

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

**Contributors**

Wandsworth (London, England). Board of works.  
Field, Oliver.

**Publication/Creation**

1889.

**Persistent URL**

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The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District

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SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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**REPORT**

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1888.

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BY THE

**MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.**

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*To which is appended the Report of the Analyst.*

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London:

ASHFIELD, STEAM PRINTER, BRIDGE ROAD WEST BATTERSEA.

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1889.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY  
AND THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE NAVY  
AND THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE AIR FORCE

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AND THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE AIR FORCE

*To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.*

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present our Report for the year 1888, on the vital statistics and sanitary condition of the Wandsworth District.

The usual plan of framing the report has been adopted. A general summary of the statistics affecting the whole district, is followed by the different local reports which deal more in detail with different matters affecting the sub-districts.

This is the first Sanitary Report on the Wandsworth District since the separation of the Parish of Battersea. This naturally affects the statistics to a great extent, and makes it more difficult to compare the figures in this report with those of preceding years. We have tried to get over this difficulty as much as possible by giving in several tables two lines of figures, one including and the other excluding Battersea.

This report upon the whole is very encouraging, although we have been visited by epidemics of Measles, Scarlatina and Whooping Cough of a rather serious nature through the course of the year. We can assure you, however that no efforts on our part have been wanting to check the spread of these infectious disorders.

We have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

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



# REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1903

BY  
J. H. COOPER

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1904

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE  
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT  
DURING THE YEAR 1838.

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**Population.** Since the last annual report, the Parish of Battersea has been separated from the Wandsworth District. In considering the various figures and calculations submitted therefore, one must bear in mind that the Wandsworth District now consists of only the five parishes of Clapham, Streatham, Tooting Wandsworth, and Putney. The official population of the District in the middle of the year 1888, was, 139,078. This estimate is obtained by calculating the rate of increase since the last census at the same ratio as during the preceding decade. No doubt the estimate is very much below the actual population. As we get nearer the end of the decade, in increasing suburban districts such as this, the difference doubtless becomes greater.

**Births.** The total number of births registered during year was 4,077—2,070 males and 2,007 females. The relative numbers in the sub-districts are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate	Rate of Natural Increase.
Clapham .. ..	537	539	1076	24·3	11·9
Putney .. ..	192	171	366	23·4	11·5
Streatham .. ..	579	605	1184	26·3	14·8
Wandsworth ..	762	689	1451	44·3	21·7
Whole District	2070	2007	4077	29·5	14·9

The *birth-rate* per thousand living was 29·5. In the previous year the birth-rate of the district exclusive of Battersea was almost the same. Inclusive of Battersea it was 33·7 per thousand. The rate of *natural increase* of the population, or excess of births over deaths was 16·1

Deaths. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,964—964 males and 1,000 females. The death-rates in the different sub-districts are compared in Table II.

TABLE II.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham .. ..	247	304	551	12·4
Putney .. ..	95	92	187	11·9
Streatham .. ..	261	254	515	11·4
Wandsworth ..	361	350	711	18·0*
Whole District	964	1000	1964	13·4

\* Excluding deaths in public institutions.



Table IV. shows that 328 deaths have occurred in out-lying institutions. Of these 174 occurred in the Union Infirmary, 113 in General Hospitals, and 41 in the Hospitals of the Asylums Board. If these 328 deaths be added to those registered within the district it gives us a death-rate of 16.3.

By means of Table IV. we are able to find the relative use of the out-lying institutions made by the different sub-districts. The figures given below show the number of deaths per thousand of the population, occurring in these institutions.

			1887.		1888.
Clapham	..	..	1.7	..	2.4
Putney	..	..	1.2	..	1.8
Streatham	..	..	1.2	..	1.5
Wandsworth	..	..	2.0	..	3.7

In Table V. are given the different percentages of the mortality in the various sub-districts according to the social position, etc.

TABLE V.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population middle of 1888.	Percen- tage of Total Popula- tion.	Number of persons to 1 acre.	Relative mortality o, Industrial and classes.	
				Industrial classes.	Other classes.
Clapham ..	44,145	31.7	35	62.4	37.6
Putney ..	15,970	11.4	7	67.3	32.7
Streatham ..	45,000	32.4	11	49.2	50.0
Wandsworth	33,963	24.5	13	70.5	29.4

In Table VI there is a general summary and classification of all deaths registered in the entire district according to sex, age, and social position.



TABLE VI.

SUMMARY of Deaths and their Causes, registered in the entire District during 1888, classified according to Sex, Age, and Social Position, and showing also the relative numbers in each Sub-district.

POPULATION of entire District, (Census) 1881, 210,434, Including Battersea 103,172. Excluding Battersea. — Official Population in middle of 1888, 139,078, Area in Statute Acres, 9,352.		Sub-Districts.					Sex.		Age.								Social Position.			
		Total Deaths from each class of Disease in the entire District.																		
		Clapham—Population, 43,045. Area in acres, 1,233.																		
		Putney—Population, 15,590. Area in acres, 2,176.																		
		Streatham, Tooting and Balham—Popula- tion, 38,225. Area in acres, 3,465.																		
		Wandsworth—Population, 33,141. Area in acres, 2,478.																		
CAUSES OF DEATH							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, Merchants, Bankers, &c	Middle & Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c	Industrial and Laboring Class.
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	43
	Measles .....	53	14	..	..	39	22	31	15	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	9
	Scarlatina .....	14	5	..	..	4	6	8	2	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	32
	Diphtheria .....	53	16	2	30	5	23	30	6	27	17	2	1	..	..	..	2	6	15	73
	Whooping Cough .....	96	28	6	22	40	46	50	45	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever .....	13	5	2	1	5	5	8	..	..	3	3	3	4	..	..	1	4	..	8
	Diarrhoea, Dysen- tery, & Cholera .....	64	15	4	13	32	31	33	52	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	15	45
	Erysipelas .....	5	..	1	3	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4
	Puerperal Fever...	6	1	1	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Other Zymotic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class		304	84	16	77	127	136	168	123	127	28	6	9	6	5	..	3	27	57	217
II. Constitutional.	Gout, and Rheu- matism .....	18	4	2	2	10	11	7	..	1	1	1	4	2	9	..	1	1	6	10
	Cancer and other Tumours .....	70	18	9	28	15	11	59	..	..	..	..	4	27	38	1	9	12	20	29
	Other Constitu- tional Diseases .....	12	6	1	..	5	5	7	5	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	6	6
	Phthisis .....	162	38	20	28	76	75	87	11	7	1	9	80	43	11	..	4	10	36	112
	Tabes Mesae .....	45	9	3	5	28	35	10	31	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
	Hydrocephalus .....	37	15	2	10	10	21	16	13	15	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	25
	Scrofula .....	13	6	1	6	..	6	7	3	3	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	11
III. Local.	Nervous .....	298	70	27	89	112	159	139	76	33	4	4	29	54	89	9	12	53	69	164
	Circulatory .....	160	49	24	42	45	75	85	2	4	1	4	23	41	78	7	11	31	45	73
	Respiratory .....	357	103	35	91	128	186	171	77	92	4	..	30	45	99	10	14	25	87	231
	Digestive .....	119	41	14	30	34	52	67	24	2	1	3	18	35	34	2	14	11	35	59
	Urinary .....	50	9	5	14	22	33	17	..	1	2	3	8	17	18	1	2	8	11	29
	Generative .....	7	2	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	5
	Locomotor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary ..	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
IV. Develop- mental.	Premature e Birth, Low Vitality ..	146	48	8	50	40	89	57	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	37	102
	Congenital Defects ..	10	3	7	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
	Old Age .....	96	34	6	31	25	38	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	54	12	13	25	46
V. Violence .....		48	13	5	7	23	27	21	18	6	..	3	4	11	4	2	..	4	9	35
VI. Un- defined & not specified .....		8	..	1	3	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	7
TOTALS .....		1964	553	187	514	710	971	993	540	304	48	43	220	289	433	87	83	213	458	1210

According to Table II. it will be seen that the death-rate in the entire district was 13·4 per thousand.

In Table III. we have a comparison of the Birth and Death-rates in the entire district during the last year.

TABLE III.

*Birth-rates, Death-rates, and rates of Natural Increase in the entire district during the ten years 1878—88.*

YEARS.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000 excluding Battersea.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Death-rate including Battersea.
1878	32·0	17·0	15·0	19·8
1879	33·4	16·7	16·7	20·5
1880	28·9	15·0	13·9	17·5
1881	30·0	14·0	15·9	17·1
1882	30·8	15·5	15·3	17·4
1883	30·4	16·5	13·9	17·7
1884	32·3	15·3	16·9	17·8
1885	30·0	14·0	17·0	16·8
1886	30·8	14·5	15·3	17·0
1887	30·4	13·3	17·1	15·7
Mean of Ten Years. }	30·9	15·09	15·7	17·7
1888	29·5	13·4	16·1	

In one column we have the death-rates exclusive of Battersea. From this it will be seen that the death-rate during 1888 compares very favourably with that of preceding years. Especially is this the case when we bear in mind that in all probability the actual death-rate would be considerably less on account of the rapid increase of the population. As it is, it is 1·69 less than the decennial average. It is also 5·7 less than the rate in 28 great towns of England and Wales. It is 5·1 less than the death-rate for the whole of London during the same period.



This is the more satisfactory, when we bear in mind that the year 1888 was remarkable for having by far the lowest death-rate ever yet recorded in London.

The figures given above do not include the deaths of those inhabitants of this district who have died in outlying institutions. The difference however is probably made up by the number of deaths occurring in the public institutions of the district, and which are included in our general table of mortality.

TABLE IV.

*Deaths in Outlying Institutions.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number in Entire District.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Wandsworth.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	17	10	..	4	3	..	..	17
Diphtheria .. ..	13	7	1	5	..	..	11	2
Enteric Fever .. ..	5	2	..	1	2	..	1	4
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	3	1	..	..	2	3	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Tubercular Diseases...	43	17	1	6	19	32	9	2
Cancer .. ..	25	8	2	6	9	8	17	..
Rheumatism .. ..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Respiratory Diseases	41	11	5	8	17	28	11	2
Circulatory Diseases .	52	14	4	7	27	36	13	3
Nervous Diseases ..	43	11	7	12	13	19	16	8
Other Diseases .. ..	64	20	8	8	28	44	18	2
Violence .. ..	17	5	1	4	7	3	14	..
Total .. ..	328	107	30	63	127	174	113	41

Infantile  
Mortality.

540 of the total number of deaths occurred among children under 1 year. This is a percentage of 27·5 of the total number of deaths. We get a better idea of the extent of infantile mortality when the number is expressed in relation to the number of children born, thus :—

Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births —

	Year 1888.	Year 1887.
Wandsworth	1 6	114
Streatham	112	101
Clapham	155	122
Putney	213	151

According to these figures each sub-district presents a higher infantile mortality relative to the birth-rate than the previous year.

