

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

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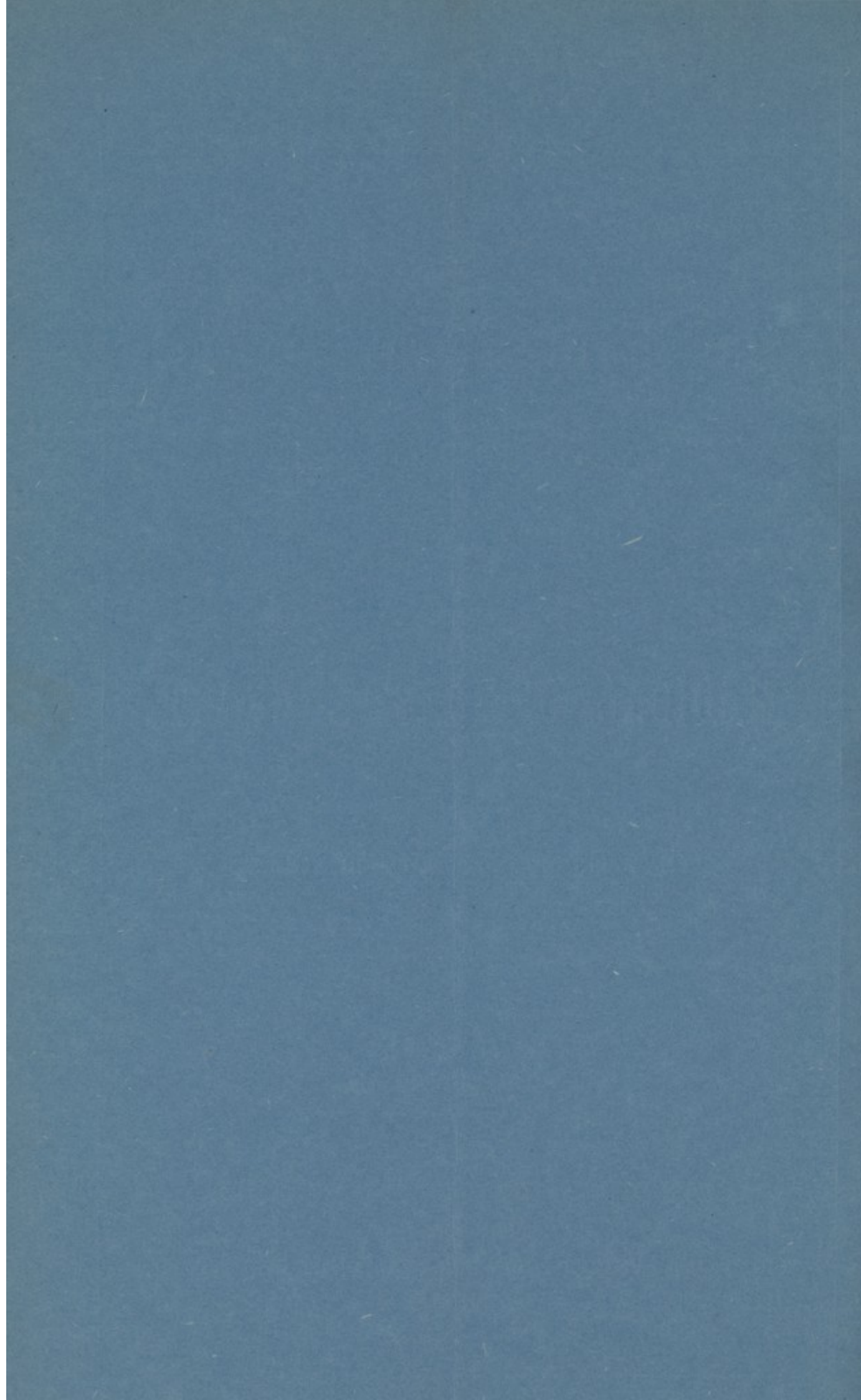
THE VESTRY
OF THE
Parish of Saint George,
HANOVER SQUARE.

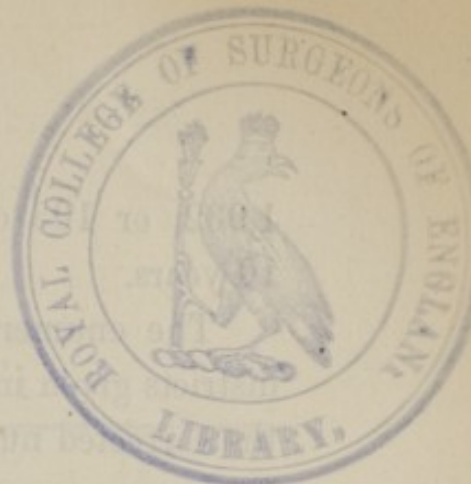
MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1882.

