

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hanover Square, The Vestry of the Parish of Saint George].

Contributors

Hanover Square (London, England). Parish. Vestry.

Publication/Creation

[1866?]

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No. XXX.]

HAN 15

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
OF THE
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY
IN THE PARISH
OF
Saint George, Hanover Square,
AND OF
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,
FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED 1ST APRIL, 1865,
WITH REPORT OF THE YEAR.

London :

PRINTED BY GEORGE PHIPPS,
UPPER RANELAGH STREET, PIMLICO, S.W.

History of St. George's Hospital, 1800-1850

Mr. Jordan and GENTLEMEN

Our Table of Mortality for this quarter is a very heavy one. No fewer than 607 deaths were registered, including those of 70 surgeons in St. George's Hospital, and 6 inmates of the little Chelsea Workhouse. But although it was the winter quarter, and a cold one, it does not appear that the excess of mortality arose from the disorders which are commonly attributed to cold—for instance, those of the lungs; but rather to an intensity of every possible cause of death. Thus in the first quarter of the year—

Year	Deaths	Surgeons	Workhouse	Other
1857	486	181	112	193
1858	524	224	110	190
1859	487	203	82	149
1860	547	246	81	199
1861	640	218	74	291
1862	609	268	118	188
1863	628	266	116	146
1864	604	207	118	179
1865	607	284	164	159

Last year, during this quarter, the diminished mortality of the young, and the less fatality of syphilitic disease, were remarkable; this quarter, every cause of death seems evenly

TO THE

Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Our Table of Mortality for this quarter is a very heavy one. No fewer than 607 deaths were registered, including those of 70 strangers in St. George's Hospital, and 6 inmates of the Little Chelsea Workhouse. But although it was the winter quarter, and a cold one, it does not appear that the excess of mortality arose from the disorders which are commonly attributed to cold,—for instance, those of the lungs; but rather to an intensity of every possible cause of death. Thus in the first quarter of the year—

	Total deaths.	Deaths under 5.	Over 60.	From zymotic disease.	From lung disease and phthisis.	Deaths at home in Hanover and Mayfair.	In Belgrave.
1857 . .	436	161	115	74	151	137	206
1858 . .	528	224	106	110	195	163	254
1859 . .	457	203	100	85	140	116	235
1860 . .	547	245	118	80	199	140	288
1861 . .	540	213	146	74	201	133	273
1862 . .	609	288	123	116	183	129	358
1863 . .	553	256	110	136	140	140	298
1864 . .	604	207	178	75	214	169	300
1865 . .	607	234	154	97	189	187	297

Last year, during this quarter, the diminished mortality of the young, and the less fatality of zymotic disease, were remarkable; this quarter, every cause of death seems evenly

distributed, and the Hanover and May-fair have suffered out of proportion to the Belgrave Sub-Districts.

The deaths from *measles* were confined to the Belgrave Sub-District, where there were four. One of the patients had chicken-pox as well. One single case appears in the death or sickness rolls of the Hanover and May-fair for this quarter. These diseases come in great waves, and then vanish. At the moment of writing (May 1865) the latter Sub-Districts are full of measles.

The deaths from *scarlatina* were 17, with which we group 10 from diphtheria and 8 from croup (although the last seems to belong to a different order of disease,—a severe inflammation of the windpipe produced by cold, affecting young children almost exclusively, and not contagious; whereas diphtheria seems produced by some definite poison, affects persons of any age, is contagious, and may begin anywhere in the throat, not the windpipe; still, in some cases, it is difficult to decide between the two). Of the scarlatina, 1 death occurred in Oxford-street, 1 in Hertford-place, May-fair, 1 (complicated with diphtheria) at No. — Brick-street, an old thickly inhabited house, which, with all care, we never can keep free from disease. Thirteen cases were distributed over Colchester and Rutland-streets, Belgrave-terrace, Lower Belgrave-place, Wilton-place, and Pembroke-place. There were 2 in one house in Ebury-square, 2 in Pembroke-mews, 3 in Hindon-street, one of these last complicated with mumps.

Of the *diphtheria*, deaths occurred in Lower Brook-street, also in some very clean stables in Market-street, in Chapel-street, in Lancashire-court and John's-court; also in Cornwall, Coleshill and Caroline-streets and Ranelagh-road.

Whooping-cough destroyed 16 children, pretty evenly distributed all over the parish; but this of all other diseases is the one of which we know least, and can interfere with least.

The 24 deaths from *fever* are a high figure, still there is nothing alarming in them when analyzed. We may observe that these cases include, first, those commonly called *typhoid*, which are proved to be due to severe emanations chiefly. Second, the true typhus, the fever of filthy, over-crowded, half-starved populations. This is intensely contagious, and spreads anywhere; but it is the most readily controlled by proper measures, and, we are thankful to say, is almost unknown amongst us. Third, there is a great variety of cases of all sorts, which look like fever, which have more or less feverishness, exhaustion, &c., but which may be due to almost any disease exhaustion fatigue or cold acting on a broken down constitution. It is said to be a common thing with some practitioners to say that a man has "fever," or dies with "typhoid symptoms," when the cause is really unknown. Hence, we need not assume that every case entered as "fever" is a true contagious case, arising from neglect of sanitary precaution. The cases that occurred this quarter were none in the Hanover, 3 in the May-fair; 2 of elderly gentlemen, and 1 of an infant; 8 in the Belgrave, in Whittaker and Aylesford-streets, Hugh-street West, Warwick-street, and Howick-terrace. In this last case low fever was associated with diphtheria. In St. George's Hospital died 1 nurse, 1 woman of 58 from Grosvenor-place, Grosvenor-row, and 6 persons chiefly from Chelsea, Battersea, and Hammersmith.

Passing over the other cases of epidemic disease as showing no conspicuous features, we observe that no fewer than 152 lives were lost, under circumstances indicative of debility and degeneration; as scrofula, consumption, water in the head, convulsions, premature birth, malformations, teething, and atrophy and debility. Thirty-one also died of old age.

The deaths from accident were very numerous. A rare case is that of a boy, aged 14, in Churton-place, who died in five days of the effects of fright. A painter fell from a

board in Hill-street; a plasterer fell from a ladder; two men fell from carts they were driving; a man walking on a mound by the side of a road at Battersea, fell under the wheels of a cart, suffered amputation of his leg in St. George's Hospital, and died of pyæmia afterwards; a maid-servant, aged 23, fell down stairs by treading on her dress, broke her arm, had it cut off in St. George's Hospital, and also died of pyæmia; a workman fell into a tub at Smith's distillery, and was crushed by the screw. Three men died of railway accidents, two of them young porters, of 22 or 23, from slipping in the snow under the wheels. One of these died of pyæmia after amputation. A man also died of fracture of the thigh, who was picked up in the road at Battersea, and did not know how the injury had happened. A boy ruptured his liver by running against a Hansom cab.

No fewer than 9 deaths took place from burns and scalds; 4 of children from 3 to 5 years of age, and 1 of a woman of 75, whose clothes "ignited accidentally," usually from a fire in a grate; a boy of 13, and a woman of 54, fell into the fire, and were burned to death whilst helpless from paralysis, or unconscious from epilepsy: this being one of the horrible dangers of that last horrible disease; and 3 children scalded by the upsetting of saucepans, one of whom suffered from an internal inflammation, such as often follows burns and scalds.

The term *pyæmia* denotes a kind of infection of the blood liable to affect injured persons in unhealthy seasons, especially in Hospitals. It not only carried off some of the patients above named, but 4 patients who underwent operations for disease.

One man was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, and a boy from falling into the water whilst he was fishing out sticks. An infant was found suffocated in bed with its parents. Of suicides there were 5: 1 by drowning, 2 by wounds, and 1 by both methods combined; 1 man by oxalic

acid. Six newly born infants—probably still-born—at all events with no evidence how they came by their deaths, were cast away on a dung heap in Ebury-mews, on the embankment of the Grosvenor Canal, in Hyde-park, and the Serpentine. One besides was found, which the Coroner's jury declared to have been suffocated, no evidence how. All these things are marks of our whole social condition, and we may depend on it, that the houses of people who would cast out a dead infant as they do a dog, are a good deal in want of Inspectors of Nuisances, moral and physical.

SICKNESS IN THE HANOVER AND MAY-FAIR SUB-DISTRICTS.

The number of persons treated during the quarter by the Medical Officers of the Parish, and of the Dispensary, Mount-street, and in the Sick-Wards of the Workhouse, Mount-street, was 991.

Amongst these were 9 cases of small-pox, 10 chicken-pox, 1 measles, 20 scarlatina, 19 whooping-cough, 10 diarrhœa, 2 erysipelas, 18 fever, 218 bronchitis, 7 diphtheria, and 1 pleurisy.

The 19 cases of scarlatina were distributed thus: 1 in Brick-street, fatal; 3 in one house in Hertford-place, 1 fatal; in Grosvenor and South Molton-mews, Hanover-place, Brown-street, &c. The 7 cases of diphtheria, in a knot of old houses in Brick-street, in Grosvenor-mews, Swan's-passage, and Hertford-place; 1 of the 7 was fatal. The 1 case of measles was combined with whooping-cough,—a child at 30A, Grosvenor-mews. Of the 18 cases of fever, 12 were treated in the Sick Wards: 1 was sent from May's-buildings to the Fever Hospital, and soon came home well; the others were scattered over Weaver's-place, some old houses at the top of Clarges-street, Hart-street, Bell-yard, &c. At all

events, the deaths from fever did not occur in houses subject to our regular explorations.

The Sick-Wards at Mount-street, and the Book of Admissions to the Fever Hospital, show how much our Parish has contributed to the typhus epidemic in London, and it is not much. One girl was sent, as aforesaid, to the Fever Hospital with typhoid; an old man from Whittaker-street with typhus. Six tramps, and 1 woman from 8, Clifford's-row, were admitted into the Sick-Wards, where, unluckily, 1 nurse and 2 other inmates took the infection and died.

THE SMALL-POX.

There was an outbreak of this disease in the Hanover Sub-District, which assumed the proportions of a petty epidemic. On the 10th January, an infant of 7 months, not vaccinated, died of it at 17, Brown-street. On the 24th, W. S., a man aged 36, vaccinated, was sent from the same house to the Small-pox Hospital; next week a girl named Elizabeth Cooper, aged 15, from 36, Thomas-street, was also sent there: she had been vaccinated when young by a celebrated vaccinator. At the same time, 3 children, at 18, Brown-street, named ——— 2 aged 7 and 14, vaccinated young, 1 aged 4, not vaccinated, born in Marylebone. On February 15, an infant 10 weeks old died, at 15, Robert-street, also unvaccinated. At the beginning of March, Susan and Esther M., of 3, Brown-street, aged 11 and 14, both vaccinated. Also at 7, Thomas-street, Sarah T., aged 4, Elizabeth, æt. 10, and Charlotte, æt. 13, all vaccinated. At the same time, Margaret M., æt. 18, and Eliza, æt. 13, vaccinated, at 3, Shepherd's-market.

These cases bring up the number known to have occurred in the Hanover and May-fair Sub-Districts, since December 1842 to 1856.

SICKNESS IN THE BELGRAVE SUB-DISTRICT.

In the Belgrave Sub-District 8,208 persons were treated by the parochial surgeons, and at St. George's Hospital, the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, the St. Paul and St. Barnabas' Dispensary, and at the Workhouse, Little Chelsea.

Of these 4,914 were patients at St. George's Hospital, leaving a remainder of 3,294.

The total figures include 8 of small-pox, 12 of chicken-pox, 3 of measles, 26 of scarlet fever, 8 of whooping-cough, 76 of diarrhoea, 5 of dysentery, 45 of continued fever, 27 of rheumatic fever, 12 of erysipelas, 4 of diphtheria, and 3 of carbuncle.

There were 781 cases of bronchitis, 9 of pleurisy, and 21 of pneumonia.

The following are the particulars of the cases of small-pox, namely,—

At No. 29, Pulford-street—Leahin, æt. 13, vaccinated.

At No. 1, Ranelagh-grove—Alice Lucas, æt. 20, vaccinated; sent to the Small Pox Hospital 18th January, 1865.

At No. 11, Effingham-street—a boy, æt. 14, unvaccinated.

At No. 14, Flask-lane—Wells, æt. 4 months.

At No. 12, Princes-row—Elizabeth Jobbing, æt. 3, unvaccinated.

At No. 1, Elizabeth-place—Alice Dickson, æt. 12, vaccinated.

At No. 5, Cutmore-buildings—Lydia Allen, æt. 2, unvaccinated.

At No. 4, Gregory-street—a female, vaccinated.

There were also sent to the Small Pox Hospital a man, aged 37, from 1, Elizabeth-place on 30th January, G. C., æt. 24, on 24th January, and Emily S., æt. 32, on 23rd.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D.

R. DRUITT.

APPENDIX. No. I.

WATER.

The Water supplied by the Chelsea Company, and taken from the main at No. 1, Chester Terrace, Chester Square:—

1865.	Total Impurity in grains per gallon.	Organic, &c.
January	23·0 grs.	2·80
February	23·7	2·72
March	20·3	2·03

APPENDIX. No. II.

The following table refers to cases dealt with by the Nuisances Removal Committee, during the quarter ending April 1st, 1865.

Houses reported by Medical Officers of Health
in consequence of illness or nuisance 51

Viz. for scarlet fever 23

diphtheria 6

typhus fever 10

measles 1

small-pox { In-wards 6 } 11
 { Out-wards 5 }

Houses and other premises reported by In-
specter 43

Ditto by inhabitants 45

Total 149

NATURE OF NUISANCE COMPLAINED OF.

Drains obstructed or defective	31
Leakage of offensive water	3
Leakage of water, damp foundations	} 12
Overflow of pipes, gutters, &c..	
Cesspools	7
Offences against Bakehouses Act	2
Yards dirty, ill-paved, &c.	3
Offensive effluvia	8
Houses dirty and dilapidated	5
Dust-pit offensive	1
No water supply	2
Water-closets out of order	2
Inhabited stable without drainage	1
Inhabited stables dirty, ill-drained, no traps, &c.	3
Dung-heaps complained of	3
Offensive urinal, or want of urinal	1
Rubbish, dust, dead dogs, and stinking fish	3
Offensive gullies, or obstructed	4
Cow-houses offensive; pavement out of order	1
Marine store dealers dirty	2
Pavement dangerous	1
Nuisance from slacking lime in kitchen	1
„ „ forge	1

WORK DONE.

Houses cleansed in consequence of illness	14
Ditto newly drained by pipes	9
Water-closets and soil-pipes repaired or cleansed	2
Drains cleansed, repaired, &c.	26
Old rotten brick-drains replaced by pipes	1

Gullies cleansed and repaired	4
Inhabited stable cleansed, &c.	1
Rain-water pipes repaired	3
Dust-pits cleansed	1
Marine store dealers' cleansed	3
Houses cleansed and repaired	1
Yard cleansed	1
New water-closet erected	1
Paving of cow-house repaired	1
Yard paved	1
New pipes laid down	1
Dangerous house reported to the police	1
New sewer constructed	1
Dung nuisance abated	4
Leakage remedied	7
Cesspools abolished	6
Inhabited stable newly drained by pipes	3
Rubbish removed	2

APPENDIX. No. III.

SPECIAL CASES.