Causes of  
Mortality

It will be seen from Table VI that of the total number of 1964 deaths, 304 were caused by Zymotic disease. Diseases of the respiratory organs were the most fatal of all the different classes of disease ; 18·1 per cent of the total number of deaths were due to diseases of this nature. Last year these diseases were responsible for 19 per cent of the whole mortality. An interesting point in connection with the mortality tables is the prevalence of cancerous disease amongst us. It has lately been shewn by one authority especially that Cancer is on the increase. In the Wandsworth District during the year, 70 deaths were due to Cancer and other tumours, which is equivalent to 3·5 per cent of the total number of deaths. In the previous year the disease caused 2·9 per cent of the total deaths in the whole district including Battersea. In the year 1886 it caused 2·6 per cent of the total mortality. From these figures it would appear that cancerous disease has been somewhat on the increase in this district.



TABLE VII.

	Whole District.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Wandsworth.
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	304	84	16	77	127
Zymotic Death-rate .. ..	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.7	3.7
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	13.4	12.4	11.7	11.4	18.0

There were 304 deaths from Zymotic disease registered during the year. The Zymotic death-rate per 1000 living was 2.1 and Zymotic diseases caused 15.4 per cent of the total deaths. In the previous year, the Zymotic death-rate for the district including Battersea was 2.72 and excluding Battersea, the Zymotic death-rate was only 1.4 per 1000. This increase in the Zymotic death-rate was chiefly due to the prevalence of epidemics of measles, scarlatina, whooping cough and diphtheria throughout the district. The details of and remarks upon these epidemics are given in the local summaries.

The great wave of Scarlet Fever which passed over London towards the end of 1887 gradually went down, over London generally. In our own district however the epidemic seems to have affected us more towards its close than during the earlier period. During the year 1887, 22 deaths of inhabitants of this district were registered—12 at their own homes and 10 in the Hospitals of the Asylums Board. During the year 1888, however 31 deaths were registered from Scarlet Fever.

Measles. The prevalence and fatality of Measles calls for special remark. This is one of those zymotic diseases which is thought lightly of by people generally, and the treatment of which is therefore carried out in a casual and summary fashion. The statistics which we present, however show very distinctly that this idea is erroneous and fraught with danger. In our district 53 deaths from measles occurred during the year. While during 1887, 68 deaths resulted from this disease. In the whole of London during 1888, there were 2,401 deaths from Measles and 1,209 from Scarlet<sup>s</sup>Fever. In the year 1887, there were 2,904 deaths from Measles and 1,443 from Scarlet Fever. This shows very remarkably the serious nature of this disease, and the havoc caused by it on the population compared with Scarlet Fever. In taking these two years for consideration, we must remember they were remarkable for a special outbreak of Scarlet Fever. Since the year 1870, the number of deaths from measles has gradually risen, while those from scarlatina have shown as great a tendency to gradually decrease. The explanation of this remarkable fact seems to be, that since that date, greater care and isolation have been insisted on in the case of Scarlatina than in the case of measles. The figures, however, given above, impress us with the necessity of following the same line in the case of one as with the other.



TABLE VIII.

Infectious cases admitted into Hospitals of Asylums Board.

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever	Diphtheria.
Clapham .. ..	..	68	4	..	1
Putney .. ..	..	5	..	..	1
Streatham .. ..	..	25	..	..	..
Wandsworth .. ..	3	39	6	..	..
Entire Wandsworth District .. ..	3	137	10	..	2
Corresponding totals in 1887 .. ..	1	103	10	..	..

Asylums' Board  
Hospitals.

In Table VIII are given the number of cases admitted into these Hospitals tabulated according to the nature of the disease and the sub-district from which they came. There were thus 137 cases admitted from this district in comparison with 103 in the previous year.

The admission of cases of Diphtheria marks an epoch in the history of the Asylums Board Hospitals. This change is likely to be attended with the most beneficial results. This disease is undoubtedly spread by direct contagion like other infectious disorders and the necessity for the change which has been made, to ensure isolation and to check the spread of the disease has been more than once pointed out in reports from this district.

We are sorry to report that not much progress can be reported in regard to Compulsory Notification of Infectious Diseases. This step must sooner or later be adopted.

The following Table gives the Vaccinations performed in this district during the year 1887. There were 3,954 births registered and 3,267 successful vaccinations, 324 died unvaccinated.

TABLE IX.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births Returned from 1st January to 31st December 1887.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Inseceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found
Clapham ..	1076	387	5	..	88	38	9	58
Putney ..	351	286	2	..	33	5	8	17
Streatham ..	1188	555	2	..	103	38	21	69
Wandsworth	1339	1148	3	..	100	15	3	70
Totals	3954	3297	12	..	324	96	41	214

This leaves 363 children un-vaccinated which is equivalent to 10 per cent.

Inquests, etc. It will be seen from table X that 92 inquests were held in this district during the year. This is equivalent to 4·6 of the total number of deaths. In these inquest cases, death is attributed in about half the number to Natural Causes.

Uncertified Deaths. The number of deaths in which the cause was not certified by any medical man was 29. Of these 9 occurred in Clapham, 12 in Streatham, 7 in Wandsworth, and 1 in Putney. In the previous year there were 32 uncertified deaths.

Sickness amongst Union Poor. During the year 1773 cases came under treatment compared with 1902 last year, the difference being chiefly accounted for by the diminished number of infectious cases. The proportion of deaths to cases treated was 4·3 per cent.



Sanitary  
operations

In Table XII we have a great fund of information in regard to the sanitary work being carried on in the different parishes. Reference in detail is made to it more especially in the Local Summaries.

TABLE X.

Verdicts.	Total	Clapham	Putney	Streatham	Wandsworth
<i>I. Deaths from Natural Causes :</i>	43	8	8	12	15
<i>II. Deaths from Violence :</i>	..	..	..	..	..
(a) <i>Accidental :</i>					
Poisoning Carbolic Acid .. ..	1	1	..	..	..
Poisoning Coal Gas .. ..	1	1	..	..	..
"    Alcohol .. ..	1	1	..	..	..
Falls .. ..	6	3	..	2	1
Suffocation .. ..	14	5	1	1	7
Concussion and Fracture .. ..	2	..	..	1	1
Burns .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
Drowning .. ..	5	..	4	..	1
Other Injuries .. ..	5	..	..	..	5
(b) <i>Suicidal :</i>					
Hanging .. ..	3	1	..	1	1
Cut-Throat .. ..	2	..	..	..	2
Drowning .. ..	2	..	..	..	2
(c) <i>Homicidal :</i>					
Murder by Drowning .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
Murder by Suffocation .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Open Verdicts :</i>					
Fractured Ribs .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
Found Drowned .. ..	3	..	..	..	3
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>

TABLE XI.  
Sickness amongst Union Poor during 1888.

SUB-DISTRICTS.		Total Cases of Sickness treated in each Sub-District.		Total Deaths in each Sub-District.		1.—Small Pox.		2—Measles.		3—Scarlatina		3—Diphtheria.		5—Whooping Cough.		6—Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		7—Cholera.		8—Fever.		9—Erysipelas.		10—Puerperal Fever.		11—Lung Disease, except <i>Enteritis</i> .		12—Phthisis.		13—Hydrocephalus, Atrophy Scrotum and Infantile Convulsions.		14—Violence, Privation, and Premature Birth.		15—Other Diseases.			
		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
Clapham	..	..	565	29	...	...	17	1	10	..	6	..	7	1	42	2	...	...	5	..	9	..	...	...	165	12	13	3	10	1	27	7	254	2			
Streatham	..	..	310	12	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	20	1	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	7	..	6	1	..	..	208	6				
Wandsworth..	..	..	781	32	...	...	37	2	2	...	...	...	21	..	23	1	...	...	3	..	5	...	...	...	238	8	14	3	17	4	46	..	375	14			
Putney	..	..	87	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	4	..	1	2	30	..	49	..			
Total	..	..	1773	76	..	..	58	3	12	..	6	..	48	2	81	83	...	...	8	..	14	...	...	...	485	25	38	6	34	8	103	7	886	22			

TABLE XII.

## SUMMARY of Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1888.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Wandsworth.	Total.
Number of Houses and Premises inspected .....	3589	2686	3995	4522	14792
1st Notices served .....	1034	404	476	535	2449
2nd Notices served .....	160	77	11	67	315
Number of houses disinfected after infectious diseases ..	66	12	85	288	451
Number of houses in which infectious disease recurred after disinfection .....	..	..	..	3	3
Number of houses from which bedding, &c., was burnt..	3	..	9	..	12
Disinfecting apparatus at Putney, number of times used	5	14	..	..	19
Overcrowding abated .....	2	2	4	..	8
Rooms cleansed and repaired ..	404	17	140	6	567
Staircases & passages cleansed and repaired .....	65	1	37	9	112
New drains and drains relaid..	170	215	2958	1214	4557
Number of feet of new sewers and branch drains .....	5294	3214	3954	3054	15516
Drains cleansed and repaired..	260	75	136	64	535
Syphon traps fixed to drains..	309	76	..	..	385
Sinks altered to discharge outside over gullies .....	73	5	52	7	137
Bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies .....	15	..	31	..	46
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains .....	26	3	103	..	132
Water-closets cleansed and repaired .....	449	60	96	107	712
Water-closets, supply of water laid on to .....	12	54	75	231	372
Urinals cleansed, repaired or water laid on .....	9	1	20	..	30
Accumulation of manure, &c., removed .....	75	19	42	12	148
Cesspools abolished .....	6	1	33	..	40
Dust-bins provided .....	137	1	29	56	223
Stables drained or paved and cleansed .....	15	4	..	..	19
Yards drained and paved ....	95	16	11	1	123
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed & repaired	..	..	29	7	36
Leaky house-roots and gutters repaired .....	86	8	103	5	103
Houses supplied with water ..	10	7	13	26	56
Water-cisterns covered and repaired .....	517	39	28	24	588
Cistern overflow pipes disconnected from drains .....	6	..	93	64	163
Well closed .....	1	..	17	..	18
Pig nuisances removed .....	2	3	3	..	8
Unclassified nuisances .....	216	33	8	2	259
Cases investigated by Magistrates .....	3	2	34	87	126
Compulsory Orders obtained..	1	..	..	3	4
Compulsory works executed ..	1	2	..	..	3



## LOCAL SUMMARIES.



# LOCAL NUMBERS

The following table gives the local numbers of the various species of the genus *Canis* as recorded in the collections of the British Museum. The numbers are given in the order in which they were first recorded, and are not necessarily in the order of their discovery. The numbers are given in the order in which they were first recorded, and are not necessarily in the order of their discovery.

