

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

**Contributors**

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

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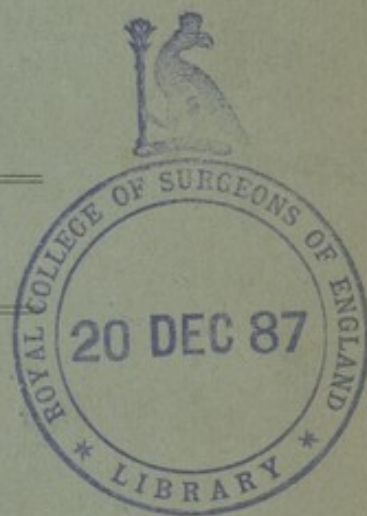
MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 1887.

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JUNE, 1887.

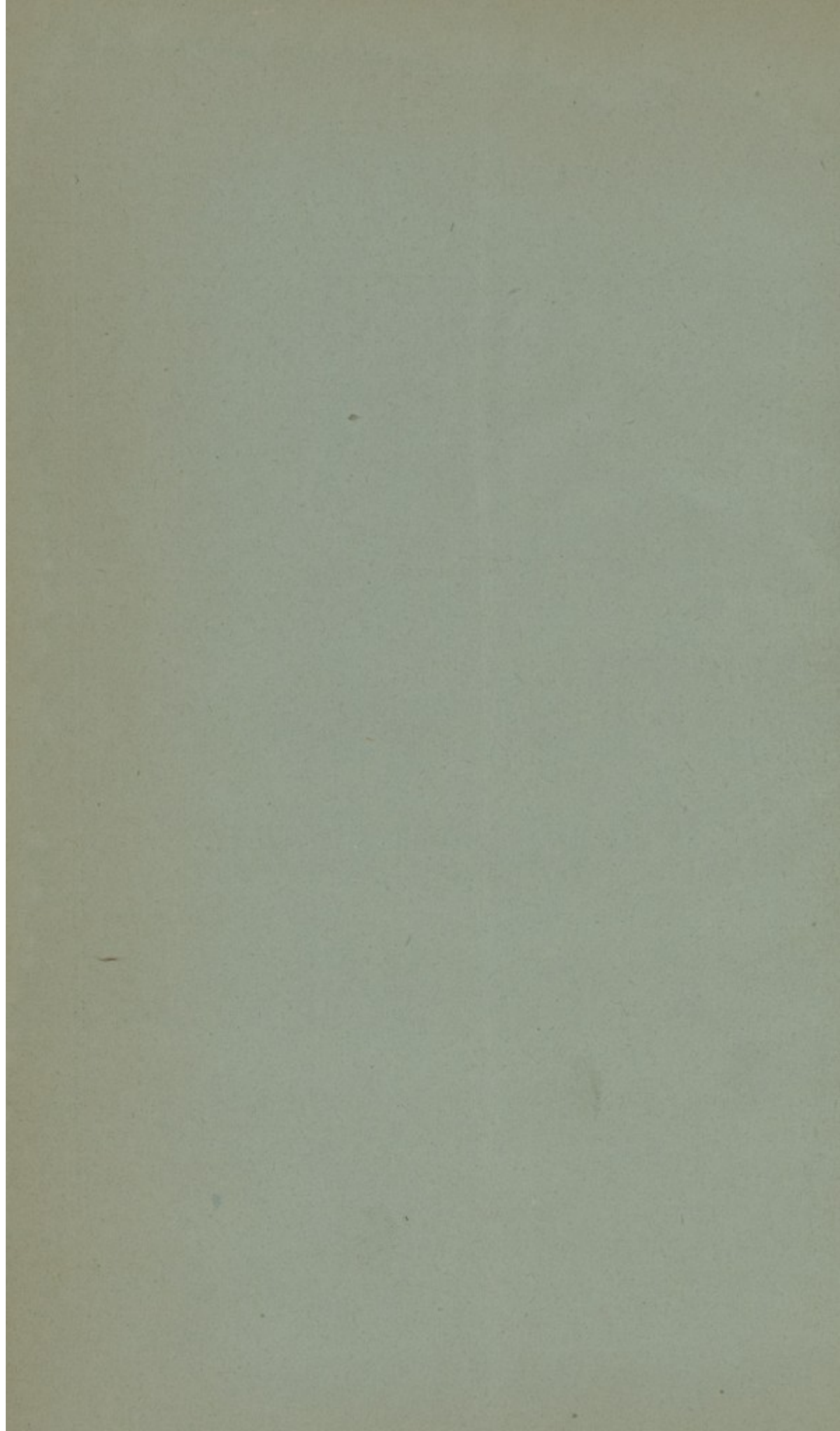
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1887.





