[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,

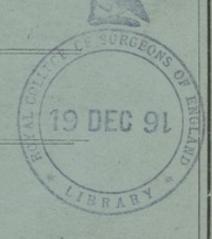
HANOVER SQUARE.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR

The Year ended 25th March, 1891.

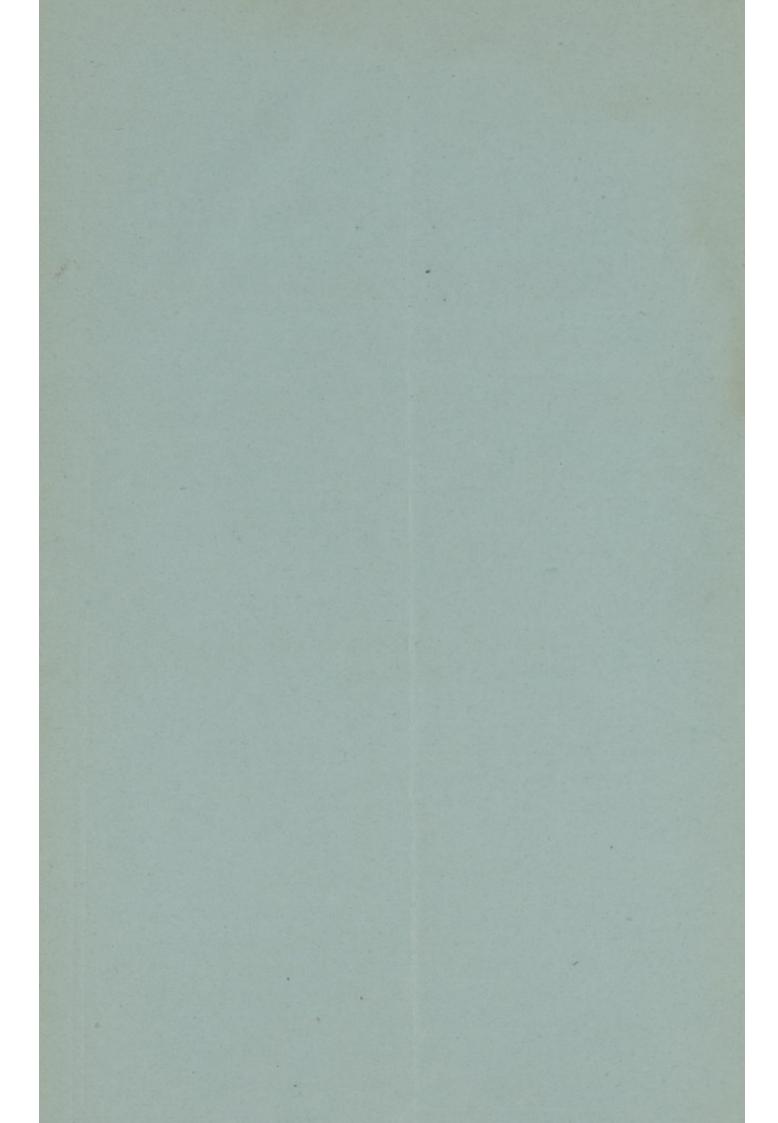
JUNE, 1891.