The following table gives the local numbers of the various species of the genus *Canis* as recorded in the collections of the British Museum. The numbers are given in the order in which they were first recorded, and are not necessarily in the order of their discovery. The numbers are given in the order in which they were first recorded, and are not necessarily in the order of their discovery.

## CLAPHAM.

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**Population.** The population of Clapham, as estimated by the plan adopted by the Registrar-General was 44,145 in the middle of 1888, being an increase of 1,100 for the year. There is every reason to think, however, that the population of Clapham has increased more than is shewn in the estimate, and that the following death-rates, &c., are higher than would be the case, if the population were more accurately known.

**Births and Birth-rate** The number of births registered was 1,076, 537 of boys, and 539 of girls. The annual birth-rate was 24·3 per thousand of the estimated population, which was decidedly lower than that of any of the last eleven years.

The following table gives the relative proportions of the birth and death-rates, with the actual natural increase of the population for the 10 preceding years.

TABLE I.

*Birth and Death rates.*

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1878 ..	1,019	34.2	580	18.1	15.9
1879 ..	1,125	34.1	561	17.0	17.0
1880 ..	1,082	29.7	544	14.9	15.1
1881 ..	1,059	28.9	499	13.5	15.3
1882 ..	1,081	28.8	544	14.5	14.3
1883 ..	1,085	28.2	580	15.1	13.1
1884 ..	1,123	28.3	543	13.7	14.6
1885 ..	1,030	25.2	508	12.44	12.7
1886 ..	1,071	25.5	545	12.99	12.5
1887 ..	1,136	26.3	600	13.93	12.4
1888 ..	1,076	24.3	551	12.4	11.9

Deaths and Death-rate. During the year 1888, 551 deaths, 247 of males and 304 of females were registered in the sub-district. These are equivalent to a death-rate of 12.4 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 13.93 in the previous year. The death-rate for the whole of London during the same period was 18.5

Table II. gives the number, causes, ages at death, and and social position of the deceased,



## STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.				SEX.	AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.						
CAUSES OF DEATH.					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, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Class.	
Population Census) 1881 .....				{ 36,380															
Official population in middle of 1888				{ 44,145															
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Measles .. ..	14	6	8	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	5	1	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Enteric Fever .. ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	
	Puerperal Fever .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Diphtheria .. ..	16	6	10	2	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	13	
	Whooping Cough .. ..	28	13	15	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	22	
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera .. ..	15	6	9	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals of Zymotic Class				84	36	48	37	30	10	4	2	1	..	..	2	8	9	65	
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism .. ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	
	Cancer & other Tumours .. ..	18	4	14	..	..	..	..	1	7	10	..	2	3	4	9	9	9	
	Other Constitutional Diseases .. ..	6	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	5	5	5	
	Tubercular {	Phthisis .. ..	38	19	19	..	..	2	20	15	1	..	2	3	10	23	23	23	
		Tabes Messenterica .. ..	9	8	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8	8	
		Hydrocephalus .. ..	15	10	5	7	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	11	11	
		Scrofula .. ..	6	3	3	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	4	4	
III. Local.	Nervous .. ..	70	35	35	25	3	1	2	5	13	17	4	4	15	16	35	35	35	
	Circulatory .. ..	49	19	30	..	..	..	2	7	8	29	3	5	8	12	24	24	24	
	Respiratory .. ..	103	42	61	24	21	1	..	4	21	28	4	5	9	22	67	67	67	
	Digestive .. ..	41	16	25	8	1	1	1	5	14	11	..	5	7	7	22	22	22	
	Urinary .. ..	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	1	2	3	3	3	3	
	Generative .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	
	Locomotor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Integumentary .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality .. ..	46	25	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	33	33	33	
	Congenital Defects .. ..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	
	Old Age .. ..	34	13	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	4	4	7	19	19	19	
V. Violence .. ..	13	6	7	5	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	2	9	9	9	9	
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified	Illdefined .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Not Specified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS				551	249	302	167	68	13	10	49	88	119	32	31	70	106	344	

Deaths in Outlying Institutions. During every year many inhabitants die in institutions external to the parish. The whole of these persons returned in 1888 numbered 107, including deaths in the Union Infirmary, General and Special Hospitals, Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the County and other Lunatic Asylums. If these deaths are added to those occurring within the boundaries of Clapham, we get a mortality of 658 during 1888, giving a rate of 14·9 per thousand as compared with 16·5 in the preceding year.

Table III. gives full details of the numbers, ages, and causes of deaths in outlying Institutions.

TABLE III.  
*Deaths in Outlying Institutions.*

DISEASE.	SEX.			AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	10	4	6	1	9	..	..	..	10
Diphtheria .. ..	7	4	3	..	7	..	..	5	2
Enteric Fever .. ..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases .. ..	17	12	5	..	16	1	10	6	1
Cancer .. ..	8	4	4	..	6	2	3	5	..
Rheumatism .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Respiratory Diseases .. ..	11	8	3	..	6	5	7	3	1
Circulatory Diseases .. ..	14	9	5	..	5	9	10	2	2
Nervous Diseases .. ..	11	6	5	..	9	2	4	2	5
Other Diseases .. ..	20	7	13	2	6	12	16	4	..
Violence .. ..	5	3	2	1	4	..	1	4	..
Total .. ..	107	58	49	4	71	32	53	31	23



It will be seen that 53 of these external deaths occurred in the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary. 31 in the various general and special hospitals, and 23 in the Asylums Board Hospitals.

Ages at Death.      Of the total deaths 42·4 per cent were under 5 years of age, and 27·4 per cent were over 60 years of age.

The true infantile death-rate, that is the proportion of deaths under 1 year to the population under that age was 150 per thousand as compared with 126 per thousand in the previous year.

Social Position.      The relative number of deaths in the several social grades were as follows :—

Nobility and Gentry	..	31 = 5·6 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	70 = 12·7 „
Middle and Trading Classes		106 = 19 3 „
Industrial & Labouring Classes		344 = 62·4 „

Zymotic Diseases.      The following table gives the number of deaths from specific fevers, as compared with previous years, and a similar comparison of Zymotic and general death-rates. The Zymotic death-rate was 1·9 per thousand of the estimated population. If the 19 deaths from Zymotic diseases that occurred in out-lying institutions, be added to these, the death-rate becomes 2·33 per thousand.



TABLE IV.

*Zymotic Mortality in Clapham.*

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Small-pox ..	..	2	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	17	19	10	15	33	33	3	11	25	14
Scarlet Fever ..	12	21	15	26	8	3	..	1	6	5
Diphtheria ..	1	3	3	4	7	8	4	6	10	16
Enteric Fever ..	9	4	3	7	3	4	8	3	4	5
Whooping-Cough ..	25	25	13	17	16	15	25	34	25	28
Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	17	36	20	4	19	18	16	25	24	15
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	21	9	7	7	26	12	5	4	6	1
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	102	119	78	81	112	95	61	84	100	84
Zymotic Death-rate ..	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.3	1.49	2.00	2.32	1.9
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	17.0	14.9	13.5	14.5	15.1	13.7	12.4	12.9	13.93	12.4

*Small Pox.*—No cases of this disease came under notice during the year.

*Scarlet Fever* was the cause of 5 deaths in Clapham and 10 in out-lying institutions. There have come under notice 109 cases altogether. The death-rate from this disease is equal to .33 per thousand of the estimated population. The incidence of Scarlet Fever was most marked during the first quarter of the year, as in London generally, and since then has declined, causing however the mortality for the whole year to be higher than in 1887. The disease has generally presented symptoms of a mild type, and it is satisfactory to record that a larger proportion of the cases, than formerly, has been removed to the Infec-

tious Fever Hospitals. The difficulty of dealing with the disease has been greatly increased by the want of some system of compulsory notification, as many cases are not heard of till they become the cause of infection of a number of other persons.

*Measles and Whooping Cough* were the cause of 42 deaths. This is less than in the previous year, but during the latter part of 1888 there was a considerable outbreak of Measles, during which most of the deaths occurred. These were as usual, mostly due to chest affections, produced by exposure to the cold, when but just convalescent, and probably nearly all these deaths could have been prevented by ordinary care and precaution.

*Diphtheria*—There were 16 deaths in Clapham and 7 in out-lying institutions from this cause. Altogether 48 cases have come to our knowledge during the year. This shows that, in common with London as a whole, there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases. This, of late, has been more marked year by year and the reason is not at all easy of explanation. This is a disease that is undoubtedly frequently caused by defective sanitary condition of dwelling houses, and in about half the total cases some defect has been discovered and remedied. It is also frequently spread by direct infection, and with regard to this, it is very satisfactory that the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board are now open for the reception of these cases, so that we may hope that, by prompt removal and isolation, the spread of this grave disease may be checked. Here again however the want of compulsory notification is severely felt. The cases have not been confined to one portion of the parish in particular, but have been more or less distributed over the district. Schools both public and private have been instrumental in spreading the disease, and I believe that,



if this extension of it by personal contact were stopped, we should have very few cases to deal with.

*Diarrhœa* was the cause of fewer deaths than last year. This is to a large extent due to the coolness of the summer months, during which the death-rate from this cause is usually highest.

**Inquests.** Twenty inquests were held during the year, and the following verdicts returned:—

1.	<i>From Natural Causes</i>	.. .. .	8
2.	<i>Accidental—Falls</i>	.. .. .	3
	Poisoning by Carbolic Acid	.. .. .	1
	Poisoning by Coal Gas	.. .. .	1
	Poisoning by Alcohol	.. .. .	1
	<i>Asphyxia—Children found</i>		
	suffocated in bed	.. .. .	5 — 11
2.	<i>Suicide—Hanging</i>	.. .. .	1
	Total	.. .. .	20

**Uncertified Deaths.** Nine uncertified deaths occurred during the year, two on statements by midwives and seven on letters from the coroner.

**Sanitary Proceeding of the year.** During the year 3,589 houses and premises have been inspected, and the total number of nuisances dealt with, amounted to 2,863, of these 2,323 were abated under notice, and 540 under promise.

The table on page 18, gives a statement of the nuisances dealt with, that can be conveniently classified.

The number of unclassified nuisances were 216 viz:—  
 39 new ventilating pipes, 15 ventilating pipes repaired,  
 29 water pipes repaired, 7 water closets ventilated, 24  
 soil-pipes repaired, 5 cases of carpet beating, 2 cases of clay  
 burning, 9 workshops cleaned, 8 cases of insufficient water  
 supply, 9 cases of water in the basements of houses, 8



sewers repaired, 15 dirty bake-houses, burning refuse, rain-water pipe discharging over footway, privy removed, shed used as a dwelling, shed cleansed, animals kept so as to be a nuisance, 2 cases of donkey keeping, cats, goats and rabbits.

