

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

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FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Works

FOR THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT

Being for the Year ended 25th March, 1899.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Annual Report of the Medical Officers of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

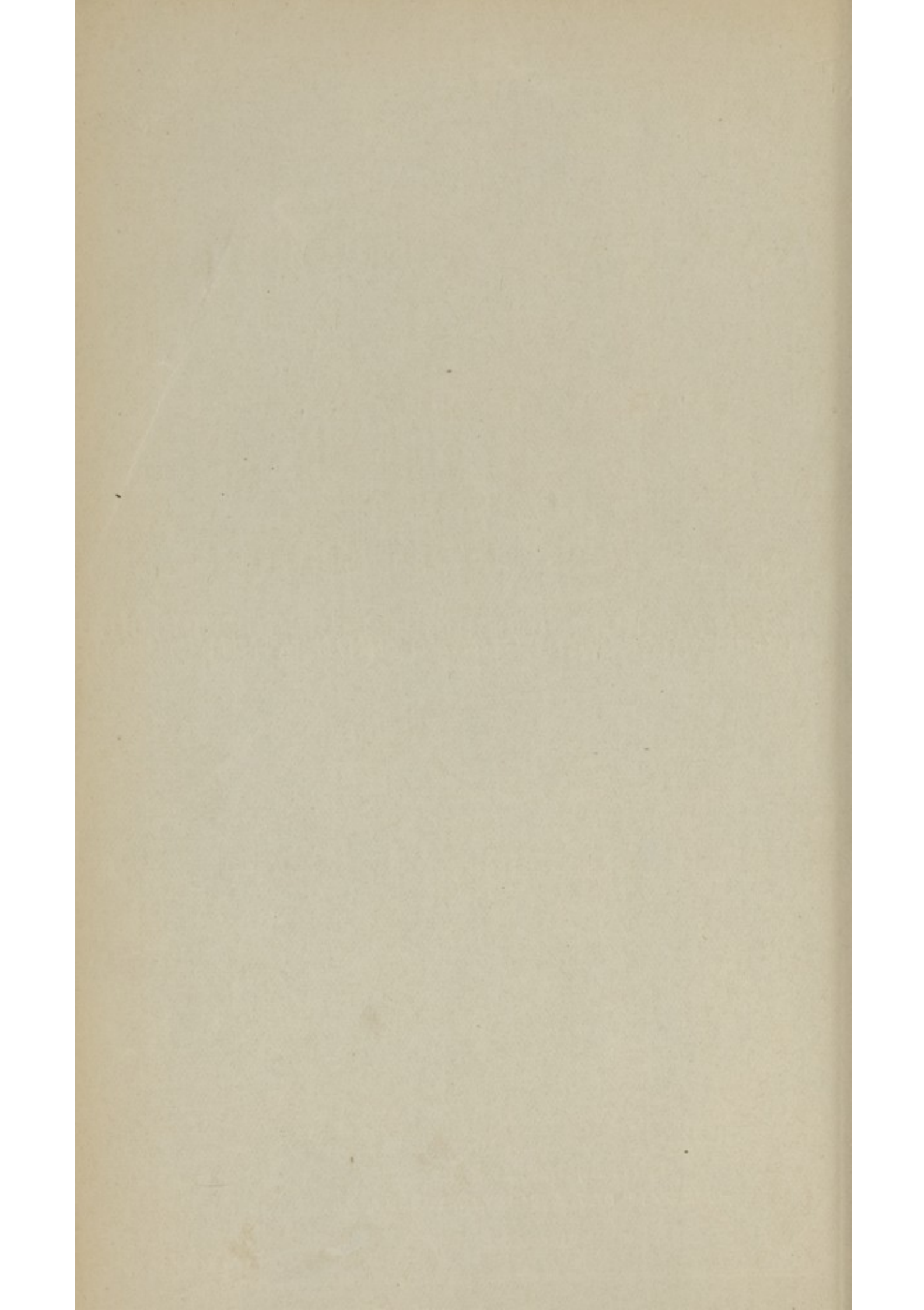


London:

POTTER, BATTEN & DAVIES,

"GAZETTE" OFFICE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.

MDCCCXCIX.



FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Works

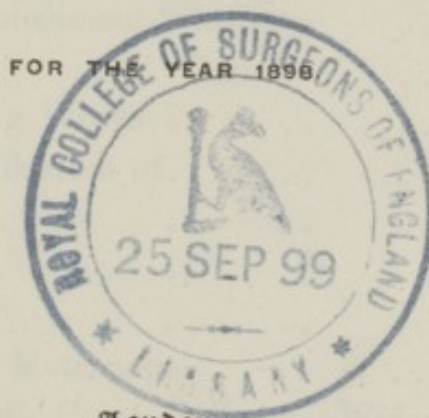
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WANDSWORTH DISTRICT

Being for the Year ended 25th March, 1899.

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PRINTED

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1899

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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	1902	Aldridge, George	32, The Pavement.
	1901	Bulcraig, Henry	20, Lydon Road
	1901	Busfield, James	35, Elms Road
	1902	Comins, Thos. Edward	86, Abbeville Road, Clapham Common.
	1900	Dunkley, William	The Rockery, North Road, Clapham Park.
	1900	Gibson, James Henry	19, Macaulay Road.
	1900	Gilchrist, George Matheson	29, Crescent Lane.
	1901	Lethbridge, Joseph	59, The Chase.
	1902	Lidiard, John	Henley Lodge, Clapham Common.
	1902	Osburn, Henry	21, Cedars Road.
	1902	Oxley, Alfred	9, Clapham Park Road.
	1901	Parry, Wm. Ap Henry	10, Thornbury Road
	1900	Simmons, John	647, Wandsworth Road.
	1900	Wright, Thos. John	272, Wandsworth Road.
	1901	Young, Thomas	36, Union Road.
PUTNEY	1902	Gay, John	119, Upper Richmond Road.
	1901	Gilbert, Thomas	30, Carlton Road.
	1902	Harvey, John	1, Cambridge Villas, Roehampton Lane.
	1900	Hewett, William,	Fairhaven, Dryburgh Road.
	1901	Jackson, David	Rosenstein, Treville Street, Roehampton.
	1900	Jones, William Henry	Layton House, Upper Richmond Road
	1900	Maples, Jarvis	39, Montserrat Road.
	1902	Parker, James Edward	19, Colinette Road.
	1901	Salter, William	248, Upper Richmond Road.
STREATHAM....	1901	Bird, Clarence	Cefn-on, Thirlmere Road, Streatham
	1902	Dewey, Chas. Hayter	16, Thornton Avenue, Streatham.
	1902	Dickinson, William	135, Bedford Hill, Balham.
	1902	Essex, Richard Walter	19, Thirlmere Road, Streatham.
	1900	Franklin, Jas. William	12, Westbourne Terrace, Chiswick.
	1901	Gurney, Arthur	102, High Road, Balham.
	1901	James, S. H.	30, Greyhound Lane, Streatham.
	1902	Kimber, Henry Dixon	8, Oakdale Road, Streatham.
	1900	Knapp, Frederick A.	39, Knollys Road, Streatham.
	1900	Lacey, Coulson	The Railway Tavern, Greyhound Lane, Streatham.
	1901	Lee, Frederick	Frogmore, Leigham Court Road, Streatham.
	1902	Massingham, William Frederic	The Platanus, Babington Road.
	1901	Phillips, Richard	21, High Road, Balham.
	1900	Ridley, William	21, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham.
	1901	Sadleir, Richard Joseph	Trevena, Boundaries Road, Balham.
	1900	Simpson, Robert, M.A.	234, Balham High Road.
	1902	Tilt, Robert Ruthven	40, Baldry Gardens, Streatham.
	1900	Wellborne, Charles E.	28, Gleneldon Road, Streatham.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD—*continued.*

PARISHES.		NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
TOOTING	1902	Anderson, Rev. John Hendry	The Rectory, Tooting.
	1900	Fisher, James Edwin	The Ferns, The Broadway.
	1901	Lucas, Claude Robinson	Broadway House.
WANDSWORTH .	1902	Bell, John, J.P.	22, Upper Richmond Road.
	1902	Casse, Joseph	37, Alma Road.
	1901	Collins, Stephen	84, St. Ann's Hill.
	1901	Forward, Albert	501, York Road.
	1902	Gabb, William John	15, Melody Road.
	1901	Gridley, Arthur Robt.	4, Galveston Road.
	1900	Holland, Col. A. Gambier, J.P. (Chairman of the Board).	Gayton Lodge, Wimbledon Common
	1900	Howick, George	95, High Street.
	1901	Kinnear, Angus Macpherson	8, Killarney Road.
	1902	Luscombe, John	10, Alma Road
	1902	Mulliner, Jas. Arthur Edga	32, Killarney Road.
	1901	Mulliner, Wm. Thos.	1, Crieff Road.
	1900	Musto, Walter	246, Earlsfield Road.
	1900	Read, William J.	Oakleigh, 35, Earlsfield Road.
	1902	Scaman, John	2, Morie Street.
	1901	Weatherhead, Rev. Henry J.	111, Bassingham Road.
	1900	Whatley, William Coe	173, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting.
	1900	Willecox, James	1, The Terrace, Upper Richmond Rd

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Comins,	Messrs. Parker,	Messrs. Wellborne,
Dunkley,	Dewey,	Gabb,
Gilchrist,	Dickinson,	Gridley,
Osburn,	Gurney,	Col. Holland, J.P.
Young,	Knapp,	Messrs. Kinnear,
Hewett,	Lacey,	Weatherhead,
Maples,	(Vacant)	Willcox.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Bulcraig,	Messrs. Maples,	Messrs. Wellborne,
Dunkley,	Fisher,	Bell, J.P.
Gibson,	Franklin,	Collins,
Lidiard,	Gurney,	Howick,
Oxley,	Knapp,	Musto,
Gay,	Lee,	Read,
Hewett,	Simpson,	Wheatley.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Busfield,	Messrs. Jones,	Messrs. Sadleir,
Lethbridge,	Anderson,	Gabb,
Parry,	Bird,	Col. Holland, J.P.
Simmons,	Dickinson,	Messrs. Howick,
Wright,	Essex,	Musto,
Gay,	Knapp,	Weatherhead,
Jackson,	Phillips,	Willcox.

RETURN showing the Number of Attendances of Members at the Board and Committee Meetings for the year ended 25th March, 1899.

No. of Board Meetings held	25	No. of Putney Local Committee Meetings held	32
" Special Board Meetings held	7	" " " " Sub-Committee Meetings held	14
" Meetings of Committee of the whole Board held	1	" Streatham & Tooting Local Committee Meetings held	24
" Finance Committee Meetings held	13	" " " " Sub-Committee Meetings held	36
" General Purposes Committee Meetings held	50	" Wandsworth Local Committee Meetings held	31
" " " " " Sub-Committee Meetings held	14	" " " " Sub-Committee Meetings held	29
" Sanitary Committee Meetings held	10	" Conferences and Deputations to other Authorities	10
" Clapham Local Committee Meetings held	24		
" " " " " Sub-Committee Meetings held	13		

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	No. of Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Meetings of Committee of the whole Board 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 Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Sub- Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Special Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Conferences and Depu- tations to other Authorities attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.	REMARKS.
Aldridge, George	9	1	0	0	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	21	
Betts, Thomas	1	...	0	0	...	...	0	4	...	...	...	5	Went out of office June, 1898.
Bird, Clarence	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	0	...	...	19	{ Elected July, 1898, and a Member of Sanitary Committee, August, 1898.
Boddam, General H.	2	0	0	...	...	...	1	2	0	...	...	5	Resigned July, 1898.
Bulcraig, Henry	17	7	...	...	5	...	1	17	7	...	1	55	{ Elected June, 1898. Resigned Mem- bership of Sanitary Committee and elected a Member of General Pur- poses Committee, February, 1899.
Busfield, James	18	6	...	...	...	...	6	15	1	...	1	47	Elected June, 1898.
Collins, Stephen	18	6	...	...	26	...	...	18	6	...	1	75	Elected June, 1898.
Comins, Thomas Edward ..	21	7	1	6	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	60	
Cresswell, Samuel	22	6	1	...	...	...	...	24	13	...	...	66	
Denny, Jonathan	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	16	Went out of office June, 1898.
Dickinson, William	22	6	0	11	...	...	10	24	27	...	1	101	
Dryden, A. E.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	11	Elected February, 1899.
Dunkley, William	23	6	1	12	39	...	...	9	4	...	...	94	
Ennis, George	4	...	1	3	9	...	...	6	0	...	...	23	Went out of office June, 1898.
Essex, Richard Walter ..	14	2	1	...	...	...	4	15	10	...	1	47	
Evered, R. B.	2	0	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	Resigned February, 1899.
Evershed, Edwin	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	Went out of office June, 1898.
Fisher, James E.	21	5	1	...	21	1	...	15	8	...	...	72	{ Elected a Member of General Pur- poses Committee, June, 1898, and resigned Membership of Board, February, 1899.
Forward, Albert	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	37	Elected June, 1898.
Franklin, James W.	16	5	1	...	21	...	2	10	5	...	...	60	
Gay, John	18	4	0	...	22	2	5	28	11	...	...	90	
Gibson, James Henry	9	4	0	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	...	39	
Gilbert, T.	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	15	
Gilchrist, George M.	20	5	1	7	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	51	
Grautoff, A. H.	0	...	0	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	Went out of office June, 1898.
Gridley, Arthur Robert ..	16	6	...	3	...	...	...	21	7	...	1	59	Elected June, 1898.
Gurney, Arthur	20	7	1	12	38	...	...	13	1	...	...	92	
Hare, Benjamin	11	2	1	7	19	2	1	18	14	...	1	76	{ Resigned Membership of Sanitary Committee, August, 1898.
Harvey, John	5	1	0	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	37	
Hewett, William, J.P. ...	24	6	1	12	45	3	...	30	14	...	1	136	
Holland, Colonel A. G.	22	6	1	10	...	...	8	30	10	...	...	87	{ Elected a Member of Finance Committee, June, 1898.
Howell, T. Arthur Ives ..	5	...	1	...	9	...	2	5	1	...	...	23	Went out of office, June, 1898.
Howick, George	22	6	1	...	41	3	4	29	14	...	...	120	

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 Board Meetings attended.	No. of Special Board Meetings attended.	No. of Meetings of Committee of the whole Board 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 Local Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Local Committee Sub- Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Special Committee Meetings attended.	No. of Conferences and Deputa- tions to other Authorities attended.	Total Number of Meetings attended.	REMARKS.
Jackson, David	14	5	..	...	...	...	5	23	7	...	...	54	Elected June, 1898.
James, S. H.	20	4	1	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	2	69	
Jenkins, Thomas	1	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	1	Went out of office, June, 1898.
Jones, Wm. Henry	7	1	1	2	...	...	0	25	7	...	...	43	
Kimber, Henry Dixon ...	14	1	0	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	2	28	
Knapp, Frederick A. ...	19	5	1	5	...	...	3	16	8	...	...	57	{ Elected a Member of Finance Committee June, 1898.
Knobel, Capt. W. R.	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	2	...	...	6	
Lacey, Coulson	20	6	0	3	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	55	
Lee, F.	16	4	0	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	38	
Lethbridge, Joseph	15	4	1	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	34	
Lidiard, John	21	7	1	...	38	2	...	21	1	...	1	92	
Maples, Jarvis	18	7	1	7	32	...	...	24	8	...	...	97	
Martin, Henry J.	21	7	1	9	33	5	...	21	10	...	...	107	
Mellhuish, Wm. P.	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	Resigned February, 1899.
Milestone, W. C.	20	4	1	4	...	...	1	23	13	...	...	66	
Mulliner, Wm. Thos.	11	5	..	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	35	Elected June, 1898.
Musto, Walter	16	4	1	...	9	...	2	20	1	...	...	53	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee, July, 1898.
Osburn, Henry	5	2	0	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	16	{ Resigned Membership of General Purposes Committee, Feb., 1899.
O'Sullivan, J. A.	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	Went out of office June, 1898.
Oxley, Alfred ...	24	7	1	...	37	...	...	21	8	...	...	98	
Parry, Wm. Ap Henry ..	16	6	..	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	41	{ Elected June, 1898, and a Mem- ber of Sanitary Committee, Feb- ruary, 1899.
Phillips, Richard	14	5	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	...	...	36	Elected June, 1898.
Pincham, Thomas	10	3	1	5	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	41	
Potter, John Charles	18	5	0	...	13	...	...	22	4	...	...	62	{ Elected a Member of General Pur- poses Committee, June, 1898.
Pullan, Francis J.	0	..	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	Went out of office June, 1898.
Read, William James	22	4	1	0	15	...	...	21	10	...	...	73	{ Resigned Membership of Finance Committee, June, 1898.
Ridley, William	9	2	0	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	2	30	
Roe, A. Dumville	15	2	1	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	31	
Sadleir, Richard Joseph ..	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	17	7	...	...	32	{ Elected June, 1898, and a Member of Sanitary Committee, Aug., 1898.
Salter, W.	10	2	0	...	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	36	
Seaman, Owen	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	
Simmons, John	9	4	0	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	29	
Simpson, Robert, M.A.	21	7	1	...	31	7	...	19	4	...	2	92	
Stowell, Chas. Edward ..	13	5	0	5	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	31	{ Ceased to be a Member of General Purposes Committee, June, 1898.
Stroulger, Isaac	5	..	1	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	18	Went out of office June, 1898.
Upton, John	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	16	Elected June, 1898.
Weatherhead, Rev. H. J. ..	16	7	..	0	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	48	Elected June, 1898.
Weir, Benjamin	0	..	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	Went out of office June, 1898.
Wellborne, Charles E. ...	20	6	1	...	23	2	...	18	3	...	1	74	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee, June, 1898.
Wheatley, Wm. Coe	24	7	1	...	34	5	...	27	3	...	...	101	{ Elected a Member of General Purposes Committee June, 1898.
Willcox, James	20	7	1	8	...	...	...	24	10	...	1	71	
Wise, James	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	7	Resigned April, 1898.
Wright, Thomas J.	15	5	1	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	38	
Young, Thomas	15	6	0	6	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	45	

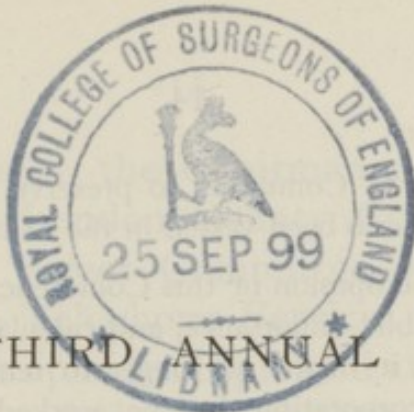
NOTE.—A dotted line (..) in a column signifies that the Member of the Board opposite whose name it is placed is not a Member of the Committee named at the head of such column.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	ADDRESSES.	SALARIES.
Hills, Henry George	Clerk	{ Offices of the Board, East } { Hill, Wandsworth .. }	£800 per annum
Richards, Charles F.	First Office Clerk	Ditto. ..	£240 ..
Ellis, Edward J.	Second Ditto	Ditto. ..	£167 10s. ..
Haddock, William C. ..	Third Ditto	Ditto. ..	£2 15s. per week
Waters, Charles J.	Fourth Ditto	Ditto. ..	£1 19s. 6d. ..
Earwaker, Wm. T.	{ Junior Clerks }	Ditto. ..	£1 7s. 6d. ..
Meyer, Frederick S.		Ditto. ..	£1 2s. 6d. ..
Squires, Fredk. R.		Ditto. ..	£1 ..
Scaife, Geoffrey H.		Ditto. ..	£1 ..
Durrant, Charles C.	First Collecting Clerk ..	Ditto. ..	£160 per annum
Stonehewer, Daniel A. ..	Second Ditto	Ditto. ..	£140 ..
Southam, Arthur	Surveyor for Clapham ..	144, High Street, Clapham ..	£500 ..
Radford, John Charles ..	Ditto, Putney	153, High Street Putney....	£500 ..
Marten, Henry James {	Ditto, Streatham	{ 158, Streatham High Road {	£430 ..
	Ditto, Tooting		£50 ..
Dodd, Peter	Ditto, Wandsworth	{ 41, High Street, Wands- } { worth	£430 ..
Field, Oliver, M.D.	{ Medical Officer of } { Health, Clapham .. }	Gardner House, Clapham Common, North Side.....	£200 ..
Orr, William Young, M.B.	Ditto, Putney	{ Kenmore, Upper Rich- } { mond Road, Putney .. }	£200 ..
Sutton, Field Flowers, M.D.	Ditto, Streatham.....	Balham Hill	£200 ..
Brock, C. de Lisle	Ditto, Tooting	Alstone Lawn, Tooting	£50 ..
Smith, P. Caldwell, M.D.	Ditto, Wandsworth	4, Upper Richmond Road, S.W.	£190 ..
Young, Walter William..	Solicitor	{ Hertford House, Albert Road, Battersea Park, and 24, Ely Place, E.C. }	{ £200 per annum and costs in actions in su- perior courts. }
Muter, Dr. John, F.C.S.	{ Analyst under the } { Sale of Food, &c., } { Acts	{ 325, Kennington Road.... }	{ 10s. for each analysis made,—not to exceed 600 analyses per an- num. }
Mitchener, William E. ..	Inspector, ditto	{ Offices of the Board, East } { Hill, Wandsworth }	£109 4s. per ann.
Hake, H. Wilson, Ph. D., F.I.C., F.C.S.	Gas Examiner	Westminster Hospital Medical School, Caxton Street, S.W.	£12 10s. per quar- ter.
Coote, Thomas C.	{ Messenger and Office } { Keeper..... }	{ Offices of the Board, East } { Hill, Wandsworth }	{ £2 per week apartments, coals, and gas. }
Crane, Wm. F.	Office Boy	Ditto.	12s. 6d. per week.

