

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

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Thirty-seventh Annual Report
OF THE
BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th of March, 1893;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Annual Report of the MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH

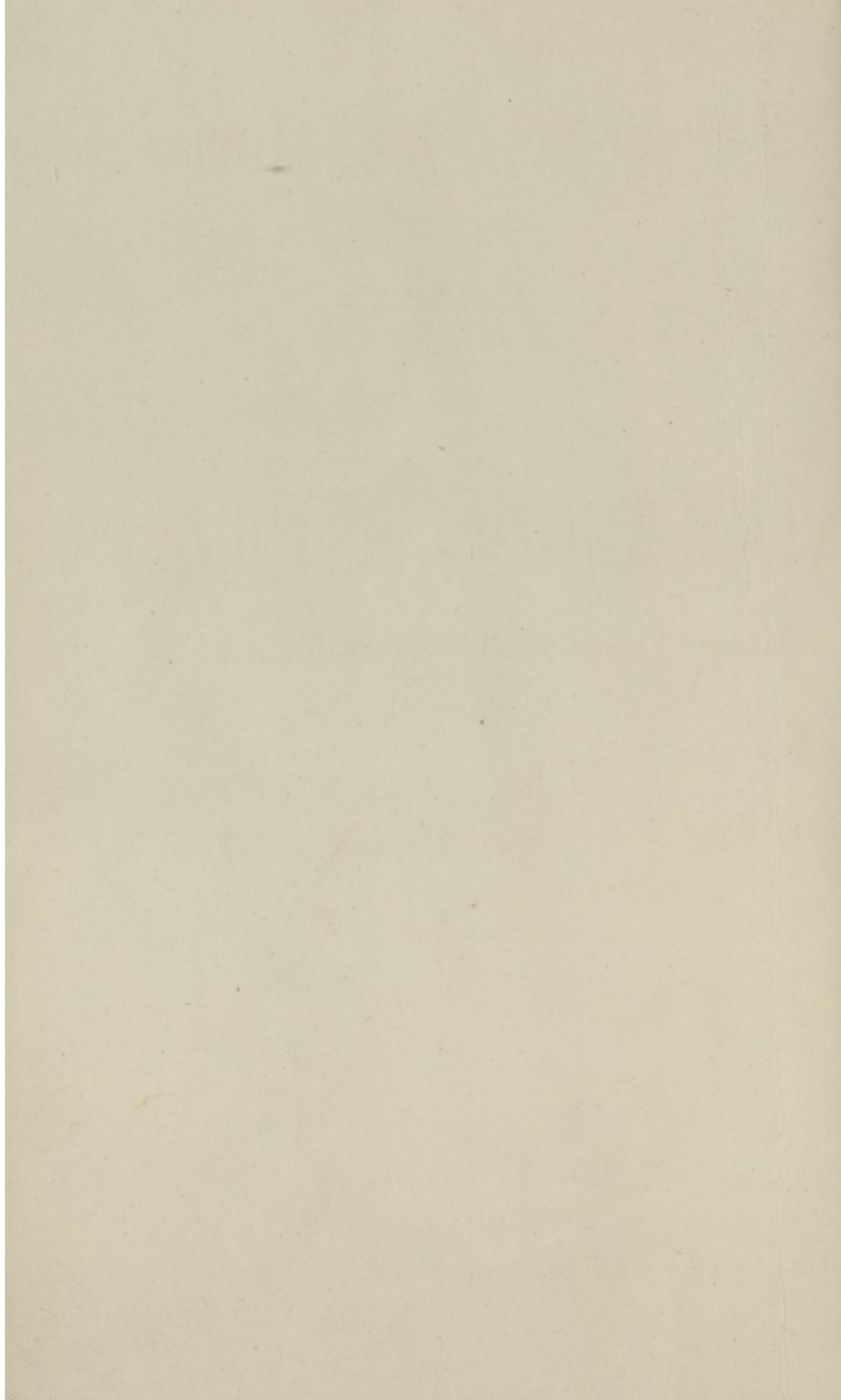
For the Year 1892.



London:

BATTEN AND DAVIES, STEAM PRINTERS, THE PAVEMENT, CLAPHAM, S.W.

1893.



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1893.

by-accident, Annual Report

1897

BOARD OF WORKS

1897

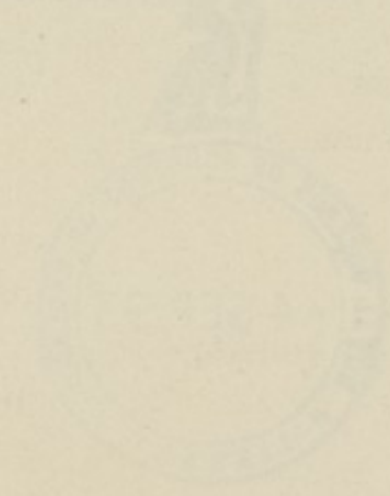
ABSWORTH DISTRICT

for the Year ended 31st of March, 1897

By the Board of Works

Report of the MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH

For the Year 1897



London

Printed and Published by the Board of Works

1897

1897

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The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

Showing the year in which they go out of office.

PARISHES.		NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
CLAPHAM	1896	Aldridge, George	44, Grafton Square.
	1895	Brooks, Robert Heygate ..	182, Elms Road.
	1894	Bulcraig, Henry	20, Lydon Road.
	1895	Bull, John	New Lodge, Loats Road.
	1894	Dunkley, William	101, High Street.
	1894	Gibson, James Henry	36, High Street.
	1896	Lidiard, John	Henley Lodge, Clapham Common.
	1895	Marflet, Arthur William ..	192, Elms Road.
	1894	Merrifield, William	2, Lydon Road.
	1896	Millar, William Henry	167, New Park Road.
	1896	Osburn, Henry	24, Cedars Road.
	1896	Oxley, Alfred	9, Clapham Park Road.
	1895	Quelch, Robert James	66, Bromfelde Road.
	1895	Sutcliffe, Joseph	641, Wandsworth Road.
PUTNEY	1894	Unwin, John Williams	12, Sibella Road.
	1896	Awiss, Robert	Cedar Lodge.
	1895	Betts, Thomas	226, Upper Richmond Road.
	1895	Bonthron, John	Pitlochry, Putney Hill.
	1896	Gordon, Edwin	Selkirk Villa, 250, Upper Richmond Road.
	1896	Harvey, John	Park Road, Roehampton.
	1894	Hewett, William	Fairhaven, Dryburgh Road.
	1894	Jones, William Henry	18, Dealtry Road.
	1894	Maples, Jarvis	39, Montserrat Road.
	1895	Thorn, Alexander	Chartfield, Putney Hill.
STREATHAM....	1895	Arding, Charles Bennett....	11, Palace Road, Streatham Hill.
	1894	Ashdown, Thomas Jabez ..	Noel House, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.
	1895	Bailey, Samuel F.	47, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.
	1895	Betts, Henry George	9, Buckleigh Road, Streatham.
	1895	Boddam, General H.	155, Croxted Road, West Dulwich.
	1894	Curtis, Rev. Hubert	The Vicarage, Malwood Road, Balham
	1896	Dickinson, William	135, Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1896	Essex, Walter	19, Thirlmere Road, Streatham.
	1895	Gurney, Arthur	Russell House, Balham.
	1896	Hare, Benjamin	Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1896	Hide, Albert	67, Balham High Road.
	1894	Ker, Hugh R.	Tintern, 2, Balham Hill.
	1894	Lacey, Coulson	The Railway Tavern, Greyhound Lane, Streatham.
	1896	Marten, Henry J.	Paragon Parade, Brixton Hill.
	1896	Mineard, George E.	Northwood, Rydal Road, Streatham.
	1894	Stedmar, Chas. Mason, F.S.I.	The Turret House, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill.
	1895	Weir, Benjamin	The Hawthorns, Grove Road, Clapham Park.
	1894	Wellborne, Charles E.	Westholme, Streatham Common.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD—*continued.*

PARISHES,		NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
TOOTING	1896	Mellhuish, William P.	High Street.
	1894	Perry, John	High Street.
	1895	Stowell, Charles Edward ..	Hereford Lodge, Mitcham Road.
WANDSWORTH .	1894	Bayly, E. H.	2, St. Ann's Park Ter. Allfarthing Lane
	1894	Buchanan, W. E.	254, Trinity Road.
	1894	Dickinson, W. H., L.C.C. ...	4, Culverden Road, Balham.
	1896	Dodson, A. E.	"Hughenden," Earlsfield Road.
	1895	Ennis, George	12, Dorlcote Road.
	1895	Evershed, Edwin	7, Red Lion Street.
	1895	Howell, T. A. I.	Cleeve House, West Hill.
	1894	Howick, George	95, High Street.
	1895	Lamprey, R. Orford	62, East Hill.
	1896	Milestone, W. C.	Somerset Lodge, Garratt Lane
	1896	Pincham, Thomas	77, High Street.
	1894	Read, William J.	East Hill Lodge, Wandsworth Comm.
	1896	Roe, A. Dumville	47, West Hill.
	1896	Selwood, William Raine	52, 54 and 56, High Street.
	1895	Sloper, Sidney Fitzroy	"Eaglehurst," West Hill.
	1896	Smith, George Thomas	165, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting.
	1895	Stroulger, Isaac	273, Trinity Road.
	1894	Willcox, J. Junr.	1, The Terrace, Upper Richmond Rd.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Dickinson, L.C.C.	Messrs. Maples,	Messrs. Stowell,
Aldridge,	Dickinson	Ennis,
Dunkley,	(<i>Streatham</i>),	Evershed,
Marfleet,	Gurney,	Milestone,
Millar,	Hare,	Pincham,
Osburn,	Laceby,	Read,
Bonthron,	Martin,	Willcox
Hewett,	Weir,	

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Dickinson, L.C.C.	Messrs. Maples,	Messrs. Stowell,
Buleraig,	Curtis,	Howell,
Bull,	Gurney,	Howick,
Dunkley,	Hare,	Read,
Lidiard,	Stedman,	Roe,
Oxley,	Weir,	Smith,
Gordon,	Wellborne,	Stroulger,
Hewett,		

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Dickinson, L.C.C.	Messrs. Jones,	Messrs. Perry,
Brooks,	Betts	Dodson,
Gibson,	(<i>Streatham</i>),	Howell,
Merrifield,	Hare,	Howick,
Queleh,	Ker,	Lamprey,
Suteliffe,	Mineard,	Milestone,
Betts (<i>Putney</i>),	Stedman,	Smith.
Harvey,	Weir,	

RETURN showing the Number of Attendances of Members at the Board and Committee Meetings for the year ended 25th March, 1893.

No. of Board Meetings held	26	No. of Clapham Local Committee Meetings held	24
„ Special Board Meetings held	8	„ Putney Local Committee Meetings held	28
„ Finance Committee Meetings held	14	„ Streatham „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	30
„ General Purposes Committee Meetings held	50	„ Tooting Local Committee Meetings held	16
„ „ „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	2	„ Wandsworth „ „ Sub-Committee Meetings held	37
„ Sanitary Committee Meetings held	12	„ „ „ „ „ Meetings held	9
„ Balham Road Widening Committee Meetings held	2		
„ Dusting Committee Meetings held	2		

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	No. of Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Finance Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Sanitary Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Balham Road Widening Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Dusting Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Streatham Local Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Wandsworth Local Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.	REMARKS.
Aldridge, George	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	30	
Arding, C. B.	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	14	Elected June, 1892.
Ashdown, Thos. Jabez ..	22	5	...	14	...	...	2	...	22	2	...	67	{ Ceased to be a Member of General Purposes Committee June, 1892.
Avis, Robert	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	42	
Bailey, Samuel F.	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	44	Elected June, 1892.
Betts, Thomas	17	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	20	...	...	47	Elected June, 1892.
Boddam, General H.	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	34	Elected June, 1892.
Bonthron, John	16	7	9	...	...	...	...	2	27	...	...	61	{ Elected a Member of Finance Committee July, 1892.
Bowker, David	22	7	...	40	2	...	...	1	21	...	...	93	
Brooks, Robert Heygate	21	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	21	...	...	59	
Buchanan, W. E.	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	Elected February, 1893.
Bulcraig, Henry	9	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	37	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee July, 1892.
Bull, John	3	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	15	{ Elected a Member of Finance Committee July, 1892.
Chave, Lewis	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	5	35	Elected June, 1892.
Colman, Rev. F. S.	3	2	...	...	...	0	...	...	3	...	...	8	Resigned February, 1893.
Corbett, Thos. Lorimer...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	1	Elected June, 1892.
Cornell, William	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	Died May, 1892.
Curtis, Rev. Hubert	13	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	37	Elected June, 1892.
Dickinson, William	20	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	56	Elected June, 1892.
Dickinson, W. H., L.C.C.	1	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	1	
Dunkley, William	19	6	8	33	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	82	
Elton, F. E.	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	Went out of office June, 1892.
Eunis, George	13	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	40	Elected June 1892.
Evershed, Edwin	5	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	21	Elected June, 1892.
Fountain, William	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	Resigned June, 1892.
Freeman, H. S.	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	3	35	
Gilks, John G.	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	3	Resigned February, 1893.
Gordon, Edwin	20	7	...	37	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	92	
Gurney, Arthur	21	7	11	33	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	93	
Hare, Benjamin	24	7	12	43	...	6	...	2	27	4	...	125	
Harper, Walter	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	Went of office June, 1892.
Harvey, John	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	22	Elected June, 1892.
Hewett, William	23	7	10	36	2	...	...	2	23	...	...	103	
Hide, Albert	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	18	Elected June, 1892.
Hill, William James	11	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	2	...	39	Elected June, 1892.
Howell, T. Arthur Ives	20	4	...	29	1	6	...	2	20	...	5	87	
Howick, George	23	8	...	25	...	...	...	...	31	...	7	94	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee July, 1892.

NOTE.—A dotted line (..) in a column signifies that the member of the Board opposite whose name it is placed is not a Member of the Committee named at the head of such column.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	No. of Meetings attended.											REMARKS.
	No. of Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Finance Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Meetings attended.	No. of General Purposes Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Sanitary Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Balham Road Widening Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Dusting Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Streatham Local Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Wandsworth Local Committee Sub-Committee Meetings attended.	
Jones, Wm. Henry.....	10	2	...	...	...	0	...	...	16	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Ker, Hugh	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Lacey, Coulson.....	17	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Lamprey, R. O.	11	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	17	...	1	Elected June, 1892.
Lewin, George.....	7	0	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	Resigned January 1893.
Lidiard, John.....	15	7	...	19	...	...	...	1	18	...	...
Lyon, Washington, Jun.	11	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	1	...	
Maples, Jarvis.....	12	3	6	18	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Marfleet, Arthur William	14	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Martin, Henry J.	14	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Mellhuish, Wm. P.	10	2	4	12	...	0	0	1	16	...	...
Merrifield, William.....	4	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	4	...	...	Elected January, 1893.
Morton, Alpheus C., M.P.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Went out of office, June, 1892.
Oxley, Alfred	17	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Perry, John	9	4	...	...	...	0	...	...	16	...	...
Phillips, Joseph	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Pincham, Thomas	25	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
Pocock, William, M.D....	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	Died May, 1892.
Pocock, William Willmer	2	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Went out of office June, 1892.
Quelch, Robert James ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Read, William J.....	22	6	3	20	1	...	...	2	29	...	5	
Roe, A. Dumville	15	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	{ Elected June, 1892. Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee December, 1892.
Salmon, S. H. R.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Elected February, 1893.
Selwood, Wm. Raine.....	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Sloper, Sidney F.....	13	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	...	...	Elected June, 1892.
Smith, George Thos.	23	7	...	30	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee July, 1892.
Stedman, Chas. M., F.S.I	16	6	...	25	...	6	...	1	22	2	...	Elected June, 1892.
Stowell, Chas. Edward..	17	6	8	26	...	...	0	1	16	...	...
Stroulger, Isaac	17	6	...	23	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	
Sutcliffe, Joseph.....	25	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	19	...	...
Tapson, Joseph A.....	11	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...
Thorn, Alexander	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Unwin, John Williams ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Walsh, Nugent Charles...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Went out of office June, 1892.
Weir, Benjamin	24	7	13	44	1	6	2	2	30	5	...	
Wellborne, Charles E. ...	17	5	...	17	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	{ Elected a Member of Genera Purposes Committee June, 1892.
Willcox, James, Jun.....	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	Elected June, 1892.

NOTE.—A dotted line (...) in a column signifies that the Member of the Board opposite whose name it is placed is not a Member of the Committee named at the head of such column.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	ADDRESSES.	SALARIES.
Hills, Henry George	Clerk	{ Offices of the Board, East } Hill, Wandsworth .. }	£600 per annum
Richards, Charles F.	First Office Clerk	Ditto. ..	£180 "
Ellis, Edward J.	Second Ditto	Ditto. ..	£122 10s. "
Haddock, William C. ..	Third Ditto	Ditto. ..	40/6 per week
Rowe, Herbert	Fourth Ditto	Ditto. ..	32/6 "
Waters, Charles J.	Fifth Ditto	Ditto. ..	22/6 "
Thorne, Arthur W.	Sixth Ditto	Ditto. ..	15/- "
Durrant, Charles C.	Collecting Clerk	Ditto. ..	£160 per annum
Southam, Arthur	Surveyor for Clapham ..	60, Old Town, Clapham	£450 "
Radford, John Charles ..	Ditto, Putney	153, High Street, Putney....	£450 "
Marten, Henry James }	Ditto, Streatham	{ 158, Streatham High Road }	£300 "
	Ditto, Tooting		£50 "
Dodd, Peter	Ditto, Wandsworth	{ Parish Wharf, Bell Lane, } Wandsworth	£300 "
Field, Oliver, M.D.	{ Medical Officer of } { Health, Clapham .. }	Gardner House, Clapham Common, North Side.....	£170 "
Orr, William Young, M.B.	Ditto, Putney	{ Kenmore, Upper Rich- } mond Road, Putney .. }	£170 "
Sutton, Field Flowers, M.D.	Ditto, Streatham.....	Balham Hill	£170 "
Brock, C. de Lisle	Ditto, Tooting	Alstone Lawn, Tooting	£25 "
Nicholas, George E., M.D.	Ditto, Wandsworth	Church Row, Wandsworth ..	£170 "
Young, Walter William..	Solicitor	{ Hertford House, Albert Road, } Battersea Park, and 24, Ely Place, E.C.	{ £150 per annum and costs in actions in su- perior courts. 10s. for each analysis made, not to exceed 400 analyses per an- num.
Muter, Dr. John, F.C.S.	{ Analyst under the } { Sale of Food, &c., } { Acts	325, Kennington Road.... }	
Smith, Samuel H.	Inspector, ditto	{ Offices of the Board, East } Hill, Wandsworth }	£2 10s. per week
Coote, Thomas C.	{ Messenger and Office } { Keeper..... }	Ditto.	{ 30/- per week, apartments, coals, and gas.
Donnelly, Charles H. ..	Office Boy	Ditto.	13/6 per week.

OFFICERS IN THE SURVEYORS' OFFICES.

PARISHES.	NAMES.	OFFICES.	SALARIES.
CLAPHAM	Young, E. G.	Surveyor's Assistant	£2 19s. 6d. per wk.
	Weaver, E. R.	"	£1 12s. 6d. "
	Fairchild, S. G.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 3s. "
	Nurcombe, B.	"	£2 13s. 6d. "
	Crabbe, W. G.	"	£2 5s. 6d. "
	Snelling, W.	Dusting Inspector	£1 10s. "
	Haddock, H. F.	Clerk	£1 12s. 6d. "
PUTNEY	Cattlin, O.	"	7s. 6d. "
	Chasemore, A.	Surveyor's Assistant	£2 15s. "
	Blackmore, H.	"	£1 5s. "
	Barfett, W. J. E.	"	10s. "
	Russell, G.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 "
	Bartholomew, Walter ..	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 10s. "
	Roe, James	Clerk	£2 10s. "
STREATHAM AND TOOTING	Quinlan, Percy	"	£1 3s. "
	Trusler, George	Draughtsman, &c.....	£1 7s. "
	Janes, Walter	Tracing Clerk.....	10s. "
	Kershaw, Edward	Sanitary Inspector	£2 10s. "
	Brown, Robert	Assistant	£2 5s. "
	Jones, James	"	£1 12s. 6d. "
	Ratcliffe, John	Dusting Inspector	£1 10s. "
WANDSWORTH	Parkman, Philip G.	Surveyor's Assistant	£2 5s. "
	Gadsby, S. J.	Clerk	£1 17s. 6d. "
	Milner, J. A.	Tracing Clerk	10s. "
	Clements, P. A.	Clerk	10s. "
	Crane, S.	Sanitary Inspector	£2 12s. 6d. "
	Weeks, Alfred James ..	Assistant Inspector	£2 "
	Hatton, Charles.....	"	£2 "
	Hollis, J.	"	£2 5s. "
	Earwaker, G.	Dusting Inspector	£1 15s. "

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th March, 1893.

Public Health
(London) Act.
1891.

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT for last year the proceedings taken by the Board for the amendment of this Act during its progress through Parliament were described, and it was stated that the Board had submitted to the Local Government Board for their sanction draft bye-laws proposed to be made under the provisions of the Act upon the following matters, viz. :—

- 1.—For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- 2.—With respect to the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.
- 3.—For the prevention of nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or other matter or thing in any street.
- 4.—For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knackers' yard, butchers' or fishmongers' shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence.

- 5.—For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.
- 6.—As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses.
- 7.—With respect to tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation.

The Local Government Board, having considered draft bye-laws on the same subjects submitted by the other Sanitary Authorities in London, have just issued revised model bye-laws upon the subjects numbered 1 to 6 which they recommend for adoption. These are now under the consideration of this Board. The Local Government Board have not yet come to a decision with regard to the proposed bye-laws with respect to tents and vans.

During the year under report the Board have considered draft bye-laws prepared by the London County Council under sections 16 and 39 of the same Act. The suggestions of the Board thereon were forwarded to the Council and several of them were adopted. Some of the suggestions, however, which were considered by the Board to be important were not adopted, and the Board have therefore requested the Local Government Board to consider them with the view of making the suggested amendments before sanctioning the bye-laws.

The Board have also submitted to the Local Government Board for their sanction, as required by the Act, draft bye-laws with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and are awaiting the decision of such Board thereon. This Board have for many years had in operation a system of house to house inspection in their District, have recorded the results of the inspections, and taken the necessary steps for remedying the sanitary defects discovered. They have therefore practically met the object of these bye-laws, and until the passing of the Act made it compulsory the

Board refrained from making any bye-laws on the subject, as they did not approve of the application of a more stringent law to a house simply because lodgers are received into it.

As was anticipated, the Act has cast great additional work and expense upon Sanitary Authorities. For instance the expenditure by the Board for disinfecting purposes during the past year was £823 17s. 9d., against £272 10s. for the previous year.

<sup>Factory and
[Workshop Acts.]</sup> Under the provisions of these Acts an order issued by the Home Secretary came into force in November last requiring the occupier of every factory and workshop engaged in the following businesses, viz. :—

- The manufacture of articles of wearing apparel ;
- The manufacture of electro-plate ;
- Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work ;
- The manufacture of files ;

to keep lists containing particulars of persons employed outside the factory or workshop. The object of the order is that frequent inspections should be made of the places (usually the outworkers' dwellings) in which outworkers in the trades in question carry on their work so that prompt measures may be taken to deal with any sanitary defects there. The Board have given instructions for the lists to be examined by their officers, and notice given to the Sanitary Authorities of other Districts of persons residing in such Districts who do work for factories, &c., in this District. They have also addressed a communication to all the Sanitary Authorities in the Metropolis asking them to furnish the Board in the same way with the names and addresses of persons residing in this District who do work for factories, &c., situate in other Sanitary Districts. Most of the Sanitary Authorities written to have promised to do so, and thus co-operate in carrying the order into effect.

Cholera. During the past year the Board have given much attention to the question of the measures of a precautionary character which should be adopted in view of the possible introduction of cholera into London. In September last a notice drawn up by the Medical Officers of Health containing advice as to steps to be taken for the prevention of cholera, and for dealing with cases should any occur, was printed, and a copy thereof left at every house in the District. The Board have since communicated with all the medical practitioners in the District with the view of arrangements being made for immediate medical attendance and medicine being given free to the poorer inhabitants of the District who may suffer from diarrhœa or cholera. They are also making arrangements for the erection of temporary hospitals for the sick and for providing places of shelter for the residents of houses where cases of the disease may occur, and the patients cannot be removed. Further particulars on this subject will be found in the annual report of the Medical Officers of Health.

Proposed Fever Hospital at Tooting. The Metropolitan Asylums Board decided in January last to purchase, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, the Tooting Lodge Estate facing Tooting Common for the purpose of erecting thereon a fever hospital. Only a year ago the Board contributed £1,676, and residents in the locality subscribed £1,800, towards the cost of purchasing a piece of land covered with a fine grove of trees which adjoined this Common to add it to the Common. Having regard to the enormous number of persons who now resort to Tooting Common for recreative purposes the Board felt that the site chosen was a most unsuitable one, and they therefore opposed the scheme. There was also very strong opposition from the residents in the locality. A public inquiry into the proposal was held by the Local Government Board at the Tooting Vestry Hall on the

7th and 8th of March, when evidence against the scheme was given by the Board and others. The Local Government Board finally decided not to sanction the proposal.

Footpath at Wandsworth Common and Widening East Hill.

In the last annual report reference was made to an application by the Authorities of Magdalen College, Oxford, to stop up the footpath between Magdalen Road and Wandsworth Common. The matter then fell through owing to the refusal of the Wandsworth Vestry to assent to the proposal. The application was renewed this year, and after negotiations an agreement was entered into between the College and this Board, the former agreeing to widen the road in front of the College property at the corner of East Hill, Wandsworth Common, to 55 feet at East Hill and to 40 feet facing Wandsworth Common, upon the expiration of the existing leases at Michaelmas, 1894; also to preserve the trees now standing along the side of the proposed extension of Lyford Road, and to build the houses there with their fronts to the Common. The Board undertook to set back the walls, &c., at East Hill and Wandsworth Common and make up the road and footpath there; and further, not to require the College to form a footpath on the side of Lyford Road next the Common, and not to prevent free access from the houses there to the Common. The Wandsworth Vestry thereupon consented to the stopping up of the footpath, and the formal order therefor has since been made at Quarter Sessions. The arrangement made with the College will complete a great improvement at East Hill which the Board commenced last year by arranging a give-and-take line with the owner of the Bramblebury estate, by which the portion of East Hill in front of that estate was made of an uniform width of 55 feet.

Stopping up Streets at Clapham.

An application having been received from the solicitors to the Rector of Clapham for stopping up

the streets and passages on the Glebe Estate, Bromell's Road, the Board in forwarding notice thereof to the Vestry of Clapham suggested that as the closing of the streets would cause the removal of a great many houses in the occupation of working people, provision for housing the persons displaced should be made before the streets, &c., were allowed to be stopped up. The matter is still under the consideration of the Clapham Vestry. The plan of the roads proposed to be formed on the estate has been approved by the London County Council. The scheme would no doubt effect a considerable improvement, the streets and passages on the site being very narrow and inconvenient, the houses old, and the locality over-crowded.

Land given up in
front of Houses to
be added to the
public way.