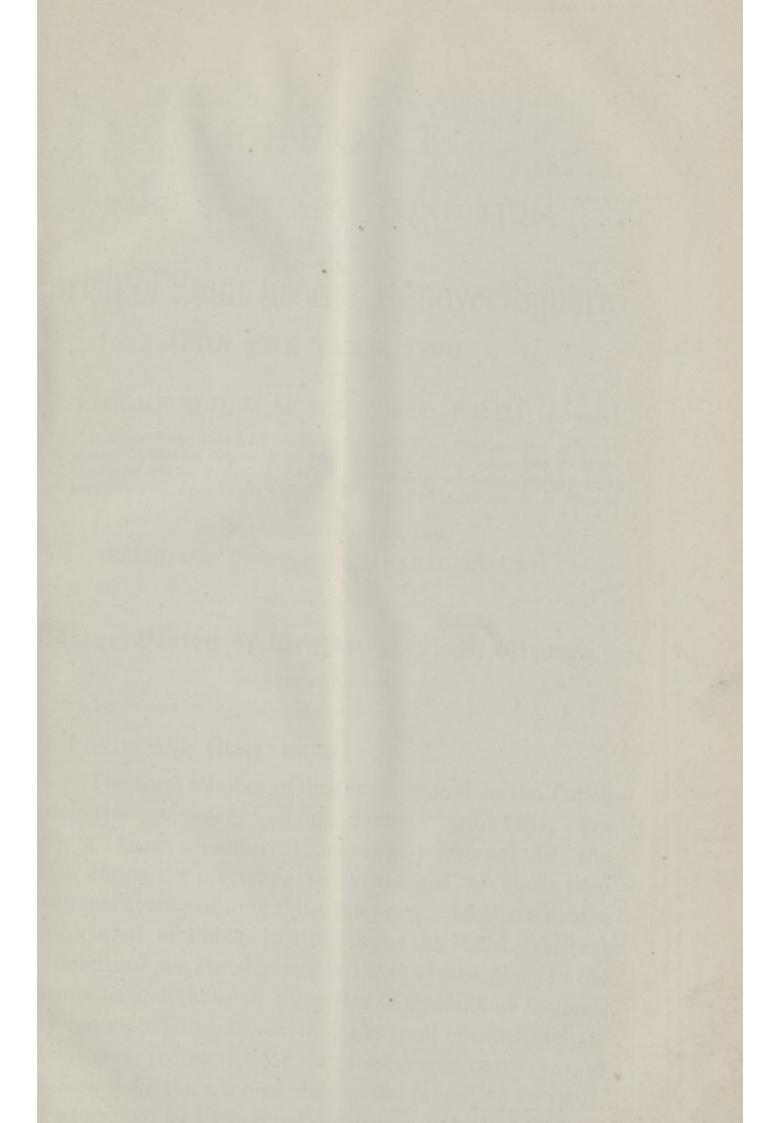


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1891.







REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, FOR THE YEAR, 1890.

BY

W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (Oxon), F.R.C.P. (LOND.)

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; of the Imperial Society of Medicine of Constantinople; of the Royal Society of Hygiene of Italy; and of the Society of Hygiene of France.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

(BEING HIS NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT)

To the Destry of the Parish of St. George,

HANOVER SQUARE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The total number of deaths registered in the Parish during the 53 weeks ending January 3rd, 1891, was 1986, a larger number than any registered in the Parish during the preceding ten years, and 124 more than the annual average during those ten years. Of these deaths 997 occurred in Public Institutions in the Parish, whereas the deaths of our Parishioners in Public Institutions in the Metropolis and those in the extra Metropolitan Asylums only amounted to 340, so that the total of deaths of our Parishioners (corrected for 52 weeks) was only 1304, or 146 less than the average during the preceding 10 years, and equivalent to a corrected death-rate of only 14.56 per

thousand per annum, which is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand per annum lower than the average annual death-rate during the preceding 10 years.

The decennial census of the population was taken on Sunday, April 5th, 1891, and I considered it necessary to make the following observations with regard to it in my monthly Report for June, 1891.

The Census population of the Parish in 1871 was 89,758, and that in 1881 was 89,573; I have no reason to believe that there was any serious inaccuracy in either of these enumerations, so that the population of the Parish was practically stationary during the ten years from 1871 to 1881. The enumerated population in 1891 was only 78,362, showing an apparent decrease of 11,211 (or one eight of the population) since 1881. I know of no reason whatever for any such decrease, and I do not believe it has taken place. The Census was taken of the persons sleeping in the Parish on the night of Sunday, April 5th, a day which had two serious disadvantages, the first being that it was a Sunday, a day on which many people in this Parish are out of town, and the second that it was the Sunday after Easter, and that large numbers of people had not returned to town from their Easter Holidays. I therefore consider that the enumeration of the population of the Parish this year is of no value for statistical purposes, and in estimating the birth-rates and death-rates, shall continue to use the Census population of 1881, until a fresh and more correct enumeration shall have been made, which will, I hope, be in 1896. I should add that I think the beginning of April, (provided it is not too near Easter, and that a Saturday or Sunday is not selected), is a very fair time for the enumeration to take place, so far as St. George's, Hanover Square is concerned, as the Parish is then neither too full of people nor too empty.

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)
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
1889	1,664	756	*363	1,271	14.19
Average during ten years, 1880-1889	1,825	780	407	1,450	16.19
1890 (53 weeks)	1,986	997	*340	1,304	14.56
Average during ten years, 1881-1890.	1,838	836	405	1,425	15:16

^{*}Actual Numbers (not calculated as in former years.)

DEATHS OF PARISHIONERS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	Mayfair	Belgravia	Sub- District not stated	TOTAL
Fulham Road Workhouse	1	3	1	5
St. George's Union Workhouse	17	97	11	125
St. George's Hospital	13	62	1	76
Belgrave Children's ditto	-	5		5
St. Gabriel's ditto	_	7	-	7
Other Places in the Parish	-	1	-	1
Total in the Parish n Public Institutions in London.	31	175	13	219
outside of the Parish n Extra Metropolitan Asylums (up	- 19	84	1	104
to August 9th, after which date				
they are included in the deaths in Public Institutions outside the		1000000		
Parish)				17
				340

Table IA.