LIST OF OFFICERS—*Continued.*

PARISHES.	NAMES.	OFFICES.	SALARIES.
CLAPHAM	Young, E. G.	Surveyor's Assistant	£3 5s. per week.
	Weaver, E. R.	" "	£2 7s. 6d. "
	Hills, Arthur E.	" "	15s. "
	Fairchild, S. G.	Sanitary Inspector ..	£3 5s. "
	Nurcombe, B.	" "	£3 5s. "
	Crabbe, W. G.	" "	£3 3s. 6d. "
	Haddock, H. F.	Clerk	£2 7s. 6d. "
	Cattlin, O.	"	£1 10s. 6d. "
	Hodges, R. A.	"	12s. "
	Bradshaw, A.	Dusting Inspector	£1 13s. "
PUTNEY	Addiscott, R. J.	Surveyor's Assistant	£2 3s. "
	Lismer, A. B.	" "	£1 12s. 6d. "
	Stephens, F. S.	" "	£1 15s. "
	Russell, G.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 5s. "
	Miller, W.	Assistant "	£2 2s. "
	Burr, J. A.	Junior Clerk	10s. "
STREATHAM AND TOOTING	Bartholomew, Walter ..	Surveyor's Assistant	£4 "
	Roe, James	Clerk	£3 "
	Quialan, Percy	"	£1 13s. "
	(Vacant)	"	—
	Janes, Walter	Draughtsman, &c.	£1 14s. "
	(Vacant)	Tracing Clerk	— "
	Kershaw, Edward	Sanitary Inspector	£3 5s. "
	Brown, Robert	Assistant "	£2 17s. 6d. "
	Browne, A. Willis	" "	£2 2s. "
	Jones, James	" "	£2 "
	Ratcliffe, John	Dusting Inspector	£1 15s. "
	Allen, G. W.	Surveyor's 1st Assistant	£3 2s. "
	Boulton, C. V.	" 2nd "	£1 12s. 6d. "
WANDSWORTH	Cooper, A. W.	" 3rd "	£1 "
	Gadsby, S. J.	Clerk	£2 "
	Cooper, A. E.	"	£1 2s. 6d. "
	Thompson, E. H.	Tracing Clerk	10s. "
	Crane, S.	Sanitary Inspector	£3 5s. "
	Weeks, Alfred James ..	Assistant "	£2 13s. 6d. "
	Hatton, Charles	" "	£2 13s. 6d. "
	Palmer, H. A.	" "	£2 9s. 6d. "
	Earwaker, G.	Dusting and Street Inspector	£2 5s. "



FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT,

Being for the Year ended 25th March, 1899.

Telephone
Service.

THE Conference on this subject convened by the London County Council, to which reference was made in the last annual report, was held on the 14th June. The Conference also considered the subject of Generating Stations for the supply of Electricity in bulk, and the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

1.—“That in the opinion of this Conference the present telephone service of the London area, as supplied by the National Telephone Company, is both inefficient and inadequate; that the charges, as compared with those made by the same Company in the provinces, are much too high, and that these disadvantages to London are largely due to the abandonment by the Post Office of that principle of competition which was expressly adopted prior to 1892 for the protection of telephone users.”

2.—“That this Conference views with alarm the action of the Post Office in using, for the benefit of the National Telephone Company, its special powers as to the breaking up of streets, as instanced in the recent case of the Commissioners of Sewers and the Post Office; and urges the Select Committee on Telephones, which is now

sitting at the House of Commons, to preserve intact that control over streets which has hitherto been vested in the Municipal Authorities."

3.—"That in the opinion of this Conference the telephone service is of such general public importance, and calculated to become of such general benefit that it ought no longer to remain exclusively in the hands of a trading corporation, but be worked by the Government as a portion of the postal service of the country."

4.—"That in the event of the Post Office not undertaking a telephone service it is desirable that the Local and Central Authorities of the London telephone district should at once combine to secure an efficient and cheap municipal telephone service."

GENERATING STATIONS FOR ELECTRICITY IN BULK.

1.—"That this Conference regards it as essential to the interests of London as a whole that the present purchase clause of the Electric Lighting Acts, which applies to defined areas should also be made to apply to such Companies as propose to supply electrical energy in bulk to the whole of London without regard to area."

2.—"That while preserving intact the rights of the Local Authorities with regard to electric lighting and energy, in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the London County Council should be in a position to undertake, if it is so determined, and if so requested by the Local Authorities, the supply of electrical energy in bulk for the convenience of any districts desiring to be so supplied, provided that the Council does not become competitive with the Local Authorities."

3.—"That in the opinion of this Conference power should be retained to the Local Authority to object to overhead wires for traction purposes and to have a provisional veto against the granting of an order to any private company."

4.—"That with reference to Question 1—Answer (B), of the report of the Joint Select Committee, this Conference is of opinion that all existing undertakings should share in the advantages suggested by these clauses."

5.—"That as regards Question 3 in the report of the Joint Select Committee, this Conference is of opinion that it should be left to the Local Authority to decide the route."

6.—"That the Chairman of the Highways Committee of the London County Council be empowered to present to Parliament the resolutions arrived at by the Conference with reference to the supply of electricity in bulk."

Mr. J. W. BENN, the Chairman of the Highways Committee of the London County Council, gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Telephone Service which appeared to diverge from the opinions expressed at the Conference above referred to, and the Board therefore passed the following resolutions, viz.:—

1.—That having regard to the opinions expressed by Mr. J. W. BENN on the 16th and 21st June, 1898, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the Telephone Service, and their divergence from those expressed by the representatives of the Local Authorities, and particularly by the representatives of this Board, at the conference held on the 14th June, 1898, on this subject, and on behalf of whom Mr. BENN was giving evidence, this Board thinks it of importance to record its views as follows:—

- (a) That the telephone service is already of so great public importance and is calculated to become of such general use and benefit that it ought to be exclusively exercised by Government, and for the reason (amongst others) that it is essential for a successful service that it be under one and the same supreme and exclusive authority for the whole country.
- (b) That it is not desirable that the telephone service should be undertaken by the London County Council and the other Local Authorities, whether in competition with or after purchase from the National Telephone Company.
- (c) That the Post Office should not undertake a distinct telephone service in competition with the National Telephone Company, but that on terms to be arrived at by arbitration or other means, mutually agreed, should take over the undertaking and property of the Company.

Copies of the foregoing resolutions were forwarded to the Rt. Hon. R. W. HANBURY, M.P., Chairman of the Select Committee, the Prime Minister, the Postmaster-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the Members of Parliament and of the London County Council for the several districts represented by this Board; also to the London County Council, and

to all the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, with an invitation to them to pass similar resolutions and to act in accordance therewith. The Government announced their intention to establish a telephone service in the London area in competition with the National Telephone Company's system, and introduced into Parliament the Telegraphs (Telephonic Communication, &c.) Bill with that object, and to authorise the larger Local Authorities in the country to establish telephone systems. The Board being of opinion that it is necessary for the successful working of the service that it should be undertaken by the Government for the whole country presented a memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury, which, after setting out the proceedings of the Select Committee and quoting the above-mentioned resolutions, submitted the following objections to the proposal, viz. :—

* * * * *

6.—It appears to your Memorialists that the proposed mode of dealing with the extra Metropolitan Districts would lead to a most unsatisfactory state of things. The proposal is to confer powers upon any of the larger Local Authorities who may apply for a licence to establish services of their own, with liberty to make arrangements with outlying Local Authorities for including the same in their own areas. Your Memorialists submit that even if the Local Authorities generally were to take the matter in hand there would be at best several disjointed services, which could not possibly form a good national service, or be conducted on any reliable system, and that there is no means of securing that these services shall be undertaken in a manner that will confer the greatest amount of public benefit ; whereas if one system for the whole country were planned and carried out methodically and with a view to the public interest it could be constructed as a connected whole, in a most economical manner, and would render the maximum amount of service. Your Memorialists agree with the Select Committee that a Telephone Service cannot, like a service for the supply of gas, water, or electric light, be treated as a purely local or isolated industry, but that it forms part of "a national system the general efficiency of which largely depends upon its uniformity and the equal facilities afforded for communication everywhere."

7.—It was stated on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the

House of Commons that in granting licences conditions would be imposed insisting upon free inter-communication between the rival system throughout the country, and that the holders of these licences should not impose terminals on one another or against the Post Office. These conditions were said to be essential. But as every Local Authority would be independent it would be impossible to enforce any such covenants except by a revocation of the licence, and this would be no remedy as it would be destroying the very objects of the scheme—a universal service. As there would be a large number of Local Authorities, many of which might have rival interests, such cases might frequently arise, and your Memorialists submit that effective control over the service can only be secured by having the whole of the management in the hands of one governing authority.

8.—The short term of the Licences would not enable the various authorities to set aside anything towards the recoupment of their outlay, even if they were able to pay the working expenses. It appears from the statement made in the House of Commons that only what is considered good and useful, if anything, will be purchased by the Government at the expiration of the licences in 1911, and only at what Government may consider the then value. It is not likely that with these drawbacks many authorities would be prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of such undertakings.

9.—Considerable time would be occupied by the Authorities in considering the conditions upon which they would be able and willing to accept licences and by the negotiations with the Government and with the outlying Local Authorities in relation thereto. Where licences are granted the various authorities would not have at their command the technical and scientific skill essential to a satisfactory service which the Government have at their disposal. Many serious mistakes would inevitably be made in carrying out the schemes, thereby adding to the expenses of the service and weakening its management and effectiveness, and there would remain the great difficulty of working as one system at the expiration of the licences a vast number of services, built piecemeal, at different times, and by different bodies.

10.—The Local Authorities could not raise money or enter into contracts upon such favourable terms as the Government, nor could they secure such efficient direction for their undertakings. The cost of management would be much greater, and the number of officers and employees would be unnecessarily increased.

11.—Your Memorialists submit that for all practical purposes the Telephone is naturally a branch of the postal service of the country, and that if it be undertaken, managed, and controlled by the same

authority as the Telegraph Service, the two services could be worked together largely to the advantage of each other, and the Government would be able to arrange for increased facilities for communication which are now difficult or impossible. In support of this opinion they desire to draw attention to the fact that the Telephone has largely supplanted the use of the inland telegraph, and to the following figures in further evidence of this competition:—

12.—Whereas in 1889 the net telegraph revenue of the Post Office showed a surplus of £88,000, in 1892 there was a deficiency of £90,000, and for 1898 this deficiency had increased to £307,000. On the other hand the profits of the amalgamated Telephone Companies have increased to such an extent that whereas for the year ending 30th April, 1890, they were able to pay in dividends and interest £143,000, and show a reserve fund of £53,000, they were able for the year 1898 to pay in dividends and interest £294,000, and show a reserve fund of £628,000; and this, notwithstanding the fact that for the year ending 30th April, 1890, the Government received from the Companies £30,000 by way of royalty, which has since increased until for the year ending 31st December last they received no less than £104,000 for this source.

Having regard to the foregoing considerations and the declaration of the Government that England is behind-hand in the development of the telephone system, "which is vital to the trade and commerce of the country," your Memorialists pray that the Post Office Authorities at once undertake and carry on a National Telephone Service over the whole country, and if this should render it necessary or desirable to acquire existing undertakings your Memorialists are of opinion, in view of the great inconvenience to traders and others which will be caused by the absence of any regular system until the year 1911, that such undertakings should be acquired upon terms to be arrived at by arbitration or other means.

A copy of the foregoing memorial was sent to the Corporation and to each of the Local Authorities in London, to all the County Councils and the Borough Corporations in England, and to the London Chamber of Commerce, with a request that if they concurred in the views of the Board on the subject they would address a similar communication to the Government.

Several of these bodies expressed their agreement with the memorial. The Bill of the Government is still before Parliament.

**Workmen's
Trains.**

A Conference was convened by the Fulham Vestry to consider this subject, at which the Board were represented by Messrs. COLLINS and SIMPSON. The Conference was held on the 21st October, when the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

1.—“That in the opinion of this Conference the present service of Workmen's Trains into and out of London is entirely inadequate, and that the Railway Companies should be at once urged to make such alteration as would meet the real necessities of the working population of London.”

2.—“That in order to meet the wants of a very large number of workmen and workwomen trains should be run later and tickets issued up to 8 A.M. at all stations.”

3.—“That the Great Western Railway Company be specially urged to run workmen's trains from Westbourne Park to the Mansion House.”

4.—“That workmen ticket holders be allowed to return earlier in the day.”

5.—“That the London and North Western Railway Company be requested to run workmen's trains to and from Addison Road and Broad Street.”

6.—“That the Railway Companies be asked to give facilities for packets of tickets to be purchased at any time after 4 P.M. from Monday to Friday, and 12 A.M. on Saturdays.”

7.—“That the recommendation as to the fares contained in the Cheap Trains Bill, 1898, viz. :—

Not exceeding 12 miles	...	return fare	2d.
„ 16 „	...	„	3d.
„ 20 „	...	„	4d.

be cordially supported by the Conference.”

**Rating of
Ground Values.**

A Conference on the Rating of Ground Values, convened by the Land Law Reform Association, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel,

on the 8th of December, at which representatives of the London County Council and several Municipal Corporations and Vestries and District Boards were present. The Board were represented by Messrs. WELLBORNE and GRIDLEY, and the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

1.—“That the present system of Urban Rating is unjust in principle and constitutes a hindrance to municipal progress and social reform; and that in order to give relief to occupiers, and to provide new sources of municipal revenue, it is urgently necessary that ground landlords should contribute to local taxation in proportion to the capital value of their land.”

2.—“That it is necessary for this purpose that a separate quinquennial valuation be made of sites, as distinct from buildings, and a rate made and levied so as to fall on the owners of land thus assessed.”

3.—“That building land held vacant should bear a fair proportion of rates, having regard to the preservation of open spaces in the interests of public health.”

The Association requested the Board, if they agreed with the foregoing resolutions, to seal a petition in the form suggested by them. The Board, however, disagreed with the first of the resolutions, and took no further action in the matter.

Trade Obstructions and Costermongers. A Conference of representatives of Vestries and District Boards and Metropolitan Members of Parliament, convened by the Hackney Vestry, met at the Guildhall on the 8th December, to consider the subject of trade obstructions and costermongers' stalls on highways. This Board was represented by Messrs. HARE and SIMPSON, and Mr. P. M. THORNTON, M.P. for Clapham, was also present. The following resolutions were passed by the Conference, viz. :—

“That in the opinion of this Conference, the various Acts of Parliament having reference to trade obstructions on highways in the Metropolis should be amended and consolidated under one Act.”

"That in the opinion of this Conference, the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, as the Highway and Local Authority, should be the Authority to decide under what conditions costermongers or others causing obstruction should be allowed to stand in any street within their respective districts."

A memorial, embodying the foregoing resolutions, was forwarded to the Home Secretary.

Costermongers. The appeal against the dismissal by the Magistrate of a summons issued against a costermonger for obstructing the public way at Balham High Road, referred to in the last annual report, having been decided in favour of the Board, proceedings were again commenced, but they were stopped in consequence of the Magistrate dismissing some summonses taken out against costermongers by tradesmen in the parish of Battersea. The action of the Magistrate in that case was, however, overruled by the High Court, and the Board are therefore continuing to issue summonses in such cases as appear to them to be necessary.

Parliamentary Bills The following Parliamentary Bills and Orders have been considered by the Board, viz. :—

- 1.—London Government.
- 2.—Metropolis Management Act Amendment (Bye Laws).
- 3.—London Water (Purchase of Companies).
- 4.—" (Finance).
- 5.—" (Welsh Reservoirs and Works).
- 6.—" (Aqueducts and Works).
- 7.—Metropolitan Water Companies (Mr. Chaplin).
- 8.—Metropolitan Water Companies (Private Bill).
- 9.—Metropolis Water.
- 10.—London County Council (General Powers).
- 11.—London Improvements.
- 12.—National Telephone Company (No. 1).
- 13.—" (No. 2).
- 14.—Telegraph Act, 1892 (Amendment).
- 15.—London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

- 16.—County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting.
- 17.—Crystal Palace Light Railways.
- 18.—River Wandle Protection.
- 19.—Superannuation (Metropolis).
- 20.—Local Authorities Officers' Superannuation.
- 21.—Sale of Food and Drugs.
- 22.—Street Noises.

London
Government

The Board have had under consideration the Metropolis Management Act Amendment Bill, prepared by Mr. LOUGH, M.P.; a draft Bill adopted at a Conference at Westminster of certain Metropolitan Local Authorities; and the London Municipal Corporation's Bill drafted by Sir J. B. MAPLE, Bart., M.P., L.C.C.; and they appointed Mr. W. HEWETT, J.P., and Mr. J. LIDIARD to attend a Conference, convened by the Islington Vestry, on the subject. Mr. LOUGH, M.P., attended the Conference and explained the Bill introduced by him into the House of Commons. The following resolutions were passed by the Conference, viz. :—

1.—“That in the opinion of this Conference, representing the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, no reform in London government will be satisfactory unless it deals simultaneously with the constitution of the local authorities in all parts of the County of London, and secures an uniform system throughout London.”

“That the Council should be known as the Mayor and Council of the District of ———.