The Board have several times had under consideration the inconvenience and unfairness arising from the operation of the existing law with regard to the general line of buildings. The London County Council have power, in giving their consent to the erection of a building in advance of the general line, to make conditions as to land being given up in front for the purpose of widening the public way. Having, however, given their consent to buildings upon these terms a general line is formed by such buildings. Consequently the owner of the adjoining land may, without the consent of the Council build up to such line, and there is no power to insist upon the land in front of his buildings being given up. During the past year a case occurred in this District in which the adjoining owner proceeded to build immediately the new general line next his property was formed, and declined to give up the strip of land corresponding to that which had been given up by his neighbour except by sale upon his terms. The Board called the attention of the London County Council to the matter, and a clause has now been drafted in con-

sultation between the Council and the Board, for insertion in one of the Council's Bills, to deal with land belonging to adjoining owners under such circumstances.

South Western
Police Court.

The efforts which this Board made, extending over many years, to secure the establishment of a new Police Court in the locality of Clapham Junction at length resulted in the erection at Lavender Hill of a suitable building for the purpose, which was opened during the past year. The arrangements for the conduct of business, however, are still inadequate, as there is only one regular Magistrate assigned to the Court. The Board therefore took the opportunity of the appointment of a Departmental Committee to enquire into the proper number and limits of the Police Court districts of the Metropolis and the arrangements for the service of such courts by the Magistrates to present a memorial to the Home Secretary on the subject. The following extracts from the memorial explain the grievances of which the Board complain, viz.:—

That in carrying out the duties of your Memorialists it is very frequently necessary for several of their officers to be in attendance at the South Western Police Court, and your Memorialists are informed that great inconvenience and delay in the transaction of business arises in consequence of there being only one Magistrate permanently attached to such Court, such Magistrate being assisted by Magistrates from other Courts, on days which vary according to the arrangements which the Magistrates may find it necessary to make for the transaction of business generally.

That the business of your Memorialists at the Police Court is of a special character, and, in a great degree, consists of matters which do not come before Magistrates sitting at courts in Central London, and in consequence the Magistrates who occasionally attend from the more central courts are sometimes reluctant to deal with the cases in which proceedings are being taken by your Memorialists. Many of these cases are of great importance, and occupy considerable time in the hearing of evidence and the arguments of counsel, and when, as frequently happens, the hearing of such cases has to be adjourned, great difficulty is experienced in fixing upon days for the adjournment, as it is uncertain when the Magistrate who has begun the case will again be in attendance. Further, when summonses have been heard and determined by a Magistrate, the orders which are made by him in the matter, and which have to be served upon the defendants before they take effect, sometimes remain at the court for a long time to be signed, as this must be done by the Magistrate who heard the case.

That many of the cases of your Memorialists are proceedings taken under the Sanitary Acts, and your Memorialists submit that great danger to the public health arises from delay in prosecuting and effectually dealing with offenders in such matters.

Your Memorialists desire to express their opinion that every possible facility is given at the Police Court for the conduct of business, but that it is quite impossible with the present arrangements, to secure the prompt and satisfactory administration of justice.

The Departmental Committee came to the conclusion that it is impossible without injustice to accused persons and the public to work any court with less than a permanent staff of two magistrates, and they recommended that two additional magistrates should be appointed at once, as in their opinion the evil was a pressing one. It is understood that the two additional magistrates will be assigned—one to the South Western Court and the other to the North London Court. They have not yet, however, been appointed, and the Board are pressing the Home Secretary to carry out the recommendation of the Departmental Committee.

Electric Lighting. All the Electric Lighting Orders relating to this District which had been granted up to the Session of 1892 have been successively revoked by the Board of Trade, no practical steps having been taken to carry them into effect. In the Session of 1892 an order promoted by the County of London Electric Lighting Company, Limited, was introduced into Parliament authorising the Company to supply electricity throughout the District. The Board settled with the promoters the list of streets in which distributing mains were to be laid within a limited period, and other details, and the order became law on the 28th June, 1892. The Company have not yet, however, commenced operations in the District, and the Board are now in communication with the Board of Trade on the subject.

Bills in
Parliament. The following Bills, which have been introduced in the present Session, have been considered by the Board, viz. :—

Crystal Palace District Gas.
 City and South London Railway (Extension of Time).
 Local Authorities (Voting and Qualification).
 Local Government (England and Wales).
 London County Council (General Powers).
 London Equalisation of Rates.
 London Improvements.
 London Markets.
 London Open Spaces.
 London Owners Improvement Rate.
 London Streets (Removal of Gates, Bars, &c.)
 Public Health (London).
 Registration of Electors (Amendment).
 Sale of Food and Drugs Act (1875), &c., Amendment.
 Sanitary Registration.
 Vestrymen's Qualification.

The Board decided not to oppose the extension from 1895 to 1898 of the time allowed to the City and South London Railway Company by their Act of 1890 for the completion of their proposed line to Clapham.

The Board presented a petition to Parliament against the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, as they were of opinion that the provisions of the Bill would place in the hands of the Council powers of a highly inquisitorial nature which would lead to disputes with the Rating Authorities. The Board also objected to the clause in the Bill which would authorise the Council to maintain public bands or to make contributions by way of subsidy to provide music in any place in the County, the Board being of opinion that the powers already possessed by the Council with regard to the provision of bands are ample for all reasonable purposes.

The London Equalisation of Rates Bill has only just been introduced into the House of Commons by the

President of the Local Government Board, and it is now under the consideration of this Board. The following report on the Bill was made to the General Purposes Committee by the Clerk, viz. :—

Clause 1 ⁽¹⁾ of this Bill provides that the London County Council shall in every year form a fund, to be called the Equalisation Fund, equal to a rate of 6*d.* in the £ on the rateable value of London.

Clause 1 ⁽²⁾ provides that the London County Council shall determine half-yearly the contribution from each parish to one-half of the Equalisation Fund and the grant due from that one-half of the Fund to each parish.

Clause 1 ⁽³⁾ provides that the contribution among the parishes is to be determined in proportion to their rateable value.

Clause 1 ⁽⁴⁾ provides that the grant due shall be determined by apportioning the amount of half the Equalisation Fund among the sanitary districts in proportion to their population, and where a sanitary district comprises two or more parishes by dividing that grant among those parishes in proportion to their population; with this exception, that where the aggregate of the contributions from the parishes in the district is less than the grant apportioned to the district the difference shall be paid out of the Equalisation Fund to the sanitary authority of the district, and no payment towards any equalisation charge shall be required from any parish in the district.

Clause 1 ⁽⁵⁾ provides that, subject as aforesaid, where the contribution from a parish is less than the grant due, the difference shall be paid out of the Equalisation Fund to the sanitary authority of the district forming or comprising the parish, but if it exceeds the grant due to the parish the Council shall levy on the parish a contribution (called the Equalisation charge) as a separate item of the County Rate.

Clause 1 ⁽⁶⁾ provides that the sums paid to a sanitary authority shall be applied in defraying expenses incurred under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and so far as not required for that purpose those incurred in respect of lighting, and so far as not required for that purpose those incurred in respect of streets. Where the district of the sanitary authority (as in the case of this Board) comprises two or more parishes, the sum paid is to be apportioned among the parishes in proportion to their population, the amount so apportioned being credited to the parish in reduction of the rates required from such parish.

Clause 3 authorizes the Local Government Board to prescribe the forms of contribution orders, &c.

Clause 3 provides that the Act shall come into operation on the 30th September next, and that the amount of half the Equalisation Fund for the half-year begun on that day shall be equal to 3*d.* in the £.

The rateable value of London according to the Valuation List now in force is £33,542,457, and the rateable value of this district £1,092,730.

The population of London according to the preliminary Report of the Census of 1891 was 4,211,056, and the population of this district 156,931.

The effect of the Bill in this district for one year, upon the basis of the foregoing figures, is shown in the following tabular statement:—

PARISHES.	Amount of Rate at 6d. on rateable value.	Amount of grant based upon population.	Difference.	
			In favour.	Against.
	£	£	£	£
Clapham	6951	8660	1709	..
Putney	4148	3522	..	626
Streatham	8484	8513	29	..
Tooting	711	1146	435	..
Wandsworth	7024	9258	2234	..
Total	£27318	£31099	4407	£626
			<i>Less 626</i>	
			£3781	

The foregoing sum of £3,781 would be paid to this Board by the County Council. The apportionment thereof in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1 (c) would be as follows, viz.: Parish of Clapham, £1,053; Putney, £428; Streatham, £1,035; Tooting, £139; Wandsworth, £1126. No rate for the purposes of the Act would be made in any of the parishes in this district.

The Board petitioned against the provisions of the London Improvements Bill, which proposed to enable the County Council to make a new central street and streets in connection therewith from Holborn to the Strand, and to levy an improvement charge upon the adjoining property. The Board objected to the formation of the proposed street, as in their opinion the improvement to be effected thereby would not be at all commensurate with its immense cost. This was estimated at nearly four millions, which might in course of time be reduced by recoupment to two-and-a-half millions. The Board also objected to the manner in which the proposed improvement charge was to be

levied, and expressed the opinion that the scheme was impracticable, and that even if it could be carried out it would be costly, cumbrous, and inequitable.

The London Owners' Improvement Rate Bill, introduced by the London County Council, was withdrawn, the Speaker having decided that it could not be proceeded with as a private Bill. It proposed to authorise the Council to levy a rate of not exceeding fourpence in the £ for the purpose of defraying one-half of the cost of improvements, the rate to be paid in the first instance by the occupier and deducted by him from his rent.

The only provision in the London Streets (Removal of Gates, Bars, &c.) Bill affecting this District was that which authorised the Council to remove a bar across Beechcroft Road, Streatham. As soon as the Parliamentary plan was deposited, the Board placed themselves in communication with the owner of the gate (Miss BELL), who readily undertook to remove it, and no Parliamentary powers in the matter were therefore required.

The object of the Sale of Food, &c., Acts Amendment Bill was to extend the provisions of these Acts to the wholesale trader and manufacturer. The Board, however, whilst fully agreeing with this object, were of opinion that the provisions of the Bill would not only fail to meet it, but would create additional obstruction to the carrying out of the law. They therefore petitioned against the Bill, pointed out the amendments which they thought would improve the existing Acts, and suggested that a Select Committee of the House of Commons should be appointed to consider the matter. The Bill has not yet reached the second reading.

The Vestrymen's Qualification Bill proposes to abolish the ratat qualification for Members of Vestries, and the Board petitioned against it.

The Board took no action with regard to the other Bills above mentioned.

Priory Lane,
Rochampton,
and
Richmond Park. Owing to a question put in the House of Commons by Sir Richard Temple on the 6th February, the First Commissioner of Works communicated with the Board with the view of the opening of Priory Lane, Rochampton, to vehicles as an approach to Richmond Park. It was ascertained that the owner of the lane was willing to allow it to be converted into a public road without compensation, and the Office of Works stated that whilst they could not ask Parliament to provide funds for a service outside the property of the Department they would maintain the road inside the park and the gate at Priory Lane. The Board were of opinion that the opening of this proposed new approach to Richmond Park would be a Metropolitan improvement, and that the first cost thereof should be borne by the whole of London, but expressed their willingness to undertake the lighting, watering, cleansing, and maintenance of the lane if the London County Council would make it up and remove the two lodges which now stand on the lane. This, however, the Council declined to do, stating that it was doubtful whether the opening of Priory Lane for vehicular traffic would benefit any large portion of London, and that the Council hesitated to incur an expense of some £11,000 or £12,000 in forming an approach to a park which was not under their control. The proposal has therefore for the present fallen through.

Government of
London. The promised District Councils Bill, referred to in the last annual report, has not yet been introduced

into Parliament. In April last a Royal Commission, consisting of the Right Hon. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P., Sir THOS. HENRY FARRER, Bart., L.C.C., Mr. R. D. HOLT (Mayor of Liverpool), Mr. H. H. CRAWFORD (Solicitor, Corporation of the City of London), and Mr. E. O. SMITH (Town Clerk, Birmingham), was appointed "to consider the proper conditions under which the amalgamation of the City and County of London can be effected, and to make specific and practical proposals for that purpose." The Commission has just held its first meeting.

Resignations of Officers. During the past year Mr. ANTHONY DOBSON, who had been Surveyor for the parish of Wandsworth 28 years, and Mr. JAMES BARBER, who had been Surveyor for Streatham for nearly 35 years, resigned their appointments on account of advancing age. The Board in accepting the resignations expressed their high opinion of the services which had been rendered by these officers, and an allowance in conformity with the Superannuation Act was granted in each case. Mr. DOBSON, who had been in failing health for some time, died within a few weeks after his retirement. Mr. P. DODD, formerly of Southend, was appointed Surveyor for Wandsworth in succession to Mr. DOBSON, and Mr. H. J. MARTEN, formerly of Bradford, was appointed Surveyor for Streatham in succession to Mr. BARBER.

Mr. H. C. WOOD, who had been Surveyor for Tooting since the Board decided in March, 1889, to have a separate staff of officers for that parish, resigned his appointment on account of ill-health at Christmas, 1892. The Board have now decided to amalgamate the Local Committees of Streatham and Tooting, and to have only one Surveyor for the two Parishes.

ORDERS OF APPORTIONMENT.

The following Orders of Apportionment of the estimated cost of paving new roads have been made by the Board during the year, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.
			£ s. d.
<i>Clapham</i>	18th May, 1892	Rosebery Road	754 11 10
	30th Nov., 1892	Salvin Street.....	419 6 10
	25th Jan., 1893	Cautley Avenue	669 3 1
	" " "	Cranmer Court	93 5 7
<i>Streatham</i> ..	4th May, 1892	Boundaries Road (2nd portion)	416 18 5
	29th June, "	Valley Road (1st portion)	320 4 0
	8th Mar., 1893	Wave-tree Road (1st portion).....	516 16 0
<i>Tooting</i>	14th Dec., 1892	Vant Road.....	600 3 0
	" " "	Bickersteth Road (2nd portion)	822 17 4
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	10th Aug., 1892	Wharf Road	396 12 6
	11th Jan., 1893	Dalebury Road.....	900 13 9
			£ 5,910 12 4

The following Orders of Apportionment of the cost of executing necessary works of repair upon roads not repairable by the Board have been made by the Board during the year under the provisions of section 3 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1890.

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Road.	Amount of Order.
			£ s. d.
<i>Putney</i>	5th Oct., 1892	Fanthorpe Street	53 18 7
	" " "	Wymond Street	53 10 9
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	7th Sept., 1892	Albert Road	108 6 8
	" " "	Augustus Road.....	373 15 0
	5th Oct., 1892	Avenue Road	312 19 7
	" " "	Melrose Road	189 5 2
			£ 1,091 15 9

NEW ROADS.

The following applications for the formation of new roads in this District have been made to the London County Council during the past year :—

<i>Clapham</i>	Out of south side of Clapham Common (Brumana Road)—amended plan Out of Wirtemberg Street and High Street, near the Pavement, and for the widening of Wirtemberg Street (Venn Street)—amended plan Out of south-west side of Clapham Park Road „ east side of Rozel Road (Iveley Road) „ west side of Old Town Kingswood Road (continuation of) Out of west side of Clapham Park Road (St. Alphonsus Road) Extension of Shandon Road	Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan objected to. Plan approved. Plan objected to. Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan approved.
<i>Putney</i>	Out of Erpingham Road Gwendolen Avenue (continuation of) Out of west side of Lower Richmond Road (Farlow Road) Out of Lower Richmond Road Out of east side of Erpingham Road (Abbotstone Road) Out of east side of Erpingham Road	Plan objected to. Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan objected to. Plan approved. Plan objected to.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	Between Tulse Hill and Streatham Hill (Holmewood Estate) „ „ „ „ „ amended plan Out of Balham Hill Between Caistor Road and a proposed new road from Balham High Road to Oldridge Road (Rinaldo Road) Between Balham High Road and Oldridge Road (Lochinvar Street) Out of north side of Greyhound Lane (Wokingham Road, Crook Road, Pasture Road (in continuation), Saxmundham Road (in continuation) and Ampney Road (in continuation) Between Bedford Hill and Elmbourne Road (deviation in the formation of Hillbury Road) Between Bedford Hill and Bushnell Road (Veronica Road) Out of south side of Cathles Road „ Bedford Hill	Plan objected to. Under consideration. Plan objected to. Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan approved. Plan objected to. Plan objected to.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	Out of east side of Merton Road— amended plan	Plan objected to.

RE-NAMING STREETS AND RE-NUMBERING HOUSES.

The following orders relating to this District have been issued by the London County Council during the past year, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Order.	Name of Street and Nature of Order.
<i>Clapham</i> ..	28th June, 1892 ..	St. Paul's Close, to be re-named Rectory Grove, and the houses there re-numbered.
<i>Clapham & Streatham</i> }	26th July, 1892 ..	Cavendish Road, to be re-numbered.
<i>Putney</i> ..	26th March, 1892 ..	Cedars Road and Raleigh Road, to be re-named Deodar Road, Merivale Road, and Florian Road.
	3rd May, 1892 ..	Carlton Road, to be re-numbered.
	17th " " ..	High Street, to be re-numbered.
	" " " " ..	Stanbridge Road, to be re-numbered.
	26th July, 1892 ..	Pentlow Street, to be re-numbered.
	" " " " ..	Sefton Street, to be re-numbered.
	25th October, 1892..	Victoria Road, to be re-named Redgrave Road, and the houses there re-numbered.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	17th May, 1892 ..	Lammermoor Road, to be re-numbered.
	14th June, 1892 ..	Barrow Road, to be re-numbered.
	" " " " ..	Elmfield Road, to be re-numbered.
	26th July, 1892 ..	Dragmire Lane, to be re-numbered.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	25th October, 1892..	Earlsfield Road (continuation) to be re-named Windmill Road, and the houses there numbered.

SEWERS.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM 68 feet of new pipe sewers, 7 manhole shafts, 4 surface ventilators, 2 iron pipe ventilators, and 7 gullies have been constructed; 8 surface ventilators have been closed, and iron pipe ventilators erected instead thereof; at a cost of £252. The sewer in Pleasant Place has been relaid at a cost of £57. The sewer in the Grove has been cleansed and repaired at a cost of £129. In addition, £186 has been expended in the alteration and repair of gullies and sewers in various parts of the parish. In new roads 6,262 feet of pipe sewers, 20 manholes, 19 surface ventilators, and 57 new gullies have been constructed at the cost of the owners of adjoining property.

In the Parish of PUTNEY 400 feet of new 12 inch and 1,000 feet of 18 inch pipe sewers, with 7 manholes and 20 gullies in connection therewith, have been constructed in new roads by the owners of the property there, under the superintendence of the Board; 1,337 feet of 12 inch pipe sewers, with 7 manholes and 13 gullies, have been constructed by the Board. The 12 inch pipe sewer in Florian Road has been taken up and relaid to an improved inclination, with 2 new manholes and connections to existing gullies, the cost of this work being £197 6s. 7d. The sewer in West Place, being choked, has been taken up and relaid to an improved inclination, and a new manhole built and connections made to the drains and gullies, at a cost of £71 13s. 5d.; 290 feet of the pipe sewer in Portsmouth Road has been taken up and relaid, at a cost of £55 16s. 4d.; 12 new gullies have been constructed by the Board, at a total cost of £77 14s. 4d., also 9 new manholes, at a cost of £130 11s. 6d., and various alterations to manholes, gullies, and sewers carried out, at a cost of £39 6s. The gullies, numbering 858, have

been regularly cleansed, emptied, and disinfected, and all sewers and manholes have been regularly and frequently flushed.

In the Parish of STREATHAM 15,097 feet of new sewers, 37 manholes, 38 ventilators, and 86 gullies, with about 1,258 feet of 6 inch pipe drains thereto, have been constructed during the year, and sewer junctions have been provided for 72 gullies not yet constructed, all under the supervision of the officers of the Board, at the cost of the owners of the estates or others, where new roads have been laid out.

Twenty-four gullies, with 336 feet of 6 inch drains, have been provided and fixed in various roads, and all the sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been repaired, altered, cleansed, flushed, and disinfected, at a cost of £70 13s. 6d. for repairs and £356 2s. 6d. for cleansing.

The storm water sewer in Mitcham Lane, referred to in last year's report, has been completed.

The sum of £95 0s. 3d. has been expended in the maintenance of the public urinals at Bedford Hill and Streatham Hill, and the underground convenience near Streatham Church. The pennies collected at the underground convenience during the year amounted to £11 8s. 11d.

In the Parish of TOOTING 4 gullies and 280 feet of new 9 inch pipe sewer have been constructed.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH the total length of new sewers constructed during the past year was about 480 feet lineal of 3 feet by 2 feet brick culvert, 652 feet of 18 inch pipe, 430 feet of 15 inch pipe, 3,856 feet of 12-inch pipe, and 30 feet of 9 inch pipe. Ten manholes and ventilators have been constructed in various parts

of the parish at a cost of £110. Thirteen additional manhole covers and ventilators have been provided and fixed at a cost of £36 8s., and 32 gullies have been provided and fixed at the expense of the Board, at a cost of £144. Ten manholes and ventilators, and 24 gullies, have been constructed in connection with new roads, at the expense of the owners. A manhole with a flushing arrangement, has been constructed at the head of the sewer near the parish boundary in Merton Road, at a cost of £14 18s. 10d., and the water from the adjoining stream is periodically diverted into this manhole for flushing the sewers. The covered sewers have been cleansed and flushed, and the solid matter lifted out and carted away.

PARTICULARS OF NEW SEWERS.

PARISHES.	LOCALITIES	LENGTHS & SIZES.—FEET LINEAL.				
		3ft by 2ft BRICK SEWER	18in. PIPE SEWER	15in. PIPE SEWER	12in. PIPE SEWER	9in. PIPE SEWER
<i>Clapham</i>	Oldridge Road .....	..	..	..	68	..
	Chale Road .....	..	..	..	84	..
	Klea Avenue .....	..	..	..	580	..
	Narbonne Avenue .....	..	..	1318	374	..
	Deauville Road .....	..	..	..	846	..
	Hambalt Road .....	..	..	620	1083	..
	Mandalay Road .....	..	..	..	374	..
	Shandon Road .....	..	..	..	620	..
<i>Futney</i>	Iveley Road .....	..	..	..	360	..
	Gwendolen Avenue .....	..	1000	..	..	..
	Deodar Road .....	..	..	..	277	..
	Ashlone Road .....	..	..	..	1060	..
<i>Streatham</i>	Farlow Road .....	..	..	..	400	..
	Amesbury Avenue .....	..	885	128	815	..
	Brandreth Street .....	..	..	..	485	..
	Barcombe Avenue .....	..	125	695	990	..
	Boundaries Road .....	..	935	..	..	..
	Balham Station .....	..	..	..	664	..
	Caistor Road .....	..	..	..	704	..
	Conyers Road	208	..	216	..	..
	Cathles Road .....	..	..	..	1090	..
	Culmore Road .....	..	..	..	120	..
	Drakefield Road .....	..	200	..	..	..
	Dermot Road .....	..	..	..	540	..
	Emsworth Street .....	..	..	..	210	..
	Elmbourne Road .....	..	..	..	1012	..
	Foxbourne Road .....	..	..	..	562	..
	Faygate Road .....	..	..	..	210	..
	Gaskarth Road .....	..	..	..	1030	..
	Hillside Road .....	..	..	420	..	..
	Hillbury Road .....	..	..	400	..	..
	Lochinvar Street .....	..	..	..	555	..
	Hailsham Avenue .....	..	..	..	100	..
	Louisville Road .....	..	60	..	..	..
	Manville Road .....	..	..	560	664	..
	Nevis Road .....	..	..	..	90	..
	Rosendale Road .....	..	..	..	84	..
	Rinaldo Street .....	..	..	..	340	..
<i>Tooting</i>	Totterdown .....	..	..	..	..	280
<i>Wandsworth</i>	Orchard Street .....	..	..	..	248	..
	Beechcroft Road .....	..	..	..	962	30
	Windmill Road .....	..	..	..	116	..
	Merton Road	480	..	..	..	..
	Replingham Road .....	..	652	430	590	..
	Elsenham Road .....	..	..	..	610	..
	Heythorp Street .....	..	..	..	590	..
	Portinscale Road .....	..	..	..	350	..
Totals		688	3857	4787	20250	310

PRIVATE DRAINS.

The following are the particulars of the private drains which have been constructed by the Board during the past year, the cost of which has been paid by the persons for whom the work was executed :—

PARISHES.	No. of Drains.	No. of Houses &c., drained thereby.	Lengths and sizes—feet lineal.						Total lengths.
			18-in.	15-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	
Clapham	84	148	..	..	..	40	1540	54	1634
Putney	225	225	..	..	..	422	2778	..	3200
Streatham	152	264	138	60	116	538	2030	..	2882
Tooting	13	26	..	..	31	12	252	..	295
Wandsworth	158	184	18	..	475	607	6332	..	7432
Totals	632	847	156	60	622	1619	12932	54	15443

In the parish of STREATHAM, in addition to the above, 201 drains (comprising 34 feet of 12 inch, 1,350 feet of 9 inch and 3,666 feet of 6 inch pipe drains) have been laid under new roads at the time of and in conjunction with the construction of new sewers; these are intended to drain about 333 houses when built. Thus an aggregate of nearly $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles of sewers and drains have been laid under public roads and paths for various purposes during the year.

In the parish of WANDSWORTH, in addition to the above, 4,080 feet of 6 inch pipe drains have been laid under new roads at the time of and in conjunction with the construction of new sewers, these are intended to drain about 185 houses.

The number of inspections made and recorded in the drain inspection books were as follows :—In the parish of Clapham, 1,400; Putney, 1,036; Streatham, 2,336; Tooting, 41; Wandsworth, 1,701; total, 6,514. The

number of houses and buildings comprised in the foregoing inspections were : In Clapham, 120 ; Putney, 160 ; Streatham, 528 ; Tooting, 26 ; Wandsworth, 437 ; total, 1,271.

NUISANCES.

In the parish of CLAPHAM 4,215 houses and premises have been inspected and 2,665 notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served and complied with ; 351 houses have been disinfected after infectious disease had occurred there.

In the parish of PUTNEY 3,439 houses and premises have been inspected. Six hundred and ninety-seven intimation and 79 statutory notices have been served to remedy sanitary defects. Fifty-eight rooms have been fumigated after the occurrence of infectious diseases.

In the parish of STREATHAM 3,533 inspections of houses and business premises have been made during the year and the results duly recorded and acted upon. The slaughter houses, cow houses, and bake houses have also been inspected and reported upon to the Sanitary Committee, and all the necessary improvements, cleansing, &c., have been carried out. Seven hundred and thirty-eight notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served and attended to ; two hundred and seventy-nine rooms in 217 houses have been fumigated, disinfected, and cleansed after infectious diseases ; in 66 cases the infected articles were properly stoved and returned to their owners. The cost to the Board was about £62.

In the parish of TOOTING 433 houses and premises have been inspected and 79 notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served and complied with ; 21 houses have been disinfected after infectious disease had occurred there.

In the parish of WANDSWORTH 1,267 complaints of nuisances have been received and entered in the complaint book; 1,459 notices have been served; 317 houses have been fumigated and disinfected; 38 accumulations of dung and offensive matter removed; 22 pig nuisances abated; 251 drains and closets unstopped; 224 offensive smells abated; 189 dust bins constructed; 5,450 houses inspected, and the water closet apparatus improved in several cases.

HIGHWAYS.