Death-rates per 1,000 per annum.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
28 large Eng- lish Towns		22.3	21.6	21.6	20.6	20.9	20.8	19.2	19.3	21'3
London	21.2	21.4	20.4	20.4	19.8	19.9	19.6	18.5	17.4	20.3
St. George's Hanover sq.	16.91	16.73	15.70	16.30	16.11	17:17	16.05	16.05	14:19	14.56

*Twenty towns.

From Table IA we see that the death-rate of London proper amounted to 20.3, and was higher than in any year since 1884, and almost 3 per thousand higher than in 1889.

The death-rate of greater London with a population of 5,758,500, was (for 53 weeks) 19.4, or almost 3 per thousand higher than the preceding year, and nearly 5 per thousand higher than the death-rate of this parish.

The death-rate of the 28 largest English towns was 21.3 for 53 weeks, or 2 per thousand higher than it was in 1889. 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—

	Nottingham		 	16.5
	Brighton		 	17.8
	Leicester		 	17.9
	Derby		 	18.5
	Huddersfield		 	19.0
	Bristol		 	19.2
	Hull		 	19.2
	Portsmouth		 	19.6
	Birkenhead		 '	19.7
and the	highest being-	-		
	Sheffield		 	24.9
	Bolton		 	25.8
	Newcastle		 	25.9
	Preston		 	27.4
	Manchester		 	30.6

The death-rate of Edinburgh was 20.0 (or 2 per thousand higher than in 1889), that of Glasgow 25.3, and that of Dublin 26.4, the two latter being higher than in 1889.

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—

St. Louis		 	18.7
Stockholm		 	19.6
Philadelphi	a	 	20.5
Christiania		 	21.1
and the highest bein	g—		
Budapest		 	31.4
Alexandria		 	39.6
Moscow		 	40.3
Madras		 	42.9
Cairo		 	44.8

TABLE II.

	YEAR. 9 (53 weeks) 1880 1881 1882 1883 4 (53 weeks) 1885 1886		Birth-rate	DEATHS	OF CHILDREN U	NDER 1 YEAR.
	YEAR.	Registered Births.	per 1,000 per ann. (52 weeks).	Total (uncorrected).	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
1890	(53 weeks)	1,596	17:49	267	16:73	13.44

From Table II. we see that the number of births in the Parish still decreases, and that the birth-rate (corrected for 52 weeks) was only 17.49 per thousand per annum, being the lowest yet recorded.

The birth-rate for London proper was 29.1, also the lowest yet recorded, that of greater London being 29.5, and that of the outer ring 30.9 (all for 53 weeks).

The average birth-rate of the 28 largest English Towns was 30, or 1 per thousand lower than that of 1889, the highest being those of Sunderland, 35.5; Preston, 36.7, Cardiff, 38.7; and Newcastle, 39.8; and the lowest those of Bradford, 25.6: Nottingham, 24.9; Brighton, 23.2; and Huddersfield, 22.6.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age registered in the Parish was 267 in the 53 weeks; the percentage of such deaths to registered births was 16.41 (which is the highest percentage yet recorded), and to total deaths 13.44; thus the mortality of children under one year of age was 164 to a thousand births, or 24 more than in 1889, while in London generally it was 163; and the average for the 28 largest English Towns was 172, the highest being Liverpool, Sheffield, and Leicester with 195 each, Salford with 199, and Preston with 241 deaths of children under one year of age to a thousand births.

The number of deaths of children (of Parishioners) was 251, or 15.73 per cent of the registered births, and 19.15 per cent. of the corrected deaths.

TABLE III.

YEAR.	A. Persons agedsixty	B. Violence.	C. Inquest	D. Un-		ENTAGE OTAL OF		
	years and upwards		Cases.	certified	A.	В.	C.	D.
	21 KO			AL GREE				1370
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	5.24	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
1890	650	94	130	22	32.73	4.73	6.2	1.10
London 1890	21,885	3,088	6,631	821	23.99	3.38	7:3	0.9

From Table III. it appears that there were 650 registered deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards, giving a percentage of 32.73 of the gross total of deaths, as against a percentage for London generally of only 23.99. There were, however, (see Table IIIA) only 404 deaths of Parishioners of 60 years and upwards, giving a percentage of 30.82 of the corrected total of deaths, or a proportion of only 45.1 to a thousand persons living, as against 77.5 in London generally and 81.8 in the 28 largest English Towns, the lowest being Norwich, 71.5, Leicester, 69.7, and Brighton, 61.4; and the highest, Blackburn, 103.0, Bolton, 110.9, and Manchester, 121.9. From this Table we also see that 94 Violent Deaths were registered in the Parish, being 4.7 per cent. of the total deaths, but of the 94 deaths registered under this heading, only 33 were those of Parishioners (see Table IIIA), giving a per-centage of only 2.5 of the corrected total of deaths, which is nearly I per cent. below that of London generally.

shows the importance of reckoning only the deaths of Parishioners under this heading, which I am now able to do.

