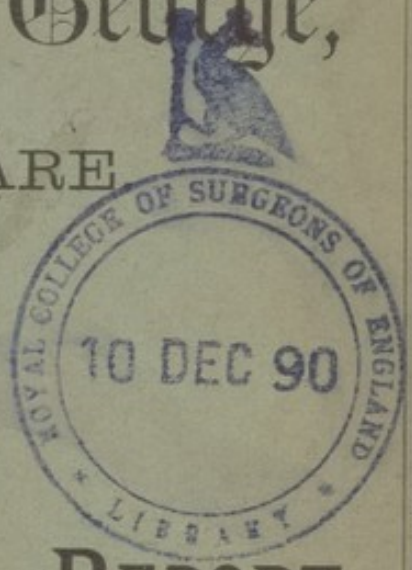
[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hanover Square, The Vestry of the Parish of Saint George].

THE VESTRY

OF THE

Parish of Saint George,

HANOVER SQUARE



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR

The Year ended 25th March, 1890.

JUNE, 1890.

London:
PRINTED BY WIGHTMAN & CO., 104 & 106, REGENCY STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.
—
1890.

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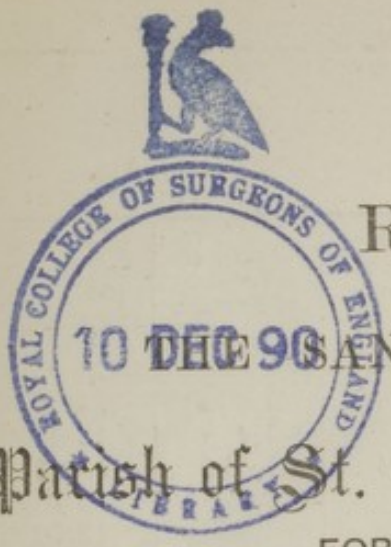

REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Parish of St. George, Hanover Square,

FOR THE YEAR 1889,

BY

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Professor of Hygiene and Public Health in University College, London; Past-President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Public Health of Belgium;

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(BEING HIS EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

To the Vestry of the Parish of Saint George,

HANOVER SQUARE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The total number of deaths registered in the Parish during the 52 weeks ending December 28th, 1889, was 1664, a much smaller number than any registered in the Parish during the preceding ten years, and 201 less than the annual average during those ten years. Of these deaths 756 occurred in Public Institutions in the Parish, whereas the deaths of our Parishioners in Public Institutions in the Metropolis only amounted to 331, and those in the extra Metropolitan Asylums to 32, making a total of 363 deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions outside the Parish, so that the corrected total of deaths of our Parishioners was only 1271, or over 200 less than the average during the preceding 10 years, and equivalent to a corrected death-rate of only 14·19 per thousand per annum, which is nearly 2½ per thousand per annum lower than the average annual death-rate during the preceding ten years.

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).
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
1886	1,900	797	*435	1,538	17·17
1887	1,727	762	*473	1,438	16·05
1888	1,817	861	*482	1,438	16·05
Average during *ten* years, 1879–1888	1,865	780	410	1,489	16·59
1889	1,664	756	*363	1,271	14·19
Average during *ten* years, 1880-1889	1,825	780	407	1,450	16·19

* Actual numbers (not calculated as in former years).

* Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions:—

Fulham Road Workhouse	170
St. George's Union Workhouse	2
St. George's Hospital	57
Belgrave Children's ditto	4
St. Gabriel's ditto	11
Total in the Parish	244
In Public Institutions in London, outside of the Parish	87
In Extra Metropolitan Asylums	32
Total Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions ...	363

Table Ia.

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

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

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
28 Large English Towns -	*22·7	*21·7	22·3	21·6	21·6	20·6	20·9	20·8	19·2	19·3
London . .	21·6	21·2	21·4	20·4	20·4	19·8	19·9	19·6	18·5	17·4
St. George's, Hanover sq.	16·64	16·91	16·73	15·70	16·30	16·11	17·17	16·05	16·05	14·19

* Twenty towns.

From Table 1A we see that the death-rate of London proper is also exceedingly low, viz.: 17·4, or more than 1 per thousand lower than in 1888, when the death-rate was lower than that of any preceding year; it is thus clear that the past year has been exceedingly healthy, not only in this Parish but in London generally.

