

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

**Contributors**

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*To Mr Rad 5*

HAN 33

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

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 1884.

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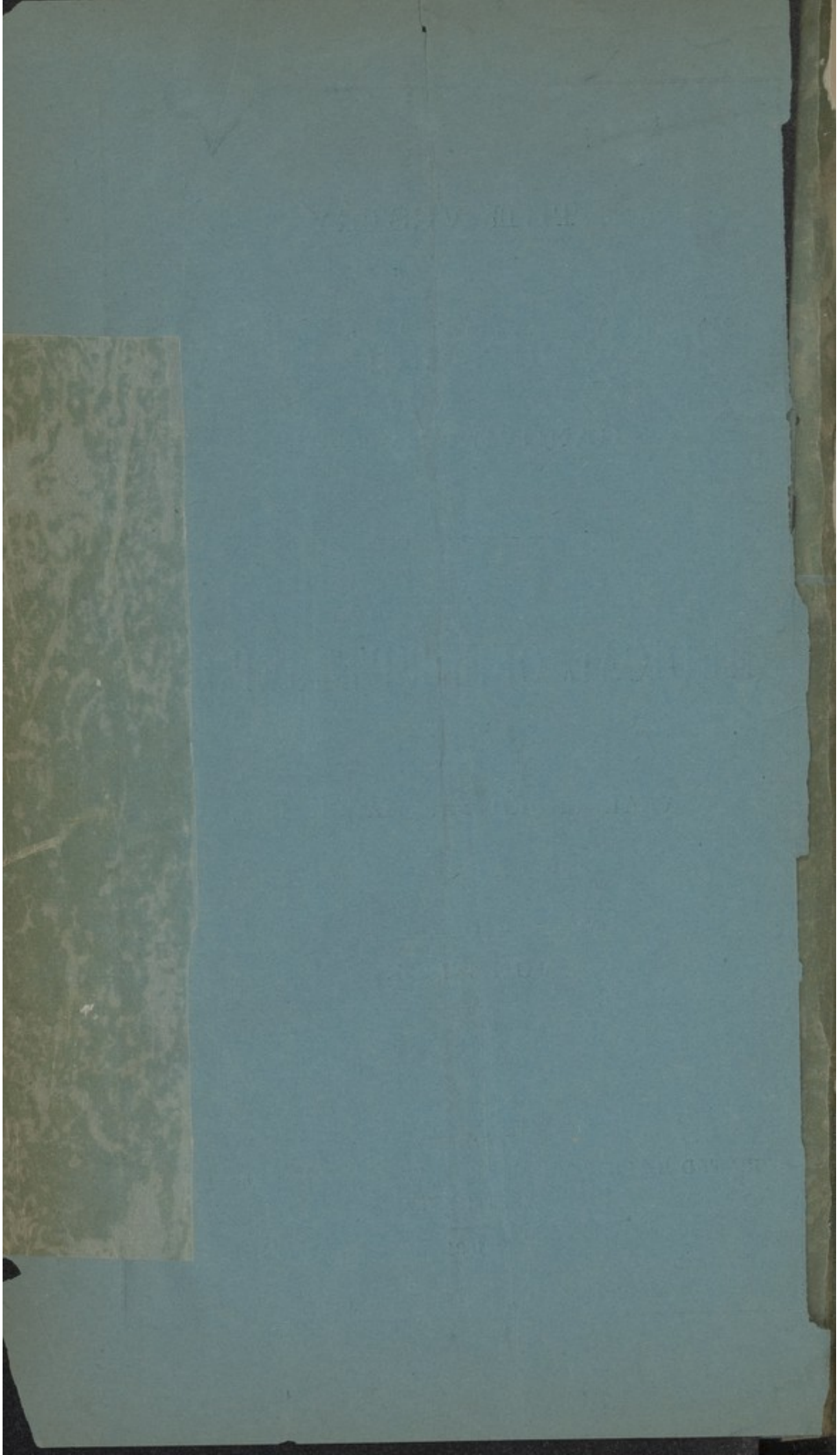
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HAN 33

## REPORT

ON

### THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Parish of St. George, Hanover Square,

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

BY

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*Professor of Hygiene and Public Health  
in University College, London,*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST.

(BEING HIS TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

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To the Vestry of the Parish of St. George,

HANOVER SQUARE.