(1) The case of nuisance at the new University Club, St. James's-street, is sufficiently remarkable to merit description. This house and the next had long been annoyed by a foul smell, which led the occupiers to seek the aid of the Inspector. After some search, it was discovered that the outer and inner measurement of the premises did not agree; and on removing the paper from a part of the wall, an old door was discovered, which, when broken open, disclosed an old dis-used privy, with cesspool under it. This cesspool, which

formerly received the sewage of both houses, was 16 ft. 6 in. deep, 6 ft. 6 in. long, and 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and contained 10 cart-loads of soil. These were carted off, and the cavity filled with dry brick rubbish; the old saturated brickwork in the neighbourhood was also cut away and replaced by new; and here we may mention, as a practical fact, that brickwork once saturated with urine or sewage seems incurable. Stink and sweat it will; and the only remedy is to cut it away and build it afresh. In this case the remarkable ignorance and carelessness of workmen are well shown. An old cesspool left to save the trouble of removing it: a door papered up to hide it! The long number of years during which these houses were occupied as an hotel, and the degree to which the inmates must have suffered from stench is noticeable enough; and, as a crowning fact, it must be said that this old cesspool still received the overflow-pipe from a closet in a house in Bennett-street, which kept its contents wet and stirred up, and which doubtless acted as a channel for the conveyance of gases into this house also.

(2) *Oxford-street*.—A new house had been built, and the owner neglected to provide gutters and pipes for carrying away the rain-water. Hence it came down in floods upon the houses on either side, making certain rooms very damp. The owner was told that he would be summoned if the nuisance were not abated.

(3) A new kind of nuisance consists in slacking lime in an unceilinged cellar below an inhabited room, so that the hot fumes and steam go up through the chinks of the boards.

(4) Three houses in Curzon-street, poisoned by three cesspools, which received the greater part of their sewage, and leaked over into cellars of Messrs. East. An enormous amount of sewage must have soaked into the earth during the last century; and huge volumes of foetid gases into the houses.

(5) The case of two contiguous first-class houses in Grosvenor-street, each suffering more or less from sewer vapour. These houses, which we will call for distinction sake x and y , were the subject of inquiry in January 1864, when it was discovered that an old dead drain had been left under x , after the fatal and most reprehensible custom of workmen and a small cesspool in the vault of y . These were done away with, and a soil pipe in y was better trapped and repaired, and it was hoped the case was at end. But 14 months later, fresh complaints were made by the occupants of x , and these led to a further inquiry, at which we examined the whole of each house, and also had the opportunity of taking such evidence as was tendered by the builders who had built, and had since repaired these houses: for sad to say, they are both newly built, and we are not now dealing with the misdeeds of the last generation. Each house has great depth from back to front. The water-closets are in the middle of each house, and drained by a soil-pipe which passes down within the party wall. Instead of being made of lead, and being embedded in a groove covered by a panel, so that they could be got at and repaired if need be; these pipes are mere cast iron rain-water pipes, with loose joints, and embedded in the brickwork, so that they could not be got at without cutting away the wall, and spoiling the decorations of the house. This being the case, the inhabitants of x complained of drain effluvia which they believed to proceed from the soil-pipe of y , embedded in the party wall. Whether this were the case or not, we could not say, for the soil-pipe of each house being similar, there was as much probability as not that x 's complaint arose within its own wall. Before advising the Sanitary Committee to call on y to pull down his pipe and deface his house, we thought that x should do the same; but as he declined, there the matter rested.

(6) *Swallow-place*.—This was a case like that of *Steele's-court*. A small sewer receiving the drainage of 6 houses was obstructed by deposit, and the sewage leaked up into the coal cellars of the lower houses.

(7) *Communication of disease to patients in Hospitals*.—The following is a case which involves a most important principle. A boy named Thomas P., aged 8, went with his brother from 18, North Bruton-mews, into St. George's Hospital, on the 4th November, for the cure of scalds. On or about the 30th, he became affected with scarlet fever, but recovered sufficiently to leave the Hospital and go home on the 7th. This, be it observed, was much earlier than was quite safe for a scarlet fever patient to go into a house—so called—such as 18, North Bruton-mews, which with the contiguous premises in Grosvenor-mews ought rather to be called a village of 140 people under one roof; nevertheless, as it happened, no infection spread on the present occasion, and it could not have been helped if there had;—for a child cannot be maintained by a private charity, such as St. George's Hospital, till the infectious stage is over. But there was another boy named James M., æt. 12, living in Bolton-yard, and acting as page at 13, Duke-street, St. James's, who fell whilst cleaning a window, and broke one arm, and sustained other injuries on November 1st. He was taken to St. George's Hospital, and admitted into the ward contiguous with that in which Thomas P. was, where he went on well till December 7th, when he took the scarlet fever and died on the 28th. This is a different case, and involves the question,—ought patients to be left to take their chance, or ought every precaution to be taken that they shall not catch any complaint in the Hospital other than that for which they were admitted within its walls? The Sanitary Committee of the Vestry took the latter view, and directed one of the Medical Officers of Health to confer

with the Secretary of St. George's Hospital on the matter. It was fully admitted that no fault was to be found with the cleanliness and ventilation of the wards; the single question was, ought a patient with an infectious disease, to be allowed to remain in a ward with other patients reasonably liable to take it: and it is very gratifying to be able to add, that the Secretary has assured the Medical Officers of Health, that steps will be taken for the future to isolate patients with communicable diseases. This is a most important and benevolent plan. It must be recollected, that St. George's, like other Hospitals supported by voluntary contributions, is not a public but a private institution, the supporters of which are under no compulsion whatever, save such as arises from their own wishes to do good.

(8) *Livery Yard, 5, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.*—Frequent complaints have been made of the foul smell of dung in this yard, which was inspected on January 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1865, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., when the dung was not removed, although the Inspector of Nuisances had given orders to that effect. As the Sanitary Committee had previously resolved that a summons be taken out if the dung were not properly removed, one was taken out on January 13th, to be heard on January 20th. It was adjourned to the 24th of the same month, no one answering to it when called. Mr. Arnold, the magistrate at the Westminster Police Court, then directed one of the officers to wait on the owner, and request him to appear. His son came instead, and expressed his willingness to remove the dung three times a week, namely, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, before 10 a.m. Mr. Arnold thinking this sufficient, if properly carried out, discharged the summons on the payment of the costs.

(9) *No. 6, Eccleston-street, Eaton-square.*—A letter was sent in this case, by order of Sir George Grey, to the

Vestry, to know if a complaint made was correct: that men employed on the premises slept in an underground vault, contrary to the 4th and 5th sections of the Bakehouse Act. A reply was sent to the effect, that the bed room was properly partitioned off from the bakehouse, with a door opening into it, and that it was not an underground vault as complained of in the letter of Sir George Grey. The dimensions of the window opening into an area, which extended the whole length of the house, were stated, but as these were somewhat below the size required by the Act, the Medical Officer recommended the window in the men's sleeping apartment to be made the exact size required by the Act, which has been done. The owner was quite willing to make any necessary alteration.

(10) *No. 26, Wilton-road.*—This was a case of combined drains which were stopped up, and the bakehouse flooded with offensive water. A new nine-inch pipe drain has been laid down through 4, Shaftesbury-terrace, and those of Nos. 3 and 29 in the same Terrace, with that of 26, Wilton-road, connected with it.

(11) *No. 42, Claverton-street.*—In this case, the owner wishing to get rid of a lodger, cut off the water, which of course made the closets most offensive; but he was soon compelled to allow it to go into the cisterns.

APPENDIX. No. IV.

VISITATION OF BAKEHOUSES.

The 37 bakehouses in the Hanover and Mayfair Sub-Districts were inspected in March, by ourselves in company with Mr. Grant, when one was found shut up; one going

to be rebuilt; 23 were found to require limewashing in compliance with the Bakehouses Regulation Act, which has since been done.

Fifty-seven bakehouses were inspected in the Out-Wards on March 17th, 20th and 21st, when 53 of them were found to require limewashing, which has been done.

Our attention was called to the extremely limited space and defective ventilation of the journeymen and apprentices' bed room at Messrs S——, and although this does not come within the scope of the Bakehouses Regulation Act, we made representations to the firm, which led to its being made of double capacity, and well provided with means of ventilation.

APPENDIX. No. V.

GAS.

Seventy observations were made during the quarter, upon the six gases supplied by the Chartered, London, and Equitable Companies, in the Horseferry-road, Bessborough-street, and Cambridge-street, respectively.

The gases were burned in accordance with the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and the illuminating power continued above the standard light required by the Act.

With respect to purity, all the gases were free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and so far free from ammonia, that they did not discolour the turmeric paper, except on February 22nd, when both the gases of the Chartered Company presented traces of ammonia; and on March 10th, the common gas of the London Company showed a similar impurity.

The following Table gives the average light in sperm candles of all the gases—

	Chartered.	London.	Equitable.
Cannel	24·61	22·78	25·76
Common	14·82	14·30	15·08

A Table and Summary were sent with each Monthly Report on the gas to the Vestry, containing the number of examinations and the pressures, with the dates, and the weekly and monthly average illuminating power.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D.,

Gas Examiner.

ANNUAL REPORT,

Showing Summary of Births, Deaths, Vaccinations, Sanitary Statistics, and Improvements, for One Year, from April 2nd, 1864, to April 1st, 1865, with Comparative Statement of Seven foregoing Years.

Births. The number in the whole parish was 2452.

In the years ending March

31st	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
The numbers were . .	2165	2288	2300	2119	2498	2411	2412

In the Hanover and Mayfair

Sub-Districts, the births
this year were 709; in the

years	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
The numbers were . .	660	705	710	656	735	661	694

In the Belgrave Sub-District

this year there were

1743	1505	1583	1590	1463	1763	1750	1718
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Deaths. The gross number

in the whole parish has

been 2015, whereas in the

foregoing 7 years they

were	1768	1838	1837	1769	1965	1882	2054
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Gross Death-rate. Estim-

ating the population of the

whole parish as 91,500, the

gross death-rate was 22

per 1000 living; in 1864

it was 22.4, with a popu-

lation also estimated at

91,500; 1863, 20.9 with an

estimated population of

90,000; in 1862 it was

22.2 with an estimated

population of 88,500.

Excess of Births over Deaths,

398 in the whole parish .	397	450	463	350	533	529	358
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Estimated Population. This, of course, is the necessary basis of our calculation of the death-rate. At the census of 1851, the gross population of the parish was 73,230; in 1861 it was 87,747, thus showing a gross increase of the population in 10 years, of 15,000. As we stated in our last Annual Report, the Hanover and Mayfair Sub-Districts may be regarded as virtually stationary; for there is no fresh ground to build on, and the population even fell in the 10 years 51-61, from 33,464 to 32,686. The increase, therefore, is confined to the Belgrave Sub-District, which we believe to have increased steadily at the rate of 1,500 per annum up to the middle of 1864. This brings up the estimated population

from 87,747 in 1861, to 88,500 in round numbers in 1862, and to 90,000 in 1863, and 91,500 in 1864. But in this Sub-District, it is the *Out-Ward*, or South Belgravia, which has increased by the process of new building. *This year* the increase seems arrested. This will be evident from the following Table:—

Number of Ratings in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the following years:—

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Dover Ward . . .	383	385	385	379	379	380	391	391	339	339	389
Conduit Ward . .	616	619	619	614	618	618	618	618	618	613	613
Grosvenor Ward .	844	843	842	840	840	839	838	838	833	838	838
Brook Ward . . .	1080	1078	1078	1076	1075	1074	1077	1080	1080	1082	1082
Curzon Ward . .	712	712	713	712	712	715	725	722	716	716	716
Knightsbridge Ward	2461	2440	2446	2456	2468	2470	2478	2489	2497	2501	2505
Out-Ward	3554	3668	3729	3770	3897	3988	4181	4310	4459	4600	4636
	<u>9650</u>	<u>9745</u>	<u>9812</u>	<u>9817</u>	<u>9989</u>	<u>10084</u>	<u>10508</u>	<u>10451</u>	<u>10597</u>	<u>10739</u>	<u>10779</u>

It is important to bear in mind that the *population* in Belgravia increased at a much faster rate than did the accommodation, as measured by the increase of premises rated to the relief of the poor. This will be evident by comparing the ratio of increase of ratings, with increase of population. But before treating of this further, let us go on with our statistical items:—

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
Deaths in St. George's Hospital for the year ended 1st April, 1865, 336 . .	311	314	316	330	308	317	328
Non-parishioners who died there, 264	255	251	243	263	243	253	260
Parishioners who died there, 72	56	63	73	67	65	64	61
From the Hanover and Mayfair Sub-Districts, 21 . .	—	—	24	27	22	19	17
From the Belgrave, 51 . . .	—	—	49	40	43	45	44
Deaths in Mount-street Workhouse, 112	88	75	72	96	69	100	104
Deaths in Little Chelsea Workhouse, 24	41	33	28	25	27	26	36

Mortality and Death-Rate of Hanover and Mayfair.

In these Sub-Districts the gross number of deaths in the year ended 1st April, 1865, was 612; in the years

1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
563	605	543	567	534	570	577	630

The *gross* death-rate of this part of the Parish therefore this year has been 18·8; and has fluctuated between 16 and 19 per 1000 *per annum*, estimating the population as virtually stationary at 32,500.

Division into Rich and Poor Streets.

Rich Streets. We now proceed, as in former reports, to divide the Hanover and Mayfair Sub-Districts into two classes of streets.

First, the aristocratic and first-class business streets and squares such as Albemarle and Arlington streets, North and South Audley streets Grosvenor and Berkeley squares, Old and New Bond streets, Bolton, Brook, and Bruton streets, &c., &c. We obtained an exact record of the population of these streets at the census of 1851, and we believe there has been no material fluctuation since: the population of these streets was then 20,000. The deaths in them last year were 218, or at the rate of 10·9 per 1000 of the population.

In the foregoing years, the numbers were :

1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
216	209	192	201	187	201	240

Out of the 218, the number of children's deaths under 5, was 41; last year it was 39, the year before 41, before that 43.

Poorer Streets. Now if we take the second and third-class business streets, the mews, and the streets occupied by the artizan and servant classes,—such as Adam's-mews, Avery-row, Barlow-mews, Bell-yard, &c., &c.—the population of these is 12,500, say 13,000. The total number of persons who died *at home* in these streets last year, excluding all that died in the workhouse or in the hospital, and all that were found in the park or streets, is 266, of whom 123 were children under 5, or nearly one-half. The rate of persons who died at home, is 21· per 1000. The number of deaths under 5 was 123 last year, and 121 the year before.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
Total Deaths .	251	293	269	279	241	303	258	273
Under Five .					119	154	121	123

But all the deaths are not *at home*. There were 112 in the workhouse and in St. George's hospital. We say nothing of the 17 deaths in the Serpentine, the streets, or Hyde Park, because they do not belong to us as a parish; but taking the whole parish, we find that of the gross total of deaths 2015, no fewer than 208 or ten per cent. occurred in beds provided by public or private charity.

Mortality in Belgrave Sub-District.

The gross number of deaths in this Sub-District was 1381. In the 7 foregoing years it was

1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
1124	1262	1242	1210	1368	1279	1388

Estimating the population to be stationary at the calculated amount of last year, 59,500, the gross rate of mortality was about 23·2 per 1000. Excluding the deaths in St. George's hospital and workhouses, the people who died *at home*, were 1045, or at the rate of 17·5 per 1,000 living.

Deaths at home in Belgravia.

