

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth District, The Board of Works (Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting & Wandsworth)].

Contributors

Wandsworth (London, England). Board of works.
McDonogh, John.

Publication/Creation

1871.

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SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

1870.

R E P O R T

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1870.

By the Medical Officers of Health.



LONDON :

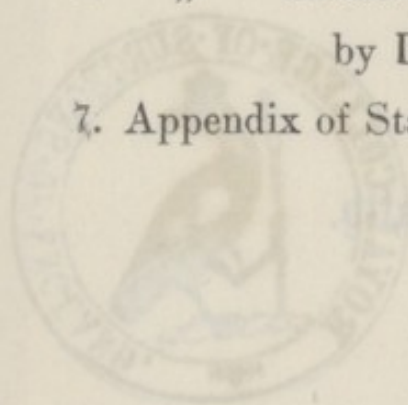
PRINTED BY JOHN SMITH AND CO., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1871.

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REPORT, 1870.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

We respectfully beg leave to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of our respective sub-districts, and of the entire District.

Although the statistics embodied in the tables applying to the entire District, shew the past year to have been one of extraordinary fatality in respect to Zymotic diseases, there will, we trust, be found but little in this Report to unduly excite the apprehensions of the inhabitants as to the future, or to cause the Board to view such fatality otherwise than as exceptional throughout the country.

Looking forward to the speedy abatement of the present very formidable epidemic of Small-Pox, and to the speedy return to their normal condition of this and all other districts, where both Small-Pox and Scarlatina have of late been unusually prevalent and fatal,

We have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient Servants,

*The Medical Officers of Health of the
Wandsworth District.*

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT.

BUT for the available facts and statistics furnished by the Census of April, 1871, the difficulties of deducing a correct death-rate for this extensive District for the past year would have been very great. The population of the District has, in the ten years interval, 1861-71, increased beyond all anticipation, and has given to the following observations of the Registrar-General an importance that will be very generally recognised. "The population of London is now overflowing its borders, and is thus thrown in increasing proportions on the outer ring of surrounding land. Hence, the estimated population and the dependant rates can only be considered approximations to be revised so soon as the Census has been taken."

Since the above was written the Census spoken of has been taken, and seeing that the Wandsworth District embraces a very large portion of this "outer ring," it has been thought that it would not be without interest to shew in a tabular form the extent of increase in the five Sub-districts, as well as the actual number of inhabitants of the entire District at three decennial periods, 1851-61-71.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	1851.	1861.	1871.	Increase in the first decennial interval, 1851-61.	Increase in the last decennial interval, 1861-71.	Total Increase in the 20 years' interval, 1851-71.
Battersea	10,560	19,600	53,988	9,040	34,388	43,428
Clapham	16,290	20,894	27,348	4,604	6,454	11,058
Wandsworth.....	9,611	13,346	19,797	3,735	6,451	10,186
Streatham, Tooting, } and Balham	9,023	10,802	14,479	1,059	4,397	5,456
Putney & Roehampton	5,280	6,481	9,438	1,201	2,957	4,158
Totals.....	50,764	70,403	125,050	19,639	54,647	74,266

By this table it will be seen that in April, 1851, the population was ascertained to be 55,764 only. Between four and five years after the taking of this Census, viz., on the 14th of August, 1855, the Metropolis Local Management Act came into operation, and the sanitary control of the District was then undertaken by the newly constituted Board of Works. Assuming the population at this latter period had reached over 60,000, it is clear that, as the number of inhabitants is now (April, 1871) upwards of 125,000, the District Board has to exercise its powers over considerably more than double the number of people it did when it was first inaugurated, and that consequently the responsibilities of the Board and the duties of its officers must have become, since such inauguration, proportionately greater every year.

Death-rate, Birth-rate, and Rate of Natural Increase.
—It would be obviously incorrect to take the figures respecting the number of deaths in a given year, and then proceed to calculate the proportion which those deaths bear to a population ascertained three months after the close of such year. In order, therefore, to deduce a correct death-rate for 1870, it will be necessary to adopt the method employed by the Registrar-General, and to make such a correction of the population return of April, 1871, as will place the number of inhabitants of the entire District at its proper figure in the middle of the year under review. This being done it has been found that the rate of mortality in 1870 (the deaths in that year being 2,650) was as near as can be calculated 22·1 in every 1,000 persons living. This, it will be observed, is nearly 3 less than the rate for the whole of London in the same year, which was 24·12.

Considering the rate of mortality that attended several of the diseases of the Zymotic class (Scarletina amongst the number, to which in the past year as many as 352 deaths were attributed), the above result cannot be considered altogether unsatisfactory.

The Birth-rate for the entire District for 1870, calculated upon the same basis as the above, was 35·5 per 1,000, and the rate of natural increase 13·7 per 1,000.

Zymotic Diseases and their resulting Deaths.—The excess of deaths registered in the past year over the number noted in 1869, is undoubtedly due to the unusual fatality that attended three of the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz., Scarlatina, Diarrhœa (ordinary and Cholœreic), and Fever, the deaths from which amounted together to the large number of 568, which is 75·6 per cent. of the total mortality from this class of maladies, and 21·3 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. In 1869, the above-named three diseases were fatal in 433 instances, which is 134 less than in 1870, although the former year may be looked upon as one in which all three of the diseases here referred to prevailed to a somewhat alarming extent in portions of this District. Comparing the mortality table in the present Report (No. I. appendix) with that in the Report of 1869, in respect to the fatality of the other diseases of the Zymotic Class, it is found that there is a considerable diminution in the number of deaths in favour of the past year; thus, the deaths from Small-Pox, which were 21 in 1869, fell to 15 in the past year; Measles, from 52 to 46; Diphtheria, from 14 to 12; and Whooping Cough, from 96 to 56, giving a total diminution in the number of deaths from four of the seven principal epidemic diseases of no less than 50. A decrease of 6 deaths from Small Pox in the two years, 1869–70, is not strikingly great, and it is a matter for considerable regret that this disease is found in the present year (1871) to be assuming proportions, both as regards cases and deaths, that cannot fail to very sensibly increase the mortuary rate of the District that will have to be calculated and referred to in the next Annual Report. In Battersea alone, the deaths due to Small Pox, between the week that ended January, 1871, and that which terminated on the 27th of May of the same year, numbered as many as 113; and in some other portions of the District the mortality is known to have been somewhat heavy during the same period.

The great prevalence and fatality of Small Pox throughout the country has, of late, immensely increased the demand amongst a certain class for vaccination and re-vaccination. Notwithstanding this there has occurred, within the last few years in this District, a great many fatal cases of Small Pox, in connexion with which it could be shown that the sufferers had never been submitted to the protective influence of the operation in question ; whilst, on the other hand, but very few deaths are found to have occurred after this prophylactic has been properly applied, and on the authority of a professional man been pronounced to have taken effect.

The Parliamentary Committee on vaccination, which a short time since reported the result of its deliberations, appears to have been somewhat influenced by the evidence of a few anti-vaccinationists, for without such influence it can scarcely be imagined that such a suggestion would have been made as—that the parents or guardians of unvaccinated children should, after being adjudged to pay a mere nominal penalty, be thenceforth free to suffer such children to remain wholly unprotected! It is indeed hard to believe that in Jenner's own country such a proposition as this will ever receive the sanction of the Legislature, or go unchallenged by the sensible portion of the public. Rather let us hope that Parliament will not be tardy in passing a measure that shall not only discourage unreasoning obstinacy in respect to vaccination, but deal a decisive blow at that foolish crusade against it which has of late been productive of such serious mischief.

Mortality from Ordinary Diseases, Accidents, Old Age, &c.—The Table No. I. Appendix, not only distinguishes the ordinary from the Epidemic class of diseases, but clearly points out those maladies of all classes which have proved most fatal during the year. Although there were registered 266 deaths from all causes above the number tabulated in 1869, the average mortality of the past ten years, allowance being made for increase of population, is not so much

affected as might be supposed by the excess referred to. The total deaths from all causes, as already stated, was in the past year 2,659. Of these, 1,908 were registered as being due to ordinary causes, the deaths from Tubercular diseases, diseases of the Lungs, of the Brain and Nerves, and of the Digestive Organs, being the most numerous. Of Phthisis, there died 213 persons, of Old Age, 133, from Violence, 50, and from diseases not specified, 40.

And here it should be observed that the number of deaths registered, without the cause being defined by medical certificate, was in the past year very large (70). Why, under circumstances that tell so greatly against this practice, the local Registrars throughout the country should still be permitted to constitute themselves judges of the cause of death in doubtful and suspicious cases, is not to be very easily understood. That the Registration Act needs amendment in this respect, and in respect also to the compulsory registration of births, and of still-born children, there cannot be two opinions amongst medical men, or indeed amongst any class of persons who have had opportunities of judging of the many deplorable evils known to arise from the acknowledged deficiencies of the Act in question.

Ages at Death, Infant Mortality, &c.—The circumstance of the deaths of infants and young children, annually amounting to such large numbers, has always been commented upon in these Reports with regret, but as it is everywhere the same, few who have considered the subject can doubt but that the educational deficiencies of the poorer classes (soon now, it is hoped, to be combated by the exertions of the newly-constituted School Boards) has hitherto had much to do with this deplorable waste of life.

The deaths during the past year of infants under one year of age amounted to no less than 713; of children between one and five years, to 540; and of those between five and ten years, to 157, making a total of 1,410, which

is a number exceeding, by nearly 20, one-half of the total mortality at all ages. The amount of ignorance amongst the working classes, concerning these natural laws which influence the mental and bodily health of children, is most deplorable, and has needed as much of the correcting hand of the Legislature as any other social evil that has ever occupied its attention.

