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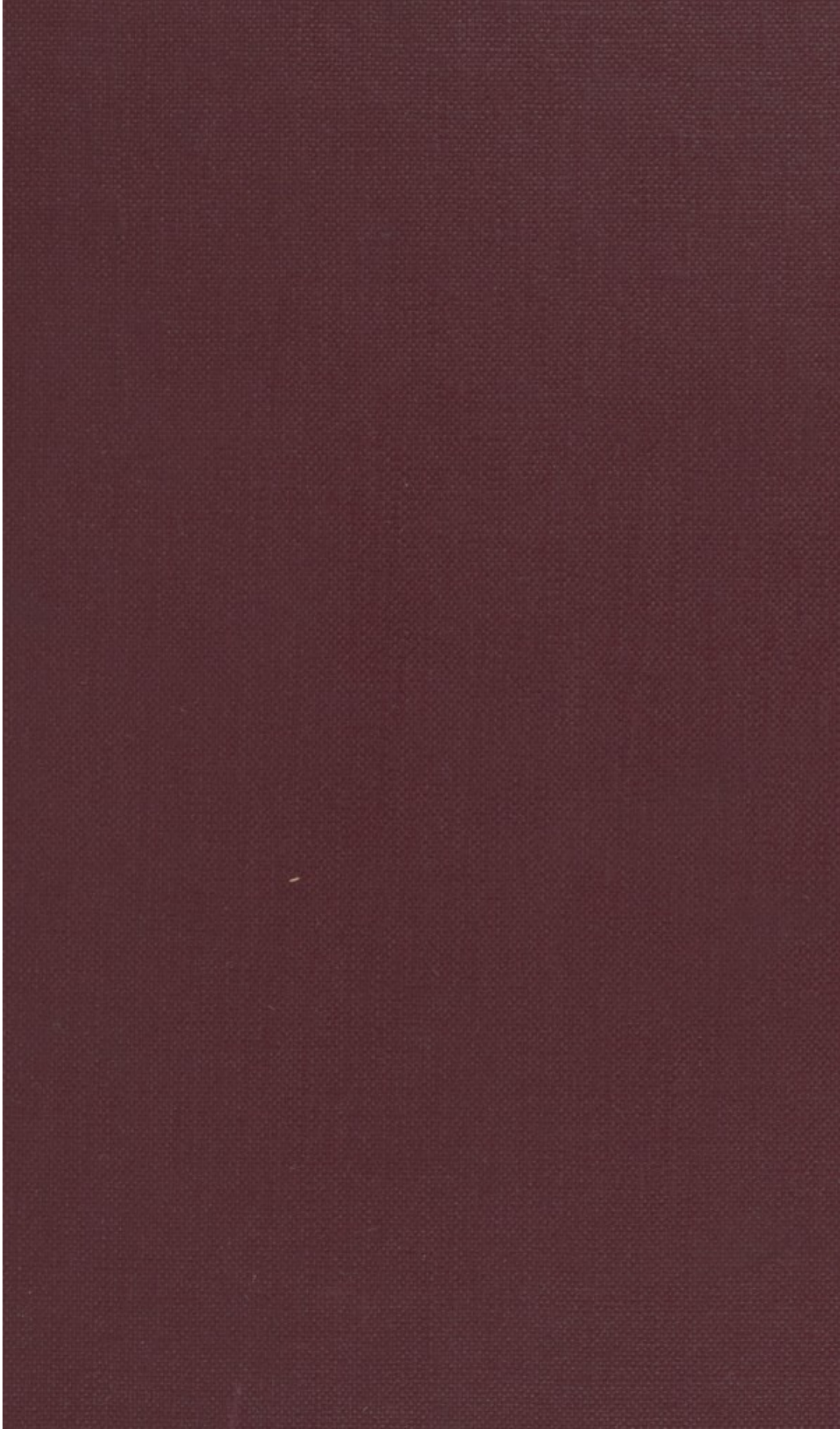
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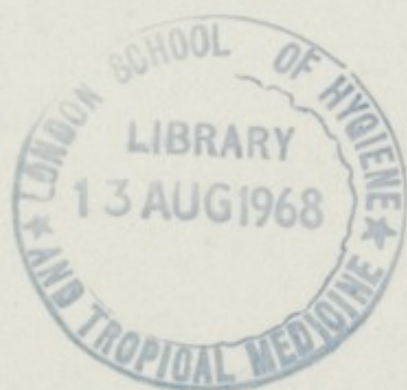
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The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

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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 1889.

BY THE

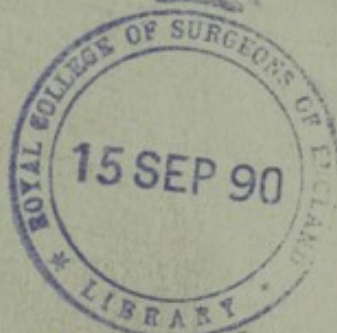
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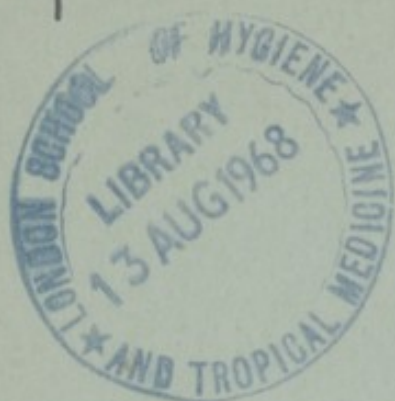
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The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

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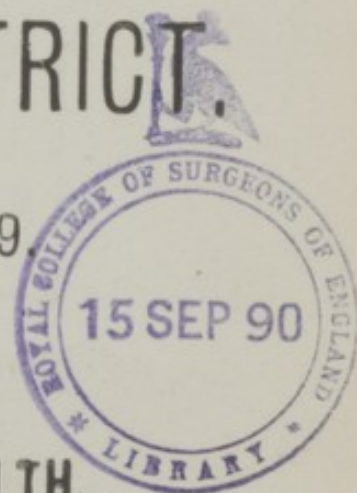
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The Board of Health for the Metropolitan District

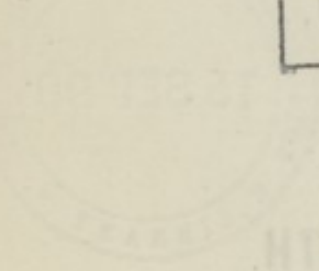
SANITARY DEPARTMENT

REPORT

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE DISTRICT

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MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

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

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present our Report for the year 1889, on the vital statistics and sanitary condition of the Wandsworth District.

The same plan has been followed in framing the report, as that which we have adopted in former years.

The report for the year is highly satisfactory from a Sanitary point of view

We have had no great epidemic waves of infectious disease to encounter, and the result has been that we have greatly reduced death-rates, especially the death-rate resulting from Zymotic diseases. The Sanitary work of the district goes on smoothly, and with an increasing degree of efficiency.

We have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

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



**REPORT**  
ON THE  
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE  
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR 1889.

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Population. Since the last annual report, the registration district of Streatham and Tooting has been sub-divided. In this report the Parish of Tooting is a registration sub-district by itself. This fact therefore must be borne in mind in considering the figures in reference to the Parish of Streatham.

The official population of the Wandsworth District in the middle of the year 1889 was 142,108. This estimate is obtained in the usual way by taking the population at the last census as a basis of calculation, and adding to it the increase since that date. This increase is estimated as having gone on at the same ratio as obtained during the last inter-censal period. This estimate is almost certainly very much under the actual population at the present time.

Births. The total number of births registered during the year was 4,078—2,068 males and 2,010 females. In table I. the relative numbers and birth-rates in the different sub-districts are given. The birth-rate over the entire district was 27·5 per thousand per annum. The rate of natural increase of the population was 15·4 per thousand.



TABLE I.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			RATES	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate	Rate of Natural Increase.
Clapham .. ..	565	556	1121	24·3	12·7
Putney .. ..	202	174	376	23·0	11·9
Streatham .. ..	536	484	1020	25·5	15·2
Tooting .. ..	79	67	146	24·3	11·1
Wandsworth ..	686	729	1415	40·6	26·5
Whole District	2068	2010	4078	27·5	15·4

Deaths. The total number of deaths registered was 1,698—851 males and 847 females. In table II. the death-rates in the various sub-districts are recorded. The death-rate for the entire district was 11·6 per thousand per annum.

TABLE II.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham .. ..	246	258	534	11·6
Putney .. ..	85	97	182	11·1
Streatham .. ..	2·8	182	410	10·2
Tooting .. ..	50	28	78	13·16
Wandsworth ..	242	252	494	11·81*
Whole District	851	847	1698	11·69

\* Excluding deaths in public institutions.

Table III. gives us the advantage of comparing the birth and death-rates in the entire district during the last ten years. This reveals the fact which is also brought out in the Registrar General's Annual Summary for London that the year was remarkable for having had the lowest death-rates on record.

TABLE III.

*Birth-rates, Death-rates, and rates of Natural Increase in the entire district during the ten years 1879-89.*

YEARS.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1879	33.4	16.7	16.7
1880	28.9	15.0	13.9
1881	30.0	14.0	16.0
1882	30.8	15.5	15.3
1883	30.4	16.5	13.9
1884	32.3	15.3	17.0
1885	30.0	13.0	17.0
1886	30.8	14.5	16.3
1887	30.4	13.3	17.1
1888	29.5	13.4	16.1
Mean of Ten Years.	30.6	14.7	15.9
1889	27.5	11.6	15.8

In this district we have attained the very low death-rate of 11.6 per thousand, while the mean for the preceding ten years was 14.7. In London generally the death-rate was 17.4 and the birth-rate 30.3 per thousand. Both the birth and death-rates were the lowest ever recorded in this district, while the rate of natural increase of the population remains about the average.

Deaths in  
Outlying  
Institutions.

The deaths recorded in the preceding tables do not include the inhabitants who died in institutions without the district.



TABLE IV.

*Deaths in Outlying Institutions.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number in Entire District.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	6	0	..	4	..	2	..	1	5
Diphtheria .. ..	12	6	2	..	..	4	..	7	5
Enteric Fever ..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Whooping Cough ..	4	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	..
Measles .. ..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	9	2	..	2	..	5	3	6	..
Tubercular Diseases..	52	18	1	6	2	25	27	24	1
Cancer .. ..	21	7	1	3	1	9	8	13	..
Rheumatism .. ..	1	0	..	..	0	1	1	2	..
Respiratory Diseases	33	8	7	2	2	14	19	13	1
Circulatory Diseases	28	9	5	3	4	7	17	11	0
Nervous Diseases ..	39	11	1	7	1	19	18	18	3
Other Diseases .. ..	62	21	10	9	2	20	41	20	1
Violence .. ..	15	6	1	5	0	3	3	12	..
Total .. ..	286	91	28	42	13	112	140	129	17
Corresponding Totals in preceding year ..	328	107	40	63		128	174	213	41

Through the Registrar General's Office we are enabled in table IV. to give the number of such deaths and to classify them according to the Parishes from which they come and to the different institutions in which death took place. Here again as in the general mortality tables there are fewer deaths registered than in the preceding year. The total number of such deaths recorded was 286 while in the year 1888 there were 328. If these 286 deaths be added to the number registered within the

district, we have a grand total of 1,984 deaths which is equivalent to a mortality of 13·9 per thousand. This estimate of the mortality is, however, not a correct one. It is evident that while a certain number of our parishioners die in these institutions without the district, it is equally certain that numbers die within our borders who have come from outside districts.