2.—“That it is desirable that the number of members of the proposed Councils should be less than that of the existing Vestries and District Boards.”

3.—“That the transfer to such Councils of the powers, duties, liabilities, and property of all existing subordinate authorities, including overseers and directors of the poor, and the power of making rates, where not already possessed, be approved.”

4.—“That the transfer to such Councils of the power of appointing Assessment Committees be approved.”

5.—“That officials displaced or superseded should be entitled to compensation.”

6.—“That the transfer from the existing authorities which at present possess them to the proper ecclesiastical authorities of the power of electing churchwardens, and other ecclesiastical powers, and the disqualification of incumbents and churchwardens as *ex-officio* members of the Councils to be created, be approved.”

7.—“That it is desirable that the local authorities of the Metropolis should possess the power to purchase property compulsorily for all purposes for which they have or may obtain powers to acquire property.”

8.—“That it is desirable that the local authorities of the Metropolis should possess the power to raise money under the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875.”

9.—“That it is desirable that there should be only one and the same sanctioning authority for all loans to be raised by the local authorities of the Metropolis.”

10.—“That it is desirable that the local authorities of the Metropolis should possess the power to promote private Bills for purposes peculiar to their districts.”

11.—“That with a view to uniformity and signification in the names and objects of the rates to be levied in the Metropolis the following be approved:—

(a) Poor Rate, to meet the precept of the Guardians.

(b) Asylums Rate, to meet the precept of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

(c) County Rate, to meet the precept of the County Council.

(d) Education Rate, to meet the precept of the School Board.

(e) Police Rate, to meet the precept of the Commissioner of Police.

(f) District Rate, to defray all other expenses legally incurred by the Local Authority.”

12.—“That it is desirable that all precepts for payment of moneys payable out of the rates should be addressed direct to the authorities in the Metropolis who make and levy the rates.”

13.—“That it is not desirable that the Mayors or Chairmen of the Councils to be created should be *ex-officio* members of the London County Council.”

14.—“That all the Members of the proposed Councils should be elected triennially.”

15.—“That the accounts should be audited by Auditors appointed in accordance with the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.”

A memorial embodying the views of the Conference was forwarded to the Government. The Conference was attended by representatives of 26 of the 42 Vestries and District Boards, having an area of 37,697 acres, a rateable value of £16,299,412, and a population of 2,421,256. The Conference at Westminster (to which District Boards were not invited) was attended by representatives of 20 Vestries, having an area of 35,930 acres, a rateable value of £20,669,792, and a population of 2,615,157.

The Board having been informed that the Government were drafting a Bill for the Local Government of London, presented a memorial praying that in such Bill provision should be made for the incorporation of the five parishes forming this District into one Municipality. The Bill was brought in by Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, First Lord of the Treasury, on the 23rd February. The following report upon it was made by the Clerk, viz. :—

Clause 1 of this Bill provides for the division of the Administrative County of London (exclusive of the City) into Metropolitan Boroughs. Each of the areas mentioned in the first schedule to the Bill is to be formed into a separate borough, subject to such alteration of area as may be required to give effect to the provisions of the Act and to such adjustment of boundaries as may appear to the Privy Council expedient for simplification or convenience of administration. There are sixteen areas contained in the first schedule, one being the Wandsworth District as at present constituted.

Every other borough, unless for special reasons to be stated in a report to Parliament, must have either a rateable value exceeding £500,000 or a population of between one and four hundred thousand. The areas of these boroughs will be settled by Commissioners and a Committee of the Privy Council after the Bill is passed.

Clause 2 provides that the Council of a Borough shall consist of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. An order in Council is to fix the number of Councillors and the number and boundaries of the Wards. The number of Aldermen and Councillors is not to exceed 72. The clause applies the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, with

respect to the Chairman and Aldermen of the County Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of a Metropolitan Borough. The Act in question incorporates certain provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. The 1888 Act provides that in London the Aldermen shall not be more than one-sixth of the number of Councillors. The Municipal Corporations Act provides that the Aldermen shall be one-third the number of Councillors. From the answer given by Mr. BALFOUR to a question in the House of Commons it appears that in Metropolitan Boroughs the number of Aldermen is to be one-third of the number of Councillors.

The clause provides that the law relating to the constitution, election, and proceedings of administrative Vestries and to the electors and members and auditors thereof, shall apply in the case of the Borough Councils. One-third of the Council will therefore go out of office every year. It does not appear that the Mayor would have the power of appointing a Deputy Mayor, as is the case under the Municipal Corporations Act, nor that the provisions of that Act authorising the remuneration of the Mayor apply.

Clause 3 provides that the first election of Borough Councillors shall be held on the 1st of November, 1900, or on such later day as may be fixed by the Lord President of the Council. It also provides that the ordinary day of election shall be the 1st of November in each year.

Clause 4 provides for the transfer to the Borough Councils of the powers, duties, property, and liabilities of Vestries and District Boards. For raising loans the sanction of the Local Government Board is to be substituted for that of the London County Council.

By a scheme to be prepared under the Act the Public Libraries and Baths and Wash-houses Commissioners, and Burial Boards, are to be abolished, and their powers, &c., transferred to the Borough Council. The clause provides that any power relating to some particular parish may be exercised and performed either throughout the borough or in a limited part thereof as may be provided by a scheme under the Act. The Public Libraries Acts have been adopted in all the parishes in this District except Tooting, and it might be held that such scheme may extend the provisions of the Libraries Acts to Tooting. In view of sub-section 4 of the clause this is, however, doubtful. The Bill repeals Section 22 of the Public Libraries Act, 1892, which gave power to District Boards to take steps for the adoption of the Act, with the proviso that where a parish in the district had adopted the Act such parish should be treated as if it were outside the District.

Clause 5 provides for the transfer of some comparatively unimpor-

tant duties now discharged by the London County Council, under the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894, to the Borough Councils ; also for the transfer to such Councils of the duty of registering dairymen under the Public Health Act, 1891, and of executing the Common Lodging Houses Acts. These duties are set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Bill. It also provides for the exercise of certain other powers (set out in Part II of the Second Schedule) by the Borough Councils as well as by the London County Council. The most important of these are powers to acquire land compulsorily (under the Lands Clauses Acts, and after public inquiry and Provisional Order of Local Government Board) and to adopt Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (the provision of lodging houses, including cottages).

The clause also provides that upon agreement between any Borough Council and the London County Council any powers exercised by the London County Council may be transferred to the Borough Council by a Local Government Board provisional order. Where any such transfer has been made the Local Government Board may on the application of any Borough Council make a like transfer to that Council, and where such transfer has been made to a majority of the Councils an order may be made for a like transfer to all the remaining Councils.

Clause 6 is of great importance. It authorises the Privy Council to make a provisional order determining which of the powers under the London Building Act, 1894, or any amending Act, other than the powers mentioned in Part I of the second schedule, are to be exercised by the London County Council and the Borough Councils respectively. The order may also embody such modifications of the Building Act as may appear expedient.

Clause 7 provides that the duty of maintaining a main road shall be transferred to the Borough Councils, and that where a highway in a borough is repairable by the London County Council the Borough Council shall, if required by the London County Council, undertake its maintenance in consideration of an annual payment. The clause also transfers to Borough Councils the power of closing a street for repairs, the duty of enforcing bye-laws and regulations with respect to dairies, slaughterhouses, &c. The London County Council will apparently continue to exercise the power of licensing cowhouses and slaughterhouses.

The clause authorises the Borough Councils to alienate land, but the Board has this power now without the restrictions proposed to be made. It also gives power to promote and oppose Bills in Parliament. This is, however, subject to the provisions of the Borough Funds Act,

1872, which require the consent of the Local Government Board or the Home Secretary, and the consent of owners and ratepayers. The Board already possesses the power of opposing Bills affecting its interests without these limitations.

Clause 8 provides that where any power or duties are transferred from the County Council to the Borough Council the County Council shall contribute towards the expense of exercising such powers.

Clause 9 enacts that any Committee appointed by a Borough Council for the purpose of the Libraries Acts, or of any of its other powers or duties, may consist partly of persons not members of the Council. This power is at present only possessed with respect to Libraries. The clause also provides that the proceedings of Committees shall not in all cases require the approval of the Council.

Clause 10 provides that there shall in future be only one rate, to be called the General Rate, but provision is to be made for protecting the interests of occupiers of premises which are now exempt from any rate or liable to be assessed thereto at a less amount. The accounts relating to the General Rate are to be audited as if it were the Poor Rate. This apparently means the Overseers' accounts only, as auditors of the borough accounts are to be elected (Clause 2), but the point should be made clear.

The clause also provides that where a Borough comprises more than one parish the amount to be raised to meet the expenses of the Council is to be divided between the parishes in proportion to their rateable value. This is, however, subject to the proviso that where any local or other Act does not extend to the whole Borough the rate shall be levied as an additional item of the General Rate for the area to which the Act extends.

Clause 11 provides that the Borough Council shall appoint Overseers of every parish within the Borough, and shall provide or maintain the office of the Overseers, shall appoint such officers as may be required to assist them, and shall defray the expenses of the performance of their duties. Where there is more than one parish in the Borough the same Overseers are to be appointed Overseers for each of the parishes. The Overseers for the Borough will therefore be one body. The clause also provides for all the rates being levied as far as practicable on one demand note, in a form to be approved by the Local Government Board. The demand note is to state, amongst other things, the approximate amount in the pound required for each purpose.

The clause repeals all enactments conferring on any other person the powers or duties of Overseers or any other powers or duties in

relation to the making and collection of the Poor Rate. In several parishes in London these powers and duties are, under Local Acts, exercised by the Vestry, and those Vestries will therefore be deprived of such powers and duties in future.

Clause 12 relates to the liability of the City of London to the London County Rate, in the matter chiefly of expenses of Assizes and Sessions.

Clause 13 provides that where the whole of a Poor Law Union is within one Borough the Assessment Committee is to be appointed by the Borough Council instead of by the Board of Guardians. As the Wandsworth and Clapham Union is not wholly within the Wandsworth District the section would not apply here.

Clauses 14 and 15 deal with the appointment of Commissioners to prepare such orders and schemes as may be required to carry the Act into effect. As the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, are applied to the schemes it would appear that petitions may be presented against them by certain local authorities,—as for instance, the Burial Boards in this District,—or by not less than one-twentieth of the owners and ratepayers. The scheme would then require confirmation by Parliament.

Clause 16 provides that a parish shall not be situate in more than one Borough. The Privy Council may divide a parish into parts for the purpose of giving effect to the section.

Clause 17 provides that every part of a parish which is wholly detached from the principal part of the parish shall be annexed to or divided between any of the Boroughs which it adjoins. This provision affects this District, as there are detached parts of the parishes of Clapham and Streatham. The clause also provides that where a detached part of a parish in the County of London is surrounded by any other County or Counties such detached part of a parish shall be made part of such County. This would affect the small detached part of the parish of Putney which adjoins the River Thames in the parish of Barnes. No provision appears to be made for compensation for a Borough losing detached parts of parishes under the section. The clause also provides that where the County of London surrounds a detached part of a parish in another County the detached part of the parish shall become part of the County of London. This would apparently not affect this District.

Clauses 18 and 19 deal with the cases of Woolwich and Penge.

Clause 20 provides that any powers or duties of a Vestry which relate to the affairs of the Church, or any interest of a Vestry in any

Church property, are not to be transferred to the Borough Council, and Incumbents and Churchwardens are not to be *ex-officio* members of the Council. A scheme under the Act is to provide for vesting any such powers and duties in the inhabitants of the parish and for vesting any such interest in the Incumbent and Churchwardens.

A Vestry or Town Hall erected on a churchyard is to vest in the Borough Council. This provision should be extended to mortuaries and other buildings vested in any of the bodies whose duties are to be transferred to the Borough Councils.

Clause 21 authorises the Privy Council to make orders for giving an appropriate name to each of the Metropolitan Boroughs, to fix the times for the retirement of Aldermen and Councillors, and to nominate persons to perform such duties and to make such other temporary modifications of the provisions of the Act as may be necessary in the case of the first constitution of a Borough Council.

Clause 22 applies sections 297 and 298 of the Public Health (London) Act to provisional orders made under the Act. Such orders would therefore have to be made after local public enquiry and would have to be submitted to Parliament.

Clause 23 provides for the transfer of officers of existing authorities to Borough Councils and for compensation for loss of office.

Clause 24 deals with the appearance of the Borough Councils in legal proceedings.

Clause 25 provides, amongst other things, that the Act shall not affect the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894.

Clause 26 provides that the "appointed day" mentioned in the provisions of the Act shall be the day on which the Borough Councils first come into office, or such other day as may be appointed by the Lord President of the Council, and applies sections 85 to 88 of the Local Government Act, 1894 (relating to transitory provisions—continuation of bye-laws, contracts, actions, &c.)

Clause 27 contains definitions of terms used in the Act.

Clause 28 repeals parts of the Metropolis Management Acts, the Local Government Act, 1888, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Public Libraries Act, 1892, and the Local Government Act, 1894, set out in the third schedule to the Bill. One of the sections (No. 140) of the Act of 1855 to be repealed empowers the London County Council to place a street which is in more than one parish under the exclusive management of one Authority. This is a useful power and I do not see that anything is put in its place, unless the provisions of Section I of

the Bill which relate to the adjustment of boundaries are to apply to such cases.

The effect of the Bill is to abolish all the Local Authorities in this District (with the exception of the Poor Law Guardians, the Assessment Committee, and the Overseers), and to transfer their powers, duties, property, and liabilities to the new Borough Council. Various sections of more than thirty Acts of Parliament are made applicable to different parts of the Bill, and it is therefore not easy to say what is the precise effect of many of its provisions. Its effect will also largely depend upon the nature and extent of the Orders in Council, Provisional Orders, and Schemes which are to be made under the Act.

On the 12th April the Board adopted the following Petition to the House of Commons, viz.:—

The Humble Petition of the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District, under their Common Seal,

SHEWETH:—

1.—That your Petitioners are the Local Authority, constituted under the Metropolis Management Acts, for the District of Wandsworth, which comprises the parishes of Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting Graveney, and Wandsworth, having an area of over fourteen-and-a-half square miles, a population of about 204,000, and a rateable value of £1,354,172.

2.—By section 90 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, all the duties, powers, and authorities in relation to the paving, lighting, watering, cleansing, or improving of the above-mentioned Parishes, and all other duties, powers, and authorities in any wise relating to the regulation, government, or concerns of such Parishes or of the inhabitants thereof (except such as relate to the affairs of the Church or the relief of the poor) then vested in any Commissioners, Vestry, or other body or officer, ceased to be so vested, and became vested in and are to be performed and exercised by your Petitioners.

3.—That a Bill (hereinafter referred to as “the Bill”) has been introduced into your Honourable House, intituled “A Bill to make better provision for Local Government in London.”

4.—That your Petitioners are in favour of the division of the Administrative County of London (exclusive of the City of London) into Metropolitan Boroughs and the amalgamation of the duties of all local governing bodies so that such duties may be discharged by one and the same authority in the Borough, and they therefore approve of the principle of the Bill.

5.—Your Petitioners observe with satisfaction that their District is included in the first schedule to the Bill as the area of one of the proposed Borough Councils, and your Petitioners trust that your Honourable House will retain the District in such schedule.

6.—Your Petitioners are of opinion that the proposed Boroughs should be sufficiently large and important to induce men of business experience and of high standing in the locality to take part in the Local Government of their District. The District over which your Petitioners exercise jurisdiction is a suitable area for administrative purposes, and it would be to the interest and advantage of the five parishes comprising the District that the said parishes should be incorporated as a Borough Council.

7.—That although the area of your Petitioners' District is larger than the District of any other local authority in the County of London, the District includes many large commons and open spaces, and it cannot therefore ever become so densely populated as the more central Districts.

8.—That your Petitioners have carried on as one body the local government of the District successfully since January, 1856, the documents and accounts have been kept and the principal business transacted at one central establishment, and any disruption of the system by dividing the District would cause great inconvenience and confusion, and would raise many difficulties without offering any compensating advantage.

9.—That the area, population, and rateable value of the different parishes in the District vary greatly. The area ranges from 566 acres to 2,914 acres, the population from 8,200 to 61,600, and the rateable value from £38,513 to £458,911, and the geographical position of the respective parishes is such that the District cannot conveniently be divided. There are cases in which parts of a parish are more accessible to other parts of the District than to the furthestmost parts of the same parish, owing to intervening open spaces and to railway and other means of communication. In many cases parts of a parish have in popular language and for postal and other purposes the same name as, and are practically more closely connected and identified with parishes which they adjoin than with the other part of the same parish, and a part of one parish is situate within the boundary of another. But the parishes, when united as at present, form a District of suitable size and population for administration by one body.

10.—Your Petitioners humbly suggest the following amendments of certain provisions of the Bill, namely:—

1.—That clause 1, sub-clause *b*, should be amended so that every Borough except those scheduled to the Bill should have a rateable value exceeding five hundred thousand pounds *and* a population of between one and four hundred thousand.

2.—That in clause 2, sub-clause 2, provision should be made that the Aldermen form one-sixth of the Council and that they shall be elected from the Councillors ; and that the election of Councillors shall be every three years.

3.—That in clause 2, sub-clause 3, provision should be made for the Mayor of every Borough being by virtue of his office a Justice of the Peace for the County in which the Borough is situate, and that no Mayor being a solicitor shall be disqualified from being such justice by reason of his being a solicitor, but any such Mayor being a solicitor shall not practice his profession before the justices of the said County ; also that the provisions of section 15 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, relating to the qualification, term of office, remuneration, precedence, and powers of a Mayor, should be incorporated in the Bill.

4.—That in clause 2, sub-clause 4, a provision should be added disqualifying women from being Councillors.

5.—That clause 5, sub-clause 5, should be amended so that it shall be the duty of the Local Government Board to make the provisional orders therein referred to upon the application of the London County Council.

6.—That sub-clauses 5 and 6 of clauses 7 should be left out of the Bill. Your Petitioners and other Metropolitan Local Authorities have already power, under section 154 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, to dispose of land or property which is not required for their purposes, and sub-clause 5 would confer diminished powers in this respect. For this reason your Petitioners suggest that the above-mentioned section of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, should not be partially repealed, as proposed in the third schedule to the Bill. Further, your Petitioners are of opinion that it is not advisable to confer upon Borough Councils the proposed power of promoting Bills in Parliament. Your Petitioners already exercise the power of opposing Bills, and they are of opinion that no further Parliamentary powers are required by the Borough Councils.

7.—That the powers in clause 9 with regard to the appointment of persons not members of the Council as members of Committees should be restricted to Committees appointed for the purposes of the Libraries' Acts, and that in sub-clause 2 of clause 9 the words "to

the extent to which the Council so directs" should be left out, so that under the provisions of the clause the Council should not direct to what extent the acts and proceedings of Committees require approval.

8.—That clause 10, sub-clause 2, should be amended so as to make it clear that the audit of accounts therein referred to extends only to the rate accounts, and that existing enactments referring to the poor rate shall not apply to the general rate with respect to the audit of accounts.

9.—That clause 11 should be amended so as to provide that the Borough Councils shall have all the powers and duties and be subject to all the liabilities of Overseers; that the office of Overseers should be abolished and their property transferred to the Borough Councils; and that all references to Overseers in the Bill should be made to refer to the Borough Council.

10.—That clause 13 should be amended so as to provide for the appointment of the Assessment Committee by the Borough Council in all cases, whether the whole of a poor law union is within one borough or not, and that there shall be only one Assessment Committee for the Borough.

