

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

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THE
Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

Wandsworth District.

DURING THE YEAR 1884.

BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

London:
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1885.

THE
SARATOGA SPRING
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SARATOGA SPRING

REPORT

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DURING THE YEAR 1888

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

SARATOGA SPRING

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present our Report for the year 1884 on the vital statistics and sanitary condition of the Wandsworth District.

In this report, which forms the twenty-ninth of its kind, the same arrangement has been adopted as that hitherto observed, of a separate report for each sub-district, prefaced by a general report on the condition of the entire district, and followed by a series of statistical tables. These, although the last, are by no means the least important part of the report, representing as they do, in a comprehensive and concise form, an amount of important sanitary information, the compilation of which has formed no small task.

In spite of the increasing density of its population, the health of the district remains most satisfactory, a fact which must be most gratifying to your Board, and which is calculated rather to ensure an increase of those efforts which have been so productive of good in the past, than to rest content with what has been already accomplished.

We have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

The Associated Medical Officers of Health

of the Wandsworth District.

June 19th, 1885.

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REPORT,
ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE
ENTIRE DISTRICT,
1884.

THE particulars contained in the following pages give a general view of the vital statistics and sanitary condition of this district. It will be seen that, although owing to exceptional conditions the zymotic death-rate was somewhat above the average, the total mortality was nearly the same as last year, and the general health of the district was in a satisfactory condition.

Further detailed information on matters of local interest will be found in the local reports for the several sub-districts, which immediately follow this general report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The number of persons living in this district during the year 1884, assuming the rate of

increase to be the same as during the decade 1871-81, was 238,997, being an increase of 9,431 on the previous year's population.

Births—Birth-rate—Rate of Natural Increase.—The *total births* registered during the year numbered 8,979, 4,599 of males and 4,380 of females. The number of births occurring in the several sub-districts will be found compared in Table I., Appendix. The *birth-rate* calculated from the total births registered and the foregoing estimated population, was 37·57 per 1,000 persons of all ages. The rate of *natural increase*, represented by the excess of births over deaths, was 19·77 per 1,000. The birth-rate was higher than it had been for four years, and the rate of natural increase than it had been for five years.

Deaths, Death-rate.—The *total deaths* registered during the year numbered 4,266, 2,158 of males and 2,108 of females. The *death-rate* was 17·85 per 1,000 of the estimated population, giving a slight apparent increase on the previous year's mortality. It should be remembered however that 53 weeks' deaths are included in the returns for 1884, an event which happens every fifth year in order to avoid taking only a portion of the final week into reckoning. If this be allowed for, the death-rate remains almost identical with that of 1883.

The birth-rates, death-rates, and rates of natural increase of the past and ten preceding years are exhibited in the following table:—

*Birth-rates, Death-rates, and rates of Natural Increase
in the entire district during the ten years 1874—83,
compared with those of the year 1884.*

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1000	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.	Natural Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase per 1000.
1874	5221	36·50	2796	19·50	2425	16·90
1875	5529	37·30	3096	20·87	2433	16·40
1876	5999	39·04	3154	20·00	2845	18·51
1877	6159	38·60	2991	18·70	3168	20·00
1878	6508	39·40	3275	19·80	3233	19·80
1879	6833	39·70	3526	20·50	3307	19·23
1880	7038	34·20	3593	17·50	3445	16·80
1881	7582	35·68	347	17·16	3935	18·51
1882	7889	35·69	3851	17·42	4038	18·26
1883	8079	35·14	4083	17·79	3996	17·39
Mean of Ten Years 1874—83	6684	37·12	3401	18·9	3282	18·18
1884	8979	37·57	4266	17·85	4713	19·77

It will be seen from this table that the death-rate is 1·05 per 1,000 less than the decennial average. It is also 3·75 per 1,000 less than the rate for the 28 great towns, 2·49 per 1,000 less than that for the whole of London, and 1·95 per 1,000 less than that for all the South Districts of London combined. In the case of the whole of London, some small share in producing the low death-rate must be ascribed to the low birth-rate; but in this district, the birth-rate was above the decennial average.

The following shews at a glance the great improvement in the mortality of this district since the year 1851,

and this notwithstanding the fact that the density of population has been progressively and in the last few years rapidly increasing.

DEATH-RATES IN DISTRICT PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

During 10 years, 1851—60	..	..	20·40
„ „ 1861—70	..	..	19·34
„ „ 1871—80	..	..	18·06
During the year 1881	..	..	17·16
„ „ 1882	..	..	17·42
„ „ 1883	..	..	17·49
„ „ 1884	..	..	17·85

The following table shews the death-rates of the several sub-districts in relation to the amount and density of population, and the proportional number of the industrial classes which each sub-district possesses:—

SUB-DISTRICTS	Population in the middle of 1884.	Per-centage of Total Population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000	*Death-rate per 1000 corrected for deaths in Public Institutions.	Density of Population—No. of Persons to Acre.	Relative Number per cent. of Industrial and other Classes.	
							Industrial Classes	Other Classes
Battersea ..	125,091	52·34	2503	20·00	17·75	53·4	83·8	16·2
Clapham ..	39,632	16·58	543	13·70	No appreciable difference	32·1	46·9	53·1
Putney ..	14,450	6·04	199	13·70		6·6	56·0	44·0
Streatham ..	29,149	12·16	445	15·30		8·4	45·1	54·9
Wandsworth	30,675	12·88	576	18·77	14·67	12·4	66·5	33·5

Perhaps one of the most important and hopeful features revealed by this table, is that in Battersea with a population of 53 persons per acre, the death-rate is only 17·75 per 1,000 persons, while in Wandsworth with a population of 12 persons per acre, it is 14·67 per 1000,

* This correction is necessary in consequence of the undue exaltation of the death-rates of Battersea and Wandsworth by the mortality of the Union Infirmary and the Bolingbroke Hospital in the former, and of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, St. Peter's Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables, in the latter sub-district.

In none of the death-rates in the above table are the deaths occurring in out-lying institutions included.

and in Streatham with a population of 8 persons per acre, 15·3 per 1,000 ; and similarly in Clapham with a density of 32 persons per acre the death-rate is 13·7, while in Putney with a density of under 7 per acre, the death-rate is the same. This clearly suggests that the tendency of an increased density of population to be followed by a larger mortality, may be to a great extent counteracted by strict sanitary regulations and supervision.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.—Information of these is obtained from the office of the Registrar General. Their number is 434, the largest proportion of which occurred in the Union Infirmary, the remainder in various Metropolitan and other hospitals. The inclusion of these deaths would raise the death-rate to 19·6 per 1,000.

Mortality and its Causes.—The statistics contained in Table II. in the Appendix, shew the number of deaths and their causes during the past year, while in Table III. these are compared with those of the preceding ten years.

Zymotic diseases caused the largest number of deaths, being 19·1 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 17·1 in the previous year. Next to these in fatality were Respiratory diseases, the Tubercular following them with a nearly equal mortality.

Epidemic Diseases.—The degree of prevalence of these forms perhaps the best index of the sanitary condition of a district. Under this head the seven principal zymotic diseases are specially referred to. It will be seen from Table IV. in Appendix that during the past year these seven diseases contributed 16·7 per cent. of the total deaths, with a death-rate of 3·02 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This implies a slightly increased mortality from epidemic disease, which is shewn more clearly in a tabular form as follows:—

Death-rates of the seven principal epidemic diseases per 1,000 of the population 1878—83, compared with those of 1884.

YEARS.				RATE PER 1,000.
1878	..	..	..	3·22
1879	..	..	..	3·39
1880	..	..	..	3·20
1881	..	..	..	2·72
1882	..	..	..	2·79
1883	..	..	..	2·63
1884	..	..	..	3·02

Table IV. in Appendix shews at a glance in which zymotic diseases an increase of mortality has occurred during the last year. The most striking increase is in the mortality from Diarrhœal disease, 239 having died as compared with 158 in the previous year. Of these cases 175 occurred in Battersea. The causation of this excessive mortality from Diarrhœa is fully discussed in the report for East Battersea (page 31), and is also alluded to at page 17. Measles caused 182 deaths, 50 more than in the previous year; while Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which are taken cognizance of by the sanitary authority as being more serious diseases, only collectively caused 90 deaths, or 38 less than in the previous year. Scarlet Fever and still more Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever are closely associated in their origin with sanitary defects. The reduction in the mortality (and therefore probably in the prevalence) of these diseases is hence a valuable indication of the improved sanitation of the district.

The great mortality from Measles may be ascribed to the gross neglect of isolation, and to the exposure to cold and the premature sending of children to school during convalescence. No great reduction in the number of deaths from this disease can be hoped for, until parents become thoroughly alive to its dangers, and

the patients are carefully isolated. It is to be hoped likewise that some system of compulsory registration of infectious disease will be found feasible, without which the preventive measures capable of being taken by the sanitary authority, are, owing to defective information, very partial and imperfect.

The relative mortality from Epidemic diseases in the several sub-districts is shewn in the following table:—

YEARS.	No. of deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases per 1000 of the population.					Ratio of deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases to every 100 of the total deaths.				
	Battersea	Clapham	Putney	Streatham	Wandsworth	Battersea	Clapham	Putney	Streatham	Wandsworth
1878	4.02	3.21	2.24	2.93	1.55	17.8	17.70	13.80	14.79	9.00
1879	4.30	2.40	1.60	1.90	3.50	17.9	14.40	11.10	12.0	17.70
1880	3.60	3.30	1.90	2.50	3.30	18.7	21.90	14.10	19.50	19.00
1881	3.50	1.93	1.65	1.43	2.44	17.63	14.22	13.70	11.82	13.60
1882	3.09	1.90	4.60	1.10	3.20	15.90	13.60	30.28	9.09	17.27
1883	3.09	2.26	2.98	1.78	1.90	15.74	10.01	17.42	11.93	11.42
1884	4.58	2.10	1.94	1.82	2.70	20.17	15.28	14.07	12.00	11.10

The Epidemic death-rate was somewhat higher in Battersea than any other part of the district, owing largely to the outbreak of Summer Diarrhoea; though Battersea also presented some preponderance of Whooping Cough and Measles, and of continued Fevers (Typhoid, &c.) In Putney fatal cases of *Fever* and of *Scarlet Fever*, were entirely absent, but *Diphtheria* was somewhat prevalent. The exact distribution of the epidemic diseases may be studied in Table II. (appendix).

Vaccination.—The returns of Vaccination for children born during the year 1884 are not yet presented.

Those for the previous year are shewn in the following table :—

SUB-DISTRICTS	Number of Births Returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1883.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found.
Battersea ..	4734	3870	10	..	406	63	..	385
Clapham ..	1092	903	3	1	95	15	4	62
Putney ..	352	308	..	..	27	4	3	10
Streatham ..	1028	817	3	..	87	12	..	109
Wandsworth	915	801	3	..	55	11	..	45
	8121	6699	19	1	679	105	7	611

It will be seen that of 8,121 children, 6,699 were successfully vaccinated, and that the remainder were accounted for by death, insusceptibility, or postponement on account of illness ; except 611, *i.e.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the previous year only 5 per cent were unaccounted for. This considerable proportion of persons unvaccinated constitutes a source of danger to the whole Metropolis, and forms a soil in which Small Pox may be constantly kept alive in our midst. During the past year 22 deaths of inhabitants of this district were due to Small Pox (including those occurring in the Asylums Board Hospitals).

Non-Zymotic Diseases.—In the following table the prevalence of each class of disease is compared with the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

CLASSES OF DISEASES. &c.	Number of deaths in 1884.	Average Annual number of deaths in the ten years 1874-83.	Same averages corrected for Increase of population.	Number of deaths 1884 above corrected average.	Number of deaths 1884 below corrected average.
1. Zymotic, viz:—					
Seven principal Epidemic Diseases. { Small Pox	9	15	20	..	11
Measles	182	89	117	65	..
Scarlatina	47	100	132	..	85
Diphtheria	43	25	33	..	10
Whooping Cough	145	122	161	16	..
Fever	58	48	63	..	5
Diarrhœa	239	144	190	49	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	90	70	92	..	2
2. Tubercular	715	547	722	..	7
3. Brain and Nerves	602	494	652	..	50
4. Heart, &c.	269	206	272	..	3
5. Respiratory Organs	758	696	918	..	160
6. Digestive Organs	227	159	210	17	..
7. Urinary Organs	80	65	86	..	6
8. Generative Organs	35	25	33	2	..
9. Joints, Bones, &c.	24	16	21	3	..
10. Skin, &c.	3	6	8	..	5
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c.	304	210	277	27	..
12. Dropsy, Cancer, & Uncertain Seat	148	106	140	8	..
13. Age	154	139	183	..	29
14. Violence	111	88	116	..	5
15. Not Specified	19	50	67	..	48

Deaths at Different Ages.—Infantile Mortality.—Calculated from the total births registered, the death-rate of infants under 1 year of age was 15·22 per cent. as compared with 14·71 in the previous year. The deaths of all children under 5 years of age amounted to 49·29 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 46·16 per cent. in the previous year.

At the other extreme of life, *i.e.* at 60 years of age and upwards, occurred 19·2 per cent. of the total deaths, the proportion during the previous year being 21 per cent.

All the deaths in the past and ten preceding years are classified according to age for comparison with each other in the following table:—

YEARS.	AGE.							
	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	All under 20 years.	From 20 to 40 years.	From 40 to 60 years.	From 60 to 80 years.	80 years & upwards.
1874	777	452	107	1438	361	462	419	116
1875	886	467	132	1660	399	422	502	113
1876	910	524	99	1638	398	468	540	110
1877	840	466	109	1517	387	458	525	104
1878	983	600	100	1780	338	483	532	142
1879	947	682	102	1818	368	487	658	135
1880	1136	600	140	2021	374	500	560	138
1881	1043	627	132	1938	410	548	599	152
1882	1082	752	143	2087	428	557	634	145
1883	1189	696	134	2145	484	593	670	191
1884	1367	736	95	2341	484	623	661	157

Social position of the deceased.—The relative proportion per cent. of the mortality borne by the several classes of the inhabitants during the six years 1878—83 is compared with that of the past year in the following table:—

SOCIAL STATUS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884.
Nobility & Gentry	1.62	3.30	3.40	2.71	3.43	2.48	4.41
Professional Class	5.08	5.90	5.50	5.12	4.44	5.66	6.25
Middle Class	18.10	17.40	16.90	19.00	20.85	19.59	25.66
Industrial Class ..	75.20	73.40	74.20	73.17	71.28	72.27	63.68
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The marked diminution in mortality among the industrial classes is shewn in this table, and forms valuable corroborative evidence of improved sanitation in the district.

Inquests—Deaths by Violence.—Uncertified Deaths.—

The inquests held during the year were 178 in number, or 12 more than in the previous year, and formed 4·1 per cent of the total deaths.

The whole of the deaths which formed the subjects of inquiry in the several sub-districts, with the verdicts, are enumerated in the following table:—

VERDICTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.						Total.
	Battersea.		Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Wandsworth.	
	East.	West.					
<i>Deaths from Natural causes :—</i>	18	23	11	2	3	13	70
<i>Deaths from Violence :—</i>							
<i>Accidental :—</i>							
Drowning	2	5	..	2	..	2	11
Run over by Train ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
Suffocation.....	8	13	2	..	2	2	27
Burning	2	..	1	..	1	..	4
Fracture .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Fall .....	..	6	2	..	1	..	9
Concussion	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Run over by Vehicle..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Injuries	2	4	..	..	..	3	9
<i>Suicidal :—</i>							
Hanging.....	1	1	..	2	..	1	5
Shooting.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Drowning .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Poison .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cut-throat .....	..	4	..	..	1	1	6
Run over by Train ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Homicidal :—</i>							
Murder .....	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Want of attention at Birth	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Found Dead .....	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Found Drowned .....	..	1	..	6	..	4	11
	37	59	23	15	12	32	178
	96						

On reference to the table it is seen that of the total number 70 were due to natural causes, and 108 to violence. Of the latter, 62 resulted from accident, 18 from suicide, and 3 from murder. In 3 instances the cause of death remained undetermined after inquest.

Uncertified Deaths.—The number of deaths in which the cause was not certified by medical testimony and in which the Coroner did not deem it necessary to hold inquests, was 72, as compared with 48 in 1883 and 96 in 1884; of these, 28 occurred in East Battersea, 19 in West Battersea, 5 in Clapham, 7 in Streatham, and 17 in Wandsworth. The importance of rendering impossible the burial of a single individual without skilled evidence as to the cause of death has been urged in former reports, and it is only necessary to repeat that without it “there cannot be that security to life which the community has a right to expect at the hands of the legislature.”

Sickness and Mortality amongst the Parochial Poor.—The nature, amount, and fatality of the sickness that occurred among the parochial poor in the several sub-districts, as set forth in Table V. (Appendix), forms a valuable index of the sickness occurring in the district generally. The total number of cases coming under treatment numbered 2637 as compared with 2,736 in the previous year. The proportion of deaths to cases under treatment was 3·6 per cent., as compared with 4·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Meteorology.—A reference to Table VII. in Appendix will shew the general characters of the climate during the year. Taking the year as a whole its average temperature was higher, and its rainfall very much lower than the averages of a large number of previous years. In the third quarter of the year the mean

temperature was 3° (Fahrenheit) above the average in the corresponding quarter of 113 previous years, while the rainfall was 2.87 inches less than the mean of 70 previous years. The high temperature and comparative drought doubtless were among the chief factors in the production of the unusually great mortality from Diarrhœa in this district, though it has suffered little in this respect compared with other districts. Thus the diarrhœal mortality for the whole of London corresponded to an annual death-rate of 3.1 per 1,000, while that in the whole of this district was 1 per 1,000, and in Battersea 1.4 per 1,000. The diarrhœal death-rate in 1883 for this district was 0.69 per 1,000.

Water supply.—The unusually small rainfall during the summer months of the past year caused considerable dearth of water in many parts of the country. In the Metropolis however no such result ensued, but an improved quality of water was experienced, probably owing to the fact that the water derived from surface drainage which usually finds its way into the river was nearly absent, and deep-seated springs formed the chief source of the river water. Dr. Frankland's report informs us that the Thames water supplied to London during the past year was of better average quality than in any of the previous 16 years, due largely to the longer storage which the water now undergoes before distribution. The Southwark Company by which this district is chiefly supplied still has inadequate storage capacity, thus rendering the exclusion of flood water from the reservoirs impossible. It is unsatisfactory to find as a result of this, that the water of the Southwark Company contains both greater maximum and average amounts of organic matter than any of the other waters. The Southwark Company are engaged in carrying out works which will render the admission of flood-water from the Thames

unnecessary ; and a still more hopeful enterprise is their sinking of a well in the chalk at Streatham, the water of which is pronounced by Dr. Frankland as “of unsurpassed quality for dietetic purposes.”