We are enabled by table IV. to find out to what extent these different hospitals are taken advantage of by the various parishes, and the result corresponds with our experience in former years. The figures given below show the number of deaths per thousand of the population in the respective sub-districts, occurring in these institutions.

		1888.		1889.
Clapham	..	2·4	..	1·9
Putney	..	1·8	..	1·7
Streatham	..	1·5	..	1·0
Tooting	..		..	2·6
Wandsworth	..	3·7	..	3·2

From this it is apparent that Wandsworth and Tooting are the sub-districts from which the larger proportion of patients are received into these institutions.

Table V. is interesting from the information it gives as to the proportion of the general mortality which falls on the industrial classes.

TABLE V.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population middle of 1889.	Percentage of Total Population.	Number of persons to 1 acre.	Relative mortality of Industrial and other classes.	
				Industrial classes.	Other classes.
Clapham ..	45,990	32·4	37	57·3	42·7
Putney ..	16,330	11·4	7	63·2	36·8
Streatham ..	40,000	28·2	13	40·7	59·3
Tooting ..	5,000	3·6	9	48·7	51·3
Wandsworth	34,788	24·4	14	66·6	33·4



TABLE VI.

SUMMARY of Deaths and their Causes, registered in the entire District during 1889 classified according to Sex, Age, and Social Position, and showing also the relative numbers in each Sub-District.

POPULATION,* of entire District, (Census) 1881, 103,172. Official Population in middle of 1888, 142,108, Area in Statute Acres, 9,352.	Total Deaths from each class of Disease in the entire District.	Sub-Districts.					Sex.		Age.							Social Position				
		Clapham—Population, 45,900, Area in acres, 1,233.	Putney—Population, 16,330, Area in acres, 2,176.	Streatham—Population, 40,000, Area in acres, 2,904.	Tooting—Population, 5,187, Area in acres, 561.	Wandsworth—Population 34,778, Area in acres, 2,478.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 years.	From 20 to 40 years.	From 40 to 60 years.	From 60 to 80 years.	0 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle & Trading Class.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
I. Zymotic	Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough .....	39	15	6	9	3	6	19	20	14	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .....	31	11	2	5	6	7	15	16	6	21	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlatina .....	5	2	1	1	1	..	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria .....	30	17	..	6	1	6	18	12	1	22	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever .....	9	4	1	1	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Diarrhœa, Dysentery & Cholera ..	41	11	0	8	1	21	16	25	38	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	11
	Erysipelas .....	5	..	2	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2
	Puerperal Fever ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Zymotic Diseases .....	5	4	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Totals of Zymotic Class	169	66	12	32	12	47	79	90	61	71	9	10	7	7	4	0	2	14	44	109
II. Constitutional.	Gout, and Rheumatism .....	14	6	..	3	1	4	6	8	..	..	3	1	1	5	4	..	1	3	4
	Cancer and other Tumours .....	68	21	6	18	2	21	22	46	..	..	1	1	5	25	32	4	6	11	19
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	15	2	1	..	5	7	8	7	7	1	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	7
	Phthisis .....	139	46	17	26	3	47	78	61	5	7	3	16	58	41	9	..	2	24	38
	Tabes Mesa ..	40	9	3	9	..	19	24	16	23	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	10
Tubercular	Hydrocephalus ..	34	13	4	11	1	5	27	7	16	13	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	9
	Scrofula .....	6	1	..	4	..	1	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	4
III. Local.	Nervous .....	282	74	32	77	9	90	144	138	58	23	7	5	24	55	92	15	12	31	97
	Circulatory .....	146	56	17	37	10	26	60	80	..	0	3	5	20	45	61	16	12	27	41
	Respiratory .....	302	105	30	65	15	87	151	151	65	56	..	4	14	50	87	21	11	25	76
	Digestive .....	107	18	19	35	4	31	49	58	23	10	..	3	11	16	38	3	6	16	35
	Urinary .....	50	15	5	13	0	17	31	11	0	0	0	2	5	13	25	5	5	9	18
	Generative .....	14	1	0	7	1	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	2	4
	Locomotory .....	3	1	0	0	6	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth, Low Vitality .....	149	50	14	44	5	36	94	55	148	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	30	105
	Congenital Defects .....	103	37	8	20	5	33	33	70	..	..	..	..	..	53	50	12	12	31	48
	Old Age .....	48	13	9	9	2	15	33	15	14	6	1	1	11	13	2	0	..	6	4
V. Violence .....	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
VI. Illdefined & not specified .....	6	..	5	..	..	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
TOTALS .....	1698	534	182	410	78	494	851	847	429	204	41	49	174	283	409	109	73	196	474	955

Causes of  
Mortality.

Table VI. gives us the general summary of all deaths registered within the district and classified according to sex, age and social position. The examination of the details of this table reveals a state of things which must be regarded as highly satisfactory from a Sanitary point of view.

(1.) Zymotic Disease. Only 169 deaths from Zymotic disease were registered in the entire district during the year. This is the second annual report of the district since the separation of Battersea. In order to compare these years together, in regard to the prevalence of Zymotic Diseases, the relative numbers for that time are set forth in table VII.

	Whole District.		Clapham.		Putney.		Streatham.		Tooting.		Wandsworth.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	304	169	84	66	16	12	77	32	12	127	47	
Zymotic Death-rate	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.73	1.7	0.8	2.4	3.7	1.3	
Death-rate from all Diseases	13.4	11.6	12.4	11.6	11.7	11.1	11.4	10.2	13.1	18.0	11.8	

One cannot fail to be struck with the enormous diminution in the mortality arising from this class of diseases. The total number of deaths was not much more than half of those occurring in the previous year. This being the first year in which Tooting stands by itself, it is interesting to note, that its Zymotic and General Death-rate are both higher than those of any other sub-district.



By The Poor Law Act 1889, the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board are empowered by statute to receive into their hospitals any person, whether pauper or not, who is known to be suffering from Fever, Small-pox or Diphtheria. By another provision they are enabled to allow their carriages to be used as ambulances for the conveyance of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, to and from places, other than their own hospitals.

In examining the Zymotic mortality in detail, it is found that the great diminution of last year has taken place principally in the incidence of Whooping Cough, Measles and Diphtheria. Only 30 deaths from Diphtheria were registered as compared with 53 during the previous year. This diminution is highly satisfactory, and especially when we bear in mind the prevalence of this disease throughout London generally. The excess in the number of deaths from Diphtheria is the most prominent fact brought out by the Registrar General's returns of Zymotic diseases for London. During the year the mortality from all other zymotic diseases was decidedly less. This increase in the prevalence and fatality of Diphtheria does not appear to be due to a passing epidemic. During the six preceding years a similar excess was recorded. The increase is not confined to London but is also observed in the 28 great Towns of England and Wales. This would seem to indicate that some more or less permanent cause must be at work. It is of importance to note in connection with this disease that it has been more prevalent in the Sanitary area of Lambeth than in any other district of London. This district touches us on the side of Clapham and it is natural to suppose that this sub-district has thereby suffered more than the other part of the Wandsworth area,

2.) Non-Zy-  
motic. Cancerous disease was noticed in last year's report as having been on the increase for several years. During 1889 however there has been an appreciable diminution in the mortality from this disease, but throughout London generally another decided increase has been recorded.

Infantile  
Mortality. 429 deaths were registered during the year, of infants under 1 year of age. This was equal to 25·2 per cent of the total number of deaths. The infantile mortality is however better expressed in relation to the number of children born within the year. The figures below give us the number of deaths of children under one year of age for every thousand births.

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—

In Clapham	115·0
„ Putney	127·6
„ Streatham	100·9
„ Tooting	143·8
„ Wandsworth	91·1

For the entire district the infantile mortality thus expressed is 105. This rate is very low indeed. It is the lowest of all the Sanitary areas of registration into which London is divided. The small proportion of infants who die in this district compared with London generally would seem to indicate that more enlightened ideas prevail here in regard to infant feeding, than in the districts around us. It is a well known fact that improper feeding is one of the most fruitful causes of disease and death among infants during their first year of life.

General  
Remarks. The year 1889 has been singularly free from any serious epidemics of Zymotic Disease, thereby giving us an exceedingly low Zymotic Death-Rate. At the same time it has been remarkable for the low death-rate arising from diseases of a non-zymotic character. We have therefore every reason to congratulate ourselves on the sanitary condition of the district as evidenced by these facts.



Since our last annual report two highly important and beneficial enactments bearing on the health of the community have been passed by the legislature. These are The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889 and The Poor Law Act 1889. By the first of these, we have obtained what we have repeatedly before in our annual reports pointed out to be absolutely necessary for the prompt and effectual stamping out of Infectious Disease. We now obtain immediate notification of most infectious diseases which break out in our district. We are thereby put in possession of the knowledge of the existence of such disease and can thereupon take such steps as we deem necessary for preventing the spread of the same. Through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Asylums Board each medical officer is also made cognisant of the prevalence of infectious disease beyond the borders of this district. This knowledge may at times prove most advantageous in the prevention of disease. According to the terms of the Act each medical officer has on receipt of any notification to send a copy of the same to The Asylums Board Offices. By a resolution of your Board, at the request of the School Board, The Medical Officers also send copies of all notifications of infectious disease within their district to The School Board Superintendent Visitor. Thereupon notices are sent at the instance of the School Board to the houses where infectious disease exists, warning the occupants thereof not to send any of their children to the public school until infection has ceased.

These precautions are calculated to prevent to a great extent the spread of infectious diseases, which results from children from infected houses attending crowded public schools.

These sanitary provisions legally constitute the Metropolitan Asylums Board the central authority for the providing of Hospital accommodation, and for the removal from place to place of all cases of infectious disease. They therefore greatly facilitate the quick removal and isolation of all persons suffering from these disorders.

In former years we have been enabled to present in a tabulated form, all those cases of infectious disease which had been removed to hospital. We are unable to do so this year. On account of the changes introduced by the notification act the returns were discontinued.

Table VIII. gives us some interesting information in regard to the number of

TABLE VIII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births Returned from 1st January to 31st December 1888.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly appraised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found.
Clapham ..	1079	854	4	..	104	33	16	68
Putney ..	365	305	2	..	27	5		26
Streatham ..	1187	945	7	..	95	37	30	73
Wandsworth	1452	1206	5	..	117	23	3	98
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4083</b>	<b>3310</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>265</b>

vaccinations performed in this district; 4,083 births were registered during the year 1888. 3,310 were returned as being successfully vaccinated. 265 children were left unaccounted for, which is equivalent to 6.4 per cent.

