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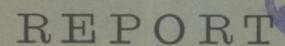
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Parish of Saint George,

HANOVER SQUARE.



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

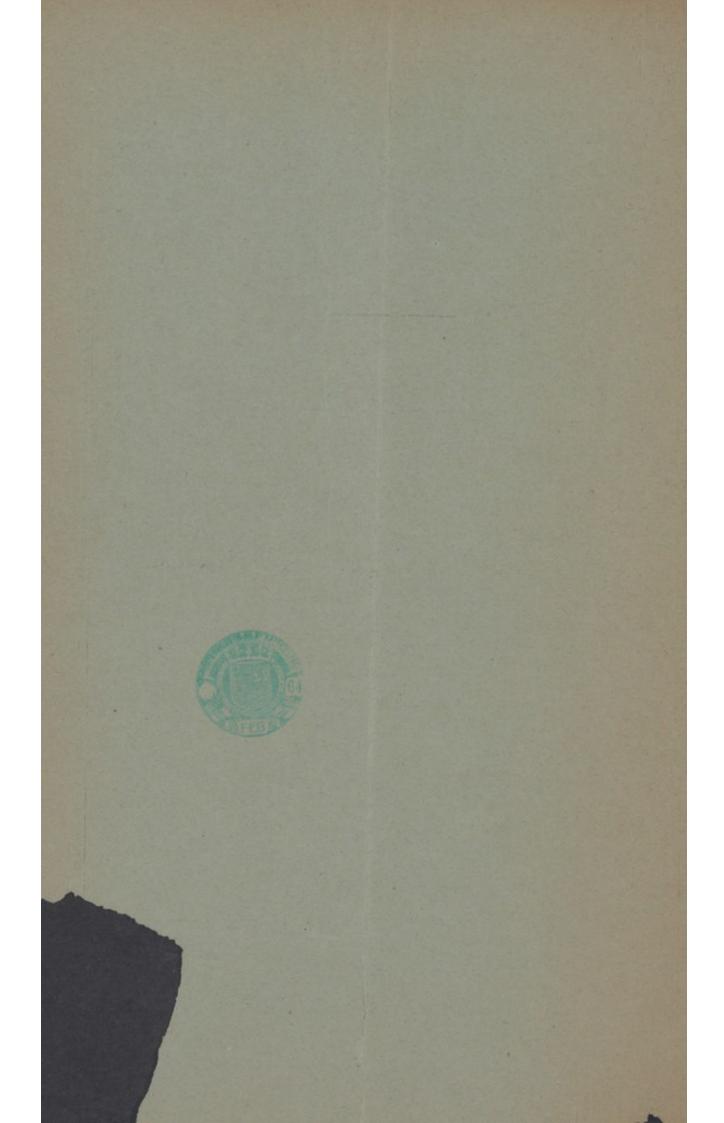
YEAR ENDED 28TH DECEMBER, 1895.

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REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, for the YEAR 1895,

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 Member of the Society of Hygiene of France, and of the Hungarian Society of Public Health; Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Public Health of Belgium, of the Imperial Society of Medicine of Constantinople. and of the Royal Society of Hygiene of Italy; Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden;

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(BEING HIS TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT).

To the Vestry of the Varish 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, 1895, was 1,675, against an average of 1,772 during the preceding ten years. Of these deaths 603 were those of Non-Parishioners (Table II.), leaving 1,072 deaths of Parishioners. To these, however, must be added 113 deaths of our Parishioners in Public Institutions in the Metropolis outside of the Parish and in the extra Metropolitan Asylums, so that the corrected total of deaths of our Parishioners was 1,185, or 128 less than the average during the preceding ten years. (See Table I.)

In my Annual Report for 1892 I explained the manner in which I estimated the population for the middle of that year; applying the same method, I calculate that the population of the Parish at the middle of 1895 was as follows:—

 Mayfair
 ...
 22,904

 Belgravia
 ...
 56,464

 Whole Parish
 ...
 79,368

It must, however, be borne in mind that this estimate is based upon the Census population of 1891, which I believe to be, for reasons given in previous Annual Reports, considerably too low, in fact, some thousands below the real population.