The deaths of persons of advanced life, that is to say, of those between 60 and 100 years of age, were 511. Of these, 130 were registered as resulting from Old Age or natural decay, and the remainder from certified disease or accident. The oldest of these persons was a female, who succumbed at the advanced age of 99, and who was a resident in Battersea at the time of her death.

Social position of the deceased persons—Sickness and Mortality amongst the Union Poor.—The difference in the amount of fatal disease amongst the various classes of society, as shown in Table No. I. Appendix, is found to be slightly in favour of the labouring classes. The deaths amongst the three classes collectively, above that of the industrial or labouring class, were in the proportion of 1545 of the former to 1514 of the latter. It is submitted, there is no fact furnished by these statistics that points out more clearly than this, the direction which sanitation has lately been made to take.

It is the generally received opinion that the localities of a district, in which the Union Poor for the most part take up their residences, are the abiding places of all the more severe and fatal forms of disease. This is certainly true in the abstract, but it is not a little gratifying to find (vide Table V. Appendix) that of 6,037 cases of sickness amongst the out-door Parochial Poor, treated by the Union Medical Officers of the five Sub-districts, there are only 227 resulting deaths to be found recorded in the Union medical relief books.

This number furnishes but a very small percentage of the total deaths amongst all classes, and affords an additional proof that sanitation has not been neglected in quarters where it is always most needed.

Sanitation during the past year.—As the last table inserted in the Appendix (No. VI.) sufficiently shows the amount of accomplished sanitary work throughout the District during 1870, any further reference to such work in this place is scarcely needed. There are also several very important matters which the Medical Officers of Health have so frequently discussed in their former Reports, as to leave very little more to be advanced concerning them. Of these measures the principal ones are (1) the supply on the constant principle of pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants, (2) the means of overcoming the baneful effects of sewer emanations from gratings in the public thoroughfares, (3) such amendments of the Vaccination Acts as shall prevent the possibility in future of any evasion of the law, (4) an amendment of the Registration Act as already suggested, and (5) a Legislative measure capable of being easily applied to prevent excessive overcrowding of the dwellings of the poor. These matters specially commend themselves to the consideration of both Boards of Works and the Legislature to insure a full recognition of the sanitary requirements of the present critical period; for it is undoubtedly one demanding the adoption of every possible safeguard against the spread of those epidemic diseases, Small Pox and Scarlatina especially, which are now devastating both the Metropolis and the Provinces.

Of all the subjects presenting themselves to our notice, there is not one requiring more thoughtful consideration, or more thorough ventilation, than that relating to water supply. Upon this question, so far as it concerns this District, it may be observed that the evidence tendered by the Medical Officers of Health to Captain Tyler, of the Department of the Board of Trade, has been fully borne

out by the subsequent investigations made by that gentleman, and by Professor Frankland. In the report of Captain Tyler, May, 1871, it is intimated that he has abundant evidence before him of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company having long possessed the means of admitting tidal water direct from the Thames at Battersea into their reservoir; and further, that one of these reservoirs, when emptied for his (Captain Tyler's) examination, was found to be the very reverse of impervious (as it was alleged to have been) to soakage or precolation of impure tidal water at that point.

Captain Tyler, after alluding to the evidence of the Officers of Health and others, which he took on the 20th of December, 1870, and on the 3rd and 17th of January, 1871, gives the result of his own inspections of the reservoirs, and also his views of the several analyses conducted by Professor Frankland. The conclusions which he came to are well summed up in the last paragraph of this full and very interesting report, wherein it is stated that the "positive evidence" he (Captain Tyler) had received could not but throw "grave suspicions on the Company's proceedings." Whether the promise will be fully carried out on the part of the Company, to take immediate steps to preclude all suspicion of what Captain Tyler very properly terms "the wrong doing" of the Company for the future, remains to be seen; but it is right it should be known that Professor Frankland, in his May report of the present year, speaks of the Water supplied by the Southwark Company as being not only slightly turbid but containing moving organisms visible to the naked eye. "The best sample," says the Professor (26th May, 1871), "was that drawn from the West Middlesex Company's Main, and the worst that delivered by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company."

The substitution of a constant for the present intermittent supply of water to the inhabitants of this District, is being still looked forward to as a boon which, it is hoped,

will not be much longer delayed. The same may be said of the wished-for adoption, at no distant day, of Clark's softening process, by which hard water drawn even from deep artesian wells, it has been shown, could be made to supply the Metropolis and its suburbs with a most potable and wholesome fluid. A very interesting table, showing the value of Clark's process, will be found in one of Professor Frankland's recent reports to the Registrar General. In this table the extent of solid impurity, hardness, and other qualities of certain waters, are fully set forth, both before and after Clark's process had been applied. These experiments were made in the provinces, at Caterham, Tring, and Canterbury, and in London, at the Grand Junction Company's Works, and every one of them with the most satisfactory results. In hardness, the difference before and after the process was strikingly great in all the waters experimented upon. To give only one example—the hardness of the water at Canterbury before the process was found to be 26·3, but after the process 4·9. In this same water the total solid impurity was, before the process, 33·60; after it, 11·94. So also of all the other waters examined.

If, as Dr. Frankland states, “the cost of this process is far more than covered by the saving of soap which it effects,” there can be very few who will not join in the hope that this method of supplying London with good and wholesome water will be ultimately embodied in an Act of Parliament, and become very generally adopted. The generally received opinion amongst those who have given attention to the subject being that the germs of many of the maladies of the Zymtoic class reside in impure water, and are often propagated and diffused through its agency, it is hoped it will be considered by no means an unreasonable view for the Health Officers to take of this great question, that an immense saving of life might be effected, amongst the poor especially, by (1) the grant of the great boon of constant supply, and (2) by the adoption of some efficient means of purifying and of softening all water dis-

tributed to the inhabitants, whether through the agency of the companies, or through any of the more reliable sources that may hereafter find favor with the Legislature and the public.

In the summaries which follow will be found further comments and opinions on matters of local and general interest.

WANDSWORTH

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

WANDSWORTH.

THE following Report will be found to contain, as usual, a brief summary of the vital statistics and other facts necessary for elucidating the sanitary condition of this Sub-district during the year 1870.

An analysis of the Registrar General's returns, and of the parochial records of sickness and mortality, shows that a less favourable state of the health of this Parish prevailed during that period than heretofore. This effect appears to have been caused, to a very considerable extent, by diseases of the respiratory organs, resulting from a very inclement winter ; but was for the most part attributable to the severe epidemic of Scarlatina which prevailed here, as elsewhere, during the year 1869, and continued its progress with increased violence during the whole of the past year.

Population.—The population of this Sub-district in 1841 numbered 7,614 ; in 1851 it numbered 9,611 ; in 1861, 13,346 ; and at the recently taken Census it amounted to 19,797 : so that during the ten years, 1841-51, it increased at the rate of 26 per 1,000 annually ; during the ten years, 1851-61, at the rate of over 38 per 1,000 annually ; and during the past ten years, at the annual rate of 48 per 1,000, nearly three-fifths of which will appear to have been due to immigration. The lately enumerated inhabitants consisted of 9,384 males, and 10,413 females, the latter showing about the same

excess observable at the previous Census. They were dwelling in 2,964 houses, the number in each house averaging, therefore, 6·67, or about 20 persons to every 3 houses. There were 362 houses uninhabited, and 33 in course of construction. At the Census of 1861 the average number to each house was a little over 7 (7·05); so that notwithstanding the sanitary disadvantage of a more condensed population, we have not since that period increased the similar but greater disadvantages of overcrowding in houses.

Birth-rate.—The births registered during the past year were 645 in number, 316 males, and 329 females. The average annual number for the past ten years was 528. The birth-rate of the past year was 35 per 1,000, and the rate of natural increase 15·45 per 1,000 of the entire population.

Death-rate.—The total deaths which occurred during the past year numbered 450; 232 were of males, and 218 of females. No less than 105 took place in public institutions, viz.:—72 in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum; 13 in the House of Correction; 15 in the Hospital for Incurables; 2 in St. Peter's Hospital; 2 in the Reformatory for Boys; and 1 in the Patriotic Asylum for Girls. The number of deaths in these institutions exceeded the average by 20. The death-rate calculated from the recently enumerated population and the total deaths registered, would have been during the past year upwards of 23 per 1,000; but, as has been explained in previous reports, a rate so determined cannot be accepted as the *natural* death-rate of this Parish, in consequence of the undue augmentation of the death-register by the mortality of those institutions, as the County Lunatic Asylum and the Hospital for Incurables, whose inmates are derived from without the Parish, undergo no natural increase, and are subject to a very high mortality. It is

necessary, therefore, to make correction for such institutions by eliminating their mortality, together with their population, from the calculation. The death-rate for the past year, after due correction made in the manner indicated, is found to have been 20·21 per 1,000 persons living. This is unusually high, for by a similar calculation the mean annual death-rate during the preceding ten years was 17·84 per 1,000, and closely corresponds with a similar average of the ten years 1851-61. The mean annual average death-rate of this locality during the past 20 years has not exceeded 18 per 1,000 of the population.