The following are the particulars of the quantities of the materials used in the repairs of the roads and foot-paths within the District during the past year, viz :—

MATERIALS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL cube yards.
Alderney Granite .....	..	73	..	..	..	73
Guernsey Granite .....	..	521	599	498	1967½	3585½
Guernsey Granite Siftings .....	..	..	175	..	..	175
Guernsey Granite Chippings	435	..	..	..	..	435
Cornish Stone	605	..	947	..	431½	1983½
Cornish Stone Siftings .....	..	124	..	..	..	124
Cornish Stone Chippings	278	..	..	..	..	278
Kentish Pit Flints.....	3975	3193	229	200	503	8100
Stone Gravel	247	..	3876½	230	2013	6366½
Fine Gravel	42	348	230	..	644	1264
Hard Core .....	..	378	18½	..	489	885½
Ballast.....	..	215	..	..	1366	1581
Enderby Granite .....	..	..	648½	..	..	648½
Enderby Granite Siftings.....	..	..	96½	..	..	96½
Fine Material for Binding .....	..	..	..	..	246	246
Shingle .....	..	..	..	..	193	193
Ashes .....	..	..	72	..	28	100
TOTALS	5582	4852	6892	928	7881	26135

In the parish of CLAPHAM 150 yards of sand have been used in sanding roads during frosty weather.

In the parish of PUTNEY, in addition to the foregoing materials used in the repairs of highways, 155 yards of ballast and 107 yards of sand have been used in sanding roads during frosty weather, and 875 yards of ballast have been used in making concrete for new wharf buildings.

In the parish of STREATHAM about 320 yards of fine gravel and sand were used on slippery roads; 857 yards of stone gravel, 13 yards of fine gravel, and 253 yards of hard core have been used in improvements.

In the parish of Tooting 50 yards of sand have been used in sanding roads during frosty weather.

In the parish of Wandsworth, in addition to the foregoing, 274 yards of shingle have been used in sanding roads and paths during frosty weather; 105 yards of Thames ballast were also used in connection with the new wharf wall at the parish yard.

The total length of road repaired by the Board is now 114 miles, showing an increase of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles during the year. The following are the lengths in each parish :—

PARISHES.	M.	F.	Y.
Clapham	26	6	149
Putney	20	7	47
Streatham	32	3	98
Tooting	5	2	160
Wandsworth	28	3	207
Total	114	..	1

The above table does not include the following lengths of public ways which are used as footpaths only, viz. :—
 Clapham 2 miles 7 furlongs; Putney 1 mile 6 furlongs 70 yards; Streatham 4 miles 3 furlongs 110 yards; Tooting 345 yards; Wandsworth 1 mile 5 furlongs; total 10 miles 7 furlongs 85 yards.

PARISH OF CLAPHAM.

Abbeville Road South, Lessar Avenue, and Rosebery Road have been paved and adopted by the Board at a total estimated cost of £1,957 3s. 4d. paid by the owners of adjoining property.

The materials used in this work included 3,200 yards super. tar paving, 130 yards super. 5 inch wood block paving, 600 yards super. 5 inch by 6 inch granite channelling on six inches of concrete, and 2,460 feet lineal of 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerb; 390 cubic yards of hard core, 420 cubic yards of stone gravel, and 750 cubic yards of flints were placed on the roads and rolled with the steam roller.

The steam roller has worked 191 days during this (the seventh) year; on 33 of these days the roller was employed in making up new roads. This work is charged to the new roads account. The cost is as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning) ..	102	2	4
Coke (60 chaldrons)	31	8	0
Oil, waste, and firewood	17	12	7
Repairs	10	14	8
Total cost of 191 days working ..	£161	17	7

50 per cent. has already been written off for depreciation.

DAILY COST.

	£	s.	d.
Wages	0	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coke	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, waste, &c.	0	1	10
Repairs	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£0	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

An improvement has been made in Rectory Grove, opposite Nos. 46, 48, 50, and 52, by setting back the forecourt, thereby adding 900 feet super to the public way at a cost of £75 19s. 1d. The repaving of the footway cost an additional sum of £23 6s. 2d.

An improvement has been made in Crescent Lane at the north east corner of Elms Road by setting back a fence and thereby adding 50 ft. super to the public way, at a cost of £6 10s. 7d.

The carriage way on each side of the tramway along Clapham Common, South Side, has been paved with wood and the cabstand relaid with asphalte. An improvement has been made in connection with this paving by altering the line of kerb from Clapham Park Road to Crescent Lane, paving the whole width of the footway with York stone and tar paving and the portion thrown into the roadway with wood. The tar paving has also been completed to the full width of the footway on the south side of this main road. The kerbing and wood paving were carried out by means of a loan, and the work executed by the Board without the aid of a contractor, except for the supply of materials. It was commenced July 4th and completed October 12th, 1892.

The following are the particulars of cost, including the purchase of plant:—

	£	s.	d.
6,875 feet lineal of 12 inch by 8 inch kerb ..	731	3	8
12,017 yards super wood paving 5 inch deep			
at 9s. 0½d.	5,432	13	9
	<hr/>		
	£6,163	17	5
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The margins of the tramway, 2 feet in width, on each side of the lines were paved for the London Tramways

Company, 1,764½ yards super at 6s. 3d. = £551 8s. 1d. This sum was paid to the Board and is exclusive of excavation and concrete, which was already laid down, the Company having previously taken up and removed the granite paving; 3,500 yards of old macadam, 1,200 yards of old gravel, 2,500 feet of old kerbing, and 2,000 feet of York edging were carted to the parish yard and will be used in repairs in other parts of the parish.

The following additional sums have been expended in connection with the above work, viz.:—

Relaying cabstand with 1½ inch French compressed asphalte, 228 yards super	£	s.	d.
	79	16	0
Tar-paving relaid	13	18	9
York stone paving relaid	69	6	8
2,804 yards super new tar-paving ..	280	8	0
New 2½ York paving—			
5,658 feet super new stone ..	£190	13	2
Labour and mortar	43	9	8
	<hr/>		
	234	2	10
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	£677	12	3
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Three new 4 inch wood crossings, 87 yards super, have been laid in Larkhall Lane at a cost of £35 9s. 0d.

The following additional sums have been expended in the parish in paving repairs, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For granite and York paving	235	17	6
For asphalte	267	13	3
For wood paving	34	3	6
For tar-paving	182	0	6
For tar-paving dressing, 25,449 yards super ..	132	3	11
	<hr/>		
	£851	18	8
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The cost of repairs to gas and water trenches for the year, paid for by the several Companies, has been £616 18s. 6d.

PARISH OF PUTNEY.

An improvement has been effected in Howard's Lane, at the top of Balmuir Gardens, by setting back the boundary fence of that estate 20 feet from the centre of Howard's Lane. The cost of this work was £4 1s. 10d. In Chapel Walk the entrance has been widened and improved by the removal of the old wooden foot bridge by the owner, Mr. Seth Taylor, who also gave up a piece of land for the purpose. The work, which consisted of fixing the new fences, making up and raising the footpath to an improved level, and fixing guard posts at the entrance, was carried out by the Board at a cost of £22 2s. 6d.

Buildings have been erected at the new wharf in Ashlone Road, comprising cart shed 94 feet by 27 feet, tool sheds, stabling for 11 horses 44 feet by 27 feet, with loft over, Surveyor's stabling, harness room, and coach house with loft and rooms over for horsekeeper, also a cottage for the road foreman, together with wharf office and room over for the temporary accommodation of families whose premises are being disinfected after infectious diseases. This room is fitted with every necessary convenience for the purpose, including kitchen range, furniture, dresser, cupboards, cooking utensils, and other requisites. Adjoining the room is a water-closet and a lavatory.

Owing to the uncertain and loose nature of the soil, the whole of the foundations for the buildings have been excavated, and concrete piers carried down from 12 feet to 20 feet in depth in order to reach a reliable bottom. The work was done by men employed by the Board.

The large stables, tool sheds, and yard to foreman's cottage have been paved by the Board, also the trenches excavated and the concrete provided for drain trenches, the pipes alone being provided and laid by the contractor for the building.

A great portion of the area of the wharf has been filled up to the finished surface level, and part coated with flints.

The cost of the foregoing works during the past year was £3,019 3s. 11d., including £537 3s. 7d. paid for wages and materials, &c., in forming foundations, making up surface, paving, &c., and £44 1s. paid to Messrs. Williams, Son, and Wallington, being the balance of their account for construction of the dock.

The various paving works carried out during the past year amounted to a total cost of £1,407 5s. 3d., and are distributed as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Upper Richmond Road (north side)	1071	0	8
Relaying old kerb, Kingston Road	11	3	3
Paving around drinking trough	7	2	4
3 inch tar-paving at the Platt	7	11	4
Running and shelling tar-paving in various parts of the parish	37	7	9
Private works, gas and water trenches, and various small works and repairs	208	4	7
Paving round gullies in various parts of the parish	19	0	6
Laying crossing in Upper Richmond Road and bottom of Roehampton Lane*	45	14	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1407	5	3

*The total cost of this work was £91 9s. 8d., half being paid by the Mortlake Highway Board.

The quantity of materials used in the above works was as follows, viz. :—1,604 yards 2 inch Victoria stone; 918 yards crossings and channels relaid; 96 yards super new granite cube paving on concrete; 896½ yards 3 inch tar-paving; 394 yards blue brick carriage ways; 88 yards York stone relaid; 2,803 feet run granite kerb relaid; 3,547 feet run of new 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerb; and 804 feet run of new 12 inch by 6 inch granite kerb.

The steam roller has been worked 196 days, 38 of which were for new roads and 27 for other private works. The charge made by the Board therefor was at the rate of 35s. per day. The cost of working the roller during the past year has been as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages of driver and flag boy (including cleaning and watching)	74	18	2
Coke (57 chaldrons at 12s. 6d.)	35	12	6
Oil, waste, &c.	10	11	9
Repairs	1	9	10
Insurance	2	7	0
Depreciation, 10 per cent. on first cost*	37	0	0
Total cost of 196 days working	£161	19	3

*24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has now been written off for depreciation.

DAILY COST.

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning)	0	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coke	0	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, waste, &c.	0	1	1
Repairs	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Insurance	0	0	3
Depreciation	0	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£0	16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

PARISH OF STREATHAM.

The Surveyor's offices have been removed from Endlesham Road, Balham, to No. 158, Streatham High Road, where ample accommodation is provided for all meetings of the Local Committee and for the officers of the Board acting for the parish. The building has been altered to meet the new requirements at a cost of £74 15s. 0d. and the Board room and offices have been furnished at a cost of £121 2s. 2d.

Tramways.—The cable line from Brixton has been extended to the power station at Streatham Hill, opposite the end of Telford Avenue, the length within the parish being 2 furlongs 44 yards. The official inspection on behalf of the Board of Trade was made on the 7th December, 1892, by Major-General Hutchinson, since which date cars have been propelled by means of the underground cable.

It has been decided by the London County Council and the Board, under the powers of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway (Various Powers) Act, 1890, to request the Railway Company to widen the roadways in connection with the following bridges to 40 feet, the London County Council to pay two-thirds and the Board one-third of the cost of the work, viz.: Boundaries Road, Mitcham Lane, Bedford Hill on the Common, and Tooting Bec Road on the Common. The Council have agreed to advance the amount of the Board's contribution, repayment thereof to be spread over a period of 30 years.

An approach to Balham Station from Bedford Hill is being made in accordance with Section 8 of the above Act.

Under the London Brighton and South Coast Railway (Various Powers) Act, 1892, a portion of

Conyers Road and the sewer therein, also part of the footpath across the railway from Conyers Road to Eardley Road have been diverted and a new viaduct to connect the main line with the Sutton and Peckham line is in course of construction.

Messrs. R. and E. Evans' tender, amounting to £659, for the erection of a mortuary at the parish yard, Streatham, has been accepted, and the work will shortly be commenced.

The charges for reinstating trenches made for gas, water, and telegraph purposes during the year amounted to £391 11s. 4d.

A 10-ton steam roller has been used in the repairing of parish roads for $165\frac{1}{2}$ days at a cost of £372 7s. 6d., and in the making up and paving of new roads and consolidating trenches for $59\frac{1}{4}$ days at a cost of £133 6s. 3d., and for improvements $12\frac{1}{2}$ days at a cost of £28 2s. 6d.

The following are the new roads which have been paved and adopted during the year, viz.: Leverson Street, Elmfield Road, portion of Conyers Road, and the second portion of Boundaries Road—total length, 4 furlongs 133 yards.

The estimated cost of making up and paving these new roads under the annual contracts of the Board amounted to £2,128 2s. 9d., and the materials used in the work included 4,395 feet of new granite kerb; 828 super yards of paved channel and crossings; 4,479 super yards of tar paving; 1,676 cubic yards of gravel and flints; and the refixing of 1,466 feet of old kerb.

On the south-west side of Bedford Hill new 12 inch by 6 inch kerb has been laid to the footpath at a cost of £86.

Two new wood crossings have been laid in Sunnyhill Road and Wellfield Road at a cost of £20 15s. 7d.

On the east side of Streatham High Road the footway has been overhauled and thoroughly repaired from the Almshouses to No. 195, new Victoria stone having been laid in substitution of the old tar paving at a cost of £169 14s. 10d.

In the Upper Tooting Road at the corner of Trinity Road in front of the new "Wheatsheaf," the carriage way has been widened and the footway paved with Victoria Stone at a cost of £51 5s. 4d.

The improvement of Dragmire Lane is now completed; the cost during the past year amounted to £1 7s. 0d.

In the Balham High Road, in front of Mr. Beare's new shops on the west side, a strip of ground has been given up for widening the footpath; the paving thereof has been commenced, the cost during the year being £2 8s. 10d.

In Chestnut Grove the improvement commenced last year has been completed, the cost for the year being £5 17s. 1d.

On the south side of Bedford Hill, in front of Mr. Heaver's new houses, a strip of land has been given up for the improvement of the road, and the footpath has been tar paved, at a cost up to the present of £163 16s. 8d.

The Board have purchased some land on the south-west side of Wellfield Road for the purpose of improving the narrow portion of the road in front of Mr. Russell's shop; the cost of the improvement, including paving, was £267 16s. 11d.

In Mitcham Lane, south west of Thrale Road, the improvement commenced last year has been proceeded with, the cost for the year being £172 5s. 1d.

Tooting Bec Road has been improved on the north-east side in front of Mr. Heaver's new houses, and new 12 inch by 6 inch kerb has been laid co-extensive with such houses. The cost of the improvement to 25th March, 1893, has been £218.

Repairs have been effected to the paving, kerbing, crossings, channels, wood paving, and tar paving in various parts of the parish at a cost of £647 5s. 5d.

The new materials used in the above works were:— 1,813 feet of granite kerb; 784 feet super of granite setts and wood paving; 365 feet super of York paving and 5,049 feet super of Victoria stone paving. About 31,118 feet super old stone and brick paving, stone pitching, and wood paving have been taken up and relaid; 5,341 super yards of new tarpaving have been laid; 5,554 super yards of old tarpaving retopped; and 19,536 super yards refaced with tar grit and shell.

PARISH OF TOOTING.

A 10-ton steam roller has been hired and used for 62 days during the year.

The High Street has been paved with 6 inch wood block paving, a loan having been obtained to defray the cost. The work was carried out by Messrs. Mowlem and Co. at 9s. 11d. per yard super. The area laid was 1,917 yards super, the cost amounting to £953 5s. 1d. The attention of the Board having been called to the quality of the concrete, the works were stopped for some weeks, and upon Messrs. Mowlem and Co. giving the Board a guarantee for the stability of the work for ten years the paving was completed. The old macadam (670 cubic yards) was carted away and used in repairing other roads and footpaths in the Parish.

The paving of the footways in High Street has also been repaired. New Victoria stone was laid on part of the footway on the east side at a cost of £74. The kerb and remainder of the York stone paving and carriage entrances were taken up and relaid.

A crossing has been relaid opposite the Vestry Hall, Merton Road; and a new carriage entrance in Mitcham Road and one in Merton Road have been laid with Staffordshire blue bricks. The cost of the stone and blue brick paving, exclusive of the Victoria stone, was £129.

The new material used on the above work was 220 yards super of Victoria stone and 20 yards super blue bricks.

Tar-paving has been repaired in the several streets, and 3,300 yards super of footpath have been re-dressed in Merton and Mitcham Roads.

The total cost of tar-paving repairs has been £193.

The cost of repairs to gas and water trenches for the year paid for by the several Companies has been £23 14s. 6d.

PARISH OF WANDSWORTH.

During the past year South Street has been widened on the east side between Malva Road and the Turk's Head public house. The new footpath has been kerbed with 12 in. by 8 in. Norwegian granite and paved with Victoria stone. The old kerbing taken up was rejointed and laid on the opposite side of the road. A tar-paved path was also constructed on the west side of the road, 3 gullies were fixed, and new 4 inch by 7 inch channelling was laid on both sides of the road. The total cost for labour and materials was £380 5s. 2d., and for purchase of the land £500.

In Jews Row a footpath of an average width of 7 feet has been formed, kerbed, and tar-paved on land given up by the Tramways Company to widen the road to 40 feet. The total cost was £8 2s. 5d.

Owing to the dangerous and unprotected state of the footpath adjoining the river Wandle in the Causeway between the railway bridge and the wash gate, a post and rail fence has been erected at a cost of £30.

At Summerstown the roadway has been widened on the west side between Nos. 62 and 90, and a tar-paved footpath formed and kerbed at a cost of £38 15s. 7d.

The old tar-paving on the north side of Upper Richmond Road, between the parish boundary and Oakhill Road, has been taken up and the footpath repaved with 2½ inch York stone; the kerbing has been re-set on concrete, new 4 inch by 7 inch Leicestershire granite channelling has been provided, and 9 crossings to gateways laid with Staffordshire blue panel bricks, at a total cost of £255 17s. 10d.

In Garratt Lane the ditch opposite Huntspill Street and Bellew Street has been filled up, 3 gullies provided, and a gravel path formed from St. Mary's Vicarage fence to the parish boundary, at a total cost of £28 9s. 10d.

The old York paving and kerbing on the east side of Tonsley Road has been removed, and the footpath widened, tar-paved, and kerbed with a portion of the old granite kerbing from High Street, and two new gullies constructed. The total cost was £38 9s.

On East Hill the old iron post and rail fence in front of the Bramblebury Estate has been removed, and the road widened to 55 feet. The kerbing and paving in front of No. 75 East Hill, has been taken up and relaid; the York paving in front of these premises was also extended to the fence wall. New kerbing has been laid between the western entrance to the Huguenots and No. 67 East Hill, and a gravel footpath formed 11 feet in width. The total cost of the work was £111 18s. 6d.

The Board have arranged with the authorities of Magdalen College, Oxford, for the continuation of this widening to the corner of Wandsworth Common and facing the Common upon the expiration of the existing leases of the adjoining property.

The old tar-paving on the east side of North Street between Northlands and Tonsley Place has been taken up, and York paving laid in lieu thereof, the total cost, including the cost of taking up and relaying the crossings and gateways, being £60 13s. 2d.

The kerbing and crossings to gateways on the north side of York Road, between the Wandsworth Bridge Road and the Battersea parish boundary, have been taken up and relaid, and the footpath paved with 2½ inch York paving, at a cost of £260 0s. 11d.

Kerbing has been laid on the east side of St. Ann's Hill, between Rosehill Road and Aspley Road, and a gravel footpath formed, at a cost of £31 12s. 10d.

The old paving and kerbing on the south side of High Street between St. Ann's Hill and South Street has been taken up and replaced with new 12 inch by 8 inch granite kerbing and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch York paving at a cost of £269 17s. 8d.; six new stoneware gullies were fixed and connected to the sewers at a cost of £30; the carriage way and seven crossings to gateways between the same points have been paved with 5 inch by 3 inch creosoted wood paving blocks laid on 6 inches of cement concrete. The total quantity of wood paving is 1,938 super yards, including 59 super yards of crossings, and the total cost of £1,058 16s. 10d., being at the rate of 10s. 9·66d. per super yard. Six hundred and thirty-three cubic yards of metalling were removed from High Street and used on roads in various parts of the parish.

In order to facilitate the delivery of materials to, and the removal of house refuse from, the parish wharf, the creek has been cleansed and lowered 2 feet 9 inches at the north-east corner of the wharf. A new concrete wall has been constructed at this point and a portion of the old wall adjoining the Bell Lane draw dock underpinned. The total cost of the work was £151 8s. 0d. Three hundred and twenty cube yards of road materials were removed from the creek, valued as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
100 cubic yards of broken granite at 7s. ..	35	0	0
100 cubic yards of hardcore at 1s. 6d. ..	7	10	0
120 cubic yards of binding material at 2s. 6d. ..	15	0	0
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	£57	10	0
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The floors in the old stables at the parish wharf have been taken up, repaved, and redrained, new mangers have been fixed, and general repairs executed at a total cost of £62 15s. 5d.

A portion of the old shed adjoining the Surveyor's office has been converted into a sanitary inspector's office at a cost of £50.

A new underground urinal, providing accommodation for 4 persons has been constructed at East Hill, and one water closet and a storeroom provided in connection therewith, at a total cost of £425 13s. 2d.

A new concrete floor has been laid in the urinal in Red Lion Street, new slate slabs were provided, and an automatic flushing tank fixed, at a cost of £20.

The trees in various parts of the parish have been pruned and lopped, new stakes have been supplied and fixed where necessary, and 59 new trees planted, at a cost of £36 14s. 6d.

During the past year the following new roads have been adopted by the Board and the cost paid by the owners of the property abutting thereon, viz. : —

Name of Road.		Length in yards.		Cost of Work.		
				£	s.	d.
Brocklebank Road	..	700	..	399	11	5
Dorlcote Road	..	200	..	262	19	0
Lemuel Street	..	110	..	329	14	6
Wharf Road	..	126	..	334	18	3
Oakhill Road	..	733	..	688	8	3
Beechcroft Road	..	790	..	525	12	10
Allfarthing Lane	..	178	..	53	12	11
				<hr/>		
				£2,594	17	2
				<hr/>		

The necessary works of repair were executed in the following roads under the provisions of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1890, at the cost of the owners of property abutting thereon, viz. :--

Name of Road.	Length in yards.		Cost of Work.		
			£	s.	d.
Avenue Road	446	..	268	4	7
Melrose Road	256	..	143	9	4
Baskerville Road	316	..	54	11	2
			<hr/>		
			£466	5	1
			<hr/>		

The total quantity of granite kerbing, granite cube channelling, York paving, Scoriæ brick channelling, and tar paving executed during the year is as follows:--2,917 feet lineal of granite kerb; 84 tons of granite cubes; 62 tons of Scoriæ bricks; 1,670 super yards York paving; 226 super yards Victoria stone paving; and 1,467½ yards super of tar paving.

The total amount received for repairs to gas and water trenches was £413 13s. 8d.

DUSTING AND SCAVENGING.

In the parish of CLAPHAM the number of loads of dust removed during the year was 7,101; the total cost of collection and disposal has been £2,850 or about 8s. per load. The London Chatham and Dover Railway Company have increased the charge for carriage 10 per cent. from December 31st, 1892. The following is the expenditure for dusting during the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Collection	1,664	2	9
Cost of disposal, Newington Vestry	299	3	4
„ „ Railway charges	793	0	11
Repairs and renewals of plant	111	7	10
	<hr/>		
	2,867	14	10
Received for removal of trade refuse (94 loads at 4s.)		18	16
		0	
	<hr/>		
	£2,848	18	10
	<hr/>		

The scavenging work is performed by men employed by the Board and by hired carts; 13,980 one horse-loads have been carted from the roads and 2,086 loads from gullies. The following is the cost for the year, viz. :—

	£
Sweepers' wages	2,236
Cartage	1,484
Shoots	684
Tools	133
	<hr/>
	£4,537
	<hr/>

In the parish of PUTNEY the removal of house refuse has been carried out by Mr. J. Ball for the sum of £528 6s. 4d. The Board have made arrangements to carry out the work with their own men and horses in future.

The scavenging is done by men employed by the Board and by hired horses and carts, the Board providing a shoot for refuse.

In the parish of STREATHAM the collection and disposal of the house refuse has been carried out by the contractor, Mr. G. Neal, for the sum of £1,265.

The work of scavenging includes the emptying of the road gullies and the scraping and sweeping of all the parish roads, which is done by roadmen in the employ of the Board. The mud has been carted away and disposed of by the contractors, Mr. D. Childs for Ward No. 1 at a cost £195 and Mr. G. Neal for Wards Nos. 2 and 3 at a cost of £900.

In the parish of TOOTING the removal of dust and house refuse has been carried out by Mr. H. J. Santer under a yearly contract terminating on the 25th March. The contract sum was £149.

The work of emptying the road gullies and road sweeping is performed by men in the employ of the Board and the carting away of the cleansings has been carried out by Mr. H. J. Santer under a three years' contract terminating 25th March, 1895, at a cost of £115.

In the parish of WANDSWORTH the collection and removal of house refuse was carried out under contract by Mr. W. Hudson. The amount of the contract was £957, but Mr. Hudson having complained that he had suffered considerable loss owing to the arrangements for the removal of house refuse being altered by the Board an additional sum of £250 was paid to him.

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

The cost of removing snow from the streets and sanding roads in the several parishes in the district was as follows, viz.: Clapham £107; Putney £164 19s. 6d.; Streatham £305 14s. 1d.; Tooting £30 10s. 11d.; Wandsworth £85 15s. 5d.—total £693 19s 11d.

ROAD WATERING.

The details of road watering during the past year are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

PARISHES.	Length of Road Watered.		Expenditure.									
	By Water Company.		Horse Hire.	New Carts, Vans and Standposts.	Water, Labour, Pumping, and Repairs to Pumps, Carts, &c.	Total Expenses.						
	M.	F.	Y.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Battersea	0	1	110	..	..	..	12	0	0			
Clapham	26	2	102	740	8	10	26	10	5	845	0	6
Putney	20	7	47	458	6	9	9	11	3	433	18	10
Streatham	29	6	22	647	19	4	..	..	..	848	3	11
Tooting	4	1	116	113	0	6	..	..	..	92	10	5
Wandsworth	26	2	150	547	2	6	..	..	..	658	17	9
Total	107	5	107	2506	17	11	36	1	8	2878	11	5

* This watering is carried out by the Parish of Clapham as a matter of convenience and the cost paid to the Board by the Vestry of Battersea.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM the cost of road watering was £60 16s. 9d. per mile, of which £22 9s. 10d. per mile, or a total of £596, was paid to the Water Company for the supply of water and hire of meters.

In the Parish of PUTNEY the cost of road watering was £43 2s. 11d. per mile, of which sum £16 0s. 2d. was paid to the Water Companies for the supply of water and hire of meters.

In the Parish of STREATHAM the following roads were added to the previous list for watering, viz.:—Beechcroft

Road, Larch Road, Croxted Road, Dalmore Road, Babington Road, Riggindale Road, Conyers Road, Romberg Road, Dafforne Road, Foulser Road, and the second portion of Hambro' Road, making the total length watered very nearly 30 miles. All the water was obtained by meter from the Lambeth Water Works Company—11,384,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level and 214,000 gallons at 8½d per 1,000 low level. The total quantity used was 11,598,000 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters and standposts, amounted to £722 11s. 6d., being equal to £24 1s. 8d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £49 17s. 5d. per mile.

In the Parish of Tooting the cost of road watering was £49 0s. 11d. per mile, of which £20 18s. 0d. was paid to the Water Company for the supply of water and hire of meters.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH the water vans and carts were painted during the winter by workmen out of employment. The cost of road watering per mile was £45 15s. 10d., of which £17 1s. 4d. was paid to the Water Company for the supply of water and hire of meters.

NEW BUILDINGS.