REPORT  
ON  
THE SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE  
Parish of St. George, Hanover Square  
FOR THE YEAR 1886,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

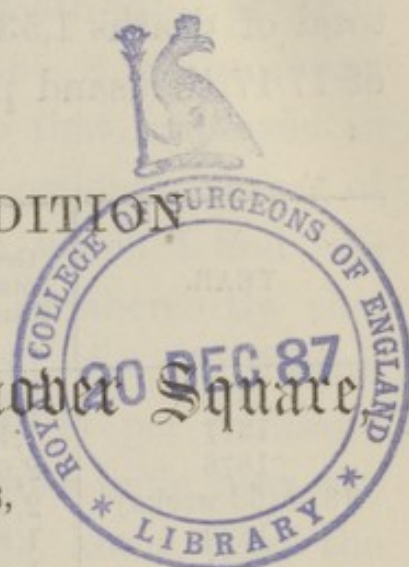
(BEING HIS FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

To the Vestry of the Parish of St. George,

HANOVER SQUARE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The total number of deaths registered in the Parish during the 52 weeks ending January 1st, 1887, was 1,900 the largest number recorded since the year 1881 (see Table I), and a larger number than the average during the 10 years, 1876 to 1885. Of these deaths, however, no less than 797 occurred in Public Institutions in the Parish, whereas the number of deaths of our Parishioners which occurred in all the Public Institutions in the metropolis



was only, as shown below,\* 435; thus making the corrected total of deaths 1,538, equivalent to a corrected death-rate of 17.17 thousand per annum.

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).
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
1883	1,845	829	390	1,406	15.70
1884 (53 weeks)	1,873	769	384	1,460	16.30
1885	1,773	766	*436	1,443	16.11
Average during ten years, 1876-1885	1,871	721	385	1,540	17.05
1886	1,900	797	*435	1,538	17.17
Average during ten years, 1877-1886	1,874	744	392	1,527	16.94

\* Actual numbers (not calculated as in previous years).

It will be noticed that the corrected total of deaths is 95 higher than it was in 1885, and that the corrected death-rate is one per thousand higher than it was in that year, with which it can be fairly compared, as the calculations were made in the same way in the two years, the actual number of Parishioners dying in Public Institutions in the Metropolis having been used last year

\* Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions:—

Fulham Road Workhouse	...	...	...	250
Buckingham Palace Road ditto	...	...	...	3
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	77
Belgrave Children's ditto	...	...	...	7
St. Gabriel's ditto	...	...	...	8
Total in the Parish	...	...	...	345
In Public Institutions in London, outside of the Parish	...	...	...	90
Total Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions				435



for the first time. To compare the death-rate of 1886 with those of the years preceding 1885 it is necessary to calculate it in a similar manner to that employed in those years; viz.:—by using the proportional share of deaths in Public Institutions in London, which I find was only 367, instead of 435, our actual number. By this method we should get a corrected total of 1,470 deaths, equivalent to a corrected death-rate of 16·41 per thousand per annum, which it will be noticed is but a trifle over the death-rate of 1884, and is considerably lower than the average of the 10 years 1876 to 1885.

TABLE IA.

*Death-rates per 1,000 per annum.*

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

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Twenty Large English Towns	22·7	24·2	23·2	22·7	21·7	*22·3	*21·6	*21·6	*20·6	*20·9
London . .	21·5	23·0	22·7	21·6	21·2	21·4	20·4	20·4	19·8	19·9
St. George's, Hanover sq.	17·46	18·17	18·25	16·64	16·91	16·73	15·70	16·30	16·11	17·17

\* Twenty-eight towns.

From Table IA we see that the death-rate of London proper, with an estimated population of 5,306,508, was 19·9, being only 0·1 above that in 1885. That of the outer ring, with an estimated population of 1,156,975, was 17·0 (almost exactly the same as the death-rate of this Parish) being 0·5 lower than in 1884 and in 1885.