The Inquest cases held in the Parish numbered 130, or more than in either of the three preceding years. They were equivalent to 6.5 per cent. of the gross total deaths as against 7.3 in London generally.

The number of deaths uncertified as to cause was 22, or 8 less than in 1889, and equivalent to 1·1 per cent. of the gross total of deaths, as against only 0·9 per cent. in London generally.

TABLE IIIA.

Non-Parishioners excluded.

YEAR.	years and upwards.	В	Percentages Total of	to corrected Deaths.
	years and	Violence.	A	В
1890	404	33	30.82	2.5

TABLE IV.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population at middle of 1890.	Births. (53 weeks).	Birth-rate (52 weeks).	Total Deaths (53 weeks).	Deaths of Parish- ioners (53 weeks).	Deaths (corrected) (52 weeks).	Death-rate (corrected).
Hanover Square Mayfair	30,353	308	9.95	717	278	283	9.32
Belgravia Sub-district not stated	59,220	1,288	21:34	1,269	1,019 15	1,021	17:24
Whole Parish	89,573	1,596	17:49	1,986	1,312	1,304	14:56

There were also 17 deaths of Parishioners in extra Metropolitan Asylums, which (with those of which the Sub-district was not stated), I have distributed to the Sub-districts in proportion to population.

9

TABLE IVA.

					BI	RTH-F	ATES.									DE	ATH-F	RATES.				
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885,	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890
Hanover Sq.	19:45	17.85	17.26	17:08	16:46	15.36	14.00	13.67	12.74	11.09			17:44	15.84	14.65	15.54	15.18	15.42		13.47	19:00	0.26
Mayfair	20:84	19.12	16.83	16.61	15.20	14.16	14.45		19.14	11 00	0 00		11.79	11.87	11.34	12.44	11.19	11.49		19 17	12 00	0 0.
Belgravia	25.87	25.89	23.93	23.07	23.87	22.24	22.46	22.53	21:31	22.14	21.34	17.53	17.92	18.09	16.99	17:40	17.49	18.79	17.75	17:38	15.27	17:24
Whole Parish	23.91	23.36	21.61	20.97	21.18	19:73	19.66	19.53	18.74	18.64	17:49	16.64	16.91	16.73	15.70	16:30	16.11	17:17	16.05	16.05	14.19	14.50

From Table IV it appears that the birth-rate (corrected for 52 weeks) of the Mayfair Sub-district was only 9.95, as against 11.83 in 1889, while that of the Belgravia Sub-district was 21.34, as against 22.14 in 1889; and that the corrected death-rate of the Mayfair Sub-district was only 9.32, as against 12.09 in 1889, and that of the Belgravia Sub-district 17.24, as against 15.27 in 1889 and 17.38 in 1888, the death-rate of the Mayfair Sub-district being, as shewn in Table IVA, the lowest yet recorded, while the death-rate of the Belgravia Sub-district was lower than in any year since 1879, with the exception of the years 1883 and 1889.

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" (as I explained in my last Annual Report) in order to prevent confusion, as the term "mean duration of life" is a technical expression, which means the 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-Dis	strict	-	-	104.15
Belgravia -	-	-	-	52.35
Whole Parish	-	-	-	62.67

The extraordinary figure calculated for the Mayfair Subdistrict is due to the abnormally low birth-rate (9.95) and this is caused partly by the fact that there are a very large number of unmarried domestic servants, and partly because so many of the children of the inhabitants are born in the country.

The calculated mean length of life in this Parish during the last 16 years has been as follows:—

```
In 1875 it was 46.67 years.
    1876
                   47.96
                             29
    1877
                   49.52
             "
                             22
    1878
                   48.03
             22
                             99
    1879
                   48.55
                             "
    1880
                   58.01
                             99
    1881
                   50.26
             ,,
                             "
    1882
                   52.56
             ,,
                             ,,
    1883
                   55.09
             ,,
                             ,,
    1884
                   53.78
                             22
   1885
                   56.11
                             99
    1886
                   54.46
                             "
   1887
                   56.49
             22
   1888
                   57.71
             22
                             "
    1889
                   61.43
                             "
   1890
                   62.67
```

So that the mean length of life in this Parish during those 16 years has averaged nearly 54 years.