PARISHES.	No. of Notices Received.	No. of Houses.	Additions to Houses, &c.	Stabling, Warehouses, Shops and other Buildings.	No. of Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Additions to same.	Total number of Buildings.
Clapham.....	31	111	2	11	1	125
Putney	32	132	25	3	..	160
Streatham	142	857	7	107	9	980
Tooting	4	17	..	1	..	18
Wandsworth	127	337	12	6	4	359
TOTALS	336	1454	46	128	14	1642

LIGHTING.

In the Parish of Clapham 28 ordinary lamps, 3 lamps burning 10 feet per hour, and 1 obelisk lamp to burn 20 feet of gas per hour, have been added ; 26 lamps have been shifted in position.

In the Parish of PUTNEY 6 lamps have been added and 3 lamps removed and refixed in the district of the Wandsworth Gas Company ; 2 lamps have been added in the district of the Brentford Gas Company.

In the Parish of STREATHAM 23 ordinary street lamps have been added during the year, making the total number 1,020. The Board have decided that in future all lamps lighted by the Mitcham Gas Company shall be kept burning from sunset to sunrise and not extinguished at midnight as heretofore.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH 36 new lamps have been erected during the last year by the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company. The total number of lamps lighted with gas in the parish is 997.

The number of lamps in each parish, and the charges for lighting, are shown in the following table :—

DETAILS OF LIGHTING.

PARISHES.	WANDSWORTH AND PUTNEY GAS COMPANY.			(a) SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.						MITCHAM GAS COMPANY.				BRENTFORD GAS COMPANY.	Total Number of Lamps in each Parish.
	Number of Lamps at £3 14 6.	By meter at 2s. 8d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number	Number of Lamps at £3 13 9.	Number of Lamps at £3 3 9.	Number of Lamps at £5 12 0.	Number of Lamps at £3 4 9.	By meter at 2s. 3d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number.	Number of Lamps at £4 4 0.	Number of Lamps at £3 7 6. (b)	By meter at 3s. 8d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number.	Number of Lamps at £3 16 3.	
CLAPHAM ..	..	..	..	..	886	16	..	11	913	..	..	..	..	..	913 (c)
PUTNEY ..	454	..	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	517 (d)
STREATHAM ..	..	..	..	38	836½	41	4	4	923½	96½	..	..	96½	..	1020
TOOTING ..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	½	8	117	3	128	..	128½
WANDSWORTH	992	..	992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	½	..	992½ (e)
TOTALS..	1446	..	1446	38	1723	57	4	15	1837	104½	117½	3	225	63	3571

(a) The prices charged by the South Metropolitan Gas Company are subject to a discount of 5 per cent, on payment within a month of quarter day.

(b) These lamps are extinguished at midnight.

(c) Exclusive of one obelisk lamp, burning 30 cubic feet per hour, at £15 12s. 6d. per annum.

(d) Exclusive of two 90-light Sugg's lamps fixed in front of the Railway Station, lighted by the L. & S. W. R. Company and the cost of two ordinary street lamps only charged to the Board.

(e) Exclusive of a 200-candle Bray's lamp at East Hill charged as two ordinary lamps, one 80-candle Bray's lamp at the Town Hall at £12 14s. 4d. per annum, one Schultz lamp at West Hill at £10 10s. per annum, one Sugg's 4-light lamp at fountain at £22 8s. per annum, and one double lamp at Summerstown at £6 18s. 8d. per annum.

SALE OF FOOD, &c., ACTS.

During the past year 313 samples of various articles of food and drink have been purchased by the Board and analysed by the public analyst. Of these 283 were reported to be genuine. In 16 cases, in which the articles were found to be slightly adulterated, the vendors were cautioned or the Board made no order in the matter. In one case (milk) the article went sour before analysis, and therefore no proceedings could be taken against the vendor. In 13 cases proceedings were taken against the vendors, with the following results, viz. :—

Article.	Case No.	Extent of Adulteration.	Fine or other Result.
Milk ..	305	8 per cent. of added water ..	20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	310	16 " " " " ..	40s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Coffee ..	321	75 " " of Chicory ..	20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	390	17 " " of added water ..	20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	395	20 " " " " ..	10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	450	11 " " " " ..	5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	517	8 " " " " ..	10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	540	14 " " " " ..	20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	556	10 " " " " ..	10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	565	90 " " of Margarine ..	25s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	566	90 " " " " ..	25s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	601	12 " " of added water ..	20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Margarine	602	.....	12s. 6d. costs.

In case No. 602 the vendor, upon selling the article to the Board's Inspector, who asked for butter, stated that it was a mixture. It was found to be margarine, and a summons was issued for exposing margarine for sale without the same being labelled as required by the statute. As the vendor had recently commenced business the magistrate ordered payment of the costs only.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The following are the particulars of the last three returns as regards population, and the last two returns as regards houses :—

PARISHES.	POPULATION.			NUMBER OF HOUSES.			AREA.
	In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.	Inhabited 1881.	Inhabited 1891.	Un-inhabited 1891.	Acres.
Clapham	27347	36380	43698	5604	6994	318	1233
Putney	9439	13235	17771	2123	2987	235	2176
Streatham	12148	21611	42958	3452	7048	505	2904
Tooting	2327	3942	5784	715	1085	102	561
Wandsworth ..	19783	28004	46720	4249	7284	403	2478
TOTALS	71044	103172	156931	16143	25398	1563	9352

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the several parishes in the District is as follows :—

PARISHES.	VALUE AS PER VALUATION LIST.
	£
Clapham	278,021
Putney	165,914
Streatham	339,360
Tooting	28,457
Wandsworth	280,978
TOTAL	£1,092,730

SCHOOL BOARD PRECEPTS.

The following are the amounts of the Precepts of the School Board for London paid by this District (omitting the Parish of Battersea) :—

	£	s.	d.	d.	
1871-72 ..	877	7	1	=	·48 in the £ on rateable value
1872-73 ..	1671	9	3	=	·89 " "
1873-74 ..	1381	14	10	=	·74 " "
1874-75 ..	3405	11	7	=	1·75 " "
1875-76 ..	6012	17	3	=	3·00 " "
1876-77 ..	9208	12	8	=	4·50 " "
1877-78 ..	11818	9	8	=	5·23 " "
1878-79 ..	12182	15	2	=	5·15 " "
1879-80 ..	13579	1	3	=	5·50 " "
1880-81 ..	16065	8	3	=	6·28 " "
1881-82 ..	17106	3	5	=	6·15 " "
1882-83 ..	17227	13	5	=	5·93 " "
1883-84 ..	20890	10	5	=	6·86 " "
1884-85 ..	25460	5	1	=	8·00 " "
1885-86 ..	28944	4	10	=	8·64 " "
1886-87 ..	32283	0	10	=	8·86 " "
1887-88 ..	31203	16	2	=	8·36 " "
1888-89 ..	30732	17	1	=	7·97 " "
1889-90 ..	35367	3	6	=	8·88 " "
1890-91 ..	43863	18	4	=	10·68 " "
1891-92 ..	47072	13	4	=	10·71 " "
1892-93 ..	46427	10	3	=	10·45 " "

(The foregoing rate is based upon the full rateable value. If empty houses, rates irrecoverable, and cost of collection are taken into account at least 1d. in the £ per annum should be added to arrive at the rate actually paid.)

By order of the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District,

HENRY GEORGE HILLS,

Clerk to the Board.

EAST HILL, WANDSWORTH, S.W.,
June, 1893.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO DURING THE YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1893.

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1892. 4th May.	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For dusting in Tooting, for one year from the 25th March, 1892.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For scavenging in Tooting, for three years from the 25th March, 1892.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For masons' and paviors' works in Tooting, for one year from the 25th March, 1892.
" "	H. J. SANTER, High Street, Tooting.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.), in Tooting, for three years from the 25th March, 1892.
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea	For horse-hire (barge work) in Tooting, for one year from the 25th March, 1892.
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea.	For horse-hire in Wandsworth (the like period).
18th "	J. MOWLEM & Co., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster.	For wood-paving High Street, Tooting.
15th June.	W. R. WILLIAMS, 86, High Street, Putney.	For constructing sewers in Merton Road and Orchard Street, Wandsworth.
7th July.	THE IMPROVED WOOD PAVEMENT COMPANY, Limited, 46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	For the supply of wood-paving blocks, Clapham Common, South Side, Clapham.
13th "	W. R. WILLIAMS, 86, High Street, Putney.	For the erection of buildings, Parish Wharf Ashlone Road, Putney.
20th "	THE SUSSEX PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, South Highton, Newhaven, Sussex.	For the supply of Portland cement for wood paving works, Clapham Common, South Side, Clapham.
7th Sept.	FRANCIS & Co., Limited, Bridge Foot, Vauxhall.	For the supply of cement for wood paving works, High Street, Wandsworth.
19th October	BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD, 64, Cannon Street, E.C.	For the supply of wood paving blocks, High Street, Wandsworth.
16th Nov.	A. YEOMAN, 3, Sunny Hill Road, Streatham.	For alterations, fittings, &c., Surveyor's Office, No. 158, Streatham High Road.
1893. 8th Feb.	B. COOKE & Co., Church Road, Battersea.	For construction of sewer, Ashlone Road, Putney.
8th "	W. HUDSON, Terminus Gates, Brighton.	For dusting in Wandsworth, for one year from the 25th March, 1893.
22nd "	H. COVINGTON, Railway Wharf, Battersea.	For the supply of gravel and flints in Putney (the like period).
" "	D. CHILDS, Balham Hill.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.) in Ward No. 1, Streatham (the like period).
" "	J. CRONK, 33, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.) in Ward No. 2, Streatham (the like period).
" "	J. IVE, 171, Eardley Road, Streatham.	For horse-hire (road watering, &c.) in Ward No. 3, Streatham (the like period).
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Ward No. 1, Streatham (the like period).

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS—*continued.*

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1893. 22nd Feb.	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Wards Nos. 2, and 3, Streatham (the like period).
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For the supply of pit flints in Ward No. 1, Streatham (the like period).
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For the supply of pit flints in Wards Nos. 2 and 3, Streatham (the like period).
" "	D. CHILDS, Balham Hill.	For the supply of gravel in Ward No. 1 Streatham (the like period).
22nd March.	J. CRONK, 33, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill.	For the supply of gravel in Ward No. 2, Streatham (the like period).
" "	J. IVE, 171, Eardley Road, Streatham.	For the supply of gravel in Ward No. 3, Streatham (the like period).
" "	J. DICKESON, 75, Balham High Road.	For drainage and jobbing works in Streatham (the like period).
" "	J. S. GABRIEL, 67, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.	For masons' and paviors' works in Streatham (the like period).
" "	H. BRIGDEN, The Broadway, Tooting.	For dusting in Tooting (the like period).
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea.	For tarpaving in Tooting (the like period).
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea.	For horse-hire (barge work) in Tooting (the like period).
" "	G. NEAL, Wandsworth Common.	For tarpaving (Schedule No. 1) in Wandsworth (the like period).
" "	J. BOWLES, Mendip Wharf, Battersea.	For horse-hire in Wandsworth (the like period).
" "	BATTEN & DAVIES, 23, The Pavement, Clapham.	For printing for three years from the 25th March, 1893.
" "	J. TRUSCOTT & SON, Suffolk Lane, E.C.	For stationery (the like period).
" "	THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, 709A, Old Kent Road, S E.	For the supply of lamp columns, &c. in the District of the Board lighted by such Company, for one year from the 25th March, 1893.
23rd "	NEWINGTON VESTRY.	For receiving dust and house refuse from Clapham, for one year from the 25th March, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk	600	0	0
Solicitor.....	125	0	0
Office Clerks.....	774	19	6
Messenger and Office-keeper.....	89	1	0
Analyst's Fees	164	2	0
Inspector under Adulteration of Food, &c., Acts.....	128	13	0
Purchase of Articles for Analysis, Inspector's Expenses, &c....	22	8	10
Examination of Gas	50	0	0
Officers' Guarantee Premiums	18	6	6
Rates, Taxes, Gas, and Water Supply.....	152	1	11
Stationery, Printing, Postage and Advertisements.....	836	3	0
Stamping Contracts	32	3	6
Instalment of Loan for Erection of Offices of the Board.....	350	0	0
Interest on ditto ditto	199	1	3
Law Expenses	189	0	4
Parliamentary Expenses :—	£	s.	d.
Metropolis Water Supply Bill.....	100	0	0
Copies of Bills, Votes and Proceedings, &c.	22	8	7
	122	8	7
Fees to Medical Practitioners for Certificates under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891*	179	10	6
Office fittings, repairs, &c.....	122	10	11
Miscellaneous	134	13	5
	£4290	4	3

* These fees are repaid to the Board by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

MONEY OWING TO BOARD.

1893.			
March 25th.	£	s.	d.
Overseers of Streatham	1,000	0	0
Mr. W. J. Little	1	19	0
London and South Western Railway Company	30	0	0
Brentford Gas Company	0	9	10
Lambeth Water Company	194	4	2
Mitcham Gas Company	3	16	7
South Metropolitan Gas Company	230	15	10
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company	303	12	10
Wandsworth Gas Company	125	8	11
Chelsea Water Company	0	12	0
Mr. W. Hampton	30	9	4
Battersea Vestry	41	14	4
Mr. B. Mimmack	2	15	3
London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company	30	0	0
Croydon Highway Board	18	0	0
Mr. H. C. Smith	12	2	10
Sundry other debtors	8	19	7
	<hr/> £2,035 0 6 <hr/>		

MONEY OWING BY BOARD.

1893.			
March 25th.	£	s.	d.
Atlas Assurance Company (Loans)	8,533	6	8
Customs Fund Office („)	7,416	13	4
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	(„)	8,000	0 0
London County Council („)	53,142	0	0
School Board for London (Precept)	11,329	13	0
Sundry other Creditors (usual monthly bills, since paid)	6,981	4	0
Ditto—(Private Drains and other works)	175	11	0
	<hr/> £95,578 8 0 <hr/>		

Receipts and Payments for the

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 25th, 1892.							
Balance in hands of Clerk		519	3	10			
" " Bankers		24,154	17	10			
					24,674	1	8

RECEIPTS.

March 25th, 1893.

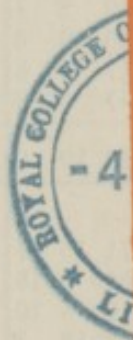
Claplam	General Rate.....	31,199	2	4			
"	Sewers "	3,615	6	3			
"	Lighting,,	2,917	4	8			
"	New Roads Account	1,897	5	9			
					39,628	19	0
Putney	General Rate.....	19,171	15	7			
"	Sewers "	3,391	0	10			
"	Lighting,,	2,049	5	10			
"	New Roads Account	283	16	3			
					24,895	18	6
Streatham	General Rate.....	33,320	12	0			
"	Sewers "	3,032	17	5			
"	Lighting,,	3,348	0	9			
"	New Roads Account	2,224	1	0			
					41,925	11	2
Tooting	General Rate.....	3,128	17	3			
"	Sewers "	245	15	7			
"	Lighting,,	444	5	11			
"	New Roads Account	624	13	2			
					4,443	11	11
Wandsworth	General Rate.....	27,318	16	4			
"	Sewers "	2,440	8	0			
"	Lighting,,	3,889	0	1			
"	New Roads Account	3,561	16	7			
					37,210	1	0
					148,104	1	7
London County Council (Loan No. 50)					1,000	0	0
" " " (" 51)					3,500	0	0
" " " (" 52)					5,000	0	0
" " " (" 53)					1,300	0	0
" " " (" 54)					2,500	0	0
" " " (" 55)					1,200	0	0
" " " (" 56)					1,200	0	0
Total Receipts					163,804	1	7

Year ended 25th March, 1893.

March 25th, 1893.		PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Clapham	General Rate.....	37,906	7 5				
"	Sewers "	2,145	2 4				
"	Lighting "	2,926	2 8				
"	New Roads Account	1,798	4 1				
				44,775	16 6		
Putney	General Rate.....	21,497	10 5				
"	Sewers "	2,512	18 10				
"	Lighting "	1,978	19 5				
"	New Roads Account ..	417	0 7				
				26,406	9 3		
Streatham	General Rate.....	35,891	7 3				
"	Sewers "	1,972	15 1				
"	Lighting "	3,309	7 0				
"	New Roads Account	3,249	11 2				
				44,423	0 6		
Tooting	General Rate.....	4,652	19 10				
"	Sewers "	181	1 9				
"	Lighting "	470	11 10				
"	New Roads Account..	21	5 6				
				5,325	18 11		
Wandsworth	General Rate.....	30,081	11 8				
"	Sewers "	2,740	5 9				
"	Lighting "	3,647	0 0				
"	New Roads Account	3,897	8 10				
				40,366	6 3		
Atlas Assurance Company	(Loan No. 9)			133	6 8	161,297	11 5
"	" (" 10)			833	6 8		
"	" (" 11)			333	6 8		
"	" (" 13)			600	0 0		
"	" (" 14)			266	13 4		
Customs Fund Office	" (" 16)			1,416	13 4		
"	" (" 17)			66	13 4		
Clergy Mutual Assurance Soc.	" (" 19)			800	0 0		
"	" (" 20)			666	13 4		
London County Council	" (" 21)			120	0 0		
"	" (" 22)			47	0 0		
"	" (" 25)			50	0 0		
"	" (" 26)			100	0 0		
"	" (" 29)			52	0 0		
"	" (" 30)			34	0 0		
"	" (" 31)			350	0 0		
"	" (" 33)			49	0 0		
"	" (" 34)			35	0 0		
"	" (" 35)			25	0 0		
"	" (" 37)			333	0 0		
"	" (" 38)			600	0 0		
"	" (" 41)			166	0 0		
"	" (" 42)			350	0 0		
"	" (" 43)			147	0 0		
"	" (" 44)			1,100	0 0		
"	" (" 45)			100	0 0		
"	" (" 46)			60	0 0		
"	" (" 47)			440	0 0		
"	" (" 48)			167	0 0		
"	" (" 49)			700	0 0		
"	" (" 50)			200	0 0		
"	" (" 52)			1,000	0 0	11,341	13 4
	Total Payments.....					172,639	4 9
Balance in hands of Clerk				649	13 2		
" " Bankers.....				15,189	5 4	15,838	18 6
						£188,478	3 3
Examined and allowed by us,							
(Signed) CHARLES GINMAN,				} Auditors.			
JAS. ROBERT YOUNG							
R. E. EMSON,							
1st May, 1893.							

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36

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1892,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

TOGETHER WITH

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1887

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present our Annual Report on the health, sanitary condition, and vital statistics of the Wandsworth District for the year 1892.

We have adhered to the plan followed in former Reports as to the general arrangement.

The Report shows that a very large amount of sanitary work has been performed during the year, and the field of action of the Sanitary Authority is widened almost annually by fresh legislation.

During 1892 serious epidemics of scarlet fever and influenza existed, but excepting for these conditions, the general healthiness of the District has been well maintained.

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 ENTIRE DISTRICT, 1892.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The population estimated in the usual way to the middle of 1892 was 162,245, being an increase of 5,314 on the previous year.

Births. The total number registered during the year was 4,256, of which 2,136 were males and 2,120 females.

The number of births and the birth-rates in the several sub-districts, are compared in the following Table:—

TABLE I.

BIRTHS.				RATES.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
Clapham	523	520	1043	23·3	9·64
Putney	214	233	447	24·5	11·0
Streatham	558	509	1067	23·7	11·3
Tooting	81	83	164	31·0	6·20
Wandsworth	760	775	1535	32·55	17·3
Whole District	2136	2120	4256	26·23	11·53

The birth-rate per 1,000 persons living was 26·23, compared with 28·52 in the preceding year. This is the lowest rate recorded in any year. The mean rate for the past 10 years is 29·7. Reference to Table III. will show that the birth-rate has been undergoing a continuous fall, broken only by a slight rise in 1884 and in 1891. The birth-rate in registration London during 1892 was 30·9. The natural increase of the population, or the excess of births over deaths, was 1,871, and the rate of natural increase was 11·53 per 1,000 living.

Deaths. The total deaths during the year was 2385, of which 1,147 were males and 1,238 females. Of these deaths, however, 211 were of inhabitants from other parts of London who died in the Workhouse, Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Home for Incurables, St. Anne's Home, Home for the Dying, &c.

The following Table gives the distribution in the sub-districts :—

TABLE II.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham	288	323	611	13·22*
Putney	117	130	247	13·5
Streatham	280	278	558	12·4*
Tooting	57	74	131	29·3
Wandsworth ..	405	433	838	15·21*
Whole District ..	1147	1238	2385	13·4*

* Excluding deaths and population in public institutions.

The death-rate for the entire district was 13·4, excluding these 211 deaths and the population in these institutions, or without such exclusion, 14·6 per 1,000. The rate is nearly the same as in 1891.

The following Table shows the rates for the last 10 years :—

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and rates of Natural Increase in the entire district during the ten years 1882—91 inclusive.

YEARS.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1882	30·8	15·5	15·3
1883	30·4	16·5	13·9
1884	32·3	15·3	17·0
1885	30·0	13·6	17·0
1886	30·8	14·5	16·3
1887	30·4	13·3	17·1
1888	29·5	13·4	16·1
1889	27·5	11·6	15·8
1890	27·01	14·58	12·43
1891	28·52	13·1	15·4
Mean of Ten Years }	29·7	14·0	15·6
1892	26·23	13·4	11·53

From this Table it is seen that the death-rate is 0·6 per 1,000 less than the decennial average, and it is 7·2 per 1,000 below the rate for the whole of London.

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions. The deaths already enumerated do not include those of inhabitants of this district who have died in various hospitals and institutions outside its borders.

In the following Table the deaths properly belonging to the district occurring in outlying institutions have been arranged according to the character of the institution in which they occurred and the sub-districts to which they belong.

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	19	13	1	1	..	4	..	..	19
Diphtheria	21	5	3	6	..	7	..	2	19
Membranous-Croup	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Measles	4	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	2
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	11	4	..	..	..	7	8	2	1
Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Tubercular	39	10	6	4	..	19	21	16	2
Cancer	18	4	4	..	..	16	8	10	..
Rheumatism	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	52	9	6	9	3	25	43	8	1
Circulatory Diseases	32	9	2	2	..	19	24	6	2
Nervous Diseases	46	14	3	..	..	29	26	6	14
Other Diseases	100	25	17	24	20	14	46	52	2
Violence	21	7	2	8	1	3	2	19	..
Age	10	..	..	..	..	10	7	1	2
TOTAL	384	106	45	54	25	154	195	124	65
Corresponding Totals in preceding year	357	97	48	38	8	166	190	134	31

It will be seen that 384 such deaths occurred, of which 195 were in the Union Infirmary, 124 in the general and special hospitals of the metropolis and 65 in the hospitals of the Asylums' Board. Adding these

384 deaths to those above enumerated, we arrive at a death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000, which is as nearly the correct rate as can be obtained. The corresponding rate last year was 15·3.

It will be seen also from this Table that for every 1,000 living there died in the Outlying Institutions :—

		1891.		1892.
Clapham	..	2·2	..	2·3
Putney	..	2·7	..	2·4
Streatham	..	0·8	..	1·2
Tooting	..	1·3	..	4·5
Wandsworth	..	3·5	..	3·1

The next Table gives interesting information as to the density of population, and the relative mortality of the industrial and other classes in each sub-district :—

TABLE V.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population, 1892.	Percentage of Total Population.	Number of persons to 1 acre.	Relative mortality of Industrial and other classes.	
				Industrial classes.	Other classes.
Clapham	44,711	27·6	36	62·8	37·2
Putney	18,226	11·2	9	56·6	43·4
Streatham	45,000	27·7	15	55·9	44·1
Tooting	5,276	3·3	10	64·8	35·2
Wandsworth	49,032	30·2	20	64·1	35·9

Table VI. gives the deaths occurring in the entire district during 1892, classified according to sex, age, and social position, the relative numbers occurring in each sub-district being also given. The deaths are included that occurred in the institutions above mentioned, which are in the district, but are not used by the inhabitants.

TABLE VI.

POPULATION		Sub-Districts,						SEX,		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.				
Census 1891	156,931	Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the District.																			
Official Population in middle of 1892, 162,245		Clapham—Population, 44,111 Area in acres, 1,233	Putney—Population, 18,226 Area in acres, 2,176	Streatham—Population, 45,000 Area in acres, 2,904	Tooting—Population, 5,276 Area in acres, 561	Wandsworth—Population, 49,032 Area in acres, 2,433	Males,	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 45 years.	From 45 to 65 years.	From 65 to 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	10	2	...	...	1	5	7	3	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria ...	36	9	...	6	1	20	16	20	...	24	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	29	
	Membranous Croup ...	9	2	...	1	...	6	5	4	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	
	Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever ...	10	6	1	3	...	...	5	5	...	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	6	
	Continued Fever ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Fever ...	7	1	2	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	
	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	14	2	...	2	...	10	10	4	4	...	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	2	11	
	Measles ...	78	20	...	21	7	30	41	57	19	55	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	64
Whooping Cough ...	89	26	17	18	...	28	34	55	42	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	63	
Influenza ...	112	27	6	35	...	44	45	67	3	6	2	2	13	33	25	28	9	10	35	58	
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ...	82	12	10	15	4	41	50	32	67	9	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	8	14	59	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Zymotic Diseases ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total of Zymotic Class		450	108	36	106	13	187	215	235	138	150	23	11	25	44	27	32	11	28	104	307
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism ...	21	8	1	2	4	6	8	13	...	...	2	...	3	11	4	1	1	3	5	12
	Cancer and other Tumours ...	101	26	9	31	6	29	27	74	...	...	2	...	16	47	25	11	13	14	31	43
	Other Constitutional Diseases...	25	1	...	2	3	19	7	18	18	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	1	22
	Phthisis ...	176	61	22	25	10	58	91	83	7	8	9	27	81	40	2	2	4	10	55	107
	Other Tubercular Diseases ...	80	29	1	17	4	29	39	41	33	28	7	5	5	...	2	...	...	3	23	54
III. Local.	Nervous ...	302	54	37	72	16	123	148	154	66	29	9	8	42	63	60	25	17	27	91	167
	Circulatory ...	185	62	19	35	12	57	97	88	5	1	6	7	31	52	52	31	15	20	67	83
	Respiratory ...	453	116	55	111	27	144	222	231	80	73	6	6	39	87	100	53	20	33	106	294
	Digestive ...	131	36	20	32	9	34	66	65	42	9	...	4	19	20	25	12	5	15	39	72
	Urinary ...	79	16	5	19	3	36	41	38	...	...	4	2	12	22	30	9	10	9	19	41
	Generative...	21	2	2	5	3	9	2	19	...	...	...	3	16	1	...	...	1	2	4	14
	Locomotorv ...	8	1	...	6	1	...	4	4	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	6
Integumentary ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	176	50	18	45	8	55	90	86	175	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	48	120
	Congenital Defects	7	1	...	1	...	5	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
	Old Age ...	95	14	5	40	10	26	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	18	77	15	11	18	51	...
V. Violence ...		61	24	8	9	2	18	32	29	15	6	2	3	16	11	6	2	1	7	15	38
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified ...		10	...	9	...	...	1	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS ...		2385	611	247	558	131	838	1148	1237	599	308	74	77	311	400	360	256	115	191	641	1438

TABLE VI.