Sanitary operations in the district.—A glance at Table VI. in the Appendix will give some conception of the amount of steady and laborious work accomplished by the Sanitary Inspectors of the various sub-districts during the past year. It by no means however gives a complete view of the work, much of which cannot be tabulated. The detailed sanitary work of the district is largely dependent on the efficiency and tact of its Sanitary Inspectors, and there is every reason to think it is being carried out with increasing cordiality in the relations of officials and householders, and with enhanced thoroughness and detail.

The number of house-inspections amounted to 27,700, and the number of notices served was 3,872, as compared with 3,342 in the previous year.

358 houses were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease. As disinfection has been chiefly confined to the four diseases,—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Small Pox, and Fever, and there were 157 *fatal* cases of these diseases (implying probably 10 times as many non-fatal cases), it follows that owing to defective information only a small proportion were dealt with by the sanitary authority. In the absence of any compulsory registration of infectious diseases the remarks in the Wandsworth Local Report (page 92), on the exclusion from school of children convalescent from infectious disease, and all other children in the same house, are worthy of most careful and favourable consideration by the Board. It is curious that the regulations, the enforcement of which is urged

in the above local report, are likewise nominally insisted on in the code of rules issued by the London School Board to its teachers, and which hang on the walls of their school-rooms. These regulations state that "any child showing symptoms of an infectious disease, or any child coming from a house where an infectious disease exists, must be sent home *at once*. The medical officer of health for the district must at the same time be informed of the child's exclusion, and furnished with the name and address of the child, and the reason for its exclusion." That these regulations are almost entirely a dead letter cannot be doubted.

Your Medical Officers hope that measures will be taken by the School Board Authorities for ensuring the fulfilment of these existing regulations, which at present are seldom or ever put in force.

In addition to the sanitary work synopsised in Table VI., various proceedings which have not been thus tabulated have occupied the attention of your officials during the past year, such as the systematic inspection of bakehouses, cowhouses, and slaughter-houses, attendances at the Police Court, and many special inspections of your Medical Officers.

One of the most important portions of the sanitary work of the district is its *Scavenging*. The lack of efficiency of the contractors' work in dust-removal has repeatedly come under your consideration. An arrangement which renders it to the interests of the contractors to remove the house refuse as infrequently as possible, and in which the poorer houses are not so likely to be served as others, owing to the deficient fees to dust-men, can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. In the Poplar District pails have been substituted for the foul brick-

built dust-holes, and are emptied regularly three times a week. The introduction of such a plan, or better still a daily removal, would be of immense sanitary advantage to this district, and would probably be more expeditious to the dust-men, owing to the shorter time spent in carrying the galvanized iron receptacle with a cover to the dustcart. Tarpaulin covers are now commonly placed over the full dust-carts in this district, though the protection they afford is somewhat fortuitous. A fixed cover to the carts with movable lids, to be open only during the process of filling and emptying would form a much more certain protection against the dissemination of disease.

The prospect of a Cholera Outbreak.—This is a question which for the last two years has much exercised the public mind. During last summer the importation of Cholera into Paris was, owing to its foul cesspool system and impure drinking water, followed by a serious epidemic. That this may be repeated during the coming summer is not at all improbable, and its introduction into London cannot then be considered unlikely. This however need cause no alarm, if only proper precautions are adopted. Much has already been done, and even if Cholera appeared it could scarcely become so widespread as in former epidemics. Certain local conditions are necessary for its existence and propagation, and these are the same as those producing Diphtheria, and more particularly summer Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever. The prevalence of these is therefore an index of the possible inroads of Cholera. All are alike *filth-diseases*, due to dirt (which may be very minute in quantity but virulent in its properties), in the house or the complex contents of the dust-bin, or contamination in the drinking-water or the atmosphere. Hence the importance of general cleanliness, of early and frequent

removal of house-refuse from the house, of properly trapped and disconnected waste-pipes, of ventilated and well constructed drains in which no deposit occurs, of drinking water cisterns which do not supply the water-closet, but are properly covered and frequently cleansed, and of the avoidance of decomposition of whatever description.

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

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SATTERSEA.

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

BATTERSEA.

The total number of births in the whole parish during 1884 was 5,275, and the official mean population for the middle day of that year being 125,091, a birth-rate of 42·44 per thousand results. The birth-rate for the whole Metropolis according to the Registrar General was equal to 33·7 per thousand during the same year.

The deaths, including those of 164 non-parishioners in the workhouse Infirmary were 2,503 in number, and on the estimated population mentioned above gave a death-rate of 20·1 per thousand, that for the Metropolis being at the rate of 20·3 per thousand.

The separate reports for the East and West Divisions of the parish which follow, will demonstrate that this apparent mortality is in excess of that which actually exists, there being little doubt that the rapid increase of population, which has in the past much exceeded any estimate of the actual number of inhabitants, still continues in an accelerated rather than in a diminished ratio. If the same ratio of births to population existed in Battersea as in the rest of the Metropolis, a resident population of 156,369 in the middle of the year 1884 would have existed, which would have the result of reducing the death-rate for the year from 20·1 to 16 per thousand.

EAST BATTERSEA.

The population of the Eastern Division of the parish of Battersea for the middle day of the year 1884, according to the mode of computation officially recognized by the Registrar-General was 63,706. It is probable that this is less than the real number of persons residing in the sub-district as will be subsequently shewn when estimating the birth-rate.

Births.—The number of births registered in East Battersea during the year under report was 2,621. Of these 1,360 were of males and 1,261 of females. The resulting birth-rate in the *official mean population* of 63,706 would be equal to 41.14 per thousand per annum, a rate which points to a larger real population residing in the sub-district than is estimated by the official method. It has been demonstrated in many previous annual reports that the real birth-rate of the sub-district is 39 per thousand per annum, with scarcely any variation from year to year; the birth-rate of a given population being almost absolutely identical from one year to another. The *estimated mean population* as calculated from the known number of births and the mean annual birth-rate of 39 per thousand would be 67,205, and the census returns have always shewn calculations thus based to be almost absolutely correct.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

BATTERSEA EAST.				Total Deaths from each class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-district.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population (Census) 1881 54,675 Official Population in middle of 1884, 63,706 Area in acres, 947 Disease and other Causes of Death.					Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 years.	All under 20 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, Farmers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Laboring Classes.
Classes:—																			
1. Zymotic	Small-pox ..	3	2	1	2	2	1	3
	Measles	92	52	40	14	73	4	1	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	82
	Scarlatina ..	17	10	7	1	13	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16
	Diphtheria ..	7	2	5	2	4	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
	Croup	10	6	4	1	7	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Whooping Cough ..	60	29	31	23	36	1	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	50
	Fevers	25	13	12	..	2	4	7	13	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	17
	Erysipelas ..	7	4	3	3	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Metria, Childbirth	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Carbuncle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea & Cholera ..	93	52	41	69	20	..	..	89	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	13	76	
Totals of Zymotic Class		317	170	147	115	155	14	11	295	15	2	4	1	..	10	39	268		
2. Tubercular		213	111	102	87	37	6	16	146	37	27	3	..	..	4	29	180	
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		128	62	66	43	32	3	2	80	11	20	17	..	..	3	24	101	
4. Of the Heart, &c. ..		53	22	31	3	1	1	3	8	10	20	14	1	..	4	14	35		
5. Of Respiratory Or- gans		241	126	115	84	74	3	5	166	12	28	29	6	..	2	29	210		
6. Of Digestive Organs		22	8	14	5	..	2	..	7	1	11	3	..	1	3	3	15		
7. Of Urinary Organs		15	8	7	..	1	1	..	2	2	5	6	..	..	1	8	6	
8. Of Organs of Gene- ration		4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		4	2	2	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
10. Of Skin .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Mal- formation, &c.		116	67	49	116	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	101	
12. Of Uncertain Seat ..		25	7	18	8	1	1	..	10	1	9	5	..	..	..	1	24	
13. Age		19	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	7	12	
14. Violence		13	12	6	5	2	1	..	8	3	4	3	..	..	4	1	16	
15. Not Specified		9	1	8	..	6	..	..	16	1	..	2	..	..	1	3	5	
Totals		1184	606	578	466	309	33	39	847	95	128	97	17	2	31	173	278		

Mortality.—The persons whose deaths were recorded by the Registrar for East Battersea during 1884 were 606 males and 578 females. The total number was 1184. The *official mean population* of 63,706 for the year would demonstrate a death-rate based upon these figures of 18·58 per thousand, the mortality of the Metropolis for the year 1884 being 20·3 per thousand. It should be noted that 53 weeks' mortality is included in the year 1884, and this circumstance, which occurs every five years in order to take one whole week into computation, increases the apparent mortality rather more than 2 per cent., so that had the year only included 52 weeks the death-rate would have been equal to 18·22 per thousand.

The importance of a more correct method of computing the population becomes manifest when it is stated that the *estimated mean population*, referred to in a preceding paragraph as 67,205, based upon the actual number of births, would shew that the real death-rate for the year was but 17·61 per thousand.

Deaths in outlying Institutions.—During the year one hundred and thirty-six residents of East Battersea died in outlying Institutions, viz :—

In the various Metropolitan Hospitals	..	..	76
„ Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary			48
„ Metropolitan Asylum Board's Hospitals for			
Small-pox and Fever	..	..	7
„ Lunatic Asylums	..	..	5
			<hr/>
Total			136

which is equal to a death-rate of 2·13 per thousand per annum on the *official mean population*. There is, per contra, no means of ascertaining the deaths which occur in the sub-district among those who habitually reside in other parishes, but who temporarily come to the Metropolis in order to attend the various Hospitals, and dying in the sub-district, tend to unduly exalt its apparent mortality. That these cases are numerous is evident from the large proportion of such cases

certified by the Medical Officers of Metropolitan Medical Charities ; and could they be accurately separated from the other fatal cases would probably to a great extent counter-balance the deaths of parishioners in outlying Institutions.

If to the mortality registered in the sub-district, 1,184, be added 136 deaths in outlying Institutions we get a total of 1320, which would equal a death-rate of 20 per thousand ; not of persons dying in the sub-district, but of deaths among its residents both in the sub-district and elsewhere. This is according to the *official mean population*, but if the *estimated mean population* of 67,205 be used in computing the death-rate of the whole of the residents of East Battersea, there would be deduced a death-rate of 19·6 per thousand per annum, contrasting favourably with the mortality for the Metropolis of 20·3 per thousand, a difference in favour of the sub-district of 0·7 per thousand. It is to be anticipated that as the parish becomes more densely populated, the death-rate will approximate to, if not be identical with, that of the Metropolis at large.

Ages at Death.—Under one year of age there occurred 466 death or 39·2 per cent. of deaths at all ages ; and from one to five years 309 other deaths, equal to 26·1 per cent. of the total mortality of 1,184. Unitedly the percentage of deaths during the infantile period of life, under five years, was 65·4, the total number of such deaths being 775.

This is somewhat in excess of the average, and higher than the preceding year 1883, by 5·1 per cent. arising from the fact that during the year under review 116 deaths were registered from premature birth and low vitality against 74 in the preceding year, and that a great increase in the number of deaths occurred amongst infants from zymotic diseases. Thus, during 1883, a most exceptionally healthy year, 152 deaths from these diseases were recorded in children

under five years; during 1884, no less than 270 were so registered, in great part from Diarrhœa, Measles and Whooping Cough. Indeed the whole of the increased mortality of 1884 arose from the excessive infantile mortality.

Nineteen persons were registered as dying from old age; seventeen of whom died at 80 years and upwards.

Zymotic Diseases.—The year 1884 was characterised by an excessive zymotic mortality during the hotter and drier months of the year. The Meteorological Table in the Appendix will shew that during the summer months the mean temperature was 3°·0 Fahr. above the average, and consequently deaths from diseases attended by Diarrhœa were in excess, and outnumbered other diseases of the class. Of the 93 deaths recorded from Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Cholera, twelve, all infants under two years of age, were registered as having died from infantile Cholera.

	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	93	51	37	45	78	43	71
Measles	92	25	33	60	22	47	6
Whooping Cough ..	60	53	56	37	43	39	63
Fevers { Enteric 23 } { Typhus 2 } ..	25	14	14	17	15	13	12
Scarlatina	17	17	36	20	63	44	19
Croup	10	15	3	4	4	9	12
Diphtheria	7	6	7	3	2	6	4
Erysipelas	7	1	3	6	4	4	0
Metria (Child-birth) ..	3	3	4	8	5	12	2
Small-Pox	3	0	0	17	1	1	5
Carbuncle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	317	185	194	217	237	218	194
Zymotic death rate per 1,000 per annum. }	4·96	3·0	3·2	3·7	4·3	3·9	3·7

Excessive temperature was associated with deficient rainfall, the sum for the year being 7·33 inches below the average of 70 years. Each quarter of the year shewed abnormal dryness,

which in sewered districts depending upon water carriage for the removal of excreta is a matter of great moment; removal of organic matters being retarded until the interval necessary for decomposition has elapsed, which seems to be the time when the gases of such decomposition occasion some at least of the zymotic diseases, either by such products of decomposition themselves acting as zymotic poisons, or by acting as vehicles or carriers for disease germs. Another great evil was that from defective rain-fall the River Thames was in a very offensive condition, containing a very large proportion of sewage matter, a circumstance which could not fail to be injurious to the public health and tend to diarrhoeal affections.

Measles caused death in 92 instances. This affection was extremely prevalent in the sub-district during the whole year, and never before have so large a number of deaths been registered from this cause.

Whooping Cough is the next most fatal of the Epidemic diseases and often follows Measles. The large number of 60 deaths were recorded from this disease. It may be remembered of the two latter diseases that ordinary sanitary measures have but little influence in their prevention, that they arise from direct infection, and that the fatal cases indicate an enormous number of attacks, as the percentage of mortality is but small.

Enteric Fever caused death in twenty-three instances and a severe type of simple continued Fever was fatal in two cases. There were no fatal cases of Typhus.

Scarlatina is credited with seventeen deaths, the same number as in the preceding year, and very much below the average number of fatal cases.

Croup caused death in ten instances and Diphtheria in seven. Many cases registered as from Croup are probably really cases of Diphtheria of the air passages. The numbers are about the normal,

Erysipelas was returned as the cause of death in seven cases, and the diseases of child-birth three. These also are not above the average.

Three deaths from Small-pox are recorded as having taken place in East Battersea, but four other deaths took place in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board of persons removed from the sub-district.

Sixteen cases of persons suffering from this disease came under care and all were, where practicable, at once removed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Ambulances. An immense improvement in the method of removing the sick suffering from Small-pox or Fever has resulted from that Board having undertaken the carriage of such cases, which are generally removed within a couple of hours after notice in a properly constructed ambulance, with which is sent a nurse and proper nourishment and stimulants for the journey.

I have also to add that those whom I have sent to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board have expressed themselves in the highest terms of the treatment they have received while inmates, as regards medical attendance, nursing, food, lodging and clothing—with one notable exception—that of a man who went very unwillingly and then only when compelled to do so by his superior officer; and who was evidently pre-determined to find fault with every thing. All others speak of the treatment in these Hospitals in the highest terms and with much gratitude.

Other Diseases.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused death in 241 instances during 1884 compared with 248 in 1883; diseases of the Tubercular class, viz :—Pulmonary Consumption, Atrophy, and Hydrocephalus, 213, against 175; Brain diseases, 128 against 119; Heart disease, 53, while in the former year 44 deaths so arose, and from Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c., 116 deaths were registered in 1884 against 74 in 1883.

Grouping together all these principal non-zymotic causes of mortality there is shewn a total of 751 deaths in the year under report, while in the preceding year but 650 fatal cases were so recorded. This increase is probably from climatic conditions as well as the result of a substantial increase of the population.

The fatality of the other diseases of the non-zymotic class was about the average as to numbers.

Deaths not Certified.—During the year 24 deaths took place in which no medical certificate of the cause was forthcoming. The whole of these cases, with one exception, were submitted to the Coroner, who decided that being presumably from natural causes no inquest was necessary. The exceptional case referred to was that of a newly-born infant, surviving birth 14 hours and registered as “attended by Midwife.”

This is a great improvement in the condition of death-registration, as but a very few years ago a large proportion of persons were buried without either medical certificate or any investigation by competent authority into the cause of death.

Inquests.—Thirty-seven inquests were held in the sub-district during the year, the verdicts being as follows :—

From Natural causes	..	..	..	..	18
„ Accidental causes—					
Asphyxia (infants overlaid 4)	..	..	..	..	8
Scald or Burn	..	..	..	..	2
Drowned	..	..	..	..	2
Killed on Railway	..	..	..	..	2
Concussion of Brain, &c.	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas following injury	..	..	..	..	1
Alcoholic Poisoning	..	..	..	..	1
Homicidal—					
Suicide by Hanging	..	..	..	..	1

In addition to which 23 cases were submitted to the Coroner as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, making a total of 60 cases investigated by him during the year in East Battersea.

Social Position.—The relative proportions of deceased persons in the several grades of the social scale were as follows:—

	No.	per cent.
Nobility and Gentry	2 =	·2
Professional Class	31 =	2·6
Middle and Trading Class	173 =	14·6
Industrial and Labouring Class ..	978 =	82·6
Totals	1184	100·0

The most noticeable feature in the above table is the steady diminution year by year of the few persons who may be classed among the nobility and gentry. Against this is a rapid increase in both the professional and trading classes, the result of the conversion of the sub-district from a purely agricultural, to a manufacturing and commercial suburb.

Vaccination.—The register of public vaccination shews that the following successful operations were performed at the appointed station by the Public Vaccinator:—

Primary Vaccinations	1,309
Re-vaccinations	134
Total	1,443

being a slight increase on the numbers of the preceding year. About one half of the children born in the sub-district were vaccinated at the public station, a diminution compared with former years when the majority of such infants were presented there for vaccination.

Bakehouses.—There are 42 bakehouses in the sub-district, and they have each been inspected twice during the year. Three notices to cleanse and white-wash were carried out,

but an order to remove the water-closet from immediate connexion with one bakehouse was resisted. Upon taking the case before the Magistrate I obtained an order to remove, upon which the work was at once carried out. I am therefore able to report that the whole of the bakehouses in Eastern Battersea are in a proper and cleanly condition.

Cow-houses.—There are now but three cow-houses in the sub-district, and as it is most undesirable that milch cows should be kept in towns it is to be hoped that all milk will eventually be brought from the country.

Slaughter-houses.—There are at the present time four licensed slaughter-houses in East Battersea. There have been no complaints during the year as to the manner in which they have been conducted. It would however be much better if public abattoirs were built in each parish.