The following Table contains a summary of all the causes of death, arranged in accordance with the classification of the Registrar-General, showing the sex, social position and age at death at different periods, and particularizing the several diseases of the Zymotic class :—

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

WANDSWORTH.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District	SEX		AGE							SOCIAL POSITION					
Population in 1871—19,797. Population in 1861—13,346. Increase in 10 years—6,451. Area in Acres, 2,473.			Males	Females	Under 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	From 5 to 10 years	Under 20 years, including all under 10 years	At 20, and under 40 years of age	At 40, and under 60 years of age	At 60, and under 80 years of age	80 years and upwards	Nobility and Gentry	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes	
Diseases and other Causes of Death.																	
Diseases Classified.																	
Classes :—																	
1. Zymotic	Small Pox	2
	Measles	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
	Scarlatina	48	19	29	7	29	7	44	3	...	1	...	...	1	9	38
	Diphtheria	4	3	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Croup	7	3	4	1	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
	Whooping Cough	16	11	5	5	10	1	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15
	Typhus & Infantile Fever	10	5	5	...	1	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	8
	Erysipelas	4	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
	Metria, Childbirth	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	33	15	18	23	5	1	29	1	3	...	...	1	...	4	28
	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Zymotic Class		128	58	66	37	31	16	109	6	4	4	1	3	3	16	106	
2. Tubercular		46	21	25	9	3	...	17	21	8	...	...	...	2	4	40
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		91	55	36	10	12	3	27	15	31	14	4	2	4	15	70	
4. Of the Heart, &c.		18	9	9	...	...	...	...	3	7	7	1	...	3	3	12
5. Of Respiratory Organs		68	38	30	9	4	2	26	4	11	26	1	...	2	8	58	
6. Digestive Organs		23	11	12	5	4	...	10	4	2	5	2	...	1	4	18	
7. Urinary Organs		10	8	2	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	...	1	...	4	5	
8. Of Organs of Generation		4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10. Of Skin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c.		23	13	10	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	21
12. Of Uncertain Seat		12	2	10	1	1	...	4	...	3	5	...	1	...	2	9	
13. Age		18	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	2	1	3	12
14. Violence		8	4	4	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	7
15. Not Specified		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
TOTALS		450	232	218	94	76	22	220	61	75	74	20	10	16	64	360	

The largest and most important part of the causes of death was formed, as usual, by the Zymotic class (epidemic, contagious), which constituted upwards of one fourth of the whole. Infant mortality was consequently high, the deaths of children under five years of age forming upwards of 37 per cent. This amount, however, is not so high as that of last year, apparently in consequence of the epidemic (Scarlatina) having extended its ravages amongst persons of higher age. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System (class 3) were the next in order of fatality, forming 20 per cent. of all deaths; one fourth part only of these, however, having taken place in the Parish proper, the remainder in the County Lunatic Asylum. Diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of Consumption), caused 15 per cent. of all deaths, an amount very considerably above the average. The Tubercular class (including Consumption), formed 10 per cent.—an average amount. Consumption alone formed 7 per cent., an amount which is relatively small in comparison with that of the other Metropolitan Districts.

Age at death.—Upwards of one fifth of all deaths occurred under 1 year of age; 37 per cent. under 5 years; 42 per cent. under 10; and nearly 49 per cent. under 20 years of age. The last amount is unusually high. Although 18 deaths only are recorded in the register as having resulted from age, 57 deaths, or over 12 per cent., took place between the ages of 70 and 90 years; viz., from 70-75 nineteen; 75-80 eighteen; 80-85 thirteen; and 85-90 seven.

Deaths in relation to social position.—By a reference to the Table it is seen that exactly 80 per cent. of the deaths from the general disease, and upwards 85 per cent. of the deaths from epidemic disease occurred amongst the industrial and labouring classes; that all the deaths from the Tubercular class except 6, all the deaths from Consumption except 3, and all from class 11 (comprising premature birth, low vitality, &c.) except 2, took place

amongst them. These facts, which cannot be too carefully noted, constitute, as they have hitherto invariably done, a well defined indication of the direction in which all measures calculated for the saving of life and the maintenance of health should be first projected, namely, to the dwellings of the labouring classes. 26 inquests were held during the year. 8 deaths resulted from violence, of which 5 were accidental and 3 suicidal. In no less than 15 instances the cause of death was not certified by medical testimony, a condition of things which, as has been shown in previous reports, urgently requires legislative interference.

Epidemic Diseases.—Their prevalence and fatality.—The following Table shows the deaths which have resulted from the 7 principal epidemic diseases during the past and ten preceding years, and the relation which they bore to the deaths from all causes.

YEARS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Fever— Typhus and Typhoid.	Total Deaths from Epidemics.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Per centage of deaths from Epi- demics to deaths from all causes.
1860	0	5	4	1	4	...	4	4	22	308	7.1
1861	1	1	12	1	4	...	8	3	30	246	12.1
1862	0	28	2	5	11	...	5	11	62	273	22.7
1863	8	2	23	1	9	...	6	13	62	300	20.6
1864	4	0	3	6	9	...	8	13	43	311	13.8
1865	5	2	3	1	6	...	19	18	54	338	15.9
1866	3	23	10	2	5	7	18	5	73	351	20.7
1867	3	1	7	1	6	1	7	7	33	332	9.9
1868	0	8	5	2	20	...	22	7	64	394	16.2
1869	0	23	36	0	7	...	23	5	94	429	21.9
1870	0	2	48	4	16	...	33	10	113	450	25.1

The mortality resulting from epidemic diseases is seen from the foregoing Table to have been unusually high.

The number of deaths from these diseases amounted to 113, the average of the past ten years having been 53, and formed 25 per cent. of all deaths. This greater fatality was principally due to the severe epidemic of Scarlatina which prevailed throughout the whole year, as it had done, although to a less extent, during the year preceding. It was most extensively prevalent and most fatal during the autumn; Diarrhoea was also very prevalent in the autumn, but was attended with less fatality than usual. Hooping Cough prevailed during the first six months, and Measles during the last six months of the year; both, however, were attended with but few fatal results.

Sickness and Mortality of the Parochial Poor.—The nature, amount, and fatality of the sickness which came under treatment amongst the parochial poor during the past year is contained in Table 5 Appendix. The amount was very high, and, although not so high as in the year preceding, the mortality was greater. The number of cases of sickness was 2,019, and the deaths 70 or 3·46 per cent., the average number of cases during the preceding ten years was 1,600, with a mortality of 43 or 2·7 per cent. Epidemic diseases also were less numerous than in the preceding year, but were attended with greater fatality; the number of cases was 385, with 23 deaths, the average of the preceding ten years being 351, with 12 deaths.

Sanitary Proceedings.—A summary of these proceedings is, as usual, contained Table 6 Appendix. In addition to which all the slaughter-houses and cow-houses within the Parish were examined and reported on prior to a renewal of their owners' licenses. The disinfection and purification of houses and rooms was assiduously carried out in all cases requiring such proceeding in consequence of the presence of infectious diseases; and disinfecting chemicals were supplied to poor persons requiring their use during the presence of such diseases.

These and similar general proceedings, although very beneficial if pursued systematically and not by fitful efforts only in the presence of the epidemic, cannot, even when supported by every care and cleanliness, be alone effectual against the transfer of infection ; a greater and more special intervention becomes necessary. The most practical and direct means which the Board possesses for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases is *isolation*—the separation of the sick from the healthy members of families. These means, however, are at present incapable of any but very partial application. Large hospitals, intended for the reception of patients whose abodes extend over a very large area, are scarcely calculated for such purpose ; the distance, in the great majority of cases, being far too great for *immediate* and therefore *useful* action. In consequence of the many difficulties involved in the removal of patients to hospital, relating to time and other circumstances well known to the Medical Officer of Health, it would appear that smaller hospitals in smaller areas would be far more useful on account of their greater facility of access. Hence (confining the question to the requirements of this District), it would seem desirable to consider whether the Infirmary at the Workhouse, which latter should have nothing in common with a hospital, should not be the District Hospital, and as such utilized and made available for the purpose indicated. Under any circumstances, a more complete system of isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases requires development before the suppression of these diseases—which it has been customary to regard as the natural inheritance of children, and which, as is shown annually in these reports, cause about one fourth of all deaths—can be attempted with any probability of success.

GEORGE EDWARD NICHOLAS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.

June, 1871.

BATTERSEA.

So far as the natural increase of the population is concerned, as indicated by the excess of births over deaths, there is, of course, no difficulty in giving in any year the exact numbers. Not so, however, as to the increase by immigration, since that is governed by so many contingencies as to render it all but impossible, in a locality like Battersea, to form even an approximate estimate without almost an annual census. The difficulty experienced in this respect for some years past have been, for the present, removed. The Census returns of 1871, so far as they have been made known, shows that this Sub-district has increased its inhabitants, since the former Census in 1861, by the very large number of 34,146; and that the population has now (within eleven) reached the very high point of 54,000.

The number of deaths during 1870 appears excessive, being 1,371, against 1,121 in the previous year. According to the method of calculation adopted by the Registrar-General, the rate of mortality in the Sub-district, for the past year, is found to be, in round numbers, 27 per 1,000 persons living. This is a very high death-rate, but it is unquestionably an exceptional one. Some correction has also to be made for the number of poor parishioners who died in the Workhouse situated in this parish. Of the 162 deaths registered as having taken place in this institution, 64 only had acquired a settlement in Battersea. The deduction then of nearly 100 deaths from the total number registered will very materially lessen the death-rate *proper* to the parish, and will reduce the same to about 23 per 1,000.