The death-rate of greater London, with a population of 5,642,015, was only 16·8, or 1 per thousand lower than the preceding year, but it will be observed over 2½ per thousand higher than the death-rate of this Parish.

The death-rate of the 28 largest English towns was 19·3, or a trifle higher than it was in 1888. As usual the death-rate of this Parish was lower than that of any one of the 28 largest English towns, the nearest to it being—

Brighton	15·1
Derby	16·4
Leicester	16·9
Nottingham	17·0
Bristol	17·6
Birkenhead	17·8
Portsmouth	18·1
Norwich	18·4
Birmingham	18·7
Huddersfield	18·8

and the highest being—

Plymouth	25·2
Newcastle	25·2
Blackburn	25·5
Manchester	26·7
Preston	30·0

The average death-rate of 50 other large town districts in England was 18·7, being somewhat higher than in 1888 and 1·3 per thousand higher than in London.

The death-rate of Edinburgh was 18·0 (exactly the same as in 1888), that of Glasgow 24·8, and that of Dublin 25·7, the two latter being higher than in 1888.

As usual the lowest death-rates in foreign cities are much higher than the death-rate of this Parish, the nearest to it being those of—

Baltimore	17·5
St. Louis	17·8
Brussels	19·4
The Hague...	19·4

and the highest being—

Munich	31·0
Moscow	39·6
Madras	43·0
Alexandria...	44·3
Cairo	50·5

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).
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
1887	1,749	19·53	275	15·72	15·92
1888	1,679	18·74	236	14·05	12·98
1889	1,670	18·64	234	14·01	14·06

From Table II. we see that the number of births in the Parish still decreases, and that the birth-rate, 18·64 per thousand per annum, is even lower than that of last year, and, therefore, the lowest yet recorded.

The birth-rate for London proper was 30·3, also the lowest yet recorded, that of greater London being 30·8, and that of the outer ring 32·3.

The average birth-rate of the 28 largest English Towns was 31, or slightly lower than that of 1888, the highest being those of Sunderland, 36·0, Preston, 38·1, Newcastle, 38·2, and Cardiff, 38·6; and the lowest those of Nottingham, 28·0, Bradford, 26·8, Huddersfield, 24·6, and Brighton, 24·4.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 234, a lower number than that recorded in any year, except in 1885, when it was only 219; the percentage of such deaths to registered births was 14·01 and to total deaths 14·06; thus the mortality of children under one year of age was 140 to a thousand births, the same as in 1888, while in London generally it was 141; and the average for the 28 largest English Towns was 161, the highest being Blackburn and Leicester with 204 each, and Preston with 264 deaths of children under one year of age to a thousand births.

TABLE III.

YEAR.	A. Persons aged sixty years and upwards.	B. Violence.	C. Inquest Cases.	D. Uncertified.	Percentages to Gross Total of Deaths.			
					A.	B.	C.	D.
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
1887	521	88	122	20	30·17	5·09	7·0	1·15
1888	541	90	124	22	29·77	4·95	6·8	1·21
1889	523	77	116	30	31·43	4·63	7·0	1·80
London 1889	18,346	2,928	5,763	801	24·24	3·87	7·6	1·06

From Table III. it appears that there were 523 deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards, giving a percentage of 31·43 of the gross total of deaths, as against a percentage for London generally of only 24·24. This shows, as usual, a high percentage of persons in the Parish living over 60 years, but taking the proportion of deaths of such persons to the population, we find that it is only 58·4 per thousand living, as against 67·3 in London generally and 71·6 in the 28 largest English Towns, the lowest being Norwich, 65·4, Nottingham, 64·1, and Brighton, 61·4; and the highest, Halifax, 90·5, Blackburn, 91·1, and Manchester, 99·1. From this Table we also see that 77 Violent Deaths were registered in the Parish, being 4·6 per cent. of the total deaths, or less than the percentage of last year, but still, as usual, higher than that of London generally, which was 3·87, as against 3·78 in 1888.

The Inquest cases held in the Parish numbered 116, or 8 less than in 1888. They were, however, equivalent to 7 per cent. of the total deaths as against 7·6 in London generally.