POPULATION		Sub-Districts.					SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.					
Census 1891	156,931	Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the District.																			
Official Population in middle of 1892.	162,245	Clapham—Population, 44,111 Area in acres, 1,233	Putney—Population, 18,226 Area in acres, 2,176	Streatham—Population, 45,009 Area in acres, 2,904	Tooting—Population, 5,276 Area in acres, 561	Wandsworth—Population, 49,082 Area in acres, 2,433	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 45 years.	From 45 to 65 years.	From 65 to 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	10	2	...	...	1	5	7	3	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	
	Diphtheria ...	36	9	...	6	1	20	16	20	...	24	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	29	
	Membranous Croup ...	9	2	...	1	...	6	5	4	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	
	Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever ...	10	6	1	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	4	6	
	Continued Fever ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Fever ...	7	1	2	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	6	
	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	14	2	...	2	...	10	10	4	4	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	2	11	
	Measles ...	78	20	...	21	7	30	41	57	19	55	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	64	
	Whooping Cough ...	89	26	17	18	...	28	34	55	42	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	63	
	Influenza ...	112	27	6	35	...	44	45	67	3	6	2	2	13	33	25	28	9	10	58	
	Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	82	12	10	15	4	41	50	32	67	9	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	8	14	59
	Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Zymotic Diseases ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total of Zymotic Class		450	108	36	106	13	187	215	235	138	150	23	11	25	44	27	32	11	28	104	307
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism ...	21	8	1	2	4	6	8	13	...	...	2	...	3	11	4	1	1	3	5	12
	Cancer and other Tumours ...	101	26	9	31	6	29	27	74	...	...	2	...	16	47	25	11	13	14	31	43
	Other Constitutional Diseases...	23	1	...	2	3	19	7	18	18	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	1	22
	Phthisis ...	176	61	22	25	10	58	91	83	7	8	9	27	81	40	2	2	4	10	55	107
	Other Tubercular Diseases ..	80	29	1	17	4	29	39	41	33	28	7	5	5	...	2	...	...	3	23	54
III. Local.	Nervous ...	302	54	37	72	16	123	148	154	66	29	9	8	42	63	60	25	17	27	91	167
	Circulatory ...	183	62	19	35	12	57	97	88	5	1	6	7	31	52	52	31	15	20	67	83
	Respiratory ...	453	116	55	111	27	144	222	231	80	73	6	6	39	87	109	53	20	33	106	294
	Digestive ...	131	36	20	32	9	34	66	65	42	9	...	4	19	20	25	12	5	15	39	72
	Urinary ...	79	16	5	19	3	36	41	38	...	4	2	12	22	30	9	10	9	19	41	
	Generative...	21	2	2	5	3	9	2	19	...	...	...	3	16	1	...	...	1	2	4	14
	Locomotor ...	8	1	...	6	1	...	4	4	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	
	Integumentary ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality ...	176	50	18	45	8	53	90	86	175	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	48	120
	Congenital Defects ...	7	1	...	1	...	5	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
	Old Age ...	93	14	5	40	10	26	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	77	15	11	18	51
V. Violence ...		61	24	8	9	2	18	32	29	15	6	2	3	16	11	6	2	1	7	15	38
VI. Illdefined and Not Specified ...		10	...	9	...	...	1	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
TOTALS		2385	611	247	558	131	838	1148	1237	599	308	74	77	311	400	360	256	115	191	641	1438

TABLE VII.

Showing the total number of Deaths and their Causes, registered in the entire District during the six years 1887-92, with the relative numbers of each Class of Disease :—

					1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
ZYMOTIC.	Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	12	14	5	2	5	10
	Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	20	53	30	15	22	36
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	10	13	9	14	10	10
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	2	6	3	8	6	7
	Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	11	5	5	5	6	14
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	68	53	31	87	78	78
	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	41	96	39	95	75	89
	Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	61	112
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery ..	..	..	..	70	64	41	73	51	82
	Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	8	1
Totals of Zymotic Class ..					240	304	169	322	324	450
Gout and Rheumatism					26	18	14	33	16	21
Cancer and other Tumours ..					78	70	68	89	103	101
Other Constitutional Diseases ..					18	12	15	38	21	25
Tubercular					268	257	219	265	246	256
Nervous					292	298	282	294	287	302
Circulatory					142	160	146	150	180	185
Respiratory					330	357	302	473	510	453
Digestive					119	119	107	123	149	131
Urinary					52	50	50	50	55	79
Generative					4	7	14	18	12	21
Locomotory					1	..	3	3	4	8
Integumentary					1	4	..	1	1	1
Premature Births, Low Vitality, and Malformation					144	156	149	174	170	183
Old Age					97	96	103	104	95	95
Violence					39	48	48	66	54	61
Ill-defined and not specified ..					4	8	9	10	10	13
TOTALS					1855	1964	1698	2213	2237	2385

^{Zymotic Diseases.} There were 450 deaths from diseases of this class, or 18·8 per cent. of the total deaths, giving a death-rate of 2·76 per 1,000 living. This figure is compared with that of the last 4 years in the following Table, which also gives the rates for the sub-districts:—

TABLE VIII.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Clapham	1·9	1·4	1·5	2·19	2·41
Putney	1·0	·73	1·1	1·23	1·97
Streatham	1·7	·8	1·8	2·21	2·35
Tooting		2·4	1·7	2·43	2·46
Wandsworth ..	3·7	1·3	3·3	2·07	3·80
Whole District ..	2·1	1·1	2·1	2·06	2·76

The zymotic death-rate has therefore undergone a rise since the previous year. If to these we add the 63 deaths from zymotic diseases in outlying institutions (see Table IV.) the total becomes 513, and the death-rate 3·1. In the Table, however, are included 112 deaths from influenza, nearly double as many as in last year. Before 1890 no deaths were referred to this cause. If we omit these influenza deaths for the sake of comparison with former years the death-rate becomes 1·1, a very low figure which, considering the extensive prevalence of scarlet fever during the year, is very satisfactory.

Taking now the deaths from each disease,

Small-pox was not the cause of a single death, nor was any case notified during the year. There has been no death registered from this cause in the district since the

year 1885. During last summer, however, this disease showed evidence of spreading in London, a total of 29 deaths being recorded in the year.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty-nine deaths were due to scarlet fever—10 at their homes and 19 in the fever hospitals. In the preceding year there were 7 deaths from this cause. Like the rest of London this district suffered from a somewhat considerable prevalence of scarlet fever during the spring and autumn months. It is, of course, not possible to say whether the epidemic was more extensive than in previous epidemic years, because before 1890 there was no notification of infective diseases. The mean average of deaths for the last 7 years, however, is 15 when corrected for increase of population, but in 1888, when the disease was epidemic, there were 31 deaths caused by it. During last year there were 887 cases reported to us, so that the case mortality was 3·2 per cent. The Asylums Board were unable to accommodate all the patients who sought admission, and during 3 weeks—at the end of September and in October—cases could not be removed without a delay of several days, and in a few instances as much as a week. This we found to have a serious effect, in instances where isolation could not be carried out in the houses of the patients, in causing other cases to occur. It is noticeable that year by year a larger proportion of the sufferers from infectious disease are removed to hospitals, a tendency which we welcome from the public health point of view; but it is evident that very largely increased accommodation will have to be provided by the Asylums Board, if this tendency persists, as it probably will. In this district 446 cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital, a proportion of 50·3 per cent. of the total number of cases that occurred.

Diphtheria.—The deaths from this cause were 57, of which 36 occurred at their homes and 21 in the hospitals.

The numbers in the years 1887.88-89-90 and '91 (including those in outlying institutions) were respectively 21, 66, 42, 20, and 30. There has been an increase therefore in the number on those of the last 3 years, but there are fewer deaths than in 1888. The rise in the number of deaths from this cause was common to the whole of London last year, there being 712 more than the corrected decennial average. This is associated, it must be remembered, with steady and great improvement in sanitary conditions generally, so that we are almost driven to the conclusion that the spread of it is principally due to direct infection. It is certainly the case that at present it is not popularly regarded as being in at all the same category, as regards infectiveness, with scarlet fever, and probably isolation is not insisted on sufficiently long in many instances. We are often requested to disinfect houses a few days after the case has been notified, but it by no means follows that infectiousness has ceased the moment the throat has apparently cleared up. The number of cases reported was 242, and the mortality was 23.5 per cent., so that nearly 1 died out of every 4 cases. The removals to hospital were 88, or 36.3 per cent. of the whole. The mortality of the hospital cases was 23.8, and of those that remained at home 23.3 per cent. If we assume, as is certainly the case, that the cases removed to hospital were more severe on the average, this result is interesting as showing that removal to hospital on the whole increases the chances of recovery.

Membranous Croup.—There were 17 cases notified and 9 deaths. These were most probably diphtheria, and the mortality was extremely high.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.—The deaths numbered 12, as against 10 last year and 17 in the year before. The number of cases was 86, and the mortality 13.9 per cent. That the number of these deaths tends to diminish is very

satisfactory, as this disease we know to be associated with sanitary defects. There were also 2 deaths from continued fever.

Puerperal Fever.—Seven deaths were ascribed to this cause, as compared with 6 in 1891. There were 13 cases reported, a mortality of over 50 per cent.

Erysipelas.—The deaths were 16. The cases reported were 274.

Measles.—The deaths were 78 from this illness, about the average number. For our opinions respecting the responsibility of sanitary authorities as to whooping cough and measles, we refer to our report for 1891. Many, if not most of these deaths, are in our opinions preventible.

Whooping Cough caused 89 deaths, also about the average number.

Influenza.—No less than 112 deaths were ascribed to influenza, and they principally occurred in the early part of the year, but persisted to a less extent throughout the 12 months. These deaths were nearly all directly due to respiratory diseases certified as being secondary to influenza, and therefore included here. A larger proportion of the deaths that really were due to influenza is probably included under this heading than was the case during the 2 preceding years, because the deaths referred to respiratory diseases were less than in the 2 other epidemic years. The number of deaths from lung disease, viz., 453, exceeds by 70 the average number for the 3 years immediately preceding the commencement of influenza, corrected for increase of population, so that it is probable that, even in 1892, there have been more deaths really due to influenza than were ascribed to it. It will be seen by referring to the local reports for the sub-districts that influenza did not affect them all with equal severity.

Diarrhœa caused 82 deaths, as compared with 51 in 1891, but scarcely exceeded the average.

Appended is a Table showing the number of each class of infectious disease notified in each sub-district:—

TABLE IX.

			Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham,	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Total.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	56	17	62	2	105	242
Membranous Croup	..	..	4	..	..	1	12	17
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	79	20	33	10	132	274
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	320	51	192	21	303	887
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	22	12	21	4	27	86
Continued Fever ..	..	..	3	4	..	..	4	11
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	5	..	3	..	5	13
Totals .. ..	..	..	489	104	311	38	588	1530

Deaths from Non-zymotic Diseases.—The largest number of deaths from any single group of diseases was from the *respiratory* class, which caused 453 deaths. This is a fall on the 2 preceding years, but is above the average. *Tubercular diseases* caused 256 deaths, of which 176 were due to consumption. The number was 30 below the corrected average however. *Nervous diseases* caused 302 deaths, or 33 below the corrected average, while *circulatory diseases*, causing 185 deaths exceeded the average by 9.

The deaths from *cancer and other tumours* numbered 101, nearly the same as in 1891, and exceeded the average by 9. Deaths from *diseases of the digestive organs* were less, but those from diseases of the *urinary organs* showed a somewhat marked rise numbering 79. The deaths under the heading of *premature birth, congenital defects, and lowered vitality* very slightly exceeded the average, and those from *violence* were excessive to the amount of 3.

Inquests. The next Table gives particulars of the number of inquests held with the verdicts found.

There were 137 such enquiries held during the year. In 71 the verdicts were deaths from natural causes, in 47 the causes of death were accidental, 12 were cases of suicide, 5 come under the head of homicide, and in 2 open verdicts were returned.

TABLE X.

INQUESTS.	Total.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.
<i>I. Deaths from Natural Causes :</i>	71	17	7	13	5	29
<i>II. Deaths from Violence :</i>						
<i>(a) Accidental :</i>						
Suffocation in bed with mother	10	4	..	..	..	6
Falls	10	4	..	2	..	4
Scalds and Burns	6	4	..	1	..	1
Fractures	2	2	..	..	..	..
Run over by train	4	1	1	1	1	..
Drowning	7	..	2	..	..	5
Syncope	1	..	1	..	..	..
Suffocation	2	..	..	2	..	..
Hæmorrhage at birth ..	3	..	..	1	..	2
Operation for retroflexion of uterus	1	..	..	1	..	..
Poisoning by opium	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>(b) Suicide :</i>						
Poisoning by carbolic acid ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Poisoning by phosphorus ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Drowning	3	1	2	..	..	..
Hanging	2	..	..	..	1	1
Bullet wound	2	..	1	1	..	..
Carbonic oxide from burning charcoal	2	..	..	2	..	..
Cut throat	1	..	1	..	..	..
<i>(c) Homicide :</i>						
(i.) Wilful murder	3	3	..	..	..	..
Uterine injury	1	..	1	..	..	..
Execution	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>(d) Open Verdicts :</i>						
Found dead	1	1	..	..	..	..
Found drowned	1	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	137	40	16	24	7	50

Sickness and
Mortality amongst
the
Parochial Poor.

Table XI. gives the number of cases and deaths that occurred in the sub-districts. The total number of cases coming under treatment was 2113, as compared with 2,059 in 1891, and the number of deaths was 69, as compared with 71 in the previous year:—

TABLE XI.

Sickness amongst Union Poor during 1892.

SUB-DISTRICTS.				TOTAL CASES OF SICKNESS TREATED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.		TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.		1.—Small Pox.		2.—Measles.		3.—Scarlatina.		4.—Diphtheria.		5.—Whooping Cough.		6.—Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		7.—Influenza.		8.—Fever.		9.—Erysipelas.		10.—Puerperal Fever.		11.—Lung Diseases, Except Phthisis.		12.—Phthisis.		13.—Hydrocephalus, Atrophy Scrofula, and Infantile Convulsions.		14.—Violence, Privation, and Premature Birth.		15.—Other Diseases.		16.—Age.	
				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	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
CLAPHAM	735	24	...	...	14	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	36	...	43	1	12	...	11	1	...	...	172	5	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	393	6	12	3		
PUTNEY	122	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	..	4	..	...	...	5	..	96	...	...	...	...	...
STREATHAM	295	7	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	..	15	...	...	7	1	...	...	51	3	5	..	8	..	3	..	152	1	35	1	...	...	...	...
TOOTING	155	12	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	7	1	14	..	1	...	...	...	...	52	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	58	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
WANDSWORTH	806	26	...	...	15	..	2	1	3	..	10	4	21	..	42	1	...	...	16	..	2	1	167	5	13	3	1	..	40	3	508	8	6	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2113	69	...	...	42	6	10	1	3	..	34	6	65	1	100	2	13	..	34	2	2	1	457	15	43	7	9	..	56	5	1207	18	55	5	...	...	...	...

Vaccination. The next Table shows at a glance the amount of vaccination performed in the district. Out of 4,491 births registered in 1891, 3,490 children were returned as successfully vaccinated, whilst 388 were unaccounted for from various causes, which is equivalent to 8·6 per cent. of the whole :—

TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births Returned from 1st January to 31st December 1891	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found.
Clapham	1152	875	2	..	109	43	17	100
Putney	480	355	1	..	36	28	—	60
Streatham	1258	945	2	..	92	23	1	121
Wandsworth	1601	1315	7	..	121	38	..	107
Totals	4491	3490	12	..	358	132	18	388

Cholera. In August cholera prevailed somewhat extensively in Europe, and several ports in very direct communication with those of this country, notably Hamburg, were infected. In consequence of this considerable alarm was felt lest it should be imported into this country, and should become epidemic. These fears, however, proved to be groundless, for though a number of cases were so imported, no single case occurred except the imported ones.

On August 25th a circular was issued by the Local Government Board to the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities, in which it was pointed out that owing to the existing epidemic of scarlet fever the Metropolitan Asylums Board would not be able to provide accommodation in their hospitals for many cholera cases. The circular went on to say :—

“The Board do not propose at the present moment to issue regulations under the powers which are conferred upon them by Section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875; and which are referred to in Section 82 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. In the event, however, of its becoming necessary for the Board to issue such regulations, they would impose on the Sanitary Authorities the duty of making arrangements for the prevention and treatment of cholera, and among those arrangements would be comprised the visitation of poorer houses for the purpose of detecting cholera and diarrhoea, and the supply of medical attendance and nursing, and of medicine and disinfectants. The arrangements to be made by Sanitary Authorities would further include the provision of such additional hospitals and places of refuge as might be necessary for the several parishes and districts, the hospitals being provided for the reception of those cholera patients who could not properly be treated in their own homes, and the places of refuge for the lodgement of those persons not actually sick whom it might be right to keep under observation or to accommodate while their home was either under disinfection or was devoted to a sick person who could not properly be removed.

“The Board desire that it should be clearly understood that, although the Managers (of the Asylums Board) may make a limited provision of hospital accommodation, it would devolve under the regulations upon each Sanitary Authority to provide such hospital accommodation as would, in the event of cholera becoming epidemic in their parish or district, be requisite for the reception of cases where removal to hospital is required, the arrangements as regards the Managers affording to the Sanitary Authorities time and facility for supplying their own particular requirements as to hospital provision.

“It would not be proposed that the Managers should be charged with any duty of providing places of refuge, such as those above referred to, for persons not actually sick. This provision, which experience has shown to be of as much importance as the removal of the sick to hospital for preventing the spread of cholera, would be an undivided function of the Sanitary Authority.

“It is to be observed that the amount expended by any local authority in the Metropolis in providing any building for use as a hospital or as a place of refuge under regulations issued by the Board will, to such extent as may be determined by the Board, together with two-thirds of the salaries or remuneration of any officers or servants employed in any such building, be repaid to them from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, and will consequently be a charge on the whole Metropolis.”

Before arrangements could be made for all these purposes the danger came to an end for the year, and the regulations were not issued by the Local Government Board. Since then, however, the matter has been receiving anxious attention by the Sanitary Committee in view of a possible outbreak this year, and probably arrangements in regard to all the points mentioned above will be made before there is any outbreak, should it unfortunately occur in 1893.

Sanitary Proceedings. Great changes were made in sanitary work by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which came into operation January 1st, 1892.

Smoke Consumption. The provisions as to smoke consumption have now to be carried out by the Sanitary Authority. Though in some instances notices were served on occupiers of factories to prevent black smoke escaping from their chimneys, no case sufficiently aggravated to require legal proceedings being taken was discovered.

Workshops. The cleanliness, conditions as to overcrowding and sanitary arrangements of *workshops* are now enforced

by the Sanitary Authority. Accordingly many inspections of workshops have been made and workshops have been caused to be cleansed and additional sanitary conveniences have been caused to be provided. Under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878-1891, the Home Secretary made an order dated October 31st, 1892, requiring the occupiers of certain factories and workshops to keep lists of out-workers, to be open to inspection by any officer of a sanitary authority. The factories and workshops referred to are those in which the following processes are carried on;—The manufacture of articles of wearing apparel, the manufacture of electro-plate, cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work, and the manufacture of files.

The Local Government Board thereupon issued a circular to Sanitary Authorities calling their attention to the order, and going on to say:—

“The Secretary of State informs the Board that he is anxious that the Sanitary Authorities should give full publicity to the order in their districts, and follow it up by active steps for the inspection of the workshops and houses in which the out-workers are employed, in order that full effect may be given to the object which Parliament had in view when passing the enactment under which the order is issued.

“The Board trust that the Sanitary Authority will co-operate in this matter to the utmost of its power. They should at once take measures to secure that the order is made known to those whom it affects, and the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector should be instructed from time to time to examine the lists, so that they may become aware of the places in which out-workers in the trades in question are employed.

“It is especially desirable that frequent inspection should be made of these places, so that prompt measures may be taken to deal with any sanitary evils existing in them.”

Accordingly copies of the order were served on all factories and workshops in this district, coming under it,

where out-workers were known to be employed. It is obvious, however, that if any good is to result an immense amount of work will be entailed. In the first place it would be necessary to inspect the lists of out-workers at frequent intervals, as the employés are many of them not permanent hands, but change from time to time. Then the difficulty arises that out-workers do not by any means always live and work in the same sanitary district where they are employed, so that there would be many out-workers bringing their work home into this district, who are employed by the occupants of workshops in other parts of London, where, only, the names and addresses can be seen. So that there is a necessity either for the co-operation of the Sanitary Authorities who would agree to forward to the Authorities concerned the names and addresses of out-workers, or that the Home Office should, by means of the Inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Acts, examine the lists and distribute the addresses to the proper Sanitary Authorities. An alteration of the law compelling the occupiers of the factories and workshops to send the lists to Sanitary Authorities would, also, be a great help. The matter was under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee at the close of the year.

Bye-laws. Much consideration was given by the Sanitary Committee in framing the bye-laws that have to be made by Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, Sections 16, 29, 50, and 94.

On the foundation of model bye-laws drawn up by the Local Government Board, bye-laws were made on the following subjects:—

- “ (i.) For the prevention of nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or any matter or thing in any street.

- “(ii.) For the preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker’s yard, butcher’s or fishmonger’s shop, or dung-hill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence.
- “(iii.) For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.
- “(iv.) As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses.
- “(v.) With respect to the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.
- “(vi.) For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.

These bye-laws are still under the consideration of the Local Government Board by whom they have to be confirmed.

The drafting of bye-laws under Section 94—for fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the registration, inspection, cleansing, &c., of such houses—was deferred pending the receipt of the model bye-laws promised by the Local Government Board.

Table XIII. gives in the usual form the summary of sanitary operations in each sub-district. From it will be seen that an unusual amount of work of all kind has been carried out. This must be partly attributed to the notification of infectious diseases, any outbreak of which is followed by the careful inspection of premises and drains with the result of bringing to light many nuisances.

TABLE XIII.

Summary of Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1892.

	Clapham.	Putney	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL.
Number of Houses and Premises Inspected	4215	3439	3533	438	5450	17075
Preliminary Notices	2390	697	688	77	1100	4952
Statutory Notices	275	74	50	2	359	760
Number of Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	351	58	217	21	317	964
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	446	58	279	29	344	1156
Number of houses in which infectious disease recurred after disinfection	7	..	..	2	4	13
Number of houses from which bedding, &c., was burnt	6	3	..	1	..	10
Bedding stove'd	292	27	66	2	64	451
Overcrowding abated	11	3	3	..	2	19
Rooms cleansed and repaired	995	22	402	14	54	1487
Staircases and passages cleansed and repaired	285	12	30	7	32	366
Drains relaid	283	225	279	7	74	868
New ventilating pipes	455	..	203	16	88	762
Drains cleansed and repaired	714	209	211	17	251	1402
Syphon traps fixed to drains	1835	64	217	..	76	2192
Sinks altered to discharge outside over gullies	365	44	127	13	522	1071
Bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies	55	12	25	9	12	113
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	264	46	238	14	95	657
Water closets cleansed and repaired	1089	317	235	18	485	2144
Water closets, supply of water laid on to .....	..	2	30	34	171	237
Urinals cleansed, repaired, or water laid on	14	10	2	..	1	27
Accumulation of manure, &c., removed	70	34	22	2	38	166
Cesspools abolished	2	2	2	1	2	9
Dust-bins provided	256	40	57	22	189	564
Stables drained or paved and cleansed	19	6	5	..	6	36
Yards drained or paved and cleansed	198	46	29	1	11	285
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed and repaired	32	2	37	3	33	107
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired	345	42	16	4	159	566
Houses supplied with water	6	4	30	15	31	86
Water cisterns cleansed, covered, and repaired	748	79	23	12	150	1012
Cistern overflow pipes disconnected from drains	3	4	6	..	..	13
Wells closed .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pig nuisances removed	1	..	3	..	22	26
Unclassified nuisances	1214	..	149	5	224	1592
Cases investigated by Magistrates	15	3	5	..	36	59
Compulsory Orders obtained	15	2	4	..	15	36
Compulsory works executed	15	2	4	..	15	36

Water Supply. In view of the importance of the question of the water supply of London, the following statements and tables extracted from the annual report of Professor E. Frankland are interesting.

The district is supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Lambeth Water Companies which draw their water from the Thames at Hampton and Molesey.

As regards filtration, Professor Frankland says :—" The samples of water collected and examined by me were invariably clear and bright. Even when analysis showed the admission of flood water, the water actually supplied to consumers was always efficiently filtered, and, during the entire year, there was no such exceptional pollution as that which occurred sometimes in the previous twelve months."

As to the chemical examination of the water,

" The comparatively small proportion of organic material which the solid matter invariably contains is of great importance in connection with the use of the water for drinking purposes. For, although the actual amount of organic matter is often quite insignificant, yet it may be of the most objectionable character on account of its origin. Thus the water of the Thames receives, above the point where it is abstracted for the purpose of the metropolitan supply, various contributions of organic matter of animal origin, such as the drainage of manured lands, the effluent from sewage works, and even raw sewage itself. This animal matter may, at any time, be accompanied by zymotic poisons dangerous to health, and although the chances of such matter reaching the water consumer are enormously reduced, both by the care which is exercised in excluding the flood waters from the reservoirs, and especially by the efficient filtration to which

the water is subjected before distribution ; yet, in spite of these protective measures, there is no absolute guarantee that these noxious ingredients, which may at any time be present are wholly removed.

From his observations on the numbers of microbe colonies developed in samples of the Thames water and the filtered product, he draws these among other conclusions :—

“That bacterially as well as chemically, filtration or percolation is immensely more efficient for the purification of water than mere flow for scores of miles in a river.

“That it is possible, by careful filtration, so to arrest microbes and their spores, as to transform Thames water into a beverage which, bacterially, is but little inferior to that from deep wells in the chalk.”

The subjoined Table shows the average result of the 12 monthly analyses of water from the Thames at the intakes and as delivered by the two companies, and the last column gives the number of microbe colonies in each cubic centimetre of the raw water and the water as it leaves the filter beds :—

AVERAGES OF THE MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER IN 1892.

The numbers relate to parts per 100,000

	temperature in Centigrade degrees.	Total Solid Matter.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total Combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportion Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Companies Water during the 9 years ending 1876 being taken as one.	Number of Microbe Colonies developed in each cubic centimetre of water.
River Thames water	13·3°	29·20	·260	·034	·008	·162	·226	1·9	20·1	5·0	2908
Southwark and Vauxhall ..	11·6	29·82	·178	·024	..	·214	·239	1·8	21·0	3·4	125·
Lambeth	11·2	30·34	·181	·032	..	·255	·278	1·9	21·2	3·5	33

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

CLAPHAM.

Population. The population in the middle of 1892, estimated in the usual way, is 44,711; it being assumed that the same rate of increase is going on as obtained in the 10 years between the last two censuses.

Births and Birth-rate The number of births registered during the year was 1,043, of which 523 were males, and 520 females. This is a less number than in 1891, and only twice in the last 10 years has a smaller number been registered. The birth-rate was 23·3 per thousand, a lower rate than in any of the last 10 years excepting 1890. The rate of natural increase, calculated from the excess of births over deaths, was 9·64 per thousand, again an unusually low figure.

It is interesting that the birth-rate for registration London was the lowest recorded excepting, as in Clapham, that of the year 1890; and the rate of natural increase is also considerably below the average.

Deaths and Death-rate The number of deaths registered was 611, of which 288 were of males, and 323 of females. This number is in excess of that registered in any year, and gives a rate of 13·66, practically the same as in 1891. Twenty of the deaths, however, were of non-parishioners, and occurred in the British Home for Incurables and the Home for the Dying in The Chase, leaving 591 as the number of deaths of Clapham inhabitants, and giving a corrected rate of 13·22 per thousand living.