The calculated death-rates are therefore no doubt all too high; they are as follows:—

Mayfair ... 10.53 Belgravia ... 15.16 *Whole Parish ... 14.98 per 1,000 per annum.

It will be seen from Table I. that the death-rate of the Parish during 1895 was nevertheless lower than that of any year except 1894, being more than 1 per thousand lower than the average of the preceding ten years.

The fact that the death-rate was higher in 1895 than in 1894 is to be chiefly attributed to the intense cold that prevailed during the early part of 1895.

TABLE I.

		TADLE	1.		
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).
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	15.82
1890 (53 weeks)	1,986	997	340	1,304	16.46
		Deaths of Non- Parishioners in the Parish.	Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions outside the Parish.		
1891	1,877	904	144	1,312	16.22
1892	1,751	564	147	1,334	16.97
1893	1,716	654	155	1,217	15.38
1894	1,510	554	140	1,096	13.80
Average during ten years, 1885-1894	1,772			1,840	16.05
1895	1,675	603	113	1,185	14.98
Average during ten years, 1886-1895	1,752			1,313	15:94

^{*}Applying the correction for age and sex distribution (factor=1.10438), given by Mr. Murphy in his Annual Report to the London County Council for 1893, the death-rate of the Parish for 1895 would be 16.55.

TABLE II.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE PARISH.

			1	Parishioner	s,	
			Mayfair.	Belgravia.	Sub- District not stated.	Non- Parish- ioners.
Fulham Road Workhouse			6	65	50	258
St. George's Union Workhou	ise			4		2
St. George's Hospital	***		12	55	2	312
Belgrave Children's ditto	***	***	1	8		11
Gordon Hospital for Caucer						
Other Places in the Parish			2	3	2	20
Total in the Parish			21	135	54	603
in Public Institutions in Lor side of the Parish, and in Metropolitan Asylums			24	72	17	

Table III.

Death-rates per 1,000 per annum.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
28 Large Eng- lish Towns -	20.9	20.8	19.2	19.3	21.3	22.3	*20.7	*21.6	*18.1	*20.7
London	19.9	19.6	18.5	18.3	21.5	21.4	20.6	21.3	17.8	19.8
Greater Lon- don St. George's,	19:3								16.5	
Hanover sq.	17:17	16.05	16.05	14.19	14.56	14.65	16.97	15.38	13.80	14.98

*33 Towns.

From Table III. we see that the death-rate of London proper amounted to 19.8, the average rate in the previous ten years having been 20.1.

The death-rate of Greater London, with an estimated population of 6,048,555, was 18.4, the average rate in the previous ten years having been 18.8.

The death-rate of the 33 largest English towns was 20.7. The death-rate of this parish was lower than that of any one of the 33 largest English towns except Croydon, the nearest to it being:—

Croydon		 	 14.5
Derby		 	 16.7
Huddersfield		 	 16.9
Leicester		 	 17.2
Portsmouth		 	 17.8
West Ham		 	 17.9
and the highest bein	g:		
Bolton		 	 24.0
Blackburn		 	 24.3
Wolverhamp	ton	 	 24.4
Manchester		 	 25.2
Salford		 	 25.6
Liverpool		 	 28.8
- A			

The death-rate of Edinburgh was 20.7, or the same as that of the 33 great towns; that of Glasgow 23.5, and that of Dublin 27.9.

All these rates are considerably higher than in 1894, when no great English Town had so high a rate as 24.

Two Colonial cities had lower death-rates than this parish, the lowest death-rates among Colonial and Foreign cities being those of:—

Sydney	 	 	13.1
Brisbane	 	 	13.7
St. Louis	 	 	16.8
Christiania	 	 	16.9
Stockholm	 	 	17:0
Amsterdam	 	 	17.4
Cincinnati	 	 	18.1
Copenhagen	 	 	18.5
The Hague	 	 	18.8

and the highest being :-

	7. 7.		
Trieste		 	 30.2
Bombay		 	 30.4
Alexandria		 	 33.9
Calcutta		 	 35.5
Moscow		 	 35.6
Madras		 	 37.7
Cairo		 	 48.1

In Berlin the rate was 19.4, in Paris 21.3, and in Vienna 23.1; all higher than in 1894.