JUNE 1882.

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REPORT
ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
Parish of St. George, Hanover Square,
FOR THE YEAR 1881,
BY
W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (OXON.), F.R.C.P. (LOND.),
*Professor of Hygiene and Public Health
in University College, London,*
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST.
(BEING HIS TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

To the Vestry of the Parish of St. George,
HANOVER SQUARE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The death-rate for the year 1881 was almost as low as the unprecedentedly low rate for 1880; this is more than I had expected, and shows, we may hope, that some of the causes of these very low rates are permanent sanitary improvements of one kind or another.

The gross total of deaths registered in the Parish during the 52 weeks ending Saturday, December 31st, 1881, was

1,932, or 103 over the annual average for the preceding 10 years.

The enumerated populations of the Parish and its sub-districts given in my last Annual Report were uncorrected; the corrected numbers are as follows:—

Sub-District.	Population.
Hanover Square	16,862
Mayfair	13,491
Belgravia	59,220
Total for the Parish	89,573

Or 185 less than in 1871, the increase in Mayfair and Belgravia being more than counterbalanced by the decrease in Hanover Square, due, as stated in my last Annual Report, to the demolition of small houses, and the erection of workshops on their sites.

Thus until the next Census is taken, we must, unless there are strong reasons for doing otherwise, regard the population of this Parish as stationary. It is to the enumerated population of London as 1 to $42\frac{3}{5}$, and to the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1881 as 1 to $42\frac{3}{4}$.

The high gross total of 1,932 deaths during the year is accounted for by the fact that no less than 812 deaths occurred in Public Institutions in the Parish; as our share of the deaths occurring in all the Public Institutions in London was only 394, our corrected total of deaths was only 1,514, as against an average of 1,663 during the preceding ten years; this is equivalent to a death-rate of 16·91 per thousand per annum, the average during the preceding ten years having been 18·32. The rate for 1881 is lower than that hitherto recorded for any year, except 1880, when it was 16·64.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Gross Total of Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Proportional Share of Deaths in Public Institutions.	Corrected Total of Deaths (52 weeks).	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 per annum (52 weeks).
1871	1,873	433	396	1,836	20.44
1872	1,675	332	325	1,668	18.53
1873	1,665	368	342	1,639	18.16
1874 (53 weeks)	1,694	345	355	1,679	18.56
1875	1,867	502	460	1,727	19.05
1876	1,868	573	362	1,675	18.20
1877	1,729	522	383	1,590	17.46
1878	2,007	741	392	1,658	18.17
1879 (53 weeks)	2,058	759	402	1,669	18.25
1880	1,855	713	347	1,489	16.64
Average during <i>ten</i> years, 1871—1880 .	1,829	529	376	1,663	18.32
Year 1881 .	1,932	812	394	1,514	16.91
Average during <i>ten</i> years, 1872—1881 .	1,835	567	376	1,631	17.96

TABLE IA.

Death-rates per 1,000 per annum.

N.B.—Those for 1877-1880 have been recalculated on the Revised Estimates of Population.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Twenty Large English Towns	22·7	24·2	23·2	22·7	21·7
London	21·5	23·0	22·7	21·6	21·2
St. George's, Hanover Square	17·46	18·17	18·25	16·64	16·91

The death-rate of London proper, estimated population 3,831,719, was 21·2, and that of the 20 large English towns (including London) 21·7, both lower rates than those of preceding years (see Table IA.), the rate for London being lower than that for any year since 1850, when it was 21 per thousand per annum.

The death-rate of Greater London, estimated population 4,791,856, was 20·3 per thousand per annum (against 21 in 1880), being, as just stated, 21·2 in London proper, and 16·4 in the Outer Ring; or, when corrected for the deaths in the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylums, only 16 in the Outer Ring (estimated population 960,137).

Neither of the 23 large towns of the United Kingdom had nearly so low a death-rate as this Parish, the nearest to it being the following:—

Brighton	19·0
Norwich	19·5
Bristol	19·6
Portsmouth	19·7
Bradford	19·7
Plymouth	19·9
Birmingham	20·0

and these varying from 2 to 3 per thousand above it.