The death-rate of this Parish was lower than that of either of the 28 largest English Towns, with the exception of Brighton, which had a death-rate of only 17·1 (the same as in 1885). The other Towns which came nearest to it were the following:—

Derby	...	...	...	...	18.2
Hull	...	...	...	...	18.8
Birkenhead	...	...	...	...	19.1
Bradford	...	...	...	...	19.2
Bristol	...	...	...	...	19.3
Sunderland	...	...	...	...	19.5
Huddersfield	...	...	...	...	19.6
Sheffield	...	...	...	...	19.8
Birmingham	...	...	...	...	19.9
London	...	...	...	...	19.9

The average death-rate of the 28 largest English Towns was 20.9, or nearly 4 per thousand higher than that of this Parish. The highest death-rates among these Towns were the following:—

Blackburn	...	...	...	...	25.5
Manchester	...	...	...	...	26.3
Preston	...	...	...	...	28.9

The average death-rate in 50 other large Town Districts in England was 19.9, or exactly the same as the death-rate of London proper. Of these the following had lower death-rates than this Parish:—

Gloucester	...	...	...	...	14.7
Hastings	...	...	...	...	14.8
Barrow-in-Furness	...	...	...	...	15.2
Burton-on-Trent	...	...	...	...	15.2
Darlington	...	...	...	...	15.4
Southport	...	...	...	...	16.2
Rotherham	...	...	...	...	16.8
Reading	...	...	...	...	16.9
Accrington	...	...	...	...	17.0



But it must be noted that these include country districts in which the towns are situated. The highest death-rates found among the 50 large Town Districts were those of—

Newport (Mon.)	...	...	...	} 24·1
Stockport	...	...	...	
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	25·1
Ystradyfodwg	...	...	...	26·3
Merthyr-Tydfil	...	...	...	26·5

The death-rate of Edinburgh was 19·2 or 1 per thousand higher than in 1885; that of Glasgow was 25·1, being 0·7 lower than in 1885; and that of Dublin 27·0, or 1·5 lower than in 1885, but still higher than that of any other Town in the United Kingdom, the nearest to it being Merthyr-Tydfil with 26·5.

No Foreign city approaches the death-rate of this Parish, the lowest being Chicago 19·5 (or 0·4 lower than London proper); Baltimore, 20·1; Philadelphia, 20·7; Christiania, 21·4; and Stockholm, 21·9; and the highest being Marseilles, 35·0; Madras, 36·5; Budapesth, 37·8; Trieste, 38·0; Alexandria, 44·2; and Cairo, 47·3.

With regard to these high death-rates it is to be observed that in Marseilles there were no less than 2,051 deaths from Small-Pox during the year; that the death-rate of Madras, although high, was nearly 1 per thousand lower than in 1885, and 14 per thousand lower than in 1884; and that in Alexandria and in Cairo, Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever were prevalent during the year.



TABLE II.

YEAR.	Registered Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 per ann. (52 weeks)	DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.		
			Total.	Percentage to Registered Births.	Percentage to Total Deaths (uncorrected).
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
1884 (53 weeks)	1,933	21.18	259	13.40	13.83
1885	1,767	19.73	219	12.39	12.35
1886	1,761	19.66	269	15.28	14.16

From Table II it appears that the number of births registered in the Parish continues to decrease slightly, being 6 lower than in 1885, and giving a birth-rate of only 19.66 per thousand per annum, being the lowest birth-rate yet recorded for the Parish.

The birth-rate of London proper was 32.3, the lowest rate recorded since 1850; that of Greater London was 32.8; and that of the Outer Ring 34.5, very nearly the same as in 1885.

The average birth-rate of the 28 largest English towns was 33.2, the highest being those of Cardiff, 42.6; Preston and Newcastle, 39.5; and the lowest those of Brighton 25.5 and Huddersfield 27.0.

The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 269, the lowest number recorded during the last 10 years, with the exception of 1884 and 1885.

The per-centage of these deaths to the registered births was 15·28 as in 1883, being the highest number recorded since 1875, when it was 15·75. The per-centage of deaths of children under one year of age to the total deaths was 14·16, a lower number than any recorded, with the exception of 1884 and 1885; thus the mortality of children under one year of age was almost 153 to a thousand births; whereas in London generally it was 159; and the average for the 28 largest English towns was 169, the highest being Preston with 233, and Leicester with 211. The only towns having a lower ratio than this Parish were Bristol with 149, Derby with 150, and Sunderland with 131 deaths of children under one year of age to a thousand births. No doubt the prevalence of Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, and Diarrhœa, had much to do with the comparatively high infantile death-rate during the year.

