventilating pipes were constructed without notices, the owners at once recognising the necessity of the work.

Housing of
Working Classes
Act.

In 9 cases 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, 5, 6, *Eastons Cottages*.—Pulled down.

Nos. 108, 110, 112, *Larkhall Lane*.—In hand.

Magisterial Proceedings. Thirteen summonses were issued in connection with nuisances, and of these 9 were withdrawn, the necessary work having been carried out; and, in the remaining 4, the magistrate made orders for the work to be carried out, and in 1 case a fine of £3 and costs was inflicted.

Three summonses were issued for infringements of the Bye-Laws, in two cases the work was carried out and the summonses were withdrawn, and in the other the defendant was fined £1 and costs.

Three summonses were issued for exposing goods on the Public Highway, in 1 case the magistrate inflicted a fine of forty shillings and costs, and in the other 2, five shillings and costs each.

In conclusion, I am pleased to add that Inspectors Fairchild, Nurcombe, and Crabbe have all done excellent work in this as in former years.

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

Medical Officer of Health for Clapham

PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

The estimated population of the sub-district of Putney and Roehampton for the year 1894 is 19,158, being an increase by 466 of the population in the previous year.

Birth and Death Rates. During the year 455 births (244 males and 211 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 23·7 per 1,000. 190 deaths were registered, giving us a death-rate of 9·9, which is by far the lowest I have ever had to record. The difference between the birth and death-rates, which gives the rate of natural increase in the population, was 13·8. It is the highest I have had to record, with the exception of the year 1891.

A reference to table I. shows the respective birth and death-rates during the last ten years :—

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
1894	455	23·7	190	9·9	13·8

Deaths in Out-lying
Institutions.

It might have been inferred that the remarkably low death-rate within the district was possibly due to the fact that a greater number of deaths occurred in hospitals outside the district. This, however, is not the case. Only 25 deaths occurred in these out-lying institutions as compared with 43 during the previous year and with 45 in 1892. These 25 deaths are tabulated in table II. 10 occurred in the Union Infirmary, and 12 in general and special hospitals and 3 in those of the Asylums Board.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospital.
Diphtheria	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	3
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cancer	3	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	..
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	5	2	3	..	1	4	4	1	..
Circulatory Diseases	3	1	2	..	2	1	2	1	..
Nervous Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other diseases	8	5	3	1	7	..	1	7	..
Violence	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
	25	12	13	1	17	7	10	12	3

If these 25 be added to those registered within the district it gives a total of 215 and a death-rate of 11.2 per 1,000.

^{General Mortality.} I have followed the usual plan in table III. of classifying the deaths under the headings of sex, age and social position.

The relative percentage of deaths under the different social positions were as follows :—

Nobility and gentry	·5 per cent.
Professional classes	15·3 „
Trading classes	30·0 „
Industrial classes	54·2 „

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

Under 1 year	25·3 per cent.
From 1 to 5 years	6·8 „
From 5 to 65 years	43·6 „
Over 65 years	24·3 „

Compared with the preceding year there is a marked diminution in the number of deaths during the age from 1 to 5 years. In the present year these deaths constitute 6·8 per cent. of the whole, while during the previous twelve months they were 15·6 per cent.

Infantile Mortality.—Last year I had the pleasure of reporting that the infantile mortality was much below the average. In the year 1892 there were 163 deaths of infants under 12 months for every 1,000 births. In the following year they were reduced to 123, while during 1894 there were only 105, which is very much below the average of this district.

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. Estimated Population in middle of 1894, } 19,158.				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.
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever .. ..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Measles .. ..	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Whooping Cough ..	..	4	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Influenza .. ..	..	6	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	4	
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	..	6	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			28	13	15	10	5	4	2	2	3	1	1	..	4	4	20
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cancer & other Tumours	..	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	9	3
	Other Constitutional Diseases	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Tubercular. {	Phthisis	16	6	10	..	1	..	1	9	4	1	..	1	..	7	8
		Other Tubercular Diseases	..	6	3	3	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	5
III. Local.	Nervous .. ..	..	20	11	9	7	1	..	..	1	5	3	3	..	2	7	11
	Circulatory .. ..	..	20	9	11	..	..	..	2	3	6	4	5	..	6	8	6
	Respiratory .. ..	..	29	13	16	8	2	1	..	3	6	5	4	..	5	7	17
	Digestive .. ..	..	19	11	8	7	..	1	3	..	6	1	1	..	6	4	9
	Urinary .. ..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	1
	Generative .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Locomotor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and	} 11	9	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8
	Low Vitality																
	Congenital Defects																
Old Age	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	2	3	5	
V. Violence			10	9	1	3	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	7
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS			190	96	94	48	13	6	11	25	41	22	24	1	29	57	103

The following two tables, A and B, are inserted at the request of the medical officer of the Local Government Board to ensure a uniform method of classification over the entire Kingdom. The same information is given under different forms in the various other tables :—

TABLE (A) **TABLE OF DEATHS** during the Year 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	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)	(i)	Smallpox.	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.	
PUTNEY	190	48	13	6	11	66	46	Under 5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	10	..	4	32	61
								5 upwds	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	15	19	20	6	61	129	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	190	48	13	6	11	66	46	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.	25	1	2	1	2	14	5	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
								5 upwds	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	1	10	22
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..

TABLE *TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,*
(B) *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-District of*
PUTNEY; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES

[illegible]

Table IV. reveals the prevalence of diseases of a Zymotic character during 1894 and compares it with the preceding nine years.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Putney and Roehampton Sub-district.

Zymotic Mortality.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	6
Puerperal Fever..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	1
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	4	2	..	2	10	..	..	2	3
Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Enteric Fever ..	3	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Diphtheria	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	14	3
Whooping Cough	1	18	2	6	6	8	8	17	12	4
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	4	9	..	4	..	..	4	10	6	6
Other Zymotic Diseases	1	8	1	2	..	1	7	..	..	1
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	18	42	7	16	12	21	21	36	50	28
Zymotic Death- rate	1.2	2.49	0.44	1.0	0.73	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.4
Death-rate for all Diseases	11.2	11.8	12.5	11.7	11.1	12.4	11.9	13.5	13.6	9.9

It is satisfactory to find the zymotic death-rate very much diminished in comparison with the preceding two years. 28 deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, giving a zymotic death-rate of 1.4. During 1893 it was nearly double. The difference is accounted for by the great diminution in the mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough.

The following table gives us useful information in regard to the number of infectious cases notified to me during the year, the number of such cases removed to hospital and the mortality resulting from them :—

	No. of cases notified.	No. of patients removed to Hospital.	No. died in Hospital.	No. died at Home.	Total deaths.
Erysipelas	17	3	..	1	1
Diphtheria	32	11	3	3	6
Scarlet Fever	53	31	..	1	1
Continued Fever	8	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	16	5	..	3	3
Small Pox . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	127	50	3	9	12

Small Pox.—No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Influenza—directly or indirectly, was the cause of 6 deaths. These cases occurred during the first two months of the year, and were a continuation of the epidemic prevalent at the end of 1893.

Scarlet Fever.—Only 53 cases were notified during the year, and of these only 1 proved fatal, showing the very mild character of the disease. 50 of the cases occurred during the first three quarters of the year. During the last three months the notifications dropped to 6. It is noteworthy that the Asylums' Board Hospitals are being more taken advantage of than in previous years. 58 per

cent. of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital compared with 41 per cent. during the year 1893. The removal of cases has been effected promptly, and this has doubtless had the effect of cutting short the epidemic.

Diphtheria.—I am glad to say that the epidemic from which we suffered so severely in 1893, has practically disappeared. 17 cases were notified during the first quarter, and only 4 in the last. During the twelve months 32 cases were notified to me, so that more than a half of the total number were notified during the first quarter of the year. During 1893, 69 cases were notified, and most of these during the last 4 or 5 months of the year. The epidemic began in August, 1893, and continued on during the first quarter of 1894. I have reason to believe that the sanitary measures resorted to had an effect in controlling the spread of the disease. In the area principally affected, which I mentioned in my last report, a thorough inspection was made from house to house of the conditions of the house drains and water supply, with the result that leaky house drains were found to exist in many cases. Those defective drains have been relaid and tested at considerable inconvenience and expense to the occupiers and owners of the property. I am convinced, however, that it has been well worth all the outlay and inconvenience caused. In my opinion there is nothing more dangerous to health than the existence of leaky drains, especially where they run underneath the house itself. The subsoil under and around the house becomes gradually sodden with sewage matter. There it gradually decomposes, producing most offensive and noxious gases. In the winter time, especially, when houses are artificially warmed, and the surface of the earth is cold or frozen, they must necessarily exert a considerable suction action on the subsoil air, which is, therefore drawn into the houses to the great danger of the occupants thereof. I cannot help thinking there is more

danger from this cause than from a direct escape of sewer air into the house.