Inquests, etc. — It will be seen from Table IX. that 89 inquests were held in this district during the year. This is equivalent to 5.2 per cent of the total deaths registered in the entire district.



TABLE IX.

Verdicts.	Total.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.
<i>I. Deaths from Natural Causes :</i>	44	13	6	6	..	19
<i>II. Deaths from Violence :</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(a) Accidental :</i>						
Overlaying ..	6	3	..	..	..	3
Poisoning ..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Skull	2	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation ..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Head injuries ..	3	..	..	2	..	1
Fall from window	1	..	..	1	..	..
Injuries to Chest	1	..	..	1	..	..
Burns .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Internal injuries	1	..	..	1	..	1
Run over by train	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scalds .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Drowning ..	3	..	1	..	..	1
Fractured Ribs ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation by smoke .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Suicidal :</i>	2	2	..	..	..	..
Pistol Shot ..	2	..	..	1	..	1
Drowning ..	3	..	2	1	..	..
Poisoning ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
<i>(c) Homicidal :</i>						
Murder .. ..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Man-Slaughter ..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Execution ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Open Verdicts :</i>						..
Fractured Ribs ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Found Dead ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Found Drowned	1	..	1	..	..	..
Totals ..	89	25	13	15	1	35

Sickness  
among Union  
Poor.

During the year 2,014 cases came under treatment as compared with 1,773 during the previous year.



TABLE X.

Sickness amongst Union Poor during 1889.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Total Cases of Sickness treated in each Sub-District.		Total Deaths in each Sub-District.																													
	Cases	Deaths	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 Phthisis.		12.—Phthisis.		13.—Hydrocephalus, Atrophy Scrofula 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	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
Clapham .. .. .	900	33	17	4	1					8	1	56	6			8		6				192	13	9	1	4	1	3		596	7	
Putney .. .. .	79	11	7									6										17		2		1				45		
Streatham .. .. .	207	6								10	1	6										44	2	4		3		5		135	4	
Tooting .. .. .	106	6	14							6		5				2		1				14				2	1			62	5	
Wandsworth .. .. .	722	27	6	2	2					21		36	1			6		6				175	6	15	2	11	4	4	2	420	12	
Total .. .. .	2014	83	44	6	3					45	2	109	7			16		13				442	21	30		3	21	6	12	2	1258	28

Sanitary  
Operations.

The last table gives us in a combined form the total number of the Sanitary Operations carried out within the whole district. There were 18,679 houses and premises inspected during the year. This indicates an enormous amount of useful sanitary work. 2,498 notices were served to remedy defects. These notices were complied with in all cases, to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, except in three instances where compulsory magisterial orders had to be obtained.

It is interesting to compare this record with that of ten years ago. In the year 1879, 3,723 houses and premises were inspected and 1,148 notices were served. Although not half the notices were served, as during 1889, compulsory orders had to be obtained in 61 cases.

During these ten years therefore we have made great advance in sanitary matters all along the line. The house to house inspection is being carried out in a more and more thorough and systematic manner. The public generally are also understanding better the great necessity for attending to those sanitary defects which are pointed out. The officials meet with less obstruction in the performance of their duties. Instead of being regarded as useless intruders, as at one time in many cases they were, they have now the loyal co-operation and assistance of the public in the discharge of their duties.

TABLE XI.

SUMMARY of Sanitary Operations in the entire District  
during the year 1889.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL.
Number of Houses and Premises inspected .....	5922	3651	4392	337	4395	18697
1st Notices served .....	1114	435	467	81	401	2498
2nd Notices served ..	133	156	20	18	42	369
Number of houses disinfected after infectious diseases ..	84	14	90	5	174	367
Number of houses in which infectious disease recurred after disinfection ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Number of houses from which bedding, &c., was burnt..	8	..	6	1	..	15
Disinfecting apparatus at Putney, number of times used	10	5	..	..	..	15
Overcrowding abated.....	5	..	3	1	2	11
Rooms cleansed and repaired..	362	78	142	16	42	640
Staircases & passages cleansed and repaired .....	85	22	43	4	15	169
New drains and drains relaid..	127	124	210	..	52	303
Number of feet of new sewers and branch drains.....	..	9941	7826	..	3411	13352
Drains cleansed and repaired..	296	68	157	27	104	652
Syphon traps fixed to drains.	653	87	83	5	..	828
Sinks altered to discharge outside over gullies .....	160	88	97	25	9	379
Bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies .....	37	32	23	..	..	92
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains .....	123	55	85	10	..	273
Water-closets cleansed and repaired .....	527	57	103	7	125	819
Water-closets, supply of water laid on to .....	36	121	34	21	303	515
Urinals cleansed, repaired or water laid on .....	8	6	11	..	..	25
Accumulation of manure, &c., removed .....	34	15	73	2	16	140
Cesspools abolished .....	2	..	17	..	2	21
Dust-bins provided.....	267	52	56	20	91	486
Stables drained or paved and cleansed .....	40	8	5	2	9	64
Yards drained or paved and cleansed .....	169	88	7	..	17	281
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed & repaired	..	4	13	..	..	17
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired .....	109	18	43	3	30	203
Houses supplied with water..	14	2	15	5	21	57
Water-cisterns cleansed covered and repaired .....	239	59	32	8	97	415
Cistern overflow pipes disconnected from drains .....	17	3	2	..	..	22
Wells closed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pig nuisances removed .....	3	1	4	1	2	11
Unclassified nuisances .....	280	4	29	7	36	356
Cases investigated by Magistrates .....	..	3	1	..	2	6
Compulsory Orders obtained..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Compulsory works obtained ..	..	..	1	..	2	3





The population of Clephane I estimate at 1000 in the middle of 1850 assuming that the number of houses has increased the same as that of London in 1850. As we get further away from the last census the population however, the estimate becomes less and less reliable and the above figure is not probably to be very far from the actual population. It probably now exceeds the number of houses but not very greatly since

## LOCAL SUMMARIES.

### *Birth and Deaths*

Year	Births	Deaths
1850	100	100
1851	100	100
1852	100	100
1853	100	100
1854	100	100
1855	100	100
1856	100	100
1857	100	100
1858	100	100
1859	100	100
1860	100	100

The population of Clephane I estimate at 1000 in the middle of 1850 assuming that the number of houses has increased the same as that of London in 1850. As we get further away from the last census the population however, the estimate becomes less and less reliable and the above figure is not probably to be very far from the actual population. It probably now exceeds the number of houses but not very greatly since





## CLAPHAM.

Population. The population of Clapham I estimate at 45,990 in the middle of 1889, assuming that the increase since 1881 has been the same as that during the previous decade. As we get further away from the last census enumeration however, the estimate becomes less and less reliable, and the above figure is not unlikely to be very different from the actual population. It probably however errs on the side of being too small, as the number of inhabited houses has increased very greatly since 1881.

Births and Birth-rate. The number of births registered during the year was 1,121,—565 of boys, and 556 of girls. The annual birth-rate was 24·3, the same as in 1888.

Table I. gives 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.
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
1889 ..	1,121	24·3	534	11·6	12·7

Deaths and Death-rate. During the year, 534 deaths, 246 of males, and 288 of females were registered in Clapham. This gives a death-rate of 11·6 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 12·4 in the previous year. The death-rate for the whole of London in 1889, was 17·4

Table II. gives particulars as to the number, causes, ages, and social position of those who have died.

TABLE II.  
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.		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 Classes, Merchants &c.	Middle and Trading Class. Shopmen Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
Population (Census) 1881 .....		36,280														
Official Population in middle of 1889 .....		45,990														
I. Zymotic.																
	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. ..	11	7	4	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Enteric Fever .. ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Puerperal Fever .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Diphtheria .. ..	17	11	6	1	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Whooping Cough .. ..	15	8	7	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	11	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	..
	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera .. ..	11	3	8	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	9	..
	Other Zymotic Diseases	4	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Totals of Zymotic Class	66	34	32	14	34	6	6	2	3	1	..	1	4	13	48
II. Constitutional.																
	Gout and Rheumatism ..	6	1	5	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	2	1	2	..
	Cancer & other Tumours	21	8	13	..	..	..	1	8	11	1	3	1	8	9	..
	Other Constitutional Diseases.	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Tubercular															
	Phthisis .. ..	46	29	17	1	3	..	7	21	12	2	..	8	16	22	..
	Tabes Mes. .. ..	9	6	3	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..
	Hydrocephalus ..	13	9	4	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	..
	Scrofula .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
III. Local																
	Nervous .. ..	74	28	46	16	4	1	1	..	11	37	4	4	10	21	39
	Circulatory .. ..	56	19	37	..	..	..	2	6	18	25	5	6	12	15	23
	Respiratory .. ..	105	45	60	22	25	2	1	7	12	30	6	4	5	29	67
	Digestive .. ..	18	9	9	2	1	..	..	1	4	9	1	1	3	6	8
	Urinary .. ..	15	11	4	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	1	2	2	6	5
	Generative .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Locomotor .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Development.																
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	50	28	22	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	38
	Congenital Defects .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old Age .. ..	37	8	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	3	5	10	19
V. Violence																
	Violence .. ..	13	9	4	6	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	1	10
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified.																
	Illdefined .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not Specified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		534	246	288	129	71	10	19	44	83	142	36	25	60	143	306



Deaths in Outlying Institutions. Table III. gives the number, ages, and causes of death of persons previously living in Clapham, who have died during the year in Institutions outside the parish. These institutions include the Union Infirmary, General and Special Hospitals, Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, County and other Lunatic Asylums. There were 91 such deaths registered, 47 in the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary, 40 in the General and Special Hospitals, and 4 in the Asylums Board Hospitals. If these are added to the number of deaths occurring in the parish the death-rate becomes 13·5 as compared with 14·9 in 1888.

TABLE III.

*Deaths in Out-lying Institutions.*

DISEASE.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylum Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	6	4	2	..	6	..	..	2	4
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..
Measles.. ..	1	..	1	0	1	..	..	1	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	18	10	8	1	14	3	9	9	..
Cancer .. ..	7	2	5	..	3	4	3	4	..
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases..	8	4	4	1	2	5	5	3	..
Circulatory Diseases ..	9	1	8	..	4	5	8	1	..
Nervous Diseases ..	11	7	4	..	6	5	5	6	..
Other Diseases .. ..	21	8	13	4	9	8	13	8	..
Violence .. ..	6	3	3	..	5	1	1	5	..
Total .. ..	91	40	51	8	52	31	47	40	4



Ages at  
Death.

Of the total deaths the proportion in age groups was as follows:—

Under 5 years..	..	..	37.5 per cent.
From 5 to 60 years	..	..	29.2 „
Over 60 years ..	..	..	33.3 „

The infantile death-rate or the proportion of deaths under 1 year to the number of births was 115 per thousand, compared with 150 per thousand in 1888, a decided improvement.

Social  
Position.