The following Table exhibits the causes of death, and many other particulars necessary to be known by those desirous of estimating for themselves, from time to time, the health and sanitary condition of this densely populated and still increasing Sub-district:—

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

BATTERSEA.		SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population in 1871—53,988. Population in 1861—19,852. Increase in 10 years—34,136. Area in Statute Acres—2,343																
DISEASES, And other Causes of Death.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Under 20 years, including all under 10 years.	At 20, and under 40 years of age.	At 40, and under 60 years of age.	At 60 and under 80 years of age.	80 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
Classes—																
1. Zymotic	Small Pox	9	8	1	...	2	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
	Measles ...	25	12	13	4	18	2	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	19
	Scarlatina	239	122	117	13	145	58	237	2	...	...	...	...	10	114	115
	Diphtheria	5	3	2	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
	Quinsy.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Croup	6	5	1	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
	Whooping Cough ...	21	11	10	13	8	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	13
	Typhus, Infantile and other Fevers	39	12	27	1	10	9	25	10	3	1	...	...	...	17	22
	Erysipelas	6	2	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4
	Metria, Childbirth	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	6	5
	Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Influenza...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhœa & Dysentery	62	42	20	54	61	...	61	...	1	...	...	...	2	30	30
	Cholera ...	4	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Totals of Zymotic Class		429	221	208	92	113	73	393	25	7	3	1	...	15	193	221
2. Tubercular		224	128	96	88	24	12	142	42	35	5	...	2	7	98	117
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		198	111	87	51	40	8	104	11	34	46	3	5	6	89	98
4. Of the Heart, &c. ...		51	22	29	4	1	...	8	7	13	21	2	1	1	23	26
5. Of Respiratory Organs		218	125	93	80	55	3	135	7	30	43	3	...	3	106	109
6. Of Digestive Organs		45	14	31	14	2	2	21	5	11	7	1	2	3	23	17
7. Of Urinary Organs		10	6	4	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	5	5	...
8. Of Organs of Generation		4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	1
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Of Skin		3	2	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c. ...		70	41	29	70	1	...	70	...	...	...	...	1	2	32	35
12. Of Uncertain Seat...		23	11	12	3	1	1	4	2	9	8	...	1	2	8	12
13. Age		56	23	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	29	3	3	19	31
14. Violence		29	20	9	5	3	3	18	7	3	1	...	...	...	9	20
15. Not Specified.....		14	6	8	5	1	1	6	1	4	3	...	...	...	4	10
TOTALS		1375	730	645	415	333	103	906	110	153	166	40	15	48	613	699

Zymotic Diseases.—Of the 429 deaths registered as having resulted from Zymotic diseases, considerably more than one-half, viz., 239, were due to Scarlet Fever, being a larger number than was registered in 1869 by 187. The deaths from Measles and Fever were also in excess. The numbers placed opposite the other diseases of this class do not present any material difference, if we except Whooping Cough, to which malady 21 deaths were attributed, against 52 in the preceding year. The deaths due to Small Pox were 9, which is less by 2 than were registered in 1869. It should be here stated that the present year, 1871, promises to be one of great mortality from this deplorable disease. During the single month of May (the time at which the statistics for this Report were being collected) there had taken place as many as 50 deaths from Small Pox; from January to April there had also been registered the large number of 80 deaths from the same disease, making, in five months of the present year, a total of 113. I very much regret to state that, of the 9 deaths from Small Pox registered in the past year, 5 had received no protection whatever from vaccination.

Ordinary diseases and their resulting deaths.—Opposite Class 2 (Tubercular diseases) will be found a much larger number of deaths noted than in 1869, in the proportion of 224 to 183. Of these 224 deaths, Phthisis is found to have claimed 109 victims; diseases of the Respiratory Organs were fatal in 218 cases, which is only 2 more than in the previous year; the large number of 198 died of Affections of the Brain and Nerves, which is 43 more than in the previous year. The deaths from Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c., slightly exceeded those of 1869, whilst to Old Age and to Violence, 56 and 29 deaths were respectively referred, the numbers being in the two past years nearly equal.

Ages at death, Infant Mortality.—The fatal cases among infants and young children, I regret to say, have increased.

During the past year there were registered between birth and 10 years of age the large number of 851 deaths, which is 208 in excess of 1869. It is with still greater regret I have to state that 364 of these deaths were due to Zymotic diseases, which is within 65 of the total deaths from this class of maladies. The deaths of infants and young children, that were registered as due to ordinary diseases and to violence, numbered 487, which is 73 in excess of 1869. The deaths of persons over 60 and between that age and the most extensive period of existence, were 206. There were 55 persons registered as having succumbed to old age or natural decay; and, among the persons over 80 at the time of death, it may be mentioned that 2 were registered as having reached the age of 90, and 3 the still more advanced ages of 92, 97, and 99.

Disease and Mortality among the out-door Union Poor.

—I have very accurately noted the cases of sickness and the number of deaths as they appear in the Medical Relief Books for the year 1870, but it strikes me the 76 deaths that occurred in the 2,370 cases (vide Table V. Appendix) that were treated during the same period, is a very small proportion. It is doubtless difficult to keep a very accurate record of all the cases that come under the cognisance of the District Medical Officers, since very many persons in the course of the year, after remaining a short time as Union patients, obtain admission into the special and other hospitals of the Metropolis, and dying there, their deaths fail to be noticed by the local Registrar, or in the Medical Relief Books. In this way the small proportion of deaths to cases treated may possibly be accounted for.

Inquests, Violent and Sudden Deaths. — Forty-five deaths were made the subjects of enquiry by the Coroner. They may be thus classified :—

Found dead, unknown, newly born,	3
Starved (both infants), verdict, wilful murder ..	2
Burns and scalds	4
Accidentally run over in the streets	2
Other accidents by falls, &c.	4
Found drowned, with no marks of violence . . .	4
Accidentally drowned	5
Misadventure--drinking poisons, boiling water, &c.	4
Natural deaths from diseases (sudden)	15
Suicides by drowning and poison, whilst under men- tal derangement	2
	—
Total ...	45
	—

Of these 45 Inquests, 11 were held upon the remains of infants and young children, who were shown by the evidence to have met with violent deaths, either by accident or design. In addition to this large number of Inquests, there were the deaths of as many as 39 infants and children registered without any medical certificate of the cause of death. There were also 9 adults similarly registered. Here there are nearly 50 deaths in one Sub-district tested by no enquiry whatever. That the registration of deaths without medical certificates is an evil of the greatest magnitude, few will deny; that the practice can be much longer permitted one can scarcely believe possible.

Summary of Sanitary Proceedings, Removal of Nuisances, Seizure of Unwholesome Food, &c.—In the column of Table VI. Appendix, relating to Battersea, will be found the usual summary of the year's sanitary proceedings. Although it is by no means satisfactory to contemplate so high a death-rate as this Sub-district unfortunately exhibits, there can be but little doubt we should have had to deplore a still higher one, but for the great attention that has been paid to the sanitary requirements of the locality, as exemplified in the unremitting inspection of

houses and premises, and the prompt abatement or removal of all nuisances which such inspections have from time to time disclosed.

It will be seen, by a mere glance at the Table, that there has been a considerable amount of effective sanitation accomplished during the past year ; but, notwithstanding the employment of these measures, it can hardly be expected that, in a district abounding as this does in manufactories, and being singularly liable to all the evils resulting from overcrowding, improvidence, and defective education, that the proportion of deaths to population will ever be very small.

In addition to the inspection of all places used for the keeping of cows and the slaughtering of cattle, much diligence has been employed to prevent the sale of unwholesome food, &c., but it is not without regret that it has been found necessary to make a good many seizures of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables, as being wholly unfit for human consumption. Of meat, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. ; of vegetables, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ; of fruit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ; and of fish as much as $17\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. were condemned. The large amount of 25 cwt. of unwholesome food having been offered for sale is a serious matter, and had such sale been effected it is impossible to say what amount of mischief might have ensued.

It only remains for me to refer my readers to the general report applying to the entire district, for the opinions I hold, in common with my colleagues, upon the water question, as well as upon some other equally important matters, which bear alike upon the public health of this and the other Sub-districts.

WM. CONNOR, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health

for the Sub-district of Battersea.

CLAPHAM.

Availing myself of the statistics of the late Census, I here reproduce a form of Table made use of in my report of 1861, with the view of showing the several additions that have been made to the population of this Sub-district in the seven decennial intervals, from 1801 to 1871. This Table cannot prove otherwise than interesting to the inhabitants of this Parish, inasmuch as it marks the gradual rise of the locality from a mere village of some 4,000 inhabitants, to a large and important township having, at the present time, a population of 27,348!

POPULATION.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
Males	1,675	2,150	3,124	4,412	5,214	6,970	8,857	11,886
Females	2,189	2,933	4,027	5,546	6,892	9,320	12,033	15,462
Total	3,864	5,083	7,151	9,958	12,106	16,290	20,890	27,348

In assuming the population in some of my former reports, the estimates I made were not, I may observe, very wide of the mark. The increase in the last ten years of 6,458, judging from the large number of new dwellings that have lately sprung up within the Parish, is no more than what might have been reasonably anticipated.

The following Table, which I have annually made use of, shows, as usual, the exact number of births, deaths, and marriages that have taken place in the past year, and in the ten preceding years. The most striking feature of this Table is that the marriages have been much fewer in the past year than in any year since 1860—a circumstance very difficult to account for, unless it is upon the supposition that the dearness of food of late, or bad seasons for trade, have deterred many from entering the marriage state who would otherwise have done so.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

YEARS	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Marriages	183	182	175	181	227	221	310	244	272	234	158
Births	608	624	622	685	640	707	711	777	801	838	867
Deaths	429	390	343	355	408	393	425	451	450	508	480
Excess of Births over Deaths ...	179	234	279	330	232	314	286	326	351	330	387

By this Table it will also be seen that there were registered in this Sub-district during the past year 480 deaths, of which 231 were of males, and 249 of females. The total number of deaths registered in the preceding year was 508, so that the number recorded in the past year was less by 28 than in 1869, notwithstanding a greatly augmented population. There were also registered the births of 433 males, and 434 females,—total 867. The excess of births over deaths, marking the natural increase of the population for the year, was therefore 387.