Three cases of non-compliance of notices to abate nuisances were investigated by the magistrate, in two the defendants agreed to comply, and in the other case the magistrate made an order for the work to be executed in 7 days.

The Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses were inspected during September, and their sanitary condition found satisfactory.

The Bake-houses have been inspected twice during the year. In April 26, and in October 25th, required cleansing and limewhiting.

Inspectors Fairchild and Dee have merited the highest commendation for the zeal and tact they displayed in the discharge of their difficult duties.

OLIVER FIELD, M.D.

## PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

### Population.

The population of this sub-district is estimated to be 15,970 in the middle of the year 1888. This number it arrived at by calculating the increase since the last census at the same rate as obtained during the preceding decade. This calculation is, however, almost certainly much below the actual population. There has been an extraordinary expansion of the Parish during the last two or three years. This fact must be borne in mind in considering the birth and death rates in the various tables given below, inasmuch as they are considerably higher than they would be, if we had the actual population as our basis of calculation.

### Births and Birth-rate.

During the year 366 births were registered, 192 males and 174 females. Corrected for increase in the population there were 9 more births registered during 1888, than during the previous year. The birth-rate was 22.9 per 1000. In the whole of London during the same period the birth-rate was 30.7 per 1000. In Table I the birth and death rates are compared with those of the preceding 9 years.

TABLE I.  
*Birth and Death Rates.*

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1879	327	57.4	179	15	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	224	17.1	7.6
1884	377	25.3	199	13.7	11.6
1885	322	21.7	167	11.2	10.4
1886	352	23.1	179	11.8	11.2
1887	349	22.3	196	12.5	9.8
1888	366	22.9	187	11.7	11.2



Deaths and  
Death-rate.

187 deaths were registered during the year, 95 males and 92 females. The death-rate was 11·7. This is the lowest point at which the death-rate has touched during the last ten years with the exception of the year 1885, and is 6·8 below the recorded death-rate of the whole of London.

Deaths in  
Outlying  
Institutions.

The deaths enumerated above only include those registered within the district. Table II gives a return of those deaths of the inhabitants of Putney and Roehampton which have occurred in public institutions outside the parish.

TABLE II.  
*Deaths in Outlying Institutions.*

DISEASE.	SEX.			AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cancer .. ..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases ..	5	3	2	..	4	1	3	2	..
Circulatory Diseases ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	..
Nervous Diseases .. ..	7	5	2	..	4	3	2	5	..
Other Diseases .. ..	8	3	5	1	2	5	6	2	..
Violence .. ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Totals .. ..	30	15	15	3	13	14	16	14	..

It will be seen that 30 deaths have occurred in these institutions of which the majority occurred in The Union Infirmary. If these deaths be added to those registered in the district it raises our death-rate to 13·5 per 1000, as compared with 14·3 in the previous year.



TABLE III.

PUTNEY.			Total Deaths from each Class of Disease.	SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.				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.	At 40 and under 60 years.	At 60 and under 80 years.	80 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, &c.	Industrial & Labouring Classes.
Population (Census) } 13,221 1881 ... .. }																	
Official Population in } 15,970 middle of 1888 ... }																	
I. Zymotic.																	
Small-pox .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....			2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Puerperal Fever .....			1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....			2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Whooping Cough .....			6	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Erysipelas .....			1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa, Dysentery & Cholera .....			4	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Zymotic Diseases ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			16	6	10	5	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	12
II. Constitutional.																	
Gout & Rheumatism ..			2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer & other Tumours			9	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	4	2	3
Other Constitutional Diseases .....			1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tubercular { Phthisis .....			20	10	10	..	..	1	2	9	7	1	..	..	2	3	15
{ Tabes Messenterica ..			3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
{ Hydrocephalus ....			2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
{ Scrofula.....			1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Local.																	
Nervous .....			27	15	12	6	4	1	..	..	3	12	1	..	12	3	12
Circulatory .....			24	9	15	1	2	..	..	5	8	8	..	..	5	8	11
Respiratory .....			35	22	13	4	10	..	..	6	4	11	..	..	3	11	21
Digestive .....			14	6	8	3	..	..	..	2	3	6	..	..	3	3	8
Urinary .....			5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	2
Generative .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotor .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary .....			1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
IV. Developmental.																	
{ Premature Birth and Low Vitality .....			8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
{ Congenital Defects ....			7	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
{ Old Age .....			6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	1	4
V. Violence .....			5	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	4
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified { Illdefined ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Not Specified			1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS.....			187	95	92	40	24	3	4	26	37	47	6	..	34	39	114

Deaths occurring  
in Putney  
and Roehampton.

In Table III all the deaths occurring in Putney and Roehampton are recorded and classified according to sex, age and social position and cause of death. 40 deaths occurred among children under 1 year of age which is equivalent to 21·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths. At 90 years of age and upwards 53 deaths occurred, or a per centage of the total of 28·3.

In order to have a better idea of the mortality among children under 1 year of age, it is obviously necessary to compare the mortality with the number of births recorded during the year. For this purpose it is convenient to express the number of deaths occurring, in relation to a thousand births registered. Expressed thus, there were 109 deaths per 1000 births. Last year there were 151 deaths per 1000 births. This is known as 'The Infantile Death-rate. London generally showed an Infantile Death-Rate of 146, and the average of the 28 great towns of England and Wales was 154. Our figures this year are therefore very satisfactory when compared with these. This is doubtless to a large extent due to the facts that the population of this sub-district contains probably a larger proportion of the well-to-do classes, and that the population is not nearly so dense as in most other neighbourhoods. There are only 7 inhabitants to 1 acre.

Social Position  
of Deceased.

The relative number of deaths in the different social grades are given as follows:

Nobility and Gentry	..	0 = 0	per cent.
Professional Class.	..	34 = 18·2	„
Middle and Trading	..	39 = 20·9	„
Industrial and Labouring	..	144 = 60·9	„

The Labouring and Industrial classes yield therefore 60·9 of the total number of deaths. Last year the per-



centage was almost exactly the same. It is interesting to note that while the working classes yield 60·9 per cent, of all the deaths registered, they yield 75 per cent. of deaths from Zymotic diseases.

TABLE IV.

*Zymotic Mortality in the Putney & Roehampton Sub-district.*

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	6	13	2	1	4	4	2	..
Scarlet Fever ..	3	1	8	4	7	..	..	1	1	..
Enteric Fever ..	2	4	1	4	2	10	3	1	..	2
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	29	24	..	5	1	1	2
Whooping Cough ..	8	9	3	8	2	8	1	18	2	6
Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	7	10	3	5	5	8	4	9	..	4
Other Zymotic Diseases	7	1	5	6	2	..	1	4	1	2
Total Deaths from	27	25	27	69	44	28	18	38	7	16
Zymotic Diseases ..	2·1	1·9	2·0	5·0	3·1	1·9	1·2	2·49	0·44	1·0
Zymotic Death-rate ..	15·0	13·6	12·5	15·1	17·1	13·7	11·2	11·8	12·5	11·7
Death-rate for all Diseases										

Zymotic  
Diseases.

Table IV shows, that we have been very free indeed from Zymotic disease during the year. There have been no fatal cases of Small-Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever recorded. The Zymotic death-rate was only 1 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest it has been with the exception of the year 1887, during the last ten years. Although we have been very free from fatal cases of Zymotic Disease, a number of cases Scarlatina have occurred of a mild type. I am quite convinced that in the presence of an epidemic of this disease, the powers we possess are totally inadequate. In the first place in the absence of compulsory notification, cases may and do occur in crowded neighbourhoods without the fact coming to the knowledge of the sanitary authority until the period of convalescence when disinfection is required. In the second place, these cases

require such a lengthened period of isolation, that it is almost impossible to have it carried out efficiently in the dwellings of the poor. My experience is that in such cases during the period of convalescence, which is well known to be the most infectious time, children are allowed to get about and have 'the benefit of fresh air.' The seeds of the disease are thus scattered broadcast. It is difficult sometimes to blame the people in these cases. A whole family may only have two or three rooms at their disposal and undoubtedly, for them it is a much greater inconvenience to have one room set apart for one of their family who is sick, than for the wealthier classes occupying larger and more commodious houses. It appears to me that removal to hospital is *the remedy* for this state of matters, and until more compulsory powers are given, the sanitary authority will be seriously handicapped in the struggle against this disease.

Inquests and  
Uncertified  
Deaths.

During the year thirteen inquests were held and the results are given in the following table.

*Inquests.*

Natural Causes .. ..	8
Accidental { Drowning .. ..	4
{ Suffocated in Bed..	1

There was one uncertified death said to be due to diarrhoea and cramp on which an inquest was not held.

Sanitary  
Proceedings.

The Table giving the Summary of Sanitary operations during the year shows that a great amount of quiet useful Sanitary work has been done. There have been 2,686 houses and premises inspected. The entire parish is gone round systematically and periodically by the Sanitary Inspector. Besides this regular inspection any special case coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer, is enquired into, and the necessary machinery put in motion. There were 404 notices served to remedy sanitary defects and second



notices had to be served in 77 cases. This is a larger proportion than in the preceding year, when only 17 second notices had to be served. Disinfection after infectious disease has been carried out in 12 houses. No case of disease has recurred after disinfection has been carried out.

**Vaccination.** During the year 1887, out of 351 Birth returns, 386 were successfully vaccinated, 33 died unvaccinated, 2 were found insusceptible of vaccination; 5 were postponed by medical certificate, 8 removed to places duly notified, leaving 17 or 4·8 per cent unaccounted for.

**Sickness among the Parochial Poor.** The table given with the general summary at the beginning, gives in a tabulated form the cases of sickness and death among the parochial poor. The chief fact which strikes one in connection with this table is the complete immunity from Zymotic disease with the exception of Diarrhoea and Dysentery and even among these cases no death occurred.

The usual inspections of the Cow-houses and Slaughter houses were made and their condition reported on before the renewal of their licenses. The Bake-houses also underwent the periodical inspection and were found satisfactory.

All the Sanitary work of the Parish has been carried out, without the necessity of the intervention of the law except in two cases which were investigated by the Magistrate. No compulsory orders had to be obtained.

All the facts collected and tabulated in the above tables give abundant evidence that the health of the parish is in a most satisfactory condition, and fully maintains the high standard to which we have hitherto attained.

In conclusion I beg personally to thank our surveyor Mr. Radford, for his kind assistance and support on all occasions, and to bear testimony to the zealous and effective manner in which the sanitary inspector carries out his somewhat difficult duties.

WM. Y. ORR,

*Medical Officer of Health for  
Putney and Rôehampton.*



## STREATHAM AND TOOTING.

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### VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.** I estimate the population of Streatham and Tooting at 45,000 persons living in the middle of the year 1888, and base my calculation on the following grounds. There was an increase of 11,000 to the population in the ten years before the last census, giving a total of 25,553 in 1881. Assuming the same rate of increase on the last named figures, in the eighth year of the present inter-census decennium, there would be a population of 46,000.