Another precaution taken I have found of considerable benefit. All school teachers have been directed to watch any children complaining of sore throat, and to prevent them attending school unless they can produce a doctor's certificate to the effect that they are not suffering from anything of an infectious character. This is a measure I consider of the greatest importance, more especially at times of epidemic sore throat.

Typhoid Fever.—16 cases of typhoid fever were notified to me, of which 3 proved fatal. 13 of these cases occurred during the fourth quarter of the year, 2 in the third quarter and 1 in the first quarter. Five of these cases were removed to hospital. This disease was unusually prevalent over London during the last quarter of the year, affecting to a very great extent the upper classes of society. It has, I think, been undoubtedly shown that many cases were the result of eating oysters. Of the 3 fatal cases which occurred in this sub-district, 1 of them at least was, in my opinion, due to this cause. It was the case of a temperate and careful living man. No sanitary defects were found in the house. He was not a water drinker. About ten days before the symptoms appeared, on going up to market in the morning he partook freely of oysters, and by a process of exclusion I am driven to conclude that this was the only probable source of infection.

Diarrhæa and Dysentery was the cause of death in 6 cases which occurred during the summer months in young children.

TABLE VI.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Gout and Rheumatism .. ..	..	5	..	1	..	2
Cancer and other Tumours	6	8	9	9	8	12
Phthisis	17	28	23	22	26	16
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	3	1	1	7	6
Other Constitutional Diseases ..	1	2	1	..	2	2
Nervous	32	34	23	37	31	20
Circulatory	17	18	22	19	22	20
Respiratory	30	42	43	55	53	29
Digestive	19	26	29	20	21	19
Urinary	5	5	8	5	5	4
Generative .. ..	..	2	1	2	1	1
Locomotory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Premature Birth and Low Vitality ..	12	26	10	18	13	11
Congenital Defects	2	..	..	..	1	..
Old Age	8	4	10	5	6	10
Violence	9	9	9	8	7	10
All other Diseases	5	1	5	9	2	..

Table VI. enables us to compare the mortality of the various diseases during the year with that of various preceding years. One remarkable fact stands out in reference to last year, viz., the remarkable diminution which has taken place in the mortality of all the diseases with the exception of cancer. There were double the number of deaths from this cause than during 1889.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Inquests.</i> —	Prematurity	1	..	1
<i>Natural Causes.</i> —	Apoplexy	2	1	3
	Rupture of bowel	1	..	1
	Weak heart	1	..	1
	Cerebral Hæmorrhage from fall	1	..	1
<i>Accidental.</i> —	Suffocation in bed	2	..	2
	Syncope	3	..	3
	Drowning	1	..	1
	Rupture of aneurism	1	..	1
	Suffocation at birth	1	..	1
	Syncope from chloroform inhalation	1	..	1

<i>Suicidal.</i> —	Wound in throat	1	1
<i>Open Verdict.</i> —	Asphyxia by drowning	4 ..	4
	Uncertified deaths and no inquest	2 ..	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	21	2 23

The number of inquests held during the year was more than double the number held during 1893.

There were 2 deaths uncertified by a medical man, and in which the coroner did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Sanitary Work.—A classified table of the various sanitary operations will be found in the general summary at the beginning of our report (table XIII.) As in former years, a large amount of useful work has been carried out, which cannot but have a beneficial effect on the sanitary conditions of our district. As in former years a large amount of time has been devoted to the ordinary house to house inspection. This work, as I have stated in former reports, is confined to the poorer class of property. Better class property is only inspected if there is any special reason to suspect the existence of any nuisance or insanitary condition, or if there is any infectious disease therein. The various sanitary operations classified in table XIII. are in most cases the result of the regular house to house inspection. It is during this visitation that most of the sanitary defects are discovered. During the year there were 3,295 houses and premises inspected, 904 preliminary and 109 statutory notices served. In only three cases were summonses issued to enforce orders of the Board, one was withdrawn, the necessary works having been carried out. In the second case, the magistrate's prohibition order was obtained, and the third was fined £1 and 3s. costs for contravention of prohibition order. 77 rooms were disinfected after infectious disease,

and in no case did infectious disease recur after disinfection had been carried out.

172 water cisterns have been re-covered, or repaired, or cleansed. In reference to water cisterns, under the new bye-laws of the Board, made under the Public Health Act, it is now the duty of all householders to have their cisterns thoroughly cleaned out every six months, and to have a proper fitting cover to same if there is any danger of the water being polluted by being left uncovered.

There were 763 sanitary operations under the heading of unclassified nuisances, these included :—

- 97 waste pipes of bath trapped.
- 143 waste pipes of sink trapped.
- 68 waste pipes of lavatory trapped.
- 156 soil pipes repaired.
- 144 ventilating pipes repaired.
- 11 water closet apparatus renewed.
- 16 new manure receptacles provided.
- 107 water closets disconnected from drinking water cisterns and a separate supply laid on.

The quantities of the various substances used for disinfecting purposes were as follows :—

- 45 gallons of carbolic acid containing 95 per cent. of tar acids were used.
- 15 gallons of cresol.
- 20 cwts. of carbolic powder, containing 15 per cent. of carbolic acid.
- 11 cwt. of carbolic powder, containing acid sulphates.
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of roll sulphur.

Workshop and Factory Act.—Under this act all workshops have been duly inspected. It was found that three required cleaning and lime washing, and there was one case of overcrowding.

Lists of out-workers have been obtained from all workshops employing the same, and notices have been forwarded to the various authorities of the districts where they reside. The order made by the Home Secretary in 1892, under this act, has been to a very large extent inoperative as such a large proportion of outworkers resides outside the boundary of the district from which they receive their work. In our case we have endeavoured to carry out the order. The working of it has been, however entirely one-sided, as we have not received a single notice from any outside authority, of any outworkers residing in our district, and we know there must be many such.

All the bake-houses have been inspected twice during the year, and were found in a satisfactory condition with the exception of 5 cases in which notices were served, and the necessary cleaning done.

All the cow-houses and slaughter-houses were inspected in the autumn, and no objection was taken to the renewal of their licenses.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.—Under this Act we have been able to deal with a group of houses situated in Gardners Lane, called Wickam's Rents. These tenements were both structurally and sanitarily so bad, that steps were taken under the act to have them closed. They have now been nearly all demolished, and new houses are being erected on the site.

Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, I received only 1 application for a certificate of exemption from the Inhabited House Duty. I inspected the block of houses referred, and was able to give the required certificate.

The shelter in the parish wharf has not again been required.

I have again to thank all concerned in the sanitary work of the parish for their kind co-operation and assistance, and the Putney Committee for the support I have invariably received at their hands in regard to all matters it has been my duty to bring to their notice.

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

Medical Officer of Health for Putney and Roehampton.

STREATHAM.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I have great pleasure in being able to give a highly favourable report of the public health of Streatham during the year 1894. The death-rate is the lowest I have had to record during the Decennium. The Infantile Mortality is nearly 30 per thousand below that of the previous year, and the Zymotic Mortality is lower than it has been for several years.

Population. The estimated population for the parish during the year 1894 based upon the usual theory is 49084, and throughout the following statistics, this will be taken as the basis of calculation, although as stated in former reports this estimate is probably below the actual population having regard to the extensive building operations now being carried on.

Births and Birth Rate. The number of births registered during the year under report was 1,163, being 578 of males and 585 of females. The birth-rate calculated upon the foregoing estimate of population is 23·7 per 1,000, being exactly similar to that for the year 1892.

Natural Increase. The excess of births over deaths was 671, 317 of males and 354 of females, producing a rate of 13·6 per 1000 of the population, which is higher than for the past few years.

Deaths and Death Rate. During the year, 492 deaths were registered as occurring within the district, 261 being of males, and 231 of females, giving a death-rate of 10·0 per 1000, being the lowest death-rate recorded during the past ten years.

To arrive however at the corrected death-rate, the deaths of non-parishioners occurring within the district (44 in number) must be excluded and those of parishioners occurring outside (63) included, representing a total of 511, and producing a corrected death-rate of parishioners 10·2 per 1000 of the population.

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.
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
1894	1,163	23·7	492	10·0	13·6

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.

STREATHAM. DISEASE.	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 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarletina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea & Dysentery }	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rheumatic	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	4	..
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia & Pleuresy }	4	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	..
Heart Disease	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	3	..
Injuries	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	..
All other Diseases	36	12	24	8	1	9	1	3	15	8	11	25	..
TOTALS	63	26	37	10	3	13	3	7	27	13	21	40	2

There were 63 deaths in outlying institutions compared with 61 during the previous year, 26 were of males and 37 of females, being 41·2 and 58·8 per cent. respectively of the total deaths.