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.
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
1884	543	106	132	31	28·99	5·66	7·0	1·66
1885	557	79	106	22	31·42	4·46	6·0	1·25
1886	604	79	135	41	31·79	4·16	7·1	2·15
London 1886	} 19,365	2,863	5,891	949	23·54	3·48	7·2	1·15



Table III shows that the number of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards was 604, or no less than 47 more than in 1880. This number was equivalent to 31·79 per cent. of the total deaths, a higher per-centage than any previously recorded. The per-centage for London was 23·54, or  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. less than that for this Parish. If, however, we consider the proportion of such deaths per thousand persons living we find that they amount in this Parish to 67·43, whereas in London generally they amount to 74·5, and in the 28 largest English towns to an average of 77·1, the lowest being Brighton, with 63·8; Hull with 66·1; and Nottingham with 67·9; and the highest, Manchester with 101·4; and Blackburn with 106·8.

The number of violent deaths recorded during the year was 79, the same number as in 1885, the lowest number hitherto recorded; the per-centage of these deaths to the total number of deaths was 4·16, the lowest per-centage yet recorded for the Parish, but, as usual, higher than that recorded for London generally—which was 3·48.

The number of Inquest Cases was 135, equivalent to a per-centage of 7·1 of the total deaths, or almost exactly the same as the per-centage in London generally.

The number of deaths uncertified as to cause amounted to no less than 41, or 2·15 per cent. of the total deaths, being nearly twice as high as the per-centage for London generally, and as will be seen by referring to the Table, considerably higher than that recorded in any previous year.

TABLE IV.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population at middle of 1886.	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	236	14·00	189	1	82	+ 81	260	15·42
Mayfair ... ..	13,491	195	14·45	458	368	65	— 303	155	11·49
Belgravia ... ..	59,220	1,330	22·46	1,253	428	288	— 140	1,113	18·79
Whole Parish ...	89,573	1,761	19·66	1,900	797	435	— 362	1,538	17·17



TABLE IVa.

	BIRTH-RATES.											DEATH-RATES.										
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Hanover Sq....	17·97	18·86	19·81	19·05	19·45	17·85	17·26	17·08	16·46	15·36	14·00	17·97	16·58	17·07	19·05	16·90	17·44	15·84	14·65	15·54	15·18	15·42
Mayfair ...	21·53	19·45	21·49	19·49	20·84	19·12	16·83	16·61	15·20	14·16	14·45	13·06	13·04	13·26	13·59	12·39	11·79	11·87	11·34	12·44	11·19	11·49
Belgravia ...	26·27	25·76	25·50	25·32	25·87	25·89	23·93	23·07	23·87	22·24	22·46	19·46	18·70	19·57	19·01	17·53	17·92	18·09	16·99	17·40	17·49	18·79
Whole Parish	23·88	23·48	23·85	23·26	23·91	23·36	21·61	20·97	21·18	19·73	19·66	18·20	17·46	18·17	18·25	16·64	16·91	16·73	15·70	16·30	16·11	17·17

Table IV shews the number of births and deaths, and the birth-rates and corrected death-rates of each of the Sub-Districts and of the whole Parish, while in Table IVA these birth-rates and death-rates are compared with those of previous years ; from this Table we see that the birth-rate of Hanover Square is lower than it was in any previous year, while the birth-rates of Mayfair and Belgravia, although very low, are each a little higher than they were in 1885, but lower than in any year before that. The birth-rate of the Parish generally was 19·66, being the lowest on record. The birth-rate of London generally was 32·3, and that of the 28 largest English towns 33·2 ; it will be remembered that the birth-rate of this Parish has always been exceptionally low. The death-rates of each of the Sub-Districts and of the whole Parish were higher than those of 1885, but those of Hanover Square and Mayfair were lower than the corresponding rates during any previous year with the exception of 1883, when the death-rate was the lowest that has ever been recorded ; but when, as before stated, the method of correcting the total number of deaths was not as correct as the one now employed, and gave a somewhat lower death-rate than the true one. The death-rate of the Belgravia Sub-District was 18·79, a higher number than any recorded since 1879, the death-rate of the whole Parish, as before stated, 17·17, also higher than that in any year since 1879. If, however, the same method of correction had been used in previous years, there is no doubt that the death-rate of 1880,-81 and 82, and, perhaps that of 1884, would have been as high or higher than the death-rate in 1886.