The number of deaths uncertified as to cause was 30, or 8 more than in 1888, and equivalent to 1·8 per cent. of the total deaths, as against only 1·06 per cent. in London generally.

TABLE IV.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population at middle of 1889.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Share of Deaths in Public Institutions	Correction for Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths (corrected).	Death-rate (corrected).
Hanover Square Mayfair } Mayfair	30,353	359	11·83	592	348	123	— 225	367	12·09
Belgravia	59,220	1,311	22·14	1,072	408	240	— 168	904	15·27
Whole Parish ...	89,573	1,670	18·64	1,664	756	363	— 393	1,271	14·19

Table IVa.

	BIRTH-RATES.											DEATH-RATES.										
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Hanover Sq...	19·05	19·45	17·85	17·26	17·08	16·46	15·36	14·00	13·67	13·74	11·83	19·05	16·90	17·44	15·84	14·65	15·54	15·18	15·42	12·75	13·47	12·09
Mayfair ...	19·49	20·84	19·12	16·83	16·61	15·20	14·16	14·45				13·59	12·39	11·79	11·87	11·34	12·44	11·19	11·49			
Belgravia ..	25·32	25·87	25·89	23·93	23·07	23·87	22·24	22·46	22·53	21·31	22·14	19·01	17·53	17·92	18·09	16·99	17·40	17·49	18·79	17·75	17·38	15·27
Whole Parish	23·26	23·91	23·36	21·61	20·97	21·18	19·73	19·66	19·53	18·74	18·64	18·25	16·64	16·91	16·73	15·70	16·30	16·11	17·17	16·05	16·05	14·19

From Table IV it appears that the birth-rate of the Mayfair Sub-district was only 11·83, as against 13·74 in 1888, while that of the Belgravia Sub-district was 22·14, as against 20·31 in 1888; and that the corrected death-rate of the Mayfair Sub-district was only 12·09, as against 13·47 in 1888, and that of the Belgravia Sub-district only 15·27, as against 17·38 in 1888, the death-rate of both the Sub-districts being, as shown in Table IVA, the lowest yet recorded.

From the birth and death rates in Table IVA I have calculated, as usual, the mean length of life. I use the term mean length of life instead of mean duration of life in order to prevent confusion, as the term "mean duration of life" is a technical expression, which means the mean length of life as calculated by the life-table method. The mean length of life stated in this report is calculated by means of Dr. Bristowe's formula.

MEAN LENGTH OF LIFE.

Mayfair Sub-District - -	83·55
Belgravia - - - -	54·26
Whole Parish - - -	61·43

The calculated mean length of life in this Parish during the last 15 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 „

In	1884	it was	53·78 years.
„	1885	„	56·11 „
„	1886	„	54·46 „
„	1887	„	56·49 „
„	1888	„	57·71 „
„	1889	„	61·43 „

So that the mean length of life in this Parish during those 15 years has averaged just over 53 years.

The mean length of life in London during the last 12 years has been, according to my calculation, 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 „
„	1887	„	39·98 „
„	1888	„	41·77 „
„	1889	„	43·27 „

I have only to repeat what I have said in my former Reports that the mean length of life in this Parish, and in London generally, is shown to be gradually increasing, both numbers being the highest yet recorded, a fact which is, I have no doubt, largely due to the improvements in household sanitary arrangements.

TABLE V.

Showing the number of Deaths registered in the Parish in each of the ten years, 1879 to 1888, from the principal infectious Diseases and Diarrhœa, and the number in 1889.

DISEASE.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Annual Average of *ten* years, 1879—1888.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in *ten* years, 1879—1888.	1889.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1889.
Small-pox	0	0	9	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1·4	0·8	0	0·
Measles	34	16	21	30	13	40	21	20	30	12	23·7	12·7	49	29·3
Scarlet Fever	36	40	18	13	11	7	10	2	16	8	16·1	8·6	1	0·6
Diphtheria	14	18	14	15	27	25	35	32	22	52	25·4	13·6	36	21·6
Whooping Cough... ...	33	50	15	63	21	43	19	40	23	28	33·5	18·0	31	18·6
Typhus Fever	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0·7	0·4	0	0·
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	12	15	20	21	21	22	8	12	15	5	15·1	8·1	18	10·8
Simple Continued Fever	2	2	1	0	8	1	2	1	2	1	2·0	1·1	1	0·6
Diarrhœa	32	39	33	34	27	44	37	45	58	27	37·6	20·2	31	18·6
Cholera	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1·0	0·5	0	0·
Total	166	182	136	179	129	185	136	153	166	133	156·5	84.0	167	100·2

From Table V it will be seen that the total number of deaths from infectious diseases and diarrhœa is somewhat higher than the average of the previous 10 years, this being due to an excess of deaths from Measles; the deaths from the other infectious diseases being in every case (with the exception of Enteric, or Typhoid, Fever, which is slightly above the average), below the average of the previous 10 years.