11.—Your Petitioners are of opinion that the schemes to be made under clause 15 should provide for repealing or modifying any Act relating to the local government of any part of the Borough, whether it be a public, general, or local Act.

12.—That in cases where, under clause 17, a detached part of a parish is added to some other parish, some equivalent should be given to the parish from which the detached part is taken.

13.—That clause 20, sub-clause 2, should be extended so as to include the transfer to the Borough Councils of mortuary buildings and other property, not being church property, now vested in Churchwardens and Overseers.

14.—That in the second schedule, part I., the powers and duties transferred should include all powers under the London Building Act, 1894, in relation to the appointment and duties of District Surveyors, except as to making Bye-Laws for their guidance.

15.—That the powers of section 20 as well as those of section 28 of the Public Health Act, 1891, should be included in the second schedule, part I.

16.—That in third schedule to the Bill sections 57 and 58 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, should be left out. Your Petitioners are of opinion that these powers, relating to the revocation of resolutions and the appointment of Committees, should remain as at present.

17.—That in the third schedule section 140 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, should be left out. In the opinion of your Petitioners the power contained in such section of placing streets in more than one parish under the exclusive management of one authority is useful and should remain as at present.

18.—That in the same schedule the reference to part of section 154 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, should be left out. In the opinion of your Petitioners the powers contained therein are more useful than those proposed to be conferred upon the Borough Councils by clause 7, sub-clause 5, of the Bill, and should remain as at present.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Bill may pass into law with the foregoing alterations or such of them as to your Honourable House may seem expedient.

Many amendments to the Bill were made in Committee, the chief being a provision that the audit of accounts should be by an auditor appointed by the Local Government Board, the vesting of the powers and duties of Overseers in the Borough Councils, and the practical settlement of the areas of all the Boroughs instead of this being left (in many cases, as proposed by the Bill) to Commissioners appointed by the Privy Council. Some opposition was offered to the constitution of this District as the area of a Borough on account of its large size, but the inclusion of the District in the schedule to the Bill was carried on a division by a majority of 118 to 58. The schedule, as settled, contains 28 Boroughs, thus reducing the number of local government areas in the Metropolis by 14. Upon the report stage of the Bill the House decided that women might be elected as Councillors or Aldermen. The Bill was introduced into the House of Lords on the 15th June, and read a second time without a division on the 20th June. The Lords inserted a provision disabling women from being Councillors or Aldermen, and made some other amendments. The Bill as amended was agreed to by the House of Commons on the 6th July, and received the Royal assent, July 13th.

Metropolis
Management
Acts Amend-
ment (Bye-
Laws) Bill.

This Bill, which was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord MONKSWELL, L.C.C., would empower the London County Council to make bye-laws requiring persons who are about to construct, re-construct, or alter drains in connection with buildings to deposit with the Sanitary Authority plans, sections, and particulars thereof. This Board and other Local Authorities had suggested to the London County Council that legislation was required to obtain plans of proposed drainage works, and the Council inserted in their Sewerage and Drainage Bill of the Session of 1897 a clause empowering them to make bye-laws on the subject. The Board then pointed out to the Council that the clause as drawn would only apply to the drains of new houses, and suggested that its operation should be extended to alterations and re-construction of drains, which are very numerous. The Council found that the advertised notice of the Bill would not permit of this extension, and they decided to withdraw the clause with the view of the matter being dealt with in another Session. The Board also suggested that the object could be best met by an extension of the existing provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts (which require notice to be given to the Local Authority of intended laying of drains), so as to provide that the notice shall be accompanied by such plans and particulars as the Local Authority may require. The Council, however, came to the conclusion that it would be more difficult to procure an alteration of the law than to obtain powers to make bye-laws dealing with the matter. They accordingly caused a Bill to be introduced into the House of Lords last Session, but the Bill was not passed. The present Bill is similar to the Bill of last Session. The Board have been in communication with Lord MONKSWELL on the subject, and the Bill has been slightly amended. It

has passed the House of Lords, and reached the Committee stage in the House of Commons.

London Water
(Purchase of
Companies);
(Finance);
(Welsh Reser-
voirs & Works);
(Aqueducts and
Works).

These four Bills were promoted by the London County Council with the view of obtaining power to acquire the undertakings of the London Water Companies; to provide money for the purchase of such undertakings; to acquire land and construct reservoirs and other works in Wales; and to construct aqueducts from such reservoirs to London. The Board did not approve of the Bills, as they were of opinion that the water supply should be under the control of a body specially created for the purpose. The London Water (Purchase of Companies) Bill was lost on second reading in the House of Commons, and the three other Bills were thereupon withdrawn.

Metropolitan
Water
Companies
(No. 7).

This Bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. CHAPLIN, President of the Local Government Board, requires the several Metropolitan Water Companies to submit to the Local Government Board schemes for works enabling the Companies to supply each other with water, and whenever in the opinion of the Local Government Board a case of emergency has arisen or is likely to arise, to supply at a reasonable cost such water as may be required for the need of another Metropolitan Water Company. The Board petitioned in favour of the Bill, which passed both Houses and received the Royal assent on the 6th of June.

Metropolitan
Water
Companies
(No. 8).

This Bill was promoted by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies to provide a scheme for obviating the possibility of a deficiency in time of drought, or by reason of accident, or in case of emergency, by effecting junctions between

the respective mains and works of the several Companies, and to authorise the Local Government Board in case of drought or expected drought, or of accident or emergency, to require the taking temporarily of such quantity of water from the River Thames or its tributaries as might be necessary for preventing or remedying a deficient supply of water within the district of any of the Companies. The Board did not approve of the Bill, but no steps were taken by them in the matter, and in view of the introduction by Government of the Metropolis Water Bill, it was withdrawn.

**Metropolis
Water.**

This Bill was introduced by Mr. HARRY S. SAMUEL, M.P. It provides that within three months of the passing of the Act the Metropolitan Water Companies shall make such junctions of their mains as may seem to the Local Government Board to be necessary for the effective supply of water by any one Company to another ; and enables the Local Government Board to enquire into the quality, quantity, and pressure of the water, and in case of emergency to require any Metropolitan Water Company to supply water to any other Water Company upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed, or in default of agreement, as the Local Government Board may prescribe. The Board petitioned in favour of the Bill, but the Government having dealt with the question, it was not proceeded with.

**National
Telephone
Company's Bills.**

These three Bills were promoted by the National Telephone Company, Limited, with the object of obtaining powers with regard to the opening of roads, &c., which the Company does not at present possess. The Board were of opinion that the Board would be prejudiced by the Bills, and they therefore opposed the Bills. The Telegraph Act, 1892 (Amendment) Bill was not proceeded

with, it being held that it should have been introduced as a public Bill. The two other Bills have not yet been read a second time.

London, Brighton
and South Coast
Railway.

This Bill provides amongst other things for the widening of the Portsmouth main line between Mitcham Lane and Eardley Road ; the widening of the West End and Crystal Palace line near Cavendish Road ; and the construction of a subway under the railway in lieu of the footbridge from Potter's Lane to Eardley Road. The Board petitioned against the Bill with the view of obtaining the insertion of clauses providing for an increased size of the proposed subway, for its being drained, faced with white glazed bricks, lighted, and paved ; and for the prohibition of advertisement bills or posters therein ; and conditions with regard to the footpath between the subway and the footbridge over the railway between Streatham and Streatham Common Stations ; also for the new bridge over Cavendish Road being constructed as a girder bridge, with a clear span of 40-feet, and for the reconstruction of the existing bridge there if required by and at the expense of the Board, and for other provisions. After negotiations with the Railway Company the clauses were agreed, and the Board's petition against the Bill was withdrawn.

County of
London and
Brush Provincial
Electric Light-
ing Company,
Limited.

This Bill provided, amongst other things, for the acquisition of property at the Causeway, Wandsworth, the abstraction of water from the River Wandle, and for laying cables across the River Thames under Putney and Wandsworth Bridges. The Bill would also confer power on the Company to lay electric lines, &c., in no less than 15 parishes and districts outside their areas of supply ; and would authorise the Company to have one annual statement of accounts in respect of all their

undertakings, and relieve them from the obligation they are under to make up a separate account for each undertaking. The Board opposed the Bill, as they were of opinion that the proposed works at the Causeway would be injurious to the public by interfering with the traffic of barges in the Wandle Creek, and they strongly objected to the proposed alteration of the system of accounts, as it would throw difficulties in the way of the purchase by the local authority of the Company's undertaking in this District. The Bill was opposed by several other authorities, and after proceedings lasting over several days it was thrown out by the Committee of the House of Commons.

Crystal Palace Light Railways. This was a proposal, under the Light Railways Act, 1896, to construct a light railway in Croydon, Penge, Camberwell, Lambeth, and Streatham. The scheme comprised:—

- (a) The extension of the Croydon Tramway to the Streatham boundary at Hermitage Bridge.
- (b) A connection between the London County Council's line at Streatham and the London Southern Tramways Company's line at Norwood Road.
- (c) An extension of the Croydon Tramways from various points to the Crystal Palace.
- (d) An extension of the London Southern Tramway from the terminus in Norwood Road through West Dulwich to the Crystal Palace.

The scheme was practically one for the construction of a tramway, whilst the promoters would not be subject to the control of the local authorities and to other liabilities of tramway proprietors. The Board decided to oppose it so far as it affected this District, and forwarded to the Light Railway Commissioners a statement setting out their objections. The promoters eventually decided not to proceed with the scheme.

**River Wandle
Protection.**

This Bill was promoted by owners of property in the County of Surrey with the view of improving the condition of the River Wandle by conferring powers upon the Surrey County Council to prevent the abstraction of water, the pollution of the river by sewage and otherwise, and the removal of obstructions and nuisances. The Board decided to petition in favour of the Bill; which, however, was dropped owing to the unwillingness of the Surrey County Council to undertake the duties proposed to be cast upon it.

**Sale of Food
and Drugs Bill.**

This Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons on behalf of the Government by Mr. LONG, President of the Board of Agriculture. The Board are endeavouring to secure an amendment of the Bill so as to provide that it should be stated on all tins of condensed milk what amount of dilution would produce a milk equivalent to fresh milk; and that all tins of condensed skimmed or separated milk should bear a label stating in plain bold letters that the article is skimmed or separated milk, and is not suitable food for infants. The Board also called the attention of the Government to the case of "*Derbyshire v. Houliston*" in which it was decided that in order to secure the conviction under section 27 of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, of a person who gives a false warranty it is necessary to prove a guilty knowledge, and as it is generally impossible for the Local Authority to do this, the Board suggested that a provision should be inserted in the Bill amending the above-mentioned section of the Act of 1875, by providing that the proof that the warranty was given without a guilty knowledge shall rest with the person who gave it. A deputation consisting of about 100 representatives of Local Authorities in all parts of the country (at which the Board were represented by Dr. BUSFIELD and

Mr. WILLCOX) waited upon Mr. LONG, with reference to suggested amendments of the Bill. Dr. BUSFIELD and other members of the deputation spoke on the subject, and Mr. LONG stated in reply that he was advised by high authority that condensed separated and condensed skimmed milk did contain useful food properties, and that he was therefore not prepared to promote legislation for the purpose of prohibiting its sale altogether; that he agreed with the deputation that steps should be taken to ensure that persons buying the articles in question should know what they were buying, that with that view section 11 of the Bill had been inserted in the Bill, and that he would consider the question of amending the section in the direction suggested by the deputation. The Bill is still before the House of Commons.

Street Noises.

This Bill would empower occupiers or lodgers to require itinerant musicians or singers to desist from playing or singing in any public place near their house or premises, under a penalty of forty shillings or imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. The Board presented a petition in favour of the Bill. It has, however, been found impossible to make progress with it in the House.

The Board decided to take no action with regard to the other Bills above-mentioned.

**Notification of
Cases of In-
fectious Disease.**

The Sanitary Committee reported to the Board that several cases of infectious disease at the Fountain Hospital, Tooting, were notified to the Board's Medical Officer of Health for Tooting, and that such notices were afterwards withdrawn, the Metropolitan Asylums Board being of opinion that under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Medical Officer of the Asylum

is required to notify such cases only to the Medical Officer of Health of the place from which the inmate was brought to the Asylum. It appeared that in the cases in question, a notification respecting the disease from which the patient was certified to be suffering at the time he was brought to the asylum was forwarded in the usual way by the patient's medical attendant to the Medical Officer of Health of the place from which the patient was brought, and that upon some other disease supervening the Medical Officer of the Asylum forwarded, as above stated, to this Board's Medical Officer of Health for Tooting, a notification (afterwards withdrawn) in respect of the latter disease. It is assumed that a similar notification was forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the place from which the patient was brought, but the Board were of opinion that in all cases where a disease other than that from which the patient was certified to be suffering when sent to a hospital supervenes, notification thereof should also be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the hospital is situate, and they called the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter. The Board were afterwards informed that the point had been noted for consideration in the event of a proposal being made for the amendment of the existing law.

**Unfenced
Forecourts.**

The Board have had under consideration the subject of the danger arising from unfenced forecourts of shops being at a different level to the adjoining public way, and have requested the London County Council to consider the desirability of obtaining Parliamentary powers enabling Local Authorities to require such forecourts to be made level with the adjoining public way. The Council promised that the matter shall receive attention when any proposal for the amendment of the Metropolis Manage-

ment Acts or of the Building Act is under consideration with the view of application being made to Parliament.

**School Board
Precepts.**

The School Board for London having complained of delay in the payment of their precepts, the Finance Committee reported on the subject as follows :—

“The half-yearly precepts of the School Board are usually received
“by this Board about two or three months before the commencement
“of each half-year, and they are levied to meet the expenditure of the
“School Board for the ensuing half-year. This Board include the
“amounts of the precepts in the orders which are made upon the Over-
“seers of the several parishes in the District about one month before
“the commencement of the half-year. The precepts of the School
“Board require payment of the sums mentioned therein by two equal
“instalments, one on the day preceding the commencement of the
“half-year and the other on the last day of the first quarter of such
“half-year. The Board usually pay these two instalments as follows,
“viz., the first instalment two months after the commencement of the
“half-year and the second two months afterwards. Both instalments
“are therefore paid well within the half-year in respect of which the
“sums are raised. The only way in which earlier payment of the
“School Board precepts could be made would be for the Board to in-
“clude in one of their half-yearly calls upon Overseers the estimated
“amount of the School Board expenditure for three quarters instead
“of two quarters of the year. The Board would then have in hand
“at the end of the half-year a sum equal to one-fourth of the School
“Board’s estimated yearly requirements to meet the first of the two
“instalments of the precept for the ensuing half-year, which is payable
“in advance. The objection to this course is that the Overseers would
“have to raise in the half-year in question three quarters’ instead of two
“quarters’ School Board expenditure. This course would no doubt
“meet with strong opposition and resentment, and your Committee do
“not think it would be fair to the ratepayers for the half-year in ques-
“tion. It appears to them that the School Board might themselves
“make such arrangements for meeting their expenditure as would be
“compatible with the present dates of payment of their precepts by
“this Board. It has always been the practice of the Board to do this
“with respect to their own expenditure in order to meet the convenience
“of the Overseers. The first of the calls made upon the Overseers is
“payable two months after the commencement of the half-year, but the
“Board have made such arrangements that they have in hand at the

“commencement of the half-year sufficient funds to meet two months’ expenditure. Your Committee see no reason why a similar course should not be adopted by the School Board by gradually forming a fund for the purpose, and they recommend that the Clerk be directed to write to the School Board in accordance with this report, and to state that the Board regret that they do not see their way to an earlier payment of the precepts than at present. Your Committee also recommend that a copy of this report be sent to the City Corporation and the Vestries and District Boards, and that those bodies be requested, if they concur in the views of the Board in the matter, to inform the School Board accordingly.”

The Board adopted the foregoing report; several of the Local Authorities expressed their concurrence in the views of the Board in the matter, and the School Board eventually stated that they would be satisfied if the precepts were promptly paid in accordance with the existing arrangements of the Board.

Site for Board School. The School Board for London having scheduled a site for a Board School at Magdalen Road, Wandsworth, the Board objected thereto on the ground that being immediately opposite the gates of the Wandsworth Cemetery the constant passing of funerals and the tolling of the bell would interfere with the efficient working of the school, and that the children attending the school would use the cemetery as a playground and be an annoyance to persons attending funerals; and they suggested that a site should be acquired fronting Burntwood Lane, or in one of the roads proposed to be laid out between Magdalen Road and Burntwood Lane. The School Board have now decided to withdraw the proposal.

London County Council Tramways. At the invitation of the London County Council, the Board appointed three representatives (Messrs. BULCRAIG, ESSEX, and JAMES) to confer with a Sub-committee of the Highways Committee of the Council and representatives of the Lambeth Vestry as to the use of mechanical traction on

the tramways between Westminster Bridge and Tooting. At the conference it was stated that the Council wished to experiment on the Westminster and Tooting line with various systems of electric traction, and would make a formal application to the Local Authorities for permission to do so; that at present it was intended to try the conduit system in the more crowded thoroughfares, as for instance from Westminster to the Plough, Clapham; and to try overhead wires on other parts of the route. Shortly after the conference the Council petitioned Parliament for a suspension of Standing Orders, to enable them to introduce a Bill to obtain power to work tramways by electrical power, and for that purpose to erect and maintain on, in, over, or under the surface of streets, such posts, wires, cables, and apparatus, as might be necessary or convenient for the working of the tramways, and to make and maintain openings and ways in streets. As this proposal would destroy the veto which the Highway Authorities now have with regard to the use of such systems of traction, the Board and the Lambeth Vestry opposed the application, which was refused by the Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons.

**Combined
Drainage.**

This subject is still receiving the attention of the Vestries and District Boards. The London County Council at their request introduced a Bill on the subject, but the Board regret that it has been again dropped. In view of the present unsatisfactory state of the law it is hoped that a more successful attempt to deal with the question will be made next Session.

**Removal of
furniture, &c.,
placed on public
way after
ejectments.**

The Board have had under consideration the subject of their powers and duties with reference to the removal of furniture, &c., which has been placed (usually by the police) on the public way in connection with the eject-

ment of tenants from houses, and instructed the several Surveyors not to remove furniture, &c., in such cases in future, and decided to issue a summons against any constable or other persons causing an obstruction by placing furniture, &c., on the public way. The Chief Commissioner of Police was informed of the decision come to by the Board, and was requested to give the necessary instructions to the police to discontinue the practice referred to, but he informed the Board that he could not see his way to comply with the request of the Board. The Board decided to adhere to their decision in the matter, but no case has yet arisen rendering proceedings necessary.

Bacteriological Examinations. The Board have had under consideration the proposal of the London County Council to apply to Parliament for power to establish a bacteriological laboratory at which Medical Officers of Health and medical practitioners in London could obtain, at the public expense, examinations by bacteriologists of material from suspected cases of infectious disease, with the view of aiding the diagnosis, and came to a decision in favour of the proposed powers being conferred upon the Council. As, however, the proposal of the Council could not be carried into effect, even if approved, for some considerable time, the Board have made arrangements for bacteriological examinations to be made by the Jenner Institute during the ensuing twelve months, at the cost of the Board, in such cases of diphtheria and typhoid as may be required by medical practitioners in the District.

Charge for Water for Road Watering purposes. Proceedings taken by the Lambeth Vestry to obtain a reduction in the charge made by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company for water supplied for road watering purposes having been successful, the Board applied to the South-

wark and Vauxhall and the Lambeth Companies for a reduction to the charge (6d. per 1,000 gallons) settled in the above-mentioned proceedings. The replies of the Companies not being satisfactory the Board have decided to take the necessary steps to have the question settled by a magistrate.