From the birth-rates and death-rates in Table IVA I have calculated the mean duration of life in the Parish, and in each of the Sub-Districts during the year 1886, and have found them as follows :—



## MEAN DURATION OF LIFE.

Hanover Square Sub-District	-	68.00 years
Mayfair	- - - - -	77.77 „
Belgravia	- - - - -	48.73 „
Whole Parish	- - - - -	54.46 „

The mean duration of life in this Parish [during the last 12 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	„
„ 1884	„	53.78	„
„ 1885	„	56.11	„
„ 1886	„	54.46	„

So that the mean duration of life in this Parish during those 12 years has averaged just  $51\frac{3}{4}$  years.

The mean duration of life in London during the last 9 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	„
„ 1884	„	38.08	„
„ 1885	„	39.29	„
„ 1886	„	39.31	„

Here again, the new and more accurate method of correcting the death-rate has no doubt made the calculated figure for the mean duration of life in the Parish lower than it would have been with the old method of correction. It may very safely be said, that considering the figures of the last few years, the average duration of life in this Parish is at present not far short of 55 years. The remarkable way in which the mean duration of life in London continues steadily to increase will be noticed.

TABLE V.

*Showing the number of Deaths in each of the ten years, 1876 to 1885, from the principal infectious Diseases and Diarrhœa and the number in 1886.*

DISEASE.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Annual Average of ten years, 1876—1885.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in ten years, 1876—1885.	1886.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1886.
Small-pox ... ..	2	12	5	0	0	9	1	0	2	2	3·1	1·6	0	0·0
Measles ... ..	21	30	11	34	16	21	30	13	40	21	23·7	12·6	20	10·5
Scarlet Fever ... ..	22	19	9	36	40	18	13	11	7	10	18·5	9·8	2	1·0
Diphtheria ... ..	3	9	4	14	18	14	15	27	25	35	16·4	8·7	32	16·8
Whooping Cough... ..	45	19	64	33	50	15	63	21	43	19	37·2	19·8	40	21·0
Typhus Fever } ... ..	33	2	4	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	23·2	12·3	0	0·0
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever		17	24	12	15	20	21	21	22	8			12	6·3
Simple Continued Fever		6	4	2	2	1	0	8	1	2			1	0·5
Diarrhœa ... ..	47	35	54	32	39	33	34	27	44	37	38·2	20·3	45	23·7
Cholera ... ..	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1·6	0·8	1	0·5
Total ... ..	174	151	183	166	182	136	179	129	185	136	161·9	85·9	153	80·3



From Table V it will be seen that the total number of deaths from the principal infectious diseases and diarrhoea during the year 1886 was 153, a larger number than in 1885, when it was 136, and just over the average of the previous three years, viz. 150, but decidedly below the average of the previous 10 years.

The 153 deaths are equal to a zymotic death-rate of 1·71 per thousand persons living, as against a rate of 1·52 in 1885, and of 2·06 in 1884. The corresponding rate for London was 2·69, being slightly lower than in 1885, when it was 2·77, and that for the 28 largest English towns was 2·88, or rather higher than in 1885 when it was 2·71. It will be observed that the zymotic death-rate of this Parish is almost 1 per thousand persons living less than that of London generally. Of the largest towns only one had a lower rate than this Parish, viz.: Huddersfield with 1·62, whereas in 1883 five of these towns had lower zymotic death-rates than our Parish; the highest rates among these towns were those of Preston 5·65 (or almost exactly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the rate for this Parish) and Portsmouth 5·07.

Taking these diseases separately in the order in which they are placed in the Table, we find that—

*Small Pox* caused no deaths in the Parish, and no deaths of our Parishioners in Public Institutions outside of the Parish.

*Measles* caused 20 deaths, as against 21 in 1885, and an average of 23·7 during the previous 10 years. Four of the deaths from this disease occurred in the Infirmary, Fulham Road, during the month of December.