Mr. Bellamy, the Vestry Clerk, has been kind enough to furnish me with the number of inhabited houses in Streatham, these he estimates at 6,711. Mr. Norris also informs me that there are 994 occupied houses in Tooting, thus there are in all 7,705 occupied houses in this sub-district. Allowing the moderate computation of six persons per house we arrive at a population of 46,230, these figures corroborate the first calculation. The large increase in the number of births also support the foregoing estimates, and indicate such a population as they would imply; not to overstate the case however, I place the population at 45,000 persons living in the middle of the year 1888.

**Birth and  
Birth-rate.**

The number of births registered during the year was 1,184, 579 of males and 605 of females. The birth-rate, calculated from the total number of births and the foregoing estimate of the population was 26.3 per 1,000 persons living during the year. The

number of births have nearly doubled during the last ten years; in the year 1878 there were 609 births, in 1888 1184.

Natural Increase. The rate of natural increase as represented by the excess of births over deaths was 14·86 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths and Death-rate. During the year 1888, 515 deaths were registered in the sub-district, 261 of these were of males and 254 of females. They are equivalent to a death-rate of 11·4 per 1000, as compared with 11·6 in the year 1887, and the lowest death-rate recorded during the decennium. When to these deaths are added those of persons who died in various outlying, general and special hospitals, the death-rate is raised to 12·8 per 1000 as compared with 13·0 per 1000 last year.

TABLE I  
*Births and Death Rates.*

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1877 ..	585	34·0	244	12·5	20·0
1878 ..	609	34·4	284	16·7	18·0
1879 ..	636	34·3	290	15·6	18·7
1880 ..	703	28·1	348	13·9	14·2
1881 ..	830	32·1	313	12·1	20·0
1882 ..	891	33·0	341	12·9	20·4
1883 ..	1,027	36·9	419	14·9	21·5
1884 ..	1,138	39·2	445	15·3	23·9
1885 ..	1,078	35·6	423	13·9	23·6
1886 ..	1,078	34·3	473	15·0	19·2
1887 ..	1,185	30·6	445	11·6	19·1
1888 ..	11,84	26·3	515	11·4	14·85

The deaths that took place in outlying, general, and special hospitals are given in the following table, which



shows the nature of the cause of death, the age, and sex of the deceased, and the character of the institution in which they died.

DISEASE.	SEX.			AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	4	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	4
Diphtheria .. ..	5	1	4	..	5	..	..	5	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	6	6	..	..	6	..	5	1	..
Cancer .. ..	6	3	3	..	3	3	..	6	..
Rheumatism .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Respiratory Diseases ..	8	6	2	..	6	2	3	5	..
Circulatory Diseases ..	7	3	4	..	3	4	3	4	..
Nervous Diseases .. ..	12	9	3	1	7	4	5	7	..
Other Diseases .. ..	8	2	6	1	3	4	5	3	..
Violence .. ..	4	3	1	1	2	1	..	4	..
Totals .. ..	63	37	26	3	41	19	21	38	4

There were 63 deaths in outlying institutions, 37 of males and 26 of females; 21 took place in the Union Infirmary, 38 in general and special hospitals, and 4 in the Asylums Board Hospitals.

When these 63 deaths are added to the 515 that occurred in the sub-district, the death-rate is raised to 12·8 per 1,000, of the population.

I may again observe that in comparing the death-rate of this and former years, we must not lose sight of the fact that only in the last four years have outlying deaths been included in the local death-rate.

# STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STREATHAM & TOOTING.				Total deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.			
CAUSES OF DEATH.					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, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Laboring Classes.
Population (Census) 1881 .....				25,553														
Official population in middle of 1888				45,000														
I. Zymotic.																		
	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	5	3	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	30	14	16	3	16	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	10	14
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	22	12	10	8	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	12
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera ..	..	..	13	6	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	7
	Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals of Zymotic Class			77	38	39	22	31	14	1	4	1	4	..	1	9	30	37
II. Constitutional.																		
	Gout and Rheumatism ..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	Cancer & other Tumours ..	..	..	28	3	25	..	..	..	..	2	10	15	1	5	4	6	13
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tubercular { Phthisis .. ..	..	..	28	14	14	..	..	..	1	19	7	1	..	1	2	10	15
	{ Tabes Messenterica ..	..	..	5	3	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
	{ Hydrocephalus ..	..	..	10	5	5	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
	{ Scrofula .. ..	..	..	6	2	4	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
III. Local.																		
	Nervous .. ..	..	..	89	43	46	29	10	1	2	6	9	30	2	6	16	25	42
	Circulatory .. ..	..	..	42	23	19	..	2	..	..	7	11	20	2	4	11	15	12
	Respiratory .. ..	..	..	91	51	40	21	25	2	..	4	11	25	3	6	9	27	49
	Digestive .. ..	..	..	30	18	12	6	..	..	1	5	9	8	1	6	..	9	15
	Urinary .. ..	..	..	14	8	6	..	..	..	1	5	4	4	..	1	4	..	9
	Generative .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Locomotor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
IV. Developmental.																		
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality			51	29	22	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	28
	Congenital Defects			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old Age .. ..	..	..	31	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	5	5	8	13
V. Violence .. ..				7	5	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	5
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified				3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2
TOTALS ..				515	261	254	133	81	21	9	56	65	120	30	36	69	156	254



Zymotic  
Diseases—  
their  
Prevalence  
and  
Fatality.

There were 77 deaths in this class, 38 were of males and 39 of females. This yields a percentage of 13·0 upon the deaths from all causes during the year, as against 14·3 per cent last year, and gives a death-rate of 1·7 per 1,000 of the population.

More than half the mortality was due to diphtheria and whooping-cough.

The subjoined table contrasts all the deaths resulting from the seven principal epidemic diseases, with the death-rate therefrom, as well as the death-rate from all diseases during the last ten years.

TABLE IV.

*Zymotic Mortality in the Streatham and Tooting Sub-district.*

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	2	1	3	5	7	8	2	11	21	..
Scarlet Fever ..	5	31	13	9	2	8	..	..	4	5
Diphtheria ..	2	7	1	4	13	3	5	6	7	30
Enteric Fever ..	3	5	2	9	8	4	6	3	2	1
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	21	8	9	1	11	9	7	26	6	22
Epidemic										
Diarrhœa ..	3	6	9	3	9	11	12	20	16	13
Other Zymotic										
Diseases ..	10	10	9	10	15	11	2	1	7	3
Total deaths from										
Zymotic Diseases	46	68	46	41	65	54	31	67	64	77
Zymotic Death-										
rate ..	2·2	2·7	1·7	1·6	2·3	1·8	1·1	2·1	1·6	1·7
Death-rate from										
all Diseases.	15·6	13·9	12·1	12·6	14·9	15·3	13·9	15·0	11·6	11·4

Referring to the table, it will be seen that there was no death from Small Pox, nor was any case removed to hospital, it may therefore be assumed that the disease was not present.

There were five deaths from Scarlet Fever, this is below the average of the last ten years, 30 cases were removed to hospital, where four died.

The mortality from Diphtheria was very high, there were no less than 30 deaths, yet the total number of cases was not great, nor was the epidemic extensive.

As far as can be ascertained without the aid of compulsory notification of infectious diseases, one of every two recorded cases was fatal, although doubtless there were many slight cases that escaped detection.

The mortality was equally large in many other parts of London. The Registrar General in his annual summary says that "the deaths from diphtheria in the Metropolis not only exceeded the decennial average during the year 1888, but were higher than in any single year in the period in which diphtheria has been recognized as a distinct heading."

It may well be asked why diphtheria should suddenly become so general and fatal with our yearly improvements in sanitation. The answer may be probably found in the circumstance that its spread is in the main, due to direct infection.

In my contribution to last year's Annual Report I called attention to the importance of isolation and hospital accommodation for diphtheria, which then shewed signs of its approach in the wake of the wide spread epidemic of scarlet fever that prevailed in London during 1886 and 1887

Early in October, 1888, the medical officers of health of the Wandsworth Board addressed a letter to the Sanitary Committee, calling attention to the increase of diph-



theria in the Metropolis, and expressing their opinion that the isolation of persons suffering from the disease was one of the most imperatively necessary available measures for arresting its spread, and asking the Board to move Parliament to pass an Act, giving to the Metropolitan Asylums Board an authority for the reception into its hospitals of persons suffering from diphtheria.

The Kensington Vestry had taken the initiative in this matter, and to Dr. Dudfield is mainly due the credit of our now being able to have hospital accommodation and effectual isolation in this, as in other infectious diseases.

In this sub-district the disease was at its worst during the earlier months of the year. I investigated the outbreak and distribution of the disease very closely. It was for the most part amongst children attending schools, both private and public, or amongst other children of the families these belonged to.

That the disease spread by direct infection principally is very clear. The inspector's report book shows that of 40 houses inspected, including schools, only seven had any apparent defect, and the defects of the seven were not generally grave in character. The milk supply was from several sources. I strongly impressed on all concerned personally and through the Inspectors, the importance of longer isolation of convalescents than seemed to be thought necessary, many moved about at once freely on recovery, and in this way and through overlooked slight cases the disease spread.

There was only one death recorded from Typhoid Fever, but one case was removed to hospital, and died there.

The 22 deaths from Whooping-Cough represent a

considerable prevalence of the disease, though doubtless the low temperature of the year raised the mortality.

On the other hand there was a decline in the deaths from Diarrhœa, due to the cold wet weather in July and August.

Other  
Diseases.

These are grouped under five heads in the Mortality table:—Constitutional, Local, Developmental, Violence and Ill-defined.

The total number of deaths from the diseases included under these various headings, was above the number recorded in 1887. Considered separately, there was a decline in the number of deaths from some diseases, and an increase in others.

Cancer and other tumours showed an increase on the previous year.

There was a considerable decrease in the tubercular class, it formed only 9·1 per cent. of all deaths, as against 13·2 last year.

There was a marked increase in the number of deaths from nervous, circulatory, and respiratory diseases, they form respectively 17·2, 8·1, and 17·6 of all deaths as against 13·4, 7 and 15 per cent. last year. There was an increase in the deaths from premature birth and low vitality, and a decrease in deaths from violence.

The deaths from other diseases under the several headings do not differ sufficiently to call for remark.

Age at Death,  
Infant  
Mortality.

There was an increase in the number of Deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with last year, but the figures were below those



of the year before, they form 25·8 per cent. of all deaths, 41·5 per cent of all deaths took place before the age of five, and upwards of 47 per cent. before the age of twenty.

There was a decrease in the mortality from tubercular diseases in early life, and a large increase in respiratory and nervous diseases.