Companies' pipes
and alterations
to public way.

The Board having resolved, in June, 1898, to pave West Hill Road, Wandsworth, as a new street, under section 105 of 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 120, it was found necessary, in order to form the road and footpaths to a proper level and inclination, to lower the footpath at one place $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The footpath in question was laid out over thirty years ago, and at the place in question it was apparently made up to a higher level in order to facilitate entrance to the forecourt of a house erected there. A water main was laid under the footpath about thirty years ago by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. This main was laid so as to follow generally the contour of the footpath, which was made up to a very irregular inclination. The depth of the main below the footpath averaged about 1 foot 7 inches. At the place where the footpath was proposed to be lowered, the minimum depth of the main was $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lowering of the footpath $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches would therefore leave a thickness of only four inches of soil above the top of the main. The old footpath was made up with gravel; the new footpath was to be of tar paving three inches thick. At the place in question the water main was frozen in the severe winter of 1894-5. The Water Company then took up one length of pipe (which had burst) and laid a new pipe in lieu thereof at the same depth. Upon the Company observing the paving works, which were being executed by the Board in June, 1898, the engineer requested the Board, before lowering the footpath, to agree to the Company lowering the

water main at the cost of the Board, on the ground that the lowering of the footpath would render the main more likely to be frozen. This the Board declined to do, being of opinion that if the main required lowering the cost should fall upon the Company. The Company thereupon applied for an injunction. Upon the hearing of the application, on the 8th July, 1898, Mr. Justice KEKEWICH granted an injunction restraining the Board from "lowering the surface of the streets
 " and footways in their district whereunder the pipes
 " and mains of the plaintiffs are laid in any manner
 " which will leave such pipes or mains without a sufficient covering of soil or other material to protect them
 " from injury from frost or otherwise, without first altering the position of the said pipes and mains by
 " placing them at such depth below the proposed new
 " surface of such streets or footways as will not expose
 " them to greater danger from frost or otherwise than
 " they are at present." The Board appealed. The appeal was heard on the 27th and 28th July, 1898, by the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, Lord Justice CHITTY, and Lord Justice COLLINS, who, after taking time to consider their judgment, unanimously reversed, on the 8th August, the decision of Mr. Justice KEKEWICH. The MASTER OF THE ROLLS stated in his judgment that underlying the Company's contention was the assumption that they were entitled to have a certain amount of soil over their pipes; he could find no warrant for that assumption, and as the Board were clearly empowered by section 98 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, to remove the soil above the pipes, he saw no ground for saying that the additional power conferred upon the Board of altering the position of the pipes imposed the duty of lowering them in order to protect them from injury. The Company paid nothing for the privilege of laying their pipes down in a public

path or road, and they ran the risk of having it made higher or lower by the road authorities under their statutory powers.

Chairman of
the Board.

At the first Meeting of the Board after the election of Members in June, 1899, Colonel ARTHUR GAMBIER HOLLAND was elected Chairman for the year. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM HEWETT, for his services during his year of office.

APPORTIONMENTS.

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

Parish.	Date of Apportionment	Name of Road.	Amount of Apportionment		
			£	s.	d.
<i>Clapham</i>	25th May, 1898	Bromells Road (2nd portion)	650	0	0
	7th Dec., "	Bellamy Street (2nd portion)	331	14	0
	1st Feb., 1899	Hydethorpe Road	2,377	4	0
	15th " "	Netherford Road	764	2	0
	" " "	Klea Avenue (2nd portion)	385	4	0
	1st Mar., "	Shandon Road (2nd portion)	672	18	6
<i>Putney</i>	8th June, 1898	Ashlone Road	1,177	12	10
	17th Aug., "	Rockland Road	316	4	0
	18th Jan., 1899	Worple Road	1,203	11	9
<i>Streatham</i> ..	30th Mar., 1898	Fairmile Avenue	594	6	1
	" " "	Heslop Road (2nd portion)	301	1	3
	" " "	Thornton Avenue (2nd portion)	787	16	0
	13th April, "	Conyers Road (2nd portion)	998	3	6
	" " "	Potter's Lane (1st portion)	206	7	10
	" " "	Terrapin Road	918	12	10
	22nd June, "	Cathles Road	1,405	2	8
	23rd Nov., "	Amesbury Avenue (3rd portion)	1,036	3	9
	" " "	Drakefield Road	2,070	17	11
	4th Jan., 1899	Braxton Road	294	14	0
	" " "	Daysbrook Road (1st portion)	820	14	4
	1st Feb., "	Cotherstone Road	571	8	0
<i>Streatham & Tooting.</i> }	" " "	Holmewood Gardens	2,001	4	5
	13th April, 1898	Alston Road	1,030	1	10
<i>Tooting</i>	30th Mar., 1898.	Kellino Street	422	10	9
	" " "	Letchworth Street	540	15	0
	" " "	St. Cyprian's Street	335	9	10
	13th April, "	Effort Street	131	5	0
	27th " "	Recovery Street	564	9	4
<i>Wandsworth</i>	8th June, "	Maskell Road (1st portion)	567	2	1
	" " "	Trinity Road (4th portion)	215	11	6
	6th July, "	The road leading out of the south side of Camborne Road to the public footpath to Merton Road. }	111	0	0
	" " "	Gartmoor Gardens (1st portion)	572	5	5
	" " "		£ 24,375	14	5

The following Apportionment of the excess of the actual over the estimated cost of constructing a new sewer has been made by the Board during the year, viz. :—

Parish.	Date of Apportionment.	Date of original Apportionment	Name of Road.	Amount of Apportionment.
<i>Streatham</i>	1898. 12th Oct.	1897. 14th Apl	Deepdene Road (1st portion)	£ s. d. 8 2 5
				£ 8 2 5

No Apportionments of the cost of executing necessary works of repair upon roads not repairable by the Board, under the provisions of section 3 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vic., cap. 66), have been made by the Board during the year.

No Apportionments of the estimated expense of flagging footways, under the provisions of (53 & 54 Vic., cap. 54), have been made by the Board during the year.

The Putney Heath Lane (1st portion), Wandsworth, Paving Apportionment (dated 2nd March, 1898), included in the last Annual Return was cancelled by the Board on the 23rd, November 1898.

NEW ROADS.

The following applications relating to 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 east side of Manor Street,—Elmhurst Street, Voltaire Street and Balzac Street.	Approved.
	Out of south-west side of Poynders Road....	No order made.
	Do. do. (amended plan)—Honeybrook Road and Rudloe Road	Approved.
	Out of Abbeville Road,—Briarwood Road ..	Approved.
	Hyde Farm estate,—Stackfield Road, Burnbury Road, Midmoor Road, Scholars Road, Pentney Road, Haverhill Road, Emmanuel Road, Nonesuch Road, Telferscot Road, and Cambray Road.....	Approved.
	Out of east side of Poynders Road.....	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended plan) — Rodenhurst Road	Approved.
<i>Clapham and Streatham</i> ..	Between Grove Road and Hydethorpe Road,—Radbourne Road (in continuation)	Approved.
<i>Putney</i>	Out of north side of Lower Richmond Road	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended), —Danemere Street	Approved.
	Mews out of west side of Heathview Gardens	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended plan)	Objected to.
	Do. do. (further amended plan)	Objected to.
	Do. do. (do.)—	Approved.
	From Putney Park Lane to Marlborough Road	Objected to.
	Between Lower Richmond Road and Ashlone Road	Objected to.
	Variation of approved plan of Hotham Villas Road	Objected to.
	Do. do.	Approved.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	From Balham Hill to Cavendish Road,—Yukon Road	Approved.
	Out of east side of Balham Hill	Objected to.
	Continuation of Dornton Road	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended plan).....	Approved.

NEW ROADS—continued.

<i>Streatham</i> ..	Variation of approved plan of Fallsbrook Road	Approved.
	From Balham Hill to Westlands Road,— Hazelbourne Road	Approved.
	Between Yukon Road and Dagnan Road,— Lynn Street and Beira Street.....	Approved.
<i>Tooting</i>	Avenue estate, Mitcham Road,—Glasford Street and Renmuir Street.....	Approved.
	Out of north side of Vant Road,—Dewey Street	Approved.
	Out of west side Garratt Lane and south side of Smallwood Road.....	No order made.
	Do. do. (amended plan)—Pevensey Road, Fairlight Road, Khartoum Road, Rostella Road, and Thurso Road.....	Approved.
	From Undine Street to Totterdown Street....	Objected to.
	Out of east side of Merton Road,—Selling- court Road (in continuation), Nutwell Street, and Woodbury Street.....	Approved.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	Garratt Park estate,—Thorndean Street and Steerforth Street, and the widening of Garratt Lane and Trewint Street	Approved.
	Between Garratt Lane and Swaffield Road,— Wilna Road (in continuation), Atheldene Road and Farlton Road, and the widening of a portion of Garratt Lane	Approved.
	Out of west side of Garratt Lane,—Wandle House estate.....	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended plan)—Fur- mage Street, Twilley Street, and Esparto Street	Approved.
	Durnsford Park estate, east side of Merton Road	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended plan)	Objected to.
	Do. do. (further amended plan)	Objected to.
	Do. do. (do. do.)— Strathville Road, Penwith Road, Acuba Street, and Ravensbury Road	Approved.
	Deviation from approved plan of proposed roads on St. Anne's Vicarage estate	Objected to.
	Do. do. (amended)	Approved.

NEW ROADS—*continued.*

<i>Wandsworth</i>	Deviation from approved plan of proposed roads on St. Anne's Vicarage estate (further amended)	Approved.
	Smeaton Road (in continuation), Longfield Street (in continuation), and Lainson Street	Approved.
	Wimbledon Park estate,—Elsenham Street (in continuation), Heythorp Street (in continuation), Clonmore Street (in continuation), Engadine Street (in continuation), Elborough Street (in continuation), Trentham Street (in continuation), Astonville Street (in continuation), and Lavenham Road	Approved.

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>Putney</i>	5th July, 1898	Deodar Road, to be re-numbered.
<i>Streatham</i> ..	29th November, 1898	Gleneagle Road, to be re-numbered.
	29th " "	Culverden Road, to be re-numbered.
	29th " "	Elmbourne Road, to be re-numbered.
	29th " "	Hillbury Road, to be re-numbered.
<i>Streatham and Wandsworth</i>	5th July, 1898	Beechcroft Road, to be re-numbered.
<i>Wandsworth</i> ..	5th April, 1898	Allfarthing Lane, to be re-numbered.
	5th " " 	West Hill, certain houses to be re-numbered.
	5th " " 	Swanage Road, to be re-numbered.
	10th May, 1898	West Hill Road, to be re-numbered.
	5th July, 1898	Lemuel Street, to be re-numbered.
	5th " " 	Hendham Road, to be re-numbered.
	5th " " 	Galesbury Road, to be re-numbered.
	19th " " 	Road leading from Aboyne Road round Garratt Green to Burntwood Lane, to be named Aboyne Road (in continuation).
	18th October, 1898 .	Edmund Street, portion of between Allfarthing Lane and Iron Mill Place, to be re-named Vermont Street, and the houses there re-numbered.
	18th " " "	Edmund Street, western portion, to be re-named Garton Street, and the houses there re-numbered.
	18th " " "	Lebanon Gardens, northern section of, to be re-named Lebanon Road.
	18th " " "	Fawe Park Road, to be re-numbered.
	29th " " "	Frogmore, Southern side of, to be re-numbered.
	29th " " "	Jeypore Road, "Jeypore House" to be numbered 14.

SEWERS.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, 344 feet lineal of new sewers, 7 manholes, 5 surface ventilators, and 25 gullies have been constructed, 8 iron pipe ventilators have been erected on buildings, 6 surface ventilators closed, and 1 iron column ventilator erected. The total cost of the above work was £355. In addition £136 has been expended in the repair of gullies and sewers. In new roads, 2,665 feet lineal of new pipe sewer, 12 manholes, 10 surface ventilators, and 52 gullies have been constructed at the cost of the owners.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, 5,543 feet of new sewers, 18 manholes and ventilators, 73 gullies, with about 870 feet of 6-inch pipe drain thereto, and 21 manholes at dead ends of existing sewers have been constructed. Seven iron pipe ventilating shafts have also been fixed as additional sewer ventilators against the sides of houses.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, 14,550 feet of new sewers, 66 manholes, 67 ventilators, 6 lamp holes, and 188 gullies, with about 2,898 feet of 6-inch pipe drain thereto, have been constructed during the year. In Larch Road, Blackshaw Road, Hereward Road, Lochinvar Street, Lammermoor Road, Hillbury Road, Holmewood Road, Holmewood Gardens, Ormeley Road, Ranmere Street, Zennor Road, and Mitcham Lane, galvanized iron ventilating shafts have been erected against the sides of houses in lieu of the existing ventilators in the middle of the road, which in all cases have been either entirely done away with or closed. All the sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been cleansed, flushed and disinfected, and, where

necessary, altered and repaired, and the up-cast ventilators examined, painted and repaired, at a cost of £547 2s. 11d. for cleansing, and £392 15s. 4d. for repairs.

The amount expended in the maintenance of the urinals in the parish has been £178 8s. 9d. The amounts collected at the various conveniences are as follows, viz. :— Balham Station, £56 3s. 6d.; Streatham Hill Station, £12 11s 3d.; and Streatham Church, £22 10s. 3d.; total, £91 5s.

In the Parish of Tooting, 6,710 feet of new sewers, 32 manholes, 31 ventilators, and 99 gullies, with about 1,301 feet of 6-inch pipe drain thereto, have been constructed during the year. In Charlmont Road, a galvanized iron ventilating shaft has been erected against the side of a house in lieu of an existing ventilator in the middle of the road, which has been closed. All the sewers, gullies, manholes, &c., have been cleansed, flushed and disinfected, and, where necessary, altered and repaired, at a cost of £135 13s. for cleansing, and £66 4s. 3d. for repairs.

In the Parish of Wandsworth, 311 feet of 15-inch, 3,448 feet of 12-inch, and 1,512 feet of 9-inch pipe sewers, with 27 manholes and 99 gullies, have been constructed in new roads by and at the expense of the owners. In private roads, 22 gullies have been constructed, and 8 manholes brought up to the surface, and iron covers with dirt boxes provided in connection therewith, at the expense of the owners. In public roads, 2 manholes, and 62 gullies have been constructed, and 7 manholes have been brought up to the surface, and iron covers with dirt boxes provided in connection therewith, by and at the expense of the Board. Nineteen surface sewer ventilators have been removed or closed, and in lieu of same fifteen 6-inch by 4-inch iron ventilating pipes have been fixed against

buildings and 4 iron column ventilators (30 feet in height) erected at a cost of £171 16s. 8d.

The expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the urinals was £123 4s. 5d., and the pence received at the underground convenience at East Hill amounted to £23 13s. 5d. By agreement with the London & South Western Railway Company a site has been secured in Garratt Lane, opposite Earlsfield railway station, at a nominal rent of £1 per annum, and an urinal erected thereon at a cost of £95 10s. 8d.

PARTICULARS OF NEW SEWERS.

PARISHES.	LOCALITIES.	LENGTHS AND SIZES.—FEET LINEAL.					
		24-in. Pipe Sewer.	18-in. Pipe Sewer.	15-in. Pipe Sewer.	12-in. Pipe Sewer.	9-in. Pipe Sewer.	6-in. Pipe Sewer.
<i>Clapham</i>	Elmhurst Street....	..	..	288	835	..	..
	Briarwood Road....	..	..	..	976	..	..
	Bromell's Road ....	..	..	..	376	..	..
	12ft. way, west side of Venn Street ..	..	..	..	..	190	..
	South Road.....	..	..	..	..	344	..
<i>Putney</i>	Clarendon Road....	..	..	1070	420	..	..
	Abbotstone Road ..	..	..	..	500	..	..
	Danemere Street ..	..	..	..	730	..	..
	Woodborough Road ..	..	..	..	1225	..	..
	Woodthorpe Road ..	..	..	..	585	..	..
	Bramcote Road ....	..	..	..	665	..	..
	River Street .....	..	..	..	348	..	..
<i>Streatham</i>	Croxted Road.....	..	..	..	720	..	..
	Guernsey Grove....	..	..	..	740	..	..
	Yukon Road .....	..	..	630	306	..	..
	Hazelbourne Road..	..	..	..	920	..	..
	Beira Street .....	..	..	..	340	..	..
	Mount Ephraim Road	..	..	..	82	6	..
	Emmanuel Road ..	..	..	24	..	..	..
	Blackshaw Road....	..	4	..	..	..	78
	Foss Road .....	..	..	..	..	60	..
	Radbourne Road ..	..	..	..	594	..	..
	Penrith Street ....	..	..	..	..	440	..
	Cunliffe Street ....	..	..	..	..	270	..
	Blegborough Road..	..	..	..	1204	..	..
	Fernthorpe Road ..	..	..	..	..	770	..
	Fallsbrook Road....	..	..	1270	830	930	..
	Aylsham Street ....	..	..	..	..	640	..
	Corsehill Street....	..	..	..	..	720	..
	Credenhill Street ..	..	..	..	..	685	..
	Eastwood Street....	..	..	..	..	640	..
	Kettering Street....	..	..	..	..	590	..
	Mitcham Lane ....	..	..	..	1057	..	..
<i>Tooting</i>	Bertal Road .....	..	..	..	480	..	..
	Renmuir Street ....	..	..	..	700	..	..
	Ensham Street ....	..	..	..	800	..	..
	Dewey Street.....	..	..	..	405	..	..
	Fairlight Road ....	..	..	..	810	..	..
	Khartoum Road....	..	..	..	760	..	..
	Pevensey Road ....	..	..	..	960	..	..
	Garratt Lane .....	..	..	..	..	850	..
	Condy Road .....	..	..	..	..	175	..
	Glasford Street ....	..	..	..	770	..	..

PARTICULARS OF NEW SEWERS—*continued.*

PARISHES.	LOCALITIES.	LENGTHS AND SIZES.—FEET LINEAL.					
		24-in. Pipe Sewer.	18-in. Pipe Sewer.	15-in. Pipe Sewer.	12-in. Pipe Sewer.	9-in. Pipe Sewer.	6-in. Pipe Sewer.
<i>Wandsworth</i>	Daphne Street .....	..	..	..	..	459	..
	Crealock Street .....	..	..	..	..	494	..
	Treport Street .....	..	..	..	444	..	..
	Delia Street .....	..	..	..	391	..	..
	Atheldene Road.....	..	..	..	1470	..	..
	Farlton Road.....	..	..	..	..	404	..
	Wilna Road .....	..	..	..	392	..	..
	Malva Road .....	..	..	..	..	155	..
	Steerforth Street ..	..	..	311	388	..	..
	Thorndean Street ..	..	..	..	363	..	..
	TOTALS .....	..	4	3,593	22,586	8,822	73

PRIVATE DRAINS.