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MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The death-rate of this Parish for the year 1883 was lower than that of any previous year. This continual lowering of the death-rate for the past few years shows, we may most reasonably hope and believe, continued and progressive sanitary improvement. It is, however, hardly likely that so *very low* a rate will be maintained.

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).
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
1881	1,932	812	394	1,514	16·91
1882	1,867	730	361	1,498	16·73
Average during ten years, 1873—1882 .	1,854	606	380	1,614	17·71
Year 1883 .	1,845	829	390	1,406	15·70
Average during ten years, 1874—1883 .	1,872	653	385	1,591	17·57

The gross total of deaths registered in the Parish during the 52 weeks ending Saturday, December 29th, was 1,845, being 9 under the annual average for the preceding 10 years. Of this gross total of 1,845 deaths, as many as 829, the highest number yet recorded, occurred in Public Institutions in the Parish, while our share of the deaths occurring in all

the Public Institutions of London was only 390. Thus our corrected total of deaths was only 1,406, or 208 less than the annual average for the preceding 10 years. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 15·70 per thousand per annum, the average during the preceding 10 years having been 17·71.

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.	1882.	1883.
Twenty Large English Towns . . . . .	22·7	24·2	23·2	22·7	21·7	*22·3	*21·6
London . . . . .	21·5	23·0	22·7	21·6	21·2	21·4	20·4
St. George's, Hanover Square . . . . .	17·46	18·17	18·25	16·64	16·91	16·73	15·70

\* Twenty-eight towns.

The death-rate of London proper with an estimated population of 3,955,814, was 20·4, the lowest death-rate on record in London; that of the twenty-eight large English towns (including London) was 21·6.

The death-rate of Greater London, estimated population 4,990,952, was 19·7 per thousand per annum (against 20·6 in 1882), being, as just stated, 20·4 in London proper, and 16·7 in the Outer Ring; or, when corrected for the deaths in the three Middlesex County Lunatic Asylums, only 16·2 in the Outer Ring.

Not one of the twenty-eight large English towns had nearly so low a death-rate as this Parish; the nearest to it are the following:—

Bristol . . . . .	17·9
Derby . . . . .	18·1
Bradford . . . . .	18·4
Portsmouth . . . . .	18·6
Brighton . . . . .	19·2
Leicester . . . . .	19·4

Norwich . . . . .	19·7
Birkenhead . . . . .	19·8
Halifax . . . . .	20·1
Cardiff . . . . .	20·2
London . . . . .	20·4

and these vary from 2 to nearly 5 per thousand above it.

Of fifty large town districts in England only one had a lower death-rate than this Parish in 1883, namely, Barrow-in-Furness with 15·4. The average rate for these fifty towns was the same as in 1882, viz., 20·4 per thousand per annum, and the highest was Ashton-under-Lyne with 26·1.

The death-rate of Dublin has risen from 27·9 in 1882 to 29·2 for this year. Glasgow had also a higher death-rate, having had 25·4 in 1882 and 28·2 in 1883. Next to these come Manchester with 27·6, and Liverpool with 26·7.

Our death-rate was, as usual, considerably below that of any foreign city; the lowest among these being Christiania 17·3, Philadelphia 22·2, Geneva 22·8, Baltimore 23·0, and the highest Madras 39·4, Prague 35·3, St. Petersburg 32·6.

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
1882	1,935	21·61	271	14·01	14·52
1883	1,878	20·97	287	15·28	15·56

From Table II. we see that the number of registered births, 1,878, was lower than in either of the preceding 10 years, and has been getting gradually lower during the past five years. The birth-rate was also in consequence lower, being 20·97 per thousand per annum. The birth-rate in London proper was 33·9, being lower than any recorded in the previous 22 years; while the marriage and the death rates were lower than any previously recorded. In Greater London the birth-rate was 34·0, and in the Outer Ring 34·5. The average birth-rate of the 28 largest English towns was 34·7, the highest being those of Sunderland, 41·9; Nottingham, 39·5; Cardiff, 39·2; and the lowest those of Halifax, 29·0; Brighton and Bradford, 29·2. The deaths of children under one year of age were 287, being only a very few more than in the two previous exceedingly low years. The percentage of these deaths to the registered births was 15·28, and the percentage to total deaths was 15·56, both higher numbers than those of the previous two years, but easily accounted for by the extremely low birth-rate. The mortality of children under one year was 152 to 1,000 births; the average for the 28 large English towns was 156, and for London the number was 146.