Sanitary Operations.—A large amount of sanitary work, the result chiefly of defects discovered by domiciliary inspection, has been effected during the past year. The very exhaustive house-to-house inspection made by the additional inspectors appointed during 1883 had the good result of remedying most of the grosser nuisances,—and year by year fewer will be left to be detected by the Inspectors of Nuisances.

The plan of appointing an Assistant Sanitary Inspector to each Ward under the Superintendence of the Surveyor and myself and controlled more immediately by the Chief Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Richards, will ensure more frequent and regular inspection of every house in the sub-district; without which, defects of great moment to the public may remain undiscovered and consequently unremedied for a considerable period. Without such increase in the sanitary staff it would have been impossible to carry out the amount of work exhibited in the sub-joined table, in considering which there should be taken into consideration the fact that for eight months of the year under consideration there was but one assistant inspector for the sub-district.

Abstract of Sanitary Work carried out in Eastern Battersea,

During the year ending December 31st, 1884.

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	5281
„ 1st Notices served	..	..	..	..	644
„ 2nd Notices served	..	..	..	..	24
„ houses disinfected and where necessary cleansed after small-pox	..	..	..	..	19
„ houses disinfected and where necessary cleansed after various kinds of Fever	..	..	..	..	68
Drains unstopped and cleansed	..	..	..	..	145
„ trapped and repaired	..	..	..	..	252
No. of houses where separate drainage has been enforced	..				20
Dilapidated closets repaired	..	..	..	..	35
Foul and offensive closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	105
New cisterns provided or cisterns repaired	..	..	..	..	181
Covers to cisterns provided	..	..	..	..	88
Dirty cisterns cleansed	..	..	..	..	76
Water supply added to houses	..	..	..	..	18
Dirty and dilapidated houses cleansed and repaired	..				159
Defective roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	114
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	11
Orders of the Board obtained	..	..	..	..	35
Summonses and Magisterial orders obtained	..	..	..	..	6
Dust-bins provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	141
Accumulations of manure removed	..	..	..	..	16
Pig nuisance removed	..	..	..	..	2

It will be perceived that the large number of 5,281 house were inspected during the year; this however is somewhat less than half the number of the houses in the sub-district. To ensure the inspection of every house at least once in the year is the minimum which should be permitted to exist, and this can now be effectively carried out by the two assistant inspectors.

It was found necessary to serve 644 notices to amend sanitary defects in the houses and premises inspected. In many cases the notices specified more than one such defect.

The readiness with which the Poard's requirements are met is conclusively shewn by the fact that in but 24 instances was it necessary to serve second notices preparatory to enforcing by magisterial aid the execution of necessary works. Ultimately six cases were taken into Court and peremptory orders obtained in every instance.

A large amount of disinfection after Small-pox, Fever and other Zymotic diseases was performed under my instructions during the year, with the result that in no case did disease recur; adding to the confidence I have always felt in the method of disinfection adopted in the sub-district, namely the production of sulphurous acid gas by burning sulphur in the apartment after it has been properly prepared by stopping up all crevices and apertures, thus making it air-tight as possible, and leaving in the room all bedding and clothing in use during the continuance of the zymotic disease. In no case has either an apartment, furniture, or clothing so treated, been the means of spreading contagious disease subsequently.

It will be observed that a large number of defects were found to exist in house drains, which have in too many cases been detected only after the occurrence of zymotic disease, and which but for defects of this character would probably be much diminished, as infectious diseases such as Enteric Fever and Diphtheria are generally contracted from defective drains permitting the escape of sewage gas, or from impure water. With reference to the latter source of danger it is shewn that many cisterns have been repaired, covered or cleansed. It has been the practice to insist on the closing of wells when the water therefrom has been proved by analysis to contain an excessive amount of organic matter, the use of water derived from wells polluted by having some connexion with cesspools constituting a frequent cause of disease and loss of life in former years, nearly all of which is now averted by the adoption of the modern system of water supply and more perfect drainage.

A large number of dust-bins have been provided or put into a proper condition during the year. There can be no doubt that in the near future a great change in the method of collecting household refuse must take place. More methodical removal will be urgently insisted upon and that can only be properly carried out by the Board's own staff, experience having shewn that the contract system fails just when frequent removal is most necessary, during the hotter months of the year, when ash production is at its minimum, rendering it unprofitable to collect so frequently as during the winter, when more ashes are to be obtained. In the summer a greater quantity of vegetable and other organic refuse is thrown into the common receptacle, the dust-bin, with the result of more offensive and active decomposition of its contents. The whole subject of the removal of house, stable, trade and other refuse constitutes a problem which must be taken into active consideration by the various local authorities of the Metropolis before long.

The possible advent of Cholera, in view of the severe outbreak in Southern Europe was the cause of much sanitary activity during the later months of 1884; and although there is substantial reason for hoping that we shall escape a visitation of this fatal disease in 1885, the year in which in obedience to the laws of its progression in former epidemics it might be expected, it behoves all responsible for the public health to adopt every precaution, so that we may not be found unprepared should an outbreak occur this year, recollecting that all measures of a preventive sanitary nature are valuable as diminishing the prevalence of other epidemic diseases.

In conclusion I have once more to thank the Members of the Board and its Committees for the continued support and assistance in carrying out my duties in the sub-district which they have been pleased to accord me, and without which it would have been impossible to discharge

those duties with satisfaction to myself or advantage to the inhabitants of this large and densely populated district.

Of Mr. Pilditch, the Surveyor for Battersea, it is again my privilege to say that his uniform courtesy and unvarying desire to afford me every possible aid, merit expressions of gratitude.

Mr. Richards, the Chief Inspector of Nuisances, has, as heretofore, exhibited untiring devotion to the duties of his office, and high terms of praise can be appropriately adopted in speaking of his work during the year.

W. H. KEMPSTER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for East Battersea.

WEST BATTERSEA.

The year under report contains the record of 53 weeks. It has been a truly remarkable one from the following circumstances. The death rate for the Metropolis is the lowest which has ever been recorded, pointing out clearly the better conditions under which we live. The marriage rate was the lowest on record, and as a natural sequence so was the birth-rate, a condition perhaps not altogether to be deplored. But the latter does not apply to this district, for in the place of being the lowest it is the highest it has been my lot to record, viz:—43·3 per 1,000, being 8 per thousand more than that of the census year when the population was accurately known, and which tends to show that we have a much larger population than that for which we take credit. It will also be evident that the death-rate from the same cause will be proportionately increased, and which instead of being 18·6 per 1,000, would be reduced to 14·7, if we take the birth-rate as a basis.

The health of the district has been fully up to the average. The expected visitation of Cholera happily was not realized, though a large amount of Diarrhœa prevailed during the summer months. Small Pox showed unmistakable signs of becoming epidemic, but thanks to the prompt measures taken for the removal of patients so afflicted (the ambulances being as suggested three years ago kept at a central office it is only necessary to telegraph, and the patient is generally removed within a few hours), the sanitary measures pursued, and above all re-vaccination; up to the present we have been able to check considerably this disease. Of all the cases which have come under notice, there is scarcely one below adult age, and when it is not so, they are of such a modified character as to excite not the least alarm for the patient's safety. So much has been said in reference to vaccination and re-vaccination that I need not here repeat its doctrines, but simply remark that the more one sees of this terrible disease the more I am convinced of the complete protective power of vaccination, and I strongly support the efforts of the Board to bring this important fact before the minds of all the inhabitants. If anything could be necessary to further impress upon the people the benefits conferred by this operation the following letter taken from the *Standard* of this year will supply it.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—Referring to your article in *The Evening Standard* of this date concerning Mr. Russell's answer to Mr. Hopwod's interpellation on this subject, will you allow me through the medium of your columns, to express my regret that Mr. Russell was apparently ignorant of the overwhelming evidence on this subject which the annals of this, the oldest, and for more than a century, the sole hospital for Small Pox in London, presents.

I have records now of nearly 50 years, during which no nurse, servant, or other *employé* of this hospital has ever contracted Small Pox, even in a modified form. They are re-vaccinated when they enter the service of the hospital, and they consequently never take the disease. The only exception to this rule was that of a gardener who was temporarily engaged in 1881. This man refused to be vaccinated, took the disease, and died. That these people are not protected by a previous attack of Small Pox is shown by the fact that when engaged only 20 to 25 per cent. (the per-centage varying somewhat in each year) have previously suffered from the disease.

Such facts as these must, I think, carry conviction with them to all unprejudiced minds, and do not appear to me to be open to augument. To those who, like myself, have the every day experience of a Small Pox Hospital before them, the fact that any body of sane persons can in the present day doubt the benefit conferred by efficient vaccination and re-vaccination, is the most astounding reflection of all.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT GOUDE, F.R.C.S. Edin.

Resident Surgeon,

Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital, Highgate Hill,
Upper Holloway, N., April 1st.

All deaths which have occurred in Institutions outside the district, that is the Metropolitan Hospitals, including those of the Asylums Board, are taken into account in calculating the death-rate, they are this year 66 in number, and add a little over 1 per 1,000 to the death rate. This should be remembered when comparing the rates for the past ten years,

as it is only during the last two years that these outside deaths have been received and taken into the calculations, consequently the latter two bear unfavorable comparison with the former.

House to house inspection has been vigorously carried out during the year, though owing to the temporary Inspectors being discontinued for some months, the numbers are fewer than those of the previous year. Sanitary books with the headings considerably increased so as to embrace every defect, whether of drains, water, dust-bins, dirty and unclean rooms, overcrowding, cubical space, &c. have been instituted and made as perfect as possible. This house inspection is one of the most important sanitary operations carried out, having for its object the placing of houses and their surroundings in as cleanly and sanitary condition as possible. Further information on sanitary matters will be found at the end of the report.

Population.—The population estimated by the Registrar General's method for the middle of the year would be 61,385, but if we take the birth rate of the census year as a basis of calculation which is more reliable, we shall find the numbers are much greater; for instance, the rate of the census year was 35 per 1,000, it is now 43, the difference being 8, and which would give upwards of 75,000 as the approximate number of persons now residing in this district.

Mortality.—The total number of deaths returned by the Registrar as having taken place in this sub-district was 1,319, of which 682 were males and 637 females. In 1883 1,341 were returned, there is therefore a decrease of 22 on that year. In addition to the above, 66 took place in institutions outside the district, making a total of 1,385 persons who died connected with this division of the parish.

Of the 1,319, 283 occurred in public institutions, viz :—269 in the Infirmary and 14 in the Bolingbroke Hospital ; these are 19 below those of the previous year.

Of the deaths which took place in the Infirmary 55 belonged to West Battersea, the remainder belonging to other sections of the district.

Deducting the 283 deaths in Public Institutions 1,036 will be the correct number for this out-door district.

The number of deaths registered in each quarter of the year was as follows :—

First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
354	288	340	337

The deaths of 47 illegitimate children were registered, the ages being specified by minutes, hours, days, weeks, and months, but six having reached the age of one year and upwards.

Total deaths from all causes including all deaths in the Infirmary in the respective years were :—

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
856	854	820	908	1002	1010	1195	1222	1341	1319

The deaths in the Infirmary were 269—males 152, females 117.

The death-rates per 1,000, including Infirmary deaths belonging to this sub-district and out-lying Institutions :—

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1880	18 2	1883	1884
20·2	19·5	17·1	18·5	20·0	16·8	19·0	18·0	18·6	18·8

The deaths during the last year not including those occurring in its Institutions, nor those occurring in out-lying Institutions, numbered 1036; these give a death-rate of 16·9 per 1,000.

The death-rate for the Metropolis was 20·3 per 1,000, the lowest on record.

Birth-rate.—The number of births registered were 2,654, of which 1,355 were males and 1,299 females, being a difference of 56 in favor of the males.

The rate is 43·3 per 1,000, being 8 per 1,000 more than that of the census year, at the same time the same increase of population as in the preceding decennial period has been allowed.

This return for each quarter was as follows:—

First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
641	657	654	702

Natural Increase.—The above number of births are 1,563 in excess of the deaths, and constitute the year's natural increase, more than double those of the deaths, an excess more than ever before known.

The following table shows the cause of all deaths, classified according to age, sex, and social position, which have taken place in this sub-district during the year:—

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

BATTTERSEA WEST.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.			
Population (Census) 1881 52,587			Males,	Females,	Under, 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years,	From 5 to 10 years.	All under 20 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 Labouring Classes
Official Population in middle of 1884 61,385																
Area in Acres, 1,396																
DISEASES																
And other Causes of Death,																
Classes :—																
1. Zymotic	Small Pox	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	Measles....	42	25	17	10	32	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	5	37	
	Scarlatina..	14	6	8	2	9	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	11	
	Diphtheria	11	5	6	3	7	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	
	Whooping Cough ..	46	22	24	28	18	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	7	39	
	Typhus and other Fevers	21	9	12	..	..	4	9	8	2	2	..	1	..	3	17
	Diarrhoea & Choleraic Disease	82	45	37	71	7	..	78	1	1	1	1	2	..	4	76
	Erysipelas	8	6	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	8
	Metria, Childbirth	11	..	11	..	..	..	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	2	9
	Carbuncle..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Croup	14	9	5	1	10	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Quinsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		251	128	123	116	83	9	215	20	7	8	1	3	..	30	218
2. Tubercular		266	148	118	90	29	2	136	76	48	6	..	1	2	23	240
3. Of Brain & Nerves		170	76	94	49	23	7	83	11	30	42	4	2	4	23	141
4. Of the Heart		95	40	55	3	2	3	15	12	28	33	2	4	..	12	79
5. Of Respiratory Organs		218	139	109	67	42	4	114	30	37	58	9	5	2	42	199
6. Digestive Organs ..		62	40	23	14	..	2	17	5	16	23	2	6	..	12	45
7. Urinary Organs....		19	12	7	..	..	1	1	2	10	6	..	1	..	4	14
8. Of Organs of Generation		12	2	10	..	..	..	2	2	3	5	..	1	..	..	11
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		12	4	8	4	1	..	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	11
10. Of Skin .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c.		33	18	15	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31
12. Of Uncertain Seat..		66	30	36	14	..	..	15	9	14	26	2	1	1	9	55
13. Age		45	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	18	2	..	3	40
14. Violence		39	24	15	13	6	..	25	4	7	2	..	..	..	1	38
15. Not Specified .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....		1319	682	637	403	186	28	669	174	202	241	38	26	9	162	1122

* This table includes 269 deaths in the Infirmary of the Union, and 14 in other public Institutions, leaving 1,036 as the correct number of deaths which took place in this out-door district.

Zymotic Mortality.—The deaths from this class of disease were 251—128 being males and 123 females, and are 39 in excess of those in the previous year. The greatest fatality was from Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough and Measles, which contributed 152 of the total. As compared with last year there is an increase in Diarrhœa and also in Scarlet Fever. 6 were returned as Infantile Cholera. Diarrhœa was extensively prevalent in the summer months owing to the high temperature which prevailed.

From Fevers other than Scarlet and Measles there were 21 deaths, classified as follows:—

Typhoid or Enteric	17
Typhus	1
Puerperal	3—21

The case of Typhus was that of a female employed managing a business at Putney.

Of the total number, 16 were under 1, 83 from 1 to 5 years of age, and but 9 from 5 to 20; it will thus be seen that the period of life most susceptible to this class of disease is up to 5 years of age.

Zymotic Diseases.—The following table contrasts all deaths from Zymotic causes during the past 10 years.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Small Pox.....	0	3	13	2	2	0	4	1	0	2
Measles	11	35	8	34	43	8	50	30	52	42
Scarlatina	48	20	8	4	55	30	25	35	26	14
Diphtheria	7	5	2	3	7	3	9	4	2	11
Quinsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croup.....	3	6	5	10	8	1	3	12	8	14
Whooping Cough	20	32	18	36	11	23	31	47	46	46
Typhus, &c.	14	19	25	15	27	10	10	14	13	21
Erysipelas.....	9	0	3	4	2	3	7	9	5	8
Metria	6	5	3	1	2	7	6	3	2	11
Carbuncle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa and Cholera	35	43	22	41	17	61	53	39	64	82
Totals.....	155	168	107	157	174	146	198	194	218	251

The death-rate from this class of diseases was 4 per 1,000 of the population.

Other causes of death than Zymotic.—These diseases collectively show a decrease on those of the previous year of 55—1,068 being returned against 1,123, the principal of which were :—diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 248; Bronchitis, 133; pneumonia, 45; and other diseases, 70. These are collectively 70 below those of the previous year, owing to the mild season which prevailed the last few months of the year. From diseases of the Brain and Nerves 170 were returned, Heart, 95; Digestive Organs, 63; Age, 45; Premature Birth and Low Vitality, 33; Violence, 33; Cancer, 7; Syphilis, 10, &c.

Disease of the Respiratory Organs, Old Age, and Cancer show a decrease, whilst those of the Nervous system, Heart, Violence, and Syphilis an increase.

From the Tubercular Class, 266 were returned, viz :—Phthisis, 145; Atrophy, 93; Scrofula, 24; and Hydrocephalus, 4. Of the Phthisical deaths, 20 were under 20, 76 between 20 and 40, and 48 between 40 and 60 years of age.

The deaths from Old Age were 45 against 64 of last year, the eldest being—female 90, males 92 and 97 respectively; the latter was said to be over 100 years, and certainly had that appearance, but no reliable information of the fact could be obtained. Of the opposite extreme we find the duration of life was by minutes in 2 instances, hours in 11, and 43 by days.

The deaths from Violence were in every case the subject of inquests.

Of the 1,068 deaths, 554 were males and 514 females; 409 were under 20 years, and the remainder from 20 upwards.

The following table contrasts all deaths from non-zymotic causes during the past 10 years.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Tubercular, including Phthisis	148	149	172	143	163	196	210	198	255	266
Of Brain, Nerves, &c.	130	119	148	137	136	117	147	173	168	170
Of the Heart, &c.	37	49	55	53	56	72	94	83	85	95
Of the Respiratory Organs, including Phthisis	197	160	124	204	260	215	266	272	318	248
Of Digestive Organs.....	27	19	37	27	27	47	59	59	68	63
Of Urinary Organs.....	10	13	14	10	20	15	26	21	32	19
Of Organs of Generation	7	8	8	3	9	9	14	14	11	12
Of Joints, Bones, &c.	8	4	1	2	2	3	15	12	19	12
Of Cancer.....	2	23	22	23	14	22	21	25	33	17
Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c.	37	30	30	31	36	70	37	78	30	33
Of Uncertain Seat.....	39	37	25	29	17	36	27	27	13	39
Age	39	53	7	58	57	35	31	37	64	45
Violence	15	18	23	28	13	23	40	30	20	39
Syphilis	6	4	7	11	16	4	10	6	7	10
Totals... ..	702	686	713	751	828	864	997	1028	1123	1068

Inquests.—Enquiries were held on the bodies of 37 males and 22 females, in all 59, being an increase on those of last year of 23. The verdicts were as follows:—

From Natural Causes ..	23
„ Accidental.. ..	28
Suicides	7
Found Drowned	1
	—
	59
	—

Of the accidental causes 8 were those of Infants suffocated in bed, 5 of boys drowned whilst bathing, 6 from falls, and 5

from asphyxia, one of which was by carbolic acid, and another whilst attempting to swallow an oyster which became impacted in the glottis.