The following are the particulars of the private drains which have been constructed by the Board during the past year, the cost having 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, —feet lineal.
			18-in.	15-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	
Clapham	110	152	..	..	..	..	2270	40	2310
Putney	82	88	..	..	60	20	1782	..	1862
Streatham....	202	598	6	68	256	404	3895	20	4649
Tooting	54	326	2	18	128	238	718	26	1130
Wandsworth..	130	216	..	..	..	613	2487	..	3100
Totals	578	1,380	8	86	444	1275	11,152	86	13,051

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, this work has been executed by the Board without the aid of a contractor.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, in addition to the above, 111 drains, comprising 310 feet of 9-inch and 2,044 feet of 6-inch pipe, have been laid under new roads at the time of and in conjunction with the construction of new sewers; these are intended to drain 361 houses when built (the provision in many cases being for a future system of rear drainage by combined operation). Thus an aggregate of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles of drains has been laid under roads and paths in this parish for various purposes during the year. Owing to the London County Council requiring a dual system of drainage in the low level area of the Furzedown Park estate, Mitcham Lane, surface water sewers have been constructed in the various roads with an outlet into the Graveney brook or branch of the river Wandle. An arrangement was effected allowing a system of combined rear drainage in each road on this estate; this work has been entirely carried out, and 8,533 feet of 9-inch pipe and 580 feet of 6 inch pipe laid for that purpose in addition to the totals given above.

In the Parish of TOOTING, 60 drains, comprising about 884 feet of 9-inch pipe and 320 feet of 6-inch pipe, have been laid under new roads at the time of and in conjunction with the construction of new sewers; these are intended to drain 514 houses when built (the provision being in many cases for a future system of rear drainage by combined operation). Thus an aggregate of over one-third of a mile of drains has been laid under public roads and paths during the year.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the whole of the above-mentioned works have been executed by the Board without the intervention of a contractor. In addition to the above, 420 feet of 9-inch and 3,960 feet of 6-inch pipe drains have been laid under new roads by the owners at the time of and in conjunction with the construction of new sewers; these are intended to drain about 530 houses when built.

HIGHWAYS.

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

MATERIALS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL cube yards.
Guernsey Granite	1,041	1935	1,593 $\frac{1}{2}$	509 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,824	8,902 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " Chippings .....	..	..	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	..	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " Siftings	65	..	..	..	..	65
Enderby Granite .....	..	..	1,065 $\frac{1}{4}$	251 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	1,316 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bierghes Granite .....	..	..	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	375	629 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cherbourg Granite .....	..	..	60	..	..	60
Cornish Stone	962	780	..	..	245	1,987
" " Siftings .....	..	130	..	..	..	130
Kentish Pit Flints	3,530	3,183	953 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3,061	10,727 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coarse Gravel	151	724	5,463	835	..	7,173
Fine Gravel	17	..	655	7	..	679
Pea Gravel .....	..	70	..	..	100	170
Ballast .....	..	410	73	..	236	719
Hard Core .....	..	100	21	..	36	157
TOTALS	5,766	7,332	10,222 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,640 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,877	32,837 $\frac{3}{4}$

The total length of road repaired by the Board is now $141\frac{1}{4}$ miles, showing an increase of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles during the year. The following are the lengths in each parish:—

PARISH.	M.	F.	Y.
Clapham	29	4	85
Putney	24	2	110
Streatham.....	44	7	111
Tooting.....	7	2	139
Wandsworth	35	0	26
Total	141	1	31

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 4 furlongs, 39 yards; total, 10 miles 6 furlongs 124 yards. In the Parish of Wandsworth, the total length of private roads is 15 miles, 1 furlong, 170 yards.

PAVING WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

PARISH OF CLAPHAM.

Paving New Streets. The portion of Kingswood Road between Chale Road and New Park Road, and Shandon Road, between Klea Avenue and Abbeville Road, have been paved and adopted by the Board. The total estimated cost was £1,352 19s. 8d., all payable by the owners of adjoining property. The work executed included 1,780 yards super. tar-paving; 18 yards super. Staffordshire blue brick paving on concrete; 374 yards super. 5-inch by 6-inch granite channelling on six inches of concrete; and 2,400 feet lineal 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb. The roads were made up with 140 cubic yards hard core, 250 cubic yards coarse gravel, and 400 cubic yards flints, and consolidated by rolling with the steam roller.

Wandsworth Road Widening. This work has been completed and extends from the L.C. & D. railway station to Rozel Road, a length of 385 yards. The South London Tramways Company have relaid their line with two lines of rails, and have repaved the tramway tracks with granite and the centre between the rails partly with hard wood and partly with pitch pine blocks. The mains of the South Metropolitan Gas Company have been removed

by the Company from the road and placed under the footpaths. The Post Office have also removed their telegraph cables and placed them under the new footway on the south side. For the granite paving on the margins of the tramway and at the street crossings $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Jarrah wood block paving has been substituted. The blocks were dipped and grouted with tar and pitch and laid on concrete; 5-inch stringy bark blocks were supplied by the Tramways Company for the area (769 yards super.) maintained by them (3 feet on each side of the outer rail); these blocks have been all laid in one section on the north side of the road from the railway to 20 yards west of Foley Place, and the cost of laying (2s. 6d. per super. yard) was paid to the Board by the Company. The asphalt paving on the north side from the railway to St. Andrew's Street, and from St. Paul's Church steps to Rozel Road on the south side has been replaced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch York paving. A loan of £3,000 was obtained, and is repayable by annual instalments spread over 20 years; and the London County Council have agreed to contribute £1,200; the total estimated cost being £4,200. The cost of the improvement was as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For land acquired, including vendors' costs ..	1,481	0	0
„ Re-building forecourt fences and alterations to gullies, &c.	84	0	0
„ Wood paving	1,394	0	0
„ Kerbing and York paving	1,054	0	0
	<u>£4,013</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

This total is exclusive of the Board's solicitor's costs in the matter. The paving works included 1,833 yards super. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Jarrah wood paving, 1,860 yards super. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch York paving, 43 yards super. Staffordshire blue brick paving on concrete, and 1,005 feet lineal 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb.

Paving Loan. A loan of £5,000 for paving works has been obtained, of which £3,000 is repayable by annual instalments spread over five years and £2,000 spread over 15 years. The work executed by this loan is as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Clapham Common.—For kerbing the new footpath on the North Side of the Common from the Pavement to the Battersea parish boundary, and on the opposite side of the road from The Pavement to the corner of the Common near Victoria Road,—3,750 feet lineal 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb	390	0	0
New Road.—For kerbing and re-paving the footpaths on both sides,—1,060 feet lineal 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb, and 3,650 feet super. 2½-inch York paving	317	0	0
Clapham Road.—For laying 5-inch deal block paving on each side of the tramway, extending from the Lambeth parish boundary to High Street. The blocks, dipped in tar and grouted with tar and pitch, were laid on a foundation of six inches of Portland cement concrete:—			
4,828 yards super. at 10s.			
per yard	£2,414	0	0
700 feet lineal 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb, re-laying York paving, and incidental works	110	0	0
	<hr/>	2,524	0 0

(The Board also laid an area of 162 yards super. of similar wood paving to complete the work at the junctions of Landor Road and Bedford Road, in the parish of Lambeth, the cost of which was defrayed by the Lambeth Vestry at the same rate, viz.:—10s. per yard super. The London Tramways Company provided 5-inch hard wood blocks for their 18-inch margins on each side of the tramway, which were laid by the Board in a similar manner to the other wood paving).

Carried forward	£3,231	0	0
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	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,231	0	0
Clapham Park Road.—For laying similar wood paving to that laid in Clapham Road, extending from Bedford Road to the southern entrance to Park Crescent:—			
3,316 yards super. at 10s.			
per yard	£1,658	0	0
850 feet lineal 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb, and re-laying York stone and tar-paving	111	0	0
	<hr/>	1,769	0 0
Total ..	£5,000	0	0

Improvements. Two projecting forecourts at the west corner of Union Road, Nos. 459 and 461, Wandsworth Road, have been set back 5-feet to the general line, thereby throwing 240-feet super. into the public way. The cost of setting back and rebuilding the fences was £12, and the cost of paving with York stone (240-feet super.) £11.

Rectory Estate. The York paving on the west side of Wirtemberg Street has been extended on the portion as widened (230-feet super. 2½-inch York paving) at a cost of £11; and in Bromell's Road (also widened), 80-yards super. tar-paving and 900-feet super. 2½-inch York paving have been laid at a cost of £53.

Cedars Road. The footpaths at the entrance from Wandsworth Road have been set back and the paving relaid, to admit of the underground convenience being placed in the centre of the roadway. The cost of kerbing, channelling, and relaying tar and York paving was £76.

Park Hill. A new crossing has been paved with 4½-inch Jarrah-wood blocks on 6 inches of concrete (42-yards super.) at a cost of £36.

The following sums have been expended in paving repairs, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
For granite and York stone paving	375	0	0
For asphalte paving	380	0	0
For tar-paving	328	0	0
For tar-paving,—dressing with tar and grit, 39,870 yards super.	249	0	0
For wood-paving repairs, Clapham Common South Side	220	0	0
For wood-paving repairs to ordinary roads and crossings, &c.	84	0	0
	<u>£1,636</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The following new paving has been laid down and entrances to roads formed at the cost of private owners, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Briarwood Road.—Two 5-inch deal paved crossings on concrete with circular kerb corners, forming entrances from Crescent Lane and Abbeville Road (48 yards super. wood paving, and 50 feet lineal of 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb) ..	41	10	0
Yukon Road.—Entrance to road from Cavendish Road with granite kerb corners	12	0	0
Rudloe Road and Honeybrook Road. — Two entrances with granite kerb corners to roads leading out of Poynder's Road and Cavendish Road	33	0	0
Venn Street.—Paved carriage entrance with Staffordshire blue bricks on concrete (10 yards super.)	4	10	0

Repairs to Trenches. The charges for reinstating trenches made for gas, water, telephone, and electric light purposes during the year amounted to £1,017 4s. 8d.

Hoardings. The sum of £5 10s. has been received for hoarding licenses, and £16 5s. for the restoration of pavements after the removal of hoardings.

Stables. During the past year two additional horses have been purchased for the sum of £145; and one has been sold for £15. The following are the particulars of the cost of maintenance of the stable establishment for the year:—

	£	s.	d.
Provender	829	19	11
Shoeing (including extras during frost)	92	4	1
Veterinary attendance, including fees on purchase of new horses	28	1	9
Wages, horse-keeper, and stable helpers	231	14	1
Harness, additions and repairs	38	15	9
Tools, oil, fuel, &c.	10	3	1
Repairs and painting to stables	63	3	3
Purchase of two horses, less amount received for one sold	130	0	0
Rates, insurance, gas, and water	76	18	2
Interest on capital and depreciation,—			
buildings, 5 per cent. on £2,500	125	0	0
Do. do. gas engine and fittings, 10 per cent. on £360	36	0	0
Do. do. 25 horses, 10 per cent. on £1,520	152	0	0
	<u>£1,814</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

The number of days' work performed as against this amount (£1,814 0s. 1d.) was 7,501½, or about 4s. 10d. for each day's work per horse.

Steam Roller. The steam roller has been worked 290 days during the year; 251 of which were on parish roads and 39 on new roads. The cost of working was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning)	188	2	3
Coke (83½ chaldrons)	47	10	6
Oil, waste, and firewood	10	7	10
Repairs (including new driving wheels)	97	17	9
Insurance	2	10	5
Total cost of 290 days working	<u>£346</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

DAILY COST.						£	s.	d.
Wages	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	11½
Coke	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	3½
Oil, waste, and firewood	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	8½
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	9
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2
						£1	3	10½

A 10-ton steam roller has been hired and used for 33½ days in repairing public roads at a cost of £50 5s.

PARISH OF PUTNEY.

Lower Richmond
Road
Improvement.

This improvement has been completed during the year, a widening having been effected from the embankment, opposite the draw-dock, to Bemish Road, a length of about 700 feet. The road varied in width, the average being about 20 feet, and the widened portion is now 45 feet. The total cost, including purchase of properties, fencing, and making up road, was £11,078 2s. 1d.

Upper Richmond
Road
Improvement,
No. 1.

This is a widening on the south side of the road, between Ravenna Road and the police station, a length of about 300 feet. The old properties have been pulled down and a fence erected at the new line of frontage. The forecourt of the Union Church has also been set back, and the paving works completed. The total cost of the improvement was £4,744 5s. 8d.

Upper Richmond
Road
Improvement
No. 2.

By this improvement at Mr. Marshall's premises, a portion of the site of his office, about 19-feet frontage by 6-feet, and a triangular portion of the forecourt, a total area of about 22 super. yards, was thrown into the street, at a total cost of £1,339 4s. 10d. The offer of the Board not having been accepted, the amount of compensation was settled by a jury under Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.

Worple Road.

This is a scheme for widening the road from Charlwood Road, opposite the National Schools, to Salvin Road, a length of about 350 feet. The road averaged about 12 feet in width, and when the whole improvement is effected it will be 40 feet wide throughout. The old buildings opposite the National Schools have been pulled down and a new building erected at the altered line of frontage.

Hotham Villas Road. This is an improvement at the corner of Charlwood Road. The property formerly known as No. 17, Charlwood Road has been purchased and pulled down, and the work of building the boundary wall and making the road is now being proceeded with. The effect of this improvement will be to widen the road, from about 15 feet to 40 feet. The estimated cost of this and the last-mentioned improvement is being paid by the owner of the estate.

Paving New Streets. The following new roads have been paved and adopted during the past year, viz.:—
 Marlborough Road and Ashlone Road, a total length of about 3 furlongs, 133 yards, at a total estimated cost of £2,509 10s. 3d. The work executed comprised 3,307 super. yards patent paving; 4,600 feet run 12-inch by 8-inch granite kerb; 560 super. yards Tees Scoriæ blocks; 150 super. yards 5-inch by 7-inch granite setts; 30 super. yards 4-inch by 4-inch granite cubes; 200 cubic yards concrete; 360 cubic yards gravel; 802 cubic yards flints; 160 cubic yards hoggin.

Paving Works. The cost of the various paving works carried out during the past year is as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Amersham Road.—Relaying kerb and laying new channel	149	3	5
Putney Heath.—Taking up and relaying 12-inch by 8-inch kerb	48	4	0
Rayners Road.—Relaying kerb and laying new channel	126	19	5
Roehampton.—Tarpaving in Medfield Street, Tre-ville Street, &c.	48	8	11
Roehampton.—Relaying kerb	6	5	0
High Street.—Repairing wood paving	15	0	7
St. John's Road East.—Repairing tarpaving	37	6	0
River Street.—Laying kerb and relaying footpath	66	12	11
Kingston Road.—Relaying kerb	38	10	8
Private works, repairs to trenches, and various small works and repairs	379	17	8
	<u>£916</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

The quantity of material used in the above works, comprised :—19 super. yards patent Victoria stone; 20 super. yards patent Silex stone; 246 super. yards old York paving; 12,840 granite cubes; 2,780 wood blocks; 120 feet run new 12-inch by 8-inch kerb; 641 feet run old 12-inch by 8-inch kerb; 146 yards Thames ballast; 50 yards sand; 230 super. yards tar paving; 3 tons cement; and 16 tons lias lime.

Hoardings. The sum of £9 5s. has been received for hoarding licences, and £53 0s. 3d. for re-instating pavements after the removal of hoardings.

Trenches. The cost of repairs to gas, water, electric light, and telephone trenches, paid for by the several Companies, has been £1,663 7s. 11d.

Electric Light Mains. The County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company Limited, have now laid electric light mains in the following streets in the parish, viz. :—High Street, Putney Hill, on the north-west side of Putney Heath from the top of Putney Hill to High Street, Roehampton, Upper Richmond Road from Wandsworth parish boundary to Roehampton Lane, Chartfield Road, Carlton Road, Treville Street, Medfield Street, High Street, Roehampton, Ponsonby Road, Roehampton Lane from the corner of High Street to Ponsonby Road, a portion of Alton Road from Roehampton Lane to Bessborough Road, St. John's Road East, Briar Walk, Woodborough Road, Portsmouth Road, Marlborough Road, Putney Park Avenue, Dealtry Road, Lytton Grove, Gwendolen Avenue, Kersfield Road, Putney Bridge Road, and Deodar Road—a total length of about $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Telephone Cables. The National Telephone Company have laid underground tubes to take wires commencing on the south side of Upper Richmond Road at the

boundary between Wandsworth and Putney, continuing to Oxford Road and along Disraeli Road, crossing High Street and along the west side to Chelverton Road, along Chelverton Road and Charlwood Road to Upper Richmond Road, continuing on the south side of that road to the parish boundary at Priest's bridge—a total length of about 1 mile, 7 furlongs.

Stables. The number of horses kept by the Board during the past year averaged 15·06,—one additional horse having been purchased at a cost of £60. The following are the particulars of the cost of maintenance of the stable establishment for the year, showing the keep of horses, including labour and expenses of every description, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Provender	513	3	4
Shoeing	47	9	6
Veterinary fees for examination of and attendance upon horses	23	16	0
Wages of horse-keeper, &c.	96	17	6
Hire of and repairs to harness	45	0	4
Repairs, &c., at stables	3	10	9
Various utensils and sundries	8	17	2
One quarter of rates	13	12	1
Fire insurance	1	1	4
Gas	10	5	1
Water	3	9	10
Interest on capital and depreciation,—buildings, (£811 4s. 10d. at 5 per cent.)	40	11	3
Ditto, 15 horses (£942 5s. at 10 per cent.)	94	4	6
Ditto, trace harness (£26 10s. 8d. at 10 per cent.)	2	13	1
Ditto, gas engine, &c. (£130 16s. at 10 per cent.)	13	1	7
Ditto, various stable utensils, (£20 14s. 10d. at 10 per cent.)	2	1	6
	£919	14	10
Cr. Cash received for manure	33	2	7
	£886	12	3

The cost per horse for keep and maintenance was therefore £58 17s. 5d, or 3s. 2½d. per day. The charge, however, to the various jobs on which the horses have worked should be 3s. 9d., which sum will cover the expenses of keep during Sundays and the time horses have been in the stable for sickness. This shows a decrease of 1d. per horse per day on the working expenses of the previous year. The illness during the past year has been 3·89 per cent., being 1·1 per cent. more than that of last year.

Steam Roller. The steam roller has been worked 211 days, 40 of which were for new roads, and 20 for private works. The cost of working the roller during the past year was as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including cleaning)	113	15	4
Coke and wood	31	18	6
Oil and waste	6	4	7
Repairs	89	5	0
Sundries	2	6	8
Insurance	2	10	4
*Depreciation, 5 per cent. on first cost	18	10	0
Total cost of working 211 days	£264	10	5

*54½ per cent. has been written off for depreciation.

	£	s.	d.
DAILY COST.			
Wages (including cleaning)	0	10	9
Coke and wood	0	3	0
Oil and waste	0	0	7
Repairs	0	8	5
Sundries	0	0	3
Insurance	0	0	3
Depreciation	0	1	9
	£1	5	0

PARISH OF STREATHAM.

Streatham High Road. The kerb has been re-laid and the footpath paved with York stone from Norbury Bridge to the King William IV. public house, at a cost of £138 13s. 3d. From the Library to Thurgood's shop the kerb has been adjusted and new artificial stone paving laid at a cost of £70. In connection with the re-building and alterations of Messrs. Pratt Bros. shop, artificial stone paving has been laid in lieu of the old tar-paving at a cost of £7 18s. 6d., towards which the owners paid £4. From Stanthorpe Road to the railway bridge the kerb and channel have been relaid and the footpath prepared for artificial stone paving (not at present laid) at a cost of £21 17s. 5d.; an attempt was made to induce the owners to consent to the paving of the private portions in front of their shops in a similar manner, but without success.

Streatham Hill. Artificial stone has been laid on the bridge opposite the railway station, at a cost of £41 2s.