*Scarlet Fever* caused only 2 deaths in the Parish, the smallest number yet recorded, as against 10 deaths in 1885, and an average of 18·5 during the previous 10 years; moreover, of these two deaths one was registered as “Kidney Disease after Scarlet Fever,” and the other as “probably Scarlatina.” On the other hand 3 deaths of our Parishioners



occurred from this disease in Public Institutions outside of the Parish. Several cases of this disease occurred in Clayton's Yard, which induced me to make a thorough inspection of the whole of the dwellings there and to order a number of sanitary improvements, which have all been carried out by the owner. Several cases of this disease having also occurred in one of the Model Dwellings in the Parish, I found, on investigation, that the only circumstance common to all the families attacked was that they used condensed milk of a particular brand. I obtained some tins of this milk from the same sources and forwarded them to Dr. Klein, F.R.S., of the Brown Institution, he examined them, and reported that in one of them he found the organism which has been recently shewn to be the cause of Scarlet Fever in human beings, and also the cause of a comparatively mild disease in cows: which discovery, I may remark, is obviously of the highest importance, as it gives us some hope of being able to check the ravages of this very prevalent, and often very fatal disorder.

*Diphtheria* caused 32 deaths, a rather lower number than in 1885 when it caused 35 deaths, but still a large number for the Parish, being nearly twice the annual average of the previous 10 years. Of these 32 deaths, however, no less than 12 were those of non-parishioners dying in St. George's Hospital; 2 others occurred in Peabody's Buildings, the disease having been introduced there; only one of our Parishioners died of this disease in a Public Institution outside of the Parish.

*Whooping Cough* caused no less than 40 deaths during the year, as against only 19 in 1885 (during which year the Parish was exceptionally free from this disease), and an annual average of 37.2 during the preceding 10 years.

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

*Enteric (Typhoid) Fever* caused only 12 deaths in the Parish during the year, a larger number than in 1885, but



still much lower than the average. Of these 12 deaths, however, 2 were those of non-parishioners in George's Hospital, one was registered as "Gastric Fever, doubtful if Typhoid," and one was that of a case contracted abroad. On the other hand, 4 deaths of our Parishioners, one being that of a case contracted out of town, and one that of a doubtful case, which was, I believe, not Typhoid Fever at all, occurred in Public Institutions outside of the Parish.

*Simple Continued Fever* caused only one death during the year.

The total number of deaths from Continued Fevers during the year was therefore only 13, as against an average of 23·2 during the previous ten years, shewing a remarkable decline in the number of deaths from these diseases.

*Diarrhœa* caused no less than 45 deaths, a higher number than any recorded since the year 1876, (when it caused 47 deaths), and therefore, of course, higher than the average of the previous 10 years, which was 38·2. *Diarrhœa* was exceedingly prevalent in London during 1886, indeed, it caused no less than 720 deaths more than the average annual number for the previous 10 years. This high mortality was no doubt due to the hot weather during the months of July, August, September and October, when the mean temperature was considerably above the average.

One death from English Cholera, or Choleraic *Diarrhœa* was also registered.

#### SMALL POX IN LONDON.

From the Registrar General's Annual Summary I find that the numbers of deaths caused by this disease during the past 10 years have been the following:—

1875	...	...	46 deaths
1876	...	...	736 „
1877	...	...	2,551 „
1878	...	...	1,417 „
1879	...	...	450 „

1880	...	...	471 deaths
1881	...	...	2,367 "
1882	...	...	430 "
1883	...	...	136 "
1884	...	...	1,236 "
1885	...	...	1,419 "
1886	...	...	24 "

The numbers given for 1884 and 1885 differ considerably from those in my last report, as the deaths of London residents from this disease in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals outside registration London have been added to the numbers previously given; the number for 1886, viz. 24, also includes such deaths, and is the smallest number recorded in London in any year, the nearest to it being 46 in 1875. and 57 in 1874.

#### SANITARY WORK.

*For the Year ending March 31st, 1887.*

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

TABLE VI.

*Various kinds of Complaints of Nuisances, &c., from  
1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.*

Total number of Complaints	-	-	-	482
Notices served-	-	-	-	63
Houses and premises lime-whited	-	-	-	65
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases				48
Old brick drains abolished and pipes substituted	-	-	-	16
New drains constructed	-	-	-	8
Drains unstopped and repaired	-	-	-	40
Drains trapped and ventilated, sinks disconnected, &c.	-	-	-	100