TABLE IV.

			Birth-rate	DEATHS OF	F CHILDREN UN	DER 1 YEAR.
	YEAR.	Registered Births.	per 1.000 per annum (52 weeks.)	Total.	Percentage to Registered Births.	Percentage to Total Deaths of Parishioner
1891		 1,610	17.96	216	13.41	10.45
1892		 1,519	19:31	220	14.48	16·45 16·49
1893		 1,496	18.90	204	13.64	
1894		 1,499	18.88	177	11.81	16.76
1895		 1,470	19.02	204	13.88	12·78 17·22

From Table IV. we see that the number of births in the Parish was 1,470, and that the birth-rate was 19.02 per thousand per annum, as against 18.88 in 1894.

The birth-rate for London proper was 30.5, as against 30.1 in 1894.

The average birth-rate of the 33 largest English towns was 31·3, as against 30·7 in 1894, the highest being those of Liverpool 36·9, Salford 35·9, and Wolverhampton 35·4; and the lowest those of Brighton 25·6, Croydon 25·3, Halifax 23·4, and Huddersfield 21·7.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age (Parishioners; see Table A at end of Report) was 204;

the percentage of such deaths to registered births was 13.88, and to total deaths of parishioners, 17.22; thus the mortality of children under one year of age was only 139 to a thousand births, while in London generally it was 166, and the average for the 33 largest English towns was 182, the highest being Salford 231, Blackburn 236, Burnley 242, and Preston 248, deaths of children under one year of age to a thousand births.

TABLE V.

YEAR.	A. Persons	В.	TOTAL OF DEATHS.						
	aged sixty years and upwards.	Injuries.	Inquest Cases.		Α.	В.	C.	D.	
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	6.5	1.10	
1891	627	95	144	17	33-38	5.05	7.6	0.97	
1892	581	115	159	15	33.18	6.57	9.1	0.87	
1893	541	98	145	15	31.53	5.42	8.4	0.87	
1894	465	70	120	9	30.79	4.63	7.9	0.59	
1895	586	87	147	3	34.98	5.19	8.8	0.18	
London									
1895	21,554	3,407	7,516	633	24.79	3 92	8.6	0.73	

From Table V. it appears that there were 586 registered deaths of persons aged 60 and upwards, giving a percentage of 34.98 of the gross total of deaths, as against a percentage for London generally of only 24.79. There were, however (see Table VI.) only 333 deaths of parishioners of 65 years and upwards, giving a percentage of 28.10 of the corrected total of deaths. From Table V. we also see that 87 deaths from injuries were registered in the Parish, being 5.19 per cent. of the total deaths, but of the 87 deaths registered under this heading only 39 were those of parishioners, and 7 parishioners died from injuries outside of the Parish, making a total of 46 deaths of parishioners from "Injuries" (see

Table VI.), and giving a percentage of 3.88 of the corrected total of deaths, or a little lower than that of London generally, 3.92.

The Inquest cases held in the parish numbered 147. They were equivalent to 8.8 per cent. of the gross total of deaths, as against 8.6 in London generally.

Table VI.
Non-Parishioners excluded.

YEAR.	Persons aged sixty	В	Percentages Total of			
	years and upwards.	Injuries.	A	В		
1890	404	33	30.82	2.5		
1891	405	37	30.85	2.8		
1892	396	50	29.66	3.7		
1893	*307	56	25.23	4.6		
1894	*257	43	23.45	3.0		
1895	*333	46	28.10	3.9		

^{*65} years and upwards.

The number of registered deaths uncertified as to cause was only 3, or lower than in any previous year, and equivalent to 0.18 per cent. of the gross total of deaths, that of London generally being 0.73 per cent.