The suicides were respectively—

- 4 Cut-throats
- 1 By Shooting
- 1 By Hanging
- 1 On the Railway.

In each case temporary insanity was added to the verdict.

In addition to the above, 19 cases of sudden death were submitted to the Coroner who did not deem an inquest necessary. They were those of young children or persons the subjects of chronic disease.

The Infants suffocated in bed with their parents are 6 in excess of those of the previous year and occurred on the following dates :—

December 27th, 1883,	Thursday—Boxing Night.
February 3rd, 1884,	Sunday Night.
„ 9th, „	Saturday Night.
„ 23rd, „	Saturday Night.
October 13th, „	Monday Morning.
„ 14th, „	Tuesday Night.
„ 26th, „	Sunday „
December 27th, „	Saturday—Boxing Night.

Deaths not Certified.—Under this head the Registrar General places 22, but it must be understood as stated above that 19 were submitted to the Coroner, who after due enquiry issued his order for burial. Three were ordered to be registered by the Registrar General, so that none were consigned to the grave without official enquiry. There was but one person who died attended by an unqualified person.

Social Position.—The per-centage of deaths, in relation to social position was as follows :—

Nobility and Gentry	..	26	=	1.95
Professional	..	9	=	.67
Middle and Trading Class..		162	=	12.28
Labouring	..	1122	=	85.1
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		1319		100.00
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Disease and Mortality amongst the Union Poor.—The number of cases which came under treatment was 514—282 being males and 232 females; these are 106 above those of the previous year; indeed there has been a steady increase during the past three years in those seeking parochial medical relief. The increase is principally in general diseases and Small Pox, the latter being 20 against 1. Of the above cases 20 died, giving a death-rate of 3.8 per cent.

Sanitary Matters.—Owing to the discontinuance of the extra Inspector during the first eight months of the year the number of inspections particularly as regards houses has not been so great as in the previous; still the number of defects found were nearly as many; this is owing to the new registers having so many extra columns which causes enquiries to be made concerning matters previously un-noticed. It is gratifying to observe the number of defects which are remedied merely by requisition. Out of 1,016 first notices served, in only 45 was it found necessary to serve a second, and in only 8 cases were summonses issued to enforce compliance. The importance of house to house visitation having been so fully recognised, an Inspector is now appointed to each Ward, so that by his daily work we hope to keep the district under efficient observation.

The means used for disinfection are the same as heretofore, and are still found most satisfactory, as it is rarely indeed a second case occurs unless the individual was infected

previous to its usage. The cost for disinfection in each case is about $\frac{2}{3}$ per room.

The Police Court was attended and evidence given in reference to putrid rabbits seized in Falcon Lane, conviction being obtained and fine imposed. Also in reference to a quantity of pork taken from a cart being driven from a slaughter-house in York Road, the meat was ordered to be destroyed, and it was only by the technical objection raised that it was not in the slaughter-house when seized, that the owner escaped imprisonment. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Richards for the manner he acted in this case and the firmness exhibited under most trying circumstances. I may also state I have had frequent occasions to require the assistance of Mr. Richards at most unseasonable hours and also on Sundays, and that assistance is always given most willingly and cheerfully.

Cow and Slaughter-houses were all inspected and the licences renewed, with the exception of Mr. Curtis at Broomwood, who has since desisted from cow-keeping at that place.

Bakehouses are under periodical supervision, and their condition bears very favorable contrasts to what it was two years ago; in fact they may be said to be in a first class sanitary condition.

Frequent complaints were made of the offensive effluvia emanating from the sewer in Lombard Road; the temperature of such sewer was found to abnormally high, as much as 120° F., and the cause of such heat was proved to be very hot water discharged into it from Messrs. Whiffins Chemical Factory; frequent observations were made, the results of which will be in the recollection of the Board, as a consequence firm action was taken, the effluent hot water was cooled and no complaints have since been made, a terrible nuisance being got rid of. The same course was taken in reference to other factories.

**Abstract of Sanitary work carried out in Western Battersea
during the year ending December 31st, 1884.**

Number of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	7215
„ first notices served	..	..	..	..	1016
„ second notices served	..	..	..	..	45
„ houses disinfected and where necessary cleansed after Small-Pox	..	..	..	..	31
„ houses disinfected and where necessary cleansed after various kinds of Fever	..	..	..	..	67
Drains unstopped and cleansed	..	..	..	..	213
„ trapped and repaired	..	..	..	..	288
Combined drainage	..	..	..	..	5
Dilapidated closets repaired	..	..	..	..	18
Foul and offensive closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	26
Defective apparatus to water closets repaired and water laid on	..	..	..	..	142
Covers to cisterns provided	..	..	..	..	146
Dirty cisterns cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	33
Water supply added to houses	..	..	..	..	16
Dilapidated and Dirty houses cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	157
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	4
Urinals cleansed	..	..	..	..	4
Orders of the Board obtained	..	..	..	..	23
Summonses	..	..	..	..	8
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	..	1
Dust-bins provided	..	..	..	..	210
Accumulation of manure removed	..	..	..	..	3
Pig nuisances removed	..	..	..	..	13
Leaky and dilapidated roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	60
Articles destroyed as unfit for human food—Fruit, 9 pecks; Crabs, 150 ; Rabbits, 20 ; Pork, 358 lbs., Beef, 80 lbs.					

JOSEPH OAKMAN,

Medical Officer of Health for West Battersea.

CLAPHAM.

The report which I have the honour to present for the first time, records a sanitary condition on which the Clapham Committee of the Wandsworth Board of Works may be cordially congratulated.

The low rates of general mortality and of mortality from infectious diseases are very encouraging, and the excellent and thorough sanitary work which is being executed by Mr. Southam and his assistants, gives us every reason for believing that this improvement, already striking, will be continued.

Population.—Assuming the rate of increase to be the same as in the decade previous to the last census, the population of this sub-district for 1884 was 39,632. As only three years have elapsed since the census, probably this estimate is a near approximation to the truth.

Births and Birth-rate.—The number of births registered was 1,123, of which 596 were males and 527 females. The annual birth-rate was 28·32 per 1,000 of the estimated population, being nearly the same as in the three previous years, and considerably less than that for the whole of London, which was 33·7 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-rate.—During the year 1884, 543 deaths were registered in the sub-district, 263 of males and 280 of females. These represent an annual death-rate of 13·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the lowest hitherto known in Clapham with a solitary exception (see table). The death rate for the whole of London was 20·34 per 1,000, and that of 28 large towns was 21·6 for the same period. The excess of births over deaths or *natural increase* in the population was 580, giving a rate of 14·6 per 1,000.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Number of Deaths from all Classes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1875	965	30.6	548	18.2	13.2
1876	1095	34.3	545	17.7	15.8
1877	1029	32.4	467	14.8	18.5
1878	1019	34.2	580	18.1	15.9
1879	1125	34.1	561	17.0	17.0
1880	1082	29.7	544	14.9	15.1
1881	1059	28.9	499	13.5	15.3
1882	1081	28.8	544	14.5	14.3
1883	1085	28.25	580	15.1	13.1
1884	1123	28.32	543	13.7	14.6

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions.—The deaths just enumerated do not include those of inhabitants of this sub-district who have died in out-lying institutions. In the following table however, these additional deaths (102 in number) are arranged so as to shew the causes of death, age, and sex of patients, and character of the Institution in which they died.

DISEASE.	Total.	Sex.		Age.			Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 & upw'ds	Union Infirmary.	Infectious Hospitals.	General Hospitals.
Diphtheria ...	5	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Small Pox	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Tubercular									
Diseases..	14	8	6	..	13	1	6	..	8
Lung Diseases..	16	13	3	1	6	9	11	..	5
Circulatory									
Diseases..	7	3	4	..	1	6	5	..	2
Nervous Diseases	12	7	5	..	9	3	8	..	4
Other Diseases..	40	19	21	5	21	14	20	..	20
Violence	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	3
	102	57	45	10	59	33	52	2	48

It will be seen that 52 of the 102 deaths occurred in the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary, and 50 in the various general and special hospitals of the metropolis. If these 102 deaths be added to those occurring in Clapham, the death-rate becomes 16·27 per 1,000, a figure which still speaks well for the healthiness of Clapham as a residential neighbourhood. This becomes even more apparent when we compare the density of population and death-rate of the present year with those of ten years ago. It is a well established fact that the death-rate varies directly with the density of the population, not because of any necessary association between the two (as shewn by the experience of Peabody Buildings), but because a denser population means the presence of a class of persons who are less likely to live in accordance with the laws of health, and who from overcrowding and neglect of ordinary precautions are more prone to infectious, tubercular and other diseases. In Clapham we find however that in 1874 there were 22 persons to every acre, and the death-rate was 17·9, while in 1884 there were 32 persons to every acre, and the death-rate was only 13·7.

Death-rate of special parts of Clapham.—The mortality of Clapham as a whole was compared with three selected portions of the parish, in which the artizan and labouring classes are almost exclusively represented. The population of these parts of the parish was ascertained from the books kept by the Sanitary Inspectors of the results of inspections during the past year. (1) The first neighbourhood selected is bounded by the New Road and London Chatham and Dover line on two sides, and the Heath wall sewer and Wandsworth Road on the two opposite sides. Its population was 1864, the number of houses in it 327, and its death-rate 20·9.

(2) The second neighbourhood is bounded by Queen's Road and the London Chatham and Dover Railway on two sides, and Heath Road and Wandsworth Road on the two opposite sides. Its population was 5,128, the number of houses in it 770, and the death-rate 17·9.

(3) The third neighbourhood, including White Square and the surrounding parts, was bounded by Pleasant Place and Crescent Road on two sides, and Park Crescent, Nelson Road, and White Square on the two opposite sides. Its population was 1,576, the number of houses in it 301, and the death-rate 17·7.

The mortality given in these three selected parts of the parish does not include the deaths occurring in out-lying Institutions. Including these, the death-rate is still except in the first-named only about equal to the general death rate or the whole of London, though considerably above that for the whole of Clapham.

The larger mortality in these three neighbourhoods, is chiefly explicable by the *high mortality among children under 5 years*. In (1) these formed 60 per cent. of the total deaths ; in (2) 73 per cent.; in (3) 57·5 per cent., as compared with 47·3 per cent. for the whole of Clapham, and 49·3 for the whole district.

Deaths occurring in Clapham.—The following table gives a summary of all the deaths registered as occurring in this sub-district during the past year, classified according to cause, sex, and social position, and a more detailed list of the deaths from zymotic diseases.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the sub-district.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population (Census) 1881 36,380	Official Population in middle of 1884 39,632		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 years.	All under 20 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 Laboring Classes.
DISEASES.		and other causes of Death.															
Classes :—																	
1. Zymotic	Small Pox	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Measles....	33	20	13	9	24	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17
	Scarlet fever	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	Diphtheria	8	2	6	..	3	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1
	Croup	5	4	1	1	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
	Whooping Cough ..	15	6	9	10	5	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
	Typhoid & other Fevers	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
	Erysipelas	5	1	4	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
	Metria,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carbuncle..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	18	9	9	14	3	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	12	
Cholera ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		95	48	47	39	41	6	4	90	2	2	1	..	..	7	40	48
2. Tubercular		69	40	29	15	10	2	5	32	16	18	3	..	..	3	35	31
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		70	30	40	27	5	..	3	35	3	13	13	3	5	4	28	33
4. Of the Heart		53	25	28	2	..	1	3	6	4	17	22	3	7	6	22	18
5. Of Respiratory Organs		97	44	53	31	18	2	1	52	4	12	23	6	3	4	33	57
6. Of Digestive Organs		38	12	26	4	..	..	1	5	3	13	16	1	5	2	20	11
7. Of Urinary Organs		8	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	1	3	3	1
8. Of Organs of Generation		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
6. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		4	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
9. Of Skin		2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	1
9. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c.		47	31	16	47	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	26
Of Uncertain Seat		25	11	14	8	1	..	1	10	2	6	6	1	2	5	7	11
Age		22	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	8	1	7	6
Violence		11	6	5	5	1	..	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	7
Not Specified .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals		543	263	280	180	78	11	19	288	41	86	101	27	33	35	221	254

Ages at death.—53 per cent. of the total deaths occurred at various ages below 20 years, 33 per cent. being under 1 year, and 14·3 per cent. between 1 and 5 years. An enormous loss of life is involved in these figures, of which a large proportion at least is preventible. One-fourth of the deaths under the age of 20 resulted from zymotic diseases; over one-sixth from respiratory diseases, and one-eighth from tubercular diseases; all of which are to a large extent under the control of parents and guardians.

The increased study of the laws of physiology and health in our public schools will probably lead to a great diminution of this premature mortality.

The Infantile death-rate, i.e., the proportion of deaths of infants in the first year of life to registered births was 160 per 1,000, as compared with 147 per 1,000 in all England and Wales, and 155 for the whole of London. Some of the causes of infantile mortality have been alluded to in the last section, but a very important one must be added—improper feeding. The substitution of farinaceous foods for the natural food of infancy is largely responsible for this destruction of children, either by directly exciting diarrhoea, &c., or by leading to a condition of mal-nutrition, which renders the infant incompetent to resist successfully the inclemency of winter and early spring, or the onset of infectious disease.

Senile Mortality.—The number of deaths of persons over 60 years was 23·6 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 19·7 per cent. in the previous year. On the other hand 23·5 per cent. of the total deaths occurred between 20 and 60 years of age, as compared with 26·4 per cent. in the previous year. The increased senile mortality and the diminished mortality during what are presumably the most useful years of man's life, are both favourable indications of the health of this sub-district.

Social position of deceased.—The proportion per cent. of the total deaths, and of deaths from zymotic diseases in relation to the social position of the deceased are shewn in the following table:—

Social Position.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	Percentage of deaths from Zymotic class
Nobility and Gentry	33	6	0
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	35	6.4	7.3
Middle and Trading Classes, Clerks, &c.	221	40.7	42.1
Industrial & Laboring Classes	254	46.9	50.6

No reliable statistics exist as to the number of persons in this sub-district belonging to each of the above classes, and no conclusion can therefore be drawn as to the relative mortality among them. Important conclusions may however be drawn from the comparison of the zymotic and general mortality. It is evident that in the first class there is a remarkable absence of fatalities from zymotic disease, only a slight excess in the second class, while the excess in the middle classes amounts to 1.4 per cent., and in the labouring classes to 3.7 per cent. This can only mean that in the latter classes there is a greater carelessness regarding infection, and a lack of treatment for such "slight" affections as Measles and Whooping Cough, which yearly carry off many victims.

Deaths from Epidemic diseases.—The following table shews the mortality from the seven chief epidemic diseases, as compared with the mortality of the ten previous years.

The mean zymotic death-rate for the 10 years 1874-84 is 2.57 per 1,000 per annum, while that for the past year is 2.1; including the ten deaths from infectious disease occurring in out-lying Institutions, the zymotic death-rate is 2.3, as compared with 3.34 for the whole of London.

Years.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever—Typhoid and Typhus.	Diarrhoea and Cholera.	Total deaths from Epidemics.	Total deaths from all causes.	Zymotic Death Rate	General Death Rate.
1874	..	20	33	4	15	6	27	105	528	3·6	17·9
1875	2	3	22	6	17	2	22	74	548	2·5	18·2
1876	14	13	13	..	17	5	24	86	545	2·8	17·7
1877	12	5	4	..	12	4	18	55	467	1·8	14·8
1878	3	23	12	3	29	5	26	103	580	3·2	18·1
1879	..	17	12	1	25	9	17	81	561	2·4	17·0
1880	2	19	21	3	25	4	36	112	544	3·3	14·9
1881	7	10	15	3	13	3	20	71	499	1·9	13·5
1882	1	15	26	4	17	7	4	74	544	1·9	14·5
1883	..	33	8	7	16	3	19	86	580	2·3	15·1
1884	2	33	3	8	15	4	18	83	543	2·1	13·7

Measles and Whooping Cough are the two most fatal zymotic diseases. This is not a necessary fact; both these diseases are usually slight and recovery is complete, if the patients are kept warm and unexposed. Such precautions however are often neglected; and isolation of patients suffering from these diseases being seldom enforced, the consequence is that they become widely diffused.

In Scarlet Fever much more active precautions are adopted, and the number of fatal cases for the last year is only 3, as compared with 33 deaths from Measles and 15 from Whooping Cough. Unfortunately information respecting but a small minority of the cases is communicated to the sanitary authority. The only definite source of information is the relieving office, and it is evident that only a small proportion of cases can be known of in this way. Until a compulsory registration of infectious diseases is enforced we cannot expect to cope successfully with Scarlet Fever and other epidemic diseases.

Diphtheria was the cause of 8 deaths during the year. A careful examination of the distribution of all the fatal cases during the last two years, shews that they are diffused

throughout the sub-district, but most numerous in the thickly populated parts. The close connection of Diphtheria with bad house drainage cannot be doubted, and the following case is typical of many others. A child three years old was taken ill with Diphtheria, from which she died after removal to the hospital. The scullery of the house was used as a living room. The only trap between the scullery sink and the drain was a bell trap, and on removing this there was a powerful up current. Even while the bell was in its place an offensive smell was present in the house, to remedy which the mother had been in the habit of keeping a wet cloth over the bell-trap. Such improper connection of waste pipes with the drain is probably one of the commonest causes of Diphtheria (as well as of Typhoid Fever). Until we arrive at the consummation of sewers the contents of which are carried without let or hindrance to the outlet, and thus the development of dangerous putrefactive matters is prevented, it is essential that all waste-pipes except soil-pipes should only be indirectly in communication with the drain, and that the soil-pipe should be freely ventilated. At the same time the importance of frequent flushing of street sewers cannot be exaggerated, and free ventilation of them. This is being done in Clapham, and it is proposed to embrace every opportunity of connecting sewers with the shafts of factories.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa (18) was not so large as might be expected, when we remember that the summer months were exceptionally hot and dry.