In the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary 21 deaths or 33·3 per cent. of the total deaths occurred, 39 or 61·9 per cent. in the general and special hospitals and 3 or 4·8 per cent. in the hospitals and institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The deaths of those under 5 years of age numbered 13, being 30·6 per cent. of the total deaths, and those above 65 years a like number and percentage.

In the four cases of death from violence, inquests were held with the following verdicts:—

ACCIDENTAL:—

Female. Run over by vehicle.

Male. Fall down well of staircase.

Male. Run over on railway.

Male. Fall whilst jumping from cart.

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

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STREATHAM.			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.	Total under 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 45 years.	From 45 to 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.
Population Census, 1891.....			42,958															
Estimated Population, 1894			49,084															
I. ZYMOTIC.																		
	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Diphtheria	8	3	5	..	6	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
	Membranous Croup ..	2	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Measles	13	9	4	1	10	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Whooping Cough	17	8	9	6	10	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
	Influenza	10	2	8	1	1	2	..	..	3	2	3	..	1	..	2	7	7
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	12	10	2	5	3	8	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	10	10
	Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Zymotic Diseases	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Totals of Zymotic Class			75	36	39	16	31	47	6	..	8	7	7	..	1	1	10	63
II. Constitutional.																		
	Gout and Rheumatism	7	4	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	5	5
	Cancer & other Tumours	25	8	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	6	6	2	..	4	19	19
	Other Constitutional Diseases	4	2	2	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Tuber- { Phthisis	26	15	11	3	1	4	1	3	10	6	1	1	2	..	1	23	23
	cular. { Other Tubercular Diseases ..	13	7	6	3	4	7	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	12
III. Local.																		
	Nervous	56	29	27	10	8	18	4	..	3	10	12	9	5	..	9	42	42
	Circulatory	37	25	12	1	..	1	..	1	4	11	13	7	3	2	9	23	23
	Respiratory	82	47	35	21	7	28	..	1	7	16	14	16	3	3	7	69	69
	Digestive	33	16	17	10	3	13	1	..	7	4	6	2	3	..	6	24	24
	Urinary	18	10	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	7	2	1	..	3	14	14
	Generative	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Locomotor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Develop- mental.																		
	Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low Vitality and Congenital Defects	40	17	23	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	36	36
	Old Age	54	31	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	39	7	2	4	41	41
V. Violence			18	13	5	3	2	5	2	4	4	2	1	..	..	1	17	17
All other Diseases			2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
TOTALS			492	261	231	109	57	166	19	14	50	75	84	84	27	11	60	394

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1894, 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.							(i)	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	
FEVERS.																															
Smallpox.	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.										
STREATHAM (Excluding Public Institutions.)	450	109	57	19	13	118	134	Under 5	..	1	6	2	11	16	8	4	34	1	5	78	166
								5 upwds	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	3	6	..	22	40	33	13	153	284
ST. ANNE'S HOME, STREATHAM	41	..	..	..	..	7	34	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	13	3	..	23	41
MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, STREATHAM	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TRINITY RD.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	492	109	57	19	14	125	168	Under 5	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	8	..	..	4	34	1	5	78	166
								5 upwds	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	4	7	..	22	54	36	13	176	326

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.	63	10	3	3	7	27	13	Under 5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	13
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	8	4	27	50
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	44	..	..	..	1	9	34	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	14	3	2	23	44

TABLE *TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,*
(B) *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, 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.	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.										
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			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 Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS					Cholera.	Erysipelas.
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.							Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																						
STREATHAM (Excluding Public Institutions.)	42282	48408	1163	Under 5	...	68	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	39	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	162	18	2	...	33	...	...	3	1	30	...	113	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	3
ST. ANNE'S HOME	550	550	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGDALEN HOSPITAL	100	100	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TRINITY RD.	26	26	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	42282	49084	1163	Under 5	...	68	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	162	18	2	...	33	...	...	3	1	30	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	3

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 109 or 93·7 per 1,000 of the registered births. Compared with previous years this is highly favourable and would indicate that greater care is observed in the management of infants.

The annexed Table contrasts the infantile death-rate for the past four years.

	No. of deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1,000 of births registered.
1891	117	108·0
1892	128	120·0
1893	150	123·0
1894	109	93·7

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

Nobility and Gentry	..	27 = 5·5 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	11 = 2·2 ,
Middle and Trading Classes	.	60 = 12·2 ,,
Industrial and Labouring Classes	..	394 = 80·1 ,,
Total deaths		<u>492</u> <u>100·0</u>

Compared with previous years the deaths amongst the Industrial Class were higher and in the other classes lower.

Zymotic Diseases, their prevalence and fatality. The following table contrasts all the deaths resulting from the seven principal epidemic diseases with the death-rate therefrom, as well as the death-rates from all diseases during the past ten years.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in the Sub-District of Streatham.

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	11	21	..	5	12	36	21	2	13
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	4	5	1	..	1	2	2	2
Diphtheria	5	6	7	30	6	1	1	7	5	10
Enteric Fever	6	3	2	1	1	4	2	3	3	4
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	7	26	6	22	9	34	19	18	15	17
Epidemic Diarrhoea	12	20	16	13	8	15	10	15	34	12
Other Zymotic Diseases	2	1	7	3	2	13	5	5	5	7
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	35	16	10
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	34	67	64	74	32	79	95	106	82	75
Zymotic Death- rate	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.9
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	13.9	15.0	11.6	11.4	10.2	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.4	10.0

There were 75 deaths in this class, 10 of which were due to influenza, it will be seen upon reference to the table that the mortality from this disease has declined considerably during the past two years.

The deaths from diseases of the zymotic class yield a percentage of 15.2 upon the death from all causes.

The seven principal diseases in this class give a death-rate of 0.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Small Pox. Notwithstanding the prevalence of Small Pox in the Metropolis, in which during the previous year we participated to a certain extent, yet owing to the prompt measures that were taken in the various cases that came under notice, the disease was arrested and no cases have occurred since November, 1893.

Measles The mortality from Measles was higher than in the previous year. Whether this was due to the greater prevalence of the disease or to its more fatal character it is impossible to say, Measles not being a notifiable disease.

Scarlet Fever. The epidemic of Scarlet Fever which began in 1892 and increased in intensity during 1893, has been greatly on the decline during the year under report, the disease being still of a very mild type, as indicated by the low mortality of two out of the two hundred and thirty cases notified. Both deaths occurred at the house of the patients.

The low death-rate is undoubtedly in no small measure attributable to the greater care and attention consequent upon compulsory notification. In former days a large mortality often followed mild epidemics of the disease from want of this very care and isolation.

One hundred and forty-five of the cases were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria. During the year, forty-two cases of Diphtheria were notified, fifteen of which were removed to hospital. Ten deaths occurred from the disease eight of which were at the homes of the patients and two in hospital.

Although the number of notifications was nearly fifty per cent. below that of the previous year, the mortality was somewhat higher.

Diphtheria has become epidemic in London, its mode of origin and propagation is occupying the attention of Sanitarians. There can be little doubt that it is disseminated in the main by personal infection. I came to this conclusion in the year 1888, when there was a considerable prevalence of the disease and a higher mortality than in any year of the decennium, and reported thereon to the Local Committee. I was then very strongly impressed with the need there was of a longer isolation of diphtheria cases than was then deemed necessary. I believe, in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Fever Hospitals, Bacteriological examination of cases of diphtheria is being carried out largely, and patients are not sent home until the diphtheria bacillus can no longer be found in the secretions of the throat, and I understand this often requires six or eight weeks to accomplish. This mode of enquiry will, I think, ultimately prove to be very beneficial. I am strongly of opinion that the system of rendering water-tight all drains will, in years to come, tend to eradicate the disease.

Typhoid Fever and Whooping Cough. The mortality from both these diseases did not exceed the decennial average. The total number of deaths being four and seventeen respectively. Here however, in common with the Metropolis, the number of cases of typhoid seems to be on the increase, thirty-three cases having occurred during the year.

Diarrhœa. The mortality from Diarrhœa was decidedly below the average, and the diminished prevalence of the disease was undoubtedly consequent upon the low temperature, and unusually heavy rainfall during the summer months.

Cholera. During the year although no cases of true Asiatic Cholera occurred, a case of sudden death was suspected as being due to this cause, but subsequent

enquiries and post mortem examination proved the contrary. A few details of the case will no doubt however be of interest, and they are here appended.

On Sunday, 26th August, 1894, having received a notification of the case, I at once proceeded to the residence of the deceased—Cowpers Row, Brixton Hill—and ascertained that death took place the preceding night with every evidence of choleraic collapse.

In accordance with my instructions the body was at once conveyed to the mortuary and surrounded with disinfectants, and the premises disinfected. The occupants of the premises and those adjoining were kept in quarantine pending further enquiries and examination.

Acting upon a communication received from me Dr. Young, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, London County Council called, and together with myself visited the premises and subsequently the Mortuary, where a post mortem examination was made, and material despatched to Dr. Klein for bacteriological examination who declared the result to be “negative.”