The proportional number of deaths in the various social grades was as follows:—

Nobility and Gentry	..	25 = 4.6 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	60 = 11.2 „
Trading Classes ..	..	143 = 26.8 „
Industrial Classes..	..	306 = 57.4 „

TABLE IV.

*Zymotic Mortality in Clapham.*

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Small-pox ..	2	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	19	10	15	33	33	3	11	25	14	11
Scarlet Fever..	21	15	26	8	3	..	1	6	5	2
Diphtheria ..	3	3	4	7	8	4	6	10	16	17
Enteric Fever..	4	3	7	3	4	8	3	4	5	4
Whooping- Cough ..	25	13	17	16	15	25	34	25	28	15
Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	36	20	4	19	18	16	25	24	15	11
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	9	7	7	26	12	5	4	6	1	4
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	119	78	81	112	95	61	84	100	84	66
Zymotic Death- rate .. ..	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.3	1.49	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4
Death-rate from all Diseases	14.9	13.5	14.5	15.1	13.7	12.4	12.9	13.93	12.4	11.6

Zymotic  
Diseases.

Table IV. gives the number of deaths from these diseases as compared with previous years and a comparison of Zymotic and general death-rates. The Zymotic death-rate was 1.4 per thousand of the estimated population, the lowest rate in the ten years. If we include the 11 deaths of this class that occurred in out-lying institutions, the Zymotic rate becomes 1.67 per thousand.

The number of deaths in all the different classes has decreased and was less than the average, excepting in the case of diphtheria which was above the average.

*Small Pox.*—No case has come under notice during the year.

*Diphtheria.*—During the year there were 17 deaths from this disease in the Parish and 6 in out-lying institutions, this same number as in 1888. The decennial average is 6.7. Altogether 62 cases came to our knowledge. They occurred in nearly every part of the district, but were especially numerous in a comparatively small area consisting of Lyham Road and the streets opening out of it, in which we knew of 34 cases with 15 deaths, out of the total of 23. I had last year to report that in this area there was a greater amount of the disease than in other parts of the parish. In seeking an explanation for this, it must be remembered that the Lyham Road is the boundary between Clapham and Lambeth, one side being in one parish and the opposite in the other. This renders the tracing of the causation of individual cases a matter of extreme difficulty and the fact that the children play together in the street to a great extent, makes direct infection very probable. There was during the year, I am informed, a considerable amount of diphtheria in the contiguous part of Lambeth.



There are however other facts which bear on the prevalence of diphtheria. Out of the 34 cases no less than 22 occurred in houses the children from which attended the Board School in Lyham Road. The School was found to be in a defective sanitary condition, and was closed for some weeks and put into repair during the middle of the summer. Cases continued to occur, however, after the re-opening, when the school was presumably in proper condition. This shows, I think, that the cause was not drain poisoning in the school, but was, in the later cases at all events, spread by some child or children carrying infection there, which the conditions obtaining in a school room render very likely to happen. Many of the cases only came to my knowledge several weeks after their occurrence, and assuming that the teachers were also ignorant of them it is highly probable that the proper precaution of a sufficiently long absence was not insisted on.

All the houses in which diphtheria occurred were carefully inspected, and the drains tested by forcing smoke into them. In 31 houses some defect was found and remedied, but the defects were nearly all of a slight character, such as a dirty cistern, or defective fittings of outside water-closet. All the houses in the special area above referred to were inspected, not only those in which cases were known to have occurred.

There is no possibility of attributing the diphtheria to milk as there was a great variety of supply.

*Scarlet Fever.* Only 2 deaths were due to this disease and none at all in out-lying institutions. Considering that 63 cases came under notice during the year, it will be seen that the disease was of a very mild type. During 1888 there were fifteen deaths. The deaths were below decennial average, which is 8.7.



*Enteric Fever.*—There were 4 deaths from this cause, 14 cases being reported. The decennial average is 5.

*Whooping Cough and Measles* were the cause of 26 deaths. This is considerably less than the decennial average which is 40·3. Nevertheless the mortality from these diseases compares very badly with that from Scarlet Fever or any of the other Zymotic diseases. Parents require to be impressed with the fact that these are preventable diseases and until that is more widely recognised all attempts to isolate will, as now, continue to be neglected.

*Diarrhoea* was the cause of only 11 deaths the decennial average being 19·4.

*Notification of Infectious Diseases.*—The most important event of the year was the passing of the Act for this purpose, which came into force in the end of October. It will be of the greatest value in preventing the spread of disease, but at present the time is too short to enable us to speak with experience of its benefits. Medical practitioners have loyally carried out its provisions, but notification by householders has almost entirely been neglected.

*Disinfection.* Rooms in 84 houses were disinfected after Zymotic disease by means of Sulphurous Acid. Besides this, the bedding, hangings, etc. have been disinfected by heat in those cases where the patients were not immediately removed to the hospitals. The sum of £19 7s. 3d. has been expended for this purpose in cases where the persons were too poor to pay for it themselves. The sum of £12 17s. 6d. was spent for the like purpose in 1888.

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

1.	<i>From Natural Causes</i>	..	..	..	..	8
2.	<i>Accidental</i> —Children suffocated in bed					3
	Poisoning	..	..	..		5—8
3.	<i>Suicide</i>	..	..	..	..	2
4.	<i>Homicide</i> —Manslaughter		..	..		1
	Murder	..	..	..		1—2
						<hr/> 25

Uncertified Deaths. Six deaths were registered on letters from the coroner.

Sanitary Proceedings of the year. During the year 5,922 houses and premises have been inspected. The total number of nuisances dealt with amounted to 3,293, of which 2,705 were abated on notices being served, 508 without.

There were 1,114 first notices and 133 second notices served, to remedy sanitary defects and abate nuisances, and in 8 cases it was found necessary to obtain orders of the Board:

Table XI. page 19 gives a statement of the nuisances that can be conveniently classified.

Besides these there were 280 as follows:—66 new ventilating pipes, 12 ventilating pipes repaired, 15 soil-pipes repaired, 47 leaky water fittings, 8 water butts repitched, 2 water-closets ventilated, 5 floors ventilated, 9 cases of water in basements, 34 bake-houses required limewhiting, 11 manure pits repaired or reconstructed, 4 privies abolished, 7 cases of stagnant water, 6 cellar dwellings, 2 areas cleansed, 4 cases of foul matter removed from under floors, 2 foul earth closets cleansed, 11 cases of throwing slops down public gullies, 3 complaints of rats, 3 cases of burning clay, 2 complaints of smoke from workshops, leaky bath, water-butt replaced by cistern,



foul bedding destroyed, carpet beating, confectionery being manufactured in a stable, defective grease trap, horse kept in dwelling house; animals kept so as to be a nuisance, 4 cases of rabbits, 5 of fowls 2 of pigeons, 1 of ducks.

Police summons were obtained in 4 cases of non-compliance with notices to abate nuisances, and in each case the defendants agreed to carry out the necessary works without going before the magistrate. A quantity of unsound oranges and apples was seized and ordered to be destroyed by the magistrate, the owner being fined £5

The Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses were inspected in October, and their sanitary condition found satisfactory

The Bake-houses have been inspected twice during the year. Limewhiting was required in 13 instances in April, and in 21 in October, and in all cases this was promptly done.

The above statements show that the sanitary work of the parish is being energetically carried on, and that in the year 1889, the Public Health was more satisfactory than in its predecessors.

In conclusion I beg to thank our Surveyor, Mr. Scutham, for the ready help he has given me on every occasion, and to express my satisfaction with the thoroughness and ability with which the Head Inspector, Mr. Fairchild, has discharged his duties.

OLIVER FIELD, M.D.

*Medical Officer of Health for Clapham.*



PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

**Population.** In the middle of the year 1889 the population of this sub-district was estimated to be 16,330. This estimate was arrived at in the ordinary way by adding the estimated increase to the actual population existing at the last census.

**Births and Birth-rate.** During the year 376 births were registered, 202 males and 174 females. This gives a birth-rate of 23·0 per thousand per annum, which is a slight increase on that of the previous year. Our birth-rate therefore keeps very low. Throughout the whole of London the birth-rate was 30·3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

TABLE I  
*Birth and Death Rates.*

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
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
<b>1889</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>23·0</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>11·1</b>	<b>11·9</b>

**Deaths and Death-rate** 182 deaths were registered during the year, 85 males and 97 females. The death-rate was 11·1. This is the lowest record for this parish,

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions. Besides those deaths registered within the parish I present in a tabular form all those deaths of inhabitants of this sub-district, which have taken place in out-lying public institutions.

TABLE II.

DISEASES.	SEX.			AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
	Total	Males.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylum Board Hospitals.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cancer .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases ..	7	2	5	..	4	3	4	3	..
Circulatory Diseases ..	5	2	3	..	2	3	2	3	..
Nervous Diseases .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Diseases.. ..	10	5	5	2	4	4	4	6	..
Violence.. ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Totals .. ..	28	12	16	2	14	12	11	17	..

The number of such deaths is slightly below that of the preceding year. If these be added to those registered within the district, it gives us a death-rate of 12.8 per thousand as compared with 13.5 for the previous year, and 14.3 in the year 1887.

In Table III. all deaths registered in the sub-district are recorded and classified according to the cause, under the heading of age, sex, and social position.



TABLE III.

PUTNEY.		SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.					
Population (Census) 1881 ... .. } 13,221		Total Deaths from each Class of Diseases.		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.	
Official Population in middle of 1889 ... .. } 16,230		Males.	Females													
CAUSES OF DEATH.																
I. Zymotic.	Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Measles .....	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Scarlet Fever .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Enteric Fever .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Whooping Cough .....	6	1	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	
	Erysipelas .....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Diarrhœa, Dysentery & Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals of Zymotic Class		12	4	8	6	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	9	
II. Constitutional.	Gout & Rheumatism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cancer & other Tumours	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	5	
	Other Constitutional Diseases .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Tubercular	Phthisis .....	17	7	10	1	1	1	4	6	2	2	..	4	4	9
		Tabes Messenterica .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Hydrocephalus .....	2	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Scrofula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
III. Local.	Nervous .....	32	13	19	4	5	2	1	1	8	7	4	..	4	16	
	Circulatory .....	17	8	9	1	..	1	..	4	5	3	3	2	3	9	
	Respiratory .....	30	16	14	6	5	..	1	1	7	8	2	..	5	1	
	Digestive .....	19	9	10	7	3	..	2	2	1	4	..	..	1	5	
	Urinary .....	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	4	
	Generative .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Locomotor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Integumentary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality .....	12	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	
	Congenital Defects .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	Old Age .....	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	4	
V. Violence .....	9	4	5	2	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	7	
VI. Undefined and Not Specified	Illdefined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Not Specified	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	
TOTALS .....		182	85	97	48	20	5	9	10	33	35	13	2	20	45	



Zymotic Mortality. Only 12 deaths were registered under this class of diseases, and of these 6 were the result of whooping cough, no doubt aggravated by complication. This gives us the exceedingly low death-rate from Zymotic diseases of .73. Only one death has occurred from Scarlet Fever. Since the great epidemic wave of Scarlet Fever which passed over London in 1887, the type of this disease has been as a rule a very mild one. As a result of this the mortality bears a smaller proportion to the total number of cases. In my last year's report I mentioned that in endeavouring to stamp out this disease, we required, 1st Notification of all cases, and secondly more compulsory powers for removal to hospital of those cases where efficient isolation could not be obtained in their own houses. It is so far satisfactory that the first step has been taken, and undoubtless we shall obtain in a short time the full powers of compulsory removal in cases where it is necessary. The operation of the Compulsory Notification Act and the Poor Law Act, 1889, is referred to in the General Summary.