The 167 deaths from these diseases is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 1·86, as against 1·48 in 1888, the rate for London being 2·24, and that for the 28 largest English towns 2·73. The only towns with a lower zymotic death-rate than our Parish are Derby, 1·51; Brighton, 1·53: and Halifax, 1·67. The highest zymotic death-rates in the country are furnished by Salford, with 4·57; Blackburn, 4·74; Plymouth, 5·76; and Preston, 7·70. These rates are very much higher than any of the rates for 1888, in which year the highest rate furnished by any town was 4·13.

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

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

Measles caused no less than 49 deaths, a higher number than any recorded during the previous 10 years, and more than twice the average number of those years, and it is owing to this fact that the zymotic death-rate of the past year has been somewhat higher than the average of the previous 10 years.

Scarlet Fever caused only one death in the Parish during the year, and that was one of a non-parishioner at St.

George's Hospital from "Nephritis" (Kidney disease) after Scarlet Fever. There were, however, 3 deaths of our Parishioners from this disease in Public Institutions outside the Parish.

Diphtheria caused 36 deaths, being 16 less than in 1888, but nearly 11 above the annual average for the previous 10 years. Among the 36 deaths registered in the Parish, there were, however, 16 deaths of non-parishioners, leaving 20 deaths of Parishioners from this disease. Of these, moreover, one was that of a child who contracted the disease from a case imported into the Parish, another was described as "Croup with Bronchitis," and a third was that of a man, 56 years of age, who died from "Pneumonia with a diphtheritic sore throat." On the other hand there were 2 deaths from this disease of Parishioners in Public Institutions outside the Parish.

I must remark that Diphtheria is still exceedingly prevalent in London, and seems to be taking a hold of London and of some of our great towns, as mentioned in my last report, for reasons that have not yet been explained. Thus in the 28 largest English towns, including London, the diphtheria death-rate in 1889 was half as high again as the death-rate for the previous 10 years. In Plymouth and Manchester it was nearly 4 times as high, in Bolton it was nearly 5 times as high, in Salford it was 6 times as high, and in Newcastle twice as high, as in the previous 10 years.

Whooping Cough caused 31 deaths, as against 28 in 1888, and an average of 33·5 during the previous 10 years.

Typhus Fever was not, so far as I am aware, present in the parish during the year, and only one death from it has been recorded in the parish since 1881.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever caused 18 deaths, or 13 more than in 1888, and 3 more than the corrected average for the previous 10 years. Of these 18 deaths, however, 6 were those of non-parishioners in St. George's Hospital; another was a death from Enteritis, due to Tubercular Consumption (not Enteric Fever at all), another that of a man 77 years of age, whose death was certified as from "Gastric Bilious Fever with acute Bronchitis," and another was that of a case contracted in Scotland.

On the other hand one of our parishioners died of this disease in a public institution outside the parish.

A limited outbreak of Enteric Fever occurred in the parish almost entirely in the Mayfair Sub-district (and also in some of the adjoining parishes) during the last week of July, all the cases commencing on or about July 25th. The outbreak was limited to houses of the better class, including some of the largest houses in the parish. From the uniformity in the date of the attacks, and from the fact that the sanitary arrangements of most of the houses where there were cases of this disease were in excellent condition, I came to the conclusion that the outbreak was not due to any defective sanitary arrangements, but to some temporary cause, which ceased to operate as suddenly as it had shewn itself. I made a most careful investigation with the object of finding out the cause of this outbreak, the cases of which were limited (as far as this parish was concerned), so far as I was able to ascertain, to 18 houses, but which caused quite a scare, owing to the social position of the inhabitants of some of those houses. I naturally at once turned my attention to the milk supply, but was not able to find any connection with it. The Local Government Board was applied to, and sent an Inspector to investigate the outbreak, but beyond suggesting that some improvements might be

made in the main drainage of the district, which in my opinion had nothing to do with the question, or the outbreak would not have been of so very limited a character, nothing was suggested. On the other hand, the fact that so much Enteric Fever poison was suddenly thrown into the sewers without any further spread of the disease, speaks strongly in favour of the drainage arrangements of the parish.