Deaths from non-zymotic diseases.—The general table on page 58 gives in sufficient detail the causes of death and relative numbers. Respiratory diseases stand at the head of the list, causing 18 per cent. of the total deaths, just exceeding zymotic diseases which cause 17·5 per cent. Diseases of the nervous system come next with 12·9 per cent., being closely followed by Tubercular diseases, which cause 12·7 per

cent.; while Circulatory diseases (9·9 per cent.,) and Developmental diseases (8·6 per cent.) are next in importance.

Inquests.—Twenty-three inquests were held during the year and the following verdicts were returned —

1. <i>From Natural Causes</i>	..	..	11
2. <i>Accidental</i> —Injury to Spine by fall		2	
Scald	..	1	
Suffocation by over-laying		2	
Want of attention at birth		2	7
3. <i>Suicidal</i> —Drowning	..	3	
Shooting	..	1	4
4. <i>Homicidal</i> —Strangulation of new-born child	..	1	1
Total			23

Uncertified deaths.—Five deaths occurred in which no qualified practitioner had attended during the patients' illness. All these were of children under two years of age, the probable cause of death being stated in three cases to be Convulsions, and in two Acute Laryngitis.

An important defect of the Register of Deaths Act may be here alluded to. It is not necessary to register the deaths of any person before burial, but the 17th section of 37 and 38 Vict. Cap. 58 provides that the person who buries or performs any religious service for the burial of any dead body as to which no order or certificate under this section is delivered to him, shall within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof to the Registrar, and if he fail to do so shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

In the case which drew attention to this defect in the Act, the parents, who were unmarried, only lived two days in this sub-district before their child died. They then took the body to Chelsea, obtained a death certificate from a medical man who had previously known the child, and subsequently buried the child at Hanwell. A week after the burial and two weeks

after the death, a mis-directed *post-card* was received by the Local Registrar from the person who officiated at the burial, baldly stating this fact. It is evident that such a conjunction of circumstances renders evasion of investigation in suspicious cases a comparatively easy task.

Sanitary proceedings of the year.—The past year has been marked by a more thorough and systematic inspection of the houses in this sub-district, than any of its predecessors. At each house careful enquiries are made as to the presence of overcrowding, infectious disease, or any special nuisance, in addition to a careful examination of traps, closets, and cisterns. The thoroughness of this inspection may be gathered from the fact that out of 2,270 houses inspected, 954 notices to remedy sanitary defects were served on owners and occupiers, and 721 drains were repaired or trapped. Considerable delay in executing the necessary repairs occurred in a large proportion of cases, landlords frequently evading the notices or only partially executing the works. In only 21 cases however was it necessary to have recourse to the Magistrate in order to obtain *compulsory orders*. It is unfortunate that the necessary preliminaries to legal proceedings take up so much time, and that even after the case is brought before the Magistrate, it is so frequently “adjourned for 14 days” to give the delinquent a further breathing time.

In nine cases *pig-keeping* has been prohibited. In one instance pig-keeping was prohibited by the Magistrate in a piggery, which was 17 yards distant from the nearest house, although the pigs were kept in as cleanly a condition as seems possible. Action was taken in all cases under the Metropolis Management Act, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 91, which gives the Magistrate power to prohibit the keeping of pigs in unsuitable places, and does not necessitate the proving of the existence of a nuisance. It is to be hoped that the favorable decision of these cases will lead to the general abolition of piggeries in this sub-district.

Overcrowding has only been discovered in twelve instances. Some difficulty arises however in obtaining correct information, especially when previous notices concerning overcrowding have been served in the same street

Repairs have been ordered in 380 *dilapidated houses*. Defective roofs, and rain-water gutters, and unpaved back yards have similarly engaged attention. These, spite of magisterial remarks to the contrary, are undoubtedly sanitary defects. They certainly favour through the dampness developed, if they do not produce Consumption and Rheumatism; and we know no reason why these complaints should not be brought under the preventive power of the Sanitary Authority.

Disinfection of houses in which Scarlet Fever or Small Pox has occurred, has been effected in 44 cases by burning sulphur. In 21 cases the bedding was subsequently burnt. The recurrence of Small Pox in two families in which bedding had been burnt and rooms fumigated after the removal of the first cases to the Small Pox Hospital, led one to suspect some defect in the method of disinfection. A careful examination of dates in each case however proved that the remaining inmates received the infection before the patients were removed to the hospital, and therefore before disinfection was effected. The fault lay in the *lack of isolation* prior to removal, and not in the disinfection. Unfortunately in many of these cases the inmates of an infected house decline to purchase immunity by re-vaccination.

Bakehouses have been periodically visited, and except a few instances where lime-washing was required, have been found in a sanitary condition. The Factory Act of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict. c. 53, s. 15), requires that any cisterns supplying water to a bakehouse shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water closet. In a bakehouse in Wandsworth Road the vigilance of the Inspector discovered an evasion of this important regulation. Two taps

were found in the bakehouse one supplied directly from the main, the other from the cistern which also supplied the water-closet. It was asserted that the water used in baking was taken from the first source; but on enquiring when the "sponge" was made, this was found to correspond to a time when the water was turned off at the main.

Cisterns have received a large amount of attention during the past year, 571 having been repaired and cleansed. The placing of cisterns in inaccessible positions under the roof, without a cover, has been found to be a frequent source of foul drinking water. Dead birds, mice, birds' excrement, &c. are not infrequently found in such cisterns, and the difficulty in reaching them prevents efficient cleansing. There can be no doubt that when drinking water is the source of diseases, it is generally if not always due to contamination received in the house or its annexa, rather than to the quality of the water as delivered by the Water Companies.

As an instance of the anomalous character of sanitary legislation, may be mentioned the prohibition of the water supply for baking purposes being obtained from a cistern which also supplies a water-closet; while no such enactment is in force for water which has not undergone the at any rate partial protection of being baked. It is still extremely common in Clapham for one cistern to supply water for drinking and for flushing the closets, thus providing in case of accidental emptying of the cistern a ready passage into it of foul gases from the closet. Whether a separate service-box for each closet can be legally enforced remains to be proved.

ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for Clapham.

PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

The health of this sub-district, during the year 1884, judged by the statistics which will be afterwards given, has been exceptionally good, and this notwithstanding the fact that diphtheria had not entirely disappeared during the earlier part of the year. The accidental prominence which that disease gave to our mortality during the previous year, has been more than compensated for, by the very low zymotic mortality of the present year.

Population.—At the middle of 1884 the population of this sub-district may be estimated at 14,450. This is obtained by adding three years and a quarter's increase to the ascertained population at the census of April 4th, 1881; but as this increase is calculated upon the rate of growth, which prevailed during the ten years preceding the census, the estimate based upon it, is probably too low, the discrepancy becoming greater in a progressive district such as this year by year.

Births and Birth-rate.—The number of children born in the sub-district during 1884 was 367,—181 males and 186 females. The birth-rate was 25·3 per 1,000, a rate rather below the average for this district, and no less than 8·5 per 1,000 less than the birth-rate of London, and 9·3 less than the birth-rate for the twenty-eight largest towns of England. This low birth-rate is always found in districts inhabited by the wealthier classes, and goes to prove that luxury is inimical to increase of population.

Deaths and Death-rate.—The mortality from all causes during the year 1884 amounted only to the low figure of 199. This yields a death-rate of 13·7 per 1,000. We have reason for congratulation that such an exceptionally good year should follow the somewhat high mortality of last year. From the table below the death-rate of this year will be found exactly 1·0 less than the average of the eleven years 1874-84.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Number of deaths from all classes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1874	290	27·8	156	15·0	12·8
1875	292	27·3	167	15·7	11·6
1876	300	27·3	143	13·0	14·3
1877	351	31·1	170	15·0	16·0
1878	338	29·1	186	16·0	13·1
1879	327	27·4	179	15·0	12·2
1880	347	27·3	177	13·6	13·2
1881	340	25·5	167	12·5	12·9
1882	361	26·3	208	15·1	11·1
1883	349	24·7	241	17·1	7·6
1884	377	25·3	199	13·7	11·6

It is also nearly 7 per 1,000 less than the death-rate of London, and 8 per 1,000 less than that of the 28 largest towns. With one exception (Barrow in Furness) it is lower than any of the death rates quoted in the Registrar General's summary.

The difference between the number of births and deaths amounted to 168. This constitutes the natural increase of the population and amounts to 11·6 per 1,000.

The table which follows is, in an abridged form, the same as that employed by the Registrar-General, and also arranged according to the classification of diseases drawn up by the College of Physicians of London, for use in certifying the causes of death. Some sub-classes, which appeared to me unnecessary, have been omitted, and others which I deemed useful in classifying the causes of death, adopted.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON.		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.			
Population (Census) 1881 13,221. Official Population in middle of the year 1884 14,450. Area in Statute Acres-2,176.			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 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 and Labouring Classes.
DISEASES, And other Causes of Death.																
Classes:—	Small-pox ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Measles	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Scarlatina ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria	10	6	4	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4
	Typhoid and Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remittent and other Fevers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Zymotic	Puerperal Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough ..	8	7	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, & Cholera	8	2	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	Other Zymo- tic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		28	10	18	12	11	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	6	20
II. Consti- tutional	Gout, and Rheuma- tism	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	3
	Cancer and other Tumours	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	2
	Tubercular	24	17	7	1	6	2	1	10	4	..	..	..	2	7	15
	Nervous	39	22	17	11	4	1	1	3	4	10	5	3	3	14	19
	Circulatory	11	4	7	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	1	..	1	4	6
	Respiratory	31	31	18	14	3	..	..	3	2	8	1	2	1	8	20
III. Local	Digestive ..	12	9	3	2	3	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	1	4	7
	Urinary	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	1	4	4	1
	Generative	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Locomotor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumen- tary	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
IV. Devel- opmental	Premature Birth, Atro- phy, &c....	13	10	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9
	Old Age ..	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	3	3	1
V.	Violence ..	11	7	4	..	..	..	2	4	4	1	..	..	..	4	7
TOTALS		199	105	94	52	29	6	8	32	25	32	15	9	19	60	111

Zymotic Diseases.—The following table gives a comparative view of this group during the eleven years 1874—84, and it will be seen that the year under review compares favourably with the other years of the series. A total of 28 deaths from the chief epidemic diseases occurred out of 199 deaths from all causes. The percentage is only 14·07. Whooping Cough was somewhat prevalent, and Diarrhœa claimed about its usual number of victims. The other diseases were hardly represented at all with the exception of Diphtheria.

YEARS.	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Small-Pox	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	3	..	1	2	7	..	..	6	13	2	1
Scarlatina	..	..	3	6	..	3	1	8	4	7	..
Diphtheria	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	29	24	10
Whooping-cough ..	..	9	7	..	4	8	9	3	8	2	8
Typhoid &c	..	..	..	4	3	2	4	1	4	2	..
Diarrhœa & Cholera	6	7	5	7	10	7	10	3	5	5	8
TOTALS ..	10	20	17	20	26	20	24	22	63	42	28
Percentage of Deaths from Epidemics to deaths from all causes.	6·4	11·9	18·2	13·0	13·8	11·2	13·5	13·17	30·1	17·3	14·07

This disease was unhappily both prevalent and fatal during the year 1882, and almost equally fatal though much less prevalent during the following year. At the commencement of the present year isolated cases continued to occur without anything approaching an epidemic existing. These still maintained the severe type of the preceding year, and the fatal cases held an unusually high ratio to the total number of cases, which were really few and scattered.

In the table below it will be seen that three fatal cases of diphtheria occurred during the first quarter, six in the second, one in the third and none in the fourth.

DISEASE.	1884			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Mean Temperature ..	43·4	52·5	62·7	44·1
Small-Pox .....	..	..	..	1
Measles .....	..	1	..	..
Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	3	6	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	6	2	..
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	8	..
Fever .....	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	13	11	1

There is reason to believe that the disease died out about the middle of the year. The causation of such an outbreak of zymotic disease is of great importance to the inhabitants of this sub-district, and the subject has given me no little thought and concern. The inherent difficulty in tracing out the causes of a disease, the nature and history of which are not yet thoroughly understood is one which the medical profession fully recognises. This difficulty is increased by the obstruction to most sanitary operations on the part of the public, and by the natural hostility of those whose interests are likely to be affected by any inquiry or the changes which may arise from it. One supposed cause which naturally excited anxiety then and now was the condition of the sewers in the district, but the careful examination to which of course they were subjected, revealed no serious defect in the system. No changes were required in their construction or management, and yet the disease has died out, a fact strongly bearing out the opinion that the cause could not be traced to them. In every case as

far as practicable inspection was made of the sanitary arrangements of the house in which it occurred, and in many obvious defects were found. We are bound to admit however that in many cases no fault could be found in the sanitary condition of the house, and the selection often of the individual least exposed to sanitary dangers in the household, compelled us to look elsewhere for the cause of the disease.

The system of ventilation of the sewers by gratings in the open street (often near frequented places such as crossings, &c.) which obtains in most parts of London is not devoid of danger, and will have to be replaced sooner or later by some safer method. The accumulation of house refuse in stationary receptacles close to dwelling houses, is in my opinion a not improbable source of danger. The time is surely not very distant when the *daily* removal of household refuse (often of a highly decomposable nature) will be undertaken by the sanitary authorities themselves, and not by contractors who have no interest in its frequent removal.

Atmospheric conditions must not be forgotten as a probable cause of diphtheria. It has several times been observed that an epidemic of this disease has followed a continuance of dry weather. The charging of the air with dust containing organic impurities may at such times lead to the disease in those who have weak throats and enlarged spongy tonsils. The absence of water leads of course to defective flushing of the drains and the drying up of traps dependant upon the rain-fall for their effectiveness.

Constitutional and Local Diseases, &c.—Very little requires to be noted regarding these groups which maintain much the same proportion as in previous years. In the following table the usual eleven years' comparison will be found.

YEARS.		1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
C	Gout & Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	4	5	5
	Cancer and Tumours	..	..	..	..	7	3	6	1	6	8	5
	Tubercular	24	26	26	26	32	23	18	17	12	28	24
L	Nervous	39	23	26	29	28	34	33	21	33	34	39
	Circulatory	8	13	6	8	12	13	13	14	12	14	11
	Respiratory	30	36	23	29	37	42	27	24	29	30	31
	Digestive	11	7	5	12	10	9	13	17	15	15	12
	Urinary	3	8	7	11	2	4	6	2	6	6	10
	Generative .....	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	2	4	1
	Locomotory .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary .....	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	2
D	Premature Birth, Atrophy, &c. ..	7	16	10	8	7	8	16	18	7	17	13
	Old Age	6	11	8	8	7	5	9	6	5	10	7
V	Violence	6	4	7	9	5	7	6	13	7	15	11
	(Other diseases)	12	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....		146	147	121	148	150	152	152	140	139	196	171

Ages of the deceased.—During 1884, 52 children under one year died, giving a percentage of 26·1 of the total deaths. The percentage in 1883 was 17·8, but of the two previous years it was 28·7 and 30·0 respectively. The small number of deaths between five and twenty is somewhat remarkable, namely, 14. A smaller number of deaths of persons upwards of 60 years occurred during the present year (namely 47) than last year. The percentage was 23·6. The year was mild and dry, conditions favourable to life in the aged.

Social Position.—The various classes of the community are proportionally represented in the following table.

Nobility and Gentry	..	..	4·5
Professional and Merchant Classes			9·5
Middle, Tradesmen, &c.	..	..	30·0
Industrial	..	..	56·0
			<hr/> 100·0 <hr/>

Amongst zymotic diseases diphtheria alone had a preference for the well-to-do classes, other diseases of the group fell most

heavily upon the poor. Cancer, Nervous Diseases, Urinary Diseases and of course old age were most prevalent among the better classes. Tubercular and Respiratory diseases and the deaths due to premature birth and violence chiefly affect the poorer classes.

Inquests, &c.—Fifteen inquests were held during the year 1884. The following are the verdicts classified as usual.

- I. *Natural*.—Suffocation, 1 ; Syncope, 1.
- II. *Accident*.—Drowning, 2 ; Injuries to Ribs, 1.
- III. *Suicide*.—Strangulation, 2.
- IV. *Open*.—Found Drowned, 6 ; Found Dead, 2.

Fourteen inquests will be found in the Registrar-General's annual summary as the number from this sub-district, but one was omitted to be notified as such by the local Registrar. The deaths from drowning form the most prominent feature amongst the violent deaths of this locality ; and it is my duty as I did last year to point out to the police authorities the special dangers of the river at the present time. The building of the new bridge has undoubtedly increased the risks from this cause during the past and the present year.

Sanitary Proceedings.—In Table VI. Appendix will be found a tabulated statement of the sanitary work carried on during the year. For the first time we have had the services during the present year of a separate sanitary officer. The advantage of having an Inspector of Nuisances is obvious. Indeed the labour of the last twelve months in the matter of house inspection, &c, could never have been undertaken without the aid of an officer who could devote his whole time to the work. All the smaller property and many of the larger houses have been not only once but several times examined and reported upon, and a multitude of defects more or less serious discovered and rectified. Still much remains to be done, and I would earnestly call upon the inhabitants of this sub-district

to invite the aid of this officer to discover in their own private dwellings any conditions dangerous to health. His services are rendered gratuitously and willingly and might be of infinite value in finding out sources of danger before disease or perhaps death have laid hold upon the inmates. The larger and newer houses are often more open to sanitary dangers than the smaller and older ones from the multiplication of conveniences such as wash-hand basins, baths, &c. It must not be forgotten that mere cleanliness is no guarantee against such risks.

During the year all the bakehouses have been carefully inspected by the Surveyor and myself, and our recommendations have been carried out in those requiring attention without serious difficulty. The cow and slaughter-houses also were inspected by me and fairly carried out the provisions of the law. In some of the former however I would like to see the water supply removed from the atmosphere of the cow-house.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year 30 deaths occurred in various public institutions of persons removed from this sub-district. These are tabulated as below.

DISEASE.	Total.	Sex.		Age.			Class.		Institutions.		
		Males	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 & upw'ds.	Middle.	Industrial.	Union Infirmary.	Infectious Hospitals.	General Hospitals.
Small-Pox	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Erysipelas.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Nervous Disease	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1
Lung Disease ..	11	8	3	..	7	4	1	10	7	..	4
Heart Disease ..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	1
Cancer	3	2	1	..	4	..	1	3	2	..	1
Urinary Disease	3	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	2
Other Diseases..	5	2	3	..	2	2	1	3	2	..	3
TOTAL	30	18	12	..	21	9	4	26	15	2	13

This increases the number of total deaths of parishioners to 229, giving a total death-rate of 15·8. As however many of these persons had resided for years in the institutions, they cannot properly be included in the mortality returns of the parish from which they originally came.

ALEXANDER WALKER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for Putney and Roehampton.