TABLE VII.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population at middle of 1895.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths of Parish- ioners.	Deaths (corrected).	Death-rate (corrected)
Hanover Mayfair	99.004	900	11.00	212		
Mayfair)	22,904	260	11.39	212	232	. 10-16
Belgravia	56,464	1,210	21.50	902	958	16.94
Sub - district not stated				71		
Whole Parish	79 368	1,470	18:58	1,185	1,185	14.98

TABLE VIII.

	BIRTH-RATES.					DEATH-RATES.														
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892	1893.	1894.	1895.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895
Hanover Sq Mayfair	14.00	13.67	13:74	11.83	9.95	8.95	11:32	10.87	11.26	3 11:39	15.42	- 12.75	13.47	12.09	9.32	10.08	11.62	10.74	10.53	10.1
Belgravia	22.46	22.58	21.31	22.14	21 .34	22.59	22.71	22.27	22.02	21.50	18:79	17.75	17:38	15.27	17.24	17.00	19.25	17:32	15.16	16.9
Whole Parish	19.66	19:58	18.74	18:64	17:49	17.96	19:31	18.90	18.9	5 18.58	17.17	16.05	16.05	14.19	14.56	14.65	16.97	15.38	13.80	14:9

00

From Tables VII. and VIII. it appears that the birth-rate of the Mayfair Sub-District was 11·39, as against 11·26 in 1894, while that of the Belgravia Sub-District was 21·50, as against 22·02 in 1894; and that the corrected death-rate of the Mayfair Sub-District was 10·16, as against 10·53 in 1894, and that of the Belgravia Sub-District was 16·94, as against 15·16 in 1894. It must, however, be remembered that these rates are calculated on too small a population.

From the birth and death rates in Table VIII. 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 Annual Report for 1890), 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-District	 	93.59
Belgravia	 	52.39
Whole Parish	 	59.96

TABLE IX.

MEAN LENGTH OF LIFE.

Year.	St. George's Hanover Square.	London.
1875	 46.67	
1876	 47.96	 _
1877	 49.52	
1878	 48.03	 34.24
1879	 48.55	 34.23

TABLE IX .- continued.

Year.	St. George's Hanover Square.	London.	
1880	 58.01	 35.17	
1881	 50.26	 35.87	
1882	 52.56	 36.82	lon om
1883	 55.09	 37.88	Londor ed from popula
1884	 53.78	 38.08	for]
1885	 56.11	 39.29	figures for Londor ng calculated from stes of the popula
1886	 54.46	 39.31	ese figu being imates
1887	 56.49	 39.98	
1888	 57.71	 41.77	high, us est
1889	 61.43	 43.27	too too neot
1890	 62.67	 41.10	N.B.— are too hig erroneous tion.
1891	 61.62	 38.28	
1892	 55.27	 39.58	
1893	 59.58	 38.61	
1894	 66.19	 43.81	
1895	 59.96	 40.60	

Table IX. shows the mean length of life in this parish for the last 21 years, and in London for the last 18 years, and from it we find that the mean length of life in this parish during the last 21 years has averaged over $55\frac{1}{4}$ years, while during the last ten years it has averaged over $59\frac{1}{2}$ years, and that the mean length of life in London has averaged $38\frac{3}{4}$ years during the last 18 years, and over $40\frac{1}{2}$ years during the last 10 years.

Table X. shows that the total number of Parishioners dying from the principal infectious diseases and from diarrhœa, including 20 dying in Public Institutions outside of the Parish, was 109, which is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of only 1.38, as against 1.23 in 1894, the rate for

London being 2.64, and that for the 33 largest English towns 2.84. The only large towns showing a lower zymotic death-rate than this Parish are Huddersfield 1.20, Halifax and Bristol 1.30, and Croydon 1.32.

The highest zymotic death-rates in the country are furnished by Liverpool 4.01, Wolverhampton 4.23, Bolton 4.45, Salford 4.96, and Blackburn 5.63.

Table X.