Simple Continued Fever caused only one death, as in 1888. There was, however, also a death of an infant from "Infantile Remittent Fever."

Diarrhœa caused 31 deaths, being 4 more than in 1888, but against an average of 37·6 during the previous 10 years. I may note that the temperature of the summer quarter was 0·8 degrees below the average of the previous 118 years, and no less than 1·3 degrees below the average of the previous 48 years.

No death from English Cholera was registered.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, was passed during the year. By this Act it was made compulsory on Medical Attendants to certify, and on householders to notify, the existence of cases of Small-Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina, and the fevers known by any of the following names:—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, or Puerperal, and also any infectious disease to which the Act has been applied by the Local Authority in manner provided by the Act.

It was anticipated by some that great opposition would be offered to this Act by the medical profession, and not

only so, but that great evil would result from it in the concealment of cases of Infectious Diseases. I have always maintained that this would not be so, and that, on the contrary, great advantage would be obtained by the carrying out of the Act. As a matter of fact not the slightest friction has occurred, and the Act has been carried out by the medical practitioners in the most loyal manner.

I was from the first opposed to the principle of "dual notification" as it is called, that is to say, of notification by the householder, as well as certification by the medical attendant, as I consider that an unnecessary complication was thereby introduced, and the event has justified my anticipation, for, as a matter of fact, the Act is now made effective entirely through the certificates given by the medical attendants, as we scarcely ever receive any notifications from householders, nor do we want them. So far from cases being concealed owing to the operation of the Act, as a matter of fact, we hear of numbers of cases that we should not have heard of if it were not for the operation of the Act.

Sanitary Work.

For the year ending March 31st, 1890.

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

Table VI.

Various kinds of Complaints of Nuisances, &c., from 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890.

Total number of Complaints	619
Notices served	137
Houses and premises limewhited	59
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases...	90
Old brick drains abolished, and pipes substituted	33
New drains constructed	35

Drains unstopped and repaired	33
Drains trapped and ventilated, sinks disconnected, &c.	100
Closets supplied with water and repaired ...	39
Closets unstopped and repaired	45
New Closets provided	31
Roofs repaired	5
New dustbins provided	6
Dustbins renewed, repaired, new covers, &c.	29
New Cisterns provided	18
Cisterns repaired, new covers, &c.	15
Waste Pipes disconnected	27
Removal of animals improperly kept ...	1
Meat, Fish, &c., condemned (cases of) ...	1
Overcrowding abated	3
Cesspools abolished	17
Accumulation of dung, straw, &c., removed	30
Various nuisances removed	125
No cause for complaint	28
Legal proceedings taken	0
Cases could not assist	6
Cases referred to Surveyor	19
Cases referred to Police	2
Licensed Cow-houses...	4
Licensed Slaughter-houses	5
Cases removed to Hospitals	112

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

Small Pox	0
Scarlet Fever	60
Typhoid and Low Fever	35
Typhus Fever...	0
Diphtheria	43

I have prepared the following Table showing the number of cases of these diseases removed to Hospital, and the number treated at home, during the twelve months ending March 31st, 1890.

Description of Case.	Removal to Hospital.	Treated at Home.		Total.
		Recovered.	Died.	
Small Pox	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	60	20	0	80
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	13	12	12	37
Diphtheria	23	8	16	47

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

57	Beds	122	Sheets
79	Mattresses	64	Bolsters
34	Palliasses	171	Pillows
102	Quilts	23	Dresses
211	Blankets	16	Shawls
10	Waistcoats	23	Coats
14	Trowsers	50	Towels
36	Carpets	65	Cushions
21	Hearthrugs	30	Table Covers
41	Curtains	20	Rugs
12	Suits of Clothing		

and a quantity of Sundry Articles.