TABLE. IV.  
*Zymotic Mortality in Putney & Roehampton Sub-district*

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	6	13	2	1	4	4	2	..	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1	8	4	7	..	..	1	1	..	1
Enteric Fever .. ..	4	1	4	2	10	3	1	..	2	1
Diphtheria .. ..	..	1	29	24	..	5	1	1	2	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	9	3	8	2	8	1	18	2	6	6
Epidemic Diarrhoea .. ..	10	3	5	5	8	4	9	..	4	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	1	5	6	2	..	1	8	1	2	..
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases ..	25	27	69	44	28	18	38	7	16	12
Zymotic Death-rate ..	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.49	0.44	1.0	0.73
Death-rate for all Diseases	13.6	12.5	15.1	17.1	13.7	11.2	11.8	12.5	11.7	11.1

**Infantile Mortality.** No less than 48 deaths out of the total of 182 occurred among infants during the first year of life. For every 1,000 children born within the year, there were 127 deaths. In other words, for every eight children born, one died during the first year of life. This mortality, although certainly higher than it should be, is low when compared with that of the 28 great towns of England and Wales. The average for these towns during 1889, was 161 deaths for every 1,000 births. In examining the causes of this mortality, one might say that one-third of these deaths has been due to preventible causes, and of these causes the most important is want of care and knowledge in infant feeding and hygiene.

Eight deaths were due to old age and they were all deaths of females.

Six deaths were due to Cancerous disease and they all occurred among females only.

**Social Position of diseases.** The relative mortality as classified according to social statistics, is as follows:—

Nobility and Gentry	..	2 = 1.1 per cent.
Professional	..	20 = 10.9 "
Middle and Trading	..	45 = 24.8 "
Industrial and Labouring	..	115 = 63.2 "

The industrial classes therefore yield a higher percentage of the total deaths than in the previous year. The fact which I pointed out before is again noticeable, namely: that while the working classes yield 63.2 per cent of the total deaths, they yield a higher proportion of the deaths from Zymotic diseases.

**Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.** During the year 13 inquests were held, and the results are tabulated below.

Deaths from Natural Causes	..	5
"    Violence (a) Accidental	..	3
(b) Suicidal	..	3
(c) Homicidal	..	1
Open Verdict—Found Drowned	..	1



Sanitary  
Proceedings. Table XI. in the Summary gives the usual information in regard to the different kinds of sanitary work carried on during the year. There has been a great increase in the amount of work done as compared with the preceding year. 3,651 houses were inspected as compared with 2,686 during the year 1888. 14 houses were disinfected after infectious diseases, and in no case did the disease recur after disinfection. All the Sanitary work was carried out without the necessity of compulsory magisterial orders.

House  
Refuse. The disposal of house refuse is becoming every year a more pressing question in suburban neighbourhoods. Hitherto authorities have in most cases been satisfied if they have been able, economically, to have it carted away and deposited beyond their own borders, regardless of the nuisance it may possibly create to their immediate neighbours. We have ourselves suffered from the operation of this primitive plan. The time has come when greater care ought to be exercised in this respect. Two reasonable plans suggested themselves for the solution of the question :

- I. The destruction by fire of all the organic and injurious part of the refuse.
- II. The deposit of it upon some piece of land secured for the purpose, and sufficiently removed from all inhabited districts, to be no nuisance or source of danger.

The first is doubtless the more scientific method, but there are many practical difficulties to be got over in the carrying of it out in practice. The best method may vary with different districts, depending upon the situation of the district, the density and extent of the population, and the facilities at hand for the disposal of the refuse. I understand Kensington Vestry has bought a piece of



land towards the mouth of the river, to be utilised for this purpose. The position of this sub-district along the banks of the river suggests that a similar place might be found, most expedient for ourselves. For several years past our own refuse has been deposited within the sub-district, on a piece of land adjoining the river. Within the last eighteen months dwelling houses have begun to be erected in the vicinity, and it will very soon become absolutely necessary to find other means for the disposal of the refuse.

**Vaccination.** During 1888, out of 365 Birth returns, 305 were successfully vaccinated, 2 were found insusceptible of vaccination, 5 were postponed by medical certificate, 26 removed to places unknown, and 27 died unvaccinated.

**Sickness among the Parochial Poor** The table given with the general summary reveals the extent of sickness which existed among the parochial poor during the year.

The usual inspection 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 usual inspection and were found satisfactory.

All the facts and figures collected and tabulated above, go to show that the Sanitary state of the Parish still remains eminently satisfactory. The year has been an exceptional one for its low death-rates and for the freedom we have enjoyed from epidemics of an Infectious nature.

I have again much pleasure in thanking Mr. Radford for his assistance whenever required; and to bear witness to the smooth and efficient manner in which all sanitary work connected with the parish is carried out.

WM. Y. ORR,

*Medical Officer of Health for Putney & Roehampton.*

## STREATHAM.

I have the pleasure to announce that the public health in Streatham attained a high standard in the year 1889.

The following statistics will I believe confirm this statement, they relate exclusively to Streatham; those who may wish to compare the figures given in the several tables for this year, with those of former years, must add thereto the figures given in the summary for Tooting.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.** I estimate the population of Streatham at 40,000 persons living in the middle of the year 1889. This assumes there was an increase of the population in the same ratio as obtained in the inter-census decennium 1871—1881 on the enumerated population of the latter year. That the population really exceeds this estimate there is very little doubt. Mr. Bellamy, the Clerk to the Vestry, informs me that there are 7,212 occupied houses in the parish, this at the moderate computation of six persons per house (for the last 20 years there have been upwards of six per house) would give a population of over 42,000 persons. The census of next year will clear up any doubt on this score. Meanwhile I do not overstate the case in placing the population at 40,000 in the middle of the year 1889.



Births and  
Birth-rate.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,020, 536 of males and 484 of females. The birth-rate calculated from the total number of births and the foregoing estimate of the population was 25·5 per 1,000 persons living during the year. The number of births is nearly double that of 1879.

Natural  
Increase.

The rate of natural increase is represented by the excess of births over deaths and is 15·2 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths and  
Death-rate.

There were registered in this sub-district 410 deaths during the year 1889, of these seven were of parishoners of St. Pancras in St. Ann's Home. The death-rate including these was 10·2 per 1,000, without them 10·1, this is the lowest death-rate I have ever yet had to record.

When to these deaths are added those of persons who died in various out-lying general and special hospitals the death-rate is raised to 11·2 per 1,000.

TABLE I.

*Birth and Death Rates.*

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1879 ..	636	34·4	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	12·0	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	30·0	445	11·6	19·1
1888 ..	1,184	26·3	515	11·4	14·8
1889 ..	1,020	25·5	410	10·2	15·2



The deaths that took place in out-lying 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.

TABLE II.

*Deaths in Out-lying Institutions.*

DISEASE.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	4	1	3	1	3	..	..	1	3
Diphtheria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Tubercular Diseases.....	6	4	2	..	6	..	1	5	..
Cancer.....	3	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	..
Rheumatism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
Circulatory Diseases.....	3	..	3	..	2	1	1	2	..
Nervous Diseases.....	7	3	4	..	6	1	1	6	..
Other Diseases.....	9	3	6	2	4	3	5	4	..
Violence.....	5	4	1	..	5	..	..	5	..
TOTALS.....	42	22	20	3	30	9	9	30	..

There was a total of 42 deaths in extra parochial institutions, 22 of these were of males and 20 of females, 9 took place in the Union Infirmary, 30 in general and special hospitals, and 3 in the Asylums Board Hospitals. When these 42 deaths are added to the 410, that occurred in Streatham, the death-rate is raised to 11.2 per 1,000 of the population, this rate cannot be held to be correct, as it includes the deaths of non-parishoners who





died within the sub-district, of the number of these there is no record, but there is reason to believe they nearly balance the extra parochial deaths, so that 10·2 may be safely accepted as the death-rate of Streatham for 1889.

### INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

That is to say the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 of the registered births. This year the infantile death-rate was 100·9 per 1,000 births, as compared with 141 in London generally.

*Social Position.* The subjoined table gives the percentage of deaths from all causes in the several social grades during the year.

Nobility and Gentry .. .. .	27 = 6·6 per cent.
Professional Classes .. .. .	73 = 17·8 „
Middle and Trading Classes .. .. .	143 = 34·9 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes .. .. .	167 = 40·7 „
	-----
Total deaths	410 100·0

There was an increase in the Professional and Trading and a decline in the Higher and Labouring Classes.

*Zymotic Diseases, their prevalence and fatality* There were 32 deaths in this class. They yield a percentage of 7·8 upon the deaths from all causes during the year and give a death-rate of 0·8 of the population.

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 Sub-district.*

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Small-pox ..	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Measles ..	2	1	3	5	7	8	2	11	21	::	5
Scarlet Fever ..	5	31	13	9	2	8	::	::	4	5	1
Diphtheria ..	2	7	1	4	13	3	5	6	7	30	6
Enteric Fever ..	3	5	2	9	8	4	6	3	2	1	1
Typhus Fever ..	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	::
Whooping Cough	21	8	9	1	11	9	7	26	6	22	9
Epidemic											
Diarrhœa ..	3	6	9	3	9	11	12	20	16	13	8
Other Zymotic											
Diseases ..	10	10	9	10	15	11	2	1	7	3	2
Total deaths from											
Zymotic Diseases	46	68	46	41	65	54	34	67	64	77	32
Zymotic Death-											
rate. . . . .	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.8
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	10.2

On reference to the Table it will be seen that there was no death from small-pox, nor was any case notified during the year as occurring in Streatham. London as a whole appears to have enjoyed almost a total immunity from the disease. The Report of the Chairman to the Asylums Board states that "Only 5 cases were received into the Board's Hospital Ships at Long Reach during 1889, which shows that the Metropolis enjoyed special immunity from the disease, an immunity which may be again ascribed to prompt notification of the cases to the Medical Officers of Health for the Districts from which the patients were removed and to their immediate removal to, and isolation at Long Reach."

It was only in the Autumn that the compulsory notification of Infectious Diseases Act came into operation, this very important measure of sanitary legislation must exert

a powerful preventive influence on infectious diseases. Through notification the Medical Officer of Health learns from day to day the progress of Infectious Disease in his District and can take prompt measures accordingly; he must therefore welcome it as an additional help in the exercise of his duties.