**Senile Mortality.** Thirty-one deaths are ascribed to old age, 16 of males and 15 of females, 150 deaths took place at and over 60, 54 of these ranged from 70 to 80, 21 were over 80, 3 were 90, and 3 were respectively 93, 94, and 97.

**Sickness and Mortality amongst the Out-door Parish Poor.** The number of persons who were under treatment, together with the nature and extent of the sickness that prevailed, and the deaths that took place amongst the out-door parish poor will be found in table 13, 310 new cases came under treatment during the year, these do not include the many attendances on permanent paupers, only 29 of these were in the zymotic class as compared with 81 last year. They include 4 cases of Measles, 20 of Whooping-Cough, and 8 of Diarrhœa, with one death from Whooping-Cough.

In the other classes were eleven deaths principally due to lung and brain diseases, old age and low vitality.

**Social Position.** The following table shows the percentage of deaths in the various classes during the year.

Nobility and Gentry ..	36 = 7 per cent.
Professional Class .. ..	69 = 13·40 „
Middle and Trading Class ..	157 = 30·48 „
Industrial and Labouring ..	253 = 49·12 „
<hr/>	
Total deaths ..	515 = 100·00

The percentage of deaths showed an increase in the higher and industrial classes, as compared with the previous year.

Seventeen inquests were held with the following results:—

<i>Natural</i> —Heart Disease .. ..	4
Congestion of the Brain ..	1
Convulsions .. ..	4
Asphyxia from Whooping-Cough	1
Natural Causes .. ..	1
Marasmus .. ..	1—12
<i>Accidental</i> —Suffocated in Bed ..	1
Fall down Stairs ..	1
Injury to Head from Fall ..	1
Fracture of Skull, found dead } on Railway .. .. }	1—4
<i>Suicidal</i> —Poisoned by Carbolic Acid ..	1—1
Total ..	17

Twelve deaths were uncertified, double the number of last year, they were all submitted to the Coroner before being registered. The probable causes of death were as follows:—

Low Vitality .. ..	1
Epileptic Convulsions .. ..	1
Old Age .. ..	3
Convulsions .. ..	3
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	1
Cardiac Failure .. ..	2
Accidental Asphyxia during Birth ..	1
Total ..	12

Sanitary Proceedings. A summary of the usual and principal sanitary works of the year will be found in table xiv.

From this it will be seen that nearly 4,000 houses and premises were inspected, and the results recorded. The importance and value of such work cannot be over-rated



when thoroughly carried out, as I believe it is by our active and zealous Inspectors, Messrs. Phimister and Jones.

There were 476 first notices served to remedy defects and abate nuisances; only 11 second notices were required to ensure compliance, and much sanitary improvement was effected on requisition. An appeal to the law was not necessary in any case.

Amongst the many important works of the year I may enumerate that there were 2,958 new drains, and drains relaid, 3,964 feet of new sewers and branch drains, 52 sinks were altered to discharge over gullies, 31 bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge over gullies outside, 103 rain water pipes dis-connected from drains, 96 water closets cleansed and repaired, 75 had water laid on, 103 unwholesome and dilapidated houses were cleansed and repaired, 33 cesspools were abolished, 93 water cisterns were covered and repaired, pig nuisances were removed, accumulation of manure got rid of, &c.

One hundred and thirteen rooms in 85 houses were disinfected, fumigated and cleansed after the infectious diseases, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid, and in no case was there a recurrence of the disease.

The fumigation and disinfection of houses after infectious diseases is carried out by the Inspectors, according to my instructions in a very complete and satisfactory manner. I am very glad to put this on record.

The bake-houses have all been regularly inspected, and are in good condition.

I personally inspected all the cow-sheds and slaughter-houses, and saw no reason to oppose a renewal of licenses.

F. F. SUTTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Streatham and Tooting.

WANDSWORTH.

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During the year 1888, disease and its attendant mortality in this sub-district were of much larger amount than in the year 1887. The latter, however, it will be remembered, was a year of comparative immunity from epidemics and of an unusually low death-rate. The excess of mortality in the past year was in great measure attributable to the occurrence of two severe epidemics of Whooping-Cough and Measles, the former of which prevailed with great fatality during the first six months, and the latter with almost equally fatal effect during the latter six months of the year. Such excess, however, was not wholly due to those epidemics, for diseases of the non-zymotic classes also showed a large increase of mortality, the greatest proportion of which was furnished by diseases of the organs of respiration. Illustrations of these conditions will be furnished in the following pages.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.** The mean population of the sub-district during the year 1888, calculated according to the official method of the Registrar-General, amounted to 33,963. This estimate assumes a continuance of the same rate of increase since the period of the last census, as that which prevailed during the ten preceding years, and although sufficiently trustworthy when applied to large populations it is open to the objection, at least in this and most of the suburbs of the Metropolis, that it does not contain the means of computing the increase that may have resulted from im-



migration. That the latter has been disproportionately great of late years is evidenced by the progressive increase in the number of inhabited houses, as shewn by the Rate-Book, and by the remarkably large increase in the number of births in comparison with that of the last inter-census decade. The birth and death rates subsequently given are determined from the foregoing estimated population, and must therefore be accepted as, in all probability, much higher than they actually are.

Births,  
Birth-rate, and  
Rate of Natural  
Increase.

The births of 762 males and 689 females, total 1,451, were registered during the year.

The number is 113 more than in 1887.

Allowing for increase of population the average number during the preceding ten years was 1,151; the births of last year therefore exceeded the average by 300, or 25 per cent. This excess, as already referred to, is indicative of a great accession to the population by immigration. Calculated from the official population the birth-rate was 44.36 per 1000, and the rate of natural increase 21.78 per 1000 persons living of all ages.

**Mortality.** The total deaths registered during the year numbered 711—361 of males, 350 of females. The average number during the ten years 1878—87, allowing for increase of population, was 643. The number of deaths of the past year therefore exceeded the average by 68, and was greater than that of the preceding year by 101; the mortality, however, of the year before last as already stated was unusually low. No less than 126 of all deaths occurred in the following public institutions, viz:—in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum 100; in the Workhouse 10; in St. Peter's Hospital 6; in the Hospital for Incurables 4; in the Prison 5; and 1 in the Patriotic Asylum for girls.

In addition to these which occurred in the foregoing institutions situated within the sub-district 128 were registered in other districts as having taken place in the following institutions without the sub-district, viz:—in the Infirmary of the Union 84; and in the Asylums Board and other hospitals of the Metropolis 44. These are shown in the following table, with the sex, age, and cause of death of the deceased.

TABLE I.  
*Deaths in Outlying Institutions.*

DISEASE.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles .. ..	2	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases	8	3	5	1	7	..	2	..	6
Tubercular Diseases ..	19	13	6	2	14	3	16	2	1
Cancer .. ..	9	4	5	..	4	5	5	4	..
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases ..	17	13	4	2	5	10	15	1	1
Circulatory Diseases ..	27	12	15	1	10	16	19	7	1
Nervous Diseases .. ..	13	8	5	..	10	3	8	2	3
Other Diseases .. ..	28	12	16	1	14	13	17	9	2
Violence .. ..	7	4	3	..	7	..	2	5	..
Total .. ..	128	69	59	7	71	50	84	30	14



Death-rate. Calculated from the total deaths registered and the officially estimated population the death-rate of the past year was 18·07 per 1,000 inhabitants. In this estimate, correction is made for those institutions within the sub-district by which the mortality is unduly raised. These are the County Lunatic Asylums, St. Peter's Hospital and the Hospital for Incurables, the inmates of which institutions are almost exclusively derived from without the sub-district; moreover they undergo no natural increase, and are subject to a high mortality, the latter forming on an average about one-fifth of all deaths registered.

If the deaths of Wandsworth inhabitants that occurred in institutions external to the sub-district be included in the calculation, the death-rate was 21·49 per 1,000; but this rate cannot be accepted as accurate, inasmuch as it includes the deaths of non-parishioners dying within the sub-district, of which there is no available record, but which probably approximate in number those of persons dying in outlying institutions.

A lapse of seven years from the date of the last census, renders the determination of the population, and consequently of the birth and death-rate, by the official method more or less untrustworthy, in consequence of the disproportionately large increase of the inhabitants by immigration, as already shewn. Under such circumstances a far more reliable method of calculating the number of the population is derived from the proportional number of births, the ratio of which in a given population is found to be tolerably constant.—(See Report 1875, page 7). Estimated by the proportion which the mean annual number of births bore to the mean annual number of

persons living during the ten years 1878—87, the population of the past year was 36,597, yielding a birth-rate of 41·34 per 1,000, a rate of natural increase of 24·62 per 1,000, and a death-rate corrected for institutions, of 16·72 per 1,000.

The Birth and Death rates for the past and ten preceding years, calculated by the official method, are compared in the subjoined table :—

TABLE II.

*Birth and Death Rates.*

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.	*Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate.		Rate of Natural Increase.
				Corrected.	Un-corrected.	
1878 ..	718	30·53	422	14·41	17·26	16·12
1879 ..	744	37·97	516	18·04	20·56	19·93
1880 ..	810	30·53	484	15·45	17·67	15·08
1881 ..	901	33·70	507	17·43	17·97	16·61
1882 ..	972	35·28	544	17·49	18·70	17·79
1883 ..	907	32·07	499	16·17	16·71	15·90
1884 ..	1,072	36·72	576	17·23	18·77	18·84
1885 ..	1,122	37·37	628	18·82	19·93	18·55
1886 ..	1,255	40·40	722	19·05	22·33	21·35
1887 ..	1,338	41·96	610	15·58	18·40	24·59
1888 ..	1,451	44·36	711	18·07	20·90	21·78

\* Deaths in Outlying Institutions not included.

In the following table all the causes of death are exhibited ; they are arranged in classes, in accordance with the system of the Registrar-General, shewing the age at death at eight periods with the number, sex, and social position of the deceased ; the deaths from each disease of the zymotic class being set forth separately.