The mean length of life in London during the last 13 years has been, according to my calculation, as follows:—

```
In 1878 it was 34.24 years
   1870
                 34.23
   1880
                 35.17
   1881
                 35.87
            "
                         99
   1882
                 36.82
            ,,
   1883
                 37.88
                         99
   1884
                 38.08
   1885
                 39.29
   1886
                 39.31
   1887
                 39.98
   1888
                 41.77
   1889
                 43:27
   1890
                 41.10
```

It will thus be seen that the calculated mean length of life in this Parish was higher than in any previous years, while that of London generally was lower than it was in either 1888 or 1889, but higher than in any year before 1888.

TABLE V.

Showing the number of deaths registered in the Parish in each of the ten years, 1880 to 1889, from the principal infectious Diseases and Diarrhæa, and the number in 1890.

DISEASE.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Annual Average of ten years, 1880—1889	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in ten years. 1880—1889.	1890.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1890.
Small-pox	0	9	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1.4	0.8	0	. 0
Measles	16	21	30	13	40	21	20	30	12	49	25.2	13.8	49	24.6
Scarlet Fever	40	18	13	11	7	10	2	16	8	1	12.6	6.9	1	0.5
Diphtheria	18	14	15	27	25	35	32	22	52	36	27.6	15.1	29	14.6
Whooping Cough	50	15	63	21	43	19	40	23	28	31	33.3	18.2	48	23.6
Typhus Fever	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.3	0	0
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	15	20	21	21	22	8	12	15	5	18	15.7	8.2	12	6.0
Simple Continued Fever	2	1	0	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	1.9	1.0	2	1.0
Diarrhœa	39	33	34	27	44	37	45	58	27	31	37.5	20.5	29	14.6
Cholera	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0.9	0.5	1	0.2
Total	182	136	179	129	185	136	153	166	133	167	156.6	85.3	171	84.9

From Table V it will be seen that the total number of deaths from infectious diseases and diarrhœa (viz. 171), is somewhat higher than the average of the previous 10 years, this being due to an excess of deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, the deaths from the other infectious diseases being in every case (with the exception of Diphtheria, which is slightly above the average), below the average of the previous 10 years.

The 171 deaths from these diseases is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 1.88, as against 1.86 in 1889, the rate for London being 2.73, and that for the 28 largest English towns 2.77. If, however, we only consider the deaths of our Parishioners from the principal zymotic diseases, they amount (as will be seen from Tables VA and VB,) to only 143, equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of only 1.6. The only towns with a lower zymotic death-rate than this are Huddersfield, 1.19; Halifax, 1.37; and Nottingham, 1.58.

The highest zymotic death-rates in the country are furnished by Salford, with 3.84; Manchester, 4.01; and Preston, 4.28. These rates are much lower than the highest rates for 1889, in which year the zymotic death-rate of Preston was as high as 7.70.

TABLE VA.

Deaths of Parishioners from the principal Infectious Diseases in the May-fair Sub-district.

Disease.			1890.
Small Pox		 	0
Measles		 	10
Scarlet Fever		 	0
Diphtheria		 	0
Whooping Coug	h	 	8

Typhus Fe	ever			 0
Enterie (o	r Typh	noid)	Fever	 I
Simple cor	ntinued	l Fev	er	 0
Diarrhœa				 3
Cholera				 0
			Hall B. H.	1 10
		Tot	tal	 22

There were also 8 deaths from Influenza.

TABLE VB.

Deaths of Parishioners from the principal Infectious Diseases in the Belgravia Sub-District.

Disease.				1890.
Small Pox				0
Measles				35
Scarlet Fever				2
Diphtheria				12
Whooping Cough				40
Typhus Fever				0
Enteric (or Typh	oid)]	Fever		4
Simple continued	Feve	er	11:50	2
Diarrhœa				26
Cholera				0
				-
		121		

There were also 19 deaths from Influence Taking these diseases separately according to 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: no less than 49 deaths, exactly the same number as that recorded in 1889, and nearly twice the

average number of the previous 10 years, were registered in the Parish during 1890; 4 of these, however, were deaths of Non-Parishioners.

Scarlet Fever: only one death from this disease was registered in the Parish during the year, and that was one of a Non-Parishioner. There were, however, 2 deaths of our Parishioners from this disease in Public Institutions outside the Parish.