Having no longer to speculate upon the actual number of the inhabitants, but relying on the statistics of the late Census, as giving to Clapham 27,348 as its present population, and 26,903 as the population in the middle of the year 1870, I am enabled to state, with some confidence, that the death-rate of the year 1870 could not have very greatly exceeded 17 in every 1,000 persons living, and this I find very closely approaches the rate I have assumed in several of my former reports.*

The comprehensive Table which follows conveys in the smallest possible space a fund of information, and is, in point of fact, almost an annual report in itself, since it leaves but little to comment upon, if due comparison be made, from year to year, of the figures of the several Tables already published.

* The above calculation is made on the principle adopted by the Registrar General, the correct death-rate, according to the figures officially communicated to the Chairman of our Association, being 17·4 per 1,000.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX		AGE							SOCIAL POSITION				
Population in 1871—27,348. Population in 1861—20,894. Increase in 10 years—6,458. Area in Acres—1,233.			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Under 20 years, including all under 10 years.	At 20, and under 40 years of age.	At 40 and under 60 years of age.	At 60 and under 80 years of age.	80 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle & Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Laboring Classes.
DISEASES And other Causes of Death																
Classes :—																
1. Zymotic	Small Pox .	6	3	3	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Measles ...	14	8	6	4	7	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
	Scarlatina .	45	22	23	...	23	17	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	32
	Diphtheria .	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Quinsy ...	3	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Croup	10	4	6	1	7	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
	Whooping Cough ...	9	4	5	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
	Typhus, &c.	12	6	6	1	3	2	9	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	7
	Erysipelas .	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Metria, Childbirth	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
	Carbuncle .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	31	16	15	23	5	...	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	25	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Zymotic Class .		138	66	72	35	58	24	126	10	2	...	...	...	7	41	90
2. Tubercular*		60	24	26	4	3	3	20	26	14	...	...	2	4	17	37
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		35	9	26	3	6	1	12	3	10	8	2	5	2	9	19
4. Of the Heart, &c. ...		33	15	18	...	1	1	6	4	8	13	2	4	2	9	8
5. Of Respiratory Organs		53	32	21	12	16	1	30	3	6	13	1	1	1	9	42
6. Of Digestive Organs		8	2	6	1	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	3	4
7. Of Urinary Organs .		5	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	1
8. Of Organs of Generation .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Of Skin .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c. ...		79	43	36	69	9	...	79	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	61
12. Of Uncertain Seat .		6	7	5	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	4
13. Age.....		37	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	3	2	9	23
14. Violence.....		5	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	3
15. Not Specified		20	8	12	1	...	...	3	4	8	5	...	2	4	5	9
TOTALS		480	231	249	127	94	33	285	52	56	68	19	20	27	122	311

* Of the 60 deaths from Tubercular disease 55 were due to Phthisis.

Zymotic Diseases, and their fatality.—Preferring the tabular form of conveying the necessary information respecting the mortality from the principal Zymotic maladies to any mere description of their fatality during the past, as compared with that of previous years, I employ the following arrangement to show how extremely varied has been the mortality from these maladies since 1860, and down to the present period. It is gratifying however to find that, with the large addition which must have been made to the population since my last Report was furnished, that two more deaths only than appeared in the Table of 1869, should have been registered in the past year as due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases.

It will be observed that the fatal cases of Measles, which in the three previous years had been respectively 3, 9, and 2, increased in the past year to 14; and that Scarlatina, which had in the same three years been 5, 14, and 29 respectively, increased to 45; thus constituting the past year quite an exceptional one in respect to the mortality from these two maladies. The deaths from Whooping Cough and Fever, I am pleased to find, show a considerable decrease in the past year compared with 1869.

YEARS.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Small-pox.	6	6	1	11	3	7	10	7	0	10	6
Measles ...	20	0	6	24	12	7	18	3	9	2	14
Scarlatina.	24	22	13	28	11	11	6	5	14	29	45
Diphtheria	9	13	3	1	2	4	5	3	7	0	2
Whooping-cough ...	21	14	14	9	10	15	14	7	25	29	9
Typhus ...	6	5	8	6	14	11	16	10	26	17	12
Diarrhœa & Cholera	5	16	7	16	11	20	17	21	28	30	31
TOTALS ...	91	76	52	95	63	75	86	56	109	117	119

Small Pox and Vaccination.—Although the deaths from Small Pox were 4 less in 1870 than in the previous year, I regret to say the present year (1871) has dawned most unfavourably in respect to this disease, indeed at the time of preparing this Report the epidemic had assumed so severe and fatal a form as to give rise to a very general remark, that the Sub-district had never before experienced so alarming a visitation. Why, under what would appear to be circumstances by no means favourable to the invasion of this parish by Small Pox, this malady should have become suddenly prevalent, I can scarcely determine; but this I do know, the Registration Act is being continually evaded, and there is nothing more certain than that the neglect of birth registration has in this District led, in very many instances, to the utter neglect of vaccination at the proper period. As regards both the Registration and Vaccination Acts, I must repeat the observations I made in my last Report, that neither of them should any longer be called ‘Compulsory Acts,’ if the authorities continue to shut their eyes to the consequences of parental apathy, and I may now add, with truth, of wilful neglect on the part of numbers of the inhabitants.

Ages at Death.—A rather sad feature of the Mortality Table has here to be noticed, viz., that of the 480 deaths from all causes, registered in the past year, as many as 254 children between birth and ten years of age succumbed to the diseases, &c., incident to childhood, a number which is rather above one-half of the total mortality at all ages. Large as this number is, it was exceeded in 1869, when, of a total of 508 deaths from all causes, 260 were registered at the same youthful ages.

Concerning the deaths of persons advanced in life, the several columns relating to “age” in the Table will afford all the information needed. It may be stated, however, that of 87 persons between 60 and the most extreme age, there were 60 between 60 and 80, and 19 at 80 and upwards, the eldest having reached the advanced age of 94 years.

Disease and Mortality amongst the Union Poor.—In Table V. Appendix are tabulated the numerous cases of disease, &c., that came under treatment amongst the outdoor Union poor of this Sub-district, with their resulting deaths. Of 1,162 cases treated, 49 deaths may be looked upon as a by no means large percentage.

Violent, Sudden and Uncertified Deaths, Inquests.—There were, it appears, 13 inquests held in this Sub-district during 1870. Of these, 9 were ascertained, and pronounced to be natural deaths, though sudden; 1 suicide; and 1 from a railway accident. The remaining 2 enquiries were upon infants newly born. One of these was supposed to have been wilfully murdered, since it was given in evidence that a string was found tightly fastened about its neck. In the other case there was no evidence to show whether or not the infant had been born alive.

The deaths of 3 infants were registered as not certified by any medical attendant.

Sanitation of the year.—Table VI. in the Appendix will, with the usual clearness, show the amount of useful and necessary sanitary work accomplished during the year. The addition of 6,619 feet of new sewage to that carried out in former years cannot, at any rate, be regarded as a very slight effort to improve the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood. With as many as 4,521 houses within the area of this Sub-district (4,329 of which are inhabited), the supervision of the officers of the Board must necessarily be required to be unremittingly exercised, in order to sustain the efficiency of those operations which have been already carried out, and that this supervision is being exercised in the right direction, and with most praiseworthy earnestness, is well shown by the other figures in the Table referred to. By the usual order of the Board both the slaughter and cowhouses within the parish received the usual inspections; and, as I had nothing unfavourable to report of them, their licences were all renewed.

I have little else to add to this report but to strongly urge upon the Board the necessity of promoting, by all the means in its power, the measure about to be brought under the notice of the Legislature, with respect to the water supply of London and its suburbs.

JOHN MAC DONOGH,

Medical Officer of Health for Clapham.

STREATHAM, INCLUDING TOOTING AND BALHAM.

THE calculation having reference to the death-rate of this Sub-district, will, in this report, be made with comparatively little difficulty.

The Census of April, 1871, furnishes some valuable statistics available for this purpose, and discloses the fact of there having been in the ten years that have elapsed since the Census of 1861, an increase of the inhabitants of Streatham, Tooting, and Balham combined, of no less than 4,397 persons, giving, within a small fraction, an annual average of 440. The number of inhabitants in 1861 was 10,082, it is now 14,479. Correcting these last figures in order to bring them to apply specially to 1870 (the year under review), and taking the registered deaths to be 209 as stated in the Mortality Table, it has been calculated that the death-rate of the past year was 14·7 per 1,000 persons living. This is exceedingly satisfactory.

The births during the year were 382,—males 196, females 186. The excess of births over deaths, giving the natural increase of the population for the year, was 173. Of the 209 registered deaths, 107 were of males, and 102 of females.