Table I. gives a comparison of these rates with those of the last ten years :—

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEAR.		Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
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
1890	..	10,03	23·2	599	13·88	9·32
1891	..	1,144	26·2	596	13·63	12·57
1892	..	1,043	23·3	611	13·66	9·64

Table II. gives particulars of the number, causes of death, ages, and social position of those who have died:—

TABLE II.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM.				SEX.	AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.					
CAUSES OF DEATH.					Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 45 years.	From 45 to 65 years.	From 65 to 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
Population (Census), 1891... } 43,698				Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.														
Official Population in middle of 1892 } 44,711																		
I. Zymotic.																		
{ Small Pox .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Scarlet Fever				2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
{ Diphtheria				9	4	5	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
{ Membranous Croup ..				2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
{ Typhus Fever .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric Fever				6	3	3	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
{ Continued Fever ..				1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
{ Relapsing Fever ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Puerperal Fever ..				1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Cholera .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Erysipelas				2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
{ Measles				20	10	10	3	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18
{ Whooping Cough ..				26	7	19	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	17
{ Influenza				27	13	14	1	3	1	..	3	7	8	4	1	4	8	14
{ Diarrhoea & Dysentery				12	7	5	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	8
{ Hydrophobia .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other Zymotic Diseases				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class				108	49	59	23	45	6	4	7	10	8	5	1	8	27	72
II. Constitutional.																		
{ Gout and Rheumatism				8	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	3	..	5
{ Cancer & other Tumours				26	5	21	..	..	1	..	5	14	4	2	1	4	6	15
{ Other Constitutional Diseases ..				1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Tubercular. { Phthisis				61	28	33	..	2	5	8	35	11	..	..	..	6	15	40
{ Other Tubercular Diseases ..				29	17	12	10	11	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	5	23
III. Local.																		
{ Nervous				54	21	33	15	1	1	1	5	11	10	10	7	1	15	31
{ Circulatory				62	33	29	1	1	3	3	8	20	17	9	3	9	20	30
{ Respiratory				116	62	54	19	16	1	3	8	27	27	15	4	9	27	76
{ Digestive				36	18	18	14	2	..	..	2	4	9	5	2	5	10	19
{ Urinary				16	8	8	..	..	1	..	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	8
{ Generative				2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
{ Locomotory				1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Integumentary ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.																		
{ Premature Birth and Low Vitality				50	28	22	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	35
{ Congenital Defects ..				1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
{ Old Age				14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	2	2	3	7
V. Violence																		
{ Accident				17	8	9	5	3	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	3	2	12
{ Suicide				4	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
{ Homicide				3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
VI. Undefined & Not Specified																		
{ Undefined & Not Specified				2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTALS.. .. .				611	288	323	143	81	22	23	83	109	86	64	22	58	147	384

K² 3
(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of CLAPHAM, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.																								
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)																								
	(a)							(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
								Under 5		1	4	2			1					19	26	11			2	35	2	11	116	224	
CLAPHAM	591	143	81	20	22	178	147	5 upwds		1	5			6			1		2	1		1			49	80	60	13	148	367	
BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES	7					4	3	5 upwds																							
HOSTEL OF GOD	13			2	1	10		Under 5																							
								5 upwds																	10	1			2		13
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
TOTALS	611	143	81	22	23	192	150	Under 5	1	4	2			1						19	26	11			2	35	2	11	116	224	
								5 upwds	1	5				6			1		2	1		1			59	81	60	13	157	387	

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	106	6	18	7	3	43	29	Under 5		11	2									1		1				1	1	3	2	22	
								5 upwds		2	3			1					1						9	9	10	5	45	84	
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	20			2	1	14	3	Under 5																							
								5 upwds																	10	1			9		20

K² 11 TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming
(B) to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of CLAPHAM;
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1892.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

NOTE 1.—The present Table B. is concerned with population, births, and sickness (not with mortality) in the Sanitary district or division to which the Table relates.

Deaths in
Out-lying
Institutions.

The following Table gives particulars of deaths that properly belong to this Sub-district, and which have occurred in various Institutions outside its borders, such as the hospitals and asylums. There were 106 of these deaths, of which 48 took place in the Union Infirmary, 41 in the general and special hospitals, and 17 in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Adding these 106 deaths to those above mentioned, we get a total of 697, giving the correct rate of 15·8. The corresponding rate of 1891 was 15·8. The rate for registration London in 1892 was 20·6 :—

TABLE III.

Deaths in Outlying District.

DISEASES.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Influenza	4	..	4	..	1	3	3	1	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	13	6	7	1	12	..	..	..	13
Diphtheria	5	2	3	..	5	..	..	2	3
Enteric Fever	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Zymotic Diseases	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tubercular Diseases	10	8	2	..	9	1	5	5	..
Cancer	4	1	3	..	2	2	1	3	..
Rheumatism	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	9	5	4	..	3	6	6	3	..
Circulatory Diseases	9	4	5	..	6	3	5	4	..
Nervous Diseases	14	10	4	..	8	6	11	3	..
Other Diseases	25	14	11	4	10	11	13	12	..
Violence	7	4	3	..	7	..	1	6	..
Totals	106	59	37	6	65	35	48	41	17

Ages at Death. From Table II. we see that the proportion of the deaths at different age groups to the total deaths was as follows :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	36.7 per cent.
From 5 to 65 years	...	...	...	38.8 „
Over 65 years	...	...	...	24.5 „

Infantile Death rate. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 143, and the rate per thousand births (that is per thousand of the population living at that age) was 137, compared with 149 and 128 in the 2 preceding years. The rate for London in 1892 was 154.

Social Position. The proportion in the various social grades was as follows :—

Nobility and Gentry	...	...	3.6 per cent.
Professional Classes	...	...	9.5 „
Middle and Trading Classes	...	...	24.0 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes	...	...	62.9 „

Zymotic Mortality.—The subjoined Table gives the number of deaths for the different Zymotic diseases for the last 10 years, with the Zymotic and general death-rates.

The total deaths in this class was 108, 14 in excess of the corrected decennial average. This is more than accounted for, however, by the 27 deaths referred to Influenza, showing that the mortality from the other diseases of this class was below the average. The Zymotic death-rate was 2.41; the corrected decennial average being 2.23. Omitting the deaths referred to Influenza we have a rate of 1.8, which can be more fairly used to compare with previous years when there was no Influenza. The deaths in Out-lying Institutions, however, should here be taken into account (see Table III.), so that 26 deaths should be added giving a total of 124, and a death-rate of 2.99.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Clapham.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	27
Small Pox .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	33	33	3	11	25	14	11	17	32	20
Scarlet Fever ..	8	3	..	1	6	5	2	2	1	2
Diphtheria	7	8	4	6	10	16	17	4	2	9
Enteric Fever ..	3	4	8	3	4	5	4	3	4	6
Whooping Cough	16	15	25	34	25	28	15	16	20	26
Epidemic Diarrhoea	19	18	16	25	24	15	11	18	12	12
Other Zymotic Diseases	26	12	5	4	6	1	4	3	3	6
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	112	95	61	84	100	84	64	67	96	108
Zymotic Death- rate	2.9	2.3	1.49	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.53	2.19	2.41
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	15.1	13.7	12.4	12.9	13.9	12.4	11.6	13.88	13.63	13.66

In dealing with the mortality from the individual Zymotic diseases reference is to be made to Table VI., which gives particulars as to notifications received of those diseases to which the Act applies.

Small Pox.—Again it is satisfactory to report that not only no deaths occurred from this disease, but no case occurred. There were evidences of a tendency for Small Pox to become prevalent in London during the early summer, but though some sanitary districts experienced a considerable outbreak, any general diffusion was prevented by the vigorous measures adopted to restrain it. While, however, there exists an increasing part of the population unvaccinated, and while the protective influence of re-vaccination is so seldom taken advantage of there will

always be great danger of the very expensive machinery kept up in London failing to prevent a serious epidemic of Small Pox.

Influenza.—The deaths referred to this cause were 31 (including the four in Table III.) The disease was epidemic in January and February, and to a less extent in March. It must be remembered that none of these deaths were caused directly by Influenza, but were due to some complication, generally a lung disease. Whenever mention is made of a Zymotic disease in a certificate of the cause of death, whether as the primary or secondary cause, the death is put under that heading.

The probability that Influenza was not so prevalent as in the two previous years is shown by the fall in the number of deaths from respiratory disease (see Table VI. below), which were 13 below the decennial average.

Scarlet Fever.—During the year a somewhat widespread epidemic of Scarlet Fever was experienced, as usual reaching a maximum in the autumn months. It caused 15 deaths, all but two of which occurred in the fever hospitals. Altogether 320 cases were notified, so that the percentage of deaths was 4·7. Of these 180 were removed to hospital, and 140 were treated at home. The percentage of deaths in those removed was 7·2, and in those treated at home 1·4, a difference to be explained, probably, by the more severe cases having been removed, and especially that they were mostly from poorer and more insanitary parts of the parish, and were able to offer less resistance to the disease. Out of the 15 deaths 12 were of children under five years of age. During the height of the epidemic the accommodation at the disposal of the Asylums Board was all used, and patients could not be removed without in many cases a delay of upwards of a week, a condition of affairs which I think contributed to its further spread.

Diphtheria caused 14 deaths, 5 in the hospitals, and 9 at home, as compared with 2 last year. In the preceding three years the deaths were 23, 3 and 6. The number of cases notified was 56, so that the case mortality was 25 per cent., showing what a fatal and dangerous disease this is. The number removed to hospital was 24, so that the case mortality there was 20·8, and in the 32 who were treated at home it was 28·1 per cent. This would seem to show that hospital treatment is of advantage in *Diphtheria*.

Membranous Croup was responsible for 2 deaths, out of a total of 4 cases notified. These were probably cases of *Diphtheria*. As regards causation of these cases the drains in the houses where they occurred were carefully tested, and in 24 of these, serious defects, such as very possibly caused the attacks, were found and remedied.

Enteric Fever.—To this cause were attributed 7 deaths, of which 1 occurred in hospital and 6 at home. The number of cases reported was 22. Last year the number of cases reported was 20, and the deaths were 4. There were also 3 cases of continued fever reported, with 1 death. Especial care was given to examining the drains in the houses where these cases occurred, and all the defects found were remedied.

Puerperal Fever.—The number notified was 5, and there was one death. Besides disinfection in these cases, the midwives who were attending the patients were prevented from attending other women for 6 weeks.

Erysipelas.—Three deaths were referred to this disease, and 79 cases notified, the majority of which were apparently of a trivial character.

Measles caused 21 deaths, a number less than the

average one, but still high. All but 1 were of children under 5 years of age. It has not been possible to take any effective measures to prevent this loss of child life. Usually the first information that is received of the occurrence of measles is from the certificate of death, though occasionally the teachers in the Board Schools have brought cases to our knowledge, and enabled us to exclude other children in the infected houses from school.

Whooping Cough.—The number of deaths was 26, a larger number than in any of the last three years. Absolutely no precautions are taken as a rule by parents of children suffering from whooping cough. They are taken without the least hesitation to dispensaries and the out-patient departments of hospitals by train and omnibus, and only surprise is expressed if you blame them for it. It is no wonder that practically all children suffer from it in the early years of life. All the 26 deaths were of children under 5 years of age.

Diarrhœa caused 12 deaths, the same number as last year, and considerably below the decennial average.

TABLE V.

Number of Notifications received during the year, with number of cases removed to Hospital and the number of deaths.

			Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Patients removed to Hospital.	Number died in Hospital.	Number died at Home.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	56	24	5	9	14
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	79	..	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	320	180	13	2	15
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	22	5	1	6	7
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1
Totals .. ..	..	..	489	209	20	23	43

Deaths from Non-zymotic Diseases.

The appended table gives the number of deaths from the various causes for the last 10 years, and the last columns show whether those for 1892 were above or below the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

TABLE VI.

	1832	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Number above corrected decennial average.	Number below corrected decennial average.
Gout and Rheumatism..	9	..	..	3	3	9	4	6	9	7	8	1	..
Cancer and other Tumours ..	..	24	..	16	23	30	18	21	29	32	26	..	1
Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	..	..	1	6	7	6	2	5	3	1	..	3
Tubercular ..	15	76	69	68	77	75	68	69	79	71	90	16	..
Nervous ..	65	66	70	80	79	81	70	74	77	74	54	..	28
Circulatory ..	47	39	53	40	35	52	49	56	57	59	62	8	..
Respiratory ..	145	113	97	120	103	110	103	105	139	125	116	..	13
Digestive ..	34	26	38	30	39	46	41	18	26	32	36	..	1
Urinary ..	16	21	8	6	16	14	9	15	15	12	16	1	..
Generative ..	1	..	..	7	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	..	1
Locomotory ..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Integumentary..	1	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c.	34	60	47	36	28	46	49	50	44	48	51	2	..
Old Age ..	37	25	22	31	33	18	34	37	27	20	14	..	17
Violence ..	11	7	11	8	12	9	13	13	16	15	24	11	..
Undefined and Not Specified	48	8	25	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	7

The most notable increase is seen to be under the head of tubercular diseases, including phthisis. In London there was a decrease in the number of deaths from tubercular diseases. Diseases of the nervous system and respiratory diseases both show a marked fall, and the number referred to tumours is also slightly less. The deaths from circulatory diseases—62 in number—have increased by 8. The deaths from premature birth and low vitality have exceeded the average by 2, and those from violence by 11.

Inquests. There have been 40 inquests held during the year, the following being the verdicts:—

				Males.	Females.	
1.	From Natural Causes	..	..	7	10	17
2.	Accidental	..	Suffocation in bed with			
			Mother	..	1	3
			Falls	..	2	2
			Scalds and Burns	..	1	3
			Fractures	..	1	1
			Run over by Train	..	1	
				—	—	15
3.	Suicide		Poisoning by Carbolic Acid	1		
			Poisoning by Phosphorous		1	
			Drowning	..	1	
				—	—	3
4.	Wilful Murder..	..	..	3		
				—	—	3
5.	Open Verdicts	..	Found Dead	..	1	
			Found Drowned..	..	1	
				—	—	2
						—
						40

The 3 verdicts of wilful murder related to the bodies of 3 newly born children found in different parts of the parish.

The number of deaths uncertified by a medical man, on which no inquests were held, was only 5, a lower number than any recorded.

Vaccination.—The table on page 90 of the general report gives information as to the amount of vaccination carried out. From it it is seen that 100 children, by removal or other causes, escaped being vaccinated.

Disinfection —By the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which came into force January 1st, 1892, increased cost for disinfection has been thrown on the Board who are responsible for all the cost of disinfection after

infectious disease. Four hundred and forty-six rooms in 351 houses were fumigated with sulphurous acid gas by this department, and 8 by the occupants as certified by the medical man in attendance. Two public cabs also were disinfected after being used to remove infected persons. Two hundred and ninety-two lots of bedding, clothing, &c., have been disinfected by superheated steam, and 6 lots of bedding have been burnt. Two hundred and sixty-five notices were served to strip paper and cleanse rooms after fumigation, and in some instances the work had to be done by servants of the Board.

Sanitation.—A great increase of work has been thrown on the staff by the Public Health (London) Act, and in some of the new directions the work has not been completely overtaken.

Underground rooms are now under the jurisdiction of the Board, when occupied separately from any room above ground. The number thus occupied is not great, though a great many are used for sleeping and living in, which escape regulation by reason of a single room above ground being used by the same people. It is obviously just as important that the basement rooms should be well ventilated and healthy, if used for sleeping in, when let along with one or more rooms above ground. I think that an amendment of the law to apply the statutory regulations to them also would be of great value. Another difficulty found in dealing with underground rooms is that at the time of inspection there may be no separate occupation of them, whereas in the following week the conditions of tenancy may have changed, as frequently happens, and the rooms become separately occupied.

Workshops.—The sanitary condition of all workshops has now to be controlled by the officers of the Board, also overcrowding and the rendering harmless to the workers

of any noxious products of manufactures carried on in them. Accordingly a large number of workshops have been inspected; 10 were ordered to be cleansed, and in 5 there was insufficient water-closet accommodation, and more was caused to be provided. No case of overcrowding was found, and no case where means of ventilation were so bad as to necessitate interference, excepting that of a new laundry where the ventilation had to be improved.

The following statistics show what a large amount of general sanitary work has been carried out:—

During the year 4,215 houses and premises have been inspected, and the total number of nuisances dealt with amounted to 7,979, of these 7,425 were abated under notice, and 554 under promises.

The Table on page 96 gives a statement of nuisances dealt with that can be conveniently classified.

The number of unclassified nuisances was 1,214, viz.:—608 water-closets disconnected from drinking water cisterns and a separate supply laid on, 201 soil-pipes ventilated, 95 soil-pipes renewed or repaired, 25 defective ventilating pipes repaired, 47 floors repaired, 15 walls repaired, 4 windows repaired, 16 cases of water in basements, 12 cases of stagnant water, 7 basement floors raised, 55 leaky sinks, 48 leaky water fittings, 7 cellar dwellings, 9 areas lowered below floor level, 11 dirty bakehouses, 2 privies abolished, 9 manure receptacles provided, 2 lots of foul bedding burnt, 2 smoke nuisances, 8 cases of rats, water running over footway, leaky gas fittings, carpet beating, organisms in water from company's main, store-room unventilated.

Animals kept so as to be a nuisance, viz.:—Dogs, 2 cases; goats, 2; rabbits, 6; pigeons, 2; fowls, 2; ducks, 2; donkeys, 2; cats, horse, and pig.

The drains of 283 houses and premises have been reconstructed in accordance with the Board's regulations for new drainage 291 man-holes have been constructed, and 455 new ventilating pipes fixed. One trunk of fish was destroyed, it having become unfit for food.

Police Court Proceedings. Thirty-seven summonses were taken out at the Police Court to enforce the orders of the Board in connection with sanitary defects.

Twenty-two summonses were withdrawn, the necessary work having been carried out, and in 15 cases magistrates orders were made and fines inflicted to the amount of £24 and costs.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. In 50 instances premises were found to be in so bad a state that I certified them under Part II. of this Act, and notices were served to render them fit for habitation. They resulted as follows:—

<i>Nos. 1, 2, 4, North View, Upper Orchard</i>						} Cleansed, repaired, and damp stopped out.
<i>Street</i>	...	...	...	...	..
<i>1, 2, 3, 9, West Place</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>3, 6, 9, 10, 12, Smith's Cottages</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>29, 19, 9, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, South View</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, Upper Orchard Street</i>	} The neces- sary works are in pro- gress.
<i>24, 22, 20, 18, 12, 10, 6, 5, Lyles' Cottages,</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lower Orchard Street</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Clark's Cottages</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>3, 8, 9, 12, 12a, Lower Orchard Street</i>	...	...	...	...	...

Summonses were issued in all the foregoing cases, but were withdrawn as the property changed hands, and the new owner undertook to do what was necessary.

Nos. 204, 208, 210, 214 Lyham Road.—Thoroughly cleansed and repaired, and drainage renewed.

No. 3, Bromell's Passage.—Closed by the Magistrate's order.

The cow-houses and slaughter-houses were inspected in September.

The bake-houses were inspected twice during the year. Lime-whiting was required in 3 instances in May, and in 8 instances in October.

I have pleasure in again testifying to the excellence of the work done by the inspectors, who have all proved themselves careful and reliable.

OLIVER FIELD, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health for Clapham.

PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

I estimate the population of Putney and Roehampton for the year 1892 at 18,226. This estimate cannot be far from the correct population, as the census enumeration was taken so recently.

Births and Deaths. During the year 447 births were registered, of which 214 were males and 233 females. This is equal to a birth-rate of 24·5 per 1,000 per annum. Two hundred and forty-seven deaths from all causes were registered, which gives a death-rate of 13·5 per 1,000 per annum. This is a higher death-rate than we have had for the last seven years.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
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
1889	376	23·0	182	11·1	11·9
1890	453	25·4	234	13·1	12·3
1891	479	26·9	213	11·9	15·0
1892	447	24·5	247	13·5	11·0

Deaths in Out-
ing
Institutions.

Forty-five of these deaths were registered, of which 16 were males and 29 females. When this number is added to those deaths registered within the district, it gives a death-rate of 16 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospital.	Asylums Boards Hospital.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	3
Enteric Fever	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases	6	2	4	..	6	..	3	3	..
Cancer	4	..	4	..	3	1	2	2	..
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	6	2	4	..	3	3	5	1	..
Circulatory Diseases	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Nervous Diseases	3	2	1	..	3	..	3	..	..
Other Diseases	17	6	11	..	12	5	5	11	1
Violence	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
	45	16	29	1	34	10	19	20	6

General Mortality.—In the general mortality table we have again followed the plan of former years in classifying deaths according to sex, age, and social position. There were 34 more deaths registered during the year than during 1891. This increase appears to me to be very largely accounted for by the influenza epidemic which prevailed during the first three months of the year, and the results which followed it. Respiratory diseases are

responsible to the greatest extent for the increased mortality, and in many cases doubtless they were among the sequelae of the epidemic.

The mortality of different ages may be represented as follows:—

Under 1 year				29·5 per cent. of total mortality.		
1 and under 5 years	11·7	„	„	„	„	„
5 „ 15 „	1·2	„	„	„	„	„
15 „ 25 „	1·2	„	„	„	„	„
25 „ 65 „	29·8	„	„	„	„	„
65 and upwards	26·6	„	„	„	„	„

In the whole of London the deaths of infants under 1 year was equal to 23·2 per cent. of the total mortality.

It gives a more accurate idea, however, of the mortality among infants to express it in relation to the number of births during the year. In a district where the birth-rate is high, the same percentage of infantile deaths in relation to the general mortality, does not have the same significance as in a district with a much lower birth-rate.

During the year it is found that in this sub-district for every 1,000 births there were 163 deaths of infants under a year. That is to say, one child died during the first year of life for every six born. This is below the average of the large towns of England, but above that of London where the average is 155. We appear to have in this sub-district a permanently high mortality among infants. Why that should be it is difficult to explain. A large proportion of these deaths is due to improper feeding and neglect.

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

PUTNEY.			Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.								SOCIAL POSITION.			
Population (Census), 1891, } 17,771. Official Popula- tion in middle } 18,226. of 1892, }				Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 & under 45 years.	From 45 & under 65 years.	From 65 & upwards.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Mer- chants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Class.
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fevr ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough ..	17	7	10	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	12
Influenza ..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	5	..	
Diarrhoea & Dysentery ..	10	6	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			36	15	21	16	11	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	3	11	22
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Cancer & other Tumours	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	4
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tubercular.	Phthisis ..	22	15	7	1	1	..	2	9	7	2	..	..	2	9	11
		Other Tubercular Diseases ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Local.	Nervous ..	37	17	20	10	4	1	..	4	7	11	..	..	7	11	19	13
	Circulatory ..	19	9	10	3	..	..	..	6	4	6	..	..	2	9	8	..
	Respiratory ..	55	23	32	8	10	..	..	2	8	27	..	..	8	13	24	24
	Digestive ..	20	10	10	7	3	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	2	7	11	11
	Urinary ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	3	3
	Generative ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Locomotor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Develop- mental.	Premature Birth and } Low Vitality }	18	8	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	12	12
	Congenital Defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old Age ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	3	3
V. Violence ..			8	4	4	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	5	3	3
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified			9	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8
TOTALS ..			247	117	130	73	29	3	3	39	35	65	..	..	33	74	140

K² 3
(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of PUTNEY; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																										
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)																											
PUTNEY	247	73	29	3	3	74	65	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	..	..	2	18	3	..	52	102		
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	37	16	8	61	145		
								Under 5																										
								5 upwds																										
								Under 5																										
								5 upwds																										
								Under 5																										
								5 upwds																										
TOTALS								Under 5																										
								5 upwds																										
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																																		
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	..	1	..	34	..	10	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
							5 upwds	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	2	24	44		
*Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	8		

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	..	1	..	34	..	10	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							5 upwds	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	2	24	44	
*Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	Under 5																									
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	8	

* As far as I am in a position to know.

K² 11 TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming
(B) to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of PUTNEY;
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1892.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.					
										Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.							Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.							
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																										
PUTNEY	17771	18226	447	Under 5		11	2			2	2				2			8	2											
				5 upwds		39	15			10	2				19			20	3			8					2			
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
TOTAL				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										

Social Position.—The proportion of deaths in the different social grades was as follows:—

Nobility and gentry	0	per cent.
Professional classes	13·3	„
Middle and trading classes	29·9	„
Industrial and labouring classes	56 8	„

Tubercular Diseases were the cause of 23 deaths during the year, which is equivalent to 9·4 per cent. of the total mortality, or 1·2 per 1,000 per annum of the population living.

Respiratory Diseases were the cause of 55 deaths. This number is considerably higher than the usual proportion of deaths from this cause. No doubt many of these cases were complications or sequelæ of Influenza. The deaths from respiratory diseases were equal to 3 per 1,000 per annum of the population living.

Nine deaths were registered as the result of Cancer. It is a noteworthy fact that the mortality attending this disease tends to rise year after year.

Zymotic Diseases.—In Table IV. the number of deaths arising from Zymotic Diseases is tabulated, and a comparison made with those occurring during the previous nine years. Thirty-six deaths occurred from these diseases, which gives us a Zymotic death-rate of 1·9 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Putney and Roehampton Sub-district.

Zymotic Mortality.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
Small Pox .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	1	4	4	2	..	2	10	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	7	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Enteric Fever ..	2	10	3	1	..	2	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	24	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	8	1	18	2	6	6	8	8	17
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	5	8	4	9	..	4	..	..	4	10
Other Zymotic Diseases	2	..	1	8	1	2	..	1	7	..
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	44	28	18	42	7	16	12	21	21	36
Zymotic Death- rate	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.49	0.44	1.0	0.73	1.1	1.1	1.9
Death-rate for all Diseases	17.1	13.7	11.2	11.8	12.5	11.7	11.1	12.4	11.9	13.6

Influenza.—Six deaths were attributed primarily to this disease. A good many others were doubtless caused by it indirectly. This peculiar disorder has been epidemic with us for the last three years. During that time it has never been quite extinct, and the three annual epidemics of the last three years could more properly be called three annual exacerbations of the one epidemic. There has been no fortnight during the last three years, in which deaths have not occurred in London from this disease. In my experience, however, the type of the disease in 1892 was of a milder character than during the two former years.

No deaths have resulted from small pox, measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria. This is most satisfactory as these are the diseases with the exception of measles, which are most directly under sanitary control.

Whooping Cough and *Diarrhœa* were as usual the two most fatal zymotic diseases among children. The first of these is communicated directly from one child to another and practically the sanitary authority is powerless to do much to prevent it. *Diarrhœa* was prevalent almost exclusively during the summer months. Most cases are due to want of sufficient care in the feeding of children. Fermentation of milk very rapidly occurs in hot weather with the development of toxic products. These set up intestinal irritation after being taken into the system. The best and most simple method of preventing this is by boiling the milk immediately after delivery.

Enteric Fever.—There was one fatal case of this disease during the year. There is every reason to believe that the victim caught the infection outside the district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Small Pox.—No cases occurred during the year.

Scarlatina.—No deaths were registered from this cause. Fifty cases were notified and of these 28 were removed to hospital. Seven of these cases occurred among children under five years of age and 21 over that age.