1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
813	948	926	880	1060	962	1047

The deaths under 5 in this Sub-District were 445

1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
389	477	431	353	580	489	475

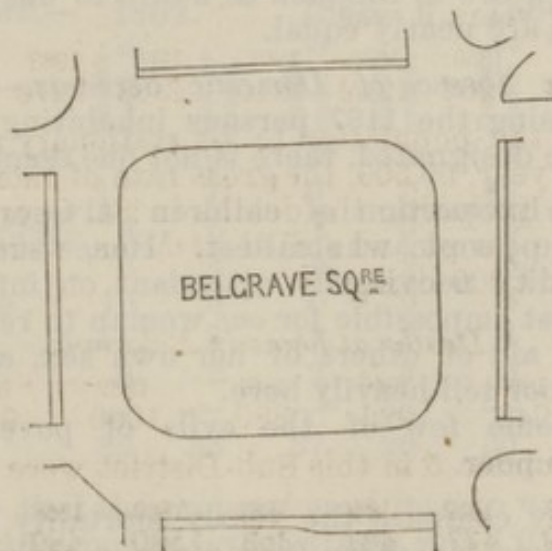
Further Analysis of Population and Mortality of Belgrave Sub-District; Displacement of Population, &c.

The lesson which we venture to enforce on the Vestry, as we ourselves learn it from an investigation of the facts, is, that it is of little use to bring forward broad general figures, without entering into details; that to assert that a place is unhealthy intrinsically because a great many persons die there, is absurd; that sanitary matters, drains, cesspools, &c., are very important as causes of death, and spare neither rich nor poor; still that they form only a small share of the general conditions, whether of plenty or poverty, ignorance or knowledge, virtue or vice, love of life, or carelessness of life, in which a population lives. In fact, the mortality is a test of the whole condition of the people, and not merely of the existence of *nuisances* as they are called.

In former Reports, we have given the mortality in a group of *squares* in the Belgrave Sub-District, and compared it with that of a group of small streets, with the view of showing the greater general mortality in the poor streets than in the rich, and the greater proportion of children's deaths. But we were not in possession of figures to show the mortality *per cent.* Desirous of getting at some numbers with respect to the Belgrave Sub-District, and especially as regards the quantity of people displaced by the pulling down of houses, we made application to the Registrar-General, who kindly ordered the original Census Documents of 1861 to be brought from the House of Lords to Somerset House, and to be placed at our disposal. From these we made as many extracts as our time permitted, and propose to set them forth here in order to shew the difference between a wealthy and a poor neighbourhood, within the same Sub-District.

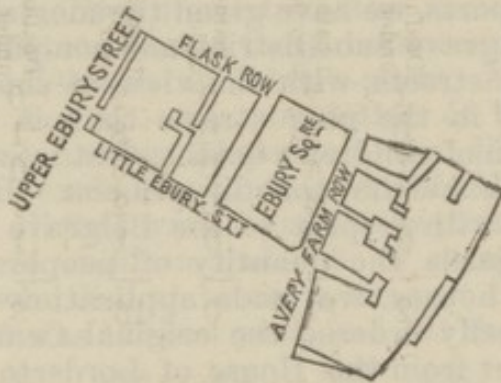
Suppose we take Belgrave-square as the type of the richer. The first fact is, that at the Census in April, 1861, out of 49 houses, it is evident, from the returns, that only 22 families were *in town*; the remainder were at country seats, watering places, &c. And this gives but an imperfect idea of the extent of *change* enjoyed by the richer in the autumn.

Secondly,—Space.—The adjoining diagram represents the space occupied by the houses in Belgrave-square. At the time of the



Census, the numbers in that square were 142 males, 274 females, total 418, of whom 22 were under 15. This is probably an average number for the whole year; but let us give *all* the houses the same population as those of which the owners were in town at the time of the Census, the full population would be 627.

The next is a diagram of a space forming one of the Enumeration Districts of the Census, comprising parts of Little Ebury-street, Warrad's-court, Ebury-square (an open space), Flask-row, Susannah-place, Upper Ebury-street (part of), Kemp's-row, Bridge-row, Darnley-cottages, Flask-lane, Boyd's-gardens, Avery-farm-row (south side), Girdler's-mews, and Ebury-place. In this there were 545 males, 642 females, total 1187 persons, of whom 392 were under 15 years of age.



Thirdly,—Arrangement of Space.—When many human beings are to be planted on a small space of ground, the dwellings should be in good blocks, so arranged as to let the sun and wind have full sweep; and without odd close back yards, *culs de sac*, courts, &c., &c. The distinction between dwellings of rich and poor is clear enough in this respect from a glance at the diagrams.

Fourthly,—Proportions of the Sexes.—Nothing is more remarkable than the accumulation of women of the active and healthy time of life, as servants in the houses of the rich. Throughout them, the women are to the men as 2 or 3 to one; in the poorer, the proportions are nearly equal.

Fifthly,—The Absence of Domestic Servants.—Out of the 333 families comprising the 1187 persons inhabiting the poor patch of streets above designated, there is not one domestic servant.

Sixthly,—the proportion of children; always greatest where the families are poorest and smallest. Hence such districts show the high mortality necessarily attendant on infant life. Moreover, it is almost impossible for *one* woman to rear children; she must have the aid of others of her own sex, and the deficient means of the poor tell heavily here.

Such are some few of the evils of poverty and of the statistics of the poor.

Now we may compare the yearly mortality of the group of squares and streets, which we have given in earlier Reports; only

this year we add the population, the proportion of the sexes, and number of persons under 15, viz :—

Population, Census 1861.

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15.
Belgrave-square . . .	49	49	147	274	418	22
Eaton-square . . .	118	118	367	775	1142	102
Chester-square . . .	76	76	152	379	531	63
Eccleston-square . . .	61	61	169	383	552	83
Warwick-square . . .	35	35	101	214	315	76

Mortality in Five Squares.

To April,—	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.
Belgrave-square . . .	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Eaton-square . . .	0	5	0	8	1	6	1	3
Chester-square . . .	1	4	0	3	0	4	1	4
Eccleston-square . . .	0	4	0	2	1	2	1	6
Warwick-square . . .	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	3
	2	17	0	16	3	15	3	18

Census 1861.

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Persons under 15.
Upper Ebury-street	103	317	598	644	1152	365
Pulford-street . . .	73	185	387	375	762	254
NewGrosvenor-place	25	40	112	103	215	80
Brewer-street . . .	33	94	205	216	421	158
Glasgow-terrace . . .	22	72	166	156	322	136
Robert-street . . .	24	62	172	162	334	160
Eaton-court . . .	17	37	88	92	180	42

Mortality in Seven Streets.

Year ending April,—	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.	Deaths under 5.	Deaths over 5.
Upper Ebury-street	17	9	10	12	9	14	3	10
Pulford-street . . .	17	7	9	7	13	5	11	8
NewGrosvenor-place	8	5	1	0	5	6	4	5
Brewer-street . . .	6	4	3	2	6	6	3	4
Glasgow-terrace . . .	15	3	0	0	8	5	9	4
Robert-street . . .	11	3	12	2	4	4	7	1
Eaton-court . . .	8	2	2	3	6	4	5	5
	82	33	37	26	56	44	42	37

Thus we see that the proportion of men to women in the five squares is 1·0 : 2·1 ; in the seven streets it is 1·0 : 1·0 ; in the five

squares the number of children under 15 is 1 in 8 of the population, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; in the seven poorer streets it is 1 in $2\frac{3}{4}$, or 35 per cent.

We now proceed to sum up the deaths from preventible or partially preventible causes in the whole parish.

So-called Preventible Causes of Death.

In the year ending April,—	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865.
The deaths from zymotic disease	346	291	448	395	393	398
" small-pox	6	8	1	13	41	11
" scarlatina, diphtheria, croup, and other forms of fever with throat disease	82	53	82	117	102	96
" fever	44	39	63	68	68	98
" diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera	48	83	53	41	52	69
" teething, convulsions, consumption, water in the head, mesen- teric disease, and scrofula	395	353	387	342	385	479

The Sickness.

In the Hanover and May-fair Sub-Districts, the total number of cases treated by the Parochial Medical Officers and at the Dispensary, Mount-street, and in the Sick-Wards of the Mount-street Workhouse, has been 3732; a number under the average, because the Dispensary was closed for a month for repairs. In 1864 the numbers were 4450; in 1863, 3901; in 1862, 3803.

Amongst them were 13 cases of small-pox treated at home, 10 sent to the Small-pox Hospital, and 3 private cases, total 26. Seven cases of chicken-pox, 11 of measles, 31 of scarlatina, 47 of whooping-cough, 114 of diarrhœa, 1 of cholera, 85 of fever, 3 of erysipelas, 569 of bronchitis and catarrh, 16 of diphtheria, 4 of pleurisy, 5 of pneumonia.

As for the diseases not specified by name in this list, they are of a low sort, as might be expected amongst the class which resorts for gratuitous medical aid, as phthisis, indigestion, and the like. We notice, with regret, the frequent entries of the *itch*, as that is really a complaint which ought to be unknown in this Parish, with its baths and washhouses.

Sickness in the Belgrave Sub-District.

In the Belgrave Sub-District 32,919 persons were treated by the Parochial Surgeons, and at St. George's Hospital, the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, the St. Paul and St. Barnabas' Dispensary, and the Workhouse, Little Chelsea; of these 20,449 were patients at St. George's Hospital. The whole number includes 45 of small-pox, 79 of chicken-pox, 45 of measles, 138 of scarlet fever, 123 of whooping-cough, 3 of croup, 951 of diarrhœa, 32 of dysentery, 231 of continued fever, 135 of rheumatic fever, 93 of erysipelas, 36 of diphtheria, 14 of cholera, 2 of ague, and 10 of carbuncle.

There were also 2557 cases of bronchitis, 76 of pleurisy, and 180 of pneumonia.

Vaccination in the Hanover and May-fair Sub-Districts.

In the year ending 1st April, 1865, the number vaccinated was 232, of whom 225 were successfully done. Three only of the above were secondary vaccinations. The latter are largely practised in times of panic during an epidemic of small-pox; for instance, last year there were 318 primary, and 526 secondary vaccinations.

Vaccination—Belgrave District.

Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
*1st Qr.—		1st Qr.—	
Primary	209	Primary	1
Secondary	8	Secondary	2
*2nd Qr.—		2nd Qr.—	
Primary	183	Primary	4
Secondary	1	Secondary	1
*3rd Qr.—		3rd Qr.—	
Primary	140	Primary	3
Secondary	2	Secondary	0
†4th Qr.—		4th Qr.—	
Primary	152	Primary	0
Secondary	2	Secondary	0
	Total successful 697		Total unsuccessful 11

The subject of vaccination leads to the schools, which are visited in order to make sure that unvaccinated children are not admitted.

St. George's, Hanover Square, Schools.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
South-street	250	216	168	634
Hanover Schools, South Molton-street	128	120	158	406
St. Mark's Schools, North Audley-street	140	120	190	450
Grosvenor School	—	100	110	210
Curzon Schools	80	62	80	222
Farm-street School, Mixed	—	—	—	60
Catholic School, Davies-mews, Mixed School	—	—	—	80
<i>(A third of these children come from St. Marylebone).</i>				
St. Peter's School	220	180	151	551
St. Michael's School	280	247	231	758
St. Michael's Free School	—	—	250	250
St. Gabriel's Schools	195	155	176	526
St. Paul's School	133	120	148	401

* Vaccinated by the late Mr. Jorden.

† Vaccinated by Dr. Webb.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
St. Barnabas' School	108	80	160	348
St. Barnabas' Schools, Mixed	—	—	84	84
Eaton Chapel Schools	73	72	21	166
Catholic Schools, Belgravia	—	—	150	150

The result of our inspection as to vaccination was quite satisfactory. We are also able to report some improvement in the cleanliness of the children, especially in the St. Mark's district, where the very able and conscientious masters and mistresses have often a very rough material to deal with. This is also the case at the Catholic schools, which are resorted to by the Irish children, amongst whom the whole standard of cleanliness is not so high as amongst the English, and amongst whom skin disease and eye disease abound in consequence. We confess we have been tempted in all these schools to wish that the duty of personal cleanliness and attention to the laws of health were enforced as being a part of the law of God.

In most of the schools the arrangements for stowing away the infants' clothes are very objectionable; so, too, is the construction of those galleries in which rows of infants are closely packed together.

Local Censuses—Overcrowding.

In order still further to promote vaccination, we employ a person from time to time to look up children who have been born within a few months, but have not been vaccinated; for which purpose we procure for the Registrars lists of children born within a year, and not known to have been vaccinated.

At other times the messenger is sent into every room of every house in low districts, so as to find out unvaccinated children who may not have been born in the parish; and at the same time to note the numbers of the inhabitants, that we may judge of the extent of overcrowding.

Thus in February and March 1865, the following were the results of a petty census compared with the numbers of the Census of 1851:—

	Houses.	Adult inhabitants.	Children under 14.	Total.	Census 1851.
Hertford-place	10	87	81	156	173
May's-buildings	6	64	36	100	122
Robert-street	29	232	136	358	500
Thomas-street	26	231	199	430	600
Tom's-court	5	42	40	82	101
Hanover-place, Oxford-street	16	154	90	244	301
Dolphin-court	5	27	17	44	49
Weaver's-court	3	32	22	54	55
Eaton-place, North-row . . .	5	20	13	33	62

George-street, Grosvenor-square, Lancashire-court and other places were visited, but not so systematically. It must be remembered that a private individual cannot go with the authority of a Census Enumerator; still, making every allowance, it is clear that over-crowded as the people may be, they are less so than in 1851.

In the above places thirty children were found who were not vaccinated; but only about half were of the age prescribed by law.

Displacement of Population in Pimlico.

We referred to this in our Report, No. XXVIII., dated 1st October, 1864. According to the doctrines we have laid down, the nominal healthiness of a parish must increase, or in other words, its death-rate be diminished, by any substitution of a higher for a lower class of inhabitants. On the other hand, by a reconstruction of the dwellings of the lower orders in straight, open, symmetrical blocks, in long lines such as the sun and wind can sweep with no *culs de sac*, not a poor man need be displaced from the parish, and with the same population there would be a lesser death-rate. The following houses and population, according to the Census 1861, are those in the vicinity of the Victoria Terminus, which have been or are likely to be displaced:—

Street.	No. of Houses.	Class.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15.
Upper Eaton-st.	{ 33 all except 17 }	second	48	92	148	250	41
Grosvenor-st. West	{ 17, one side }	first { about 30 }	56	64	110	19	
Upper Ranelagh-st	3	second	3	11	13	24	9
Ranelagh-place	15	third	46	109	97	206	77 artizans, &c.
Ranelagh-mews	6	third	17	40	40	8	31 do.
Lower Grosvenor-pl.	11	first	10	20	33	53	7
Arabella-row	1, No. 10	second	1	1	7	8	4
Eaton-lane North	{ 1 to 13 } { 14 to 22 }	third	{ 21 } { 24 }	42	55	77	29 } artizans
Lower Eaton-street	{ 1 to 15 } { 16 to 30 }	second	{ 21 } { 23 }	50	76	126	27 } 24 }
Victoria-road	21 and 22	second	2	2	6	8	0
Eaton-lane South	4 }	third	11	28	24	52	21 artizans, &c.
Bramah's Cottages	3 }						
Belgrave-st. South & Lower Belgrave-pl.	6	second					
Eaton-court	17	third	37	88	92	180	42 labourers
Roger's-court	5	third	6	16	15	31	16 do.
Ranelagh-street—							
Nos. 1 to 6	5	second	10	20	24	45	7
7 to 29	12	second	25	54	79	133	33
22 to 35	13	second	86	90	93	183	54

Sanitary Work.