Deaths of Parishioners from the principal Infectious
Diseases and from Diarrhœa:—

Disease.	1890.	1891.	1892,	1893.	1894.	Average from 1890 to 1894.	1895.
Small-Pox	0	0	0	3	-1	1	1
Measles	45	13	48	2	29	27	10
Scarlet Fever	2	6	12	24	10	11	8
Diphtheria	12	19	23	26	18	20	23
Whooping Cough	48	21	19	12	20	24	25
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	5	9	- 8	11	8	8	8
Simple continued Fever	2	1	0	2	2	1	1
Diarrhœa	29	31	21	28	10	24	33
Cholera	0	0	1	- 0	0	0	0
Total	143	100	132	108	98	116	109
Influenza	27	46	75	13	15	35	67

Taking these diseases separately, according to the order in which they are placed in Table X., we find that:—

Small Pox caused one death in the Parish.

Measles caused 10 deaths of Parishioners, or only a little over one-third of the annual average.

Scarlet Fever caused only 8 deaths of Parishioners, being

3 below the annual average. It also caused 2 deaths of Non-Parishioners in the Parish.

Diphtheria: 23 deaths were caused by this very fatal disease, as against 18 in 1894, and an annual average of 20 during the preceding 5 years. (There was also 1 death of a Parishioner from Membranous Croup.) Diphtheria also caused 11 deaths of Non-Parishioners in the Parish.

This disease is still exceedingly prevalent in London and in some of the other great towns, the average death-rate from it in the 33 largest English towns in 1895 being 40 per cent. above the average of the preceding 10 years.

Whooping Cough: 25 deaths of Parishioners were registered, the annual average of the previous 5 years having been 24. This disease also caused 3 deaths of Non-Parishioners in the Parish.

Typhus Fever was not, so far as I am aware, present in the Parish during the year, and no death from it has been recorded in the Parish since 1884.

Enteric (Typhoid) Ferer: Eight deaths of Parishioners were recorded, the same number as in 1894, and also the same as the annual average. Six Non-Parishioners died of this disease in the Parish.

Simple continued Fever: one death from this disease was registered.

Diarrhæa: this disease caused 33 deaths of Parishioners as against only 10 in 1894, and an annual average of 24. It also caused 5 deaths of Non-Parishioners in the Parish. I may note that the mean temperature of the spring, summer, and autumn quarters of the year was above the average of the last 124 years, and that the temperature of

the spring and summer quarters was nearly 3 degrees above that average. The mean temperature of the year was 49.3 degrees, or 0.7 above the average of 124 years.

No death from English Cholera was registered.

Influenza: 67 deaths of Parishioners were recorded from this disease, a greater number than have been recorded since 1892. Four Non-Parishioners also died from it in the Parish. As there is no special column for this disease in the table (A), ordered by the Local Government Board to be used, the deaths from it are entered under other headings according to the information given in the certificates.

Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases certified by Medical Attendants in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895:—

TABLE XI.

Name of Disease.	Number of Cases certified.													
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.								
Scarlet Fever	145	122	318	567	255	298								
Enteric Fever	40	26	42	62	65	37								
Continued Fever	5	2	1	2	4	3								
Diphtheria	64	74	118	111	97	92								
Erysipelas	. 37	41	57	76	45	67								
Membranous Croup	1	2	1	7	3									
Small-Pox	0	0	1	21	10	2								
Puerperal Fever	0	2	2	3	3	2 1								
English Cholera	0	0	1	2	0	0								
- 100000000	292	269	541	851	482	504								

Of the above 504 cases certified last year, only 10 were also notified by householders.

Three other cases were also certified by the Medical Attendants as Small-pox; but, on examining two of them,

I found them to be cases of Chicken-pox, and the third, which had been sent to the Small-pox Hospital before I saw it, was returned as a case of Chicken-pox.

Of the 37 cases of Enteric Fever, 10 were certified in November and December, and 11 in the *three* previous months, so that the monthly average for the two last months of the year (5) was not so much higher than that of the three previous months (3.7) as it was in the years 1891-94.

Cases of Enterio Fever.