Twelve of the 28 large towns had a lower number, which is probably accounted for by the higher birth-rates.

The number was highest in the following towns:—  
Preston 210, Leicester 189, Liverpool 185, and Manchester, 177.

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
1882	525	80	102	29	28·12	4·29	5·5	1·55
1883	537	93	126	27	29·11	5·05	6·8	1·46
London, 1883	17,467	2,997	5,834	984	21·67	3·72	7·2	1·22



On referring to Table III., we find that the number of deaths of persons of 60 years of age and upwards was 537, and the percentage of these to the total deaths was 29·11, these numbers being slightly higher than last year. As expected, this percentage is much higher than that for London generally, but when compared with the population living, it is low. Thus in this Parish the 537 deaths are equivalent to 59·9 per 1,000 persons living, while in London generally there are 71·3 such deaths to every 1,000 persons living. In none of the 28 large English towns is the mortality of persons of 60 years of age and upwards as low as in this Parish. The lowest are Nottingham 62·7, Derby 64·3, Leicester 65·1; the highest is Halifax with 102·9; and the average for the 28 towns is 75·3.

The percentage of violent deaths is slightly higher than last year, and, as usual, is higher than that of London generally. The percentage of inquest cases is very slightly over the average of the previous 9 years, and is lower than that for London generally. The uncertified deaths were 27, or 1·46 per cent. of the total deaths, as against 1·22 per cent. for London generally.

From Tables IV. and IV.A. we see that the birth-rates and the death-rates are very low in all the Sub-Districts, and are, indeed, lower than any recorded for 8 years at least, except the birth-rate for Mayfair, which is 16·61, and was 16·54 in 1875.

Mayfair has the lowest birth-rate and the lowest death-rate, while Belgravia has the highest birth-rate and the highest death-rate of the three Sub-Districts.

The death-rate of Mayfair, which was very low last year, 11·87, is still slightly lower this year, being only 11·34.

TABLE IV.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population at middle of 1883.	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	288	17·08	173	0	74	+ 74	247	14·65
Mayfair . . .	13,491	224	16·61	401	396	58	- 338	153	11·34
Belgravia . . .	59,220	1,366	23·07	1,181	433	258	- 175	1,006	16·99
Whole Parish. .	89,573	1,878	20·97	1,845	829	390	- 439	1,406	15·70

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TABLE IV A.

	BIRTH-RATES.										DEATH-RATES.									
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.		
Hanover Sq. .	20.55	17.97	18.86	19.81	19.05	19.45	17.85	17.26	17.08	18.36	17.97	16.58	17.07	19.05	16.90	17.44	15.84	14.65		
Mayfair . .	16.54	21.53	19.45	21.49	19.49	20.84	19.12	16.83	16.61	13.40	13.06	13.04	13.26	13.59	12.39	11.79	11.87	11.34		
Belgravia . .	26.93	26.27	25.76	25.50	25.32	25.87	25.89	23.93	23.07	20.52	19.46	18.70	19.57	19.01	17.53	17.92	18.09	16.99		
Whole Parish	24.12	23.88	23.48	23.85	23.26	23.91	23.36	21.61	20.97	19.05	18.20	17.46	18.17	18.25	16.64	16.91	16.73	15.70		

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From the birth-rates and death-rates in Table IV<sub>A</sub>, I have calculated the mean duration of life in the Parish and in each of the Sub-Districts during the year 1883, and found them as follows :—

MEAN DURATION OF LIFE.

Hanover Square Sub-District	-	63·77	years.
Mayfair	- - - -	72·62	„
Belgravia	- - - -	51·83	„
Whole Parish	- - - -	55·09	„

The mean duration of life in this Parish during the last 9 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	„
„ 1882	„	52·56	„
„ 1883	„	55·09	„

So that the mean duration of life in this Parish during those 9 years has averaged 50·74 years.

The mean duration of life in London during the last 6 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	„
„ 1882	„	36·82	„
„ 1883	„	37·88	„

So that the mean duration of life in this Parish has been increased by 9 years since 1875, and that in London by more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years since 1879.

TABLE V.

Showing the number of Deaths in each of the ten years, 1873 to 1882, from the principal infectious Diseases and Diarrhœa, and the number in 1883.