Year.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	2023.	2024.	2025.	2026.	2027.	2028.	2029.	2030.	2031.	2032.	2033.	2034.	2035.	2036.	2037.	2038.	2039.	2040.	2041.	2042.	2043.	2044.	2045.	2046.	2047.	2048.	2049.	2050.	2051.	2052.	2053.	2054.	2055.	2056.	2057.	2058.	2059.	2060.	2061.	2062.	2063.	2064.	2065.	2066.	2067.	2068.	2069.	2070.	2071.	2072.	2073.	2074.	2075.	2076.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2080.	2081.	2082.	2083.	2084.	2085.	2086.	2087.	2088.	2089.	2090.	2091.	2092.	2093.	2094.	2095.	2096.	2097.	2098.	2099.	2100.	2101.	2102.	2103.	2104.	2105.	2106.	2107.	2108.	2109.	2110.	2111.	2112.	2113.	2114.	2115.	2116.	2117.	2118.	2119.	2120.	2121.	2122.	2123.	2124.	2125.	2126.	2127.	2128.	2129.	2130.	2131.	2132.	2133.	2134.	2135.	2136.	2137.	2138.	2139.	2140.	2141.	2142.	2143.	2144.	2145.	2146.	2147.	2148.	2149.	2150.	2151.	2152.	2153.	2154.	2155.	2156.	2157.	2158.	2159.	2160.	2161.	2162.	2163.	2164.	2165.	2166.	2167.	2168.	2169.	2170.	2171.	2172.	2173.	2174.	2175.	2176.	2177.	2178.	2179.	2180.	2181.	2182.	2183.	2184.	2185.	2186.	2187.	2188.	2189.	2190.	2191.	2192.	2193.	2194.	2195.	2196.	2197.	2198.	2199.	2200.	2201.	2202.	2203.	2204.	2205.	2206.	2207.	2208.	2209.	2210.	2211.	2212.	2213.	2214.	2215.	2216.	2217.	2218.	2219.	2220.	2221.	2222.	2223.	2224.	2225.	2226.	2227.	2228.	2229.	2230.	2231.	2232.	2233.	2234.	2235.	2236.	2237.	2238.	2239.	2240.	2241.	2242.	2243.	2244.	2245.	2246.	2247.	2248.	2249.	2250.	2251.	2252.	2253.	2254.	2255.	2256.	2257.	2258.	2259.	2260.	2261.	2262.	2263.	2264.	2265.	2266.	2267.	2268.	2269.	2270.	2271.	2272.	2273.	2274.	2275.	2276.	2277.	2278.	2279.	2280.	2281.	2282.	2283.	2284.	2285.	2286.	2287.	2288.	2289.	2290.	2291.	2292.	2293.	2294.	2295.	2296.	2297.	2298.	2299.	2300.	2301.	2302.	2303.	2304.	2305.	2306.	2307.	2308.	2309.	2310.	2311.	2312.	2313.	2314.	2315.	2316.	2317.	2318.	2319.	2320.	2321.	2322.	2323.	2324.	2325.	2326.	2327.	2328.	2329.	2330.	2331.	2332.	2333.	2334.	2335.	2336.	2337.	2338.	2339.	2340.	2341.	2342.	2343.	2344.	2345.	2346.	2347.	2348.	2349.	2350.	2351.	2352.	2353.	2354.	2355.	2356.	2357.	2358.	2359.	2360.	2361.	2362.	2363.	2364.	2365.	2366.	2367.	2368.	2369.	2370.	2371.	2372.	2373.	2374.	2375.	2376.	2377.	2378.	2379.	2380.	2381.	2382.	2383.	2384.	2385.	2386.	2387.	2388.	2389.	2390.	2391.	2392.	2393.	2394.	2395.	2396.	2397.	2398.	2399.	2400.	2401.	2402.	2403.	2404.	2405.	2406.	2407.	2408.	2409.	2410.	2411.	2412.	2413.	2414.	2415.	2416.	2417.	2418.	2419.	2420.	2421.	2422.	2423.	2424.	2425.	2426.	2427.	2428.	2429.	2430.	2431.	2432.	2433.	2434.	2435.	2436.	2437.	2438.	2439.	2440.	2441.	2442.	2443.	2444.	2445.	2446.	2447.	2448.	2449.	2450.	2451.	2452.	2453.	2454.	2455.	2456.	2457.	2458.	2459.	2460.	2461.	2462.	2463.	2464.	2465.	2466.	2467.	2468.	2469.	2470.	2471.	2472.	2473.	2474.	2475.	2476.	2477.	2478.	2479.	2480.	2481.	2482.	2483.	2484.	2485.	2486.	2487.	2488.	2489.	2490.	2491.	2492.	2493.	2494.	2495.	2496.	2497.	2498.	2499.	2500.	2501.	2502.	2503.	2504.	2505.	2506.	2507.	2508.	2509.	2510.	2511.	2512.	2513.	2514.	2515.	2516.	2517.	2518.	2519.	2520.	2521.	2522.	2523.	2524.	2525.	2526.	2527.	2528.	2529.	2530.	2531.	2532.	2533.	2534.	2535.	2536.	2537.	2538.	2539.	2540.	2541.	2542.	2543.	2544.	2545.	2546.	2547.	2548.	2549.	2550.	2551.	2552.	2553.	2554.	2555.	2556.	2557.	2558.	2559.	2560.	2561.	2562.	2563.	2564.	2565.	2566.	2567.	2568.	2569.	2570.	2571.	2572.	2573.	2574.	2575.	2576.	2577.	2578.	2579.	2580.	2581.	2582.	2583.	2584.	2585.	2586.	2587.	2588.	2589.	2590.	2591.	2592.	2593.	2594.	2595.	2596.	2597.	2598.	2599.	2600.	2601.	2602.	2603.	2604.	2605.	2606.	2607.	2608.	2609.	2610.	2611.	2612.	2613.	2614.	2615.	2616.	2617.	2618.	2619.	2620.	2621.	2622.	2623.	2624.	2625.	2626.	2627.	2628.	2629.	2630.	2631.	2632.	2633.	2634.	2635.	2636.	2637.	2638.	2639.	2640.	2641.	2642.	2643.	2644.	2645.	2646.	2647.	2648.	2649.	2650.	2651.	2652.	2653.	2654.	2655.	2656.	2657.	2658.	2659.	2660.	2661.	2662.	2663.	2664.	2665.	2666.	2667.	2668.	2669.	2670.	2671.	2672.	2673.	2674.	2675.	2676.	2677.	2678.	2679.	2680.	2681.	2682.	2683.	2684.	2685.	2686.	2687.	2688.	2689.	2690.	2691.	2692.	2693.	2694.	2695.	2696.	2697.	2698.	2699.	2700.	2701.	2702.	2703.	2704.	2705.	2706.	2707.	2708.	2709.	2710.	2711.	2712.	2713.	2714.	2715.	2716.	2717.	2718.	2719.	2720.	2721.	2722.	2723.	2724.	2725.	2726.	2727.	2728.	2729.	2730.	2731.	2732.	2733.	2734.	2735.	2736.	2737.	2738.	2739.	2740.	2741.	2742.	2743.	2744.	2745.	2746.	2747.	2748.	2749.	2750.	2751.	2752.	2753.	2754.	2755.	2756.	2757.	2758.	2759.	2760.	2761.	2762.	2763.	2764.	2765.	2766.	2767.	2768.	2769.	2770.	2771.	2772.	2773.	2774.	2775.	2776.	2777.	2778.	2779.	2780.	2781.	2782.	2783.	2784.	2785.	2786.	2787.	2788.	2789.	2790.	2791.	2792.	2793.	2794.	2795.	2796.	2797.	2798.	2799.	2800.	2801.	2802.	2803.	2804.	2805.	2806.	2807.	2808.	2809.	2810.	2811.	2812.	2813.	2814.	2815.	2816.	2817.	2818.	2819.	2820.	2821.	2822.	2823.	2824.	2825.	2826.	2827.	2828.	2829.	2830.	2831.	2832.	2833.	2834.	2835.	2836.	2837.	2838.	2839.	2840.	2841.	2842.	2843.	2844.	2845.	2846.	2847.	2848.	2849.	2850.	2851.	2852.	2853.	2854.	2855.	2856.	2857.	2858.	2859.	2860.	2861.	2862.	2863.	2864.	2865.	2866.	2867.	2868.	2869.	2870.	2871.	2872.	2873.	2874.	2875.	2876.	2877.	2878.	2879.	2880.	2881.	2882.	2883.	2884.	2885.	2886.	2887.	2888.	2889.	2890.	2891.	2892.	2893.	2894.	2895.	2896.	2897.	2898.	2899.	2900.	2901.	2902.	2903.	2904.	2905.	2906.	2907.	2908.	2909.	2910.	2911.	2912.	2913.	2914.	2915.	2916.	2917.	2918.	2919.	2920.	2921.	2922.	2923.	2924.	2925.	2926.	2927.	2928.	2929.	2930.	2931.	2932.	2933.	2934.	2935.	2936.	2937.	2938.	2939.	2940.	2941.	2942.	2943.	2944.	2945.	2946.	2947.	2948.	2949.	2950.	2951.	2952.	2953.	2954.	2955.	2956.	2957.	2958.	2959.	2960.	2961.	2962.	2963.	2964.	2965.	2966.	2967.	2968.	2969.	2970.	2971.	2972.	2973.	2974.	2975.	2976.	2977.	2978.	2979.	2980.	2981.	2982.	2983.	2984.	2985.	2986.	2987.	2988.	2989.	2990.	2991.	2992.	2993.	2994.	2995.	2996.	2997.	2998.	2999.	3000.	3001.	3002.	3003.	3004.	3005.	3006.	3007.	3008.	3009.	3010.	3011.	3012.	3013.	3014.	3015.	3016.	3017.	3018.	3019.	3020.	3021.	3022.	3023.	3024.	3025.	3026.	3027.	3028.	3029.	3030.	3031.	3032.	3033.	3034.	3035.	3036.	3037.	3038.	3039.	3040.	3041.	3042.	3043.	3044.	3045.	3046.	3047.	3048.	3049.	3050.	3051.	3052.	3053.	3054.	3055.	3056.	3057.	3058.	3059.	3060.	3061.	3062.	3063.	3064.	3065.	3066.	3067.	3068.	3069.	3070.	3071.	3072.	3073.	3074.	3075.	3076.	3077.	3078.	3079.	3080.	3081.	3082.	3083.	3084.	3085.	3086.	3087.	3088.	3089.	3090.	3091.	3092.	3093.	3094.	3095.	3096.	3097.	3098.	3099.	3100.	3101.	3102.	3103.	3104.	3105.	3106.	3107.	3108.	3109.	3110.	3111.	3112.	3113.	3114.	3115.	3116.	3117.	3118.	3119.	3120.	3121.	3122.	3123.	3124.	3125.	3126.	3127.	3128.	3129.	3130.	3131.	3132.	3133.	3134.	3135.	3136.	3137.	3138.	3139.	3140.	3141.	3142.	3143.	3144.	3145.	3146.	3147.	3148.	3149.	3150.	3151.	3152.	3153.	3154.	3155.	3156.	3157.	3158.	3159.	3160.	3161.	3162.	3163.	3164.	3165.	3166.	3167.	3168.	3169.	3170.	3171.	3172.	3173.	3174.	3175.	3176.	3177.	3178.	3179.	3180.	3181.	3182.	3183.	3184.	3185.	3186.	3187.	3188.	3189.	3190.	3191.	3192.	3193.	3194.	3195.	3196.	3197.	3198.	3199.	3200.	3201.	3202.	3203.	3204.	3205.	3206.	3207.	3208.	3209.	3210.	3211.	3212.	3213.	3214.	3215.	3216.	3217.	3218.	3219.	3220.	3221.	3222.	3223.	3224.	3225.	3226.	3227.	3228.	3229.	3230.	3231.	3232.	3233.	3234.	3235.	3236.	3237.	3238.	3239.	3240.	3241.	3242.	3243.	3244.	3245.	3246.	3247.	3248.	3249.	3250.	3251.	3252.	3253.	3254.	3255.	3256.	3257.	3258.	3259.	3260.	3261.	3262.	3263.	3264.
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STREATHAM,

INCLUDING

BALHAM AND TOOTING.

It is gratifying to be able to give a favourable report of the public health in this sub-district during the year 1884.

The birth-rate was a high one and points to a larger population than the official estimate would account for. The death-rate was below the death-rate of the healthiest rural districts. There was no prevalent epidemic disease and the death-rate from the seven principal diseases in this class was very low.

This decrease in the prevalence of and fatality from infectious diseases in an increasing neighbourhood, with a larger migratory population than formerly is an indication of good sanitary supervision and control, and the Board and its Officers may be congratulated on the results of the care and vigilance manifested in the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases and on the improved sanitary condition of dwelling houses whereby the moral, physical, and social condition of the people is raised and a higher standard of health-attained.

The following statistics derived for the most part from an analysis of the Registrar-General's Returns and from the local records of sickness, mortality, and sanitary operations will, I believe, corroborate these observations and disclose more fully the state of the public health in Streatham and Tooting during the year 1884.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—Assuming the population of Streatham and Tooting to have increased in the same ratio as obtained in the ten years previous to the last census, it would amount to 29,149 in the middle of the year 1884.

As I have pointed out in former reports this, the official method of calculation, does not sufficiently account for the increase of population from immigration into this rapidly growing locality; I am disposed to think, judging from the large number of new houses that have been built since the census in 1881 and from the very high birth-rate of the year under review, that the population exceeds the official estimate by probably 2,000 and this under-estimate should be borne in mind when the death-rate is considered, as both the birth-rate and the death-rate are calculated from the official estimate of the population.

Births & Birth-rate.—There were 1,138 births registered during the year—544 of males 594 of females.

The birth-rate calculated from the total number of births and the foregoing estimate of the population was 39·2 per

1,000 persons living in the year. The births exceed those of the previous year by 111.

The number registered in each quarter was as follows:—
First quarter, 265; second quarter, 291; third quarter, 280;
fourth quarter, 302.

Natural increase.—The natural increase, as represented by the excess of births over deaths was 693, giving the high ratio of 23·9 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths & Death-rate.—The number of deaths registered throughout the year was 445—218 of these were of males, and 227 of females. The death-rate calculated from the total number of deaths and the official estimate of the population was 15·3 per 1,000 persons living during the year. This, though slightly above the average death-rate of this sub-district is a very low one, and is in point of fact, 1 per 1,000 below the death-rate of the healthiest rural districts.

The number of deaths in each quarter was as follows:—
First quarter, 119; second quarter, 110; third quarter, 112;
fourth quarter, 104.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—Thirty-eight deaths took place in outlying Institutions; if these are added to the 445 deaths actually occurring in the sub-district the death-rate will be increased to 16·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows clearly the cause of death, the sex, age, and social position of all persons whose deaths were registered during the year.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STREATHAM, INCLUDING TOOTING & BALHAM.		Total deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.			
Population (Census) 1881 25,553 Official population in middle of 1884 } 29,149 Area in Acres..... 3,465			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Under 29 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 and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c	Industrial and Labouring Class.
DISEASES, And other causes of Death.																
Classes :—																
1. Zymotic	Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
	Measles ..	8	5	3	3	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3
	Scarlatina	8	5	3	1	5	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Diphtheria	3	1	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Croup	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Whooping Cough ..	9	3	6	6	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5
	Typhus and other Fevers	4	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Erysipelas	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Metria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Childbirth	6	..	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
	Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea & Choleraic Disease	11	7	4	9	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	6	
Totals of Zymotic Class		53	26	27	20	14	3	41	8	4	..	..	2	8	16	27
2. Tubercular		58	33	25	12	9	3	25	22	11	..	..	2	6	20	30
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		67	36	31	14	14	4	33	4	6	19	5	11	3	21	32
4. Of the Heart, &c...		35	22	13	1	..	1	3	3	12	15	2	8	2	14	11
5. Of Respiratory Or- gans		71	29	42	13	16	1	31	5	10	24	1	4	9	28	30
6. Of Digestive Organs		45	18	27	5	5	1	12	4	11	16	2	8	8	13	16
7. Of Urinary Organs		13	7	6	..	..	..	1	6	5	1	3	5	1	4	
8. Of Organs of Gene- ration		9	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	6	..	3	
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Of Skin		1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Mal- formation, &c. ..		55	29	26	55	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	8	12	35	
12. Of Uncertain Seat		9	2	7	..	1	..	2	..	3	4	..	1	1	3	4
13. Age		19	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	4	2	12	1	
14. Violence		10	9	1	2	2	..	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6
15. Not Specified ....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		445	218	227	122	31	13	207	49	69	97	23	44	59	142	200

Zymotic Diseases—their prevalence and fatality.

The total number of deaths in this class was 53 as against 65 in 1883—26 of these were of males and 27 of females. They yield a per centage of 12·0 as against 13·1 in the previous year upon the number of deaths from all causes during the year, and give a rate of 1·82 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table contrasts all the deaths which resulted from the seven principal epidemic diseases during the first ten years.

DISEASE.		1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Seven principal Epidemics	Small Pox	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	9	2	2	2	11	2	1	3	5	7	8
	Scarlatina	3	4	4	1	2	5	34	13	9	2	8
	Diphtheria	1	3	7	3	3	2	7	1	4	13	3
	Whooping Cough	3	5	7	6	11	21	8	9	9	11	9
	Typhus, &c.	2	2	5	5	1	3	5	2	1	8	4
	Diarrhæa and Choleraic Disease .	6	9	6	4	13	3	6	9	3	9	11
Totals ..		26	25	31	25	42	36	61	37	31	50	43

From this table it will be seen that there were 43 deaths amongst the seven principal epidemic diseases. This number is below the decennial average allowing for increase of population, and without such correction it is below some years of the series. The table shows also that there was no death from Small-pox and that the deaths from Scarlet Fever, Typhoid and Diphtheria, were below the average. The mortality from these especially preventible diseases was exceedingly low, nor were they ever epidemic, though they occurred sporadically during the year, and 3 cases of Small-pox and 30 of Scarlet Fever were sent into Hospital, where 3 cases of the latter died. It is in a great measure due to the early removal of these cases with

subsequent disinfection and other sanitary measures that these diseases did not become epidemic and to the same cause the low Zymotic Mortality must be ascribed.

Measles, Whooping-cough, and Diarrhœa contributed 8, 9, and 11 deaths respectively.

Altogether the seven principal diseases in the Zymotic class form 9·7 per cent of deaths from all causes and yield a rate of 1·48 per 1,000 per annum of the population.

Other Diseases.—The table given below contrasts all deaths from non-zymotic diseases. Taken collectively the number exceeds the decennial average. The mortality in class 3, diseases of the brain and nerves; and in class 5, respiratory diseases was considerably above the average, as it was also in class 11; in this latter class there were 55 deaths, forming 12·5 per cent of all causes of death as against 9·0 per cent in 1883.