Diphtheria: 29 deaths were registered in the parish from this disease, being 7 less than in 1889, and only a little above the annual average for the previous 10 years. Among the 29 deaths registered in the Parish, there were however, no less than 20 deaths of Non-Parishioners, leaving only 9 deaths of Parishioners from this disease. On the other hand there were 3 deaths from Diphtheria of Parishioners in Public Institutions outside the Parish. One death was also registered as from "Membranous Croup," and another from "Ulceration of throat, Diphtheroid."

I must remark that Diphtheria is still exceedingly prevalent in London, and seems to be taking a hold of London and some of our great towns, as mentioned in my last two reports, for reasons that have not yet been explained. Thus in the 28 largest English towns, including London, the diphtheria death-rate in 1890, was one third as high again as the death-rate for the previous 10 years, including of course the year 1889, when the rate was no less than half as high again as the rate for the previous 10 years. In Norwich it was twice as high, in Sheffield more than twice, in Newcastle $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, in Manchester more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, in Derby nearly 4 times, in Blackburn 4 times, and in Salford more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, as high as in the previous 10 years. The increase was not so great in London, where it

was only half as high again as in the previous 10 years. The Towns that have shewn a notable decrease in their death-rates from this disease, are Portsmouth, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Oldham, Huddersfield and Cardiff.

Whooping Cough: no less than 47 deaths were registered as against 31 in 1888, and an average of 33.3 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: 12 deaths were registered, or 6 less than in 1889, and nearly 4 less than the corrected average for the previous 10 years. Of these 12 deaths, however, 9 were those of Non-Parishioners in St. George's Hospital, leaving only 3 deaths of Parishioners.

On the other hand two of our Parishioners died of this disease in public institutions outside the Parish, making 5 parishioners altogether.

Simple Continued Fever: two deaths were registered from this disease. There was, however, also a death of an infant from "Infantile Remittent Fever."

Diarrhæa: 29 deaths were registered, being 2 less than in 1889, and against an average of 37.5 during the previous 10 years. They were all deaths of Parishioners. I may note that the temperature of the autumn quarter was 40.8, was no less than 2.9 degrees below the average of the previous 119 years, and no less than 3.6 degrees below the average of the previous 49 years, and that the temperature of the summer quarter 59.4 was slightly below the average. The mean temperature of the year was 48.6 degrees, being the same as the average of 119 years, but 0.7 below the average of the previous 49 years.

One death from English Cholera was registered (under the name of Cholerine).

Influenza: no less than 27 deaths were registered in the Parish from this disease, and of these, 25 were those of persons over 20 years of age, and 7 of them over 60. The large number of deaths from diseases of the lungs is no doubt attributable to a certain extent, to the results of attacks of this disease. Upon this point the Registrar General remarks as follows:—

"The increased mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was most remarkable. In 1889, as shewn in the Annual Summary for that year, there had been a saving under this heading of 4,376 lives, when the years mortality was compared with the average of the previous decennium; but in 1890, this saving was transformed into a loss of 2,143 lives. This striking change was entirely due to the enormous mortality from Lung diseases, in the first and the last months of the year. In January, there was a sharp, though not very lengthy, outbreak of Influenza, and though the deaths directly ascribed to this epidemic influence, only numbered 303 in the month, and were not classified among diseases of the respiratory organs, but separately in the zymotic class, there can be no doubt that the much larger excess of deaths concomitantly attributed to respiratory diseases were, in reality, cases of Influenza. For, in the first place, the enormous and sudden increase in these deaths occurred at a time when the ordinary cause of increased mortality from lung diseases, namely, severe cold, was conspicuously absent, the mean temperature in January having, in fact, been no less than 7°. I. Fahr. above the average for that month. Secondly, the usual winter rise in the mortality from Lung diseases takes place under the heading Bronchitis, in a much greater degree than under the

heading Pneumonia; whereas, the reverse was the case in the first month in 1890, for, while the mortality under Bronchitis only rose 64 per cent. above the January average, the mortality under Pneumonia rose 97 per cent. And thirdly, while the ordinary rise of mortality in cold seasons is mainly among the very aged, the increased mortality in this fatal month was mainly among persons between 20 and 60."

"The excessive mortality, then, from Lung diseases in the first month of 1890, was due to the same cause as were the deaths ascribed to Influenza. The excess in the last month of the year, on the other hand, which, though not so great as the earlier excess had been, was nevertheless sufficiently formidable, inasmuch as the mortality from Lung diseases was 44 per cent. above the average for the ten previous Decembers, was doubtlessly in the main due to the usual cause of such excess, namely, prolonged cold, the mean temperature in the month having been 9°. 3 Fahr. below the December average, and accompanied moreover by a succession of dense fogs; and accordingly the excess was no longer higher under Pneumonia than under Bronchitis as had been the case in January, but in almost equal proportions under the two headings; the death-rate from the former having been 48, and from the latter 47 per cent. above the December average. Even in this month, however, a comparison of the figures just given with those in Table C., will show that Pneumonia increased as compared with Bronchitis, in far more than the usual winter or cold season proportion; and this fact suggests the suspicion that even in last December there was some unhealthy influence at work beyond ordinary cold weather."