The death-rate of Dublin, which had increased from 28 in 1877 to 36·1 in 1880, has gone down to 27·1 in 1881, a very remarkable decrease. Liverpool comes next to it with 26·7, a slight decrease on its rate for 1880; and then Manchester with 25·5, and Glasgow with 25·3. The death-rate of Salford, which is usually higher than that of Manchester, and which was 28 in 1880, has gone down to 22·6 in 1881.

N.B.—The rates for the years 1877-1880, mentioned above, are different from those given for the same years in previous Reports, on account of the corrections of the estimated populations of the towns made since the Census was taken.

Of 50 large town districts in England (excluding the 20 largest towns already referred to), only the following had lower death-rates than this Parish in 1881:—

Reading	.	.	.	.	.	14·2
Maidstone	.	.	.	.	.	14·3
Dover	.	.	.	.	.	15·4
Cheltenham	.	.	.	.	.	15·9
Hastings	.	.	.	.	.	16·0
Walsall	.	.	.	.	.	16·5
Cambridge	.	.	.	.	.	16·6

and these mostly include country districts. The average rate for these 50 towns was 19·6 per thousand per annum, and the highest was 24·6 for Merthyr Tydfil.

Our death-rate was, as usual, considerably below that of any large foreign city; the lowest among these being Christiania 18·8, Geneva 21·2, Copenhagen 22·1, and Philadelphia 22·5; and the highest, Madrid 37·4, Madras 38·8, and St. Petersburg 51·4. The death-rate of Madras declined from 44·8 in 1880 to 37·4 in 1881, while that of St. Petersburg rose from 46·1 in 1880 to 51·4 in 1881.

TABLE II.

YEAR.	Registered Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (52 weeks).	DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.		
			Total.	Percentage to Registered Births.	Percentage to Total Deaths (uncorrected).
1873	2,144	23·76	333	15·53	22·70
1874 (53 weeks)	2,266	24·59	333	14·69	19·57
1875	2,191	24·12	345	15·75	18·48
1876	2,174	23·88	328	15·09	17·56
1877	2,138	23·48	309	14·45	17·87
1878	2,172	23·85	309	13·04	15·40
1879 (53 weeks)	2,168	23·26	298	13·75	14·48
1880	2,140	23·91	310	14·49	16·71
1881	2,092	23·36	280	13·38	14·49

From Table II. we see that the number of registered births, 2,092, was rather lower than in either of the preceding eight years, and the birth-rate, 23·36, was consequently low.

The birth-rate in London proper was 34·7, in Greater London, 34·6, and in the Outer Ring, 34·1. The average birth-rate of the twenty largest English towns was 35·6, the highest being those of Sunderland, 39·3, Salford, 38·8, Leicester, 38·4, and Sheffield, 38; and the lowest that of Brighton, 30·6.

So that, as in 1880, Brighton has the lowest birth-rate and also the lowest death-rate among the large English towns.

It should be mentioned also that the birth-rate of Dublin in 1881 was very low, only 29·1, which may partly account for its lowered death-rate.

The deaths of children under one year of age were only

280, or less than in any year previously recorded; the percentage of these deaths to the registered births was 13·38, or lower than in any year except 1878, when it was lower on account of the high birth-rate, and the percentage of these deaths to the total deaths was 14·49, or lower than in any year except 1879, when it was 14·48.

The mortality of children under one year of age is just under 134 to 1,000 births; this is surpassed only by Bristol, with 125, and Brighton, with 127, and it is equalled by Plymouth; while in Liverpool there were 173, and in Leicester 202 deaths of children under one year of age to 1,000 births. For London the number was 148, and the average for the 20 large English towns was 152.

TABLE III.