In the Tubercular class there were 58 deaths, 30 of which were from Phthisis pulmonalis—16 of males and 14 of females. 4 were under 20, 17 between 20 and 40, and 9 were over 40 years of age.

The Tubercular class formed 13·4 per cent of all deaths as against 13·6 per cent last year.

The diseases in classes 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, and 13, caused respectively and in order 15·2, 7·9, 16·1, 10·2, 12·5, 4·3 per cent., as against 14·3, 11·4, 14·8, 10·7, 9·0, 7·8 per cent. in the previous year.

Thus only in classes 4, 6, and 13, was the per centage below that of the year 1883.

The following Table contrasts all deaths from non-zymotic diseases during the past nine years.

YEARS	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Tubercular	31	23	30	32	38	38	34	56	58
Of Brain, Nerves, &c.	39	33	57	41	54	41	49	59	67
Of the heart, &c.	18	33	31	34	17	26	32	47	35
Of Respiratory Organs	52	36	44	64	52	48	59	50	71
Of Digestive Organs	22	25	29	16	25	33	42	44	45
Of Urinary Organs	6	7	7	10	5	10	6	11	13
Of Organs of Generation ..	6	11	2	1	5	8	7	5	9
Of Joints, Bones, &c.	2	7	2	..	3	2	1	5	..
Of Skin .....	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	.	1
Premature Birth, Low Vi- tality, Malformation, &c.	14	15	17	19	37	29	26	37	55
Of Uncertain Seat	2	4	3	6	9	2	7	2	9
Age	23	14	17	12	25	20	29	32	19
Violence	9	5	3	13	11	9	8	6	10
Not Specified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.	225	215	242	249	281	267	300	354	392

Age at death.—Infant mortality.—The mortality in early life was high, 207 of all deaths occurred before the age of 20. No less than 55 of these were attributed to premature birth, low vitality, and malformation. Diseases of the respiratory organs, of the brain and nerves, and tubercular affections were largely represented amongst the deaths in early life; and there were only 41 deaths in the Zymotic class as against 53 in the previous year, 27·7 per cent of all deaths were of infants in the first year of life; 34·7 per cent were of children under five years of age, and 47 per cent were of young persons under 20 years of age.

Senile mortality.—The mortality amongst aged persons was high, though only 19 died solely from old age, but 120 died at 60 and upwards; 57 of these were upwards of 70, 20 were over 80, and 1 was 97.

Of the persons who died at and upwards of 70—22 were males and 35 females.

Sickness & mortality amongst the out-door poor of the parish.—Table V. in the Appendix shows the number of persons who were under treatment, the nature and extent of the sickness

that prevailed, as well as the deaths that took place amongst the out-door parish poor; 227 new cases were under treatment during the year. There were 56 in the zymotic class, including 3 cases of Small-pox, 30 of Scarlet fever, 1 of Typhoid fever, and 1 of Measles, 1 of Whooping-cough, 11 of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and 1 of Puerperal fever. The Fever and Small-pox cases were all sent into Hospital, where 3 of the former died. In the other classes there were 2 deaths.

The ratio of deaths to cases treated was only 1·5 per cent.

Social position.—The following table gives the per centage of deaths in the various classes during the year:—

Nobility, Gentry	44 = 10 per cent.
Professional Class	59 = 13·40 „
Middle and Trading Class ..	142 = 32·27 „
Industrial and Labouring Class ..	200 = 45·13 „
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Total deaths in 1884	445 100·
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The per centage of deaths was above the average in the trading class and lower in the industrial class.

Inquests, Violent deaths, &c.—Twelve Inquests were held with the following results:—

I. Natural	..	Convulsions	..	..	..	1
		Failure of heart	..	..	..	1
		Epileptiform Meningitis			..	1—3
II. Accidental	..	Found dead	..	..	..	1
		Broken leg	..	..	..	1
		Suffocated in bed	..	..	..	2
		Scalded with hot water	..	..	..	1
		Run over by waggon	..	..	..	1
		Fall on pavement	..	..	..	1—7
III. Suicidal	..	Cut throat	..	..	..	1
		Poison	..	..	..	1—2
						<hr/>
						12

Uncertified deaths.—Seven deaths were uncertified, which were all submitted to the Coroner before being registered as having probably died from the following causes :—

Bronchitis	..	..	3
Convulsions	..	..	2
Heart Disease	..	..	1
Laryngismus	..	..	1
			—
			7
			—

Sanitary Proceedings.—An abstract of the Sanitary works of the year will be found in Table VI. in the Appendix. On referring to this Table it will be seen that the zeal and diligence manifested in the inspection of dwelling-houses in the year 1882 were fully maintained, and that no less than 4,944 houses and premises were inspected; numerous defects were brought to light and corrected, 333 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances. The figures in respect of overcrowding, abolished cesspools, new and repaired waterclosets, trapped, and obstructed drains, new dust-bins, pig nuisances, and the removal of accumulations of offal, manure, &c., are high as compared with last year, and show that great activity prevailed in this direction.

Thirty-two houses were fumigated, disinfected, and cleansed after the occurrence of contagious diseases; 16 were so treated after Scarlet fever, 6 after Small-pox, 6 after Typhoid, 3 after Diphtheria, and 1 after Puerperal fever, and in no instance was there a recurrence of the disease.

I think great credit is due to Mr. Phemister, the Inspector of Nuisances, for the very efficient manner in which these Inspections and other Sanitary works were carried out.

The Bakehouses, Cowsheds and Slaughterhouses were duly inspected, improved where required, and the necessary licenses were granted or renewed.

F. F. SUTTON, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health for Streatham & Tooting.

WANDSWORTH.

The health of this sub-district during the year 1884, although affected by a greater mortality than during the year preceding, was in a satisfactory condition, and bears favourable comparison with that maintained on an average of the preceding ten years, both as regards the amount of mortality and the prevalence and fatality of epidemic disease. The deaths that resulted from the latter and the proportion that they bore to the total deaths were very considerably less than the average number. Detailed evidence of these conclusions will be found in the following statistics derived as usual from an analysis of the Registrar General's Returns and of the parochial Records of Sickness and Mortality.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—Estimated according to the official method of calculation, which assumes a continuance during the year under review of the same rate of increase of the population that prevailed during the preceding ten years, the mean number of inhabitants of this sub-district during the past

year amounted to 30,675. The unprecedentedly great increase in the number of births however which will be subsequently shewn to have taken place during the year indicates a large accession to the population by immigration. Such increase is otherwise inexplicable; for it was far too great to have been due to a higher rate of natural increase, any excess moreover in this direction being very improbable from the circumstance that the birth-rate for all London was the lowest recorded since 1860.

Mortality.—The total deaths registered during the year were 576 in number = 284 of males and 292 of females, and were slightly below the average; for had the same rate of mortality that prevailed during the preceding ten years continued during the past year, the deaths in the latter, allowing for increase of population would have numbered 580.

No less than 126 of the deaths occurred in public institutions situated *within* the parish, viz:—in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, 98; in the Hospital for Incurables, 15; in St. Peter's Hospital, 3; in the Prison, 9; and in the Patriotic Asylum for Girls 1: and 62 deaths of Wandsworth parishioners took place in the Union Infirmary and various Metropolitan Hospitals located *without* the parish.

Death-rate.—Calculated from the fore-going estimate of the population and the total deaths registered, the death-rate was 18·77 per 1,000 persons living on an average during the past year. Inclusive of the deaths of parishioners that took place in institutions *without* the parish the rate was 20·81 per 1,000.

Both of these calculations, however, as explained in previous Reports, fail to represent the natural death-rate of the sub-district, inasmuch as they include the deaths of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, St. Peter's Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables, the inmates of which institutions are, with a fractional exception, derived from without the parish, undergo no natural increase, and are necessarily

subject to a very high mortality: The amount of the latter alone, indeed, which during the past year exceeded twenty per cent of all deaths, is sufficient to render valueless any deduction of the death-rate derived solely from the registered mortality unless the disturbing influences referred to be taken into consideration.

In order therefore to determine the natural death-rate of the sub-district it is necessary to withdraw from the calculation the population and mortality of the above-named institutions and to add to it the deaths of Wandsworth inhabitants that took place in Hospitals and other institutions situated *without* the parish. Calculated in accordance with the foregoing conditions the death-rate of the past year was 17.88 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Exclusive of the 19 deaths that occurred in the general Hospitals the rate is 17.23 per 1,000, and is more properly comparable with the recorded death-rates of previous years which until last year, did not include those deaths; for the latter are always more than compensated by the deaths of persons who have come into the sub-district during the year. (Exclusive of the deaths occurring in the various institutions in Wandsworth, and of those belonging to this sub-district which occurred in out-lying institutions, the death-rate was 14.67 per 1,000.)

Births, Birth-rate, Rate of natural increase.—The total births registered were 1,072 = 562 of males and 510 of females and were 137 above the preceeding decennial average number corrected for increase of population. Determined by the preceeding estimated population the Birth-rate was 36.72 and the rate of natural-increase 18.84 per 1,000 persons of all ages.

The following table will be found to contain, as usual, a nosological classification of all the causes of death, shewing the sex, age at death at several periods, and the social position of the deceased; and specifying the different diseases of the zymotic class:—

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

WANDSWORTH.				SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.							
Population (Census) 1881 28,004				Total Deaths from each class of Diseases, &c., in the Sub-District.		Males.		Females.		Under 1 year. From 1 to 5 years. From 5 to 10 years. All under 20 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 Classes Shopmen, Clerks, &c. Industrial and Labouring Classes.			
Official Population in middle of 1884 30,675																				
Area in acrea, 2,478																				
Diseases and other Causes of Death.																				
Classes:—																				
1. Zymotic	Smallpox ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Measles ..	6	4	2	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	Scarlatina	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Diphtheria	4	2	2	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Whooping Cough ..	17	10	7	11	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	6	10	
	Fevers	4	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	27	11	16	21	3	..	24	1	1	..	1	2	5	20					
	Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	6	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	3					
	Metria																			
	Childbirth	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	7	3	4	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	
Other dis- eases	4	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Totals of Zymotic Class		83	38	45	38	30	1	70	4	5	2	2	3	20	58					
2. Tubercular		85	42	43	15	4	2	25	34	24	2	..	5	25	55					
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		128	70	58	20	15	..	40	22	39	22	5	6	7	87					
4. Of the Heart, &c. ..		22	9	13	1	2	..	6	4	4	8	..	1	2	12					
5. Of Respiratory Or- gans.		70	36	34	17	17	..	36	5	11	17	1	5	4	45					
6. Of Digestive Organs		47	23	24	11	7	..	19	8	10	9	1	1	3	30					
7. Of Urinary Organs		15	9	6	..	..	..	4	3	8	..	1	4	3	7		
8. Of Organs of Gene- ration.		3	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
9. Of Joints Bones, &c.		2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Of Skin .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Premature birth, low vitality, malfor- mation, &c.		40	21	19	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	1	10	29
12. Dropsy, cancer and others of uncertain seat		18	8	10	..	..	..	3	6	8	1	1	2	6	9		
13. Age		42	14	28	..	..	..	..	1	17	24	4	2	7	29	
14. Violence		21	13	8	2	..	..	4	8	6	2	1	..	4	17			
15. Not Specified .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals		576	284	292	144	75	3	241	93	111	96	35	22	32	383					

By far the largest proportion of the causes of death, amounting to more than 22 per cent of the whole, is seen to have resulted from Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System (Class 3); but inasmuch as 76 per cent of the deaths from these diseases occurred in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, the inmates of which institution are derived from the whole County of Surrey, it is obviously necessary to exclude this class from consideration in estimating the proportion borne by the several classes of disease in the causation of the mortality proper to this sub-district. Of the other classes, Tubercular diseases (Class 2) including Scrofula and Consumption, were the most fatal constituting 14·7 per cent of all deaths and slightly exceeding diseases of the Zymotic class (Class 1) which unusually occupies the higher position. Next follow in order of fatality, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs (Class 5) forming 12 per cent of all deaths; Diseases of the Digestive Organs (Class 6) 8 per cent; Age (Class 13) 7 per cent; Premature birth, &c. (Class 11) 7 per cent (nearly); Heart &c. (Class 4) 3·8 per cent; Violence (Class 14) 3·6 per cent; Dropsy, Cancer &c (Class 12) 3 per cent; Urinary Organs (Class 7) 2·6 per cent; of individual diseases Consumption was as usual the most fatal.

Of the several diseases of the foregoing classes those that were in excess of the preceding decennial average corrected for increase of population were numerically as follows, viz:— Diseases of the Tubercular Class, 13; of the Digestive Organs, 19; Age, 16; Premature birth, 9; Violence, 5; and Urinary Organs, 5: Those that were below such average were Diseases of the Zymotic Class, 7; of the Respiratory Organs, 15; of the Heart, 9; Dropsy, Cancer, &c., 3. The other classes present no noteworthy deviation from their respective averages. The most satisfactory records in the Table are the diminution of the mortality from zymotic diseases and the relative increase of that from longevity. Epidemic diseases, which are included in Class 1, require further notice.

Epidemic Diseases, their prevalence and fatality.—The following table exhibits the total number of deaths that were registered as having occurred from the seven principal Epidemic diseases during the past and ten preceding years, and the relative proportion 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 Epidemic.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Per centage of deaths from Epidemics to deaths from all causes.
1874	..	14	2	..	19	..	12	5	52	453	11·5
1875	1	2	5	2	14	..	17	5	46	420	10·9
1876	1	17	12	1	10	2	16	12	71	461	15·4
1877	..	..	21	..	11	..	16	9	57	384	14·8
1878	..	4	2	4	6	..	19	3	38	422	9·0
1879	1	16	15	1	44	..	7	8	92	516	17·8
1880	..	9	24	4	15	..	20	6	78	484	16·1
1881	9	5	19	1	12	..	19	4	69	507	13·6
1882	..	18	9	3	26	..	29	9	94	544	17·2
1883	..	14	5	11	5	..	10	12	57	499	11·4
1884.	1	6	5	4	17	..	27	4	64	576	11·1

The total deaths that resulted from the above diseases were 64 in number, and less by a thirteenth part than the average of the preceding ten years corrected for increase of population; and the proportion that they bore to the deaths from all causes was upwards of one-third less than such average. Two diseases only of the class exceeded their average fatality; these were Diphtheria and Diarrhoea, the former by one half, the latter by more than a third. Fever was less fatal than the average by one half, Measles and Scarlatina by rather less than one-half, while the deaths

from Whooping-cough were of average amount. In these calculations the deaths of patients who were removed to institutions situated without the parish are included.

The dissemination of infective diseases that results from the return to school of children during convalescence from these diseases claims the serious consideration of the Board, the more so as it admits of a simple and easy remedy long suggested in these Reports (see those for 1859, 1874 and 1882), viz:—

“That children absent from School on account of sickness be not allowed to return to school, except upon the production of a certificate from their Medical Attendant that they may do so without risk of conveying infection to others;” to which should be added “That children be not allowed to attend school in whose family there is any infective disease present.”

A printed certificate embodying the foregoing conditions requiring only the signature of the Medical Attendant is all that is needed for the prevention of what is admittedly a very extensive evil. Such a procedure the School Board Authorities might have been expected to adopt as one of ordinary care and polity.

It would also greatly conduce to the benefit of the public health if a Weekly Return of the names and addresses of all children absent from School on account of infective disease were furnished to the Medical Officer of Health.

The months in which the deaths from epidemic diseases occurred with the mean temperature of each quarter of the year are exhibited in the following Table:—

DISEASE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Mean Temp. 43·4			Mean Temp. 52·5			Mean Temp. 62·7			Mean Temp. 44·1		
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	3	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhœa	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	12	4	2	1	..
Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
TOTALS.....	6	8	4	9	1	2	8	13	7	3	2	1
	18			12			28			6		

The mean temperature of the year was $50\cdot7^{\circ}$ or $2\cdot1^{\circ}$ higher than the average (vide Table 7 Appendix). The temperature of the first quarter, was $4\cdot7^{\circ}$; of the second quarter, $0\cdot2$; of the third, $3\cdot0^{\circ}$; and of the fourth quarter, $0\cdot5^{\circ}$ above the average. To the high temperature of the summer quarter the excess in the mortality from diarrhœa is attributed in the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General, and for a similar but converse reason it would seem that to the unusually high temperature of the first quarter the great diminution in the fatality from diseases of the Respiratory Organs was most probably due.

Deaths in relation to Social Position.—The following Table exhibits the relative proportion of the total deaths and of the deaths from zymotic diseases amongst the several classes of the inhabitants:—

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	
	1884	Decennial Average.	1884	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry	3.82	3.52	3.13	0.11
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	5.55	5.33	1.56	5.26
Middle and Trading Classes, Clerks, &c. ..	24.13	19.93	25.00	19.63
Industrial and Labouring Classes	66.50	71.22	70.31	75.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The amount of mortality borne by the labouring classes proportionally to that of the other classes combined, which has shewn a gradual diminution for a considerable number of years, underwent a still further and greater reduction during the past year. This reduction amounted to no less than 4.72 per cent of the total mortality and to 4.69 per cent of the deaths that resulted from zymotic disease, and furnishes very satisfactory evidence of the successful progress of sanitation.

Age at death. Infant Mortality ;—There was an increase in the mortality of children under 5 years of age, mostly due to a greater fatality from Diarrhœa, the whole of the deaths from that disease having occurred, with three exceptions, to children under that age. The deaths of infants under 1 year of age formed 25 per cent of the total deaths, the average having been 22.1 per cent; of children under 5 years of age, 37 per cent, the average having been 34.9 per cent; and of all under 20 years of age 41.8 per cent, the average having been 41.5. Calculated from the number of births the death-rate of infants under 1 year of age was 13.4 per cent and corresponded exactly with the average of the preceding ten years.

Senile Mortality.—There was a great increase in the number of deaths at high ages during the past year. 42 deaths were registered as having resulted from age unassociated with any disease, but 79 deaths, 30 of males and 49 of females were recorded at 70 years and upwards and formed 13·7 per cent of all deaths the decennial average having been 12·0. The deaths of females at high ages, as usual, largely preponderated: thus there were from 70-75, twenty-six deaths, eleven of males and fifteen of females; from 75-80, twenty-five, six of males and nineteen of females; from 80-85, fifteen, seven of males and eight of females; from 85-90 eight, five of males and three of females; at 92, 94, and 96, one female respectively; and at 97, one male and one female.