WEAD.	-	Aug., Sept	. and Oct.	November an	d December.
YEAR		No. of Cases.	Average per month.	No. of Cases.	Average per month
1891		6	2.0	12	6.0
1892		15	5.0	15	7.5
1893		16	5.3	18	9.0
1894		14	4.6	29	14.5
1895		11	3.7	10	5.0

The Table shows that, although there were fewer cases in 1895 than in either of the three previous years, the average per month was higher in November and December than in August, September and October, the months in which the seasonal prevalence of the disease takes place. The possible cause of this was suggested in my last year's Report, as it follows upon the delivery of insufficiently filtered Thames water when the river is in flood.

SANITARY WORK

For the Year ending December 28th, 1895.

The following tables, prepared by Mr. Albert Taylor, your Chief Sanitary Inspector, show the amount of sanitary work done. I have added the figures for 1894 for comparison.

TABLE XII.

TABLE AII.			
	1894.		1895.
Houses and Premises inspected 2	2,042		1,851
	,397		3,928
References to Surveyor			28
Notices issued (preliminary) 1	,125		1,070
,, ,, (statutory)	113		89
Summonses taken out	16		14
			14
Convictions obtained	10		14
TABLE XIII.			
TABLE AIII.			
Nuisances dealt with	h.		
	1894.		1895.
Soil Pipes ventilated	375		324
	010		021
Bath, Sink, and other Waste Pipes	200		
disconnected	699		557
Drains unstopped or repaired	106		197
Defective Drains re-constructed	320		309
New trapped gullies fixed	831		
Water Claset appearing alanyed and	001		110
Water Closet apparatus cleaned and	0.5		
repaired	85		116
New Water Closets fixed	651		432
New Water Waste Preventer Cisterns			
	676		424
fixed	010		121
Drinking Water Cisterns cleaned			
and repaired	75		55
Houses provided with water	27		19
Water Supply of W.C.'s separated			
from drinking water	147		78
A baits and Dusthing pensioned			
Ashpits and Dustbins repaired	27		
New Moveable Dustbins provided	84		58
Yard surfaces paved or repaired	20		9
Cesspools abolished	4		1
Overcrowding abated	38		34
Houses and Premises cleansed	125		63
Roofs and rain-water pipes repaired	46		19
Offensive accumulations removed	32		55
Dung-pits abolished and moveable			
wire cages substituted	250		332
Nuisances from the keeping of animals	8		3
The learner of Deeper discontinued for			0
Underground Rooms discontinued for	10		
use as sleeping apartments	18		4
Smoke Nuisances Removal of Hog's Wash in unsuit-	4		4
Removal of Hog's Wash in unsuit-			
able receptacles	21	1	22
Missellansons Vinicanas	97	***	53
Miscellaneous Nuisances	01		0.0
	1 500	- actors	
	4,766	-	3,831
			1971

Examination of Drains.

Drains tested and found defective	1894. 426	 1895. 555
Drains of Premises undergoing altera- tion or re-construction superin-	30	 94
	182	 226

It was necessary to take legal proceedings in 14 cases to enforce the abatement of nuisances, and for contravening Bye-laws.

There are 73 houses let in lodgings. They have been inspected, and the regulations as to cleansing complied with.

The total number of applications for the removal of house refuse were:—In the In-Wards, 1,695; in Grosvenor Place District, 1,522; and in South Belgravia District, 2,628.

With regard to the Factory and Workshop Acts, Mr. Taylor reports that:—

- "A house-to-house inspection has been made of all the premises in New Bond, South Molton, and Davies streets, which come within the operation of these Acts, while a number of inspections have been made in various parts of the district as the result of special complaints."
- "The number of workshops and work-places inspected was 120; of these, the sanitary arrangements of 100 were found defective, the drains of 25 having to be reconstructed."
- "These 120 premises contained 165 work-rooms, 38 of which were overcrowded, and 12 in a dirty and unwhole-some condition. There were 1,184 persons found employed in these workrooms, or 131 in excess of the accommodation, taking 250 cubic feet as the minimum amount of cubic space allowed for each person for such places."

In all cases where it seemed to be necessary, measures have been taken to diminish the number of persons in workshops so as to prevent overcrowding, and to enforce the provisions as to cleanliness, ventilation, and drainage.

There are 47 bake-houses on the register; these have been inspected thoroughly during the year, and the sanitary condition of some of them has been improved, notices having been issued, and the necessary improvements carried out by the owners.