The post mortem examination revealed a congested condition of internal organs, due probably to a severe chill received two days before he died.

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.

TABLE V.

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	..	..	..	230	143	..	2	2
Diphtheria	..	..	..	36	14	2	8	10
Membranous Croup	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	35	3	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2
Enteric or Typhoid	..	..	..	33	5	1	4	5
Cholera	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
TOTALS	..	..	..	344	166	3	21	24

The death-rate from notifiable 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, and is comparative for the past six years.

TABLE VI.

Comparative Table of Non-zymotic Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Constitutional.	{	Tubercular	50	49	41	42	39	39	
		Other Constitutional Diseases ..	21	34	38	34	39	36	
Local.	{	Nervous	77	68	77	72	72	57	
		Circulatory	37	28	46	35	46	37	
		Respiratory	65	95	127	111	117	82	
		Digestive	35	29	36	32	33	33	
		Urinary	13	13	13	19	14	18	
		Generative	7	3	..	4	7	2	
		Locomotory .. ..	..	..	2	6	1	..
		Integumentary .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Developmental.	{	Premature Birth	44	45	41	45	67	40	
		Low Vitality							
		Congenital defects							
		Age	20	40	29	40	52	54	
Violence				9	9	5	11	10	17
All other Diseases	3	1	..	5	2

Most of the diseases are of the average number and particular comment is unnecessary.

Deaths from respiratory diseases contributed 82 deaths to the total mortality, compared with 117 during the previous year.

There was also considerable decrease in the number of deaths from Nervous, Circulatory, and Generative Diseases, and compared with past years they were much below the average.

Ages at Death. The number of deaths under one year of age was 109; under five, 166; and under twenty-five, 199. They respectively formed 22.1, 33.7, and 40.4 per cent. of all deaths. There was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the proportion of deaths of infants under one year.

Senile Decay. From old age unassociated with disease 54 deaths were registered. Of these, 31 were males, and 23 females; yielding a percentage of 10·9 upon all deaths.

The total number of deaths at 65 and upwards was 168. Of these, 122 were over 70; 45 were 80 years and upwards.

Below is a tabulated statement of deaths at high ages, with the age at different periods, and the sex of the deceased, composing 24·7 per cent of the total deaths.

TABLE VII.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	26	13	39
75 " " 80	23	16	39
80 " " 85	13	16	29
85 " " 90	3	9	12
90 " " 95	2	1	3
95 " " 100	..	..	..
Total	67	55	122

Inquests. Twenty four inquests were held, sixteen upon males and eight upon females, with the following verdicts:—

I. Natural ..	Syncope	..	..	4
	Digestive	..	..	1
	Erysipelas	..	..	1—6

II. Violence :—

(a) Accidental	Falls	4
	Injury to Foot	1
	Burns	2
	Suffocation	1
	Run over by Train	3
	Perforation of Stomach	1—12
(b) Suicide ..	Hanging	2
	Run over by Train	1— 3
(c) Murder ..	Strangulation	1— 1
III. Open Verdicts	Injuries to Head	1
	Found Dead	1—2

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

The causes of death were as follows :—

Apoplexy	1
Heart Disease	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Premature Birth	3
Old Age	1
Rheumatism	1
Perforation of Intestine	1
Asthma	1
Convulsions	1
	<hr/> 12

The Sanitary operations of the year are given in Table XIII. of the combined Report. The number of house to house inspections was 1843, an increase of over 700 upon the work of the previous year. As I had occasion

to remark last year the Inspectors have to devote a considerable amount of their time to the water testing of new drains in accordance with the recent regulations of the Board, and such an increase as before noted in house to house inspection is very creditable to them. I think it is high time that there should be a special drain Inspector, or Inspectors for the testing of drains to new houses, the present staff being retained to execute the numerous duties imposed by the Public Health Act.

There were 7,411 drain inspections made, the water test was applied in 3,364 cases, the number of drains tested in old houses was 420. First notices were served in 1047 instances to remedy defects and abate nuisances (an increase of nearly 200 compared with the previous year), in 68 instances only was it found necessary to serve second notices.

322 rooms in 241 houses have been disinfected after infectious disease with sulphurous acid gas. In 128 instances the bedding was stoved and in 2 cases burned.

Drains were relaid or reconstructed in 383 instances, 482 new ventilating pipes and no less than 1094 syphon traps were fixed, being a large increase upon the work of previous years. The table gives further details and references will shew the large amount of sanitary work that has been carried out.

Police Court
Investigations. During the year several summonses were issued for contraventions of the various Acts and Byelaws governing Public Health.

In two cases houses were without proper water supply and in one case the requirements not being complied with the magistrate granted a closing order; a house without a proper and sufficient supply of water, being

deemed unfit for human habitation under the Public Health (London) Act, 1894.

For slaughtering sheep upon unlicensed premises, an offender was convicted and fined.

An owner (who was also occupier of the premises) was fined for obstructing the Sanitary Inspector during the execution of his duties.

In one case of defective drainage, the premises at the date of service of the summons were empty. The magistrate however inflicted penalties and made an order for the work to be executed before the premises were re-occupied.

For failing to give necessary notice before commencing Sanitary works, two builders were each fined 40s. and costs.

For failing to comply with the order of the magistrate in a case of defective drains, the defendant was fined £5 and costs.

Two summonses were issued against the owner and driver of a van, for removing fish offal, &c. in an improperly constructed receptacle, and penalties inflicted.

To abate nuisances arising from animals being kept in an unfit place, an accumulation of offensive matter, and an improper receptacle for manure, &c, three summonses were issued against a farmer, and penalties and costs amounting to £5 6s. 0d. inflicted.

In several other cases the Board's requirements having been complied with the summonses were withdrawn upon payment of costs.

Bakehouses. The whole of the bakehouses were inspected during the year, and the necessary cleansing and lime-whiting duly carried out. I personally inspected two of these bakehouses—one of the oldest and also one of the newest in the parish, in the former case general insanitary conditions prevailed, the bakehouse being uncleanly and the yard unpaved; In the other case a sleeping apartment communicated directly with the bakehouse—a contravention of the Bakehouse Regulations. In both cases however, my requirements were satisfactorily complied with, and further action was rendered unnecessary.

Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses. During the year the Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses have been duly inspected, and in no case did I see occasion to oppose the renewal of the licenses, which were granted in all cases by the London County Council who are the licensing authority.

Mortuary. The new Mortuary in the Parish Yard, High Street, has been of very great service. No less than 26 bodies having been received there during the year, a proof of the necessity of such a building.

Wells. In my last Report I referred to pending proceedings for the enforced closure of a highly polluted well, the proceedings terminated with an unsatisfactory result, the Magistrate deciding that the well in question need not be closed as it was only intended to be used for the purpose of washing carts belonging to the occupier of the premises (water for domestic purposes being laid on from the Company's mains). I have reason to believe however, that this well is used by many people in the locality for domestic purposes, and in my opinion continues to be a source of danger.

In conclusion I have to accord my thanks to the

Sanitary Staff, their attention and able assistance has been invaluable, and again my cordial thanks are due to the Streatham Local Committee for the consideration and support I have always received at their hands.

F. F. SUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health for Streatham.

TOOTING.

The estimated population for the year 1894 is 5,676 and upon this are based the various rates of mortality, &c.

Births and Birth Rate. During the year, 149 births were registered, of which 81 were males and 68 females. The birth-rate is equal to 26·2 per 1,000, of the population, and is the lowest recorded since 1890.

Deaths, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase. 204 deaths were registered during the year as occurring within the district, giving a death-rate of 35·9 per 1,000. The death-rate would, however, be unduly augmented were not an allowance made for the deaths of 117 non-parishioners, which occurred within the district, and will not be included in the calculations, those of parishioners dying outside the district being included, producing a corrected total of 103, or a rate of 18·1 per 1,000 of the population.

The large number of deaths of non-parishioners within the parish is due to the recent opening of the Fountain Hospital, which receives patients suffering from infectious diseases from all parts of the Metropolis.

The following Table compares the births, birth-rates, deaths, death-rates and rates of natural increase during the past six 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
1894	149	26·2	103*	18·1*	8·1*

*Corrected statistics.

Table II. gives a tabular statement of the deaths which occurred in outlying institutions. Of the 16 deaths recorded, 6 were of males and 10 of females. Five deaths were due to Zymotic Diseases.

In the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary 7 deaths occurred; 4 in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and 5 in general and special Hospitals of the Metropolis.

In three cases inquests were held, with the following verdicts:—

Violence.—Suicide—fall.

Natural.—Heart disease.