"The effects then of the epidemic influence in January 1890, must not be measured simply by the number of deaths ascribed to Influenza. The excess of mortality

from Lung diseases in that month at least must also be included in the account; and there is much reason to suspect that a very large number of deaths under other headings should also be similarly included; inasmuch as otherwise inexplicable rises occurred under them. Thus the mortality from Phthisis suddenly shot up in the first week of January, and remained far above the average for ten weeks in succession, although the death-rate from this disease in London had been declining for years past, and was below the average in almost every week of 1890, excepting these first ten. A similarly sudden increase occurred among deaths from diseases of the organs of circulation, which during the month of January were as much as 55 per cent. above the usual January average, and although it is true that the mortality from this group of diseases has long been increasing, the suddenness and the extent of the increase in January was far in excess of this gradual rise. In short it would probably not be far from the truth if the whole increase of mortality from all causes in the aggregate during the mild month of January were attributed to Influenza; in which case that disease would have to be credited with having caused 2,258 deaths in London, in the first four weeks of the year alone."

NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of cases viz:—294, certified under this heading from January 1st to December 31st 1890.

TABLE VC.

Name of Disease,		No. of	cases certifi	led,
Scarlet Fever	 		145	
Enteric Fever	 		40	
Continued Fever	 		5	

Diphtheria			 64
Erysipelas			 37
Membranous C	roup		 I
			_
	To	tal.	 292

Two other cases of Scarlet Fever were notified by householders and one by the Metropolitan Asylum Board, but were not certified by Medical Attendants.

The Act continues to work quite satisfactorily and none of the friction that was foretold by its opponents has occured.

As I said last year 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, we hear of numbers of cases that we should not have heard of if it were not for the operation of the Act.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

The following important Acts relating to Sanitary matters were passed during the year 1890. "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act," by Section 26, of which Medical Officers of Health are required to furnish certificates to the owners of Artizan's Dwellings, if the rents do not exceed 7s. 6d. per week, and if each dwelling is so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families

or persons inhabiting it, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements. This Act has been since amended, so as to make the maximum rental of each dwelling, £20 per annum, instead of 7s. 6d. per week. Where such certificate is granted, the Assessment of such a dwelling to inhabited house duty, is to be discharged by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue.

The "Housing of the Working Classes Act," which gives extensive powers for dealing with unhealthy Areas, with Insanitary buildings, and with buildings which obstruct the free access of light and air to other buildings, (compensation to the owners being provided for) and the "Infectious Disease Prevention Act," which provides for the inspection of Dairies, giving power to prohibit the supply of Milk in certain cases, for the cleansing and disinfecting of premises, bedding, &c., for punishing persons who cease to occupy infected houses without disinfecting them or giving notice to the owners, or who give false answers to persons negociating for the hire of such houses, and for the disposal of the bodies of persons who have died of Infectious Diseases, and for the disinfection of Public Conveyances, &c., &c.

SANITARY WORK.

For the year ending March 31st, 1891.

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, 1890, to 31st March, 1891.

Total number of Complaints ... 640 Notices served 189

Houses and premises limewhited	62
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	161
Old brick drains abolished, and pipes sub-	
stituted	31
New drains constructed	40
Drains unstopped and repaired	42
Drains trapped and ventilated, sinks dis-	and the m
connected, &c	113
Closets supplied with water and repaired	44
Closets unstopped and repaired	41
New Closets provided	28
Roofs repaired	3
New dustbins provided	8
Dustbins renewed, repaired, new covers,	
&c	30
New Cisterns provided	16
Cisterns repaired, new covers, &c	18
Waste Pipes disconnected	36
Removal of animals improperly kept	0
Meat, Fish, &c., condemned (cases of)	2
Overcrowding abated	4
Cesspools abolished	12
Accumulation of dung, straw, &c., removed	33
Various nuisances removed	IIO
No cause for complaint	26
Legal proceedings taken	0
Cases could not assist	
Cases referred to Surveyor	
Cases referred to Police	2
Licensed Cow-houses	3
Licensed Slaughter-houses	5
Cases removed to Hospitals	III
Inspection of houses after cases of infectiou	
161, viz:—	
Small Pox)
Scarlet Fever	75

Typhoid, and Sim	ple con	tinued	Fever	 36
Typhus Fever				 0
Diphtheria				 49
Puerperal Fever				 I

Mr. Snook has also 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, 1891.