Mitcham Lane. The improvement of the southern approach to the railway bridge has been completed at a total cost of £937 16s. 9d., towards which the London County Council have promised (as stated in last year's report) to contribute £415. The amount is made up as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Compensation to Owners	351	0	0
Solicitors' charges and Surveyors' fees	94	19	8
Candler's contract for wall on east side	146	19	6
Barnes' contract for wall on west side	192	17	6
Paving and channelling	210	10	7
	<hr/>		
	£996	7	3
	<hr/>		

Wellfield Road. On the north side new 12-inch by 8-inch kerb has been laid, the footpath paved with artificial stone in lieu of the old tar paving, and a paved crossing laid opposite Blackwood Hall, at a cost of £236 13s. 8d.

Fontenoy Road. The passage leading to Tooting Bee Common has been properly drained and the footpath paved with artificial stone, at a cost of £73 5s. 9d.

Sistova Road. The kerb in this road having sunk in several places and become very uneven it has been relaid and the tar paving remade, at a cost up to the present of £102 16s. 9d.

Chestnut Grove. The footpath on the south side from the main road to Boundaries Road has been paved with artificial stone, at a cost of £106 15s. 4d.

Boundaries Road. The footpath in front of the shops on the east side has been paved with artificial stone at a cost of £15 12s. 3d.

Trinity Road. The owners of the new shops, Nos. 16 and 18, having given up a strip of land to widen the road, new 12-inch by 8-inch kerb and 12-inch by 6-inch block channelling have been laid, and the footpath paved with artificial stone, at a cost of £18 17s. 9d.

Ramsden Road. Artificial stone has been laid in front of the new branch library in place of the old tar paving, at a cost of £23 11s. 9d.

Byrne Road. The tar paving in this road has been repaired where necessary and its whole surface re-topped, at a cost of £96 3s. 5d.

Upper Tooting Road. Artificial stone paving has been laid in front of some of the new shops on the Manor House estate, at a cost of £20 5s. 2d.

Balham Hill. In front of Mr. Jenkins' new shops new 12-inch by 8-inch kerb has been laid and the footpath paved with artificial stone paving, at a cost up to the present of £98 15s. 11d., towards which the owner paid £40.

Balham High Road. In front and at the side of the Duke of Devonshire public-house, new kerb and artificial stone paving have been laid and part of the old kerb adjusted to the new level of the pathway, at a cost of £26 2s. 11d., towards which the owner paid £18 15s.; he also gave up a strip of land for widening the road. The gas and water companies having laid mains under the footpath on the east side, from the railway station to Streathbourne Road, it was decided not to re-instate the old tar-paving but that an entirely new footpath should be constructed with 12-inch by 8-inch kerb and artificial stone paving; this has been done at a cost up to the present of £873 14s. 1d., towards which the companies paid £157 12s. 4d. for re-instating trenches.

Trenches. The charges for re-instating trenches made for gas, water, telegraph, electric light, and other purposes during the year amounted to £1,603 18s. 9d.

Paving Works. 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 £3,188 16s. 11d.

The materials used in the above works were 320 yards York paving; 30 yards adamant paving; 1,455 yards artificial stone paving; 11,237 yards tarpaving; 2,504 yards bottoming; 7,274 yards re-topping; 2,875

yards old tarpaving broken up, re-laid, and re-topped; 4,158 gallons tar; 289 yards shell; 4,443 feet new granite kerb; 13,388 paving bricks; 42 tons cubes; 99 yards chalk; 919 feet Shap paving; 1,585 feet block channelling; 211 yards Wilkinson paving; 42,369 wood blocks; 258 yards sand; 503 yards ballast; 189 tons cement; 12½ tons lime; 351 yards hard core; and 566 yards gravel. About 58,908 feet of old stone and brick paving, stone pitching, and wood paving have been taken up and re-laid.

Paving New Streets. The following new streets have been paved and adopted during the year, viz.:—Northanger Road, Faygate Road (first and second portions), Keymer Road, Lydhurst Avenue, Thornton Avenue (second portion), Carminia Road, Fairmile Avenue, Conyers Road (second portion), Heslop Road (second portion), Streathbourne Road, Cathles Road, Potters Lane, Cavendish Road, Drakefield Road, Amesbury Avenue (third portion), and Terrapin Road; total length,—2 miles, 3 furlongs, 128 yards. The estimated cost of making up and paving these new roads under the annual contracts of the Board, amounted to £13,565 14s. 1d.; and the materials, etc., used in the work included 78 new gullies, 7,099 yards hard core, 6,102 yards stone gravel and flints, 23,198 feet new kerb, 2,920 feet kerb relaid, 3,866 super. yards channel and crossings, 9,094 yards tar paving, 9,094 yards running and shelling, 9,565 yards artificial stone paving, and 4,830 feet block channelling.

Steam Rollers. The Board's steam rollers have been worked on 496 days, made up as follows, viz.:—

		Public Roads.	New Roads.	Total.
Streatham	.. ..	313¾	88	401¾
Tooting	.. ..	39	55¼	94¼
				<hr/>
				496

The cost of working the rollers during this period has been as follows, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
Wages of drivers and flag boys (including watching and cleaning)	315	18	10
Coke and firewood	98	17	6
Oil and waste	17	5	10
Repairs and sundries	83	3	9
Insurance	4	15	4
*Depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum on both rollers	33	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£553	11	3

* 35 per cent. depreciation has now been written off both rollers.

	£	s.	d.
DAILY COST.			
Wages (including watching and cleaning) ..	0	12	9
Coke and firewood	0	3	11
Oil and waste	0	0	8½
Repairs and sundries	0	3	4
Insurance	0	0	2¼
Depreciation	0	1	4¼
	<hr/>		
	£1	2	3

Other steam rollers have been hired during the year and used on public roads for 26 days, and on new roads for 10 days, at a cost of £49 10s.

PARISH OF TOOTING.

Mitcham Road. An improvement has been made in front of Mr. West's new shops near Mellison Road, at a cost of £61 3s. 1d., including £14 11s. 6d. for land dedicated to the highway. The footway has been paved with artificial stone paving, and new kerb and channel laid.

Trenches. The charges for re-instating trenches made for gas, water, electric light, and other purposes during the year amounted to £77 12s. 9d.

Paving Works. Repairs have been effected to the paving, kerbing, crossings, channels, wood-paving, and tarpaving in various parts of the parish at a cost of £235 5s. 1d.

The materials used in the above works were;—100 yards Victoria paving; 30 feet York paving; 104 feet kerb; 76 yards channel and crossings; 947 yards bottoming; 2,892 yards re-topping; 266 yards tarpaving; 58 bushels cement; 6 bushels lime; $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards sand; 7 yards ballast, and 1,985 wood blocks. About 3,000 feet of old stone and brick paving, wood paving, &c., have been taken up and re-laid.

Steam Rollers. Steam rollers have been hired during the year for $51\frac{1}{2}$ days on public roads at a cost of £69 5s. 9d., and for 57 days on new roads at a cost of £99 2s. 3d.

The following new streets have been paved and adopted during the year, viz.:—Recovery Street, Alston Road, Effort Street, St. Cyprian Street, Kellino Street and Letchworth Street; total length,—4 furlongs, 97 yards. The estimated cost of making up and paving these new roads under the annual contracts of the Board amounted to £2,047 0s. 1d., and the materials used in the works included 18 new gullies, 2,259 yards hard core, 1,247 yards stone gravel and flints, 135 yards granite, 3,280 feet new kerb, 2,504 feet kerb re-laid, 1,177 super. yards channel and crossings, 1,997 super. yards tarpaving, 1,997 yards running and shelling, and 1,718 yards artificial stone paving.

PARISH OF WANDSWORTH.

During the past year the following roads
 and footpaths have been adopted by the Board
 at an estimated cost of £7,676 15s. 11d.

Name of Road.	Length in yards.
Henderson Road	184
West Hill Road	270
Geddes Road	257
Maskell Road	184
Gartmoor Gardens	173
New road off Camborne Road	25
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(4 fur. 213 yds)	1,093
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Footpaths only.

St. Ann's Hill, between Aspley Road and Rosehill Road (one side)	128
Garratt Lane, between Burntwood Lane and Franchecourt Road (east side) ..	100
Trinity Road, between L. and S.W. Railway Bridge and Dorlcote Road (east side)	383
Trinity Road, between Burntwood Lane and No. 191, Trinity Road (west side) ..	171
Burntwood Lane, between Garratt Lane and Garratt Green (both sides)	299
Merton Road, between Buckhold Road and Coliston Road (east side)	145
West Hill Road, between West Hill and Wimbledon Park Road (both sides)	786
	<hr/>
(1 mls. 1 fur. 32 yds.) ..	2,012
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The materials used in the above works included
 14,557 lineal feet 12-inch by 8-inch, and 618 lineal feet

12-inch by 6-inch kerbing, 250 tons 4-inch by 6-inch granite setts, 453 tons Scorïæ block channelling, 1,238 super. yards $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch York paving, 1,038 super. yards 2-inch Victoria stone, 169 super. yards $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Non-slip York paving, 280 super. yards blue panel brick paving for carriage entrances, 10,387 super. yards tar paving, 396 cubic yards hard core, 969 cubic yards Thames ballast, 1,291 cubic yards flints, and 30 cubic yards gravel.

Repairs. The following paving materials have been used in public roads during the year, viz. :—

Granite kerbing (12-inch by 8-inch) ..	8,753-ft., 2-inches.
Do. (12-inch by 6-inch) ..	1,312-ft., 4 „
Granite sett channelling	280-tons., 15-cwt.
Scorïæ brick do.	205 „ 5-cwt.
York Paving do.	1,559 super yards.
Non-slip hard York patent paving ..	562 „
Blue bricks (8 panel)	677 „
Tar-paving	5,718 „
Topping	3,011 „
Coating existing tar-paving with tar and grit	18,817 „

The following are the principal works completed or in hand during the year, viz. :—

East Hill. The remainder of the strip of land referred to in last year's report between Woodwell Road and No. 35, has been paved with York paving at a cost of £46 4s. 6d. The footpath on the south side, between the east side of No. 79 and Melody Road, has been paved with Non-slip York paving at a cost of £66 1⁰s.

Huguenot Place. About 336 super. yards of $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hard York (non-slip) patent paving have been laid at Huguenot Place and along Wandsworth Common West Side, to the south side of "Jasmine," at a cost of £109 5s. 5d.

Wandsworth Common West Side. The footpath between the south side of "Jasmine," and the south of York House has been paved with 2½-inch York paving, at a cost of £173 9s. 3d.

Garratt Lane. The leaseholder's interest in No. 1, Dunt's Hill has been acquired for the sum of £500, and the widening of Garratt Lane at that point to 50 feet is well in hand.

Keswick Road. The footpaths on both sides between Upper Richmond Road and "Belvedere," have been kerbed and tar-paved and Scoriæ block channelling laid, at a cost of £678 18s. 4d.

Portinscale Road. The footpaths on both sides have been kerbed and tarpaved and Scoriæ block channelling laid, at a cost £683 3s. 11d.

Frogmore. By arrangement with the owner, an improvement has been effected on the north side between Nos. 11 and 15, by setting back the gate and forecourt fence, whereby an area of about 18 superficial yards was added to the footpath. The Board agreed to pay the owner the sum of £15 for the land, being the estimated cost of providing and fixing two entrance gates. The kerb on the north side between Sudlow Road and Putney Bridge Road was taken up, jointed, and re-laid on concrete, and the footpath paved with York stone, at a cost of £66 17s. 10d.

Red Lion Street. The Board have now agreed with the owners to purchase the remainder of the property required for the proposed 50-feet road from York Road to Red Lion Street, and the work will be commenced as soon as the purchase is completed, and the necessary arrangements made with the tenants to give up possession of the premises. The estimated cost of the im-

provement is £6,000, and the London County Council have agreed to contribute a sum not exceeding £3,000.

Trinity Road. The footpaths on both sides of the road across the common, between No. 261 and Burntwood Lane, have been kerbed, the channels paved with granite setts and the footpath on the east side tarpaved, at a cost of £757 10s. 5d.

Upper Richmond Road. The footpath on the south side between No. 21 and Keswick Road has been kerbed and paved with York paving, at a cost of £363 2s. 11d.

Viewfield Road. The triangular piece of ground at the junction of Melrose Road has been fenced with unclimbable railings, at a cost of £39 14s. 8d.

Wimbledon Park Road. The kerbing on the east side between West Hill Road and Granville Road has been taken up, jointed, and re-laid on concrete, and the footpath tarpaved, at a cost of £196 4s. 5d.

Windmill Road. The footpath on the east side between Trinity Road and the parish boundary has been kerbed and tarpaved, the channels on both sides of the road paved with granite setts, and the footpath on the west side, between Trinity Road and Spencer Park, kerbed and topped with tarpaving, at a total cost of £798 1s. 4d.

Trees. The trees in the public roads have been pruned and lopped, new stakes and wiring have been fixed where necessary, and 49 new trees planted, at a cost of £60 13s.

Southfields Slop Shoot. A sum of £212 9s. 10d. has been expended in fencing a portion of the land which has been let for grazing purposes, at a rent of £15 per annum.

Disinfecting Station, &c. A disinfecting station and blacksmith's shop have been erected at Bell Lane wharf. The buildings were erected under contract by Mr. R. A. Jewell, of Wandsworth, and the apparatus known as Alliot and Paton's patent improved Washington Lyon's L. size steam disinfecter, was supplied and fixed by Messrs. Manlove, Alliot & Co., the total cost being £1,165 2s. 6d. made up as follows, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Buildings	604	2	6
Apparatus	400	0	0
Two vans	112	10	0
Horse and Harness.. .. .	48	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,165	2	6

Allotments. The sum of £225 15s. 6d. has been expended in fencing, £32 1s. 4d. in making up roads, and £5 5s. 10d. in drainage works. The total number of plots now let is 31, realising a rental of £18 12s. per annum.

Trenches. The following statement shows the superficial area of pavements disturbed by the gas, water, and electric lighting companies and others, for the laying and repair of their mains and services, viz.:—

Kerbing	(relaid)	..	587 lineal feet.
Do.	(new)	..	7 „
York paving	(relaid)	..	328 superficial yds.
Do.	(new)	..	37 „
Tar-paving .. .. .	..	..	4,101 „
Wood-paving	(relaid)	..	15 „
Do.	(new)	..	19 „
Granite setts	(relaid)	..	269 „
Blue paving bricks	..	..	21 „
Granite macadam	..	..	655 „
Flints and gravel	..	..	4,753 „
Turf .. .. .	..	..	76 „

The total amount received during the year for repairing trenches was £1,525 11s. 8d.

Hoardings. The sum of £7 has been received for hoarding licences, £4 10s. 3d. for the restoration of pavements in connection therewith, and £57 7s. for permission to affix advertisements to hoardings.

Steam Rollers. The steam rollers have been worked $544\frac{1}{2}$ days, $102\frac{1}{2}$ of which were for new roads, $34\frac{3}{4}$ for improvements, $372\frac{1}{2}$ for repairing roads, and 35 for private works. The cost of working the rollers during the past year was as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages (including watching and cleaning) ..	316	13	0
Coke	62	11	8
Oil, waste, &c.	21	1	1
Repairs	173	9	7
Insurance	4	15	4
*Depreciation (10 per cent. on first cost of roller No. 2)	33	10	0
Total cost	£612	0	8

*50 per cent. has now been written off for depreciation on Roller No. 1 and 40 per cent. on Roller No. 2.

AVERAGE DAILY COST OF EACH ROLLER.					£	s.	d.
Wages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Coke .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Oil, waste, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	0	2
Depreciation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$
					£1	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Water (estimated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
Total daily cost					£1	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$

Other steam rollers have been hired for 42 days in repairing public roads, at a cost of £70 15s. 3d.

DUSTING AND SCAVENGING.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, the quantity of dust removed was 8,174 van loads and 1,779 cart loads. The total cost of collection and disposal has been £3,704 5s. 4d., or about 7s. 5½d. per load. The following is the expenditure for dusting during the year, viz. :—

Cost of collection :—				£	s.	d.
Wages	..	..	..	1,682	1	10
Board's horses	..	..	..	688	8	9
Cost of disposal :—						
Newington Vestry	..	..	..	344	14	9
Railway charges	..	..	..	966	6	0
Repairs and renewals of plant..	..	..	..	118	5	0
				3,799	16	4
Cr. Trade refuse (477¾ loads)	..	..	..	95	11	0
				£3,704	5	4

The scavenging work is performed by men employed by the Board, by hired horses and carts, and by the Board's horses and vans; 2,258 one-horse cart loads and 5,873 van loads have been cleared from the roads and 2,545 cart loads from gullies. The following is the cost for the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages, including sweepers and carmen	3,141	8	7
Cartage, contractor's horses and carmen	843	15	6
„ Board's horses	472	8	0
				1,316	3	6
Shoots	599	9	6
Tools and repairs to plant	158	0	5
				5,215	2	0
Cr. Received for road grit, 7 cart loads and 885 van loads	33	7	3
				£5,181	14	9

In the Parish of PUTNEY, the collection of house refuse during the past year has been carried out by the Board with their own horses and vans, and men in their employ. The refuse has been shot into barges and removed by the contractor. The total expenses incurred in the collecting and disposing of the refuse during the year are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	578	0	10
Cost and maintenance of horses	265	18	6
Depreciation on dust vans (£351 10s. at 10 per cent.)	35	3	0
Repairs to vans	28	17	4
New baskets and repairs	10	19	6
Sundries	20	13	2
Paid for removing dust by barge	440	8	7
	1,380	0	11
<i>Cr.</i> Cash received for removal of trade refuse	8	9	0
	£1,371	11	11

The total number of van loads collected during the year was 3,146, or 9,438 cubic yards, at a cost of about 2s. 10d. per cubic yard, showing an increase of 8d per yard on last year.

The scavenging work is performed by men employed by the Board, and principally by their own horses and vans, the smaller share of the work being done by hired horses and men. The following is the cost for the year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	1,636	8	6
Cost and maintenance of horses	220	10	1
Hire of horses and men	298	11	0
Depreciation on carts and scraper (£255 12s. 7d. at 10 per cent.)	25	11	3
Various tools, repairs to vans, &c.	26	17	9
Water	30	17	5
Brooms and mud scoops	54	10	4
Sundries	17	9	1
	£2,310	15	5

In the Parish of STREATHAM, the collection and disposal of the house refuse have been carried out by the contractor, Mr. G. Neal, under a yearly contract, which terminated on the 25th March, for the sum of £3,700.

With the exception of the hoppers and the roof ventilator the works comprised in the original contract for the dust destructor are practically completed, and of the supplemental works there remain only the railings of the inclined road to be fixed; these can only be placed on one side at present, as the embankment has not sufficiently settled for the permanent roadway to be made. The amount paid on account up to the present is £3,787. The tithes on the land have been redeemed. The fires were lighted in October last year, the delay in completing the works being alleged by the Contractors to be due to the engineers' strike, which rendered it impossible to procure the necessary ironwork. The average quantity of house refuse disposed of is from 15 to 19 tons per cell per 24 hours. A ready sale is found for the clinkers and flue dust at 1s. 9d. per load and 2s. per yard respectively.

The cost of scavenging has been £6,392 13s. 1d., made up as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	4,278	14	7
Brooms and tools	255	13	9
Horse hire	108	4	9
Contracts for cartage and disposal of slop ..	1,750	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£6,392	13	1

In the Parish of TOOTING, the removal and disposal of dust and house refuse have been carried out by Mr. E. King, under a one year's contract, which terminated on the 25th March, for the sum of £221.