The following Table will afford more detailed information of the number of deaths, the causes of the same under each class of disease, with several other particulars which it is hoped will prove alike interesting to the sanitarian and to the inhabitants generally :—

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STREATHAM, INCLUDING TOOTING & BALHAM.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX		AGE								SOCIAL POSITION			
Population in 1861—10,082. Area in Statute Acres—3,465			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Under 20 years, including all under 10 years.	At 20 and under 40 years of age.	At 40 and under 60 years of age.	At 50 and under 90 years of age.	80 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Mer- chants, Bankers, &c.	Middle & Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Laboring Classes.
DISEASES, And other Causes of Death																
Classes :—																
1. Zymotic	Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Scarlatina ..	17	10	7	1	10	2	14	3	...	...	...	1	2	10	4
	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quinsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Croup.....	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Whooping Cough ..	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Typhus and Infantile Fever.. ...	7	3	4	...	3	1	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	2
	Erysipelas...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Metria, Childbirth	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	10	6	4	7	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	2	5	3	
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Zymotic Class		40	22	18	10	16	3	31	4	...	5	...	2	6	20	12
2. Tubercular.....		26	15	11	5	3	1	14	11	...	1	...	1	1	13	11
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		23	14	9	6	1	...	7	2	3	10	1	4	1	13	5
4. Of the Heart, &c. ...		21	10	11	...	2	1	3	4	3	11	...	...	2	11	8
5. Of Respiratory Or- gans		41	17	24	10	4	...	14	5	6	13	3	3	1	18	19
6. Of Digestive Organs		11	7	4	4	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	2	2	3	4
7. Of Urinary Organs .		9	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	3	1	4	1
8. Of Organs of Gene- ration .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Of Skin .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Mal- formation, &c. ...		11	6	5	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2
12. Of Uncertain Seat...		7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	3	3
13. Age		14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	2	6	4
14. Violence.....		4	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	1
15. Not Specified.....		2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTALS		209	107	102	48	26	5	87	30	19	59	14	19	19	101	70

Zymotic Diseases.—Four more deaths from the Zymotic class of diseases occurred in the past year than in the preceding one. Notwithstanding this the Sub-district, in respect of its epidemic tendencies, continues to compare favourably with that of the entire District, the rate of mortality from these diseases being 19 per cent. of the deaths from all cases.

Amongst this class of diseases the deaths due to Scarletina, Fever, and Diarrhœa, show a slight increase compared with the previous year, whilst Measles, Diphtheria, and Croup show, on a similar comparison, a considerable decrease. The difference in the aggregate of deaths from Zymotic maladies in the past year compared with 1869, will be seen to be 36 against 40.

To Small Pox, as in the previous year, no deaths were registered as being due, the few cases that came under treatment appearing to have been very successfully treated. The Vaccination Act too, seems to have been complied with more generally than in some former years ; but there is still much to amend in this measure to insure perfect obedience to the requirements of its compulsory clauses.

Other Diseases.—The registered deaths due to the several non-zymotic maladies enumerated in the Table, from class 2 to 15, were only 3 more than in 1869, the diseases of the respiratory organs showing by far the highest figures, but numbering one more only than was noted in the previous year. The deaths from diseases of the brain and nerves were slightly less than in the previous year. The same may be said of the deaths from maladies of the digestive organs, and from those due to premature birth, low vitality, malformation, &c. There were 14 persons registered as having died of old age, which is 4 more than appears in the Table of 1869 ; of these 14 deaths, 5 succumbed at various ages between 60 and 80, and 9 at upwards of 80, the oldest person had reached the age of 90 at the time of death, and 2 others of 89 years.

Mortality amongst Infants and Children.—Comparing the Tables of the two years 1869 and 1870, there is found to be a slight decrease in favour of the past year in the number of deaths of infants and young children, between birth and 10 years of age, the figures standing at 79 against 84. Scarlatina and Diarrhœa amongst the Zymotic group, and diseases of the tubercular class and of the respiratory organs, amongst ordinary maladies, proved the most fatal to infant life, whilst to premature birth, low vitality, malformation, &c., 11 deaths of infants under one year of age are attributed, being one less than in the previous year.

Cases and Deaths amongst the Out-door Union Poor of the Sub-district.—The fatal cases of illness due to Zymotic diseases arising amongst the Union Poor, as shown in Table V. Appendix, were 2 only, and the deaths from all other diseases, including those from violence, privation, &c., were together but 9, making a total of 11 deaths in 150 cases treated, or 7·3 per cent. of such total.

Social Position.—There is little to remark upon in the columns of the mortality Table, relating to the social positions of those who died during the past year; but it may be observed that fewer of the industrial or labouring classes succumbed, compared with the number recorded in the Table of the previous year. The 70 deaths amongst the working classes bear also a much less relative proportion to the deaths amongst the three classes above them collectively than they did in 1869.

Inquests on Violent Deaths and on Deaths from Unknown Causes.—There were but few of these inquiries during the past year, and there was nothing remarkable in any one of them to require comment in this Report. Two deaths it appears were occasioned by falls out of vehicles, and one from off a ladder, but all three were found to have been purely accidental. There was also one death, the cause of which was asphyxia in bed, and two from natural causes from disease.

Two deaths are recorded as having been registered without medical certificates--a practice which the law permits, but which, for many reasons, is open to grave objection.

Sanitation.--The sanitary proceedings of the year are duly set forth in Table VI. Appendix. There is, however, little in the columns of this Table relating to this Sub-district requiring comment, except it be to direct attention to the addition that has been made to the existing sewerage during the past year to the extent of 6,415 feet, and to the fact of all the other sanitary works, removal of nuisances, &c., being carried out with but two appeals to the police magistrate.

It is almost needless to say that the usual inspections of and reports on the condition of all slaughter and cow-houses within the Sub-district were made, and that these places were found to be in a condition to entitle their proprietors in every case to a renewal of license.

For my views on some few other sanitary matters of general as well as local importance, I must refer to that section of the Report which is made to apply to the entire District, in which they will be fully discussed.

D. C. NOËL,

Medical Officer of Health

for Streatham, Tooting, and Balham.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON.

THE criterion of a healthy community, on the authority of that eminent official statist Dr. Farre, is 17 deaths in every 1,000 persons living. If, then, the rate of mortality of this Sub-district can be maintained below even 16 per 1,000—and the actual rate of 1870 has been calculated to be 15·7 only—the parish may be looked upon to hold a position amongst the healthy localities of the Metropolis, upon which the inhabitants might be very fairly congratulated.

The population of Putney, including Roehampton, in 1861, was 6,481; by the Census taken on April 3rd, 1871, the number of inhabitants was ascertained to be 9,438; thus showing an increase in the 10 years interval of nearly 3,000, and giving an average annual increase of about 300, or, to speak more exactly, 295·4. It had been long anticipated that the new Census would present rather favourable results in respect to the death rate of this locality, and it is gratifying to find that this expectation has been more than realised.

The number of deaths in the Sub-district registered in the past year was 145, nearly equally divided as to sex, viz., 71 males and 74 females.

The number of registered births in the same period was 271—of males 133, and of females 138—thus showing an excess of births over deaths of 126. This natural increase of the population exceeds that of the preceding year by 9 births, and is larger by 35 than that of the average of the 10 preceding years.

The number of dwelling-houses in the Sub-district was ascertained at the Census of 1871 to be 1,738, or, with 38 in course of erection, 1,776. The number of inhabited houses was, at the time of the Census, 1,589; it follows, therefore, (the population in April, 1871, being 9,435,) that the average number of persons to each house is within a fraction of 6. Unfortunately dwellings fitted for the residences of the very poor are not built in anything like sufficient numbers to meet the yearly increase of that class, hence overcrowding of certain portions of the Sub-district has still to be deplored. Nevertheless, by efficient drainage, and other sanitary improvements carried out in these poor neighbourhoods, the fatality of Zymotic disease generally, and of Fever especially, has of late years been very considerably diminished. It is a circumstance exceedingly gratifying to find that not a single death from Idiopathic Fever, registered as such, occurred in the past year, either amongst the poor or any other class of the population. (*Vide* Table of Mortality.)

The following condensed Table will show the fluctuations of the mortality due to the 7 principal Zymotic diseases, as well as the percentage of deaths of this class of diseases, to deaths from all causes during the 10 years 1861-70:—

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from all Causes.	No. of Deaths from Seven of the prin- cipal Epidemic Diseases.	Percentage of Deaths from seven prin- cipal Epidemics to Deaths from all causes.
1861	124	21	16.9
1862	107	13	12.1
1863	129	29	22.4
1864	121	11	9.0
1865	115	11	9.5
1866	121	16	13.2
1867	128	20	15.6
1868	118	14	11.8
1869	133	31	23.3
1870	145	19	12.4

By comparing the figures of the past year with those of the preceding one, it will be seen that the deaths due to the 7 principal Epidemics were in the proportion of 19 in 1870 to 31 in the previous year. It is submitted that a decrease of 22 deaths in the two years can be viewed in no other light than as an indication of the operation within the Sub-district of some very beneficial sanitary influences.

In the number of deaths under every disease of the Zymotic class (*Diarrhœa* excepted) it has been found that there is a greater or less diminution in the two years that have been compared in favour of 1870 ; thus, there were registered in the past year, from Measles 4 deaths against 5 in 1869, from Scarlatina 3 against 6, from Diphtheria 1 against 2, from Croup none against 1, from Whooping Cough 3 against 6, from Fever none against 5, and from Metria or Puerperal Fever 1 against 2. Under *Diarrhœa* alone does there appear any increase (8 against 6), whilst to Small Pox, and all the other Zymotic diseases mentioned in the Table, there were no deaths whatever attributed in 1870.