Sickness and Mortality amongst the Parochial Poor.—The nature, amount and fatality of the disease that occurred amongst the parochial poor during the year is contained in Table 5 Appendix, on reference to which it is seen that there came under treatment 581 cases of disease from which 29 deaths or a little under 5 per cent resulted. The total amount of sickness and mortality was 15 per cent less than the preceding decennial averages which represented 678 cases of sickness and 34 deaths, while epidemic disease and its attendant fatality were scarcely half the average amount. This record therefore fully corroborates the figures given in the Table on page 94 shewing the relatively great reduction of the mortality that occurred amongst the labouring classes. The only diseases which can be said to have prevailed epidemically amongst the parochial poor were Scarlatina and Diarrhœa and those only in the Summerquarter. Five isolated cases of Small-pox occurred, 3 in July and 2 in December, and were removed to Hospital where all, except one, recovered, the exception having been a child *unprotected by vaccination*.

Vaccination.—The efficient manner in which Vaccination

was carried out during the past year is shewn in a Return made by the Vaccination Officer at the beginning of the present year respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered during the year 1883; from this it appears that of 915 children born, 801 were successfully vaccinated, 3 were returned as "insusceptible," 55 died unvaccinated, and 11 were postponed on account of sickness, leaving 45 or 4·9 per cent who either could not be found, had removed to places unknown, or were otherwise unaccounted for; the number unaccounted for in the whole Metropolis was 6·6 per cent.

Inquests ; Violent Deaths ; Uncertified Deaths.—Thirty-two inquests were held during the year. The number is less by seven than that of the year preceding; the deaths from violence were 19 or two more than in the previous year. There were 17 unattested deaths all of which were referred by the Registrar to the Coroner, who decided that a medical investigation of the cause of death was unnecessary. The deceased were, with one exception, all very young infants the oldest of whom did not exceed one year of age, and the assigned causes of death derived from the statements of relatives, neighbours, or nurses—usually the latter—were Bronchitis 1, Brain fever 1, Premature birth 2, Debility 3, and Convulsions 10.

The preliminary inquiry by the Coroner implied in the registration of these reputed deaths doubtless prevents the cost and trouble of holding many unnecessary inquests, but inasmuch as his decision as to the necessity or otherwise of holding an enquiry is derived from the hearsay statements of persons unqualified to form a judgment it is submitted that the preliminary investigation ought to be a scientific one and employed in all cases in which the cause of death has not been certified by a Registered Medical Practitioner. (See Reports for 1865 and following on this subject.)

A summary of the number and sex of the subjects of inquiry with the verdicts returned is contained in the following Table:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from natural causes	..	7	6	13
Deaths from violence, viz:—				
Accidental	{ Suffocation ..	0	2	9
	{ Poison ..	0	1	
	{ Run over by train ..	2	0	
	{ Drowning ..	2	0	
	{ Fracture ..	0	1	
	{ Injury to spine from a fall	1	0	
Suicidal	{ Cut-throat ..	1	1	3
	{ Strangulation ..	0	1	
Homicidal	Suffocation (Wilful Murder)	1	1	2
	Poison (no evidence how administered) ..	1	0	1
Not specified	Found dead in river Wandle	3	0	4
	Do. do. Thames	1	0	
		19	13	32

Sanitation.—A greatly increased activity prevailed in all the Sanitary operations of the past year, and in consequence of the anticipated advent of Cholera especially there was a more vigorous prosecution of the measures employed for the rectification of the Sanitary defects of houses and the removal of nuisances generally. On reference to Table 6, Appendix, which contains a summary of the principal of these proceedings, it is seen that the number of house-inspections exceeded those of the preceding year by no less than 1,814. Every house in which contagious disease was found to have occurred was disinfected by Sulphur-fumigation; and in testimony of the thorough efficacy of this method of disinfection—now pursued for several years—it should be noted that in no instance during the past year was there a recurrence of contagious disease after such operation. The large number of 53 pig-nuisances were removed, but not without much cost of time and trouble; and in 5 instances

not without the assistance of the law: many of these however will probably recur in consequence of a decision of the sitting magistrate by which a large piggery (ejected from a neighbouring parish) was permitted to be established in the centre of the town. In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the law and the mode of its administration, there are still some 36 separate piggeries in different parts of the parish containing many of them from 30 to 50 pigs some upwards of 100, and collectively 1000 or more. It is much to be regretted that a sanitary evil of such extent cannot be more effectually dealt with. Since the year 1812 the keeping of swine within 40 yards of any street or public place has been prohibited in Central London, (Act of George III, cap. 29, sec. 68) and in all reason ought to be as comprehensively disposed of in the suburbs, some of which are equally populous, subject to similar conditions and presenting the same necessity therefore for sanitary provision (see Reports for 1878, 1880 and 1883). All the cow-sheds slaughter-houses, and bakehouses were as usual examined and reported on previous to a renewal of their owners' licenses, and were all found in a satisfactory condition.

In common with the other parts of the District strenuous efforts have been made and are being promoted for the purpose presenting a well prepared sanitary defence against the probable advent of Cholera in this Country; and the extensive improvements effected during the past year in the dwellings of the labouring population, with the large number of improved dwellings that have been erected for that class of the community, the systematic house to house inspection and removal of nuisances, justly presuppose the accomplishment of a very great amelioration in the sanitary condition of this Sub-district, the satisfactory state of the health of which has been already recorded in this Report.

GEORGE EDWARD NICHOLAS, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.

MAY 28, 1883.

TABLE I.

BIRTHS and DEATHS registered during the year 1884.

BIRTHS.						
SUB-DISTRICTS.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Battersea	{	East—Males, 1360; Females, 1261		2,715	2,560	5,275
	{	West—Males, 1355; Females, 1299				
Clapham	..	..	..	596	527	1,123
Putney and Roehampton	..	..	..	182	189	371
Streatham, including Tooting and Balham..				544	594	1,138
Wandsworth	..	..	..	562	510	1,072
TOTAL				4,599	4,380	8,979
DEATHS.						
SUB-DISTRICTS.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Battersea	{	East—Males, 606; Females, 578		1,288	1,215	2,503
	{	West—Males, 682; Females, 637				
Clapham	..	..	..	263	280	543
Putney and Roehampton	..	..	..	105	94	199
Streatham, including Tooting and Balham..				218	227	445
Wandsworth	..	..	..	284	292	576
TOTAL				2,185	2,108	4,266

. The excess of Births over Deaths in the entire District is 4,713.

TABLE II.

Summary of Deaths and their Causes, registered in the entire District during 1884, 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 in the entire District.	Sub-Districts.					Sex.		Age.								Social Position.			
<i>As corrected by the Registrar General.</i>			Battersea—Population, 125,091. Area in acres, 2,343. Clapham—Population, 39,632. Area in acres, 1,233. Putney—Population, 14,450. Area in acres, 2,176. Streatham, Tooting and Balham—Population, 29,149. Area in acres, 3,465. Wandsworth—Population, 30,675. Area in acres, 2,478.					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 Class.			
Census 1881—210,434																					
Official Population for middle of year, 1884, 238,997.																					
Area in Statute Acres, 11,740																					
Density 20 persons to an acre.																					
DISEASES, And other Causes of Death.																					
Classes :—																					
1. Zymotic.	Small Pox	9	5	2	1	...	1	6	3	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	6
	Measles	182	134	33	1	8	6	106	76	37	136	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	146
	Scarlatina	47	31	3	...	8	5	24	23	4	34	6	45	2	...	...	...	...	4	8	35
	Diphtheria	43	18	8	10	3	4	18	25	5	24	10	43	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	22
	Whooping Cough	155	106	15	8	9	17	71	84	83	71	1	155	...	...	...	...	2	4	30	119
	Typhus and other Fevers ..	58	46	4	..	4	4	28	30	1	3	9	27	22	5	4	...	1	1	15	41
	Diarrhoea & Choleraic Diseases	239	175	18	8	11	27	126	113	191	35	...	226	3	4	3	3	4	7	31	197
	Erysipelas	28	15	5	...	2	6	13	15	10	1	...	12	1	6	8	1	1	...	3	24
Metria, Childbirth	24	14	2	...	6	2	..	24	...	...	...	2	19	3	...	...	...	2	5	17	
Croup	38	24	5	...	2	7	24	14	3	30	5	38	...	..	...	...	...	1	9	28	
Other Zymotic Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Totals of Zymotic Class		827	568	95	28	53	83	420	407	338	334	36	738	50	20	15	4	8	29	151	639
2. Tubercular		715	479	69	24	58	85	391	324	220	95	17	374	195	132	14	..	3	22	139	551
3. Of Brain and Nerves		602	298	70	39	67	128	296	306	164	93	15	288	54	112	126	22	27	24	138	413
4. Of the Heart		269	148	53	11	35	22	122	147	10	5	6	39	38	84	99	9	20	15	73	161
5. Of Respiratory Organs		758	489	97	31	71	70	387	371	225	170	10	416	59	101	158	24	19	22	156	561
6. Of Digestive Organs		227	85	38	12	45	47	109	118	41	14	5	65	24	63	69	6	22	17	65	123
7. Of Urinary Organs		80	34	8	10	13	15	48	32	...	1	2	4	13	29	33	1	7	17	23	33
8. Of Organs of Generation		35	16	2	5	9	3	2	33	...	...	...	2	4	14	14	1	3	7	3	22
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		24	16	4	2	...	2	10	14	4	4	1	14	6	1	2	1	1	...	3	20
10. Of Skin		3	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c.		304	149	47	13	55	40	176	128	304	...	...	304	...	...	..	...	2	12	59	231
12. Cancer, Dropsy, and others of Uncertain Seat		148	91	25	5	9	18	60	88	30	3	2	37	17	41	49	4	5	9	28	106
13. Age		154	64	22	7	19	42	63	94	...	..	..	...	2	72	80	18	8	39	89	
14. Violence		111	57	11	1.	10	21	72	39	28	11	1	51	23	24	8	5	1	2	16	92
15. Not specified		9	9	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	6	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	5
Totals		4266	2503	543	199	445	576	2158	2108	1367	736	95	2341	484	623	661	157	136	185	897	3048

TABLE III.

Showing the total number of deaths and their causes registered in the entire District, during the eleven years 1874-84, with the relative numbers of each class of disease.

DISEASES, And other causes of Death		1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Classes:—												
1. Zymotic	Small Pox ..	5	3	26	57	19	4	3	37	1	..	9
	Measles	66	27	88	64	84	125	59	134	115	133	182
	Scarlatina ..	94	134	86	58	39	134	173	100	119	65	47
	Diphtheria ..	12	28	15	7	19	17	19	18	51	63	43
	Whooping Cough ..	89	107	126	73	149	148	123	105	163	133	145
	Typhus and other fevers ..	48	39	47	64	39	62	44	37	49	52	58
	Diarrhoea & Choleraic Disease ..	117	134	159	114	182	94	213	149	117	158	239
	Erysipelas ..	20	24	13	13	5	13	10	15	18	10	28
	Metria, Childbirth ..	34	15	26	20	7	28	23	29	19	25	24
	Carbuncle ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Influenza .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Quinsy	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Croup	40	26	27	20	39	40	19	18	31	60	38
Totals of Zymotic Class..		528	537	613	491	583	665	687	642	687	699	817
2. Tubercular		469	565	555	514	501	513	625	557	521	654	715
3. Of Brain, Nerves, &c.		426	455	316	450	503	474	464	540	539	574	602
4. Of the Heart, &c. ..		146	176	170	204	212	203	193	245	251	255	269
5. Of Respiratory Organs ..		541	630	561	519	694	891	657	695	850	829	758
6. Digestive Organs....		111	135	126	155	150	117	155	208	195	234	227
7. Urinary Organs		26	55	62	63	42	74	66	70	89	99	80
8. Of Organs of Gene-ration		21	13	23	29	19	25	20	35	32	30	35
9. Of Joints, Bones, &c.		14	11	14	13	15	8	15	25	25	25	24
10. Of Skin		9	4	5	6	1	3	8	3	9	10	3
11. Premature Birth, Low Vitality, Malformation, &c. ..		168	177	226	212	177	170	266	232	234	241	304
12. Dropsy, Cancer, and others of Uncertain Seat		77	105	97	101	106	91	110	118	144	114	148
13. Age		106	130	150	126	141	141	136	120	153	185	154
14. Violence		75	68	90	82	75	83	96	113	104	94	111
15. Not Specified		79	34	46	26	56	68	95	44	18	40	19
TOTALS		2796	3096	3154	2991	3275	3526	3593	3647	3851	4083	4266

TABLE IV.

Showing the total Deaths from the seven principal Epidemic Diseases registered in each Sub-District, and in the entire District, with the relation which they bore to the total Mortality in the several years 1874-84.

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMICS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.					ENTIRE DISTRICT.		
	Battersea.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Wandsworth.	Total Deaths from the Seven Epidemics.	Total Deaths Registered from all causes.	Per centage of Deaths from the Seven Epidemics to Total Deaths.
1874	238	114	10	26	52	440	2796	15.7
1875	307	4	20	25	46	472	3096	15.2
1876	340	86	19	31	71	547	3154	17.4
1877	280	55	22	25	57	439	2991	14.2
1878	322	103	26	42	38	531	3275	16.9
1879	355	81	20	36	92	584	3526	16.9
1880	383	112	25	61	78	659	3593	18.3
1881	381	71	22	37	69	580	3647	15.8
1882	353	74	63	31	94	615	3851	15.9
1883	369	87	42	50	57	604	4083	14.7
1884	505	83	28	43	64	723	4266	16.9

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

TABLE V.

Cases of Sickness amongst the Poor under the treatment of the Union Medical Officers, with the Deaths from each class of Disease, during the year ended 31st December, 1884. 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 Diphtheria.		4—Whooping Cough.		5—Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		6—Cholera.		7—Fever.		8—Erysipelas.		9—Puerperal Fever.		10—Lung Disease except Phthisis.		11—Phthisis.		12—Hydrocephalus, Atrophy, Scrophula 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	
Battersea ..	East ..	725	16	25	10	20	3	12	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	83	4	15	..	13	2	512	3	11	..	12
	West ..	514	23	6	20	5	22	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	117	4	13	5	19	5	273	5	13	..	20
Clapham ..	..	479	10	9	3	5	44	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	115	10	4	1	6	3	194	10	18	1	25
Putney and Roehampton	..	111	..	..	..	..	3	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	6	..	..	..	71	4	1	..	6
Streatham including Tooting and Balham ..	..	227	1	8	14	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	25	1	2	..	2	..	161	1	..	..	3
Wandsworth ..	..	581	5	3	7	2	1	25	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	122	8	9	7	4	2	359	9	39	1	29
Totals ..	..	2637	55	51	54	36	4	27	3	..	..	..	52	..	15	..	10	1	..	..	478	28	49	13	24	12	1570	32	82	2	93

* * The ratio of deaths in cases treated is 3·6 per cent.

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY of the Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1884.

	Battersea.	Clapham.	Putney and Roehampton.	Streatham, in- cluding Toot- ing & Balham.	Wandsworth.	TOTALS.
Number of Houses & Premises inspected	1 497	2270	2336	4944	4653	27700
1st Notices served	1660	954	422	297	539	3872
2nd Notices served	69	373	21	36	50	549
Number of Houses disinfected after contagious diseases	185	44	28	32	69	358
Number of Houses in which contagious disease occurred after disinfection .....	..	3	..	(rooms 63)	..	3
Number of Houses from which bedding, &c. was burnt ..	5	21	..	5	2	33
Overcrowding abated	15	12	3	3	4	37
Disinfecting apparatus at Putney number of times used ..	..	..	26	..	..	26
Cesspools emptied & cleansed ..	..	..	4	4	2	10
Cesspools abolished	1	5	2	9	2	19
Waterclosets constructed or repaired	420	361	50	211	212	1260
Houses supplied with water ..	28	2	5	8	2	35
Drains constructed or connected with Sewer	277	131	31	..	138	577
No. of feet of New Sewers and Branch Drains	10370	3722	5746	..	19750	39588
Drains repaired or trapped, or obstructions removed	630	721	92	216	38	1697
Open Ditches, Ponds, &c. cleansed .....	..	..	2	13	..	15
Dust-bins provided	337	94	87	130	510	1158
Leaky House-roofs & Gutters repaired	60	137	..	..	..	190
Water-cisterns covered & rep'd	179	571	..	..	..	757
Yards drained and paved ....	..	240	..	..	..	240
Pig Nuisances removed	15	9	2	9	53	88
Accumulation of Offal, Manure &c. removed	29	29	8	62	21	149
Unwholesome and dilapidated Houses cleansed or repaired	316	380	8	33	12	749
Cases investigated by Magistrates	14	21	5	3	5	48
Compulsory Orders obtained ..	13	18	..	3	2	33
Compulsory Works executed ..	13	17	..	..	2	32
Works remaining in abeyance from various causes .....	..	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE VII.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR LONDON, 1884.

Deduced from Observations, at Greenwich, under the Superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, and compiled from Quarterly Tables, furnished to the Registrar-General by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.

Winter ... Jan., Feb., March. Spring ... April, May, June. Summer ... July, Aug., Sept. Autumn ... Oct., Nov., Dec.	Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.						
	Air.			Evapora- tion.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.												Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.		
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 113 Years.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean (Satn=100).	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 43 Years.	Amount.	Diff. from Average of 70 Years.	At or below 39°.	Between 39° & 40°.	Above 40°.				
1884.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	grs.	gr.			in.	in.	grs.	grs.	Sums.		Sums.		°	°	
YEAR.	50·7	+2·1	+1·3	47·6	+1·0	44·4	+0·7	16·1	+0·2	·301	+·007	3·4	0·0	80	—3	29·813	+·027	541	—2	18·05	—7·33	65	177	124	17·5	58·4
First Quarter...	43·4	+4·7	+3·5	41·3	+3·3	38·8	+3·4	11·6	—0·3	·237	+·031	2·7	+0·3	84	—1	29·807	+·043	549	—4	4·64	—0·37	22	59	10	24·0	42·0
Second do. ...	52·5	+0·2	—0·4	48·8	—0·3	45·1	—0·4	19·8	—0·2	·304	—·003	3·5	0·0	76	—2	29·775	—·003	538	—1	4·31	—1·50	12	50	29	17·9	50·8
Third do. ...	62·7	+3·0	+2·5	58·2	+1·8	54·0	+0·9	21·6	+1·9	·417	+·012	4·6	0·0	74	—4	29·817	+·025	527	—3	4·53	—2·87	0	18	74	30·7	58·4
Fourth do. ...	44·1	+0·5	—0·4	42·1	—0·6	39·7	—0·9	11·4	—0·4	·246	—·013	2·8	—0·3	85	—3	29·854	+·043	549	+2	4·57	—2·59	31	50	11	17·5	46·7

In this Table, + and — respectively signify that the number in the preceding column are above or below the average to the extent of the quantities to which these signs are prefixed.