YEAR.	A. Persons aged sixty years and upwards.	B. Violence.	C. Inquest Cases.	D. Un- certified.	PERCENTAGES TO GROSS TOTAL OF DEATHS.			
					A.	B.	C.	D.
1874	445	76	93		26·95	4·60	5·6	
1875	469	84	112		25·20	4·50	6·0	
1876	455	108	148		24·36	5·78	7·9	
1877	441	82	114		25·51	4·74	6·6	
1878	558	91	123		27·83	4·53	6·1	
1879	625	89	120		30·37	4·32	5·8	
1880	531	97	126		28·63	5·23	6·8	
1881	582	107	129	31	30·12	5·54	6·7	1·60
London, 1881	16,906	3,025	5,537	1,051	20·85	3·73	6·8	1·30

On referring to Table III. we find that the number of deaths of persons of 60 years of age and upwards was 582, and the percentage of these to the total deaths 30·12, both higher numbers than those recorded for any previous year except 1879; the percentage being of course very much higher than that for London generally; but while the number of deaths of persons of 60 years of age and upwards

is high when compared with the total deaths, it is low when compared with the population living; thus in this Parish the 582 deaths are equivalent to 65 per 1,000 persons living, while in London generally there are 71 such deaths to every 1,000 persons living. In no one of the 20 large English towns is the mortality of persons of 60 years of age and upwards per 1,000 persons living as low as in this Parish, the nearest being Nottingham and Leicester, with 66, the highest Manchester, with nearly 97, and the average for the 20 towns between 74 and 75.

The percentage of Violent Deaths was higher than previously recorded in any year except 1876, and, as usual, considerably higher than in London generally.

The number of Inquest Cases, 129, was also higher than in any year except 1876; and the percentage of these cases to the total deaths, viz., 6·7, was a trifle under that for 1880, and under that for London generally.

The uncertified deaths, mentioned for the first time in my Annual Report, were 31, or 1·6 per cent. of the deaths, while in London generally they were only 1·3 per cent. of the total deaths.

Table IV. shows that, as usual, Hanover Square Sub-District has the lowest birth-rate, and Mayfair the lowest death-rate, while Belgravia has the highest birth-rate and the highest death-rate of the 3 Sub-Districts.

TABLE IV.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population at middle of 1881.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Share of Deaths in Public Institutions of London.	Correction for Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths (corrected).	Death-rate (corrected.)
Hanover Square .	16,862	301	17·85	220	0	74	+ 74	294	17·44
Mayfair . . .	13,491	258	19·12	491	391	59	— 332	159	11·79
Belgravia . . .	59,220	1,533	25·89	1,221	421	261	— 160	1,061	17·92
Whole Parish. .	89,573	2,092	23·36	1,932	812	394	— 418	1,514	16·91

TABLE IVa.

	BIRTH-RATES.							DEATH-RATES.						
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Hanover Sq..	20.55	17.97	18.86	19.81	19.05	19.45	17.85	18.36	17.97	16.58	17.07	19.05	16.90	17.44
Mayfair . .	16.54	21.53	19.45	21.49	19.49	20.84	19.12	18.40	13.06	18.04	13.26	13.59	12.39	11.79
Belgravia .	26.93	26.27	25.76	25.50	25.32	25.87	25.89	20.52	19.46	18.70	19.57	19.01	17.53	17.92
Whole Parish	24.12	23.88	23.48	23.85	23.26	23.91	23.36	19.05	18.20	17.46	18.17	18.25	16.64	16.91

From Table IV.A. we find that, while the birth-rates of the Hanover Square and Mayfair Sub-Districts are lower than that of the Belgravia Sub-District is higher than in recent years; that the death-rates of all the Sub-Districts are lower than usual, although those for Hanover Square and Belgravia are somewhat higher than they were last year; and that the death-rate for Mayfair is even lower than those previously recorded, being only 11.79 per thousand per annum.

From the birth-rates and death-rates in the above Table I have calculated the *mean duration of life* in the Parish and in each of the Sub-Districts during the year 1881, and find them to be as follows:—

MEAN DURATION OF LIFE.

Hanover Square Sub-District	.	.	57.01
Mayfair	„	.	66.20
Belgravia	„	.	46.35
Whole Parish	.	.	50.26

The mean duration of life in this Parish, during the last 7 years, has been as follows:—

In 1875	it was	46.67	years.
„ 1876	„	47.96	„
„ 1877	„	49.52	„
„ 1878	„	48.03	„
„ 1879	„	48.55	„
„ 1880	„	58.01	„
„ 1881	„	50.26	„

So that the average mean duration of life in this Parish, during those 7 years, has been almost exactly 50 years.

The mean duration of life in London, during the last 4 years, has been, according to my calculations, as follows:—

In 1878	it was	34.24	years.
„ 1879	„	34.23	„
„ 1880	„	35.17	„
„ 1881	„	35.87	„

TABLE V.

Showing the number of Deaths in each of the ten years, 1871 to 1880, from the principal infectious Diseases and Diarrhœa, and the number in 1881.