	Removal to	Treated a			
Description of Case.	Hospital	Recovered	Died	Total	
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	
Scarlet Fever	65	10	0	75	
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	15	13	7	35	
Diptheria	31	5	13.	. 49	
Puerperal Fever	0	0	I	I	
Continued Fever	0	0	1	I	
Totals	111	28	22	161	

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

61	Beds	141	Sheets
82	Mattresses	71	Bolsters
39	Palliasses	184	Pillows
116	Quilts	33	Dresses
231	Blankets	24	Shawls
10	Waistcoats	27	Coats
25	Trousers	46	Towels
46	Carpets	69	Cushions
26	Hearthrugs	31	Table Covers
42	Curtains	10	Rugs
16	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 1889; 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 two instances, viz:—One of Oranges and one of Cucumbers and Cauliflowers.

The slaughter-houses and cowsheds have also been regularly inspected and kept in good condition. There are however, now, only five licensed slaughter-houses and three licensed cowsheds in the parish, the license of one of the four cowsheds mentioned in my last Report, not having been renewed.

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 rather more than it was in the previous year, owing to the increased number of cases reported in consequence of the Infectious Disease Notification Act.

The following is the return of the number of bodies received in the Mortuary during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1891, as furnished to me by the Mortuary Reeper, Mr. Coles.

TABLE VII.

Return showing the number of bodies received into the Mortuary, Ebury Bridge, from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1891.

Cause of Death.	Number	Post Mortems.	Inquests	
Deaths from Scarlet Fever Ditto Diptheria Found Drowned Found Dead Born Dead Murder Suicide Deaths from Natural Causes Deaths from Accident	18	0 8 14 1 0 18 37 20	0 8 14 1 0 18 34 20	
Totals	. 109	98	95	

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now only 42 houses upon the Register, at against 74 in 1888, as many of these houses have been pulled down and turned into workshops and so taken of the list. They have all been inspected and the limewhiting and cleansing properly carried out.

	Date of Collection		April 21.	May 23.	June 25.	July 24.	Aug. 21.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 30.	Feb. 27.	Mar. 26.	Average.	
	Total Solid Matters a. Volatile b. Fixed		36 16 20	22 8 14	28 14 14	30 12 18	32 12 20	36 22 14	24 10 14	38 18 20	38 16 22	30 12 18	36 16 20	38 16 22	32·3 14·3 18·0	
	Chlorine Equivalent to Common S	Salt	1.8 2.96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1.8 2.96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·93	1·8 2·96	1.8 2.96	1.8 2.96	1.8 2.96	1·8 2·96	
	Nitrogen as Nitrates		0.12	0.078	0.10	0.10	0.116	0.175	0.156	0.25	0.212	0.25	0.218	0.155	0.161	
Grand Junction Co.'s Water.	Saline Ammonia		3.0	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	0.8	2.2	4.8	14.6	0.8	1.4	3.0	
	Organic Ammonia		11.6	13.2	12.6	16.4	11.2	9.8	7.0	12.6	10.6	23.4	13.0	15.4	13.1	
	Total Solid Matters a. Volatile b. Fixed		34 16 18	28 12 16	29 15 14	28 8 20	28 10 18	28 14 14	22 12 10	34 16 18	36 12 24	30 8 22	38 14 24	34 12 22	30·7 12·4 18·3	
Chelsea Company's	Chlorine Equivalent to Common S	Salt	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1.8 2.96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1.8 2.96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	1·8 2·96	
	Nitrogen as Nitrates		0.12	0.078	0.10	0.07	0.087	0.175	0.156	0.25	0.156	0.233	0.28	0.233	0.161	
	Saline Ammonia		2.4	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	
Che	Organic Ammonia		10.8	12.8	11.6	9.2	9.6	10.8	7.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	12.2	11.8	10.6	

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.

The average quality of the water supplied by the Chelsea Company was better than, but that supplied by the Grand Junction Company not so good as, during the twelve months ending March, 1890. The average quality of the Chelsea Company's water was, as then, decidedly better than that of the Grand Junction Company's water. This is no doubt owing to the fact that the Chelsea Company has much larger storage reservoirs than the Grand Junction Company, and so need only take in water when the river is in a good condition. 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., Fune 1891,

Causes Ill-defined ... deaths of Non-Parishioners occurring in the Public Institutions in the Parish are excluded; those of Parishioners in the Institutions in London and in the Extra-Metropolitan Asylums are included. 1

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Sut. District not stated

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