**TABLE III.**  
**STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.**

WANDSWORTH.			Total Deaths from each class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population (Census) 1881 ... .. 28,004				Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	At 25 and under 35 years of age.	At 35 and under 55 years of age.	At 55 and under 75 years of age.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
Official Population in middle of 1888 33,963																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .....	39	16	23	12	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	30
	Scarlet Fever .....	4	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
	Typhus Fever .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever .....		..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Puerperal Fever .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria .....	5	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Whooping Cough .....	40	19	21	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	34
	Erysipelas .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera .....	32	17	15	26	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	24	
Other Zymotic Diseases	..																..
Totals of Zymotic Class		127	56	71	59	60	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	9	15	103	
II. Constitutional.	Gout, and Rheumatism	10	7	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	..	..	1	4	5	
	Cancer & other Tumours	15	2	13	..	..	..	..	1	6	8	..	2	1	8	4	
	Other Constitutional Diseases .....	5	2	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	
	Tubercular { Phthisis .....	76	32	44	11	7	..	4	32	14	8	..	1	3	13	59	
		Tabes Mesenterica..	28	22	6	20	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	25	
		Hydrocephalus ....	10	5	5	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	
		Scrofula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Local.	Nervous .....	112	66	46	16	16	1	..	18	29	30	2	2	10	25	75	
	Circulatory .....	45	24	21	1	..	1	2	4	14	21	2	2	7	10	26	
	Respiratory .....	128	71	57	28	36	1	..	16	9	35	3	3	4	27	94	
	Digestive .....	34	12	22	7	1	..	1	6	9	9	1	3	1	16	14	
	Urinary .....	22	15	7	..	1	2	2	2	4	10	1	..	..	7	15	
	Generative .....	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	
	Locomotory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Integumentary .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
IV. Develop- mental.	{ Premature Birth, Low Vitality, and Congenital Defects }	41	21	20	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	35	
		Old Age .....	25	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	3	3	9	10
V. Violence .....		23	14	9	9	1	..	3	1	7	2	..	..	..	6	17	
VI. Ill-defined and Not specified { Ill-defined. Not specified		3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	
		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
TOTALS .....		711	361	350	198	133	11	15	89	99	147	19	16	41	152	502	

Of the several groups of causes of death contained in the foregoing table, the Zymotic caused 127 deaths, and the Non-Zymotic 584; the latter comprising Constitutional 144, Local 347, and Developmental 66. Violence resulted in 23 deaths. In 4 instances the cause was too ill-defined to admit of classification.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

To diseases of this group, all of which, with two exceptions, belonged to the Epidemic or Contagious type, 127 deaths were referred, and were 26 above the corrected average number. They formed 17.5 per cent of all deaths, and represented a death-rate of 3.73 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The excess was due to Whooping-Cough, Measles, and Diarrhoea, the other members of the class being accompanied by less than their average fatality.

Whooping-Cough. 40 deaths resulted from this disease, which was present during the whole year, the period of greatest fatality having been during the first six months. They exceeded the average number by 18.

Measles. A very extensive epidemic of this disease prevailed during the latter six months of the year resulting in 39 deaths, or 23 in excess of the decennial average.

Diarrhoea. From this disease 32 deaths resulted, most of which, as usual, occurred to young children. With one exception, that of an old man, they were exclusively confined to children under 5 years of age, 26 of them being infants under 1 year of age. Most of the deaths occurred as usual, in the summer quarter.

From the three foregoing epidemics collectively 111 deaths resulted, all of which with the exception referred



to occurred to children under five years of age, and 55 of them to infants under 1 year.

Scarlatina. 4 deaths only were registered as having occurred from this disease, but 3 others took place in Hospital. The combined numbers are three less than the average. Looking to the exceedingly infectious nature of this disease and the extent to which it prevailed in the adjoining parish of Battersea, the immunity enjoyed by this sub-district is very remarkable.

Diphtheria. Five deaths only were recorded from this disease, the average amount.

Fever, Enteric and Typhus. The deaths from Fever numbered 5 only, but 2 others occurred in Hospital. Conjointly the number coincides with the average.

Small Pox. No death from this disease was registered. 3 cases, however, (two in one house), occurred in the summer, and were removed to hospital, where one died.

The first case, which was the first recorded in the parish since August, 1885, was that of a young woman employed as a rag-cutter at McMurray's Paper Mills, South Street. The second was a young woman employed as a grass-picker at the same factory, and the third was her brother.

Prompt removal of the patients to hospital, thorough disinfection of the houses, and re-vaccination of the inmates and others known to have visited the houses, prevented further extension of the disease.

As an illustration of the efficacy of Vaccination it should be mentioned that an infant, aged 10 months, the child of the patient first attacked was found at the time to be unprotected by vaccination. It was at once vaccinated, and so escaped the disease.

Outbreaks of Small-pox are not unfrequently found to originate amongst those employed in the handling of rags at Paper Mills, and in this instance the circumstances and surroundings of the case admit of little doubt that the rags on which the first patient worked were the source of the infection. In defence of the public health therefore it would seem desirable that the disinfection of the rags before being sorted and cut up for use should be made compulsory by law upon all paper manufacturers, and other users of rags.

*Vaccination.* From the return made by the Vaccination Officer to the Local Government Board it appears that, during the previous year (1887), of the 1,339 children born 1,148 were successfully vaccinated; 100 died unvaccinated; 15 were postponed on account of illness; 3 were insusceptible of the effects of the operation; 3 removed to places, the Vaccination Officer of which was duly informed, leaving 70 or 5·2 per cent who had removed to places unknown, or could not be found.

The following table exhibits the total deaths that occurred from Zymotic diseases, specifying those that resulted 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. It also shews the increase and decrease of deaths in 1888 compared with the annual average number of deaths in 1878-87, raised in proportion to increase of population:—



TABLE IV.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1888.	
												No. above corrected average.	No. bel corrected average.
<i>Seven principle Epidemic Diseases.</i>													
Small Pox ..	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1.6
Measles ..	4	16	9	5	18	14	6	19	28	20	39	23	..
Scarlet													
Fever ..	2	15	24	19	9	5	5	3	6	1	4	..	6.5
Diphtheria ..	4	1	4	1	3	11	4	6	10	2	5	..	..
Fever { Typhus }	3	8	6	4	9	12	4	4	8	6	5	..	2
{ Enteric }													
Whooping													
Cough ..	6	44	15	12	26	5	17	24	31	8	40	18	..
Diarrhoea }	19	7	20	19	29	10	27	35	28	30	32	7	..
Cholera }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Deaths from above Epidemic Diseases .. ..	38	92	78	69	94	57	64	94	111	67	125	36	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	10	12	14	7	14	20	19	3	5	4	2	..	9
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	48	104	92	76	108	77	83	97	116	71	127	36	9
Zymotic Death- rate per 1,000 population ..	1.96	4.14	3.35	2.71	3.72	2.57	2.70	3.07	3.58	2.14	3.73	2.22	..
Total Deaths from all causes .. ..	422	516	484	507	544	499	576	628	722	610	711	68	..
Per centage of Deaths from Epi- demics to Deaths from all causes..	9.0	17.8	16.1	13.6	17.2	11.4	11.1	14.9	15.3	10.9	17.5	1.4	..

The months in which the deaths from Epidemic diseases occurred, with the mean temperature of each quarter are shewn in the sub-joined table. By far the greatest number of deaths are seen to have occurred in the third quarter mostly from Measles and Diarrhoea. The next greatest amount of fatality occurred in the fourth quarter principally from Measles, which caused 25

of the 37 deaths recorded. In the first quarter 22 of the 27 deaths occurred from Whooping-Cough, and in the second quarter 10 of the 16 deaths resulted from that disease. The climatic conditions associated with these deaths are that during the prevalence of the epidemics of Whooping-Cough and Measles, the great majority of the deaths from these diseases occurred in the autumn and winter quarters coincidently with an unusually low temperature, the latter operating unfavourably on these diseases by the development of pulmonic complications.

DISEASE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Mean Temp. 36.9			Mean Temp. 51.6			Mean Temp. 57.6			Mean Temp. 44.6		
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	9	14	2
Scarlatina .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
Whooping Cough....	7	9	6	4	5	1	..	3	3	..	1	1
Diarrhoea .....	1	1	..	1	1	1	7	9	6	2	3	..
Fever .....	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
TOTALS .....	10	10	7	7	7	2	11	16	18	12	20	5
	27			16			45			37		

### NON-ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Of this group diseases of the respiratory organs produced the highest number of deaths. The latter amounted to 128, were 16 above the corrected average, and exceeded by one, the deaths from diseases of the Zymotic class. Of respiratory diseases, Bronchitis, which was the most fatal, caused 63 deaths, and Pneumonia 46. The excess of fatality from these diseases was for the most part borne by young children, and was most probably attributable to the remote effect



of the epidemics of Whooping-Cough and Measles, which as already shewn, extensively prevailed.

Diseases of the Nervous System were the next most fatal of this group, causing 112 deaths, which were 27 below the average number; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the County Lunatic Asylum, the numbers properly pertaining to the sub-district cannot be accurately determined.

Next in order of fatality diseases of the Heart and Circulation caused 45 deaths, and were 12 above the average number.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs resulted in 34 deaths, the average number.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs caused 22 deaths, or 7 above the average.

The other diseases of the group present but little variation from their respective averages.

Constitutional  
Diseases.

The total deaths in this group amounted to one-fifth of the whole mortality. Diseases of the Tubercular class caused 114 deaths, and were 27 in excess of the average, Consumption which as usual was the most fatal single disease, contributing 76 of the number, or upwards of 10 per cent of all deaths. The other diseases of the group embracing Gout, Rheumatism, Cancer, and "other Constitutional diseases" caused 30 deaths, or 5 above the average number; and the deaths from Hydrocephalus and the wasting-diseases of children 38 in number shew some increase on the records of former years.

Developmental  
Diseases.

To premature-birth, low vitality and congenital defects, 41 deaths were attributed, or 5 above the average.

The deaths from Age unassociated with disease were 25, or 9 less than the average number.

Violence. The deaths from Violence numbered 23, and were 3 more than the average.

Ill-defined or not specified. Under this head 4 deaths were recorded being 3 above the average number.

In the following table the total deaths from Non-Zymotic diseases in the eleven years 1878-88 are enumerated and the increase and decrease of deaths in 1888 are compared with the annual average number of deaths in 1878-87, raised in proportion to increase of population:—

TABLE V.  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1888	
													No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
<i>Constitutional.</i>	Tubercular ..	60	62	60	51	69	64	85	90	87	111	114	27	..
	Other Constitutional ..	14	12	17	19	19	20	18	28	30	32	30	5	..
<i>Local.</i>	Nervous ..	111	96	106	121	106	116	128	145	151	115	112	..	27
	Circulatory ..	19	20	23	28	28	25	22	36	46	32	45	12	..
	Respiratory ..	86	125	89	90	87	69	70	101	135	110	128	16	..
	Digestive ..	9	21	21	28	28	35	47	22	30	30	34	..	..
	Urinary ..	4	10	11	4	20	13	15	12	26	17	22	7	..
	Generative ..	4	10	1	..	4	..	3	6	4	2	5	1.5	..
	Locomotor ..	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1
<i>Developmental.</i>	Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	5
	Premature Birth ..	18	18	27	37	27	23	40	37	45	38	41	5	..
	Malformation ..	14	26	23	27	27	33	42	34	32	36	25	..	9
	Low Vitality ..	13	11	11	20	18	32	21	15	17	13	23	3	..
	Age ..	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	4	3	..
Violence ..		13	11	11	20	18	32	21	15	17	13	23	3	..
Ill-defined or Not specified }		1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	4	3	..