During the year 9 bake-houses on the register at the beginning of 1895 have been struck off because they were not in use on the 1st of January, 1896, and one has been demolished.

The Factory and Workshops Act of 1895 contains important sanitary provisions, especially with regard to the amount of space to be allowed for each person employed; the Act also applies to Laundries and to Bakehouses, and prohibits the use of any "place underground" as a Bakehouse, "unless it is so used at the commencement of this Act."

Your Committee has had cards prepared to show the number of persons who may be employed in each factory or workshop, and in each room, and these are being filled up and distributed to be hung up in conspicuous places in the factories and workshops, and in each room where work is carried on.

There are now no cowsheds in the Parish.

The licensed slaughterhouses, of which there are now only two in the Parish, have been regularly inspected and found to be satisfactorily conducted.

The same may be said of the street stalls and butchers shops, to which frequent visits are paid, but it has not been necessary to seize any article of food as unfit for human consumption.

The Mewses in the Parish are frequently inspected, and are generally satisfactory, except during the height of the season, when there is great difficulty in getting rid of the dung, because the farmers are too busy to fetch it away.

There are now only about a dozen known sunken dung pits in the whole Parish, as the rest have been abolished, and metal cages substituted, 332 having been provided during the past year.

TABLE XIV.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Infectious cases reported	541	851	583*	504
Medical certificates received	636	950	633*	567
Certificates of infectious cases sent to School Teachers	104	276	210	294
Houses in which infectious disease				
occurred	510	745	506	453
Visits made to infected houses	_	2,405	1,196	1,158
Patients removed to the Hospitals	349	462	348	373
Houses disinfected	431	632	363	370
Rooms disinfected	472	676	420	404
Articles of clothing, bedding, &c., disinfected 5	,556 1	1,352	8,630	6,183

Certificates are now sent to the Head Teachers of Schools after disinfection has been carried out in houses where there are children who go to school, so that the Head Teachers may know when to re-admit the children from those houses.

Similar notices were sent to the Chief Librarian of the Public Libraries belonging to the Vestry to prevent the issue of books to infected houses.

The Public Shelter, provided by the Vestry for housing families temporarily displaced during the disinfection of their homes, and bedding, has been occupied once during the year.

^{*} Including Diarrhœa in August and September.

Disinfectants have been distributed to the public when required, and personal instructions given as to their proper use.

The preparations made by me in 1892, in case of an invasion of cholera, were described in my annual report for that year; the arrangments made still hold good and could be set to work at any time.

The following Table shows the number of bodies received in the Mortuary during the 52 weeks ending December 28th, 1895, as compiled from the returns furnished to me monthly by the Mortuary Keeper, Mr. Birch.

TABLE XV.

Return showing the number of bodies received into the Mortuary,
Ebury Bridge, during the 52 weeks ending December 28th, 1895.

Cause of Death.	Number.	Post Mortems	Inquests
Deaths from Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Do. Diphtheria	0	0	0
Found Drowned	3	3	3
Found Dead	10	10	10
Born Dead	4	4	3
Murder	2	2	2
Suicide	19	19	19
Deaths from Natural Causes	91	74	73
Deaths from Accidents	37	37	37
Totals	166	149	147

Bodies were brought to the Mortuary in 18 of the above cases, because there was insufficient accommodation for them at home.

The results of the analyses of the water supplied to the Parish by the two companies during each of the twelve months have been submitted to me by your Public Analyst, Mr. Charles E. Cassal, and I have reported on them monthly. (See the Report of the Public Analyst.)

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1895, in the Metropolitan Diseases, Ages,

Sanitary District of St. George, Hanover Square, classified according to and Localities.