DISEASE.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Annual Average of ten years, 1871—1880.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in ten years, 1871—1880.	1881.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1881.
Small-pox	59	3	1	0	0	2	12	5	0	0	8.2	4.5	9	4.7
Measles	12	38	23	17	30	21	30	11	34	16	23.2	12.7	21	10.9
Scarlet Fever . . .	39	15	9	32	40	22	19	9	36	40	26.1	14.3	18	9.3
Diphtheria	10	9	2	2	16	3	9	4	14	18	8.7	4.8	14	7.2
Whooping Cough . .	43	66	32	22	42	45	19	64	33	50	41.6	22.7	15	7.8
Fever	30	25	23	25	37	33	25 ^a	32 ^b	16 ^c	18 ^d	26.4	14.4	24 ^e	12.4
Diarrhœa	65	71	58	61	60	47	35	54	32	39	52.2	28.5	33	17.1
Cholera	5	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	2.1	1.1	2	1.0
Total	263	228	150	161	227	174	151	183	166	182	188.5	103.0	136	70.4

a. Viz., Typhus, 2; Enteric (Typhoid), 17; and simple continued Fever, 6.

b. Viz., " 4; " " 24; " " " 4.

c. Viz., " 2; " " 12; " " " 2.

d. Viz., " 1; " " 15; " " " 2.

e. Viz., " 3; " " 20; " " " 1.

From Table V. we find that the total number of deaths from Infectious Diseases and Diarrhœa, viz., 136, was less than in either of the preceding 10 years, and considerably less than the annual average, which is 188·5. The 136 deaths are equivalent to 1·5 per 1,000 persons living, at all ages, while the rate for London was 3·6, and that of the 20 large English towns 3·4 per 1,000 living. The only town whose zymotic death-rate was as low as that of this Parish was Plymouth, where it was also 1·5 per 1,000 living.

The numbers of deaths from *Measles*, *Scarlet Fever*, *Whooping Cough*, *Fever*, and *Diarrhœa* were below the decennial averages, while those from *Small-pox* were slightly above the average, and from *Diphtheria* considerably above it.

As compared with last year, there was an increase in the deaths from *Small-pox*, *Measles*, and *Fever*, and a decrease in those from *Scarlet Fever*, *Diphtheria*, *Whooping Cough*, and *Diarrhœa*.

The epidemic of *Small-pox*, which prevailed in London generally, caused 9 deaths in this Parish, the largest number recorded in any year since 1871, when there were 59, except 1877 when 12 were recorded.

The *Scarlet Fever* epidemic of 1879-80 ended in October 1880; and during 1881 there were only 18 deaths from this disease in the Parish, as against 40 in 1880, and an annual average of 26.

Of the 18 deaths from *Scarlet Fever*, 2 were deaths of non-parishioners, at St. George's Hospital, from Kidney Disease after Scarlet Fever.

Of the 14 deaths from *Diphtheria*, 6 were those of non-parishioners, at St. George's Hospital; 2 were imported; and 1 was registered as "Sloughing Sore Throat."

There were only 15 deaths from *Whooping Cough*, as against 50 in 1880, and a decennial average of nearly 42;

this is the lowest annual number recorded since 1870, the nearest to it being 19 in 1877.

The number of deaths from the *Continued Fevers*, viz., 24, although less than the decennial average, was higher than in either 1879 or 1880.

Of the 24 deaths, 3 were recorded as from *Typhus*, 20 from *Enteric* (Typhoid) Fever, and 1 from *Simple Continued Fever*.

Of the 3 recorded as from *Typhus Fever*, one was that of a non-parishioner, who died in St. George's Hospital, and whose death was certified as from "Fever, probably Typhus;" one was, I believe, really from Enteric Fever, a child of the same family having died of that disease only 6 days before; and the third was that of a servant, who had not been away anywhere for a fortnight before her illness.

Of the 20 deaths from *Enteric* (Typhoid) Fever, 6 were those of non-parishioners, in St. George's Hospital; one was shown to have been imported, one was merely registered as "Fever," one as "Bilious Fever," and another was a very doubtful case—I believe not Typhoid at all.

Diarrhœa caused only 33 deaths, a smaller number than in any year except 1879, when there were 32 deaths from *Diarrhœa*; the average annual number is 52.

SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

No less than 2,371 deaths from Small-pox occurred in London during 1881, as against only 475 in 1880; the numbers for the last 5 years have been as follows:—

1877	-	-	-	-	2,544 deaths.
1878	-	-	-	-	1,416 „
1879	-	-	-	-	458 „
1880	-	-	-	-	475 „
1881	-	-	-	-	2,371 „

thus the epidemic only abated in severity in 1879 and 1880, and became again extremely severe in 1881, so severe that the Small-pox death-rate of 1881 was only exceeded seven times in the previous 43 years.

"In 885 of the 2,371 fatal cases of Small-pox, no reliable statement was made as to previous vaccination or non-vaccination. Of the remaining 1,486, only 524, or 35·3 per cent., were certified to have been vaccinated, while 962, or 64·7 per cent., were certified to have been unvaccinated."

Among the unvaccinated about three-quarters of the deaths occurred in persons *under* 20 years of age, while among the vaccinated three-quarters of the deaths occurred in persons *over* 20 years of age; this shows quite clearly that vaccinated people are protected during the early years of life, and that the protection diminishes, and requires to be renewed by revaccination.

On account of the interest attaching to the question of Small-pox Hospitals in the Metropolis, the Registrar-General has compiled a Table, showing the deaths from Small-pox in the various Metropolitan Districts during the 5 years 1877 to 1881.

From this table it appears that, on dividing the Districts into 5 groups—Central, Western, Southern, Northern, and Eastern, the mortality was least in the Central Group and greatest in the Eastern Group; and in neither of these groups is there a Small-pox Hospital.

"The group with the lowest Small-pox death-rate is the one which contains no Hospital, but sends the largest proportion of its cases to Hospitals outside its limits. The group with the highest Small-pox death-rate is that which has no Hospital within its limits, and makes less use than any other of the Hospitals outside its limits."

These results are particularly interesting to our Parish, as we have no Small-pox or Fever Hospital within our

limits, and make the most use we can of those outside our boundaries; your Committee of Works having arrived at the conclusion that this was the best plan, and having my full concurrence in that view.

SANITARY WORK.

For the Year ending March 31st, 1882.

The following Table has been compiled for me by Mr. Joseph Snook, your Sanitary Inspector, from the Report Book:—

TABLE VI.

*Various kinds of Complaints of Nuisances, &c., from
April 1st, 1881, to March 31st, 1882.*

Total number of Complaints	597
Notices served	85
Houses and premises limewhited	42
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	227
Old brick drains abolished, and glazed stone- ware pipes substituted	27
New drains constructed	7
Drains unstopped and repaired	71
Drains trapped and ventilated, sinks dis- connected, &c.	32
Closets supplied with water	33
Closets unstopped and repaired	52
Roofs repaired	3
New dust bins provided	6
Dust bins renewed, repaired, new covers, &c.	19
Cisterns repaired, new covers, &c.	22
New cisterns provided	8
Waste pipes disconnected	41
Removal of animals improperly kept (cases of)	0

Meat, fish, &c., condemned (cases of) . . .	7
Overcrowding abated	6
Cesspools abolished	10
Accumulation of dung, straw, &c., removed	49
Various nuisances removed	62
No cause for complaint on inspection . . .	43
Legal proceedings taken	0
Cases could not assist	4
Cases referred to Surveyor	21
Cases referred to Police	3
Licensed cow-sheds	6
Licensed slaughter-houses	12
Cases removed to Hospitals	157

Inspection of houses after cases of infectious diseases, viz.—

Typhoid and low fever	13
Typhus fever	1
Scarlet fever	103
Small-pox	113
Diphtheria	6

The articles disinfected in the hot-air disinfecting chamber belonging to the Parish were as follows:—

180 Beds	220 Bolsters
195 Mattresses	424 Pillows
95 Palliasses	165 Carpets
315 Quilts	50 Hearth-rugs
420 Blankets	75 Curtains
326 Sheets	160 Towels
70 Dresses	50 Cushions
50 Shawls	81 Table Covers
90 Coats	70 Rugs
70 Waistcoats	

And a large quantity of sundry articles.

The total number of complaints attended to, and of notices served, was rather smaller than in 1880; in many instances, however, several nuisances are abated at one house and put down as one complaint; thus in one house several waste pipes of cisterns and sinks may be disconnected from the drains and not entered separately.

It was not necessary to take out any summons, as all the notices were complied with.

The number of houses and of articles of clothing, &c., disinfected after cases of infectious diseases, and the number of cases of such diseases removed to hospitals, were considerably higher than in 1880, owing to the epidemic of Small-pox.