The number of *complaints* entered in the Inspector's Report Book, between April 2nd, 1864, and April 1st, 1865, is 658, of which 253 relate to premises in the Hanover and May-fair, and 400 to the Belgrave Sub-Districts. The number of *notices* served has been 105. The number of *premises* to which they refer is 510 in the Belgrave and 311 in the Hanover and May-fair Districts. The number of *summonses* taken out has been 3.

Mr. Grant reports that there are 35 slaughter-houses, 16 cow-yards, 29 marine store dealers, and 94 bakehouses in the Parish.

The Sanitary Improvements in the Parish, between April 2nd, 1864, and April 1st, 1865, inclusive, are shown in the following Table, compiled from the Nuisances' Complaint Book, kept by Mr. Grant:—

Dwelling Houses.

	No. of cases.
Dilapidated and shut up as unfit for human habitation	1
Repaired, whitewashed, and cleansed	125
Extra supply of water laid on	8
Overcrowding abated	2
Ash-pits erected, dust-boxes provided	2
Ash-pits cleansed or covered	5
Water-butts or cisterns cleansed, covered, or repaired	1
New water receptacles erected	3
Leakage, from water-pipes, boilers, or cisterns of adjoining premises	18
Leakage from drains of adjoining premises, gullies in streets, or sewers	8
Houses without drainage, but since drained by pipes	2
Cesspools abolished	19
Old brick-drains broken up and pipe-drains laid down	29
Drains and water-closets cleansed and repaired . .	95
Common privies abolished and new water-closets constructed	10
Drains and sinks trapped	13
Dwellings better ventilated	3
Old public sewers under or near dwellings	6

Stables.

Cleansed and repaired with rooms over	4
Cesspools abolished	8
Yards paved, &c.	2
Old brick-drains broken up and pipe-drains laid down	4
Without water-closets, but drained water-closets since erected	1
Without water-closets or drainage, since drained by pipe-drains and water-closets erected	2
Inlets to drains trapped	many
Drained by pipe-drains, water-closets not required .	1
Extra ventilated	1
Drains cleansed and repaired	3
Sleeping apartments unfit, disused	2

Cow Yards.

Complaints of non-removal of dung during proper hours	0
Dung removed	0
Offensive grains removed	0
Paving repaired	1
Limewashed and cleansed	1

Slaughter Houses.

Drains cleansed and repaired	0
Limewashed and cleansed	3
Garbage and blood removed	1

Various Nuisances.

Dung removed from pits and heaps when offensive . .	30
Rubbish offensive in yards or on waste ground . .	15
Slops thrown from windows and on to roofs of ad- joining premises, down gullies in streets, and on to carriage-ways	4
Urinals abolished	3
Gas escapes into dwellings from Company's mains .	3
Gullies offensive in streets, gutters, &c., cleansed or trapped	27
Horses removed from coach houses	3
Dogs, goats, rabbits, pigs, and donkey removed . .	9
Dangerous house reported to police	1
Chimney stacks ditto ditto	4
Offensive smoke from use of breeze	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Effluvia from slacking lime in cellars under inhabited room	1

Bakehouses.

Cleansed by order	118
Men's bed room better ventilated	2

It would be an amusing chapter in the history of the administration of Sanitary Laws, to detail the ill uses to which they have been attempted to be put: of the complaints which have been made—often in anonymous letters—for no other purpose than to get rid of a tenant, or to annoy a landlord or a fellow-lodger, or to escape payment of rent. We are sorry to say, that one of our most respectable parishioners, Mr. Elphinston, the baker, was subjected to annoyance of the same sort, and feel it right, for the information of the Vestry, to lay the case before them. The complaint stated below was made to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, by an association called the "Operative Bakers' Vigilance Association;" by him it was referred to Mr. Tremenheere, who wrote to the Vestry Clerk. Here is our Report on the facts after a most careful inspection in company with Mr. Grant. It was forwarded to Mr. Tremenheere, and embodied in a Parliamentary Paper, No. 175, entitled "Copies of Reports, by Mr. Tremenheere, upon the working of the 'Bakehouses' Regulation Act, 1863,' and of correspondence as to the complaints made by operative bakers, that the Act has not been enforced."

"In consequence of a letter addressed to the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, we have visited the bakehouse of Mr. John Elphinston, 227, Regent-street, in order to test the accuracy of a complaint stated in the said letter, to

have been made by the Operative Bakers' Association to Secretary Sir George Grey, viz. :—

“ The complaint stated that ‘ the oven-flues are carried under men’s sleeping apartment ; from six to eight men sleep in three beds. Hot-water plates for making jellies adjoining water-closet, and in bakehouse between biscuit-board and oven ; the stench from same frequently intolerable.’

“ The bakehouse and premises in question are situated at the corner of Regent-street and Hanover-street, and receive light and air from each. That part of the basement of the house which looks into Hanover-street is occupied by the pastry kitchen and the men’s bedroom. The bakehouse proper consists of one large space formed by the area of the house on its Regent-street side, and by the space under the pavement, and of detached vaults adjoining.

“ The hot-water plate for making jellies is in the pastry kitchen, on that side of the house farthest from Regent-street. It is not near any water-closet whatever.

“ The men’s bedroom adjoining contains two beds, in which three men sleep at present. It is ample in size, and thoroughly well lighted and ventilated. The floor partly stone, partly boards. There is no fire-place, but there is a special opening for ventilation near the ceiling, leading through to the other side of the house.

“ The bakehouse is on the Regent-street side, as aforesaid. There are two ovens on the east side (*i. e.* the side furthest from the house) and one on the north side. The flues from the two on the east side pass under the floor of the bakehouse, and under one corner of the men’s bedroom, to a shaft at the back of the house. The flues are said to be at least a foot below the floor of the bakehouse ; and as the bakehouse floor (to which we descend by two steps) is at least 18 inches below the floor of the men’s bedroom, it follows that the flues must be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the level of the latter, and it is very improbable that any heat passes upwards from them.

“ The bakehouse is a spacious place, lighted and ventilated by skylights over the Regent-street area, and over the door which leads in from the Hanover-street area. There are also gratings opening on to the pavement above. The water-closet is situated in a recess on the Regent-street side ; it was newly constructed, under the local authority of St. George, Hanover-square, and the whole premises properly drained by pipe-drains in February 1859. It is well supplied with water and in good order, and there is a special grating for ventilation between it and the bakehouse.

“ During the repeated visits which we have paid to this bakehouse, especially since the Bakehouse Act came into operation, we have never noticed any offensive smell, nor has any complaint been made to the local authority.

“ In conclusion, the premises appear to us to be clean, dry, and one of the best of the 96 in the parish.”

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we venture to believe that our labours are slowly working great good. The number of instances of dwellings, even of the most respectable class, exposed to sewer vapours, is steadily decreasing; nuisances of all sorts are kept under; no epidemic disease is allowed to acquire dangerous proportions; crowding is abated; and with the reconstruction of dwellings, with the increased habits of cleanliness, and with the religious sense of the value of life and health in which the younger population is educated, we believe that our Parish will keep its ancient reputation as one of the healthiest in London.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D.
R. DRUITT.

*DEATHS registered in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the
13 Weeks ending 1st of April, 1865. Average, 46.6.*

DISEASES.	Ages at Death.					Sub-Districts & Population.						Sexes.						
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	Total under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—19,770.	May Fair.—12,648.	Belgrave.—55,099.	Mount-street Work.—208.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 37,511.	Females, 50,236.	Total, 87,747.
I. ORDER 1.																		
1. Small-pox	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
2. Measles	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	4
3. Scarlatina	1	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	9	17
4. Diphtheria	1	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	4	10
5. Quinsy	3	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
6. Croup	3	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7. Sore Throat	10	6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	6	10	16
8. Whooping Cough	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	12	24
9. Typhus (and infantile fever)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
10. Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
11. Metria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
12. Pyæmia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
13. Carbuncle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
14. Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
15. Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
16. Diarrhœa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
17. Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
18. Ague	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
19. Remittent Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
20. Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
ORDER 2.																		
1. Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Stricture of Urethra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ORDER 3.																		
1. Privation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Want of Breast Milk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Purpura and Scurvy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Alcoholism { a Del. Tremens b Intemperance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ORDER 4.																		
1. Thrush	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
II. ORDER 1.																		
1. Gout	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Dropsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Cancer	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	2	4	4	4	8
4. Mortification	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Abscess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
6. Hæmorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
ORDER 2.																		
1. Scrofula	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Tabes Mesenterica	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	4
3. Phthisis	1	10	29	18	5	13	4	33	4	2	6	26	36	62	26	36	62	
4. Hæmoptysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Hydrocephalus	6	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	5	6	11	
III. ORDER 1.																		
1. Cephalitis	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	11	
2. Apoplexy	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	4	
3. Paralysis	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	
4. Epilepsy	15	6	21	1	1	3	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	22	
5. Convulsions	4	2	11	4	2	2	3	2	12	1	2	10	9	19	10	9	19	
6. Spine, Brain Disease, &c.	4	2	11	4	2	2	3	2	12	1	2	10	9	19	10	9	19	
ORDER 2.																		
1. Pericarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2. Aneurism	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Heart Disease, &c.	1	2	7	14	13	1	10	6	16	1	4	22	15	37	22	15	37	
ORDER 3.																		
1. Laryngitis	11	6	19	4	24	29	4	16	12	40	8	1	3	37	43	80		
2. Bronchitis	11	6	19	4	24	29	4	16	12	40	8	1	3	37	43	80		
3. Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
4. Pneumonia	8	10	4	2	1	4	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	17		

BIRTHS registered during 13 weeks.—Hanover Square, M. 64, F. 53; May Fair, M. 39, F. 41; Belgrave, M. 249, F. 212. Total . . 658. Average . . 50.6.

DISEASES.	Ages at Death.						Sub-districts & population						Sexes.				
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	Total under 20. 20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—19,770.	May Fair.—12,648.	Belgrave.—55,099.	Mount-street Work.—268	Little Chelsea Work.—350	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 37,511.	Females, 50,236.	Total, 87,747.
5. Asthma . . . . .	..	..	..	4	4	2	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
6. Lung Disease, &c.	3	1	6	2	2	7	6	2	6	..	2	..	1	..	5	12	17
ORDER 4.																	
1. Enteritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Peritonitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ascites . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4. Hernia . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	4
5. Ileus and Intussusception	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Fistula . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Stomach Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	2	6	1	..	1	1	..	6	5	11
8. Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Jaundice	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
10. Liver Disease, &c.	1	..	1	2	9	2	2	3	7	1	..	..	1	..	7	7	14
ORDER 5.																	
1. Nephria . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kidney Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	4	5	2	2	..	1	..	2	2	7	..	8	4	12
4. Diseased Bladder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	1	5
ORDER 6.																	
1. Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Uterus Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3
ORDER 7.																	
1. Arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Joint Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
ORDER 8.																	
1. Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ulcer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Skin Disease, &c.	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	3
IV. ORDER 1.																	
1. Premature Birth	11	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
2. Cyanosis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spina Bifida	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Other Malformations	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
5. Teething	3	6	9	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
ORDER 2.																	
1. Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Child-birth (see Metria) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.																	
1. Old Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	13	18	5	5	19	1	1	..	..	..	8	23	31
ORDER 4.																	
1. Atrophy and Debility	21	1	22	2	1	3	5	2	20	1	..	..	..	..	8	20	28
2. Exhaustion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. ORDER 1.																	
(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)																	
1. Fractures and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	6	3	9
2. Gunshot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Burns and Scalds . . . . .	..	3	6	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	4	..	3	5	8	..
5. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..
7. Suffocation	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
8. Other Injuries . . . . .	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	4
ORDER 3.																	
1. Murder and Manslaughter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.																	
(SUICIDE.)																	
1. Cut, Stab, Shot . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	3
2. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Hanging . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes not specified or ill-defined	6	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
TOTAL	127	68	234	93	126	124	30	116	71	297	31	6	17	69	294	313	607

LONDON :
PRINTED BY GEORGE PHIPPS, RANELAGH STREET,
EATON SQUARE.

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HANIS

No. XXXI.]

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
OF THE
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY
IN THE PARISH
OF
Saint George, Hanover Square,
AND OF
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,
FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED 1ST JULY, 1865.

London:
PRINTED BY GEORGE PHIPPS,
UPPER RANELAGH STREET, PIMLICO, S.W.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH
IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, BISHOPSPURTON

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 17 JULY 1883

AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 17 JULY 1883

PRINTED BY GEORGE WILKINSON, 10, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

TO THE

Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In the quarter that ended on Saturday, 1st of July, 1865, 518 deaths were registered, including those of 87 non-parishioners at St. George's Hospital, and of 4 inmates at Little Chelsea Workhouse. In the corresponding period of last year, 466 deaths took place, or 52 less than in the present quarter. The weekly average is 39, while that of the preceding ten years is 34·3.

Zymotic disease destroyed 98 persons. Amongst these deaths we record one from small-pox, the death of the eldest son, aged 40, of a peer, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. One from chicken-pox of an infant, aged 3 months, in West-street, Pimlico. There were 24 deaths from measles, or double the number of those that happened during the corresponding quarter of 1864. They chiefly occurred to children, and were nearly equally distributed in the two parochial divisions, as follows—Brown-street, Thomas-street, Robert-street, and Hart-street Grosvenor-square; Swan-passage Mount-street, Street's-buildings, Tom's-court, Duke-street, and Hayes-mews, in the In-Wards; Churton-street, Stanley-place, Hindon-street, Hindon-place, Wallis's-yard, Eaton-court, Brewer-street, Old Barrack-yard, Percy-cottages, St. George's-place, Warwick-place, North, Effingham-street, and Wilton-mews, in the Belgrave Sub-District,

There were 11 deaths from scarlet fever, *viz.*, in Green-street, Robert-street, Grosvenor-square, and John's-court; the remaining 7 happened in Berwick-street, Brewer-street, Westmoreland-place, Eccleston-square, Elizabeth-place, Eaton-court, at St. George's Hospital from Elizabeth-place Queen-street.

Diphtheria destroyed 5 children and 1 adult, *viz.*, John's-court, Adam's-mews, Maddox-street, Coleshill-stree and Lupus-street.

Croup proved fatal to a child, aged 1 year, in Effingham-street, and whooping-cough to 16 children.

The Mortality Table annexed to this Report, shows that 16 persons died of fever, namely—a woman, æt. 37, in Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square; an infant of 1½ years, in Union-street, Oxford-street; a schoolmaster, aged 20, in South-street, who contracted the complaint at Wandsworth; a boy, aged 3, in Lupus-street; a girl of 24, in Charlwood-place; a girl of 5, in New Grosvenor-place; a man, æt. 42, in Upper Ebury-street; a woman, æt. 58, in Ebury-street; a nurse, æt. 42, in St. George's Hospital; a girl, æt. 12, in Hanover-street; and a female, aged 34, in Lupus-street. Five non-parishioners died in St. George's Hospital.

Erysipelas killed 3 persons, in one of whom it appeared after wounds in the head, produced by a fall while struggling with a friend, who had interfered to prevent the deceased attacking another man.

There were also 6 deaths from pyæmia, 5 of which occurred in St. George's Hospital, 4 being those of non-parishioners.

A gentleman, aged 55, died from carbuncle in Wilton-crescent, and a patient in the Sick Wards of the Workhouse, Mount-street.

A surgeon, aged 48, died of dysentery in the Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico.

There were 8 deaths from diarrhoea, besides one on June 19, from cholera, of an infant, *æt.* 9 months, at 14, Flask-lane, Ebury-square.