DISEASE.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Annual Average of ten years, 1873—1882.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in ten years, 1873—1882.	1883.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1883.
Small-pox . . . . .	1	0	0	2	12	5	0	0	9	1	3.0	1.6	0	0.0
Measles . . . . .	23	17	30	21	30	11	34	16	21	30	23.3	12.5	13	7.1
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	9	32	40	22	19	9	36	40	18	13	23.8	12.8	11	6.0
Diphtheria . . . . .	2	2	16	3	9	4	14	18	14	15	9.7	5.2	27	14.6
Whooping Cough . . . . .	32	22	42	45	19	64	33	50	15	63	38.5	20.8	21	11.4
Typhus Fever . . . . .					2	4	2	1	3	0			0	
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever . . . . .	23	25	37	33	17	24	12	15	20	21	25.4	13.7	21	16.3
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .					6	4	2	2	1	0			8	
Diarrhœa . . . . .	58	61	60	47	35	54	32	39	33	34	45.3	24.4	27	14.6
Cholera . . . . .	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	1.9	1.0	1	0.5
Total . . . . .	150	161	227	174	151	183	166	182	136	179	170.9	92.0	129	69.9

From Table V. we find that the total number of deaths from infectious diseases and diarrhoea was 129, being the lowest annual number yet recorded, and nearly 42 lower than the average for the previous ten years. The 129 deaths are equivalent to 1·44 per 1,000 persons living at all ages, while the rate for London was 2·74, and that for the twenty-eight large towns 2·86 per 1,000 living.

Of these towns only three were below this number namely, Norwich 1·01, Halifax 1·04, Bristol 1·23, while that of Bradford, 1·47, was nearly the same; the highest was Liverpool with 4·49.

The deaths from each of the infectious diseases and from diarrhoea were all considerably below the decennial average, with the exception of diphtheria, which is credited with 27 deaths, and simple continued fever with 8 deaths.

*Small Pox.*—There were no deaths registered from this disease in the Parish during the year.

*Measles* caused only 13 deaths, a smaller number than in any one of the preceding ten years except 1878, when it caused only 11 deaths. On account of a wide-spread outbreak of this disease in Belgravia, in March 1884, I considered it necessary to order the closing of three schools for three weeks.

*Scarlet Fever* caused only 11 deaths, the only years in which it caused a smaller number being 1873 and 1878, in each of which it caused 9 deaths.

One of the deaths registered as from Scarlet Fever was that of a non-parishioner at St. George's Hospital, from Kidney Disease after Scarlet Fever.

*Diphtheria* caused, as already stated, no less than 27 deaths, a much higher number than in any one of the preceding ten years, the highest number before being 18 in 1880.

Of the 27 deaths from this disease, 7 were those of

non-parishioners at St. George's Hospital, 1 was that of a case known to have been imported, and 1 was probably from Croup; on the other hand 1 death of a person from this Parish occurred in Marylebone.

Diphtheria was very prevalent in London generally in 1883, and caused no less than 503 deaths more than in 1882.

*Whooping Cough* caused only 21 deaths, a smaller number than in any of the ten preceding years, except 1877, when it caused 19, and 1881, when it caused only 15 deaths.

*Typhus Fever*.—No death from this disease was registered in the Parish during the year.

*Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever*.—The number of deaths from this disease registered in the Parish, 21, was the same as in 1882; of these, however, 8 were deaths of non-parishioners in St. George's Hospital, 3 were those of cases known to have been imported, and 1 was that of an infant, registered as "Gastric Fever."

*Simple Continued Fever*.—Of the 8 deaths registered as from this disease, 4 were merely cases of disease accompanied by Fever, 1 being a case of Cancer.

*Diarrhœa*.—Only 27 deaths were registered from this disease, a smaller number than in any of the preceding ten years. One death from English Cholera was also registered.

A death of an infant from "Gangrenous Chicken Pox" was registered, and also 1 from "Infantile Remittent Fever."

#### SMALL POX IN LONDON.

The number of deaths from Small Pox, in London, which had been 2,371 in 1881, and 431 in 1882, still further declined to 134 in 1883.