A localized outbreak of Small-pox of rather a serious character took place in Aylesford Street, Pulford Street, and St. George's Square, Pimlico, at the end of May and in the first half of June 1881.

The cases occurred as follows in those streets:—

In March	-	-	-	2 cases.
„ April	-	-	-	2 „
„ May	-	-	-	6 „
„ June	-	-	-	23 „

By careful isolation and thorough disinfection, combined with re-vaccination of susceptible persons, it was stamped out, and no cases occurred after June 16th. There were 4 deaths among these cases, and besides these only 4 were treated at home, all the rest being removed to Hospital with one exception, that of a servant girl, who sent a fellow-servant for a fly while the ambulance was being fetched, and drove away in it. The fly was found and disinfected, but it was not thought advisable to take any further proceedings.

The number of houses inspected after cases of Enteric (Typhoid) fever was rather less than in 1880.

The Markets have been regularly inspected and kept in good order, so that in only 7 instances has it been necessary to condemn articles of food exposed for sale.

The Slaughter-houses and Cow-sheds are also regularly inspected and kept in a cleanly condition. No license was opposed either by the Parish or by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

I prepared, by order of the Committee of Works, a Special Report on "the Sanitary Condition of the houses in George Street, Hart Street, Brown Street, Providence Court, and Tom's Court, Grosvenor Square, and the immediate neighbourhood," from which it was seen that infectious diseases were of rare occurrence there; and "that the sanitary condition of the houses, whether as regards overcrowding, or the removal of refuse matters, or the water supply, is, at any rate, not such as to cause the slightest anxiety."

A new Disinfecting Station has been built at the Parish Yard in Pimlico Road, and one of Dr. Ransom's Self-regulating Disinfecting Ovens fixed in it; this is a great improvement on the old station and apparatus, and has been constructed so that there is no air communication between the chamber in which the infected articles are received, and that in which the disinfected ones are put before their return home, except through the interior of the stove.

The Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, to Consolidate the Alkali Acts of 1863 and 1874, which provides for the registration and inspection of various chemical works, &c., came into operation on January 1st, 1882; but there are no works affected by it in this Parish.

TABLE VII.

Showing the results of the Analyses of the Water supplied to the Parish by the Grand Junction and Chelsea Water Companies.

GRAND JUNCTION COMPANY'S WATER.	MONTH.		Parts per 100,000.			Parts per 100 Millions.	
			Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine = { Common Salt.		Saline. Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
	April	1881	30	1.6	2.6	3.2	12.6
May	"	32	1.4	2.2	4.3	4.6	
June	"	31	1.5	2.5	2.0	8.0	
July	"	27	1.8	3.0	6.4	13.8	
August	"	28	1.6	2.6	1.6	11.8	
September	"	36	1.6	2.6	0.5	8.2	
October	"	28	1.6	2.6	2.2	7.8	
November	"	30	1.6	2.6	1.1	12.8	
December	"	32	1.6	2.6	1.6	9.6	
January	1882	33	1.6	2.6	2.1	10.8	
February	"	41	1.6	2.6	0.8	10.8	
March	"	30	1.6	2.6	2.8	11.2	
Average . .			31.5	1.6	2.6	2.4	10.2

CHELSEA COMPANY'S WATER.	MONTH.		Parts per 100,000.			Parts per 100 Millions.	
			Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine = { Common Salt.		Saline. Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.
	April	1881	22	1.6	2.6	2.6	9.2
May	"	30	1.5	2.5	3.2	10.6	
June	"	28	1.5	2.5	1.2	7.6	
July	"	24	1.6	2.6	0.8	8.2	
August	"	25	1.6	2.6	3.5	7.2	
September	"	36	1.6	2.6	1.8	8.8	
October	"	27	1.6	2.6	3.2	9.2	
November	"	30	1.6	2.6	3.2	11.8	
December	"	33	1.6	2.6	2.1	10.8	
January	1882	32	1.6	2.6	2.1	11.6	
February	"	37	1.6	2.6	1.1	10.0	
March	"	33	1.6	2.6	0.8	9.4	
Average . .			29.75	1.6	2.6	2.1	9.6

Table VII. shows the results of my analyses of the water supplied by the two Companies in the Parish during each of the twelve months. In both cases the average quality was decidedly superior to that of the preceding year, and the improvement in the winter months was very marked.