Diseases of degeneration and ill-development destroyed 128 patients, including, from premature birth 10, teething 2, atrophy and debility 17, water in the head 15, tabes mesenterica 7, convulsions 13, and consumption 64.

Lung diseases proved fatal to 67 persons.

We observe among the accidental deaths, 7 from fractures and contusions, one of a porter, aged 83, who died of pleurisy after falling against a trunk on the grating of an area and fracturing his ribs. The remaining 4 were those of non-parishioners in St. George's Hospital.

Six deaths were caused by burns and scalds, one of an infant, *æt.* 1 year, from New Bond-street, who died in St. George's Hospital, after scalding his chest by a cup of coffee upset by himself. Another in Conduit-street, of a woman, *æt.* 46, through her crinoline taking fire at a grate.

A postman, *æt.* 45, was found drowned in the River Thames; a domestic steward, *æt.* 68, was found dead in a warm bath at the St. George's Baths, Lower Belgrave-place; and an infant, *æt.* 5 weeks, in the Serpentine River.

A newly-born infant was found suffocated in Hyde-park.

The case of suicide, is that of a man, aged 37, who was found hanging by his handkerchief to the iron railings in Stratton-street, with his feet on the ground.

Among the deaths from causes not specified or ill-defined, were those of a child found on a dunghill in Grosvenor-street, and of two in Hyde-park; of a newly-born infant found dead in the pan of a water-closet in Ebury-street, another on the floor of a water-closet at the Victoria Station, and another yet in Stanley-street.

There were sent to the Fever Hospital one parishioner from 35, Gilbert-street, May 19; one tramp, who died June 8; and two inmates of the Workhouse, one of whom died June 30, and one other, whose case was not fever.

The 100 cases of measles were distributed equally over the poorer parts of the Districts. The other cases of zymotic disease call for no particular observations at present, except that each house infected was duly visited, and such measures of cleansing carried out as could be enforced.

SICKNESS DURING THE QUARTER.

In the Belgrave Sub-District 8,209 persons were treated by the parochial surgeons, at St. George's Hospital, the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, the St. Paul and St. Barnabas' Dispensary, and at the Workhouse, Little Chelsea.

Of these 5,235 were patients at St. George's Hospital, leaving a remainder of 2,974.

The total figures include 9 of small-pox, 18 of chicken-pox, 94 of measles, 34 of scarlet fever, 26 of whooping-cough, 137 of diarrhoea, 7 of dysentery, 25 of continued fever, 18 of rheumatic fever, 15 of erysipelas, 2 of diphtheria, and 2 of carbuncle.

There were 477 cases of bronchitis, 8 of pleurisy, and 29 of pneumonia.

The following are the particulars of the 8 cases of small-pox, namely,—

No. 134, Stanley-street—Edward B., æt. 7, vaccinated.

No. 75, Westbourne-street—Mary Veriour, aged 2	} vaccinated.
" " Winifred " aged 5	
" " Ellen Ross, aged 5	} vaccinated.
" " Mary " aged 15 months	

No. 6, Cutmore-buildings—Mary Humphreys, aged 1, unvaccinated.

No. 15, Union-street—Sarah Blanchard, aged 4, vaccinated.

No. 21, Eccleston-place—E. White, aged 15, vaccinated.

APPENDIX. No. I.

WATER.

The Water supplied by the Chelsea Company, and taken from the main at No. 1, Chester Terrace, Chester Square:—

1865.	Total solid matter per gallon.	Loss by ignition. Grains.	Oxydisable organic matter. Grains.
April	18·0	1·44	0·80
May	19·5	1·95	0·80
June	20·2	1·62	0·80

One of your Medical Officers visited Kingston-on-Thames on Saturday, 29th of April, when he inspected the Chelsea Water Works, and found four engines, each of 150 horse power in action, so that the Company were exerting all their power. They were, however, extending their works, and have commenced a new engine-house, where they intend to erect two new engines, each of 150 horse power, leaving room for two more of the same power. This extension of the works is required in consequence of the great increase of the District to which the water is supplied.

APPENDIX. No. II.

The following table refers to cases dealt with by the Nuisances Removal Committee, during the quarter ending April 1st, 1865.

Offensive urinals	2
Rubbish, dust, dead dogs, and stinking fish	4
Live dogs and cats offensive	2
Offensive gullies, or obstructed	3
Nuisance complained of in cow-yard	1
Marine store dealers dirty	2
Slops thrown into gutters	1

WORK DONE.

Houses cleansed in consequence of illness	87
Ditto newly drained by pipes	7
Water-closets and soil-pipes repaired or cleansed	2
Drains cleansed, repaired, &c.	54
Traps supplied	2
Gullies cleansed and repaired	7
Gutters cleansed	1
Stables cleansed, &c.	2
Rain-water pipes repaired	1
Dust-pits cleansed	1
Marine store dealer's cleansed	1
Yard cleansed	2
New water-closet erected	6
Common privy abolished	1
Paving of cow-house repaired	1
Yard paved	1
New pipes laid down	1
Dangerous house reported to the police	1
New sewer constructed	1
Dung nuisance abated	13
Leakage remedied	10
Cesspools abolished	3
Stable containing 43 horses newly drained by pipes	1

Urinals cleansed	2
Rubbish removed	4
Legal proceedings	2
Notices served	44

APPENDIX. No. III.

SPECIAL CASES.

Nos. 1 to 9, King-street, Pimlico.—The top floor of each staircase, and the front room of No. 2, on the first floor dirty. At No. 3 the back room on the first floor, at No. 7 the back parlour, at No. 8 the back room on first floor, and at No. 9 the parlour, dirty. The water-butts, wash-houses, and water-closets dirty. The rooms, with the staircases, have been whitewashed and cleansed; the yards, wash-houses, and water-closets limewashed, and the water-butts cleansed and pitched.

Nos. 1 to 12, Princes'-row, West, Pimlico.—This is a very filthy place, chiefly inhabited by Irish. Each house was dirty throughout: yards, wash-houses, and water-closets, with the water-butts, very dirty; the supply pipes to the water-closets out of repair, and the wall opposite to Nos. 1, 2, and 3, dangerous. Each house has been whitewashed and cleansed throughout, and the yards and wash-houses limewashed. The water-butts have been cleansed and pitched inside, the water supply-pipes to the closets rectified, and the wall repaired.

Nos. 1 and 2, Clifford's-row, Pimlico.—Dirty and dilapidated throughout. These houses have undergone a similar process in addition to repairs.

Nos. 1 to 3, King's-arms-court, Pimlico.—Ditto, in addition to repairing the water-butts.

Nos. 50 to 54, Upper Ebury-street.—Ditto, in addition to repairing the gutters at No. 51, the drains at No. 52, and the dangerous stack of chimneys at No. 54.

Nos. 31 to 45, Queen-street.—These houses have undergone nearly the same process.

Cow-yard, Brewer-street.—This yard requires constant supervision, as so many of the neighbours throw vegetable refuse upon the dung, although the owner of the cows has put up a notice prohibiting the nuisance.

Crate's Livery Yard behind Halkin-street, West.—The complaints of effluvia from this place have been brought before the notice of the Sanitary Committee, one of whom, with a Medical Officer, made a special visit and inspection, when the owner promised to do what might be required.

No. 21, Eccleston-place.—This house was whitewashed and cleansed in consequence of small-pox occurring to a youth, *æt.* 15, vaccinated. Dr. Aldis made a house to house visitation, and having ascertained that Pickford's infant, *æt.* 3 months, Brook's child at No. 9, another named Buckland at No. 14, and the last named Agar, were all unvaccinated; he requested Dr. Webb to be kind enough to visit the houses and vaccinate the children, which he did immediately. A house to house visitation had also been previously made in Cutmore-buildings, in consequence of small-pox having occurred at No. 5, as mentioned in Summary No. XXX, when a nest of unvaccinated children was found, namely—Mary Jane Jarvis, at No. 1; also Mary Ann Wright, a neighbour's child, who happened to be taken there by her mother, and lives at No. 8, Wallis's-yard; a child at No. 5, and 3 children at No. 8. Another child, unvaccinated, who had probably been concealed from us, was afterwards attacked with small-pox; but the disease did not spread among those who were recently protected by the operation. The mother of the 3 children at No. 8, although she did not

“hold with vaccination,” and was strongly opposed to its being performed, still, upon a second visit, was persuaded to have it done.

APPENDIX. No. IV.

GAS.

Seventy-two observations were made during the quarter, upon the six gases supplied by the Chartered, London, and Equitable Companies, at the Works in the Horseferry-road, Bessborough-street, and Cambridge-street, respectively.

The gases were burned in accordance with the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and the illuminating power continued above the standard required by the Act.

With respect to purity, all the gases were free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and so far free from ammonia, that they did not discolour the turmeric paper, except on April 17th, when the cannel gas of the Equitable Company presented slight traces of ammonia; and on May 24th, when the common gas of the London Company showed a similar impurity.

The following Table gives the average light in sperm candles of all the gases—

	Chartered.	London.	Equitable.
Cannel	23·59	25·32	25·66
Common	14·56	14·63	15·17

A Table and Summary were sent with each Monthly Report on the gas to the Vestry, containing the number of examinations and the pressures, with the dates, and the weekly and monthly average illuminating power.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D.,

Gas Examiner.

DISEASES.	Ages at Death.						Sub-districts & population						Sexes.				
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	Total under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Square.—19,770.	May Fair.—12,648.	Belgrave.—55,099.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.		Males, 35,511.	Females, 50,236.	Total, 87,747.
													Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.			
ORDER 4.																	
1. Enteritis	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
2. Peritonitis . . . . .	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	2	6	8
3. Ascites . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	5
4. Hernia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ileus and Intussusception . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Fistula . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Stomach Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	2	2	3	1	..	1	1	7	3	10
8. Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
9. Jaundice . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
10. Liver Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
ORDER 5.																	
1. Nephria . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	2	5
2. Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Kidney Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	6	5	11
4. Diseased Bladder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 6.																	
1. Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
2. Uterus Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	6	6
ORDER 7.																	
1. Arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Joint Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
3. Spinal Curvature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
ORDER 8.																	
1. Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ulcer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Skin Disease, &c.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
IV. ORDER 1.																	
1. Premature Birth	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
2. Cyanosis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other Malformations	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Teething . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
ORDER 2.																	
1. Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Child-birth (see Metria) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.																	
1. Old Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
ORDER 4.																	
1. Atrophy and Debility	13	1	14	1	..	2	..	2	1	11	..	2	..	1	7	10	17
2. Exhaustion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. ORDER 1.																	
(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)																	
1. Fractures and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	6	1	7
2. Gunshot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
4. Burns and Scalds . . . . .	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	3	3	6
5. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Drowning	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
7. Suffocation	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
8. Other Injuries . . . . .	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	4
ORDER 3.																	
1. Murder and Manslaughter. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.																	
(SUICIDE.)																	
1. Cut, Stab, Shot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hanging . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Causes not specified or ill-defined	7	..	7	1	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
TOTAL	91	78	213	101	108	84	12	89	49	251	18	4	20	87	276	242	518

DEATHS registered during corresponding weeks of ten years (average) 446.2
Weekly Average 34.3

No. 100

Date	Description	Amount
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No. XXXII.]

9

HANIS

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
OF THE
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY
IN THE PARISH
OF
Saint George, Hanover Square,
AND OF
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,
FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

London :
PRINTED BY GEORGE PHIPPS,
UPPER RANELAGH STREET, PIMLICO, S.W.

REPORT OF THE

TO THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

IN THE PARISH

The Board of Supervisors of the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 15th day of March, 1887, relative to the publication of the report of the Board of Supervisors, do hereby publish the following report of the Board of Supervisors for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1886.

Year	Population	Male	Female	Total
1886	114,114	57,114	57,000	114,114
1885	113,113	56,113	57,000	113,113
1884	112,112	55,112	57,000	112,112
1883	111,111	54,111	57,000	111,111
1882	110,110	53,110	57,000	110,110
1881	109,109	52,109	57,000	109,109
1880	108,108	51,108	57,000	108,108
1879	107,107	50,107	57,000	107,107
1878	106,106	49,106	57,000	106,106
1877	105,105	48,105	57,000	105,105
1876	104,104	47,104	57,000	104,104
1875	103,103	46,103	57,000	103,103
1874	102,102	45,102	57,000	102,102
1873	101,101	44,101	57,000	101,101
1872	100,100	43,100	57,000	100,100
1871	99,099	42,099	57,000	99,099
1870	98,098	41,098	57,000	98,098
1869	97,097	40,097	57,000	97,097
1868	96,096	39,096	57,000	96,096
1867	95,095	38,095	57,000	95,095
1866	94,094	37,094	57,000	94,094
1865	93,093	36,093	57,000	93,093
1864	92,092	35,092	57,000	92,092
1863	91,091	34,091	57,000	91,091
1862	90,090	33,090	57,000	90,090
1861	89,089	32,089	57,000	89,089
1860	88,088	31,088	57,000	88,088
1859	87,087	30,087	57,000	87,087
1858	86,086	29,086	57,000	86,086
1857	85,085	28,085	57,000	85,085
1856	84,084	27,084	57,000	84,084
1855	83,083	26,083	57,000	83,083
1854	82,082	25,082	57,000	82,082
1853	81,081	24,081	57,000	81,081
1852	80,080	23,080	57,000	80,080
1851	79,079	22,079	57,000	79,079
1850	78,078	21,078	57,000	78,078
1849	77,077	20,077	57,000	77,077
1848	76,076	19,076	57,000	76,076
1847	75,075	18,075	57,000	75,075
1846	74,074	17,074	57,000	74,074
1845	73,073	16,073	57,000	73,073
1844	72,072	15,072	57,000	72,072
1843	71,071	14,071	57,000	71,071
1842	70,070	13,070	57,000	70,070
1841	69,069	12,069	57,000	69,069
1840	68,068	11,068	57,000	68,068
1839	67,067	10,067	57,000	67,067
1838	66,066	9,066	57,000	66,066
1837	65,065	8,065	57,000	65,065
1836	64,064	7,064	57,000	64,064
1835	63,063	6,063	57,000	63,063
1834	62,062	5,062	57,000	62,062
1833	61,061	4,061	57,000	61,061
1832	60,060	3,060	57,000	60,060
1831	59,059	2,059	57,000	59,059
1830	58,058	1,058	57,000	58,058
1829	57,057	1,057	57,000	57,057
1828	56,056	1,056	57,000	56,056
1827	55,055	1,055	57,000	55,055
1826	54,054	1,054	57,000	54,054
1825	53,053	1,053	57,000	53,053
1824	52,052	1,052	57,000	52,052
1823	51,051	1,051	57,000	51,051
1822	50,050	1,050	57,000	50,050
1821	49,049	1,049	57,000	49,049
1820	48,048	1,048	57,000	48,048
1819	47,047	1,047	57,000	47,047
1818	46,046	1,046	57,000	46,046
1817	45,045	1,045	57,000	45,045
1816	44,044	1,044	57,000	44,044
1815	43,043	1,043	57,000	43,043
1814	42,042	1,042	57,000	42,042
1813	41,041	1,041	57,000	41,041
1812	40,040	1,040	57,000	40,040
1811	39,039	1,039	57,000	39,039
1810	38,038	1,038	57,000	38,038
1809	37,037	1,037	57,000	37,037
1808	36,036	1,036	57,000	36,036
1807	35,035	1,035	57,000	35,035
1806	34,034	1,034	57,000	34,034
1805	33,033	1,033	57,000	33,033
1804	32,032	1,032	57,000	32,032
1803	31,031	1,031	57,000	31,031
1802	30,030	1,030	57,000	30,030
1801	29,029	1,029	57,000	29,029
1800	28,028	1,028	57,000	28,028
1799	27,027	1,027	57,000	27,027
1798	26,026	1,026	57,000	26,026
1797	25,025	1,025	57,000	25,025
1796	24,024	1,024	57,000	24,024
1795	23,023	1,023	57,000	23,023
1794	22,022	1,022	57,000	22,022
1793	21,021	1,021	57,000	21,021
1792	20,020	1,020	57,000	20,020
1791	19,019	1,019	57,000	19,019
1790	18,018	1,018	57,000	18,018
1789	17,017	1,017	57,000	17,017
1788	16,016	1,016	57,000	16,016
1787	15,015	1,015	57,000	15,015
1786	14,014	1,014	57,000	14,014
1785	13,013	1,013	57,000	13,013
1784	12,012	1,012	57,000	12,012
1783	11,011	1,011	57,000	11,011
1782	10,010	1,010	57,000	10,010
1781	9,009	1,009	57,000	9,009
1780	8,008	1,008	57,000	8,008
1779	7,007	1,007	57,000	7,007
1778	6,006	1,006	57,000	6,006
1777	5,005	1,005	57,000	5,005
1776	4,004	1,004	57,000	4,004
1775	3,003	1,003	57,000	3,003
1774	2,002	1,002	57,000	2,002
1773	1,001	1,001	57,000	1,001
1772	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1771	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1770	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1769	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1768	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1767	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1766	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1765	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1764	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1763	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1762	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1761	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1760	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1759	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1758	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1757	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1756	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1755	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1754	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1753	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1752	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1751	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1750	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1749	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1748	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1747	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1746	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1745	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1744	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1743	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1742	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1741	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1740	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1739	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1738	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1737	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1736	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1735	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1734	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1733	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1732	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1731	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1730	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1729	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1728	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1727	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1726	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1725	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1724	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1723	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1722	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1721	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1720	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1719	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1718	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1717	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1716	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1715	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1714	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1713	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1712	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1711	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1710	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1709	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1708	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1707	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1706	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1705	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1704	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1703	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1702	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1701	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000
1700	1,000	1,000	57,000	1,000