The total number of complaints attended to, and also that of notices served was considerably greater than in 1888; it was not, however, necessary to take legal proceedings in any case to enforce compliance with the notices served, this being the strongest argument that could possibly be given to show that the notices were not served without good reason.

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

The slaughter-houses and cowsheds have also been regularly inspected and kept in good condition. There are however, as stated in the last report, only five licensed

slaughter-houses and four licensed cowsheds in the parish. No application for a license has been opposed, and no new applications have been made.

The bake-houses, which are now again placed under our supervision, have been inspected twice during the year and found in a sufficiently satisfactory condition.

The number of articles of clothing, etc., disinfected, has been still less than it was in the previous year, chiefly on account of the great diminution in the cases of Scarlet Fever.

The following is the return of the number of bodies received in the Mortuary during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1890, as furnished to me by the Mortuary Keeper, Mr. Coles.

TABLE VII.

Return showing the number of bodies received into the Mortuary, Ebury Bridge, from 1*st April*, 1889, *to* 31*st March*, 1890.

Cause of Death.	Number.	Post Mortems.	Inquests.
Deaths from Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0
Ditto Diphtheria ...	2	0	0
Found Drowned	6	6	6
Found Dead	10	10	10
Born Dead	5	5	4
Murder	1	1	1
Suicide	11	10	11
Deaths from Natural Causes ...	43	29	20
Deaths from Accident ...	22	17	18
Totals	100	78	70

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are now only 50 houses upon the Register, as against 74 in 1888, as many of these houses have been pulled down and turned into workshops and so taken off the list.

TABLE VIII.

Showing the results of MR. CASSAL'S *Analyses of the Water supplied by the Grand Junction and Chelsea Water Companies, from April,* 1889, *to March,* 1890.

	Date of Collection ...	April 24.	May 23.	June 27.	July 20.	August 22.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 21.	Dec. 20.	Jan. 23.	Feb. 17.	March 24.	Average.	
Grand Junction Co.'s Water.	Total Solid Matters ...	36	29·2	25·2	29	26	26	32	36·8	34	38	36	34	31·8	Parts per 100 Thous.
	a. Volatile	14	9·2	9·2	12	10	14	16	12·8	18	16	14	14	13·2	
	b. Fixed	22	20·0	16·0	17	16	12	16	24·0	16	22	22	20	18·6	
	Chlorine	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	
	Equivalent to Common Salt	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	
	Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	0·233	0·20	0·107	0·117	0·145	0·108	0·09	0·155	0·23	0·20	0·175	0·155	0·159	
	Saline Ammonia	2·2	2·2	1·4	2·2	0·8	2·2	1·6	2·2	1·4	2·2	1·4	1·6	1·8	Parts per 100 Mill.
	Organic Ammonia	10·6	14·6	15·2	12·0	8·6	10·4	9·4	16·0	10·8	15·2	14·2	12·1	12·4	
Chelsea Company's Water.	Total Solid Matters ...	32	32	20	26	23	32	30	32	32	38	36	42	31·2	Parts per 100 Thous.
	a. Volatile	12	18	12	9	11	12	14	16	12	16	16	16	13·6	
	b. Fixed	20	14	8	17	12	20	16	16	20	22	20	26	17·6	
	Chlorine	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	
	Equivalent to Common Salt	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	2·96	
	Nitrates ..	0·14	0·20	0·093	0·117	0·116	0·2	0·16	0·155	0·164	0·20	0·162	0·155	0·155	
	Saline Ammonia	1·34	2·2	0·8	1·4	0·8	2·2	1·6	2·2	1·8	2·2	1·4	1·6	1·6	Parts per 100 Mill.
	Organic Ammonia ...	12·4	12·8	13·4	9·6	8·8	9·6	8·6	13·2	12·0	14·4	14·0	11·2	11·7	

Table VIII. shows the result of the analyses of the water supplied to the Parish by the two companies during each of the twelve months.

The average quality of the water supplied by both Companies was better than during the twelve months ending March, 1889. The average quality of the Chelsea Company's water was, as then, better than that of the Grand Junction Company's water. All the samples when seen through a depth of two feet were clear and had a slight greenish tint; they were all free from copper, lead, and iron.

For the information of the Parishioners, I may mention that a hospital carriage for removing persons suffering from infectious diseases (including Diphtheria) 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, 1890.