Turning again to the table it will be seen that there was a decline in the number of deaths under all but one heading, and this was precisely the same as last year.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Contributed one death only, but 46 cases of the disease were removed to hospital, where 3 died. There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever of a generally mild type during the year, as compared with the year before, and this was also the case in the Metropolis generally.

*Diphtheria.*—Caused six deaths, thirteen cases of the disease came to our knowledge during the year, 3 of these were imported, the remainder were distributed north, south, east and west over the sub-district.

*Enteric Fever.*—Caused one death.

The mortality from Whooping Cough, Measles and Diarrhœa, was below the average.

The mortality from Zymotic Diseases was very low and their prevalence comparatively slight.

*Other Diseases.* These are grouped under five heads in the Mortality Table. The percentage which several of the diseases under these heads formed of the total deaths is as follows:—





I. Natural	..	Heart Disease	..	..	3
		Convulsions	..	..	3-6
II. Accidental	..	Fracture of Skull, found dead on railway			1
		Injuries to head from goods train			1
		Internal injuries, knocked down and trodden on by a horse			1
		Fracture of skull, fall from window			1
		Concussion of brain from fall	..		1
		Injuries to chest	..	..	1
		Burns by hot poker	..	..	1-7
III. Suicidal		Injury to brain, pistol shot	..		1
		Drowning	..	..	1-2

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 15

 Uncertified  
Deaths.

Probably	Convulsions	..	..	2
..	Syncope	..	..	1
..	Epilepsy	..	..	1
..	Peritonitis	..	..	1
..	Diarrhœa	..	..	1
..	Senile Decay	..	..	2
..	Rupture of blood vessel	..	..	1
..	Marasmus	..	..	1

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It is in contemplation I believe to provide a mortuary for Streatham as soon as a suitable site can be found. The present arrangements in case of sudden death from natural or accidental causes are very unseemly, the body is taken to the nearest public house there to await an inquest, and should the Coroner order a post mortem examination it has to be carried out under difficulties; this plan ought to give place to one more decent and orderly, and a mortuary answers to this description, it might fulfil moreover another requirement, viz:—that of a receptacle for the bodies of those who have died of contagious diseases. Some years ago I recommended a mortuary but the site then thought of could not be obtained.

 Sanitary  
Proceedings.

A summary of the usual and principal sanitary works of the year may be seen in table XI. which shows that a large amount of work has been



accomplished. The number of houses and premises that have been inspected exceed that of the previous year. The value of such work cannot be over-rated, leading as it must do to the detection and remedying of sanitary defects, and not only improving the health but also the moral tone of the people. The work of house to house inspection is I believe carried out very thoroughly by our Inspectors, Messrs. Phimister and Jones.

The fumigation and disinfection of houses after infectious diseases is carried out by Mr. Phimister under my directions, in a very complete manner, 73 houses have been disinfected and cleansed, 55 after Scarlet Fever, 13 after Diphtheria, and 4 after Typhoid Fever, in no case has there been a recurrence of the disease.

It is hardly necessary for me to enumerate here the many other important sanitary works exhibited in the Table which will naturally claim the attention of all interested in the subject.

Almost all the notices served requiring people to remedy defects, or abate nuisances were at once complied with; only 11 requiring a second notice, and only in one case was it necessary to get the order of a magistrate to abate a nuisance, which arose from a deposit of house refuse on the detached portion of Streatham.

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

I personally inspected all the cow-sheds and slaughter-houses. In two instances, one for renewal and one for new premises, I found it necessary to object to the owners licenses being renewed; these were not granted; all the others were renewed.

F. F. SUTTON, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health for Streatham.*

## TOOTING.

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Owing to the past year being the first during which the two parishes of Streatham and Tooting—hitherto included in a joint annual report—have been separated into different sub-districts the following report is of necessity of a somewhat more incomplete nature than in future years I trust it will be.

According to the official method the population of Tooting for the year 1889 is 5,187. There is little doubt however, that this is below the actual number of inhabitants, as during the past year or two there has been a very considerable influx of persons in newly built houses.

**Births,  
Birth-rate  
and Rate of  
Natural  
Increase.**      The number of births registered during the year was 146,—79 males and 67 females. The birth-rate was 24·33 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The excess of births over deaths, or the rate of natural increase was 11·17 per 1000.

**Deaths and  
Death-rate.**      During the year 78 deaths were recorded in Tooting; 50 of males and 28 of females. The annual death-rate was 13·16

Thirteen deaths took place in outlying institutions during the year. Of these 8 were males and 5 females. Four took place in the Union Infirmary and the remaining 9 in General Hospitals.

The accompanying table I gives details of the deaths occurring in outlying institutions with their causes, sex and age. It may be of interest to state that one of these deaths was that of a female aged 13 years who succumbed from the effects of a bite from a rabid dog which produced hydrophobia. The father and brother of the de-



ceased were also attacked and severely injured. They were sent to Paris and placed under the charge of Mr. Pasteur and since their return, now some months ago, have remained free from all unfavourable symptoms.

TABLE I.  
*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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases .. .	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..
Cancer .. .. .	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases .. .	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Circulatory Diseases .. .	4	2	2	..	3	1	2	2	..
Nervous Diseases .. .. .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases .. .. .	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..
Violence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	13	8	5	1	9	3	4	9	..

Deaths occurring in Tooting. In table II all deaths recorded in Tooting are stated according to sex, age, and social position with the causes of death. Twenty one deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, 20 over 60 years, and 7 from 80 years and upwards. Four deaths occurred amongst the gentry, 7 in the professional and mercantile classes, 29 in the middle and trading class, and 38 in the labouring population. Of five deaths 2 took place at 80 years of age, 1 at 84 years, 1 at 85, and 1 at 90 years of age.





TABLE III.

*Zymotic Mortality in the Tooting Sub-district.*

		1889
Small-pox	..	..
Measles	..	6
Scarlet Fever	..	1
Typhus Fever	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..
Whooping-Cough		3
Epidemic		
Diarrhœa	..	1
Other Zymotic		
Diseases	..	1
Total Deaths from		
Zymotic Diseases		12
Zymotic Death-rate		2.4
Death-rate from all		
Diseases	..	13.16

*Zymotic Mortality.* In table III we have the number and causes of death from Zymotic Disease. The total number from this cause is 12, of which one half, *i.e.* 6 are from Measles, 3 from Whooping-Cough, 1 from Scarlet Fever, 1 from Diarrhœa, and 1 from "other Zymotic disease." In remarking on this record I must here express my great regret that Measles was not one of the Zymotic complaints which it was considered necessary to include in the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act. Unhappily, amongst a large proportion of people Measles is looked upon as a trivial complaint, and no medical treatment is considered necessary. As was admirably stated in the summary for the district of Wandsworth in 1888—"This is one of those Zymotic diseases which is thought lightly of by people generally," and, it was added. "This idea is erroneous and fraught with danger." I can only express my hearty agreement with these remarks and venture to express a hope that before long we may see Measles included in the Act. The time has not yet come

when it is possible to estimate the benefits accruing from the enforcement of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act but there is every reason to hope that before long, provided that the Act is carried out in and by the mutual and loyal co-operation of the profession and public that we may see the eventual stamping out of many of the more dangerous classes of epidemic disease, and that as vaccination has practically abolished small-pox from our midst, so may the remaining members of the Zymotic group be confined to the narrowest limits. The Zymotic death-rate amounted to 2.4.

Sickness &c.  
among the  
Union Poor.      Amongst the Zymotic class of diseases, 14 cases occurred of Measles amongst the sick poor, 6 of Whooping-Cough, 5 of Diarrhœa, 1 of Erysipelas. Amongst the non-zymotic class the total number coming under treatment amounted to 78 during the year. The number of vaccinations performed was 120 of which all were successful and 3 were postponed.

Sanitary  
Proceedings.      All orders for the abatement of nuisances have been complied with, without recourse to legal proceedings. Disinfections, fumigations &c., have been effectually carried out, and no case of recurrence of disease has taken place where this has been done.

The usual inspection of slaughter-houses and dairies has taken place, and no reason found for opposing a renewal of their licenses.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the able manner in which Mr. Friedlander, the Inspector of Nuisances, has assisted me and carried out the necessary sanitary work under my instructions.

C. de LISLE BROCK,

*Medical Officer of Health for Tooting*



## WANDSWORTH.

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An exceptionally high rate of health prevailed in this sub-district during the year 1889. The death-rate was the lowest that has been recorded during the existence of the Board of Works. With two or three slight and unimportant exceptions this diminution of mortality occurred amongst all classes of disease, but most notably in the zymotic class, the fatality from which did not reach one half of the average amount; altogether the reduction in the number of deaths is equivalent to a saving of no less than 180 lives, for had the same rate of mortality that prevailed on an average during the preceding ten years continued in the past year, there would have resulted 64 more deaths from zymotic diseases, and 116 more from other diseases than actually took place. The following statistics, derived from the Registrar-General's Returns and the parochial records of sickness and mortality, will be found to furnish satisfactory evidence of the above highly gratifying state of the public health.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.** Determined by the official method of the Registrar-General, which assumes a continuance of the same rate of increase of the population since the date of

the last census as that which prevailed during the preceding ten years, the mean number of inhabitants of this sub-district, during the past year, amounted to 34,788.

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

The total number of births registered during the year was 1,415, = 686 of males, and 729 of females. Allowing for increase of population the births of last year exceeded by 185 the average number of the preceding ten years. Calculated from the official estimate of the population the birth-rate was 42.20 per 1000, and the rate of natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths, was 24.51 per 1000 persons living of all ages.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths registered during the year, was 494; 242 of males, 252 of females. The number is 217 less than that recorded in 1888, and 150 less than the preceding decennial average.

Of the total deaths 108 took place in the following public institutions, viz:— in the Middlesex (formerly Surrey) County Lunatic Asylum 84; in the Hospital for Incurables 7; in St. Peter's Hospital 2; in the Workhouse 5; in the Prison 9; and 1 in the Reformatory for Boys.

Causes of  
Death.

All the causes of death are enumerated in the following table; they are classified in accordance with the system adopted by the Registrar-General, shewing the age at death at eight periods, with the number, sex, and social position of the deceased. The deaths from the several diseases of the Zymotic class are separately shewn.