The following table shows the number of deaths in the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, for each year from 1700 to 1886, and the number of deaths in the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, for each year from 1700 to 1886

TO THE

Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Our table of mortality shows that 451 deaths have been registered in the parish during this quarter, including those of 49 strangers in St. George's Hospital, and 4 inmates of the Little Chelsea Workhouse. Let us bring forward the mortality of the corresponding quarters of the foregoing eight years.

Third quarter of	Total deaths, St. George, Hanover Square.	Total Zymotic.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths in Hanover and May-fair.	Ditto, from Bowel Disorder.	Deaths in Belgravia.	Ditto, from Bowel Disorder.
1857 .	424	115	130	106	19	212	43
1858 .	412	125	77	111	9	214	24
1859 .	440	116	112	118	17	233	44
1860 .	380	79	84	81	7	190	10
1861 .	410	104	107	109	8	215	27
1862 .	407	80	75	101	4	193	14
1863 .	418	104	104	93	5	231	26
1864 .	452	128	98	87	11	252	40
1865 .	451	118	121	114	14	247	29

In this hottest quarter of the year, diarrhoea and other forms of bowel disorder usually occupy a prominent place, as bronchitis does in the winter quarter. In addition to 14 deaths from those causes in the Hanover and Mayfair sub-districts, and 29 in the Belgrave, one death occurred in

the Mount-street Workhouse, and 2 of non-parishioners in St. George's Hospital, so that the entire number is 46. As we have said before, the difference between a high and low rate of mortality in the first and third quarters of the year depends on differences of temperature, with bronchitis in the cold, and diarrhoea in the heat, and on the amount of zymotic disease. This quarter, unluckily, there is a rather full average of both.

The chief victims of bowel disorder are young children. Out of the 46 cases just mentioned, 34 were under 5 years of age. If to these we add the 6 who died from privation of breast milk, one from scurvy, or the *purples*, as the vulgar call it, 25 from scrofulous disease, 12 from the brain diseases of infancy, 11 from premature birth and mal-development, and 16 from various forms of atrophy, we get 108 children under 5 as an instalment of young lives cut off by those *town influences*, which deserve more and more in these days the attention of the philanthropist and philosopher. Granted a child born of delicate parents, brought up by hand on food not always fit for it, or, if fit, at times a little sour, living in close ill-ventilated rooms, and with a taint of sewer vapour in the house in hot weather, these conditions are quite enough for engendering fatal diarrhoea. Almost the first case recorded in the mortality returns for the quarter is that of an infant, child of a medical man, in a very ill-ventilated house, never sweet, and in which, though inhabited by a medical family for at least thirty years, the drainage consisted of an old broken brick drain covered with wood. So Mr. Grant found when we set him to explore the house.

Out of the deaths from bowel disorder, 3 in the Belgrave sub-district were sufficiently marked to entitle them to the name cholera. One was the death of a child of 20 months, at 5, Flask-lane; the other of a child of 4 months, at Darnley's-cottages; the third of a farrier, æt. 55, in Hart's-

yard. One death from dysentery, in Swallow-place, led to enquiry about the efficiency of the drainage, soon followed by complaints from the inhabitants, and the eradication of a set of old choked-up brick drains.

Measles continue to be extremely prevalent, and proved fatal to 22 children. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and croup to 26 children and two adults. Two children are said to have died of croup at No. 14, Eaton-court. Whooping-cough destroyed 8 children. Typhoid and typhus fever, which is less exclusively a disease of early life, destroyed 8 lives; one in the Hanover sub-district, viz.,—a young sailor lodging in Avery-row; four in the Belgrave, viz.,—a child of 5 in Clarendon-street; another of 10 in another house in that street; the wife of a coachman, in Belgrave-mews; and a butler, aged 23, in Grosvenor-place. A valet, aged 23, from Warwick-square; and a woman of 24, from Johnson's-place, died of this fever in the hospital, besides one non-parishioner.

Altogether, 226 children died under five years of age, as a set-off to 632 births.

Besides four persons who died from delirium tremens, intemperance and starvation are said to have killed a widow of 60. Two of the cases of delirium tremens were brought on by wound or fracture, which often puts the disease into activity when there is a tendency to it; the [other two occurred to domestic servants.

The deaths from accident or negligence are instructive, as usual.

One lady of 83 died from falling in her room; a bricklayer's labourer of 21, by the fall of brickwork upon him; a boy of 13 was knocked down and killed by a Hansom cab, at Hyde-park-corner; a labourer of 46, from amputation of his leg, which he broke in jumping from a cart; a labourer's boy fell from a scaffold at Kensington; a cab-driver died from a kick in the bowels from a horse; a plumber, aged 24, over-

balanced himself and fell from the roof of a house, fracturing his skull; an inhabitant of Conduit-street, aged 62, died from the effects of a fall at the Charing-cross Railway Station.

An idiot of 18 died of broken thigh, through getting entangled in bedding.

A bricklayer was poisoned by Burnett's disinfecting fluid, which he mistook for gin.

Of the burns,—one was of a child a year old, who had been playing with fusee matches;—a girl of 4, in Pimlico, died from drinking scalding coffee from the spout of a coffee pot; a girl of 4, from pulling a cup of scalding tea over herself; a shoemaker's wife of 53, from a cinder falling on her clothes; a girl of 4, from her clothes "igniting accidentally;" a child of 7 months, it is not stated how.

The child of a baker, in George-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 7 weeks, was suffocated in bed with its parents.

A young man of 21 was drowned in the Serpentine whilst bathing; and a gentleman, aged 28, committed suicide by means of the fumes of charcoal when insane; another, aged 55, shot himself through the head with a pistol.

The four deaths from causes not specified or ill-defined, are those of four infants, of which the Coroners' juries hesitated to affirm that they had been murdered, or which might have been born dead and cast away, such as a female child newly born, found in St. George's-place; another in Warwick-square; and two in the Serpentine.

THE SICKNESS.

In the Hanover and May-fair sub-districts, the number of persons who received medical relief from the Medical Officers of the Parish, and of the Dispensary in Mount-street, and in the Sick Wards of the Workhouse, Mount-

street, was 1,056; of these, the number admitted into the Workhouse, Mount-street, was 157, a number above the average of past years.

Amongst them were *no* cases of small-pox, and none were sent to the Small-pox Hospital, and the absence of this disease is the only gratifying feature in the return. There were 11 cases of chicken-pox, 30 of measles, 28 of scarlatina, 2 of whooping-cough, 74 of diarrhoea, 4 of cholera, 18 of continued fever, 112 of bronchitis, one of pleurisy, and one of carbuncle.

Of the measles we shall speak on a future occasion, remarking now that it was almost confined to July and the early part of August.

The scarlatina was of a serious though limited character. The 28 cases infested 17 houses, and out of the number, 5 died at home, and one more in the Fever Hospital. One of the large piles of building called "Model Lodgings," and erected with the benevolent object of giving to the labouring classes cleaner and more comfortable homes, is yet so constructed that there is a deficiency in the general *sweep* of air over and through the building, and almost a necessity that the vapours of the wash-tub and of the water-closets shall be at times breathed and swallowed by the inmates, instead of being clearly blown away. Scarlet fever appeared in a child aged 2, at No. 5, in the week ending August 4. Next week another child, aged 4, had it in the same rooms. In the week ending 26th, a child of 9, at No. 3; September 2, the mother and baby at No. 5; September 16, three children at No. 24; September 23, another child at No. 24, and another at No. 3; September 30th, a boy at No. 24, and a girl at No. 27*. Three children were sent from No. 24 to the

* A case appeared at No. 24, October 14th, and three at No. 23, November 11th.

Fever Hospital, where one died. Two died at No. 5, and one at No. 3.

Of the things possible to check such an epidemic, the first is to remove the sick; the second, to cleanse and disinfect everything contaminated by infectious matter. The first was done to as great an extent as the people would consent to. Of the second class, we did obtain, and that as a permanent boon, the supply of water on Sundays,—the very morning when working-men are at home, and there is most use of water, and the consequences of unflushed sinks and closets most perilous. Disinfectants, as the chloride of lime, were used in some measure. Nevertheless, the means available for hindering the spread of infection from tenement to tenement were clearly worthless; and as for those for limiting infection when once within a set of rooms, they are also equally worthless. To go to people of this class and exhort them to exert themselves against the spread of contagion, is preaching to stone walls. They cannot see the meaning of the measures advised. When the disease once gets into a poor man's room, the case is hopeless. We tell them to move out whilst their room is cleansed, and the carpets, curtains, &c., disinfected. But the reply is, that this is impossible; that there is no other place to go to. They object to remove the sick person on the score of affection. They next affirm that it is dangerous and cruel to remove the sick; and end by getting, perhaps, a certificate from some medical man out of the parish, which shall delay the cleansing ordered by the local authority. This is no exaggerated account of the difficulties in the way of suppressing scarlet fever at the outset.

The 74 cases of diarrhœa were distributed amongst all ages, in all parts of the sub-district; two only can be identified with the deaths,—that of a woman of 85 in Swan's-passage, and a child in Little Bruton-street, who died in

October. The cases of cholera were two of elderly men, and of two inmates of the workhouse; not one fatal. Of the 18 fever cases, not one was fatal.

There were sent to the Fever Hospital, on 3rd August, 2 scarlet fever cases from 14, Brown-street; on the 30th, Jane S., from No. 11, Pollen-street; on the 31st, Harriett Dewey, a tramp from the Workhouse; the 3 children before-mentioned, from No. 24, B.-place, on the 14th, 16th, and 18th September; and Mary Ann Jackson, a tramp from the Workhouse, on the 29th September.

There died also in St. George's Hospital a child, aged 2, of diphtheria, from No. 4, Dolphin-court; another child died in the same house of diarrhoea. The whole court has since been cleansed and paved afresh, and an ill-kept urinal abolished.

SICKNESS IN THE BELGRAVE SUB-DISTRICT.

In the Belgrave Sub-district 7,376 persons were treated by the parochial surgeons, and at St. George's Hospital, the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, the St. Paul and St. Barnabas' Dispensary, and at the Workhouse, Little Chelsea.

Of these, 4,704 were patients at St. George's Hospital, leaving a remainder of 2,672.

The total figures include 4 of chicken-pox, 67 of measles, 24 of scarlet fever, 42 of whooping-cough, 359 of diarrhoea, 14 of dysentery, 25 of continued fever, 3 of rheumatic fever, 18 of erysipelas, 2 of diphtheria, and 3 of carbuncle.

There were 307 cases of bronchitis, 8 of pleurisy, and 25 of pneumonia.

APPENDIX. No. I.

WATER.

The Water supplied by the Chelsea Company, and taken from the main at No. 1, Chester Terrace, Chester Square:—

1865.	Total Impurity in grains per gallon.	Organic, &c.
July	18·5 grs.	0·64
August	17·0	0·80
September	17·0	0·42

APPENDIX. No. II.

The following table refers to cases dealt with by the Nuisances Removal Committee, during the quarter ending September 30th, 1865.

Houses reported by Medical Officers of Health

in consequence of illness or nuisance . . . 77

Viz. for scarlet fever . . . 11

diphtheria . . . 2

typhus fever . . . 7

measles . . . 11

diarrhœa . . . 30

cholera . . . 4

Houses and other premises reported by In-

spector 65

Ditto by inhabitants 46

Total 188

NATURE OF NUISANCE COMPLAINED OF.

Common privy	4
Drains obstructed or defective	39
Leakage of offensive water	3
Leakage of water, damp foundations	} 3
Overflow of pipes, gutters, and cisterns	
Cesspool	1
Yards dirty, ill-paved, &c.	2
Offensive effluvia	2
Houses dirty or dilapidated	29
Dust-pits offensive	2
No water supply, or insufficient	3
Water-closets out of order	4
Stable without drainage	1
Inhabited stables dirty, ill-drained, no traps, &c.	7
Stable-yard ill-paved	1
Dung-heaps complained of	2
Offensive urinals, or want of urinals	4
Rubbish, slops, dust, dead dogs, and stinking fish	3
Offensive gullies, or obstructed	10
Cow-houses offensive; pavement out of order	2
Bad ventilation	1
Drains leaking into pump	1
Offensive mud in Hyde-park	1
Gas escape	1
Sewer ventilator	1
Bilge water in barge	1
Over-crowding	1
Dead cow in street	1
Want of traps	4
Rabbits and dogs	2
Complaint without foundation	5

WORK DONE.

Houses cleansed in consequence of illness	18
Houses cleansed and repaired	6
Water-closets and soil-pipes repaired or cleansed	3
Drains cleansed, repaired, &c.	28
Old rotten brick-drains replaced by pipes	5
Traps supplied	4
New cistern erected	1
Cistern repaired	1
Common privy abolished	1
New water-closets erected	5
Leakages remedied	5
Cesspool abolished	1
Over-crowding abated	2
Gas pipes repaired	1
Offensive mud removed from water in Hyde-park	1
Basement and yard cleansed	2
Water supplied on Sundays	1
Cow-yard cleansed	1
Stables newly drained	7
Gullies cleansed and repaired	10
Stable-yard cleansed and re-paved	1
Urinal removed	1
Dung nuisance abated	2
Inhabited stable cleansed	1
Rubbish removed	1
Dogs and rabbits removed	2
Summons	5
Magistrate's order granted	2
Notices served	31

APPENDIX. No. III.

SPECIAL CASES.