Diphtheria.—Seventeen cases were notified with no fatal results. In at least three of these cases, I was able to distinctly trace the cause to defective drains. These three cases occurred in one house and were not the result of direct infection communicated from one to the other. They did not occur simultaneously, but the second was struck down after the first had recovered. It was found

there was free leakage of sewage gas into the larder where the food supplies were stored. It is a well known fact that milk especially has a great power of absorption of gas and no doubt in these cases it was one of the vehicles by which the poison was conveyed to the system. Since the drains have been properly relaid there has been no re-appearance of the disease. In eleven of the houses where diphtheria broke out sanitary defects were found in connection with the drainage.

Typhoid Fever.—Twelve cases were notified, two case under five years of age and the rest over that age. Eight of these cases were removed to hospital.

Inquests. Sixteen inquests were held during the year and the verdicts are classified as follows:—

I.	Natural	..	From Natural Causes	..	7—7
II.	Accidental..	Drowning	..	..	2
		Run over by Train	..	..	1
		Syncope	..	..	1—4
III.	Homicidal..	Uterine injury	..	..	1—1
IV.	Suicidal	..	Drowning	..	2
			Shooting	..	1
			Cut Throat	..	1—4
					—
					16

Sanitary Proceedings
during the Year.

The summary of sanitary operations during the year given in Table XIII. in the introductory portion of our report, shows that a great amount of most useful work has been again carried out. Three thousand four hundred and thirth-nine houses and premises were inspected. This does not quite come up to the number inspected during the year 1891. On the other hand there has been a mnch greater number of new drains put down

and old drains re-laid. Two hundred and twenty-five of such drains were laid compared with 80 last year. This new drain inspection work is, I consider, one of the most important sanitary operations carried on by the Board. Each new drain now laid is thoroughly inspected and tested with the water test before being passed by the inspector. This work takes up a great deal of time. The importance and necessity of it, however, cannot be overestimated when one considers the way in which house drains were formerly laid down. Six hundred and ninety-seven notices were served to remedy defects, but in only 74 cases, statutory notices were served.

Sulphur fumigation and disinfection was carried out in 58 premises and in no cases did the disease recur after this was carried out.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 and 1891.—The order issued by the Secretary of State under these Acts makes it obligatory on the sanitary authority to ascertain all these out-workers employed in this district. The order did not come into practical operation during the year 1892. To carry it out efficiently a great amount of additional work will be thrown on the staff, periodical inspections will require to be made of the houses of these out-workers. Of course many of them will live in districts outside our sanitary area. Lists of such outworkers must therefore be sent to the sanitary authority of the districts where they reside. The value of this order will be very great especially as a means of preventing the spread of infectious disease. With tailors' work more especially, it is admitted that infectious disease is not infrequently communicated. By the compulsory notification of disease, assisted by this order, it will be possible to put an end to this source of danger in future.

The sanitary condition of all workshops has now been placed under the sanitary authority instead of under the factory inspector under the old Acts. To carry out this section of the Act a regular inspection has been made of 84 workshops in this sub-district. In 22 cases it was found necessary to serve notices to abate nuisances.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.—under this statute twelve notices were served to make the premises fit for human habitation. These notices referred to certain houses in Isabella Place. The defects were general structural defects—improperly paved and dirty back yards in which sheds and other erections were placed obstructing the free entrance of light and air to the houses. The necessary works are now in progress.

Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, I was called upon to inspect certain premises situated in the Lower Richmond Road. These houses were built on the flat system, each flat accommodating a separate family and let separately. I found the sanitary arrangement and conveniences satisfactory and was therefore able to give a certificate of exemption from the Inhabited House Duty.

The usual inspections of all bakehouses in the parish have been made. They have been found in a satisfactory condition with the exception of two cases, in which notices were served and the necessary works done.

I have also personally inspected all cow sheds and slaughter houses and did not think it necessary to object to the renewal of their licenses.

In the month of October a special inspection was made to ascertain the sanitary condition of all the schools in the parish. As a result of this inspection a special report was made at the request of the Putney Committee. There was found to be insufficient school accomodation for the number of children attending the Charlwood Road National Schools. Serious defects were pointed out in connection with the sanitary arrangement of the school. The School Committee showed every desire to remedy the defects pointed out. After an interview between Mr. Lee, the Surveyor, and myself, the works were put in hand and have since been completed. Plans have been made for building an additional school beside Putney Lower Common which, when erected, will doubtless provide ample school accommodation.

In conclusion I have to thank all those associated with myself in carrying out the sanitary work of this sub-district and also the members of the Putney Local Committee for the support and assistance I have at all times received from them.

WM. Y. ORR, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for Putney and Roehampton.

STREATHAM.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Census population of this parish in the year 1891 was 42,958, revealing the fact that the mean annual increase was 2,042, and upon this calculation is based the population for the year 1892, as 45,000. The following statistics which as usual are derived from the Registrar General's Returns and the local records of sickness and mortality are based upon this estimate of population.

Births and Birth Rate. The number of births registered during the year was 1,067, 558 of males and 509 of females. The birth-rate calculated from the total number of births and the foregoing estimate of population, was 23·7 per 1,000 persons living during the year; this rate is much below the decennial average.

Natural Increase. The excess of births over deaths was 509 giving a rate of 11·3 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths and Death Rate. During the year 1892, 558 deaths were registered in the parish of which 280 were of males and 278 of females, giving a death-rate of 12·4 per 1000.

To arrive at the actual number of deaths of parishioners both within and without the district, the total number of deaths in St. Anne's Home [(the deceased

being parishioners of St. Pancras) for details refer to Table A.] must be excluded from the calculation, and the deaths in outlying institutions within the Metropolis, set out in Table II. must be included, representing a total of 572, and giving the correct death-rate as 12·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate, although apparently higher than that of previous years is accounted for by the hitherto different method of calculation from that already described.

The statistics of former years give the death-rates of parishioners (excluding non-parishioners) within the parish, not accounting for those dying in the institutions without the parish. The death-rate for the year upon that method of calculation would be 11·5 per 1000 and will compare very favourably with other years, and with any district either urban or rural.

Table I. gives the number of births and deaths, birth-rates and death-rates, and rates of natural increase during the past ten years.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
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
1890	1,063	25·3	484	11·5	13·7
1891	1,084	25·2	555	11·6	13·5
1892	1,067	23·7	558	12·4	11·3

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, includes all the parishioners dying in the out-lying general and special hospitals within the Metropolis :—

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Totals.	SEX.		AGES.							INSTITUTIONS.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 65 years.	65 years & upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
STREATHAM.													
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	6	1	5	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and } Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia and } Pleurisy	9	6	3	..	1	1	..	..	3	5	7	2	..
Heart Disease ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Injuries	8	5	3	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	..	8	..
All other Diseases	24	10	14	4	1	5	..	2	9	8	11	13	..
TOTAL	54	25	29	4	10	14	3	4	16	17	23	24	7

There were 54 deaths in outlying institutions as against 38 of the previous year, 25 were of males and 29 of females, being 46·3 and 53·7 per cent. respectively of the total deaths. In the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary 23 deaths or 42·6 per cent. of the total deaths occurred, 24 or 44·4 per cent. in the general and special hospitals and 7 or 13·0 per cent. in the hospitals and institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Fourteen or 26·1 per cent. were under 5 years of age and 17 or 31·5 per cent. above the age of 65 years.

The usual table of statistics of mortality is given in Table III. on the next page.

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STREATHAM.			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 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 & under 45 years.	From 45 & under 65 years.	From 65 & under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.
Population Census, 1891.....			42,958													
Official Population in middle of 1892 ...			45,000													
I. ZYMOTIC.																
	Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Diphtheria ..	..	6	2	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Membranous Croup ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	..	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	21	12	9	5	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Whooping Cough ..	..	18	6	12	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	Influenza ..	..	35	12	23	..	1	..	1	2	11	8	12	7	2	12
	Diarrhœa & Dysentery ..	..	15	9	6	11	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3
	Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			106	49	57	27	26	7	5	5	13	10	13	7	8	30
II. Constitutional.																
	Gout and Rheumatism ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cancer & other Tumours ..	..	31	6	25	..	..	..	3	12	11	5	8	3	8	..
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tubercular { Phthisis ..	..	25	12	13	..	1	1	6	10	7	..	..	1	..	11
	{ Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	17	8	9	8	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	2	6	..
III. Local.																
	Nervous ..	..	72	38	34	16	10	..	2	4	17	16	7	4	6	26
	Circulatory ..	..	35	21	14	..	..	3	1	7	5	12	7	4	3	18
	Respiratory ..	..	111	56	55	16	19	1	1	6	17	31	20	7	7	24
	Digestive ..	..	32	18	14	10	1	..	1	7	3	9	1	3	4	6
	Urinary ..	..	19	14	5	..	..	1	1	1	5	9	2	4	4	2
	Generative ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Locomotor ..	..	6	2	4	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.																
	Premature Birth and Vitality ..	..	45	22	23	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	Congenital Defects ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old Age ..	..	40	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	35	8	6	7	..
V. Violence																
	Accident ..	..	6	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
	Suicide ..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified																
	Illdefined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not Specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..			558	280	278	128	61	18	22	51	82	104	92	47	48	151

Tables A and B have been inserted at the request of the Local Government Board. In Table A are included in abstract Tables II. and III. for comparative purposes. Table B classifies in detail, according to the ages of the patients, all notifications of infectious disease received during the year under Section 54 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the number of patients removed to Isolation Hospitals.

K² 3
(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of STREATHAM; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics ; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																												
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	FEVERS.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
														Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.														Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.						
								Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	13	..	..	1	35	..	4	97	189
STREATHAM	517	128	61	17	22	123	166	5 upwds	..	1	5	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	24	64	33	5	182	328	
								Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	26	40
ST. ANNE'S HOME, STREATHAM ..	40	..	..	..	..	10	30	5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Under 5				
ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TRINITY ROAD	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
								Under 5				
								5 upwds				
TOTALS	558	128	61	18	22	133	196	Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	13	..	..	1	35	..	4	97	189	
								5 upwds	..	1	5	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	24	64	33	5	182	328				
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																																				
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	54	4	10	3	4	16	17	Under 5	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	14	
								5 upwds	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	2	6	19	40	
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	40	..	..	..	..	10	30	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

K² 11 **TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of STREATHAM; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.**

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1892.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.				
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.							Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.						
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																										
STREATHAM.. .. .	42582	44421	1067	Under 5		40	11			4								24	5											
				5 upwds		152	51			17			3		33			70	24				4					4		
ST. ANNE'S HOME, STREATHAM ..	550	550		Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TRINITY ROAD	26	26		Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
TOTAL	42958	45000	1067	Under 5		40	11			4								24	5											
				5 upwds		152	51			17			3		33			70	24				4					4		

NOTE—The present Table B. is concerned with population, births, and sickness (no. with mortality) in the Sanitary district or division to which the Table relates.

Area and Population of the District to which this Return relates.

Area in Acres 2 964
Population 1891 42 955

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

The deaths of infants under one year of age number 128, or 120 per 1,000 of the registered births, as compared with 117 or 108 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Social Position. The subjoined table gives the proportion of deaths in the several social grades.

Nobility and Gentry	..	..	47 =	8·4	per cent.
Professional Classes	..	..	48 =	8·6	„
Middle and Trading Classes	.	.	151 =	27·0	„
Industrial and Labouring Classes	..	..	312 =	56·0	„
Total deaths			555	100·0	

The proportion of deaths was high as compared with last year amongst the Nobility and Gentry, and also the Industrial and Labouring Classes, whilst a marked declination was prevalent amongst both the Professional Classes and the Middle and Trading Classes.

Zymotic Diseases, their prevalence and fatality. There were 107 deaths in this class, including 35 from influenza. They yield a percentage of 19·1 upon the deaths from all causes. The seven principal diseases in this class give a death-rate of 1·1 per 1,000 of the population.

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

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in the Streatham Sub-District.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	7	8	2	11	21	..	5	12	36	21
Scarlet Fever ..	2	8	..	..	4	5	1	..	1	2
Diphtheria	13	3	5	6	7	30	6	1	1	7
Enteric Fever ..	8	4	6	3	2	1	1	4	2	3
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	11	9	7	26	6	22	9	34	19	18
Epidemic										
Diarrhoea	9	11	12	20	16	13	8	15	10	15
Other Zymotic										
Diseases	15	11	2	1	7	3	2	13	5	5
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	35
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	65	54	34	67	64	74	32	79	95	106
Zymotic Death- rate	2·3	1·8	1·1	2·1	1·6	1·7	0·8	1·8	1·7	1·1
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	14·9	15·3	13·9	15·0	11·6	11·4	10·2	11·5	11·6	12·4

The total number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases, exceeded the decennial average, 71 of the deaths (over three-fifths) from these diseases were due to Measles, Influenza and Whooping Cough. There were 35 deaths due primarily to Influenza; the epidemic was at its height during the months of January and February, when 30 (or six-sevenths of the total deaths from the disease during the whole year) occurred.

Small Pox. There has been no death from Small Pox, nor has there been one during the decennium, and no case of the Disease has come to our knowledge since the year 1887.

Outbreaks of the Disease have occurred, however, three times in the decade, viz., in 1883, in 1884, and again in 1887; in each of these out-breaks, two, three, and four persons living in crowded neighbourhoods were attacked. *Hospital Isolation, Vaccination, and Disinfection of infected houses*, happily in every instance, prevented the spread of the Disease.

Since 1887, there has been complete immunity from Small Pox. This immunity is not, however, likely to continue. We are face to face with an epidemic of the Disease in the Metropolis, which may reach us at any moment. If, as is to be feared, there are many unvaccinated persons in our midst, and also a large proportion of only partially vaccinated, Small Pox will not be so readily arrested. The opposition to vaccination is very strong and general, and in a coming and going population, it is too often evaded altogether, the safeguard being thought worse than the Disease. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that unless Vaccination is compulsory, there will be little protection against the ravages of Small Pox in the future.

Measles. Measles was very prevalent in the months of March, April, May and June, when 16 of the total number of deaths occurred. The proportion of deaths to existing cases, and an effectual control of the disease can only be obtained by the adoption of measles as a notifiable disease.

Scarlet Fever. In common with the Metropolis, scarlet fever of an epidemic character prevailed during the year. It

was fairly equally distributed throughout the district, and of a very mild type, which will at once be perceived from the fact that of the 192 cases notified during the year from this disease,* but three proved fatal, two of which were at the homes of the patients and one in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, being .54 per cent. of the total deaths or 1.5 per cent. of the total number of the cases notified.

Forty-nine per cent., nearly one-half, of the cases were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria. Thirteen deaths occurred from diphtheria, seven at their homes and six in Asylums Board Hospital; although the number of deaths at home was below the decennial average, the total has rather increased compared with late years. Sixty-two cases were notified during the year, of which twenty-nine were removed to hospital.

Typhoid Fever. Of the twenty-one cases notified from this disease, three proved fatal, all of which were at their own homes. The drains were all thoroughly examined in these cases, as well as those of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and any sanitary defects remedied.

Whooping Cough. Whooping cough accounted for 18 deaths, 10 of which occurred during the months of January, February and March, the time of the year and the atmospheric conditions evidently assisted greatly in the fatal character of the disease, the patients being allowed by their parents to go out and about in most unsuitable weather, consequently contracting various respiratory and other complications.

Diarrhoea. Diarrhoea caused fifteen deaths, nine of which occurred during the months of August and September; allowing for increased population this does not exceed the decennial average.

Cholera. Although great consternation has prevailed throughout the country as to the possibility of the introduction of Cholera from Hamburg and other infected ports, no cases have yet occurred, but all danger of an invasion is not over, the disease may recur in lately infected districts and very great care will be necessary to prevent infected persons and things from coming amongst us.

It behoves us to keep this well in view and to use every means to promote good sanitary conditions.

Healthy surroundings and healthy living are the great barriers against cholera and all other infectious diseases.

In the event of an outbreak, great responsibility will rest upon the water companies in regard to filtration; experience shows that cholera follows the course of rivers and largely infects through the water supply. In the presence of an epidemic all water should be boiled as well as filtered.

Special precautions have been taken in this sub-district, in regard to sanitation generally and the sanitary authority will, I think, be able to secure sites for temporary hospitals and refuges should occasion require.

TABLE V.

The following table gives the total number of notified diseases, the number of cases removed to Hospital, and the number of deaths that took place, in both the Sub-district and the Hospital.

DISEASES.				Number cases notified	Number patients removed to Hospital.	Number died at Hospital.	Number died at Home.	Total deaths in Hospital and at Home.
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	192	94	1	2	3
Diphtheria	..	..	..	62	29	6	7	13
Erysipelas	..	..	..	33	4	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2
Enteric or Typhoid	..	..	..	21	5	..	3	3
TOTALS	..	..	..	311	132	7	16	23

The death-rate from notified diseases was $\cdot 5$ per 1,000 of the population.

Other Diseases. The subjoined Table shows the proportion of deaths under the heads Constitutional, Local, Developmental, Violence, and Ill-Defined, in the Mortality Table.

TABLE VI.

Comparative Table of Non-zymotic Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Constitutional.	{ Tubercular }					50	49	41	42
	{ Other Constitutional Diseases.. }					21	34	38	34
Local.	{ Nervous }					77	68	77	72
	{ Circulatory }					37	28	46	35
	{ Respiratory }					65	95	127	111
	{ Digestive }					35	29	36	32
	{ Urinary }					13	13	13	19
	{ Generative }					7	3	..	4
	{ Locomotory .. .. . }					..	..	2	6
Developmental.	{ Integumentary .. .. . }					..	..	1	..
	{ Premature Birth }					44	45	41	45
	{ Malformation }								
	{ Low Vitality }					20	40	29	40
{ Age }									
Violence						9	9	5	11
Ill-defined or Not specified .. .. .						..	3	1	..

Many of the causes of death under these headings differ so little from their averages, that comment is unnecessary.

The deaths from respiratory diseases, although above the average of past years, were less than last year, and contributed 111 deaths to the total mortality. Respiratory diseases were accountable for one-fifth of the total mortality as compared with one-fourth in the year 1891.

There was a slight decrease of deaths from cancer, and a considerable decline in deaths from tubercular diseases compared with past years, although a little in excess of last year.

Ages at Death.
Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age, was 123; under five, 189; and under twenty-five, 229. They respectively formed 22·9, 33·8, and 41 per cent. of all deaths. There was an increase of 2 per cent. in the proportion of deaths of infants under one year, and a decrease of one per cent. of the deaths of children under five years of age.

Senile Decay. There were 40 deaths from old age unassociated with disease. Of these, 25 were of males, and 15 of females; they yield a percentage of 7·1 on all deaths.

The total number of deaths at 65 and upwards was 196. Of these, 132 were over 70; 41 were 80 and upwards; the ages of two were 90 and upwards. Below is a statement in tabular form of deaths at high ages, with the age at different periods, and the sex of the deceased. They formed 35·1 per cent. of all deaths.

TABLE VII.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	27	19	46
75 " " 80	24	21	45
80 " " 85	13	13	26
85 " " 90	5	8	13
90 " " 95	1	..	1
95 " " 100	1	..	1
Total	71	61	132

Parish Poor. The figures relating to the sickness and mortality of the parish poor, are given in Table XII. of the combined Report. In the zymotic class, there were

cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Influenza, and Erysipelas; one death arose from both whooping cough and erysipelas. In the other classes, as usual, respiratory diseases contributed a large proportion of the cases under treatment. The heading "Other Diseases," in the Table, includes diseases of the nervous and digestive systems, as well as other local and constitutional disorders, under which, came a very large proportion of the cases treated. The total mortality formed 2·3 per cent. of cases attended.

Inquests. Twenty four inquests were held, 12 upon the deaths of males and 12 upon females, with the following verdicts:—

I. Natural ..	Heart Disease	5
	Epileptic Fit	1
	Syncope	1
	Influenza	1
	Paralysis	1
	Peritonitis	1
	Rupture Aneurism Aorta..	1
	Rupture Blood Vessel ..	1
	Rupture Gastric Ulcer ..	1—13
II. Accidental..	Fall	2
	Suffocation	2
	Burns	1
	Knocked down by Train..	1
	Hæmorrhage at Birth ..	1
	Operation for Retroflexion of Uterus	1—8
III. Suicide ..	Bullet Wound	1
	Carbonic Oxide Gas from Burning Charcoal ..	2—3

Uncertified
Deaths.

Heart Disease	..	..	..	1
Natural Decay	..	..	..	1
Syncope	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	1
Cancer	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	..	..	..	4
				—
				14

<sup>Sanitary
Legislation.</sup> A large amount of time and energy have been devoted by the Sanitary Committee and Medical Officers of Health, in the drafting and considerations of Bye-laws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which imposes upon Local Sanitary Authorities, the London County Council, and the Local Government Board, the duty of making such Bye-laws. The Factory and Workshops Act has also imposed additional work on the Sanitary Authority.

Particulars of the principal sanitary works of the year are given in Table XIII. of the combined Report. The number of house to house inspections was 3,533. Many of these separate inspections, required repeated visits to see if the works required had been duly and satisfactorily carried out, so that the number only partially represents the work of the Sanitary Inspectors, 658 first notices were served to remedy defects and abate nuisances, for which 50 second notices were required to be served. A great amount of work has been carried out on requisition without necessitating the service of notices, and does not therefore appear in the Table; 279 rooms in 217 houses were disinfected after infectious diseases. In all instances, the fumigation was carried out by the agency

of sulphur, and in 66 cases super-heated steam in addition. There was no recurrence of the disease in any case, after this treatment.

There were 217 syphon traps fixed to drains; 265 water closets were cleansed, repaired, or had water laid on,

2 cesspools were abolished.

57 dustbins were provided.

3 pig nuisances removed.

The Table gives other particulars, and will repay examination, when it will be clearly seen that sanitary a large amount of Sanitary work is being carried out.

The bakehouses have been regularly inspected during the year, and the necessary cleansing and lime whitening duly carried out.

I personally inspected the cow-sheds and slaughter-houses, and saw no objection to the renewal of the licenses.

A very satisfactory state, as regards the public health and sanitary condition of Streatham, it is my pleasure to report.

I have to thank the Sanitary Officers for their attention and assistance. They continue to carry out their onerous duties with discretion and ability.

F. F. SUTTON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for Streatham.

TOOTING.

The estimated population for the year 1892 is 5,276 and upon this are based the following statistics.

Births and Birth Rate. During the year 164 births were registered, of which 81 were males and 83 females. The birth-rate is 31·0 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase. Exclusive of out-lying institutions there were 131 deaths recorded in Tooting, 57 of males and 74 of females, giving a death-rate of 24·8 per 1000. The actual total of deaths of parishioners (including deaths of parishioners in out-lying institutions within the Metropolis and excluding those of non-parishioners dying within the district) numbers 155, representing a death-rate of 29·3 per 1,000 of the population. The rate of natural increase was 6·2 per 1,000. Twenty five deaths took place in out-lying institutions, 18 were of males and 7 of females. A tabular statement, giving the ages, causes of death, etc., is included in Table I. One death was attributable to zymotic disease. Of the twenty-five deaths, 10 occurred in the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary and fifteen in general and special hospitals.

TABLE I.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Totals.	SEX.		AGES.							INSTITUTIONS.		
1892.		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 to 65 years.	65 years & upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy }	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..
Heart Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
All other Diseases	20	14	6	4	..	4	2	3	9	2	7	13	..
Total	25	18	7	4	..	4	4	3	10	4	10	15	..

In Table II. are given the usual statistics of mortality.

TABLE II.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

TOOTING.			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 15 Years.	From 15 to 25 Years.	From 25 and under 45 Years.	From 45 and under 65 Years.	From 65 and under 75 Years.	75 Years and Upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers &c.	Middle and Trading Class Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial & Labouring Classes
Population (Census) 1891, } 5246																	
Official Population in middle of } 5276																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Diphtheria ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	7	3	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery ..	..	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			13	7	6	5	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	8
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism ..	..	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	3
	Cancer & other Tumours ..	..	6	2	4	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	3	2
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tubercular { Phthisis ..	..	10	7	3	..	..	1	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	4	6
	Tubercular { Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	4	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
III. Local.	Nervous ..	..	16	8	8	9	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	11
	Circulatory ..	..	12	6	6	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	3	2	1	3	6
	Respiratory ..	..	27	10	17	6	3	..	1	2	9	2	4	2	4	3	18
	Digestive ..	..	9	4	5	2	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	5	4
	Urinary ..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Generative ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Locomotor ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality ..	..	8	4	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	Congenital Defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old Age ..	..	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	..	1	7
V. Violence	Accident ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Suicide ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified	Illdefined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not Specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..			131	57	74	31	16	6	5	17	26	12	18	8	7	31	85

Tables A and B have at the request of the Local Government Board been included in the report. Tables I. and II. are included in abstract for comparative purposes in Table A.

All notifications received during the year under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and patients removed to hospital are classified in detail in Table B.

K² 11 **TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming**
(B) *to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1892, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Tooting ;*
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1892.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																										
TOOTING.. .. .	5246	5276	164	Under 5		3	1	1							2															
				5 upwds		18	1			4					8			2	1											
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
TOTAL	5246	5276	164	Under 5		3	1	1							2															
				5 upwds		18	1			4					8			2	1											

The deaths of infants under one year of age number 31 or 189 per 1,000 of the registered births. Thirty deaths were over 60 years of age, and 18, 75 years and upwards.

Below is given a table of deaths at high ages with the age at different periods, and the sex of the deceased.

TABLE III.

AGE.				Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	..			2	4	6
75	..	80	..	1	6	7
80	..	85	..	1	2	3
85	..	90	..	1	5	6
90	..	95	..	1	..	1
95	..	100	..	..	1	1
Totals				6	18	24

Social Position. The subjoined table gives the proportion of deaths in the several social grades :

Nobility and Gentry	..	8 = 6.1 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	7 = 5.3 „
Middle and Trading Classes	31 = 23.7 „	
Industrial and Labouring		
Classes	.. ..	85 = 64.3 „
<hr/>		
Total Death	..	131 100.0
<hr/>		

Inquests. Seven inquests were held during the year and in all the cases except 2 verdicts were returned of death from natural causes:—

Natural Causes	..	Cardiac Syncope	..	..	2
		Hydrocephalus	..	..	1
		Cerebral Apoplexy	..	..	1
		Convulsions	..	..	1
					—5
Violence					
Accidental	..	Knocked down by Train	..	..	1
Suicide	..	Strangulation, Hanging	..	..	1
					—
					2—
					7
					—

Zymotic Mortality. The deaths from zymotic disease will be seen upon reference to Table IV. Seven deaths were due to measles, one both to scarlet fever and diphtheria and four to diarrhœa.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Tooting Sub-district.

	1889	1890	1891	1892
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	1	..	7
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	3	2	10	..
Epidemic Diarrhœa	1	3	..	4
Other Zymotic Diseases including Influenza	1	2	4	1
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	12	9	14	13
Zymotic Death-rate	2·4	1·6	2·0	2·4
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	13·16	18·6	16·03	24·8

C. de LISLE BROCK,

Medical Officer of Health for Tooting.

WANDSWORTH.

During the year 1892 there was much epidemic disease present in this sub-district. Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, and Erysipelas, all of which prevailed extensively throughout the whole Metropolitan area, continued in unabated amount. Measles increased in prevalence and fatality, and Influenza recurred with much greater severity; the latter disease, both directly as well as by its consequent affections of the breathing organs, contributing very largely to the death-roll. As might be anticipated, therefore, the mortality of the past year was higher than that of its predecessor. Notwithstanding these adverse influences, the intensity of the first named disease, although extensively prevalent was very slight, and thus, in a measure, compensated for the severity of the others, so that the death-rate although higher than that of 1891 will be found, on examination of the statistics set forth in the following pages, to have still been greatly below the average.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. Estimated in accordance with the method of calculation adopted by the Registrar-General, which assumes a continuance of the same rate of increase since the period of the last Census as that which obtained during the ten preceding years, the mean population of this sub-district during the past year amounted to 49,032.