				FROM								Мокт	ALITY	FROM	subjo	INED (CAUSE	s, Dist	INGUI	SHING	DEAT	HS OF	CHILI	DREN	UNDER	FIVE.				
							ds.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1 22
Localities.	At all ages,	5 Under 1.	(p) 1-5.	(9) 5-15.	\$ 15-25.	© 25—65.	8 65 & upwards	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric(or Typhoid).	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis,	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
	167		9	4	6	74	58	Under 5 5 upwds			1 1	 1			***						1	1 1			4 16	10 51	12	1 10	7 48	25 142
Belgravia	695	157	79	12	17	236	194	Under 5 5 upwds		2 1	4 4			2						10	22	19	3		9 65	72 149	5 82	7 9		236 459
St. George's Infirmary (Fulham Road)	121	.5	1		1	54	60	Under 5 5 upwds														1 1			17	3 47	7	 1	2 42	6 115
Union Work- house		3				1		Under 5 5 upwds	200					•••															2 1	2
St. George's Hospital	69	7	9	3	10	34	6	Under 5 5 upwds			6			3							1	2			3 9	1 5	5	1 4	2 26	16 53
Belgrave Chil- dren's Hospital	9	2	7					Under 5 5 upwds																	2	4			3	9
Other places in the Parish	7	3		1		3		5 upwds																				3	 1	3 4
NET TOTAL	1072	193	105	20	34	402	318	Under 5 5 upwds	1	2 1	11 6	 1		5	1				···	10	24 1	23 4	3		18 107	90 252	5 106	12 27	103 258	298 774
		The	subje	ined	num	bers l	have	also to b	e ta	ken	into	acc	ount	in ju	dging	of th	ne ab	ove r	ecord	s of l	Morta	lity.								
Parishioners dying outside parish	113	11	14	9	9	55	15	Under 5 5 upwds		1	4 2			3								6		***	15 15	1 4	9	5	4 49	25 88
Non - Parishioners dying in parish.	603	29	37	21	42	327	144	Under 5 5 upwds		2	6 5			1 5			2				3	4 1			8 86	18 109	1 48	4 44	19 237	66 537



(B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in classified according to Diseases,

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of St. George, Hanover Square, Ages, and Localities.

			0		-		_							_						_	-							
	POPULA	AGES.				New	CASE	s of	SICKN	ESS IN		E.	ACH L	OCALIT	TY.			NUMBER	ROFS	UCH (CASES	REMO	VED I	ROM ?	номе	то н	OSPITA	LS.
			70		1	1 2	3	4	5	6	17	8	9	10	11		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Localities.		Estimated	there			d		sm		FE	VERS.	FEV	ERS.		100			2	9.	sne		F	EVERS				00	
a)	Census 1891.	to Middle of 1895.	THE PERSON	Ages.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric (or Typhoid).	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas	Torals.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranc Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric (or Typhoid),	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelm	TOTALS.
Mayfair	23,734	22,904	260	Under 5 5 upwards	1	9 36	2 11	1 1		17	1				1 5	13 72		4 25	1 7	1		10						6 42
Belgravia	54,628	56,464	1,210	Under 5 5 upwards		64 185	30 49	2		1 18	ï		ï		4 50	101 304		55 154	24 38	2		1 10		:			2	82 204
St. George's Infirmary (Fulham Road)				Under 5 5 upwards																								
Union Workhouse				Under 5 5 upwards	··· 1										6	···;	ï										6	7
St George's Hospital				Under 5 5 upwards		4				···	 1				1			2		***								2
Belgrave Children's Hospital				Under 5 5 upwards			***	***																				
St. Gabriel's do				Under 5 5 upwards																		***						
Orthopædic Hospital (Hanover Square)				Under 5 5 upwards							***																	
Gordon Hospital for Cancer				Under 5 5 upwards																								
TOTAL	78,362	79,368	1,470	Under 5 5 upwards	2	78 225	32 60	3 1		1 36	3		ï		5 62	114 390	ï	59 181	25 45	3		1 20					8	88 255

[&]quot;Notification of Infectious Disease" has been compulsory in the District since Metropolitan Asylums Board, and occasionally the London

October 31st, 1889. The Isolation Hospitals are the Hospitals of the Fever Hospital and the London Small Pox Hospital.



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 Seagrove 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. Also that a refuge has been provided at No. 1, Pimlico Road, for the use of persons during the disinfection of their rooms.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. CORFIELD.

19, SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W.