No. 1, Hertford-place.—Legal proceedings frustrated by uncertainty of ownership of premises complained of.—A child died of diphtheria, complicated with scarlatina, in this house, in the last week of March. Not only for the purpose of disinfection, for which purpose it ought to have been cleansed even though already clean, but because the house, yard, and area really required limewashing, a notice was served and instructions given by the Sanitary Committee on the third Tuesday in April that a summons should be taken out if it were disobeyed. The walls of the kitchen, also, were covered with tattered, mouldy paper, the floor quite dilapidated and in holes, revealing a wet earth close underneath. As the notice was disregarded, a summons was taken out and came on for hearing on the 2nd June. Then a person appeared representing the owner, and on his promise to do what was required, the magistrate, as is usual, adjourned the case for a month. But on the 30th June, after expiration of the month, nothing had been done; therefore the magistrate made an *order*, requiring the necessary works to be done forthwith. As this order was equally disregarded, the Sanitary Committee ordered a summons to be taken out for penalties under the 14th section of the Nuisances Removal Act. This came on for hearing on Tuesday, the 15th August; but, as the nominal defendant, Mr. W. Cullen, of 39, Jermyn-street, was out of town, it was adjourned again until Wednesday, the 30th, when it was heard by Mr. Mansfield and dismissed—the reason being that the property changed hands at Midsummer, and that the defendant had ceased to be agent when the order was made. Meanwhile the house had been partially cleansed at the beginning of August, and so the case was let drop. But it

ought to be noticed that protracted and repeated attendances at police-courts, with such results, are discouraging to the Sanitary Committee and to the sanitary officers of the Vestry.

Dungpit in Little Brown-street.—This is another case in which legal proceedings failed through the insolvency of the defendant and the uncertainty who was the real person responsible. This dungpit was in the occupancy of a "Limited" Brewery Company, whose offices were closed. It was left full of offensive matter. It was reported to the Sanitary Committee at their meeting in July; a summons taken out and heard on the 15th August; the magistrate made an order requiring the owner to cleanse and disinfect; but how to serve a notice on a dungpit? so, after waiting some days yet, it was cleansed out and disinfected by Mr. Grant's directions at the parish expense.—*See Quarterly Return, No. XXV.*

Drainage of Swallow-place.—This was inquired into by the Medical Officer of Health, in consequence of a death from dysentery in July. Soon afterwards a complaint was lodged against the drainage and cleanliness of No. 4. A notice which was served was disregarded, so that a summons was taken out, which came on for hearing on August 15th; but, as the defendant did not appear, the case was adjourned till the 22nd, by which time the old rotten brick drains had been replaced by pipes, the old privy abolished, a new water-closet erected, and the whole premises cleansed and sweetened.

Drainage of Mount-row.—This row of nine houses has always been infested with fever and diarrhoea in a greater degree than could be accounted for. Several explorations had been made of the drainage; but at last, on a stoppage occurring at No. 5, Carpenter-street, Mr. Grant found that Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Mount-row, with the Oliver's Mount

public-house, and Nos. 8 and 9, Mount-row, drained through an old obstructed sewer, connected with which was a very large cesspool in the cellar of the public-house.

Hanover-place.—A case of cholera was reported at No. 2, so that a regular raid was made upon every house, and a notice served requiring limewhiting of all yards, areas and basements, trapping of sinks, &c. A summons was taken out on August 22nd and fixed for hearing on August 30th, but when we came to the court, there was no defendant, for the summons had been lost by the summoning officer, so that another was taken out for the 6th September, by which time all cleansing and repairs had been finished.

No. 99, Davies-street.—The yard behind the house dirty and offensive from overflow of sewage water and from the filth occasioned by keeping rabbits. A summons taken out was heard on Sept. 6th, when the magistrate granted an order, which was obeyed, and the work done and costs paid.

Overcrowding.—At No. 30, Grosvenor-mews, three generations, consisting of seven persons—viz., a woman, five children, and the infant of one of the daughters—slept in a space of about 1200 feet. This was put a stop to.

Dolphin-court.—This very close court, occupied by five houses, was rendered unwholesome by a urinal at the entrance. This has been abolished, a door put to keep out intruders, and the court newly paved.

Yard behind Nos. 3 and 4, Upper Belgrave-terrace.—Overflow of soil from a cesspool, oozing into the workshops from the adjoining premises in Robert's-buildings, Ebury-square. A notice was served on June 15, and the cesspool emptied and filled up.

Nos. 1 to 14, Robert's-buildings, Ebury-square.—Each house has been whitewashed and cleansed throughout, the water butts cleansed, and the yards limewashed.

Messrs. Cates' Stable-yard, behind No. 5, Halkin-street

West.—Numerous complaints have been made of this yard on account of accumulations of dung, which greatly annoy some of the inhabitants in Halkin-street West and Lowndes-street. The yard was frequently visited by the Inspector of Nuisances and the Medical Officer of Health, who complained to the Nuisances Removal Committee of the uneven state of the pavement, allowing water to stagnate and become offensive. The yard has been repaired in some parts.

No. 1, Elizabeth-street South.—A new water-closet has been erected, the privy with the brick drains abolished, and new pipe drains laid down.

Upper Denbigh Mews.—Many complaints were made that the dung was not properly removed, the paving again out of repair, the yard not swept properly, the water-closets often obstructed, and the cisterns over them defective. These evils have been remedied, and the dung is more frequently removed.

No. 2, Union-street, Pimlico.—Cholera occurred here to a woman, who fortunately recovered. Complaints were made of effluvia from a tripe shop, and of over crowding; but these complaints were unfounded, and the house was very clean. A nuisance, however, was detected by the Medical Officer, arising from the making of portable manure on the roof of a stable in the cow-yard behind Union-street, which unhealthy practice was stopped, and the cow-sheds have been converted into stables.

Hart's-yard, West-bourne-street.—A death from cholera occurred here. The infected rooms have been whitewashed and cleansed. The patient, a man, is said to have committed some excess in eating and drinking the night before his death.

Hatt's Cow Yard, Brewer-street, Pimlico.—So many complaints had been made by the inhabitants during the past year of the effluvia and of neglect in the removal of refuse

that, upon our recommendation, the magistrates withdrew his licence.

Phoenix-yard, Burton-street, Pimlico.—The owner of this place complained of the pump-water in his stable-yard. The water was analysed, and an imperial gallon contained 147 grains of solid matter, of which 13·2 grains were lost by ignition, while the organic matter amounted to 3 grains. The saline matter consisted of nitrates and chlorides, with an appreciable quantity of earthy phosphates. The water also contained ammonia. These characteristics indicated the presence of sewage matter, and rendered the water dangerous to health. A drain passed close by the well, while a gas-pipe was just above it. The owner promised to use the water for cleansing purposes only, and has erected a very large slate cistern, which is supplied with water by the Chelsea Company.

Conduit between the Cascade at the end of the Serpentine and Rotten-row.—The water here and the drain into which it falls became so offensive that your Medical Officer wrote to the Hon. W. Cowper upon the subject, and received a reply from Mr. Alfred Austin, the secretary, that means would be immediately taken to prevent the noxious exhalations by the application of lime and the removal of mud, which have been carried into effect.

A proposed Sanitarium in Kinnerton-street.—A memorial was sent to your Medical Officer early on September 16, signed by 42 inhabitants of Kinnerton-street and Wilton-place, complaining that a Sanitarium for receiving diseased cows was about to be established in a yard in Kinnerton-street, and wishing him to oppose it on sanitary grounds. Dr. Aldis attended a meeting of the Sanitarium Committee held at the Mansion House in the afternoon, when, at the request of Mr. Gibbins, the chairman, he stated the reasons of his opposition, believing that it was one of the most

unfit places that could possibly be selected for the intended purpose. A letter was then read from the owner, withdrawing his permission for allowing the yard to be used as a Sanitarium.

APPENDIX. No. V.

GAS.

Seventy-two observations were made during the quarter, upon the six gases supplied by the Chartered, London, and Equitable Companies, at the Works in the Horseferry-road, Bessborough-street, and Cambridge-street, respectively.

The gases were burned in accordance with the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and the illuminating power continued above the standard light required by the Act.

With respect to purity, all the gases were free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and so far free from ammonia, that they did not discolour the turmeric paper.

The following Table gives the average light in sperm candles of all the gases—

	Chartered.	London.	Equitable.
Cannel	24·04	28·22	24·22
Common	13·94	14·56	14·11

A Table and Summary were sent with each Monthly Report on the gas to the Vestry, containing the number of examinations and the pressures, with the dates, and the weekly and monthly average illuminating power.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D.,
Gas Examiner.

DEATHS registered in the Parish of *St. George, Hanover Square*, in the
13 Weeks ending 30th of September, 1865. Average, 34·6.

DISEASES.	Ages at Death.						Sub-Districts & Population.					Sexes.						
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	Total under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover.—19,770.	May Fair.—12,648.	Belgrave.—55,099.	Mount-street Work.—208.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital,—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 37,511.	Females, 50,236.	Total, 87,747.
I. ORDER 1.																		
1. Small-pox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Varicella . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	2	19	22	..	..	..	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	22
4. Scarlatina	2	7	15	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	9	6	15
5. Diphtheria . . . . .	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6
6. Quinsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Croup	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	7
8. Sore Throat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Whooping Cough	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
10. Typhus (and infantile fever) . . . . .	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	8
11. Erysipelas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Metria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Pyæmia . . . . .	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	5
14. Carbuncle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dysentery . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
16. Diarrhœa	29	3	34	1	1	4	1	9	4	25	1	..	..	2	..	27	14	41
17. Cholera	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
18. Remittent Fever . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
ORDER 2.																		
1. Syphilis	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Stricture of Urethra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.																		
1. Privation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Want of Breast Milk	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
3. Purpura and Scurvy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Alcoholism { a Del. Tremens	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4
b Intemperance	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ORDER 4.																		
1. Thrush . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. ORDER 1.																		
1. Gout . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Dropsy . . . . .	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
3. Cancer . . . . .	..	..	1	4	7	..	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	2	11	13
4. Mortification . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Abscess . . . . .	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
ORDER 2.																		
1. Scrofula	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
2. Tabes Mesenterica	7	2	9	1	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
3. Phthisis	1	3	8	18	15	..	..	9	2	22	1	1	3	3	..	23	18	41
4. Hydrocephalus	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
III. ORDER 1.																		
1. Cephalitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Apoplexy . . . . .	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	6	6	12
3. Paralysis . . . . .	..	..	1	2	5	1	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	9
4. Epilepsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Convulsions	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9
6. Hæmoptysis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Brain Disease, &c.	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
ORDER 2.																		
1. Pericarditis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
2. Aneurism . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
3. Heart Disease, &c.	1	..	3	3	3	4	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	3	..	12	1	13
4. Phlebitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Pressure on the Funis Cord . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.																		
1. Laryngitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bronchitis	3	3	8	..	5	5	1	2	1	8	5	..	1	2	..	15	4	19
3. Pneumonia	7	6	13	..	1	1	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15
4. Asthma . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Lung Disease, &c.	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5

BIRTHS registered during 13 weeks.—Hanover Square, M. 50, F. 77; May Fair, M. 35, F. 36; Belgrave, M. 207, F. 227. Total . . 632. Average . . 48·3.

DISEASES.	Ages at Death.						Sub-districts & population						Sexes.					
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	Total under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover.—19,770.	May Fair.—12,648.	Belgrave.—55,099.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Males, 37,511.	Females, 50,236.	Total, 87,747.
ORDER 4.																		
1. Enteritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
2. Peritonitis . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
3. Ascites . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	4
4. Hernia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	3
5. Ileus and Intussusception . . . . .	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Fistula . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Stomach Disease, &c.	1	1	2	3	2	4	..	2	1	5	2	..	..	1	..	3	8	11
8. Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Jaundice	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	3	13
10. Liver Disease, &c.	1	..	1	..	8	4	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	8	5	13
ORDER 5.																		
1. Nephria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
2. Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	0	3
3. Kidney Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4
4. Diseased Bladder	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
ORDER 6.																		
1. Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Uterus Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
ORDER 7.																		
1. Arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Joint Disease, &c. . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	2	6
3. Spinal Curvature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 8.																		
1. Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
2. Ulcer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	4
3. Skin Disease, &c.	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	7
IV. ORDER 1.																		
1. Premature Birth	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
2. Cyanosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4. Other Malformations	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
5. Teething	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 2.																		
1. Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2. Child-birth (see Metria) . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
ORDER 3.																		
1. Old Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	2	1	11	1	2	..	..	..	6	11	17
ORDER 4.																		
1. Atrophy and Debility	15	1	16	..	1	3	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20
2. Exhaustion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. ORDER 1.																		
(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)																		
1. Fractures and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	4
2. Gunshot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Burns and Scalds	1	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	3	6
5. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
7. Suffocation	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
8. Other Injuries . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.																		
1. Murder and Manslaughter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.																		
(SUICIDE.)																		
1. Cut, Stab, Shot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drowning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Suffocation . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes not specified or ill-defined	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
TOTAL	121	71	226	58	76	75	16	86	28	247	19	4	18	49	258	193	451	

20
HAN 15
No. XXXIII.]

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
OF THE
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY
IN THE PARISH
OF
Saint George, Hanover Square,
AND OF
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,
FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED 30TH DECEMBER, 1865.

London :
PRINTED BY GEORGE PHIPPS,
UPPER RANELAGH STREET, PIMLICO, S.W.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

City of St. George, Guyana

PROVISIONS AND REGULATIONS

1. The number of...

2. The number of...

3. The number of...

4. The number of...

5. The number of...

TO THE

Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

During the quarter ended on the 30th December, 1865, the number of deaths registered in the Parish was 511, including those of 65 non-parishioners in St. George's Hospital and 5 inmates of the Workhouse at Little Chelsea, giving a weekly average of 39. The weekly average of the foregoing ten years is 36.5.

The number of births during the same period was 594.

One of the 12 deaths from measles occurred in George-street, Grosvenor-square; it was that of a young woman of 27. Eleven in Belgravia, as follows: Pulford-street, Effingham-street, Upper Ebury-street, Graham-street West, Grosvenor-cottages, New Grosvenor-place, West-street, King-street, Stanley-street.

Scarlet fever proved fatal to 14 persons: viz., of whom 12 lived in the Hanover and Mayfair Sub-Districts; a boy in Reeves's-mews, Park-street; a boy in Davies-mews, Davies street; a girl and a boy in Mount-row; a girl in North-row, Park-street; a boy in Thomas-street, Grosvenor-square; to another boy in Blomfield place; and to an infant in John-street, Grosvenor-mews. There were also deaths in John's-court, South-street, Street's-buildings, and of a man of 50 in Old Bond-street. Two only of the deaths took place in Belgravia, namely, in Westmoreland-place and Moreton-place.

Diphtheria destroyed a boy, aged 3 years, in New Bond-street; a youth, aged 17, in the Workhouse, Mount-street; and a parishioner, aged 19, in the Hospital, who came from Farm-street, Berkeley-square.

An infant, aged 2, died from croup in Warwick-street, Pimlico.

Of the 13 deaths from fever, 1 was of a non-parishioner, in the Hospital, and 1 a parishioner, who came from Woodstock-street, Oxford-street. One occurred in Hereford-street, Park-lane (it was that of a young lady soon after confinement, and had nothing to do with zymotic disease), and 3 in the Mayfair district—namely, in Dover-street, South-street, and Clarges-street. Seven deaths happened in the following streets in Belgravia—Ranelagh-street, Gray's-inn-place, Coleshill-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Churton-street, Hugh-street, and Cambridge-street.