## SANITARY WORK.

*For the Year ending March 31st, 1884.*

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, 1883, to March 31st, 1884.*

Total number of Complaints . . . . .	678
Notices served . . . . .	122
Houses and premises limewhited . . . . .	35
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases . . . . .	87
Old brick drains abolished, and glazed stone- ware pipes substituted . . . . .	24
New drains constructed . . . . .	6
Drains unstopped and repaired . . . . .	81
Drains trapped and ventilated, sinks dis- connected, &c. . . . .	42
Closets supplied with water . . . . .	24
Closets unstopped and repaired . . . . .	32
Roofs repaired . . . . .	2
New dust bins provided . . . . .	5
Dust bins renewed, repaired, new covers, &c. . . . .	19
Cisterns repaired, new covers, &c. . . . .	27
New cisterns provided . . . . .	11
Waste pipes disconnected . . . . .	74
Removal of animals improperly kept (cases of) . . . . .	1
Meat, fish, &c., condemned (cases of) . . . . .	1
Overcrowding abated . . . . .	2
Cesspools abolished . . . . .	10
Accumulation of dung, straw, &c., removed . . . . .	21
Various nuisances removed . . . . .	31
No cause for complaint or inspection . . . . .	22
Legal proceedings taken . . . . .	2
Cases could not assist . . . . .	6
Cases referred to Surveyor . . . . .	19



Cases referred to Police . . . . .	1
Licensed cow-houses . . . . .	4
Licensed slaughter-houses . . . . .	9
Cases removed to Hospitals . . . . .	43
Inspection of houses after cases of infectious diseases, viz.—	
Typhoid and low fever . . . . .	13
Typhus fever . . . . .	0
Scarlet fever . . . . .	82
Small-pox . . . . .	5
Diphtheria . . . . .	22

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

70 Beds	40 Waistcoats
120 Mattresses	35 Trousers
40 Palliasses	62 Carpets
92 Quilts	30 Hearth-rugs
220 Blankets	33 Curtains
122 Sheets	75 Towels
92 Bolsters	30 Cushions
195 Pillows	40 Table Covers
29 Dresses	30 Rugs
23 Shawls	14 Suits of Clothing
35 Coats	

And a large quantity of sundry articles.

The total number of complaints attended to and of notices served was larger than in 1882—678 as compared with 603.

The old hot-air disinfecting oven had become worn out, so your Committee of Works sanctioned the purchase of a new one, and I recommended the fitting up of one of Dr. Ransom's, and the construction of a new disinfecting chamber with an entirely separate room for the articles after disinfection; this work has been carried out very thoroughly, and the system works well.

The two cases in which it was necessary to take legal proceedings on account of neglect to comply with the notices for Sanitary Improvements were as follows:—

In one the water had been cut off on account of non-payment of water-rate, and a nuisance was produced by the state of the water-closet; the magistrate granted five days for the defendant to pay the rate and get the water put on, and mulcted him in the costs; this had the desired effect.

In the other a variety of sanitary defects had to be remedied, and the magistrate made an order and fined the defendant 25s. and costs; the work was executed within the fourteen days allowed.

The markets have been regularly inspected and kept in good order, so that it has only been necessary to condemn food exposed for sale in one case.

The slaughter-houses and cow-houses have been also regularly inspected, and kept in good condition. No application for a license has been opposed; but licenses were not applied for in the cases of one slaughter-house and one cow-house.

Your Committee of Works decided to memorialise the Government as to the desirability of replacing the duty of inspecting the bake-houses in the metropolis in the hands of the Sanitary Authorities; this has since been done by "The Factory and Workshop Act, 1883," and the bake-houses are now regularly inspected and kept in a cleanly condition.

On account of a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with regard to Lancashire Court, New Bond Street, which I had formerly reported as an area suitable to be dealt with under the "Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings' Act, 1875," I made a special inspection of that Court, and prepared a report, showing that nearly the whole of the houses there had been since converted into workshops, and that no overcrowding existed in any part of the court; this report was adopted by your Committee of Works, and forwarded to the Secretary of State.

In view of the existence of Cholera in Egypt, I thought it desirable to commence preparations for a possible outbreak of it in London in 1884, and accordingly searched

the Parish for a site for a Cholera Hospital. Three possible localities were found, but I only considered one of them well suited for the purpose, and I therefore applied to the Duke of Westminster, the owner of the land, for permission to use it for the purpose in question, should it be needed. His Grace gave permission at once, and gave the present occupiers notice to quit; fortunately, we have not, as yet, found it necessary to avail ourselves of the privilege so freely granted.