Bright's disease.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

TOOTING. — 1894. — 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.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlatina	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and } Dysentery }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis, } Pneumonia and } Pleurisy }	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Heart Disease ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
Injuries	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
All other Diseases	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	2	..
Total	16	6	10	..	3	3	2	1	4	6	7	4	5

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				
			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 Trading Class Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial & Labouring Classes.	
Population (Census) 1891, } 5784																	
Estimated Population in middle of 1894 } 5676																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	52*	29	23	..	27	22	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	50
	Diphtheria	57†	24	33	3	34	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	55
	Membranous Croup ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	9	5	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Whooping Cough	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Influenza	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Totals of Zymotic Class		131	67	64	6	73	44	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	127
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cancer & other Tumours ..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	4
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tubercular.	Phthisis	6	4	2	2	3	1	1	5
		Other Tubercular Diseases ..	4	2	2	2	2	4
III. Local.	Nervous	6	5	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	4
	Circulatory	12	5	7	..	..	1	..	5	4	..	2	..	..	3	9
	Respiratory	13	5	8	3	4	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
	Digestive	8	2	6	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	3	5
	Urinary	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Generative .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Locomotary	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth, Low Vitality and Congenital Defects }	8	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	Old Age	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
V. Violence	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		204	101	103	25	80	49	7	17	11	3	12	3	..	15	186	

*Of the 52 deaths from Scarlet Fever, 50 were of non-parishioners in the Asylums' Board Hospitals.

† " 57 " " Diphtheria, 52 " " " " " "

TABLE (A) **TABLE OF DEATHS** during the Year 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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. (Columns 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.																									
	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	FEVERS.							10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
													Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.														Relapsing.	Puerperal.
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)	(z)	(aa)	(ab)	(ac)	(ad)	(ae)	(af)	(ag)	TOTAL.			
TOOTING	84	20	12	8	7	23	14	Under 5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	3	12	32
								5 upwds	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	12	..	28	52
FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL	116	5	68	41	..	2	..	Under 5	..	29	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	73
								5 upwds	..	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	43
NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
FAIRFIELD HOUSE, MITCHAM ROAD	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
TOTALS	204	25	80	49	7	28	15	Under 5	..	29	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	3	14	105
								5 upwds	..	23	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	6	12	..	30	99

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.	16	..	3	2	1	4	6	Under 5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
								5 upwds	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	7	13
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	117	5	62	45	..	4	1	Under 5	..	26	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	67
								5 upwds	..	24	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	50

TABLE *TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,*
(B) *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES			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.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.	Registered Births.		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.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS						Cholera.	Erysipelas.
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Typhus.							Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																								
TOOTING	5784	5586	149	Under 5	...	19	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	41	10	4	1	3	...	38	5	1	...	1	
NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING ... ..	...	40	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	
FAIRFIELD HOUSE, TOOTING ... ..	...	50	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	
	...	...	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	
TOTAL	5784	5676	...	Under 5	...	19	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	41	10	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	38	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 25, being 167 per 1,000 of the births registered during the year as occurring within the sub-district. Twenty-four of the deaths registered were those of persons over 60 years of age.

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	2	3
75	..	80	..	3	6	9
80	..	85	..	1	2	3
85	..	90	..	..	..	..
90	..	95	..	..	..	..
95	..	100	..	..	..	..
Totals				5	10	15

Social Position. The following table shews the proportion of deaths in the several social grades :

Nobility and Gentry	..	3	=	1.5	per cent.
Professional Classes	..	..	=	..	..
Middle and Trading Classes	..	15	=	7.4	..
Industrial and Labouring	..	..	
Classes	..	186	=	91.1	..
Total Death	..	204		100.0	

Inquests. Thirteen deaths were referred to the Coroner.

In 7 cases Inquests were deemed necessary, and the following are the verdicts of the respective juries:—

I. Natural	.. ..	Syncope	.. ..	1
		Cerebral Hæmorrhage	.. ..	1
		Diphtheria	.. ..	1
		Spasm of Glottis	.. ..	1—4

II. Violence:—

Accidental..	Suffocation in bed with			
	parents	.. ..	2	
	Fall from cart	.. ..	1—3	
				—
		Total	7	

Two were upon the deaths of males, and 5 upon females.

Zymotic Mortality. The deaths from zymotic disease will be seen upon reference to the following Table:—

TABLE V.
Zymotic Mortality.

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	1	..	7	..	9
Scarlet Fever.. ..	1	..	..	1	18	52*
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	3	2	10	..	5	3
Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	1	3	..	4	4	1
Other Zymotic Diseases						
including Influenza .	1	2	4	1	4	65*
Total Deaths from						
Zymotic Diseases ..	12	9	14	13	31	131
Zymotic Death-rate ..	2·4	1·6	2·0	2·4	5·0	5·1†
Death-rate from all						
Diseases	13·16	18·6	16·03	24·8	21·1	18·1†

*See foot note Table I.

†Corrected rates.

Small Pox.—No cases of this disease have occurred during the year in the sub-district, although epidemic in some parts of the Metropolis.

Scarlet Fever.—Sixty notifications of Scarlet Fever were received during the year, 54 of the cases were removed to hospital.* The deaths from this disease appear abnormal owing to deaths occurring in the Asylums Board Hospital as already explained, and for which notifications are not received.

Other Zymotics.—From diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas and typhoid and continued fever, in all, 28 cases occurred, 9 of which were removed to hospital.

Sanitary Operations. The usual table of sanitary operations is included in the combined report, table XIII.

During the year 25 cases were investigated by the magistrate, of these 13 were issued against an owner of house property at Salvador. In 11 cases the requirements of the Board were carried out, but in the other two the houses were closed and afterwards pulled down. In 4 cases of defective drains the necessary orders were made.

Two summonses were issued to prohibit the shooting of slops, and the necessary orders obtained, penalties being inflicted in the one case, the defendant having previously been cautioned.

For removing fish offal within hours prohibited by the bye-laws of the London County Council, six summonses were issued.

During the year one well has been closed, the water

obtainable from the same being regarded as unfit for domestic purposes.

Taking a general survey of the mortality for the year, the death-rate compares favourably with previous years.

C. de LISLE BROCK,

Medical Officer of Health for Tooting.

WANDSWORTH.

Population. The population of the sub-district for the year 1894, estimated in the usual way, amounted to 55,175, or an increase of 2,753.

Births and Birth-rate. During the year there were registered 1,628 births, 810 of males and 818 of females. This shows an increase of 22 from last year, the male births have, however, decreased by 37, while the female births have increased by 59. The average for the last 10 years corrected for increase of population was 1849. The birth-rate was 32·59 per 1,000, an increase of ·64 per 1,000 as compared with 1893, but is lower than the decennial average by 4·98 per 1,000. The rate of natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths was 20·96 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-rate. During the year the deaths of 398 males and 370 females were registered, making a total of 768. This is 52 less than 1893 and 165 less than the corrected decennial average. The death-rate calculated from the above was 13·91 per 1,000, but a correction has to be made for the deaths belonging to other parishes which took place in the following public institutions in this district. The total number of deaths to be deducted is 151, 97 of these occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum; 20 in the Workhouse; 12 in the Royal Hospital for Incurables; 12 in the Prison; 9 in the Cottage Home, Burntwood Lane; and 2 in St. Peter's Hospital. No deaths occurred in the Patriotic Asylum for Girls during the year.

Corrected for the above institutions, the death-rate was 11·63 per 1,000, which is 4·28 below the mean rate for the preceding 10 years.

The following Table shows the births, birth-rate, deaths, death-rate corrected and uncorrected, and the rate of natural increase for 1894, as well as for 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.	
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
1894	1628	32·59	768	11·63	13·91	20·96

* Deaths in Outlying Institutions not included.

The true mortality of the district can only be ascertained, if the deaths of parishioners in out-lying institutions be added, thus necessitating another correction.

The following Table shows the deaths from all causes, from zymotic diseases, and from other diseases which occurred in these out-lying institutions.

The total number of such deaths was 175, fourteen more than occurred in 1893. 112 of these occurred in the Union Infirmary, 50 in general and special Hospitals, and 13 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	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria .. ..	..	4	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	4
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping-Cough .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	4	3	1	..	1	3	4	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases		19	10	9	1	15	3	11	1	7
Tubercular Diseases .. ..	..	21	10	11	..	21	..	10	8	3
Cancer .. ..	..	8	3	5	..	4	4	7	1	..
Rheumatism .. ..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
Respiratory Diseases .. ..	..	18	11	7	2	2	14	16	2	..
Circulatory Diseases .. ..	..	22	11	11	..	7	15	17	5	..
Nervous Diseases .. ..	..	31	19	12	..	21	10	12	16	3
Other Diseases .. ..	..	32	17	15	8	14	10	22	10	..
Violence .. ..	..	10	10	..	..	8	2	3	7	..
Age .. ..	..	12	4	8	..	..	12	12	..	..
TOTAL .. ..	..	175	96	79	11	92	72	112	50	13

The above 175 deaths have therefore to be added, giving a further corrected total of 792, which may be taken as the true death roll of the sub-district. The death-rate calculated from this would be 14.93, while in 1893 this corrected death-rate was 18.43, a difference of 3.50 per 1,000. This represents a saving of 185 lives, as to make the death-rate of 1894 equal to that of 1893, that number would require to be added.