Deaths in  
relation  
to Social  
position.

The proportion per cent of the total deaths, as well as of those from zymotic diseases in relation to the social position of the deceased, is shewn in the subjoined table :—

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	
	1888.	Decennial average.	1888.	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry.. ..	2.25	3.44	0.00	1.14
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c. . .	5.77	4.67	7.09	4.13
Middle & Trading Classes, Clerks, &c. . . . .	21.38	23.66	11.31	19.22
Industrial and Labouring Classes.. . . .	70.60	68.23	81.10	75.51
	100 00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportion of the general as well as of the zymotic mortality is seen, on reference to the table, to have been less amongst the nobility and gentry and the middle and trading classes, and greater amongst the professional and the labouring classes, than the decennial average. That it should have been greater amongst the latter in the presence of the extensively prevalent and fatal epidemics before referred to is not surprising; the cause of the increase amongst the professional class however is not apparent.

Infant  
Mortality.

The actual death-rate of infants calculated from the number of deaths under 1 year and the number of births during the year was 13.6 per cent, or not much above the decennial average which is 13.4 per cent. But the proportion of deaths of children relative to the total mortality was excessive. Thus the

deaths of infants under 1 year of age amounted to 27·8 per cent, the average being 23·9 per cent; of children under 5 years of age 46·5 per cent, the average being 37·9; and of children under 10 years of age 48·1 per cent, the average being 40·6. All deaths under 20 years formed 50·2 per cent, the average being 43·8. This high mortality of the young was mostly the result of the epidemics of Whooping-Cough and Measles, and diseases of the Breathing-Organs, probably to a great extent derived therefrom.

Senile  
Mortality.

There was an increase in the number of deaths at high ages. 89 deaths, or 12·5 per cent, having occurred at 70 years of age and upwards, the corrected average being 77. 25 of the number were recorded as having resulted from Age unconnected with disease. As usual the females by far exceed the males in number and longevity, the highest age, 96 years, being attained by a female.

The sex and age of the deceased with the numbers at different periods are tabulated below:—

Age	Males.	Females.	Total.
70—75	22	26	48
75—80	9	13	22
80—85	5	8	13
85—90	1	3	4
92	..	1	1
96	..	1	1
	37	52	89



Sickness and  
Mortality  
of the  
Parochial  
Poor.

The nature, amount and fatality of the sickness that occurred amongst the parochial poor during the year are set forth in Table XI., page 17. The amount exceeded that of the previous year by nearly 100 cases, but the resulting fatality was proportionally less. The total number of fresh cases coming under treatment was 781, and the resulting deaths 32, or 4 per cent. As in the year previous the most prevalent diseases of the Non-Zymotic class were those of the respiratory-organs which numbered 238, or over 30 per cent of the whole, and caused 5 deaths. The Zymotic diseases that prevailed were Measles, 37 cases with 2 deaths; Diarrhoea 23 cases and 1 death; Whooping-Cough 21 cases; the latter, with 2 cases of Scarlatina, 3 of Fever, and 5 of Erysipelas were unattended with fatality.

Inquests,  
Violent deaths,  
Uncertified  
Deaths.

The causes of death of 42 persons, 27 males and 15 females, were investigated by Coroner's Inquest during the year. The number is 8 less than in the year previous. 7 deaths were uncertified by medical testimony, but 5 of them were referred to the Coroner, who considered an inquest unnecessary. Verdicts of "death from natural causes" were returned in 15 instances, and from Violence in 23 instances; 16 of the latter were the result of accident, 5 of Suicide and 2 of Wilful Murder. In 4 cases the primary cause of death was undetermined. These particulars are shewn in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Deaths from natural causes ..	10	5	15

## Deaths from violence, viz:—

<i>Accidental</i> ..	{	Run over by cart through falling from the shaft	1	..	—	}	16
		Burns .. .. .	1	..	—		
		Drowning .. .. .	—	..	1		
		Suffocation .. .. .	4	..	3		
		Fracture of Skull from a fall .. .. .	1	..	—		
		Hæmonhage from want of proper attention at Child birth .. .. .	—	..	1		
		Fall on the head at birth	1	..	—		
		Poisoning by an overdose of Chlorodyne ..	—	..	1		
		Explosion at Toy-Fire-work Factory.. ..	—	..	2		
<i>Suicidal</i> ..	{	Cut-throat .. .. .	2	..	—	}	5
		Cut-throat and drowning	1	..	—		
		Hanging.. .. .	1	..	—		
		Drowning .. .. .	—	..	1		
<i>Homicidal</i> ..	{	Murder by drowning in a Wash-tub .. .. .	—	..	1	}	2
		Murder by Suffocation..	1	..	—		
<i>Primary cause undetermined</i> ..	{	Fracture of ribs and sternum .. .. .	1	..	—	}	4
		Found drowned.. ..	3	..	—		
			27	15	—	42	

Sanitation. Details of the sanitary proceedings that were carried out during the year are, as far as they can be so dealt with, enumerated in Table XII., page 18. The figures therein contained, represent in a small space a very extensive amount of sanitary work. The numbers, especially such as relate to the important procedure of house to house inspection, (which it may be added is carried on as a daily routine), considerably exceed those of the previous year. The number of houses so inspected and their sanitary condition recorded in the House-Inspection book amounted to 4,522, being 73 more than in



1887. It should here be observed that the information derivable from the inspection of houses, the Record of Zymotic diseases and the Returns of the Registrar-General would be of much more practical value if the houses throughout the sub-district were uniformly numbered. As yet the name of a house or very often the name of a street only in which a death has occurred forms the sole guide to identification; the latter it need scarcely be observed, becomes under such circumstances difficult and occasionally impossible.

Irrespective of the figures in the table referring to new sewers and drains, water supply, dust-bins, &c., connected with the building of new houses, there were 1,355 separate items of procedure by which defects of houses, drains, water-closets, sinks, water-cisterns, &c., were made good, and a variety of nuisances removed. The disinfection and purification of houses after the presence of infective diseases were unremittingly pursued; 288 houses, or 96 more than in the previous year were so dealt with; and in 3 instances only was there a recurrence of disease, and even in these the intervals between disinfection and the periods of attack, and other circumstances were such as to throw doubt upon their having been really cases of recurrence. Sulphur fumigation was, as heretofore the disinfecting agent employed, and no better evidence than that furnished by the foregoing results could be afforded of its trustworthiness. In addition to these 734 complaints were brought to the notice of the Local Committee, and duly attended to. Several formed the subjects of special reports of which the most important were the following:—

Nuisance from deposit of gas-lime at Riverbank, the Oziers.

Nuisance at Ford's fat-melting premises, Bendon Valley.

„ Pease's „ Garratt Park.

„ Lathwell's „ Bendon Valley.

„ from discharge of sewage into open ditch, Burntwood Lane.

„ at Harrison, Barber & Co., Horse-slaughterers, Garratt Lane.

„ from a pond and piggery, near Burntwood House.

Police Court  
Cases.

The three first and a seizure of unsound pork were the only cases that required an appeal to the Magistrate, but these necessitated nine attendances at the police court.

Cow Houses  
and  
Slaughter Houses.

All the cow-houses in the sub-district 18 in number, and the slaughter-houses 8 in number were as usual examined, and their condition reported on as satisfactory, prior to the renewal of the licenses of their owners.

Bake-houses. The bake-houses also numbering 39 underwent inspection twice in the year, and with the exception of two, in which lime-whiting had been omitted, and in one of them a proper water supply was required, their conditions were all found to be in accordance with the regulations.

The sanitary procedure of the year has been fully equal to the requirements of the sub-district, although the sanitary staff experienced considerable pressure in carrying out the disinfection of houses, &c., during the prevalence of the epidemics before referred to; and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which the Sanitary Inspectors have fulfilled their several duties.

GEORGE EDWARD NICHOLAS, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.*



REPORT  
OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST ON THE RESULT  
OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES  
OF FOOD SUBMITTED TO HIM DURING  
THE YEAR 1888.

TO THE WANDSWORTH DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that, during the year 1888, I received 252 samples of food from the Inspector and duly submitted the same to an exhaustive examination. These samples covered as large an amount of ground as the restricted number with which I am now allowed to deal would permit, and they included such of the chief articles of diet as were known by past experience to be likely to exhibit some amount of impurity.

It will be seen from the following table that, out of the whole 252 samples, 225 were found to be genuine, while 27 proved to be more or less unsatisfactory. This shows a total amount of adulteration equal to 10·71 per cent., probably due to an improved efficiency in the inspection; but on this point it is only fair to state that the

general experience in all the surrounding districts has gone to show that, during the latter half of the year, the amount of adulteration has been everywhere on the increase.

Nature of Article submitted.	Total number.	Pure.	Slightly impure.	Impure.	Per cent. of adulteration.
Milk	58	45	3	10	22.5
Butter	46	38	0	8	17.4
Bread and Flour	33	33	0	0	0
Coffee	31	29	1	1	6.4
Sugar	21	21	0	0	0
Pepper	15	13	1	1	13.3
Lard	9	7	2	0	22.2
Mustard	9	9	0	0	0
Tea	6	6	0	0	0
Arrowroot	4	4	0	0	0
Oatmeal	4	4	0	0	0
Sweets	4	4	0	0	0
Tapioca	3	3	0	0	0
Sago	3	3	0	0	0
Whiskey	3	3	0	0	0
Yeast	2	2	0	0	0
Pickles	1	1	0	0	0
	<u>252</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>10.71</u>

As usual, the various dairy products head the list and it may almost be said, that, if it were not for the dealers in such commodities, the Public Analyst's occupation would be almost gone. It is pretty certain that, even now, a great number of small adulterations up to 10 per cent. (and sometimes more), escape without detection, because of the variable strength of such products according to the breed of the cattle and the season of the year. Analysts adopt a limit of strength and no sooner have they done so, than some one discovers that certain cows do not give an article coming up to it and so it has to be once more reduced. As an example of this difficulty I may mention that a certain class of butter imported from Denmark, which, on analysis by the ordinary standard, indicated nearly 20 per cent. of added fat, has been shown



to be absolutely genuine. The only remedy appears to consist in the fixture, by the legislature, of fair average standards, below which everything should be legally unsaleable. If this were done, the breeders of milk stock would soon work up to it, and foreigners would have to find some other market for their poor butter. No substantial injustice would be done, because it is a fairly disputable question whether the man who produces natural milk with too much water in it does not defraud the public just as much as if he bred good milk and put the water in afterwards. Until this end has been attained however, we can only continue to take the lowest possible limit that the natural article has been known to reach and to pass all samples over that limit as "genuine."

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MUTER, F.R.S. (Edin); F.I.C.,  
*Public Analyst.*

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