**TABLE I.**  
**STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.**

WANDSWORTH.		Total Deaths from each class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.						
			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 Classes.			
Population (Census) 1881 ... .. 28,004.																			
Official Population in middle of 1889 34,788.																			
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
I. Zymotic.	Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Measles .....	7	3	4	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	
	Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Typhus Fever .....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Enteric Fever .....	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	Puerperal Fever .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Diphtheria .....	6	3	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	
	Whooping Cough.....	6	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	
	Erysipelas .....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera .....	21	7	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	15	..	..	
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals of Zymotic Class		47	17	30	25	12	1	4	2	2	1	..	1	3	12	31	..	..	
II. Constitutional.	Gout, and Rheumatism	4	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	
	Cancer & other Tumours	21	6	15	..	..	1	..	2	9	7	2	2	3	5	11	..	..	
	Other Constitutional Diseases	7	4	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	
	Tubercular	Phthisis .....	47	25	22	3	3	1	4	17	17	2	..	..	4	8	35	..	..
		Tabes Mesenterica..	19	9	10	10	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	15	..	..
		Hydrocephalus ....	5	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Scrofula .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
III. Local	Nervous .....	90	54	36	10	6	2	..	19	29	21	3	2	6	27	55	..	..	
	Circulatory .....	26	8	18	1	..	..	3	4	9	9	..	..	1	4	21	..	..	
	Respiratory .....	87	41	46	23	17	2	2	4	19	17	3	3	4	18	62	..	..	
	Digestive .....	31	12	19	7	1	1	..	4	5	11	2	2	4	8	17	..	..	
	Urinary .....	17	8	9	..	..	..	1	..	6	10	..	1	3	4	9	..	..	
	Generative .....	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
	Locomotory .....	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Integumentary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth, and Low Vitality, .....	27	17	10	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	19	..	..	
	Congenital Defects..	9	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	
	Old Age .....	33	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	3	2	12	16	..	..	
V. Violence .....	15	12	3	3	3	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	1	1	13	..	..		
VI. Ill-defined and Not specified	Ill-defined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Not specified	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
<b>TOTALS</b> .....		494	242	252	128	53	11	16	63	99	100	24	15	37	113	329	..	..	

In addition to the deaths that occurred within the sub-district and recorded in the foregoing table, 112 were registered as having occurred in hospitals and other institutions situated without the sub-district, viz:— In the Infirmary of the Union 69; in the Asylums Board and other Hospitals 43. These are shewn in the following table:—

TABLE II

*Deaths in Out-lying Institutions.*

DISEASE.	No.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylum Board Hospitals
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria .. ..	4	3	1	..	4	..	..	3	1
Whooping-Cough .. ..	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa .. ..	4	..	4	4	..	..	1	3	..
Other Zymotic Diseases.	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
<b>Total Zymotic Diseases</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
Tubercular Diseases ..	25	21	4	1	24	..	17	7	1
Cancer .. ..	9	6	3	..	5	4	5	4	..
Rheumatism .. ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Respiratory Diseases ..	14	10	4	2	10	2	9	4	1
Circulatory Diseases ..	7	2	5	..	4	3	4	3	..
Nervous Diseases .. ..	19	7	12	..	10	9	11	5	3
Other Diseases .. ..	11	7	4	2	7	2	8	2	1
Violence .. ..	3	2	1	..	1	2	2	1	..
Age .. ..	9	4	5	..	..	9	9	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>



**Death-rate.** Determined from the official estimate of the population and the total deaths registered the death-rate of the past year, after correction for deaths in public institutions, was 11·81 per 1000. The correction referred to consists in eliminating from the calculation the number of inmates with the deaths occurring in those institutions situated within the sub-district by which the death-register is unduly raised; thus, the inmates of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, St. Peter's Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables, are almost exclusively derived from without the sub-district, undergo no natural increase, and are subject to a high mortality, the latter forming on an average about one fifth of all deaths registered. Such an amount must obviously vitiate any calculation of the death-rate derived solely from the death register, and cause it to represent the fluctuations of the mortality of those institutions, instead of that proper to the sub-district. It might be assumed that the unprecedentedly low death-rate of the past year was due to the circumstance that a larger number of cases of infectious disease were treated in hospital than formerly, but if the whole of the deaths of Wandsworth parishioners that took place in hospitals and other out-lying institutions, (and which may fairly be assumed to be equalled by the deaths of non-parishioners within the sub-district) be included in the calculation, the rate would still amount to 14·76 per 1000 only, or 2·24 per 1000 less than that of the healthiest rural districts.

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

TABLE III.  
Birth and Death Rates.

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.	*Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate.		Rate of Natural Increase.
				Corrected.	Un-corrected.	
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
1889	1,415	42.20	494	11.18	14.79	24.51

\*Deaths in Outlying Institutions not included.

Causation of Mortality.

On reference to Table I. it will be seen that the relative proportions borne by the several groups into which the diseases are classified, were numerically as follows:—The Zymotic caused 47, and the Non-Zymotic 431 deaths; the latter including Constitutional 104; Local 258; and Developmental 69. 15 deaths resulted from Violence and in one instance the cause was not specified.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths referred to this group of diseases, all of which with three exceptions belonged to the Epidemic class, was 47, being 80 less than in 1888 and, allowing for increase of population, 64 less than the average of the preceding ten years. They formed 9.5 per cent. of the total mortality, and 1.35 per 1000 of the estimated population; in the previous year they formed 17.5 per cent. of all deaths, and 3.74 per 1000 of the



population. That this great reduction in the Zymotic mortality during the past year was not due to the removal of a larger number of patients to hospital, the deaths amongst whom are not recorded in this sub-district, is shewn by the circumstance, that by the addition of such deaths to the foregoing calculation, the Zymotic death-rate is still only 1.52 per 1000 of the population. The fatality from each disease of the Epidemic class may with advantage be examined separately.

**Measles.** The very extensive and fatal Epidemic of this disease, which prevailed during the latter six months of 1888, continued in a gradually diminishing extent, to the middle of the past year when it subsided. 7 deaths resulted which were 10 below the average number.

**Scarlet Fever.** This disease was unattended by fatality within the sub-district; but 2 deaths occurred in Hospital and were 7 below the average.

**Diphtheria.** Six deaths occurred from this disease within the sub-district, and 4 in Hospital; the combined number exceeds the average by 4.

**Fever, Enteric and Typhus.** Five deaths took place in the sub-district and 1 in Hospital, and were 1 less than the average.

**Whooping-Cough.** From this disease 6 deaths occurred in the sub-district and 2 in Hospital, and together were 17 less than the average.

**Diarrhœa.** This disease was as usual the most fatal of the class, causing 21 deaths, all of which with one exception occurred to infants under one year of age. The number however is 6 less than the average.

Thus the deaths from each disease of the epidemic class were, with the exception of Diphtheria, all below the average, and for the most part very considerably so.

Small Pox. There was an entire absence of this disease.

Vaccination. According to the official return of public Vaccination made to the Local Government Board it appears that, of the 1,452 children, whose births were registered in the sub-district during the year 1888, 1,206 were successfully vaccinated; 117 died unvaccinated; in 23 the operation was postponed on account of sickness; 5 were certified as insusceptible; and 3 removed to places, the Vaccination Officer of which was duly notified; the remaining 98 or 6·7 per cent had removed to places which could not be reached or were unknown.

The months in which the deaths from epidemic diseases occurred, with the mean temperature of each quarter, are shewn in the following table. The deaths in the third quarter are seen to have far exceeded those of the other quarters, and most of the excess to have been due to Infantile Diarrhœa; of the 44 deaths recorded, 20 occurred in the third quarter, 10 in the fourth, 7 in the first and the same number in the second quarter.

TABLE IV.

DISEASE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Mean Temp. 38·2			Mean Temp. 54·5			Mean Temp. 58·9			Mean Temp. 43·5		
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1
Whooping Cough....	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhœa.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	7	..	1	1	..
Fever.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
TOTALS.....	4	3	..	4	3	..	11	8	1	3	6	1
	7			7			20			10		



The deaths that resulted from the seven principal epidemic and other diseases of the Zymotic class during the past and ten preceding years, with the relative proportion which they bore to the deaths from all causes, are shewn in the following table; the increase and decrease of deaths in 1889 are also compared with the annual average number in the ten years 1879-88, raised in proportion to increase of population:—

TABLE V.  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1889.		
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.	
<i>Seven principal Epidemic Diseases.</i>	Small Pox..	1	..	9	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1.6	
	Measles....	16	9	5	18	14	6	19	28	20	39	7	..	13
	Scarlet Fever	15	24	19	9	5	5	3	6	1	4	..	..	10
	Diphtheria	1	4	4	3	11	4	6	10	2	5	6	1	..
	Fever { Typhus	8	6	1	9	12	4	4	8	6	5	4	..	3.7
	Enteric													
	Whooping Cough	44	15	12	26	5	17	24	31	8	40	6	..	19
Diarrhœa	7	20	19	29	10	27	35	28	30	32	21	..	6	
Cholera														
Total Deaths from above Epidemic Diseases .. ..	92	78	69	94	57	64	94	111	67	125	44	..	55	
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	12	14	7	14	20	19	3	5	4	2	3	..	8	
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	104	92	76	108	77	83	97	116	71	127	47	..	64	
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 population ..	4.14	3.35	2.71	3.72	2.57	2.70	3.07	3.58	2.14	3.73	1.35	..	2.39	
Total Deaths from all causes .. ..	516	484	507	544	499	576	628	722	610	711	494	..	180	
Percentage of Deaths from Epidemics to Deaths from all causes..	17.8	16.1	13.6	17.2	11.4	11.1	14.9	15.3	10.9	17.5	8.90	..	8.09	

## NON-ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Local. This group of diseases which always constitutes the great bulk of the causes of death formed over 52 per cent of the mortality of the year. They numbered 258, but were 89 less than in the year preceding.

The most numerous of the group were, as usual, diseases of the Brain and Nervous system, the deaths from which were 90 in number, but 30 less than in the previous year, and 49 less than the decennial average. The diminution was chiefly due to a decrease in the number of deaths in the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum; the proportion due to the sub-district proper however does not admit of being accurately ascertained.

The deaths from diseases of the Organs of respiration were almost as numerous as the preceding. They were 87 in number, were 41 less than in the previous year, and 29 less than the average; of the total, Bronchitis and Pneumonia contributed 51 and 23 respectively.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 31 deaths which are 4 below the average number.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation resulted in 26 deaths, or 19 less than in the previous year, and 10 less than the average.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs caused 17 deaths, the average number.

The variation in the fatality from the other diseases of the group is almost inappreciable.



Constitutional  
Diseases.

The total deaths referred to this group of diseases were 104 in number, and 15 less than the average. The most fatal were diseases of the Tubercular class causing 72 deaths, to which Consumption alone, which was as usual the most fatal single disease, contributed 47, thus equalling the total deaths from Zymotic diseases. Gout, Rheumatism, Cancer, Tumours, and other constitutional diseases caused 32 deaths, 21 of which were due to Cancer.

Developmental The deaths embraced by this group numbered 69, and were 4 less than the average.

To old age unassociated with disease, 33 deaths were referred and to premature-birth, low vitality, and congenital defects, 36.

Violence. The deaths from Violence numbered 15, and were 6 less than the average.

Ill-defined and  
not specified.

In one instance only, that of an infant found dead, was the cause of death not specified.