Table III. gives the statistics of mortality in the sub-district for the year. It is arranged according to the classification of the Registrar-General, and shows the number, causes of death, age, sex 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 under each head as well as the percentage to the total deaths, were as follows:—

1. Zymotic	..	126	deaths or	16.65	per cent. of total deaths.
2. Constitutional	. 148	..	19.27	..	..
3. Local	.. 375	..	48.37	..	..
4. Developmental.	96	..	12.50	..	..
5. Violence	.. 22	..	2.09	..	..
6. Ill-defined	.. 0	..	0	..	..

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

WANDSWORTH.			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 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.
Population (Census), 1891 } 46,720																	
Estimated Population } 55,175 in middle of 1894																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria	8	4	4	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Membranous Croup ..	9	3	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	5	3	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever	6	..	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	6	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
	Measles	37	16	21	8	24	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	32
	Whooping Cough	17	6	11	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
	Influenza	13	6	7	2	1	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	1	..	7	5
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	24	15	9	19	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	23	
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			126	58	68	40	51	11	5	8	4	4	3	1	3	14	108
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	10	7	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	2	4	4	4
	Cancer & other Tumours	32	12	20	..	..	..	..	6	19	6	1	1	2	12	17	17
	Other Constitutional Diseases	9	8	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	8
	Phthisis	73	49	24	1	2	2	11	38	17	1	1	2	6	23	42	42
	Other Tubercular Diseases	24	13	11	14	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	20
III. Local.	Nervous	111	53	53	15	6	6	2	24	32	16	10	10	8	31	62	62
	Circulatory	52	26	26	1	..	2	3	16	14	13	3	2	9	10	31	31
	Respiratory	128	66	62	35	29	4	3	14	17	17	9	4	6	24	94	94
	Digestive	51	25	26	24	4	1	2	8	9	3	..	3	2	13	33	33
	Urinary	24	11	13	..	..	2	2	3	13	3	1	2	3	13	6	6
	Generative	9	..	9	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	9
	Locomotory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	49	28	21	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	36	36
	Congenital Defects	9	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7
	Old Age	38	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	28	4	1	9	24	24
V. Violence			23	18	5	1	4	4	3	3	6	1	1	..	1	3	19
VI. Ill-defined & not Specified { Ill-defined .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Not specified .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS			768	398	370	197	101	36	36	129	135	75	59	29	45	174	520

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1894, 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. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)		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 60.	60 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
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Smallpox.	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.	
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum	97	..	..	12	12	67	26	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	5	1	66	97
Hospital for Incurables	12	..	..	..	..	6	6	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	1	12	..	2	12
St. Peter's Hospital	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	12
The Workhouse	20	11	..	..	7	1	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
The Prison	12	..	..	..	5	7	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	12	
The Cottage Home	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	9	
Rest of the Sub-District	616	186	101	34	22	183	90	Under 5	..	..	12	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	32	9	23	..	..	..	64	1	5	137	287	
								5 upwds	..	1	6	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	5	..	5	..	5	..	57	41	43	17	146	329
TOTALS	768	197	101	36	36	264	134	Under 5	..	..	12	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	32	9	23	..	..	..	64	1	5	148	298	
								5 upwds	..	1	6	..	..	4	..	6	..	2	5	..	1	10	..	73	64	51	18	229	470		

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

Deaths occurring outside the division or district among persons belonging thereto.	175	11	12	9	11	75	57	Under 5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	10	23
								5 upwds	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	18	14	22	10	77	152
Deaths occurring within the division or district among persons not belonging thereto.	158	10	...	3	16	85	44	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
								5 unwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	5	..	16	24	9	1	88	148

TABLE **TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,**
(B) coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, 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.											
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			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.					Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Typhus.								Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																							
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum	1250	..	..	Under 5	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital for Incurables	286	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's Hospital	60	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse	565	..	..	Under 5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prison	1007	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patriotic Asylum for Girls	331	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Cottage Home	12	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of the Sub-District	43209	..	..	Under 5	..	42	24	13	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	24	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	87	85	..	..	34	1	..	9	..	83	..	52	29	..	..	10	..	..	..
TOTALS	46720	55175	1628	Under 5	..	46	24	13	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	28	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	87	86	..	..	36	1	..	12	..	125	..	52	29	..	..	11	..	..	..

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This class of diseases caused 126 deaths, 2 less than last year, and 18 less than the decennial average. The following table shows the number of deaths, and the death-rate from these diseases, with the total deaths from all causes, and the percentage of deaths from these diseases to deaths from all causes for the year. The same information is also given for the preceding 10 years, and the number above or below the average is also stated.

TABLE IV.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1894	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Seven principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small Pox ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·53
	Measles ..	6	19	28	20	39	7	47	10	30	2	37	9·12
	Scarlet Fever ..	5	3	6	1	4	..	..	2	5	3	1	·
	Diphtheria ..	4	6	10	2	5	6	10	19	20	20	8	·
	Fever { Typhus	4	4	8	6	5	4	5	5	3	6	5	·
	{ Enteric												1·7
	Whooping Cough	17	24	31	8	40	6	35	18	28	26	17	·
Diarrhoea Cholera		27	35	28	30	32	21	37	25	41	37	24	·
													17·9
Total Deaths from above Epidemic Diseases ..	64	94	111	67	125	44	134	79	127	94	92	..	33·8
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	19	3	5	4	2	3	11	16	60	34	*34	12·9	·
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	83	97	116	71	127	47	145	95	187	128	126	..	20
Zymotic Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion ..	2·70	3·07	3·58	2·14	3·73	1·35	3·2	2	3·7	2·54	2·30	·	·5
Total Deaths from all causes ..	576	628	722	610	711	494	787	780	838	820	768	..	165
Percentage of Deaths from Epi- demics to Deaths from all causes	11·1	14·9	15·3	10·9	17·5	8·90	17·0	10·3	15·1	15·62	16·5	2·93	·

* Inclusive of 13 from Influenza.

An examination of the above Table shows that the only zymotic disease which was above the average was measles, an epidemic of which was prevalent in April, May and June. The other zymotic diseases all show a decrease, and are all below the corrected average.

The zymotic death-rate was 2·30 per 1,000, ·24 per 1,000 under last year, and ·5 per 1,000 less than the decennial average. If influenza, from which 13 deaths resulted be excluded, the zymotic death-rate would be only 2·04 per 1,000.

To obtain the true zymotic death-rate, the same corrections as were applied to the general death-rate must be used. In the internal institutions only 1 death occurred from diarrhoea, 3 from puerperal fever and 1 from erysipelas. While in outlying institutions 19 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred, 14 deaths must therefore be added to 126, giving a true death roll of 140. Calculated from this the zymotic death-rate for the year was 2·64, or, if influenza be not included, of 2·39 per 1,000. Last year the same rates were 3·3 and 3·02 per 1,000.

Small-pox. No cases of this disease occurred in the district during the year. One case of a resident in this district was notified in the parish of Battersea, and as she had only left her home the day previous to the first symptoms appearing, I visited her home and made the necessary inquiries, but could not trace the source of infection. The husband was re-vaccinated, and the premises carefully watched for 14 days, but there was no spread of the disease.

The official return of the vaccination officer shows that in the year 1893, of the total births in the district, 1,239 were successfully vaccinated, 160 died unvaccinated, in 11 the vaccination was postponed, 16 were certified insusceptible, 153 had removed, 3 had removed to districts, the vaccination officer of which had been informed, and only 10 remained on the books as unvaccinated.

Scarlet Fever. The notifications of this disease show a marked diminution as compared with 1893, only 133 cases having been notified as against 440. Of these 133, 80 were removed to hospital

where 2 died, while of the remaining 53 treated at home only 1 died. The total case of mortality was therefore only 2.25 per cent. The disease was of a very mild type, and could hardly be said to have been present in epidemic form. The number of notifications in each month is given in Table VII. and this shows that the maximum number was notified in January, and the minimum in June.

Diphtheria. 110 cases were notified, with 12 deaths, 39 cases were removed to Hospital, and of these cases 4 died or 10.2 per cent., while of 71 cases treated at home 8 died or 11.2 per cent. The total case mortality being 10.9 per cent.

The number of deaths at home is 5 below the corrected average. Last year 20 deaths resulted from diphtheria, and this was 7.8 above the corrected decennial average.

The following statistics, taken in connection with the monthly notifications given in Table VII., certainly show that school attendance remains a factor in the spread of diphtheria. It will be seen from these that the greater number of cases occur between the ages of 5 and 15, and also from Table VII. that the minimum number of notifications occur during holiday season.