TABLE VII.

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

	MONTH.	Parts per 100,000.			Parts per 100 Millions.		
		Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine = { Common Salt.		Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	
GRAND JUNCTION COMPANY'S WATER.	April 1883	37	1.6	2.6	0.5	10.0	
	May "	24	1.6	2.6	0.8	10.0	
	June "	32	1.6	2.6	1.3	8.0	
	July "	32	1.6	2.6	1.3	11.2	
	August "	24	1.6	2.6	1.3	9.6	
	September "	24	1.6	2.6	0.8	7.0	
	October "	29	1.6	2.6	1.3	7.8	
	November "	39	1.6	2.6	0.5	7.4	
	December "	46	1.6	2.6	0.5	7.0	
	January 1884	39	1.6	2.6	2.7	14.0	
	February "	35	1.6	2.6	2.1	10.0	
	March "	38	1.6	2.6	2.7	12.0	
	Average . .		33.3	1.6	2.6	1.3	9.5
	CHELSEA COMPANY'S WATER.	April 1883	28	1.6	2.6	1.3	9.0
May "		38	1.6	2.6	2.2	7.6	
June "		30	1.6	2.6	4.0	11.0	
July "		36	1.6	2.6	1.3	9.2	
August "		30	1.6	2.6	2.7	8.4	
September "		34	1.6	2.6	1.3	10.0	
October "		27	1.6	2.6	0.8	9.0	
November "		33	1.6	2.6	0.8	8.4	
December "		40	1.6	2.6	0.5	9.6	
January 1884		36	1.6	2.6	2.1	9.6	
February "		37	1.6	2.6	2.1	9.4	
March "		35	1.6	2.6	2.7	9.6	
Average . .			33.7	1.6	2.6	1.8	8.4

Table VII. shows the results of my analyses of the water supplied by the two Companies in the Parish during each of the 12 months. In both cases the average quality was superior to that of the preceding year, and this was especially the case with the Chelsea Company's water.

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 1884.*

## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

*Medical Officer of Health.*SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 25TH, 1884.

NAME OF SAMPLE.	Genuine.	Of doubtful Quality.	Adulterated.	TOTAL.
Milk . . . . .	15	5	3	23
Bread . . . . .	16	—	—	16
Tea . . . . .	15	—	1	16
Coffee . . . . .	2	—	2	4
Mustard . . . . .	4	—	12	16
Pepper . . . . .	5	—	13	18
Flour . . . . .	16	—	—	16
Sugar . . . . .	13	3	—	16
Arrowroot . . . . .	6	—	—	6
Vinegar . . . . .	9	—	—	9
Cocoa . . . . .	—	—	4	4
Lemon Juice . . . . .	1	—	—	
Butter . . . . .	1	—	—	1
	103	8	35	146

Of these 146 samples, only two, viz., a sample of lemon juice and a sample of butter, were brought by private purchasers; each sample was found on analysis to be genuine, and I gave certificates to that effect.

Of the fifteen genuine samples of *Milk*, two were purchased with the view of prosecutions at shops where adulterated samples had previously been obtained.

Of the three samples of *Milk* certified as adulterated, two were purchased for information, the other was purchased at a shop where an adulterated sample had previously been bought. A conviction was obtained by your Inspector, on my certificate of adulteration, in this case as follows:—

James Ely, of 5, Westmoreland Street, for selling milk containing 14 per cent of added water. Fined 10s. and 2s. costs.

The samples of *Milk* classed as “of doubtful quality” were poor or partly skimmed.

The sample of *Tea* classed as “adulterated” contained exhausted leaves; of the fifteen other samples twelve contained small quantities of “Lie” tea.

The adulterated samples of *Coffee* contained more or less chicory.

The adulterated samples of *Mustard* contained more or less wheat starch, and with one exception, were coloured with turmeric.

The adulterated samples of *Pepper* contained rice flour, and one sample also contained turmeric.

The three samples of *Sugar* classed as “of doubtful quality” were dirty samples containing fragments of cane, dust, &c.

Of the four samples of *Cocoa* examined, two contained arrowroot, and two contained "much arrowroot" and sago.

The number of samples found to be adulterated is the same as that for the previous year.

W. H. CORFIELD,

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