There were 16 deaths from diarrhoea, 8 of which occurred to infants under 1 year of age. Lung diseases destroyed 91 persons. Consumption, scrofula, convulsions, teething, and other diseases of degeneration and ill-development destroyed 114, including from premature birth 9, from atrophy and debility 9, water in the head 8, scrofula 1, tabes mesenterica 6, convulsions 19, teething 1, and consumption 61. Two persons died from the effects of intemperance in Belgravia.

Nine persons died from fractures in St. George's Hospital, 7 being non-parishioners. A servant-maid, aged 17, died of a fractured skull and other injuries, from falling out of window in White Horse-street, Piccadilly; a labourer, aged 27, who lived in Little Ebury-street, died in St. George's Hospital from a fractured skull, received by a fall from a "traveller" at Smith and Taylor's Yard, Commercial-road, Pimlico; a medical practitioner, aged 69, died in the same Institution from pressure on the brain, through being accidentally knocked down by a Hansom cab at Hyde Park Corner; a labourer, aged 35, died in New Grosvenor-place from fractured ribs and ruptured liver, through falling from a scaffold when at work; a porter at the Victoria Railway-station, aged 27, from fractured legs and other injuries, received while falling from a platform, the wheels of a railway carriage going

over him ; and a boy, aged 10 years, was knocked down and run over by a waggon.

Two children were burnt to death and another suffocated in the same room by inhaling the hot air and smoke, during the absence of the parents ; an infant of 4 months was accidentally suffocated when in bed with its parents in Kinnerton-street ; a doctor of medicine, aged 23, was poisoned by an overdose of morphia, taken medicinally ; a bootmaker, aged 45, drowned himself in the Serpentine River, Hyde Park ; and a boy, aged 9, was drowned in the River Thames, at Thames Bank ;—when at play he fell from a barge.

Seven persons died from other injuries, two of whom were non-parishioners, in St. George's Hospital. Five deaths happened in Belgravia ; one of a girl, aged 4 years, who injured her brain when accidentally falling from a staircase-window in Moreton-street ; another of a woman, aged 69, who fell downstairs in Westbourne-street ; a barman, aged 34, whose body was mutilated by the wheels of railway carriages ; a boy, aged 14, injured in Eaton-square by a scaffold-pole striking him ; and an engine-driver, aged 41, who lived at 22, Westmoreland-place, and fell from a scaffold. A captain in the militia, aged 47, committed suicide, when insane, by hanging himself in his neck-scarf tied to a bed-rail.

Among the deaths from causes not specified or ill-defined are those of 3 infants : one was found dead in a urinal at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, another died immediately after birth in Stockbridge-terrace, and the third was found in one of the enclosures in Eaton-square.

THE SICKNESS.

In the quarter ended 30th December, 1865, the number of patients attended by the Medical Officers of the Parish and Dispensary, and in the Sick Wards of the Workhouse Mount-street, was 1,018, of which number, 161 were treated in the Workhouse.

Amongst these cases were one of small-pox, 2 of measles, 20 of scarlet fever, 33 of diarrhœa, 17 of continued fever, 2 of ague, 4 of erysipelas, 242 of brônchitis and catarrh, 2 of diphtheria, one of pleurisy, and 3 of pneumonia.

The case of small-pox was that of a young man named Charles B., aged 20, vaccinated, at 18, South Bruton-mews. The 20 cases of scarlatina, were at 3, John's-court, 21 and 23, Bloomfield-place, 10, Avery-row, Cock-yard, Providence-court, Davies-mews, North-row, Mount-row, Grosvenor-market, Pollen-street, Union-street, 36, Thomas-street, John-street, Grosvenor-mews, of these the following were fatal, viz. : in John's-court, 23, Bloomfield-place, 5, North-row, two at 5, Mount-row. One was sent to the Fever Hospital, viz., Thomas Pendrell, aged 12, from 10 Avery-row.

Of the 33 cases of diarrhœa, one only can be identified in the death register, and not one of the 17 fever cases. A young woman of 24 died in the Workhouse, of puerperal fever, a week after delivery. The cases of ague happened to strangers. One of the diphtheria patients was a male-servant, aged 17, at a public-house in Duke-street, who died in the Workhouse. He slept in a very ill ventilated room, but no source of infection could be traced.

A maid-servant was also sent to the Fever Hospital, from a house in Upper Grosvenor-street.

SICKNESS IN THE BELGRAVE SUB-DISTRICT.

In the Belgrave Sub-District 7,851 persons were treated by the parochial surgeons, and at St. Georges's Hospital, the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, the St. Paul and St. Barnabas' Dispensary, and at the Workhouse, Little Chelsea.

Of these 4,906 were patients at St. George's Hospital, leaving a remainder of 2,945.

The total figures include 1 of small-pox, 3 of chicken-pox, 85 of measles, 15 of scarlet fever, 105 of whooping-cough, 150 of diarrhoea, 3 of dysentery, 30 of continued fever, 5 of rheumatic fever, 19 of erysipelas, 3 of diphtheria, and 3 of carbuncle.

There were 647 cases of bronchitis, 15 of pleurisy, and 44 of pneumonia.

The following are the particulars of the case of small-pox, namely :

No. 6, little Charlotte-street, Eliza Smith, æt 18—removed to the Small-pox Hospital.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D.

R. DRUITT.

APPENDIX. No. I.

WATER.

The Water supplied by the Chelsea Company, and taken from the main at No. 1, Chester-terrace, Chester-square:—

1865.	Total Impurity in grains per gallon.	Organic, &c.
October	16·7 grs.	0·40
November	20·75	0·73
December	20·19	1·8

APPENDIX. No. II.

The following table refers to cases dealt with by the Nuisances Removal Committee, during the quarter ending December 30, 1865.

Houses reported by Medical Officers of Health	
in consequence of illness or nuisance	57
Viz. for scarlet fever 20	
diphtheria	2
diarrhœa	4
typhus fever	16
measles	5
small-pox. Out-wards	1
Houses and other premises reported by In-	
spector	75
Ditto by inhabitants	48
	180
Total	180

NATURE OF NUISANCE COMPLAINED OF.

Drains obstructed or defective	25
Leakage of offensive water	2
Leakage of water, damp foundations	} 2
Overflow of pipes, gutters, &c.	
Cesspools	2
Houses dirty or dilapidated	62
No water supply	1
Water-closets out of order	4
Dung-heaps complained of	13
Offensive urinal, or want of urinal	3
Rubbish, dust, dead dogs, and stinking fish	2
Offensive gullies, or obstructed	2
Marine store dealer's dirty	1
Want of traps	7
Gas escape	2
Kitchen illegally occupied	1
Overcrowding	1
Rabbits	1

WORK DONE.

Houses cleansed in consequence of illness	10
Houses cleansed and repaired because dirty	45
Water-closets and soil-pipes repaired or cleansed	4
Drains cleansed, repaired, &c.	15
Old rotten brick-drains replaced by pipes	5
Kitchen disused as a sleeping apartment	1
Traps supplied	6
Marine store dealer's cleansed	1
Ditto newly drained by pipes	7

Yard and basement whitewashed	1
Dangerous house reported to the police	1
Dung nuisance abated	13
Leakage remedied	1
Cesspools abolished	1
Inhabited stable newly drained by pipes	1
Rubbish removed	2
Gas pipe repaired	2
Overcrowding abated	1
Rabbits removed	1
A dry area constructed	1
Public sewer repaired	1

APPENDIX. No. III.

SPECIAL CASES.

Absence of Drainage.—The following may serve as an example of a state of things which possibly may be found existing still in some of the older houses in the Parish, especially those inhabited by the better classes, and not subjected to exploration and inspection, as they would be if their inhabitants sought relief from the Parish or Dispensary. Of two contiguous houses in a good street, the drainage of one had been obstructed for years, and all the liquid sewage filtered away through the party-wall and basement to the drains of the other.

Rice's Stables, Piccadilly.—These are, so far as we know, the only undrained stables of the sort remaining. A complaint was made that the basement walls of No. 114, Piccadilly, were made damp by leakage from the drains of these stables. A dry area was consequently constructed within

the stables, and on inspecting the works the Medical Officer was satisfied that the earth was only naturally damp, and not saturated, as had been imagined, with horse sewage. Still the stables are not drained, and the owners allege that they cannot do so without passing through other people's property.

Drainage of South Molton-street.—An old sewer 120 feet long ran down the middle of this street, receiving the drainage of ten houses, Nos. 40 to 49 on the east side, and emptying itself by a transverse sewer running under Nos. 21 and 22 on the west side to the King's Scholars' Pond Sewer in South Molton Lane. This transverse part had fallen in under No. 21, creating a great nuisance in the house; and this led to the discovery of the longitudinal sewer spoken of, which was emptied of about 2 feet of deposit, and cleansed out, to serve again as sewer for the present.

Drainage of part of Mount-row.—The drainage of one house in Carpenter-street and of one house in Mount-row passed into an old brick drain underneath a house in Davies-street, which had given way and created a great nuisance. This was replaced by pipes. It is mentioned as an instance of vicious old drainage systems, which are rooted out and abolished as fast as they come to light.

Three houses in Lower Brook-street were found to drain into an old cesspool filled with deposit, which had a vent through some drains in Horseshoe-yard, which again had fallen in. All these miserable nuisances were cleared away, and pipes substituted.

Complaint of a Dead Cow lying in Gillingham-street.—The complaint was made to the Medical Officer very late at night by the police, who wished to know what was to be done, as the driver had run away and the cow, supposed to be diseased, was surrounded by 100 people. The cow was removed to Atcherler's, in Maiden-lane.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, Ebury-place, Ebury-square.—These houses were dirty and dilapidated throughout: the yards, water-closets and water-butts were also dirty. A notice was served, and they underwent a thorough repair.

Thirty-seven bakehouses were inspected in the In-wards, and seven have been limewashed; and fifty-four were inspected in the Out-wards, when 30 were found to require limewashing, which has been done.

Boyd's-gardens, Ebury-square.—Dr. Aldis summoned a special meeting of the Nuisances Removal Committee, on October 30, 1865, to consider the state of these gardens. They consist of a narrow court, which is closed at one end. The following are extracts from his Report to the Committee:—

“At No. 6, the floor of the upper front room is dilapidated, the water-butt is too small and without a tap, the water contained in it is filthy. There is no water to the closet, not even a pipe from the water-butt; the water-closet wants repairing.

“No. 8 A. No water supply to the closet; the occupiers throw water down. The roof of the house admits rain-water, which trickles down to the kitchen.

“No. 9. No water to the closet, and the paper in one of the upper rooms should be stripped off, as it swarms with bugs in summer, and the wall should be coloured.

“Nos. 11 and 12 have two water-butts, which communicate with each other in the front yard. They leaked and had no tap, which was stolen and a piece of wood inserted instead. As 39 human beings lived in No. 11 alone, it was necessary to abate the overcrowding. As the pipes to the closets do not act, these are without water, and, many of the tiles over that of No. 11 being broken, an umbrella is required when it is used during rain. At No. 12 nine persons

slept in the front parlour, including the father, mother, a girl aged 17, and a youth of 16.”

One of the owners attended the meeting of the Committee, and has since remedied the evils.

Nos. 1 to 7, Ebury-place, Ebury-square.—Each house has been whitewashed and cleansed throughout and repaired, the yards and water-closets limewashed, the water-butts cleansed and new dust-pits erected.

Nos. 8 to 12, Gray's Inn-place, Hindon-street, Pimlico.—Each house has been properly whitewashed and cleansed throughout, the yards newly paved, the water closets and washhouses with the dust-pits repaired, and the sinks trapped; the fore-court also paved, and the washhouses, water-closets, and yards limewashed.

Nos. 1 to 10, Robert-street, Pimlico, (North Side).—These houses have been whitewashed and cleansed; the yards, water-closets, and wash-houses limewashed, the water-closets and dust-pits repaired, the sinks trapped, and the paving in the yards repaired.

No. 25A, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square.—This was a case of combined drainage, the drains being connected with those of No. 60, Ebury-street, which were made of brick and were defective. They have been broken up and pipe ones laid down, and the basement whitewashed.

No. 12, Boyd's-gardens, and the Stable-yard No. 5, Halkin-place.—Proceedings were taken in these cases against the owners, by order of the Committee, to remedy the overcrowding in the former one, and to repair the yard in the latter. The owners appeared before Mr. Arnold on November 30th, at the Westminster Police Court, when your Medical Officer and Mr. Grant also attended. The costs were paid, and the overcrowding had been abated, while the question of the stable-yard ended in the same satisfactory manner.

APPENDIX. No. V.

GAS.

Seventy-two observations were made during the quarter, upon the six gases supplied by the Chartered, London, and Equitable Companies, in the Horseferry-road, Bessborough-street, and Cambridge-street, respectively.

The gases were burned in accordance with the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and the illuminating power continued above the standard light required by the Act.

With respect to purity, all the gases were free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and so far free from ammonia, that they did not discolour the turmeric paper.

The following Table gives the average light in sperm candles of all the gases:—

	Chartered.	London.	Equitable.
Cannel	30·92	24·43	27·33
Common	14·28	14·16	14·96

A Table and Summary were sent with each Monthly Report on the gas to the Vestry, containing the number of examinations and the pressures, with the dates, and the weekly and monthly average illuminating power.

C. J. B. ALDIS, M.D., *Gas Examiner.*

DISEASES.	Ages at Death.						Sub-districts & population						Sexes.					
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	Total under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and above.	Hanover Sq.—19,770.	May Fair.—12,648.	Belgrave.—55,099.	Mount-street Work.—268.	Little Chelsea Work.—350.	St. George's Hospital.—216.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Males, 37,511.	Females, 50,236.	Total, 87,747.
ORDER 4.																		
1. Enteritis
2. Peritonitis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2
3. Ascites	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
4. Hernia	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
5. Ileus and Intussusception
6. Fistula
7. Stomach Disease, &c.	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	2	5	7
8. Hepatitis	1	1	2
9. Jaundice	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
10. Liver Disease, &c.	4	7	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	7	6	13
ORDER 5.																		
1. Nephria	1	1	2	4	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	8
2. Diabetes	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
3. Kidney Disease, &c.	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	5
4. Diseased Bladder	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
ORDER 6.																		
1. Ovarian Dropsy	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2. Uterus Disease, &c.	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	5
ORDER 7.																		
1. Arthritis
2. Joint Disease, &c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
ORDER 8.																		
1. Phlegmon
2. Ulcer
3. Skin Disease, &c.
IV. ORDER 1.																		
1. Premature Birth	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	9
2. Cyanosis
3. Spina Bifida
4. Other Malformations
5. Teething	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ORDER 2.																		
1. Paramenia
2. Child-birth (see Metria)
ORDER 3.																		
1. Old Age	6	7	..	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	4	9	13
ORDER 4.																		
1. Atrophy and Debility	11	1	12	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	8	5	13
2. Exhaustion
V. ORDER 1.																		
(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)																		
1. Fractures and Contusions	3	6	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	7	11	2	13
2. Gunshot
3. Wounds
4. Burns and Scalds	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
5. Poison	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Drowning	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
7. Suffocation	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
8. Other Injuries	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	7
ORDER 3.																		
1. Murder and Manslaughter
ORDER 4.																		
(SUICIDE.)																		
1. Cut, Stab, Shot
2. Poison
3. Drowning
4. Hanging	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)
Causes not specified or ill-defined	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
TOTAL	34	100	220	94	106	74	17	64	34	297	25	5	21	65	267	244	511	

DEATHS registered during corresponding weeks of ten years (average) 4 2.6
 Weekly Average 34.7