Number of Cases of Diphtheria notified with Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 upwards.
Cases.	2	22	52	34
Deaths.	0	6	6	0

Membranous Croup. 13 notifications of this were received as against 27 last year. Of these 9 or 68.9 per cent. died.

This year as last year the larger number of cases occurred in children under school age, as will be seen from the following Table

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

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 upwards.
Cases.	4	9	0	0
Deaths.	3	6	0	0

The case mortality from the two above diseases combined was 17 per cent., which may be considered very low.

Enteric Fever. 41 cases were notified with 6 deaths, 12 cases were removed to Hospital where 1 died, while of the 29 treated at home 5 died. This disease shows a fractional increase as compared with 1893, but there were fewer deaths. 10 of the 41 notifications were received in the month of December, at which time it was very prevalent all over the metropolis. Many of the cases occurred in adults engaged in the City, and in none of their homes could any insanitary conditions be detected.

Puerperal Fever, 12 cases were notified with 6 deaths. In every case notified the nurse was duly warned not to attend other cases for 4 weeks, and where possible the clothing worn by the nurse was disinfected by steam.

Erysipelas. The number of cases notified was 134 as compared with 194 last year. Experience has not shown good grounds for the continuance of this among the notifiable diseases. 10 deaths resulted, 3 of these being of infants under 1 year.

Whooping Cough. 17 deaths were registered as occurring from this, 5·2 below the corrected decennial average.

Diarrhœa. 24 deaths occurred from this, 17·9 below the decennial average. The low average temperature of last summer was doubtless the reason why the number of deaths was so much under the decennial average. 19 of the deaths occurred in infants under 1 year.

Influenza. This was not so prevalent during 1894. 13 deaths were registered as being due to it, as against 14 in 1893, and 44 in 1892. The deaths from respiratory diseases also show a marked diminution.

The following are the death-rates per 1000 of population from zymotic diseases, inclusive of deaths in outlying institutions, in 1893 and 1894.

	Death-rate per 1000.	
	1893	1894
Diarrhœa	·797	·452
Diphtheria and Croup	·676	·396
Whooping Cough	·497	·339
Scarlet Fever	·278	·056
Influenza	·278	·245
Enteric Fever	·179	·112
Measles	·039	·754

Measles is the only disease which shows an increase, the others all showing a satisfactory decrease.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 444, as against 868 in 1893, and 588 in 1892. The notifications of small pox were 11, scarlet fever 307, erysipelas 60, diphtheria 41, membranous croup 14 less, while enteric fever was 2, continued fever 1, and puerperal fever 6 more than last year. 3 of the cases of puerperal fever, 4 of scarlet fever and 33 of erysipelas, occurred in the Workhouse; 1 of diphtheria, 1 of enteric fever, and 1 of erysipelas in the Prison; 4 of erysipelas in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, 1 of enteric fever in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and 4 of erysipelas in the Patriotic Asylum.

The number of deaths was 46 or 10·36 per cent. of all the cases notified, compared with 8·8 per cent. in 1893 and 9·6 per cent. in 1892.

The number 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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.. ..	133	80	2	1	3
Erysipelas	134	..	4	6	10
Diphtheria	110	39	4	8	12
Membranous Croup ..	13	..	..	9	9
Enteric Fever	41	12	1	5	6
Continued Fever.. ..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	12	..	3	3	6
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	444	131	14	32	46

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	5	9	9	6	16	5	11	6	5	12	16	10
Membranous Croup ..	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Scarlet Fever	19	13	8	15	14	4	10	9	8	10	16	7
Enteric Fever	3	4	4	0	2	3	1	2	3	5	4	10
Erysipelas	14	9	7	9	17	11	8	11	14	10	12	12

NON-ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

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

TABLE VIII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.		1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1894	
													No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Constitutional.	Tubercular ..	85	90	87	111	114	72	99	107	87	79	97	..	27.7
	Other Constitutional ..	18	28	30	32	30	32	48	31	54	36	51	56	..
Local.	Nervous ..	128	145	151	115	112	90	103	104	123	110	111	..	47
	Circulatory ..	22	36	46	32	45	26	46	39	57	57	52	..	2.4
	Respiratory ..	70	101	135	110	128	87	177	201	144	184	128	..	5.1
	Digestive ..	47	22	30	30	34	31	42	51	34	62	51	5.7	..
	Urinary ..	15	12	26	17	22	17	17	22	36	28	24	..	4.4
	Generative ..	3	6	4	2	5	5	6	9	9	6	9	2.3	..
	Locomotory ..	2	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1.4
Developmental.	Integumentary ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
	Premature Birth ..	40	37	45	38	41	36	54	66	60	72	58	..	7.5
	Malformation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low Vitality ..	42	34	32	36	25	33	24	27	26	29	38	..	3
	Age ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violence ..		21	15	17	13	23	15	27	24	18	25	23	..	3.5
Ill-defined or Not specified ..		..	..	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	2.6

The above diseases are the cause of the great majority of the deaths, forming 83.59 per cent. of the total mortality as compared with 84.4 per cent. last year.

From tubercular diseases, which include phthisis pulmonalis, tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis, 97 deaths resulted, as compared with 79 last year. This number was, however, 27.7 below the corrected decennial average. Phthisis pulmonalis alone caused 73 deaths, but of these 16 occurred in internal institutions, while

18 occurred outside the district among persons belonging to it, making a corrected total of 75. Calculated from this the death-rate per 1,000 from phthisis alone was 1·41 per 1,000. This rate is slightly lower than that of last year, and is ·32 per 1,000 lower than the average of England and Wales for the decennium 1881-90.

The total tubercular death-rate was 1·88 per 1,000, as compared with 2·43 in England and Wales during the decennium 1881-90. Of the 75 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis by far the largest number of deaths occurred between the ages of 25 to 45, while from other tubercular diseases the great proportion occurred under 1 year of age.

The other diseases grouped under the head of constitutional diseases, viz. gout, rheumatism and cancer, were the cause of 51 deaths, cancer alone being the cause of 32 deaths, 12 males and 20 females. This is 6 more than last year.

Diseases of the respiratory organs were the cause of 128 deaths, 56 less than in 1893, and 51 less than the decennial average. 35 of these deaths occurred in infants under 1 year, and 29 from 1 to 5 years. 24 of these occurred in out-lying institutions, while 18 occurred in internal institutions of persons belonging to this district.

Diseases of the nervous system caused 111 deaths, 1 more than last year, and 47 below the corrected decennial average. 42 of these deaths occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, and 31 in out-lying institutions.

Diseases of the circulatory system caused 52 deaths, 5 less than last year, and 2·4 below the decennial average. 8 of these occurred in internal institutions, while 22 occurred in external, 17 of these latter taking place in the Union Infirmary.

Diseases of the digestive system caused 51 deaths, 11 less than last year but 5·7 above the decennial average; 24 of these deaths occurred in infants under 1 year.

Diseases of the urinary organs caused 24 deaths, 11 of males and 13 of females; this is 4 less than in 1893, and 4·4 less than corrected average.

Premature births, low vitality, and congenital defects were the cause of 58 deaths, 14 less than last year, and 7·5 below the corrected decennial average. All these deaths were of children under 1 year.

The deaths registered from old age were 38 in number, 15 of males and 23 of females, and were 3 below the corrected average. 28 of these deaths occurred in persons of 75 years and upwards. 12 deaths of persons belonging to the district occurred in the Union Infirmary.

From violence, 23 deaths, 18 of males and 5 of females were registered. This is 3·5 below the decennial average.

Infantile Mortality. The total number of deaths of infants, under 1 year was 197, 38 less than last year. The per centage of these to the total mortality was 25·6, as compared with 28·6 last year.

The infantile death-rate, calculated from the number of registered births, was 121 per 1,000, 25 below last year. This compares favourably with the same rate for the whole of London, which was 143 per 1,000 births, while only 5 districts in London, the constitution of whose population as regards social population is different had a lower infantile mortality.

Senile Mortality. The total number of deaths above 70 years of age was, including deaths in external institutions, 97, 32 of males and 65 of females.

Table IX. shows the number of deaths at various age periods.

TABLE IX.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75 ..	14	24	38
75 " " 80 ..	9	14	23
80 " " 85 ..	5	12	17
85 " " 90 ..	3	10	13
90 " " 95 ..	1	5	6
	32	65	97

In the next Table is shown the percentage to total deaths, as well as to diseases of the zymotic class according to the social position of the deceased. The decennial average is also given.

An increase, as compared with the decennial average, has taken place among the industrial and labouring classes, and this is also observed in the deaths from zymotic diseases. This was to a large extent due to the epidemic of measles, the deaths from which occurred almost exclusively among the industrial and working class.

TABLE X.