The following is the usual detailed Table setting forth the causes of death, as well as the sex, age, and social positions of every person whose death was registered in the past year, and distinguishing the deaths from Zymotic diseases from those due to all other causes.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.			
DISEASES, and other causes of Death.			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Under 20 years, including all under 10 years.	At 20, and under 40 years of age.	At 40, and under 60 years of age.	At 60, and under 80 years of age.	80 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Mer- chants, Bankers, &c.	Middle & Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial & Labouring Classes.
Classes:—																
Zymotic	Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	4	2	2	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
	Scarlatina ...	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Diphtheria ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Quinsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... }	3	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Typhus & In- fantile Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metria, Childbirth }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Carbuncle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa & } Dysentery }	8	4	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	1	3	1
	Choleraic { Diarrhœa . }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Zymotic Class..		20	10	10	5	9	...	14	1	...	3	2	4	1	9	6
Tubercular		18	11	7	4	1	...	7	6	5	...	...	...	...	7	11
Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		18	11	7	5	2	...	7	1	5	5	...	2	3	5	8
Of the Heart, &c.....		9	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	5	4
Of Respiratory Organs		31	14	17	7	4	...	12	...	6	12	1	2	6	5	18
Digestive Organs ...		17	9	8	2	...	...	2	1	4	10	...	3	3	6	5
Urinary Organs		5	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	2
Of Organs of Gene- ration .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of Joints, Bones, &c.		1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Of Skin .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Mal- formation, &c. ... }		8	3	5	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Of Uncertain Seat ...		5	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	3
Age		8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	2	4
Violence		4	1	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Not Specified		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS		145	71	74	33	17	...	56	13	25	40	11	13	15	45	72

The most noteworthy points of this Table are :—

1. A considerable reduction in the number of deaths from Zymotic diseases generally, compared with the total of the same maladies registered in 1869.
2. The total absence of all record of deaths from Small Pox.
3. A slight increase in the mortality, due to several diseases of the non Zymotic class.
4. A decrease of deaths of infants and young children, from 59 in 1869 to 50 in the past year.
5. A decrease of 8 deaths of persons under 60, but an increase of 18 of those registered between 60 and 80 years of age, and of 6 of those over 80 years at the time of death, the two oldest of the last named having reached the ripe age of 92.
6. The nearly equal proportions of the first three classes collectively, mentioned under the heading "Social Position," and those of the industrial or labouring classes, viz., 72 of the latter to 73 of the former.

It has been already observed that Small Pox has no fatality assigned to it in the above Table, and it is a circumstance not a little gratifying to find that since 1864, and down to a very recent period (February, 1871) the same absence of all record of deaths from this malady has been noted.

The last return of the Local Registrar will show that fewer children than usual born within the year have escaped the performance of the important operation of Vaccination. In a similar Return inserted in my last Report it was shown that of 248 children born within the year 1869, the large

number of 61 remained Unvaccinated. In the present Return it will be seen that of the 271 births in the past year (1870) the small number of 14 Unvaccinated children are noted.*

With such an everchanging population as that of Putney, several of these Unvaccinated children it is reasonable to suppose may have been removed from the district, and a few others may have been too delicate or too ill to be submitted to Vaccination within the prescribed period; so that it is not by any means improbable that the majority of the survivors of these 14 unprotected infants may ultimately receive the desired protection in some other locality, and in due course be registered in this parish. In my own practice I am aware of some few cases of postponed Vaccination from causes I have had no hesitation in certifying as being just and reasonable and I have no doubt other practitioners must have noted the same. I have great pleasure, then, in reporting the above great diminution in the number of Unvaccinated children.†

* The Return referred to is as follows:—

Number of Births from January 1st to December 31st, 1870—271.

Of this number there were Vaccinated—

By the Public Vaccinator	...	...	...	122
By resident Private Practitioners	...	...	...	75
By other Practitioners	...	...	...	44
				<hr/>
				241
Children who have not been Vaccinated	...	...	...	14
Children who have died before Vaccination			...	16
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	271

(Signed) ADAM WALKER,
Registrar.

† At the earlier part of the present year, 1871, I was permitted by the Managing Committee to examine the arms of the pupils of both sexes of the National Schools, with the result of finding that 11 only of 430 children, or 2·5 per cent., being found without some marks of Vaccination. All those that were discovered to be without visible cicatrices, and others in which such cicatrices were indistinct or slight, were recommended to receive the protection forthwith, and I believe my suggestions, in the majority of instances, was followed.

With regard to the violent, sudden and uncertified deaths, 6 appear to have occurred in which enquiry by a Coroner and Jury was considered necessary. Of these, 2 were suicides, 1 an accidental death by drowning, 1 (an infant newly born) found dead in the water, and supposed to have been wilfully murdered, and 2 others, who, from the evidence adduced, were found to have died "natural deaths" from disease.

Uncertified deaths are perhaps a greater evil than uncertified births. It is true that 2 deaths only (the causes of which were registered upon the mere statements of unprofessional persons) took place in this Parish during the past year; but as no inquiries whatever were instituted as to why medical aid had not been resorted to, it cannot be considered otherwise than most unsatisfactory that the Local Registrars should be allowed by the Law to receive information of the causes of death from other than Medical sources. This practice not only defeats the purpose for which the Registration Act was passed, but offers a great premium for the commission of crime that is sad to reflect upon.

The deaths amongst the Union poor during the past year were in the proportion of 21 to 335 cases treated, which is about 6 per cent. This, however, is a greater one than in the previous year, when the proportion of deaths to cases treated was 4 per cent. only. The absence of any record of fatal cases of Fever in the Union Medical Relief books throughout 1870, is a circumstance well worthy of being noted. The greatest number of deaths amongst the Union poor are found to have been due to Lung diseases (including Phthisis), to which diseases more than one half of those who died in the year are found to have succumbed; the proportion being 12 from Lung diseases to 9 from all other causes. (*Vide* Table VI., Appendix.)

SANITATION.

THERE is perhaps no town of the same size and population as that of Putney where greater exertions have been used to bring to bear upon the public health all the modern appliances of sanitation. Apart from the efficient maintenance of the new sewerage that has been completed in this Parish, and to which an addition was made, during 1870, of 6,563 feet, there has been no abatement of energy in taking action against nuisances, &c., and in carrying out such sanitary works as are calculated to improve and beautify the neighbourhood. The results, it is suggested, are to be found in the diminished death-rate of the Parish, and in the very visible increase in the population returns of the immigrant element.

The favourable rate of mortality which, as before stated, is under 16 in a thousand, is one which persons seeking a suburban residence will not, it is imagined, be slow to recognise, and hence a still greater influx of new residents may reasonably be looked for in future years.

Whilst our surrounding Commons and Heaths are preserved to us, and can be effectually kept from the ruthless hands that would destroy them, or render them subservient to purposes of a most objectionable, not to say unwholesome, character, there can be but little doubt that this suburb will continue to hold a high place amongst the healthiest localities of the kingdom. Once, however, suffer manure manufactories or depôts, and such like unmitigated nuisances to appear within its area, and the decadence of the town and adjoining hamlet of Roehampton may be pretty safely predicted. In making these remarks I of course allude to the late attempt, on the part of a company, to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the establishment of a large sewage farm on Wimbledon and Putney Commons, designed to occupy a great number of acres of the same in both Parishes, with all the necessary tanks, pumping

apparatus, and overflow drains, which must have had their termination again in the Beverley brook. This brook, it must be understood is a contributory stream of the Thames, which the inhabitants of Putney had, in completing their part of the great intercepting system of sewerage, expended many thousands of pounds in rendering pure and free from the fœcal and other impurities that were formerly permitted to flow into it. No wonder then that the ratepayers and residents of the Parish were to be found amongst the foremost to oppose so monstrous a proposition as that of bringing again into the District the same kind of sewage matter, which had been got rid of at so great an outlay.

The ratepayers of this Sub-district may assuredly take credit for having so promptly memorialised the Home Secretary as to cause an immediate stop being put to the progress of this objectionable Bill through Parliament. For my own part I can but rejoice, as the Medical Officer of Health, at the successful opposition to the scheme, since I had no hesitation in expressing my belief, at a meeting held by the inhabitants to petition against the Bill, that should the measure unfortunately receive Legislative sanction, one of the worst conceivable nuisances would be introduced and maintained in the neighbourhood, to the utter disgust of every one living within its influence.

I have said nothing here of the prospects of securing a better water supply for the locality, since this subject will be fully commented upon in the introductory portion of the Report ; but I may be permitted to say that it will be in the highest degree impolitic for the inhabitants to relax in their exertions to obtain a speedy and complete recognition of the principle of a constant supply, because it is but too evident that a very strong opposition to the proposed Government measure is being organised, both in and out of Parliament, by the Companies and others interested in maintaining the present unsatisfactory system.

In concluding this Report I have only to add that due inspection was made of all factories and workshops in the Sub-district in which labour has to be legally regulated, and it was found that none of the proprietors of these places had committed any offence against the law by exceeding the prescribed hours of employment of young persons and children.

The cow-houses in the Parish, as well as all premises used for the slaughtering of animals, received the usual supervision, and I am pleased to report that all licences were renewed at the proper period without any opposition being offered on the grounds of a non-compliance with the requirements of the Act regulating such places.

R. HARLAND-WHITEMAN,

Medical Officer of Health

for Putney and Roehampton.

Chairman of the Associated Health

Officers of the Wandsworth District.

APPENDIX OF STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Summary of Deaths and their Causes, registered in the entire District during 1870, classified according to Sex, Age, and Social Position, and showing also the relative Numbers in each Sub-District.