The following table shews the annual number of deaths in the eleven years 1879-89, with the increase and decrease of deaths in 1889 compared with the annual average deaths in 1879-88, raised in proportion to increase of population :—

TABLE VI.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOVIC MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1889.			
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.		
<i>Constitutional.</i>	Tubercular ..	62	60	51	69	64	85	90	87	111	114	72	..	20	
	Other Constitutional ..	12	17	19	19	20	18	28	30	32	30	32	5	..	
<i>Local.</i>	Nervous ..	96	106	121	106	116	128	145	151	115	112	90	..	49	
	Circulatory ..	20	23	28	28	25	22	36	46	32	40	26	..	10	
	Respiratory ..	125	89	90	87	69	70	101	135	110	128	87	..	29	
	Digestive ..	21	21	28	28	35	47	22	30	30	34	31	..	4	
	Urinary ..	10	11	4	20	13	15	12	26	17	22	17	..	..	
	Generative ..	10	1	..	4	..	3	6	4	2	5	5	1	..	
	Locomotory ..	..	3	2	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	6	..	
Integumentary ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	5		
<i>Developmental.</i>	Premature Birth ..	18	27	37	27	23	40	37	45	38	41	36	..	2	
	Malformation	}	26	23	27	27	33	42	34	32	36	25	33	..	2
	Low Vitality														
	Age ..	26	23	27	27	33	42	34	32	36	25	33	..	2	
	Violence ..	11	11	20	18	32	21	15	17	13	23	15	..	6	
Ill-defined or Not specified	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	..	7		

Deaths in relation to Social position.

In the following table is shewn the proportion per cent of the total deaths as well as of the deaths from zymotic disease in relation to the social position of the deceased.



TABLE VII.

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	
	1889.	Decennial average.	1889.	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry.. ..	3.03	3.31	2.13	1.05
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c. . .	7.50	4.64	6.38	4.42
Middle & Trading Classes, Clerks, &c. . . . .	22.87	23.65	25.53	18.43
Industrial and Labouring Classes.. . . .	66.60	68.40	65.96	76.10
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the table shew that there was a slight decrease of the general mortality amongst the nobility and gentry, more in the trading class and more still amongst the labouring classes, while there was, as in the year previous, an increase in the professional class. As regards the zymotic mortality there was, with the exception of the labouring class in which there was a great reduction, a very considerable proportional increase in all the classes, especially in the trading class in which it exceeded 7 per cent. Indeed that which must attract most attention in the table is the very remarkable diminution in the mortality that occurred both from general as well as zymotic diseases, but especially the latter, amongst the labouring classes during the past year. The decrease in the number of deaths amongst them from general disease was 1.80 per cent, and from zymotic disease no less than 10.14 per cent, below the decennial average. As may be seen on reference to my former reports, the relative decrease of mortality amongst the industrial and working classes has been gradually progressing for many years, and it is submitted

that nothing could more satisfactorily or markedly indicate the success of the sanitary procedure carried out by the Board.

Infantile  
Mortality.

Calculated from the number of deaths of infants under one year of age and the number of births that occurred during the year the infantile death-rate was 9·1 per cent, or 4·4 per cent below the preceding decennial average. This low rate of mortality of infants during the past year was, as might be expected, due to the great reduction in the prevalence and fatality of the diseases peculiarly obnoxious to infant life,—the epidemic.

The proportion of the total mortality borne by infants under 1 year of age was 25·9 per cent, the average being 28·6 per cent; of children under 5 years of age, 36·6 per cent, the average being 39·5; of children under 10 years of age 38·8 per cent; All deaths under 20 formed 42·1 per cent, the average being 45·4

Senile  
Mortality.

The deaths that occurred at 70 years of age and upwards, formed over 15 per cent. of all deaths. They numbered 76 and were 6 above the corrected decennial average. The females as usual exceeded the males in number and reached the highest ages, as seen in the following table which shews the sex and age of the deceased with the numbers at different periods :—



TABLE VIII.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	12	13	25
75 „ „ 80	16	11	27
80 „ „ 85	5	8	13
85 „ „ 90	3	5	8
90 „ „ 94	..	3	3
	36	40	76

The mean annual number of deaths at high ages relative to population is greater in this sub-district than in the entire Metropolis, and thus far furnishes a favourable indication of the healthiness of the suburb.

Sickness and Mortality of the Parochial Poor.

The nature and amount of disease with the mortality that resulted amongst the Parochial Poor during the year are shewn in table X. page 17. The total number of fresh cases that came under treatment was 722 and the total number of deaths 27, or 3 per cent. The average number of cases in the preceding ten years was 688, with 32 deaths, or 4.6 per cent. The number of cases of epidemic disease was 58 with one death, the decennial average being 85 cases with 6 deaths.

The nature and number of the epidemic diseases that prevailed were Measles 6, Scarlatina 3, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa 36, Fever 6, and Erysipelas 6. They were all unattended by fatality, except Diarrhœa from which one death resulted.

Of the Non-Zymotic diseases those of the Respiratory Organs were the most numerous forming over 24 per cent, of all deaths ; in the year previous they formed over 30 per cent.

The figures contained in the table which represent an accurately ascertained portion of the total sickness and mortality, furnish a reliable indication of the amount and intensity of disease that has prevailed generally throughout the sub-district, and serve to corroborate the information derivable from the statistics contained in the tables of General and Zymotic mortality.

Inquests,  
Deaths from  
Violence, Un-  
certified  
Deaths.

The details of the inquests with the verdicts thereon are shewn in the following table:—

TABLE IX.

		Males.	Females.	Total
Deaths from natural causes	..	15	4	19
"    "    violence, viz:—				
<i>Accidental</i>	..			
	Run over by Train	1	—	11
	Scalds	1	—	
	Drowning	2	—	
	Suffocation in bed with Parents	—	3	
	Fracture of skull, run over by Van	1	—	
	Fracture of ribs by a fall	1	—	
	Concussion of brain by a fall on the head	1	—	
Suffocation by fire and smoke	1	—		
<i>Suicidal</i>	.. Pistol shot	1	—	1
<i>Homicidal</i>	..			
	{ Manslaughter by a blow	1	—	2
{ Execution	1	—		
<i>Primary cause undetermined</i>	..			
	{ Fracture of ribs, how caused not known	1	—	2
{ Found Dead	—	1		
		27	8	35
		—	—	—

From the foregoing table it is seen that the number of Inquests held during the year was 35, being 7 less than in the year previous, and related to the cause of



death of 27 males and 8 females. The deaths were thus referred:—To natural causes 19; to Violence 15; of the latter 11 were Accidental, 2 Homicidal and 1 Suicidal, one was not ascertained, and in one instance a verdict of “found dead” was returned. There were two cases only in which the cause of death was not ascertained by medical testimony and these were investigated by the Coroner who considered further inquiry unnecessary.

*Sanitation.* The nature and amount of the Sanitary operations of the past year are, as far as practicable, set forth in Table XI. page 19. The numbers relating to Water-supply, Water-closets, New Drains, Dustbins, and other details arising out of the building of new houses, and, with few exceptions, all the figures relating to the structural and other defects of houses as well as those referring to the general removal of nuisances will be found to have been very considerably in excess of those of the year preceding. Those representing the results of house to house inspection were fewer; 4395 houses and premises were so examined and their conditions recorded in the House-Inspection Register; the number is less by 127 than in the previous year, but this does not furnish an indication of a decadence from the activity of former years but, fortunately, of a lessened necessity for the domiciliary visits of the Inspectors. This is readily understood when it is remembered that an excessive amount of epidemic disease was present in 1888, whereas in the past year there was a remarkable immunity from such disease, the fatality from which as has been already shewn, was less than half the average amount. Hence also the number of houses that were disinfected were not so numerous by 114, although that process was carried out in all instances in which any one of the seven principal epidemic diseases had been present. 174 houses were so dealt with, Sulphur fum-

igation for the most part being, as usual, the agent employed. In seven instances, the process had to be repeated in consequence of the occurrence of further cases of infectious disease, but in three instances only was there a recurrence of disease beyond the period of incubation during which it was possible for the patient to have become infected before the first disinfection of the rooms. The number is very small considering how many patients are retained at their homes. It may be here remarked that there is still considerable difficulty experienced in inducing parents to avail themselves of the great advantages, both to the patient and the rest of the family, of prompt separation of the infected sick from the healthy by removal to Hospital—which is at once the most simple and efficient means for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease and consequently of much suffering and loss of life; and it is much to be regretted that the Board has not the power to effect the compulsory removal of infected patients to Hospital where the means of isolation at their own homes are unattainable.

749 complaints were submitted to the Local Committee and duly attended to.

All the Cow-houses 17 in number, and the Slaughter-houses 8 in number, were as usual examined and reported on as to their condition, and that they were furnished with all the Sanitary requirements necessary to admit of a renewal of their owners' licenses.

The Bake-houses also, numbering 37, were inspected twice in the year and found in a satisfactory condition.

With the exception of two instances in which it became necessary to obtain the assistance of the Police Magistrate the whole of the Sanitary procedure was conducted without the necessity of an appeal to the law, and was carried out in a manner commensurate with the require-



ments of the sub-district; and I have much pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory manner in which the Sanitary Inspectors have fulfilled their respective duties.

The remarkably low death-rate, high birth-rate and low rate of infant mortality, with the other statistics exponent of the public health recorded in the foregoing pages, furnish most conclusive and reliable evidence of the unprecedentedly high status of the health of the sub district during the year 1889.

GEORGE EDWARD NICHOLAS, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth*

MAY, 20th 1890.

# REPORT

## OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST ON THE WORK DONE UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT DURING THE YEAR 1889.

TO THE WANDSWORTH DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the annual custom, I beg to furnish you with a report upon the work done under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during the year 1889.

The total number of samples submitted by the Inspector was 198, out of which 26 were condemned as adulterated, thus showing that 13 per cent of the whole of the articles examined were found to be bad. The samples brought in were sufficiently varied, and the selection made showed that Inspector Smith had applied his long experience of the work under the Act to the best advantage and that he had performed his duties in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The only articles that were found to have been subjected to sophistication were milk, butter, coffee, and olive oil, and the results may be shortly summarised as follows:—

Nature of Article.	Samples submitted.	Samples adulterated.	Per centage.
Milk .. ..	75	12	16·00
Butter .. ..	26	5	19·23
Coffee .. ..	27	3	11·11
Pepper .. ..	20	3	15·00
Olive Oil .. ..	3	3	100·00
Various other articles found to be pure ..	47	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>General average 13</b>



Although the amount of adulteration is thus shown to be considerable in certain special articles, yet as a whole the general state of the food supply of your district will compare favourably with that of any other part of London in which the working of the Act is equally strictly carried out.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MUTER, Ph.D.; F.R.S. (Edin.); F.I.C.,

*Public Analyst.*

*South London Central Public Laboratory,*

*Kennington Road, S.E.*

The only articles found to have been subjected to sophistication were milk, butter, coffee and olive oil, and the results may be shortly summarized as follows:

Article	Quantity	Adulterated	Percentage
Milk	1000	10	1.0
Butter	1000	5	0.5
Coffee	1000	3	0.3
Olive Oil	1000	2	0.2
Other articles	1000	0	0.0
Total	5000	20	0.4