The comparatively short space of time that has elapsed since the last Census admits but little probability of that inaccuracy which, in a neighbourhood rapidly increasing by immigration, necessarily occurs after the expiration of several years.

Births, Birth-rate,
Rate of Natural
Increase. The total number of births registered during the year was 1,535 = 760 of males. 775 of females. The number is 62 less than that of the year 1891 and 90 less than the corrected average. This is the first occasion on which fewer deaths have been recorded compared with the preceding decennial average. The birth-rate was 32·55 per 1,000 persons of all ages, and the rate of natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths, 17·34 per 1,000.

Mortality. The total deaths registered were 838 = 405 of males 433 of females. The average annual number of deaths in the ten years 1882-91 allowing for increase of population was 825, the deaths in the past year therefore exceeded the corrected average by 13.

Of the total deaths 134 occurred in the following public institutions, viz.:—In the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum 86; in the Hospital for Incurables 17; in the Prison 8; and 1 in the Royal Patriotic Asylum for Girls.

All the deaths with their causes are set forth in the following Table. They are arranged in accordance with the classification of the Registrar General; the number of each class of disease, is shewn, and the number of each disease of the zymotic class, together with the age at death at eight periods, and the sex and social position of the deceased:—

TABLE I.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

WANDSWORTH.			Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the Sub-District.	SEX.		AGE.							SOCIAL POSITION.				
Population (Census), 1891 } 46,720 Official Population in middle of 1892 } 49,032				Males.	Females	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 15 years.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 25 and under 45 years.	From 45 and under 65 years.	From 65 and under 75 years.	75 and upwards.	Nobility and Gentry.	Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	Middle and Trading Class, Shopmen, Clerks, &c.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
	Diphtheria .. ..	..	20	9	11	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Membranous Croup ..	..	6	3	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Continued Fever ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	10	6	4	4	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	7
	Measles .. ..	..	30	16	14	8	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	24
	Whooping Cough ..	..	28	14	14	16	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24
	Influenza .. ..	..	44	18	26	2	2	1	1	6	14	6	12	1	3	10	30
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	..	41	26	15	35	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	7	31	
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			187	95	92	67	62	9	2	9	18	6	14	3	9	31	144
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	2	3
	Cancer & other Tumours	..	29	11	18	..	..	..	..	2	19	4	4	4	3	12	10
	Other Constitutional Diseases	..	19	6	13	14	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	15
	Tubercular { Phthisis .. ..	..	58	29	29	6	4	2	16	21	13	..	2	3	2	16	37
	Tubercular { Other Tubercular Diseases	..	29	13	16	13	13	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	18
III. Local.	Nervous .. ..	..	123	64	59	16	12	7	5	28	25	22	8	5	12	36	70
	Circulatory .. ..	..	57	28	29	1	..	..	1	10	20	13	12	6	5	17	29
	Respiratory .. ..	..	144	71	73	31	25	4	1	21	26	22	14	7	5	39	93
	Digestive .. ..	..	34	16	18	9	2	..	2	4	8	4	5	..	4	11	19
	Urinary .. ..	..	36	15	21	..	..	1	1	5	11	15	3	4	1	13	18
	Generative .. ..	..	9	1	8	..	1	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
	Locomotor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	..	55	28	27	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	39
	Congenital Defects ..	..	5	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
	Old Age .. ..	..	26	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	3	2	6	15
V. Violence			18	9	9	5	1	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	2	4	11
VI. Illdefined & Not Specified			1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals			838	405	433	224	121	25	24	121	148	93	82	38	46	218	536

The following Tables A & B are inserted by direction of the Local Government Board.

(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1892, in the WANDSWORTH SUB-DISTRICT of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of WANDSWORTH, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																																											
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																						
																														Influenza.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
																																		Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)																																											
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.	86	..	..	..	..	52	34	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	8	..	47	86							
Hospital for Incurables	17	..	..	..	..	11	6	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	8	17								
St. Peter's Hospital	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5				
The Workhouse	17	7	..	..	3	2	5	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	
								5 upwds	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	10							
The Prison	8	..	..	..	1	7	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	8							
The Patriotic Asylum for Girls	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1					
The rest of the Sub-District	704	217	121	25	19	194	128	Under 5	5	2	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	29	27	38	..	..	19	49	1	6	136	338													
								5 upwds	22	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	1	3	6	..	39	69	43	14	154	366																			
TOTALS	838	224	121	25	24	269	175	Under 5	5	2	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	29	27	38	..	..	19	49	1	6	143	345													
								5 upwds	39	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	1	1	3	6	..	48	86	56	14	223	493																			

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	154	11	12	10	10	59	52	Under 5	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	10	23
								5 upwds	7	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	23	19	3	59	131
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	144	7	..	..	15	75	47	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
								5 upwds	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	13	7	77	137

K 2 11 TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming
(B) to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1892, in the WANDSWORTH SUB-DISTRICT of the Metropolitan
Sanitary District of WANDSWORTH; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births.	Aged under or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1892.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																										
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.	1250			Under 5																										
				5 upwds											8															
Hospital for Incurables.	286			Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
St. Peter's Hospital	60			Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
Workhouse	565			Under 5		1												1												
				5 upwds		1									6			1												
Prison	1007			Under 5																										
				5 upwds					3																					
Patriotic Asylum for Girls	331			Under 5																										
				5 upwds		41				1					1			41												
The rest of the Sub-District	43221			Under 5		59	30			2					11			22	8			1					1			
				5 upwds		201	75	12		21	4		5		106			78	26			9								
TOTAL	46720	19032	1535	Under 5		1	30	12		2					11			23	8			1					1			
				5 upwds		302	75			25	4		5		121			120	26			9								

NOTE—State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District. *Yes.* Since when? November, 1889.

Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names in the District, and fill the columns accordingly.

State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District.

Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated—Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The following Table shews the deaths which, in addition to those registered, occurred in hospitals and other institutions situated without the sub-district. They numbered 154, and were 12 less than in the year previous; 95 occurred in the infirmary of the Union, 35 in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and 24 in the General and Special Hospitals.

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.	Asylums' Board Hospitals.
Membranous Croup ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Measles	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	4	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	4
Diphtheria ..	7	4	3	..	7	..	..	..	7
Whooping-Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	7	1	6	..	4	3	5	1	1
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases	24	11	13	1	19	4	10	1	13
Tubercular Disease ..	19	10	9	3	15	1	10	7	2
Cancer	10	4	6	..	..	2	5	5	..
Rheumatism	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Respiratory Diseases ..	25	11	1	2	5	18	23	1	1
Circulatory Diseases ..	19	12	7	..	8	11	16	1	2
Nervous Diseases ..	29	18	11	2	22	5	12	3	14
Other Diseases	14	11	3	3	10	1	10	3	1
Violence	3	3	..	..	3	..	1	2	..
Age	10	4	6	..	..	10	7	1	2
TOTAL	154	84	70	11	91	52	95	24	35

Death-rate. Determined from the foregoing estimated population after correction made for those public institutions by which the death-register is unduly raised, the death-rate of the past year was 15·21 per 1,000 persons living, or 0·73 higher than that of 1891, but it was 2·39 per 1,000 less than the corrected decennial average. The correction for institutions referred to consists in eliminating from the calculation the population and mortality of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, St. Peter's Hospital and the Hospital for Incurables the inmates of which are, with a fractional exception, derived from without the sub-district, undergo no natural increase, and are necessarily subject to a high mortality, the amount of which is such as to vitiate any calculation of the death-rate proper to this sub-district derived solely from the death-register.

Inclusive of the deaths in hospitals and other institutions situated without the sub-district the rate would be 18·07, but this calculation is faulty from the circumstance that while the deaths of Wandsworth parishioners dying without the sub-district are included, the deaths of non-parishioners dying within the sub-district are not excluded from the calculation, inasmuch as no present means exist of ascertaining the number of the latter deaths which probably equal the former.

Birth and Death Rates. The following Table exhibits the birth and death-rates for the past year in comparison with those of the ten preceding years.

TABLE III.
Birth and Death Rates.

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.	*Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate.		Rate of Natural Increase.
				Corrected.	Un- corrected.	
1882 ..	972	35.28	544	17.49	18.70	17.79
1883 ..	907	32.07	499	16.17	16.71	15.90
1884 ..	1072	36.72	576	17.23	18.77	18.84
1885 ..	1122	37.37	628	18.82	19.93	18.55
1886 ..	1255	40.40	722	19.05	22.33	21.35
1887 ..	1338	41.96	610	15.58	18.40	24.59
1888 ..	1451	44.36	711	18.07	20.90	21.78
1889 ..	1415	42.20	494	11.18	14.79	24.51
1890 .	1412	32.74	787	15.95	17.37	16.79
1891 ..	1597	35.48	780	14.48	16.53	21.00
1892	1535	32.55	838	15.21	17.09	17.34

* Deaths in Outlying Institutions not included.

Causation of Mortality. On reference to Table I. the relative proportional amount of mortality which resulted from the several groups into which the diseases and other causes of death are classified, are seen to have been as follows:—187 deaths were due to the zymotic and 651 to the non-zymotic group, the latter including constitutional 141; local 406; developmental 86; and violence 18.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths referred to diseases of this class formed upwards of 22 per cent. of the total mortality, and exceeded the decennial average number by 62, as seen in the following Table, which exhibits the total number of deaths that resulted from these diseases during the past and ten preceding years and the relative proportion which they bore to the deaths from all causes. The deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases of the class are shewn separately, and their increase or decrease in 1892 compared with their preceding decennial averages corrected for increase of population.

TABLE IV.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1892	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Seven principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small Pox ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3
	Measles ..	18	14	6	19	28	20	39	7	47	10	30	3
	Scarlet Fever ..	9	5	5	3	6	1	4	..	..	2	5	=
	Diphtheria ..	3	11	4	6	10	2	5	6	10	19	20	10
	{ Typhus	9	12	4	4	8	6	5	4	5	5	3	..
	{ Enteric												
	Whooping Cough	26	5	17	24	31	8	40	6	35	18	28	1
	Diarrhoea	29	10	27	35	28	30	32	21	37	25	41	7
	Cholera												
Total Deaths from above Epidemic Diseases		94	57	64	94	111	67	125	44	134	81	127	15
Other Zymotic Diseases		14	20	19	3	5	4	2	3	11	16	*60	37
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases		108	77	83	97	116	71	127	47	145	97	187	62
Zymotic Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion		3.72	2.57	2.70	3.07	3.58	2.14	3.73	1.35	3.2	2	3.7	*18
Total Deaths from all causes		544	499	576	628	722	610	711	494	787	780	838	13
Percentage of Deaths from Epi- demics to Deaths from all causes ..		17.2	11.4	11.1	14.9	15.3	10.9	17.5	8.90	17.0	10.3	15.1	..

* Inclusive of 44 from Influenza.

In consequence of the great fatality that results from these diseases, especially amongst young children a more detailed examination of each member of the group may be advantageously made,

Small-pox. No case of small-pox was notified during the year. In reference to this disease, the official return of public vaccination made by the vaccination officer to the

Local Government Board shews that of the 1,601 children whose births were registered during the year 1891, 1 315 were successfully vaccinated, 121 died unvaccinated; in 38 the operation was postponed on account of sickness; 7 were certified as insusceptible, and the remaining 107 or a little over 6 per cent had removed to places which either could not be reached or could not be ascertained.

Measles. This epidemic which prevailed very extensively in 1890, causing 47 deaths, and 10 in 1891, again became very prevalent during the first three quarters of the past year and resulted in 30 deaths, the corrected average annual number being 27. This great loss of infant life furnishes good reason for the adoption of the "notification" of this disease.

Scarlet Fever. Although very extensively prevalent throughout the year this disease was attended with comparatively slight fatality. The total number of cases notified was 303, of which 143 were removed to hospital where 4 died; of the remainder treated at their homes 5 died. The total deaths at home and in hospital being a little under 3 per cent.

Erysipelas. This disease increased in severity compared with that of the year previous; 132 cases were notified and 10 deaths recorded, all in the sub-district. In 1891 there were 90 cases and no death.

Diphtheria. The fatality from this disease was unusually great; 105 cases were notified, 34 cases were removed to hospital where 7 ended fatally, and of those which remained at their homes 20 died, or twice the decennial average number. The total number represents the high death-rate of 25·6 per cent. of attacks.

*Membranous
Croup.*

Of this very fatal disease 12 cases were

notified—twice the number of the previous year—and 6 died

Fever. Thirty-six cases of fever were notified; they consisted of Enteric 27, Continued 4, and Puerperal 5. Of Enteric-fever 10 were removed to Hospital and recovered; 1 Continued and 2 Puerperal cases remained at home and ended fatally.

Whooping Cough. From this disease 28 deaths resulted, or one only more than the average. Not being a notifiable disease its number of cases cannot be ascertained, but its prevalence was extensive during the first seven months of the year to which its fatality was confined. Of the 28 deaths 22 occurred in the winter quarter. Like measles (with which disease it seems somewhat allied) no death from it resulted in the autumn quarter.

Diarrhoea. To this disease, which is usually the most fatal of the zymotic class, 41 deaths were referred; the number is 16 more than in the year preceding, and 7 above the decennial average. With three exceptions all these deaths occurred to infants under 5 years of age, and 35 of whom did not attain one year. This great loss of infant life is usually attributed to improper and irregular feeding in hot weather, and the circumstances that infantile diarrhoea prevails in the summer months and chiefly amongst hand-fed children lends much probability to that view.

Influenza. The epidemic of this disease, which in 1891 had greatly exceeded that of its predecessor, prevailed last year to a much greater extent, and was attended with much higher fatality. The deaths directly due to it amounted to 44, the highest number resulting from any single disease of the epidemic class, while a still greater fatality as represented by the excess in the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs was most probably attributable to its agency.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 568, or 168 more than in 1891, and the resulting deaths 55, or 9·6 per cent. of all cases notified, compared with 9·75 of the previous year. The numbers of the several diseases, the number of patients sent to Hospital and the number of deaths that occurred in Hospital as well as in the sub-district are recorded in the following Table.—

TABLE V.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	No. cases notified.	No. patients removed to Hospital.	No. died in Hospital.	No. died at Home.	Total deaths in Hospital and at Home.
Small-pox (modified) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	303	143	4	5	9
Erysipelas	132	1	..	10	10
Diphtheria	105	34	7	20	27
Membranous-Croup	12	..	..	6	6
Enteric Fever	27	10	..	..	..
Continued Fever	4	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	2	2
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	588	188	11	44	55

The following Table shows the months in which the deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases occurred and the total number in each quarter in relation to its mean temperature. With the exception of the second quarter, in which the temperature was 0.6° above the average of 50 years, the temperature of the other quarters was 1.7° below that average. The deaths in each of the first three quarters exceeded those in the fourth by considerably more than two-thirds in number :—

TABLE VI.

DISEASE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Mean Temp. 37.5°			Mean Temp. 53.4°			Mean Temp. 59.2°			Mean Temp. 42.3°		
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	2	8	6	8	4	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Diphtheria	3	..	2	4	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	2
Whooping Cough....	8	5	9	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	2	2	3	..	1	3	9	13	6	1	..	1
Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS	15	7	16	17	10	14	14	14	9	5	2	4
	38			41			37			11		

NON-ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths resulting from these diseases constitute the great bulk of the mortality. They formed 651 of the 838 deaths registered.

The most fatal of the group were diseases of the organs of respiration numbering 144, 88 being contributed by bronchitis and 56 by pneumonia and its allied affections.

Next in order of fatality was the Constitutional class of diseases, which includes Gout and Rheumatism, Cancer and

other tumours, Consumption, Scrofula, and other tubercular diseases. It resulted in 141 deaths, Consumption alone causing 58 and Cancer 29 deaths. The latter disease appears to be on the increase.

The next most fatal of the group were diseases of the Brain and Nervous system, which caused 123 deaths, or 39 less than the average number; but 86 occurred in the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, the inmates of which institution are, as previously stated, derived from without this sub-distribt to which therefore they do not properly belong.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation caused 57 deaths, the number being 13 in excess of the average.

To diseases of the Urinary organs the unusually large number of 36 deaths were referred, being 13 above the average.

The number of deaths due to diseases of the Digestive-organs were 34, and 11 less than the average.

In the Developmental class 63 deaths resulted from premature birth and congenital defects, and were 7 above the average, while the deaths due to old age, unassociated with disease, were 14 less than the average.

The deaths from violence were 18, or half the average number.

The deaths from the remaining diseases present no variation needing comment.

TABLE VII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

DISEASES.		1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1892	
													No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
<i>Constitutional.</i>	Tubercular ..	69	64	85	90	87	111	114	72	99	107	87	..	30
	Other Constitutional ..	19	20	18	28	30	32	30	32	48	31	54	16	..
<i>Local.</i>	Nervous ..	106	116	128	145	151	115	112	90	103	104	123	..	39
	Circulatory ..	28	25	22	36	46	32	45	26	46	39	57	13	..
	Respiratory ..	87	69	70	101	135	110	128	87	177	201	144	..	6
	Digestive ..	28	35	47	22	30	30	34	31	42	51	34	..	11
	Urinary ..	20	13	15	12	26	17	22	17	17	22	36	13	..
	Generative ..	4	..	3	6	4	2	5	5	6	9	9	3	..
	Locomotory ..	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	1.5
	Integumentary ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	=	=
<i>Developmental.</i>	Premature Birth	27	23	40	37	45	38	41	36	54	66	60	7	..
	Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low Vitality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age ..	27	33	42	34	32	36	25	33	24	27	26	..	14
	Violence ..	18	32	21	15	17	13	23	15	27	24	18	..	9
Ill-defined or Not specified		1	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	=	=

The relative proportion per cent. which the total deaths, as well as those that resulted from zymotic diseases bore to the social position of the deceased, is presented in the next Table. As might be anticipated from the general prevalence of epidemic diseases during the past year, the mortality that occurred from those diseases amongst the industrial classes is seen to have been relatively greater than the decennial average; the total mortality amongst them, however, was considerably less than such average, thus maintaining a continuance of the diminution which has for many years been steadily advancing among them, and thereby furnishing a trustworthy indication of sanitary progress in the direction where it was most needed.

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	
	1892.	Decennial average.	1892.	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry	4.53	3.04	1.60	0.80
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	5.49	5.31	4.81	4.80
Middle and Trading Classes, Clerks, &c.	26.02	25.23	16.59	19.60
Industrial and Labouring Classes	63.96	66.42	77.00	74.80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Infantile Mortality. The *actual* death-rate of infants calculated from the number of births registered and the number of deaths that occurred under one year of age, during the year was 14.5 per cent. the decennial average being 12.88.

The *relative* death-rate or the proportion of deaths borne by infants under one year to the total mortality was 26·7 per cent. the average being 23·5.

Senile Mortality. The deaths at 70 years of age and upwards were 129 in number or 11 more than in the year previous and formed 15·3 per cent. of all deaths, the decennial average being 12·5 per cent. The number sex and age of the deceased are tabulated below. The females, as usual, greatly out-number the males in the attainment of longevity, although the highest age attained in the year was that of a male of 97 years:—

TABLE IX.

Age.					Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	..				25	32	57
75	..	80	..		15	30	45
80	..	85	..		3	12	15
85	..	90	..		6	1	7
90	..	95	..		2	2	4
97	..	..	..		1	..	1
					52	77	129

The amount and nature of the sickness and its attendant mortality that occurred amongst the parochial poor during the year are shown in Table 12 on page 11 of the introductory report on the entire district. The total number of separate cases that came under treatment was 806, and the deaths were 26, or 3·2 per cent. In the previous year the cases were 857 and the deaths 31, or 3·5 per cent. The cases of epidemic disease numbered 111, and the deaths therefrom 6. The amount of sickness and its fatality therefore were considerably under the average.

<sup>Inquests,
Violent Deaths.</sup> The number of inquests held during the year was 50, being 3 less than in 1891, thus corresponding with the fewer deaths from violence, and related to the cause of death of 27 males and 23 females. The following Table represents the verdicts returned and the numbers and sex of the deceased:—

TABLE X.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from Natural Causes	..	..	16	13	29
Deaths from Violence, viz. :—					
	Poisoning by Opium	..	—	1	
	Suffocation by neglect at Birth	.. ..	—	2	— 3
Accidental	Suffocation in bed with Parents	.. ..	2	4	
	Drowning	.. ..	5	—	
	From a Fall	.. ..	2	2	
	Burns	.. ..	—	1	— 16
Suicidal	Hanging	.. ..	1	—	— 1
Homicidal	Execution	.. ..	1	—	— 1
			—	—	—
			27	23	50
			—	—	—

^{Sanitation.} A summary of the sanitary operations conducted during the year is contained in Table 13, on page 96 of the introductory report on the entire district.

A great increase in the amount of sanitary work carried out in the sub-district during the past year will be found on reference to the Table. The numbers relating to the several items of procedure show an increase in most of the measures employed, and in some to a very large extent, especially those relating to the removal of nuisances generally. For the abatement of the latter 1,100 preliminary notices and 359 statutory notices were

served the number of the former being 273 more, and of the latter 294 more than in the previous year. As a result of the greater prevalence of infectious diseases the number of houses disinfected after such diseases, was increased by 54. Sulphur fumigation continues to be the agent employed for the purpose with undiminished success. In the 317 houses in which it was used, disease recurred in four instances only. When it is considered that upwards of two-thirds of all cases of the kind were treated at the patients' homes such result must be held to be extremely satisfactory.

The number of complaints submitted to the local committee and disposed of was 1,267, being a slight increase over that of the previous year.

All the cowhouses and slaughter houses were as usual examined and certified as being in a satisfactory state previous to a renewal of the licenses of their owners.

The bakehouses also were examined twice in the year and found in a satisfactory condition.

Great as was the amount of sanitary work accomplished during the year there is one item in the Table above referred to, viz. :—House to house inspection which shews a diminution that has progressively increased to the present time. I venture to express the hope that this measure of primary importance will not be curtailed in its operation, inasmuch as it forms by the disclosure of existing sanitary defects the first and necessary step for their abatement. It is idle to wait for such disclosure from the public generally who seldom make complaint except under the pressure of a nuisance which has become intolerable or has already caused sickness or death. It is idle, indeed it is mischievous to let this measure of prevention be postponed to the

occurrence of evils which it is intended to prevent, and more importantly is capable of preventing.

I am glad to again testify to the satisfactory manner in which the sanitary inspectors have performed their respective duties, and especially to that of Chief Inspector Crane whom I consider a most able and zealous officer.

GEORGE EDWARD NICHOLAS, M.D.

May, 1893.

Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.

REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the annual custom, I beg to submit a statement of the work done in my department, under under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for the year 1892.

The total number of samples submitted by the Inspector was 303, while 7 samples were sent in by various residents of the district under the provisions of the Act; thus making a total of 310 articles as follows:—

Nature of Article.				Number submitted.
Milk..	..	..	..	89
Butter	..	..	..	86
Coffee	..	..	..	41
Pepper	..	..	..	15
Mustard	..	..	..	9
Drugs	..	..	..	13
Arrowroot	..	..	..	6
Sugar	..	..	..	2
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	6
Jam ..	..	..	..	7
Tea ..	..	..	..	4
Flour	..	..	..	8
Olive Oil	..	..	..	1
Cocoa	..	..	..	3
Oatmeal	..	..	..	7
Lard	..	..	..	6
Vinegar	..	..	..	2
Tapioca	..	..	..	2
Ice Creams ..	..	..	..	2
Infants' Food	..	..	..	1

The total number of articles condemned was 30, thus showing that 9·68 per cent. of the whole were adulterated, as compared with 10 per cent. in the year 1891.

The following tables show the nature and amounts of the impurities detected.

TABLE I.—Dairy Products.

Articles submitted.	Amount of Impurity.
Butter	100 per cent.
Butter	90 "
Butter	75 "
Butter	70 "
Butter	70 "
Butter	50 "
Butter	40 "
Butter	40 "
Milk	46 "
Milk	20 "
Milk	17 "
Milk	16 "
Milk	14 "
Milk	12 "
Milk	12 "
Milk	1 "
Milk	8 "
Milk	8 "
Milk	7 (& skimmed)
Milk	7 per cent.
Milk	4 "
Milk	3 "
Milk	3 "
Milk	3 "
Milk	2 "

The above table shows that the definite adulteration of dairy products amounted to nearly 14·3 per cent. of the whole number of such samples examined, as against 13 per cent. last year.

Table II.—Groceries.

Articles Submitted.	Amount of Impurity.
Pepper	50 per cent. of Rice.
Coffee	75 per cent. of Chicory.
Arrowroot	2 per cent. of Starch.

The arrowroot case was evidently one of accidental contamination with ordinary washing starch and as it was not in my opinion a suitable case for prosecution, it was passed over.

TABLE III.

Nature of Article.	Adulteration.
Seidlitz Powder ..	Deficient in the amount of both tartaric acid and of Rochelle salt.

Few of the popular drugs are so badly supplied to the public as cheap Seidlitz powders (especially when purchased elsewhere than at properly qualified chemists and druggists) they being rarely of the full strength because they are made in enormous quantities, by cheap female labour, without weighing the ingredients; which latter are themselves not uncommonly contaminated with lead. At present we are helpless to suppress such frauds, being barred by the division clauses of the Act, as interpreted by a recent decision to the effect that it is not legal to purchase three powders and to take one of them to the Analyst untouched. It is manifest that, if the powder is divided at the time of purchase, the power of the Analyst to say what weight was in the papers when purchased is entirely done away with. This is one of the many anomalies in the present state of the law urgently calling for amendment.

The case of impure infants' food was a remarkable one. A sample of a leading and largely-advertised food was brought in by the instructions of a local medical man as having disagreed with an infant. It was found to contain 11·8 per cent. of sand, and a report was furnished to the applicant, but nothing more was heard of the case. As no manufacturer would wilfully sand such a food, I concluded that the impurity had probably been produced by a defective millstone, but it shows how cautious persons manufacturing such things should be as it was undoubtedly a serious matter.

On the whole, I consider that (owing to the systematic way in which the provisions of the Act are carried out under your direction) the food supply of the district must be acknowledged to be in an exceedingly satisfactory condition, except perhaps in the case of dairy products; but I fear, until the penalties are greatly increased, the temptation to water milk will remain too strong for erring human nature to resist.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

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

Public Analyst.

The case of impure infant food was a remarkable one. A sample of a leading and largely advertised food was procured in the instructions of a local medical practitioner, and a report was furnished to the Royal College of Surgeons in England. It was found that the food was not only impure but also contained a large amount of sugar, and a report was made to the Royal College of Surgeons in England. The case was one of the most serious that had been brought before the College, and it was decided that a full inquiry should be made into the matter. The result of the inquiry was that the food was found to be of a very inferior quality, and it was recommended that the public should be warned against its use.



On the whole, I consider that (owing to the systematic way in which the provisions of the Act are carried out under your direction) the food supply of the district must be reckoned to be in an exceedingly satisfactory condition, except perhaps in the case of dairy products; but I fear that the provisions are strictly enforced, the temptation to water milk will remain too strong for ordinary human nature to resist.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,
JOHN LUTHER, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin); F.L.C.