POPULATION OF ENTIRE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the entire District.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.				
In 1871, 125,050. In 1861, 70,403. Increase in 10 } 54,647. years' interval } Assumed Population for middle of year, 1870,— 119,777. Area in Statute Acres, 11,695.					Clapham—Population in 1871, 27,348, area in acres, 1,233.	Wandsworth—Population in 1871, 19,797, area in acres, 2,478.	Battersea—Population in 1871, 53,938, area in acres, 2,343.	Putney—Population in 1871, 9,435, area in acres, 2,176.	Streatham, Tooting, and Balham—Popu- lation 1871, 14,479, area in acres, 3,465.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Under 20 years, including all under 10 years.	At 20, and under 40 years of age.	At 40, and under 60 years of age.	At 60, and under 80 years of age.	80 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
DISEASES, And other Causes of Death.																								
Classes:—																								
1. Zymotic																								
Small Pox ...				15	6	...	9	...	...	11	4	1	6	4	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Measles				46	14	2	25	4	1	24	22	6	30	4	45	1	...	...	...	1	2	14	29
Scarlatina ...				352	45	48	239	3	17	176	176	21	210	84	342	9	...	1	...	1	12	147	191	
Diphtheria				12	2	4	5	1	...	8	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4
Quinsy				4	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Croup				25	10	7	6	...	2	13	12	5	16	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	13
Whooping Cough ...				51	9	16	21	3	2	23	23	23	27	1	51	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	35
Typhus and Infantile Fever.....				68	12	10	39	...	7	26	42	2	17	13	44	15	5	4	..	1	3	25	39	
Erysipelas				13	2	4	6	...	1	3	10	6	...	...	7	1	...	4	1	1	1	2	5
Metria, Childbirth				16	4	...	11	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	1	9	6
Carbuncle ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...				1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea & Dysentery				144	31	33	62	8	10	83	61	110	17	1	128	4	4	6	2	4	5	48	87	
Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhoea }				4	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3
Totals of Zymotic Class.				751	138	128	429	20	40	377	374	175	327	111	673	46	13	15	4	9	32	279	431	
2. Tubercular				374	60	46	224	18	26	209	165	110	42	16	200	106	62	6	...	5	14	139	216	
3. Of Brain and Nerves				365	35	91	198	18	23	200	165	75	63	12	157	32	83	83	10	18	16	131	200	
4. Of Heart				132	33	18	51	9	21	59	73	4	4	2	17	18	34	58	5	5	8	51	68	
5. Of Respiratory Or- gans				411	53	68	218	31	41	226	185	118	74	6	217	19	59	107	9	6	13	146	246	
6. Of Digestive Or- gans				104	8	23	45	17	11	43	61	26	8	2	40	12	25	24	3	8	9	39	48	
7. Of Urinary Organs.				39	5	10	10	5	9	23	16	...	2	2	5	7	8	16	3	5	7	18	9	
8. Of Organs of Gene- ration				8	...	4	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.				4	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
10. Of Skin				3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Mal- formation, &c. ...				191	79	23	70	8	11	106	85	181	9	...	191	...	...	...	...	3	5	58	123
12. Of Uncertain Seat				154	7	12	23	5	7	18	36	6	3	2	13	4	17	20	...	3	2	16	33	
13. Age				132	37	18	56	8	14	58	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	69	12	8	39	74
14. Violence.....				50	5	8	29	4	4	30	20	8	7	4	25	12	7	5	1	1	3	11	33	
15. Not Specified				40	20	3	14	1	2	19	21	7	...	...	10	6	16	8	...	2	4	12	23
Totals				2659	480	450	1375	145	209	1371	1288	713	540	157	1554	266	328	407	104	77	123	945	1514	

TABLE II.

BIRTHS registered during the year 1870.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Clapham... ..	433	434	867
Wandsworth	316	329	645
Battersea	1102	1068	2170
Putney and Roehampton	133	138	271
Streatham, including Tooting and Balham...	196	186	382
Total	2,180	2,155	4,335

. The excess of Births over Deaths in the entire district is 1,676.

TABLE III.

METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS for 1870, from Observations taken at Greenwich.

MEANS.	Jan. Feb., and March.	April. May, and June.	July, Aug. and September.	Oct., Nov., and December.	The Year.
Temperature of the } Air	38.0°	54.4°	60.7°	41.6°	48.7°
Evaporation	35.9°	49.6°	56.3°	40.0°	45.4°
Dew Point	32.8°	45.0°	52.5°	37.9°	42.0°
Weight of Vapour } in a Cubic Foot of Air	2.2 grs.	3.4 grs.	4.4 grs.	2.7 grs.	3.2 grs.
Degree of Humidity } (Satn. 100)	82°	70°	75°	87°	78°
Reading of Barometer	29.793 in.	29.742 in.	29.843 in.	29.647 in.	29.806 in.
Weight of a Cubic } Foot of Air	555 grs.	539 grs.	530 grs.	548 grs.	543 grs.
Rain (amount of) ...	4.1 in.	1.2 in.	5.6 in.	7.6 in.	18.5 in.

TABLE IV.

Showing the total Deaths from the principal Epidemic Diseases registered in each Sub-District, and in the entire District, and the relation which they bore to the total Mortality in the several years 1860-70.

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMICS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.					ENTIRE DISTRICT.		
	Clapham.	Battersea.	Wandsworth.	Putney.	Streatham.	Total Deaths from the Seven Epidemics.	Total Deaths Registered from all causes.	Per centage of Deaths from the Seven Epidemics to Total Deaths.
1860	90	62	22	2	11	187	1374	13.6
1861	76	112	30	21	18	257	1393	18.4
1862	52	106	62	13	16	233	1343	17.3
1863	95	86	62	29	32	304	1471	20.9
1864	63	129	43	11	22	268	1688	15.8
1865	75	177	54	11	26	343	1783	19.2
1866	86	244	73	16	34	453	2072	21.8
1867	56	122	33	21	10	242	1937	12.4
1868	99	194	64	14	28	399	2168	18.4
1869	117	247	94	31	27	516	2393	21.5
1870	119	404	113	19	37	692	2659	26.0

* * * The Diseases included in the above Table constitute, as in the Registrar-General's Returns, the principal maladies only of the Zymotic class—viz.: Small Pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Diarrhoea and Cholera, and Fever.

TABLE V.

Cases of Sickness amongst the out-door Poor under the treatment of the Union Medical Officers, with the Deaths from each class of Disease, during the year ended 31st December, 1870. Compiled from the District Medical Relief Books.

SUB DISTRICTS.		Total Cases of Sickness treated in each Sub-district.		1—Small Pox.		2—Measles.		3—Scarlatina and Malignant Sore Throat.		4—Whooping Cough.		5—Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		6—Cholera.		7—Fever.		8—Erysipelas.		9—Puerperal Fever.		10—Lung Diseases except Phthisis.		11—Phthisis.		12—Hydrocephalus, Atrophy, Scrofula, and Convulsions, of Children.		13—Other Diseases.		14—Violence, Privation, and Premature Birth.		Total Deaths in each Sub-District.
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Clapham ...	...	1162	23	4	50	3	22	8	11	...	89	3	...	...	177	3	4	...	...	...	169	3	17	6	26	4	518	15	56	...	49
Wandsworth ...	...	2019	8	...	13	...	47	10	4	2	208	6	...	...	37	3	24	2	...	...	445	19	14	2	11	4	1060	21	104	1	70
Battersea ...	...	2370	58	6	78	3	73	3	18	...	180	4	...	...	239	7	4	...	...	...	420	28	35	3	18	1	1161	21	86	...	76
Putney and Roehampton...	...	335	...	...	17	1	5	...	1	...	37	1	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	32	7	7	5	...	...	207	7	20	...	21
Streatham, including Tooting and Balham	}	151	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	1	3	3	2	...	105	5	3	...	11
Totals ...	...	6037	90	10	158	7	154	23	78	2	520	14	...	...	460	13	36	2	...	...	1078	58	76	19	67	9	3051	69	269	1	27

* * * The ratio of deaths to cases treated was 3·7 per cent; during the preceding year it was 3·5 per cent.

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY of the Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1870.

	Clapham.	Battersea.	Wandsworth.	Putney and Roe-hampton.	Streatham, including Tooting and Balham.	TOTALS.
Number of Houses and Premises in- spected ...	1,400	3,358	320	84	275	5,437
1st Notices served	82	78	65	7	27	259
2nd Notices served	17	22	2	3	1	45
Cesspools emptied and cleansed ...	54	23	...	...	20	97
Cesspools abolished	15	23	4	3	34	79
Waterclosets con- structed ...	55	23	...	81	229	388
Houses supplied with water ...	18	124	...	81	229	452
Drains constructed or connected with Sewer ...	95	215	43	74	142	569
No. of feet of New Sewers, &c. ...	6,619	10,298	3,170	6,563	6,415	33,965
Drains repaired or trapped, or ob- structions re- moved ...	20	51	12	7	39	129
Open Ditches, Ponds, &c., cleansed (in feet) ...	95	1	...	1,850	2,500	4,446
Dust-bins provided	30	59	...	81	213	383
Pig Nuisances re- moved ...	7	23	10	3	7	50
Accumulations of Offal, Manure, &c., removed ...	8	75	3	5	13	104
Unwholesome and di- lapidated Houses cleansed or re- paired ...	46	37	40	3	2	118
Cases investigated by Magistrates...	3	11	1	3	...	18
Compulsory Orders obtained ...	1	8	1	3	...	13
Compulsory works executed ...	1	11	...	3	...	15
Works remaining in abeyance from various causes ...	10	3	...	...	...	13