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	
	1894.	Decennial average.	1894.	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry	3·77	3·24	·79	1·27
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	5·88	5·33	2·38	4·73
Middle and Trading Classes, Clerks, &c.	22·65	26·25	11·11	19·78
Industrial and Labouring Classes	67·70	65·18	85·72	74·22
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Inquests During the year, 58 inquests were held, 7 less than in 1893. 43 of these deaths were of males, and only 15 of females. All the cases of suicide were males.

TABLE XI.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from Natural Causes	..	..		22	10	32
Suicidal	..	Hanging	..	2	—	2
		Morphine Poisoning	..	1	—	1
		Wound in Throat	..	1	—	1
		Strangulation	..	1	—	1
		Prussic Acid Poisoning..		1	—	1
		Carbolic Acid Poisoning		1	—	1
		Drowning	..	1	—	1
Accidental	..	Suffocation by overlaying		—	1	1
		Erysipelas caused by				
		Injury	..	1	—	1
		Drowning	..	3	2	5
		Suffocation	..	—	1	1
		Asphyxia	..	1	—	1
		Injury to Head	..	5	—	5
		Fracture of Thigh	..	—	1	1
		Fall from Window	..	1	—	1
		Fall over Stairs	..	1	—	1
Homicide	..	Tabes mesenterica accel-				
		erated by neglect	..	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				43	15	58

General Remarks. During the year the district was comparatively free from diseases of a zymotic nature. The epidemic of measles already mentioned, was in this regard the only matter worthy of special note, but as it is not a notifiable disease, no information could be got as to the extent of it. The experience of other places where measles has been included under notifiable diseases, has not been satisfactory. The only remedy which can be applied is the closure of the public elementary schools, but unless this be done within the first few days of the outbreak, little good will result. Again in

some parts of the district the opportunities for the children playing together are such as to make the spread of the disease easy, even supposing the schools were closed.

The death-rate of the sub-district, even after all the corrections are applied is a low one, and will compare favourably with other districts. A further correction may be made by working out the factor for age and sex distribution, thus making the death-rate absolutely comparable not only with London itself, but also with other places in England. This factor is as near as possible 1·068, and if the recorded death-rate viz., 14·93 be multiplied by this, a death-rate of 15·94 per 1,000 is got. In 1892, according to the report of the Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council, the corrected death-rate for the metropolis was 21·6 per 1,000.

Sanitation. A summary of the sanitary works is given at page 29.

The number of houses and premises inspected during the year was 3,243, as compared with 2,319 in 1893. This increase is due to the fact, that one of the inspectors devotes his whole time to house to house inspection. The diminution in the number of complaints submitted to the local Committee viz., 925 as compared with 1,101, is in my opinion due in some measure to this inspection of certain parts of the district more frequently. That permanent good also results are shown by the fact that the number of preliminary notices served shows a decided diminution. In 1893, with 2,319 houses inspected, 1,000 preliminary notices were served, or a percentage of 43·1; while, in 1894, with 3,243 houses inspected only 857 were served, or a percentage of 26·4.

318 houses and 339 rooms were disinfected after infectious diseases, as compared with 497 and 558 in 1893.

1 set of bedding was burnt, and 137 sets steamed by contractor. This was done with the greatest promptitude, and entirely to my satisfaction. 1 cab, which had conveyed a person suffering from diphtheria, was also disinfected.

9 cases of over-crowding were abated, as against 17 last year. The sanitary inspectors in their house to house inspection frequently discover cases of slight over-crowding, and these are often in houses occupied by the same family. In all these cases last year a little explanation was sufficient to remedy this without the service of any notice.

3 wells were closed after analysis, by order of the Board, but there still remain a number of wells which are used for domestic purposes.

The rest of the items refer to the routine work of the sanitary staff, and it is satisfactory to note, that the more serious insanitary conditions as to drains and water supply, show a satisfactory diminution as compared with last year.

Common lodging houses. Although these are not properly under our jurisdiction, yet careful supervision of their sanitary arrangement is a necessity. They are frequently the means of introducing epidemic disease into the locality; there are 12 of these in this sub-district licensed to receive 230 lodgers. The drainage of some has been reconstructed during the year.

Cow-houses. These, 14 in number, were inspected before the renewal of the licenses. In 1 which is not included in the above, as the license was not applied for, the premises were in such an insanitary condition, that I certified them to be an unfit place for keeping cows. The number of cows kept in these 14, viz. 70, diminishes every year, by far the greater amount of milk coming from the country. In 3, no cows at all are kept, but the licenses are kept up.

Slaughter-houses. There are 9 of these in this district, and I have visited and examined them as usual. The structural condition of the majority of them is not at all satisfactory, although the tenants do all in their power to fulfil the conditions of their license. The only remedy for this state of matters is the establishment of public abbatoirs, which are built with due regard to our modern ideas. Again in public abbatoirs the meat can all be inspected by an expert

before its removal to the shop and consequent cutting up. There is no doubt that many diseases are caused by eating meat which is, owing to some disease, unfit for food, which disease cannot be detected under the present conditions.

Bake-houses. There are 36 of these in the district, and they have all been visited twice in the year. Of these 36, 21 are above ground and 15 underground. Of the 21 above ground 15 may be classed as good, and 6 as fair, while of the 15 underground only 2 are good, 8 fair and 5 very fair; this classification is arrived at after taking into consideration the ventilation, lighting, and general sanitary condition. In several, notices were served for limewashing, and in 1 there was an opening from the main sewer into the bake-house caused by a defective drain, which was at once remedied. The underground bake-houses are in the great majority of cases kept thoroughly clean, but the lighting and ventilation are much inferior as compared with those above ground.

I have again to report that the sanitary staff has performed all the duties entrusted to them with tact, and to my entire satisfaction.

P. CALDWELL SMITH,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Camb.,

Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.

REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

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. The total number of samples submitted by the Inspector during 1894, was 368, constituted as follows:—

Nature of Article.				Number submitted.
Milk .. ..	..	..	..	121
Butter .. ..	..	..	..	80
Coffee .. ..	..	..	..	55
Mustard .. ..	..	..	..	29
Pepper .. ..	..	..	..	26
Flour .. ..	..	..	..	13
Lard .. ..	..	..	..	9
Cocoa .. ..	..	..	..	7
Arrowroot .. ..	..	..	..	7
Jam .. ..	..	..	..	6
Sugars .. ..	..	..	..	5
Condensed Milk .. ..	..	..	..	3
Ginger .. ..	..	..	..	3
White Wax .. ..	..	..	..	1
Tinned Peas .. ..	..	..	..	1
Cheese .. ..	..	..	..	1
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	1

The total number of articles condemned was 24, thus showing that 6·32 per cent. of the whole were adulterated, as compared with 8·38 per cent. in the year 1893.

The following are the classified lists indicating the nature and amounts of the various impurities detected.

I.—*Dairy Products.*

Articles submitted.	Nature and Amount of Impurity.
Butter	85 per cent. of Margarine.
Butter	75 " "
Milk.. .. .	36 per cent. of added water.
Milk.. .. .	16 " "
Milk.. .. .	15 " "
Milk.. .. .	14 " "
Milk.. .. .	14 " "
Milk.. .. .	13 " "
Milk.. .. .	11 " "
Milk.. .. .	10 " "
Milk.. .. .	10 " "
Milk.. .. .	8 " "
Milk.. .. .	7 " "
Milk.. .. .	5 " "
Milk.. .. .	5 " "
Milk.. .. .	4 " "
Milk.. .. .	40 per cent. of cream abstracted.
Milk.. .. .	34 " " "
Milk.. .. .	25 " " "
Milk.. .. .	25 " " "
Milk.. .. .	2·0 per cent of added sugar.

The above Table shows definite adulteration of dairy products amounting to nearly 10·44 per cent. of the whole number of such samples examined, as against 13·7 per cent. in 1893. This decided improvement is, however, counterbalanced by the fact that while last year the average amount of dilution practised on milk was 10 per cent., it has increased this year to 15. On the other hand, the selling of margarine for butter has decreased from 11 per cent. in 1893, to 2·5 per cent. in 1894.

II.—Groceries.

The only articles in this class found to be questionable were two samples of coffee, which proved to contain 60 and 40 per cent. of chicory respectively. No adulterated tea, spices, sugar, or jam have been discovered in the district.

III.—Beverages.

No samples were submitted under this head during 1894, but although we have usually found such articles to be genuine, I yet do not consider it wise to lose sight of them altogether.

IV.—Drugs.

The only sample submitted in this department was one of white wax, which was found to contain one half of its weight of paraffin. I would also, in this matter, advise that a few of the more popular drugs commonly used by the multitude should be examined from time to time so as to keep a check on such articles.

In conclusion, I have to report that nothing new has occurred either in the shape of novel adulterants or in procedure, except in the case of the sugared milk above referred to, which was subsequently proved to be due to an accident.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MUTER, PH.D. ; F.R.S.(Edin.) ; F.I.C., &c.,
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