Closets supplied with water and repaired -	30
Closets unstopped - - - - -	24
New W. C.'s provided - - - - -	15
Roofs repaired - - - - -	8
New dustbins provided . - - - -	6
Dustbins renewed, repaired, new covers, &c.	8
Cisterns repaired, new covers, &c. - -	20
New cisterns provided - - - - -	11
Waste-pipes disconnected - - - - -	16
Removal of animals improperly kept -	0
Meat, fish, &c., condemned (cases of) -	2
Overcrowding abated - - - - -	3
Cesspools abolished - - - - -	5
Accumulation of dung, straw, &c., removed	33
Various nuisances removed - - - - -	110
No cause for complaint - - - - -	34
Legal proceedings taken - - - - -	0
Cases could not assist - - - - -	7
Cases referred to Surveyor - - - - -	17
Cases referred to Police - - - - -	3
Licensed cow-sheds - - - - -	4
Licensed slaughter-houses - - - - -	6
Cases removed to Hospital - - - - -	59

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

Typhoid and Low Fever - - - - -	14
Typhus Fever - - - - -	0
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	48
Small Pox - - - - -	0
Diphtheria - - - - -	18

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

43 Beds	68 Sheets
71 Mattresses	46 Bolsters
30 Palliasses	108 Pillows

66	Quilts	19	Dresses
124	Blankets	15	Shawls
14	Waistcoats	17	Coats
15	Trousers	40	Towels
50	Carpets	23	Cushions
19	Hearth Rugs	30	Table Covers
20	Curtains	10	Rugs
11	Suits of Clothing	32	Skirts

And a quantity of Sundry Articles.

The total number of complaints attended to, and of notices served, was rather higher than in the previous year, but it was not necessary to take legal proceedings in any case.

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

The licensed cow-sheds and slaughter-houses have also been regularly inspected and kept in good condition. There are only four cow-sheds and six slaughter-houses now in the parish, the owner of one of the seven slaughter-houses licensed last year not having applied for a renewal. No application for a license has been opposed, and no new application has been made.

The duty of inspecting the bake-houses has been again very properly placed upon the Sanitary Authority; they have been inspected periodically, and all Sanitary work required has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected has been even less than in 1885, on account of the absence of Small Pox, not a single case of which disease was reported during the year.

A new Mortuary has been built at Ebury Bridge, and the following is the return of the number of deaths received in it from the 9th September, 1886 to the 31st March, 1887, as furnished to me by the Mortuary Keeper, Mr. H. Coles.



TABLE VII.

Return shewing the number of bodies received into the Mortuary, Ebury Bridge, from 9th September, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.

Found Drowned	...	...	...	2
„ Dead	...	...	...	5
Cases without Inquests	...	...	...	14
Born Dead	...	...	...	1
Accidental Deaths	...	...	...	6
Infectious Cases	...	...	...	1
Natural Causes	...	...	...	16
Suicides	...	...	...	5
Murders	...	...	...	1
Total				51

Total number of post mortems made ... 30

A register of houses let in lodgings has been commenced, and 38 houses have been entered upon it.

TABLE VIII.

*Showing the results of the Analyses of the Water supplied 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 1886	31.2	1.8	3.0	2.4	13.0
	May "	30.0	1.8	3.0	3.6	23.6
	June "	31.2	1.8	3.0	2.4	13.4
	July "	29.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	12.4
	August "	25.0	1.8	3.0	1.4	7.8
	September "	24.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	11.8
	October "	33.2	1.8	3.0	2.2	13.2
	November "	32.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	15.6
	December "	33.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	16.0
	January 1887	31.0	1.8	3.0	0.8	14.4
	February "	38.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	9.2
	March "	36.0	1.8	3.0	3.6	11.2
	Average. . . .	31.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	13.5
CHELSEA COMPANY'S WATER.	April 1886	28.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	11.2
	May "	31.0	1.6	2.6	1.4	15.4
	June "	30.0	1.8	3.0	0.8	14.0
	July "	30.0	1.8	3.0	1.3	8.6
	August "	28.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	6.8
	September "	31.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	9.8
	October "	28.0	1.8	3.0	4.8	10.6
	November "	32.0	1.8	3.0	1.4	13.6
	December "	35.0	1.8	3.0	1.4	12.2
	January 1887	37.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	13.2
	February "	34.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	10.4
	March "	34.0	1.8	3.0	4.0	11.6
	Average. . . .	31.5	1.8	3.0	2.2	11.4

Table VIII shows the results of the analyses of the water supplied to the Parish by the two Companies during each of the twelve months. In both cases the average quality was inferior to that of the preceding year.

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 Wallis's Yard, Buckingham Palace Road, and that the Ambulance



belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board is kept at Seagrave Road, Fulham; but those who are in a position to bear the expenses of their support should apply at 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).

19, Savile Row, London, W.,

*June, 1887.*