During the hot weather in July, the Grand Junction

Company's supply was not sufficient for the wants of the districts supplied by it; and this deficiency was aggravated by the bursting of a 30-inch main. A deficiency of water is an especially serious matter in hot weather, and the public have a right to insist that the arrangements made by the Water Companies shall be such as to render such an occurrence practically impossible.

The common gas supplied by the London Gas Company has been examined by me from time to time at their testing room, and has always been found to be above the required standard of illuminating power, and to satisfy the prescribed tests for ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen.

For the information of the Parishioners, I may mention that a hospital carriage for removing persons suffering from infectious diseases is kept at the Workhouse, in Mount Street; but those who are in a position to bear the expenses of their support should apply to the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington; or, in case of small-pox, at the Highgate Small-pox Hospital, where they can be accommodated on favourable terms.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (OXON.),
F.R.C.P. (LONDON).

10, BOLTON ROW, MAYFAIR, W.,

June 1882.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

*Medical Officer of Health.*SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 25TH, 1882.

NAME OF SAMPLE.	Genuine.	Of doubtful Quality.	Adulterated.	TOTAL.
Milk	17	3	4	24
Bread	26	—	—	26
Butter.	1	—	1	2
Tea	10	—	—	10
Coffee	3	—	9	12
Mustard	11	—	4	15
Pepper	1	—	3	4
Flour	20	—	—	20
Sugar	22	—	—	22
Brandy	—	—	1	1
Port Wine	1	—	—	1
Vinegar	10	—	—	10
Sweetmeats	7	—	—	7
	129	3	22	154

Of these 154 samples, only 2, namely, one of *Milk* and one of *Port Wine*, were bought by private purchasers ; they were both genuine, that of *Milk* being a very rich one. The other 152 samples were all purchased under my direction by your Inspector.

Of the 4 adulterated samples of *Milk*, 3 were bought for information, and on purchasing other samples for the purpose of prosecution these were found in two cases to be genuine, and in the third to be skimmed but not watered (making the fourth adulterated sample). The vendor was warned by order of the Committee of Works.

The adulterated *Coffees* contained chicory to greater or less extent, and some were labelled to that effect. A number of cases of adulteration of *Coffee* with chicory have recently been dismissed with costs, on the ground that prejudice to the purchaser was not proved.

The adulterated *Mustards* contained wheat starch and turmeric, and, in one instance, gamboge—a very rare and a serious adulteration. A second sample bought at the same shop (for prosecution) was genuine.

The adulterated *Peppers* merely contained small quantities of rice starch.

Most of the samples of *Tea* contained small quantities of “Lie” tea, but no foreign leaves.

The adulterated sample of *Brandy* was purchased at a house where a watered sample had been previously obtained. The vendor, Edmund Pinder, of the Globe Public-house, 43, North Audley Street, was convicted and fined 5s. and 23s. costs, for selling a sample of brandy 31 degrees under proof (25 degrees under proof being the minimum allowed by the Act).

The number of samples analysed, and the number found adulterated, were almost exactly the same as during the preceding 12 months.

W. H. CORFIELD,

*Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry,
Public Analyst.*

Of the 4 adulterated samples of Whisky B were bought for information and comparison other samples for the purpose of prosecution these were found in two cases to be genuine and in the third to be adulterated but not watered (making the fourth adulterated sample). The vendor was named by order of the Committee of Works.

The adulterated Whisky contained spirits of greater or less extent and some were labelled to that effect. A number of cases of adulteration of Whisky with spirits have recently been observed with notes on the ground that previous to the purchase was not proved.

The adulterated Whisky contained wheat starch and sometimes, all in one instance, cambric—a very rare and a serious adulteration. A second sample bought at the same shop (for prosecution) was genuine.

The adulterated Whisky nearly contained small quantities of rice starch.

Most of the samples of Whisky contained small quantities of "the" but no foreign herbs.

The adulterated sample of Whisky was purchased at a house where a watered sample had been previously obtained. The vendor, Edmund Fisher, of the Globe Public House, 48, North Anson Street, was contacted and fined 5s and 25s costs for selling a sample of brandy 81 degrees under proof (80 degrees under proof being the minimum allowed by the Act).

The number of samples analysed, and the number found adulterated, were almost exactly the same as during the preceding 12 months.

W. H. CORFIELD

W. H. CORFIELD, Analyst, in the Laboratory of the London and Westminster Waterworks Company, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