The cost of scavenging has been £527 1s. 5d., made up as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	335	19	8
Horse hire	0	12	9
Brooms, Tools, &c.	10	9	0
Contract for cartage and disposal of slop	189	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£527	1	5
	<hr/>		

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the collection and disposal of house refuse were satisfactorily carried out under contract by Mr. E. King for the sum of £2,560. Most of the house refuse collected was shot into barges alongside Bell Lane wharf, and the remainder was carted outside the Board's District. The approximate number of one-horse loads collected during the year was 9,110. The requests for the removal of dust numbered 82, as against 85 for the previous year.

The scavenging and cleansing of gullies is performed by the Board's employés and by hired horses, the slop carts and vans used being the property of the Board. During the year 5,236 van and 9,881 cart loads of slop were collected, 817 van and 697 cart loads being carted to private shoots, 1,190 van and 2,754 cart loads to the Burr Road shoot, and 2,903 van and 5,932 cart loads to the Lydden Road shoot, the remainder (326 van and 498 cart loads) being used in filling up ditches and excavations in various parts of the parish. The cost of scavenging during the past year was as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	3,457	12	8
Horse hire	1,903	4	0
New carts, vans, &c.	286	14	6
Brooms	80	5	9
Repairs to vans, carts, &c.	68	0	3
Instalment and interest on loan for Slop Shoot	284	1	0
	<hr/>		
	£6,079	18	2
	<hr/>		

ROAD WATERING.

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

PARISH.	Length of Road Watered.	Expenditure.											
		Horse Hire.	New Carts, Vans, and Standposts.			Water, Labour, and Repairs to Carts, &c.			Total Expenses.				
	M. F. Y.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clapham	29 1 19	*1045	3	2	17	14	6	942	13	11	2005	11	7
Putney	24 2 110	†379	8	0	27	9	8	720	1	2	1126	18	10
Streatham	‡41 4 0	1210	7	6	28	0	0	1162	2	11	2400	10	5
Tooting	5 5 0	135	0	6	..			129	3	3	264	3	9
Wandsworth	35 0 26	805	0	0	45	9	2	833	7	10	1683	17	0
Total	135 4 155	3,574	19	2	118	13	4	3,787	9	1	7,481	1	7

* Including the sum of £58 12s 8d. for the work of horses belonging to the Board.

† Including the sum of £136 14s. 4d. for the work of horses belonging to the Board.

‡ Including private roads on Drew's Estate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, which are watered under agreement for the sum of £30 per annum.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM all the water was obtained by meter; 4,977,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 gallons (subject to a discount of 10 per cent.) from the Lambeth Water Works Company and 6,354,000 gallons at 8½d. per 1,000 gallons from the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, the cost of which, including the hire of meters and standposts, amounted to £573 2s. 0d., being equal to £19 13s. 4¾d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £68 16s. 8½d. per mile.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, the cost of road watering was £46 18s. 11d. per mile, of which sum £16 1s. 9d. was paid to the water companies for the supply of water and hire of meters. The quantity of water used was about 7,750,000 gallons.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, the following roads were added to the previous list for watering, viz.:—Louisville Road, Hailsham Avenue (second portion), Elmbourne Road (second portion), Rowfant Road, Marius Road (first portion), Hillbury Road, Deepdene Road, Holmewood Road, Culverden Road (second portion), Gleneagle Road (second and third portions), Ranmere Street, Valley Road, Smallwood Road, Stockfield Road, Northanger Road, Faygate Road (first and second portions), Carminia Road, Thornton Avenue (second portion), Streathbourne Road, and Lydhurst Avenue, making the total length watered about $41\frac{1}{4}$ miles. All the water was obtained from the Lambeth Water Company,—15,763,750 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 293,000 gallons at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 low level; these prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. The total quantity used was 16,056,750 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters, &c., amounted to £977 1s. 2d., being equal to £23 10s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £57 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile.

In the Parish of TOOTING, the following roads have been added to the previous list for watering, viz.:—Rookstone Road, Charlmont Road (second portion), Fountain Road, and Brightwell Crescent, making the total length watered about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. All the water was obtained by meter from the Lambeth Water Company,—310,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 2,209,000 gallons at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 low level; these prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. The total quantity used was 2,519,000 gallons, the cost of which, including the hire of meters, &c., amounted to £113 2s. 3d., being equal to £20 2s. 2d. per mile of road watered. The total cost of road watering amounted to £46 19s. 4d. per mile.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the total quantity of water used for street watering was about 14,333,000 gal-

lons, made up as follows, viz. :—Lambeth Water Company, 1,425,000 gallons at 1s. per 1,000 high level, and 1,208,000 gallons at 8½d. per 1,000 low level (subject to a discount of 10 per cent.) ; Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, 11,700,000 gallons at 8½d. per 1,000. The total cost of road watering per mile was £48 1s. 9d., of which sum £17 4s. 5d. was paid to the water companies for water and the hire of meters, &c. The total number of standposts is nine in the Lambeth Water Company's district, and 32 in the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company's district. In addition to the quantity of water used for road watering, there were used for flushing sewers and drains, 806,000 gallons. ; repairs to public roads, 368,000 gallons ; making up new roads, 52,500 gallons ; paving works, 22,000 gallons ; improvements, 53,500 gallons ; urinals, 204,000 gallons ; private works, 29,000 gallons ; and Parish wharves, 142,000 gallons ; total, 1,677,000 gallons.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The details of the Notices for the erection of new buildings are as follows:—

PARISH.	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.....	39	184	7	8	3	202
Putney	73	132	18	15	2	167
Streatham	155	1,325	11	115	3	1,454
Tooting	39	343	3	39	..	385
Wandsworth	137	522	35	58	1	616
TOTALS	443	2,506	74	235	9	2,824

LIGHTING.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, 20 lamps burning 5 cubic feet per hour, and 2 burning 10 cubic feet per hour have been added, and 2 burning 5 cubic feet per hour discontinued. Six lamps have been shifted in position. An order has been given to convert 100 ordinary street lamps to the new incandescent burners, also to discontinue four of the obelisk lamps and erect electric arc lamps instead thereof.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, the whole of the public lamps are now of the new and improved pattern, and are fitted with incandescent burners. There are 531 lamps in the district of the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company, and 92 in the district of the Brentford Gas Company, a total of 623. The charge per lamp per annum formerly by the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company was £3 4s. including gas, maintenance, cleaning, lighting, &c.; the burners consumed 5 feet of gas per hour, and the illuminating power was 16 candles. The charge for incandescent lighting is for $4\frac{1}{4}$ -feet per hour (the burner having an illuminating power equal to 79 candles), and with maintenance, cleaning, lighting, &c., amounts to £3 per lamp per annum; to this, however, must be added the cost of 8 mantles per lamp per annum, and the wages of a man attending to same, which increases the cost to a rate equal to £3 11s. 6d. per lamp per annum, or an extra cost of 7s. 6d. per lamp for the increase of the illuminating power from 16 to 79 candles. The Brentford Gas Company's charge for ordinary lamps burning 5 feet per hour, and of 16 candle power was £3 14s. 5d. per lamp per annum, the charge for gas being much higher than that of the Wandsworth and Putney Company; and in this case the total charge for incandescent light-

ing is £3 12s. 7d. per lamp thus showing a saving of 1s. 10d. per lamp per annum.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, 59 new lamps have been added during the year, 61 lamps have been shifted, and incandescent burners fitted to 7.

In the Parish of TOOTING, 17 new lamps have been added and 4 shifted.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, 34 new lamps have been erected within the district of the Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company. The total number of lamps lighted with gas in the parish is 1,240½.

The number of lamps in each parish, and the charges for lighting, &c., are shown in the table on the following page.

DETAILS OF LIGHTING.

PARISH.	WANDSWORTH AND PUTNEY GAS COMPANY.			(a) SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.								MITCHAM GAS COMPANY.				BRETFORD GAS COMPANY.	COUNTY OF LONDON ELECTRIC LIGHTING CO.	Total Number of Lamps in each Parish.
	Number of Lamps at £3 4 0.	Other Lamps. (See Note on page 98)	Total Number	Number of Lamps at £3 2 0.	Number of Lamps at £3 3 0.	Number of Lamps at £3 0 0 (Incandescent.)	Number of Lamps at £3 12 0.	Number of Lamps at £5 8 6.	By meter at 2s. 2d. per 1000 feet.	Other Lamps. (See Note on page 98)	Total Number.	Number of Lamps at £4 7 6. (b)	Number of Lamps at £3 18 0.	By meter at 3s. 8d. per 1000 feet.	Total Number.	(c) Number of Lamps at £2 17 7. Incand.	No. of Lamps for £25 12 0 (Arc.)	
CLAPHAM ..	..	..	..	913	51	..	..	35	12	1	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,012
PUTNEY ..	525(d)	6	531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	623
STREATHAM ..	..	..	..	951	7	154½	38	..	6	9	1,165½	17	87½	..	104½	..	..	1,270
TOOTING ..	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	½	19	146	3	168	..	..	168½
WANDSWORTH	1,232(e)	8	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	½	..	5	1,245½
TOTALS..	1,757	14	1,771	1,864	58	155	38	35	18	10	2,178	36	234	3	273	92	5	4,319

(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) " " " " Mitcham Gas Company for these lamps are subject to a discount of 2½ per cent.

(c) In addition, the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company charge 15s. per lamp per annum for maintaining burners and frames.

(d) The charge for these lamps has been reduced to £3 each per annum in consequence of their being fitted with incandescent burners, the additional charge for the maintenance of burners being about 11s. 6d. per lamp per annum.

(e) The charge for 9 of these lamps has been altered to £5 11s. 8d. each per annum in consequence of their being fitted with incandescent burners.

During the past year, the South Metropolitan Gas Company and the Mitcham Gas Company have reduced their charges for lighting, &c., public lamps.

[See footnote on page 98.]

LONDON (EQUALIZATION OF RATES) ACT, 1894.

The following sums have been received by the Board under the provisions of this Act, viz. :—

Date.	Clapham.			Putney.			Streatham.			Tooting.			Wandsworth.			Totals for the District.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7th Feb., 1895	810	8	0	336	9	4	864	16	6	108	3	4	928	4	5	3,048	1	7
28th Sept. "	828	16	9	349	14	6	905	10	11	108	8	7	948	17	5	3,141	8	2
24th Oct. "	7	13	7	3	3	9	8	3	11	1	0	6	8	15	11	28	17	8
23rd Jan., 1896	828	16	9	349	14	6	905	10	11	108	8	7	948	17	5	3,141	8	2
26th Sept. "	853	3	11	373	14	2	987	7	9	132	15	2	1055	15	4	3,402	16	4
10th Feb., 1897	771	8	1	337	17	8	892	14	8	120	0	8	954	11	2	3,076	12	3
27th Sept. "	937	19	8	410	13	4	1108	19	6	146	7	1	1152	3	1	3,756	2	8
28th Jan. 1898	937	19	8	410	13	4	1108	19	6	146	7	1	1152	3	1	3,756	2	8
30th Sep. "	1126	18	4	489	18	3	1341	11	4	180	6	2	1357	7	3	4,496	1	4
26th Jan. 1899	1103	16	7	479	17	6	1314	1	8	176	12	4	1329	11	1	4,403	19	2
TOTALS	£8,207	1	4	3,541	16	4	9,437	16	8	1,228	9	6	9,836	6	2	32,251	10	0

Note to Tabular Statement of Lamps on page 97.

In the Parish of CLAPHAM, the lamp in the column headed "Other Lamps" is a three light obelisk lamp, without a meter, the charge for which is based upon the average consumption of the other meter lamps.

In the Parish of PUTNEY, the lamps in the column headed "Other Lamps," are two 90-light Sugg's lamps fixed in front of the railway station, lighted by the L. & S.W.R. Co., and the cost of two ordinary lamps only charged to the Board, one double incandescent lamp at The Crescent, Putney Common, Dryburgh Road, and Upper Richmond Road respectively at £5 6s. each per annum.

In the Parish of STREATHAM, the lamps in the column headed "Other Lamps," are four lamps fitted with incandescent burners at £3 10s. each per annum; one lamp at £3 10s. 6d.; one lamp at £4 2s.; one lamp at £4 4s. 8d., and two lamps at £6 1s. each per annum.

In the Parish of WANDSWORTH, the lamps in the column headed "Other Lamps," are one lamp at East Hill urinal with two 10-feet burners, charged as two ordinary lamps; one lamp at the Town Hall, towards the cost of which the Board contributes £10 per annum; one three-burner incandescent lamp at the fountain, High Street, and Wandsworth Common, West Side, respectively, at £9 17s. each per annum; one lamp with two 5-feet burners at Summerstown at £5 15s. 8d. per annum, one at Trinity Road at £5 17s., and one with a 10-feet burner at Bramford Road and York Road respectively, at £5 10s. 8d. each per annum.

SALE OF FOOD, &c., ACTS.

During the past year, 605 samples of various articles of food and drink have been purchased by the Board and analysed by the public analyst. Of these 564 were reported to be genuine. In two cases in which the articles were found to be adulterated the Board after considering all the circumstances came to the conclusion that proceedings would not be successful, and in ten cases in which the articles were found to be slightly adulterated the Board ordered the vendors to be cautioned. In 29 cases proceedings were taken against the vendors, with the following results, viz.:—

Article.	Case No.	Extent of Adulteration, &c.	Result.
Milk ..	3017	11 per cent. of extraneous water ..	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Coffee ..	3108	10 " of chicory ..	Dismissed.
Gin ..	3234	48 degrees underproof ..	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	3240	9 per cent. of extraneous water ..	" 2s. 6d. & 12s. 6d. costs.
Cocoa ..	3249	60 parts sugar and arrowroot ..	" £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Margarine	3259	Exposed for sale without being labelled	" 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
"	3259	Sold without being placed in printed wrapper	" 5s. and 2s. costs.
"	3264	Exposed for sale and not labelled ..	" 2s. 6d. & 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	3292	10 per cent. of extraneous water ..	" £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3307	8 " " " " ..	" £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	3328	20 " of margarine ..	" £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Margarine	3337	Exposed for sale without being labelled	Defendant ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
"	3338	do. do. do.	Defendant ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
"	3339	do. do. do.	Summons withdrawn.
"	3340	do. do. do.	Summons withdrawn.
"	3370	do. do. do.	Defendant ordered to pay 2s. costs.
Milk ..	3379	16 per cent. deficient of its cream	Fined 10s. & 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3466	93 " " " "	" 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3471	26 " of extraneous water ..	" £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Eucalyptus oil ..	3472	100 " of inferior oil ..	" £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	3483	16 " deficient of its cream	Dismissed.
Margarine	3520	Exposed for sale without being labelled	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
"	3521	do. do. do.	" 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Milk ..	3539	11 per cent. of extraneous water ..	" £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter ..	3545	50 " of margarine ..	" £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3547	28 " " " " ..	" £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3552	68 " " " " ..	" £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3558	85 " " " " ..	" £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ..	3560	85 " " " " ..	" £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.

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 „ „
1893-94 ..	46155	16	6	=	10·20 „ „
1894-95 ..	48246	4	0	=	10·46 „ „
1895-96 ..	54735	14	11	=	11·50 „ „
1896-97 ..	61752	15	6	=	12·32 „ „
1897-98 ..	64698	14	6	=	12·34 „ „
1898-99 ..	66535	8	5	=	12·33 „ „

(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.)

RATES.

The following table shows the amount in the £ of the respective rates therein mentioned which have been levied by the Overseers of the several Parishes in the District during the last seven years, viz.:—

PARISH.	Year.	Poor Rate.		General Rate.		Sewers Rate.		Lighting Rate.		TOTALS.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>Clapham</i>	1892	3	0	(a) 2	4	—	3	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10
	1893	3	6	(b) 2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	6	7
	1894	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) 2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—	3	6	10
	1895	3	8	(c) 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	6	10
	1896	3	7	(d) 2	8	—	2	—	3	6	8
	1897	3	7	(d) 2	7	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6
	1898	3	6	(d) 2	6	—	1	—	3	6	4
<i>Putney</i>	1892	3	3	(a) 2	4	—	5	—	3	6	3
	1893	3	6	(b) 2	4	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6
	1894	3	10	(a) 2	4	—	5	—	4	6	11
	1895	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	(c) 2	5	—	4	—	4	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1896	3	8	(d) 2	4	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7
	1897	3	8	(d) 2	6	—	3	—	2	6	7
	1898	3	7	(d) 2	6	—	2	—	4	6	7
<i>Streatham . .</i>	1892	3	2	(a) 2	2	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	5	8
	1893	3	6	(b) 2	2	—	3	—	3	6	2
	1894	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) 2	2	—	4	—	3	6	5
	1895	3	6	(c) 2	2	—	3	—	3	6	2
	1896	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	(d) 2	3	—	3	—	3	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1897	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	(d) 2	4	—	3	—	3	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1898	3	6	(d) 2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	—	3	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Tooting</i>	1892	3	1	(a) 2	5	—	3	—	6	6	3
	1893	3	6	(b) 2	10	—	2	—	6	7	0
	1894	3	4	(a) 2	8	—	2	—	6	6	8
	1895	3	8	(c) 2	9	—	2	—	6	7	1
	1896	3	10	(d) 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4
	1897	3	9	(d) 2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	2
	1898	3	6	(d) 2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	6
<i>Wandsworth.</i>	1892	3	1	(a) 2	0	—	2	—	4	5	7
	1893	3	4	(b) 2	5	—	3	—	3	6	3
	1894	3	10	(a) 2	7	—	4	—	3	7	0
	1895	3	9	(c) 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	4	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1896	3	8	(d) 2	6	—	2	—	3	6	7
	1897	3	8	(d) 2	5	—	2	—	3	6	6
	1898	3	8	() 2	7	—	2	—	3	6	8

(a) Including School Board Precept—equal to a rate of 0s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ (see p. 100)

(b) " " " " " " 0s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " { " }

(c) " " " " " " 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " { " }

(d) " " " " " " 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. " { " }

CENSUS RETURNS.

PARISH.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF HOUSES.			
	In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.	In 1896.	Inhabited 1881.	Un- inhabited 1881.	Inhabited 1891.	Un- inhabited 1891.
Clapham ..	27347	36380	43698	46953	5604	207	6994	318
Putney ..	9439	13235	17771	20566	2123	100	2987	235
Streatham	12148	21611	42958	54338	3452	371	7048	505
Tooting ..	2327	3942	5784	7306	715	148	1085	102
Wandsworth	19783	28004	46720	58101	4249	410	7284	403
TOTALS....	71,044	103,172	156,931	187,264	16,143	1,236	25,398	1,563

RATEABLE VALUE AND AREA OF DISTRICT

The rateable value and area of the several parishes in the District are as follows :—

PARISH.	VALUE AS PER VALUATION LIST, APRIL 5TH, 1898.	VALUE AS PER VALUATION LIST, APRIL 5TH, 1899.	AREA. Acres.
	£	£	
Clapham	305,626	314,695	1,137
Putney	188,749	192,956	2,235
Streatham	440,255	458,911	2,914
Tooting	35,076	38,513	566
Wandsworth	341,710	349,097	2,433
TOTALS	£1,311,416	£1,354,172	9,285

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

HENRY GEORGE HILLS,
Clerk to the Board.

EAST HILL, WANDSWORTH, S.W.,
June, 1899.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1899.

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
1898. 13th April.	J. BALL, Chiswick, Middlesex.	For horse-hire in Putney, excepting the Roehampton district, for one year, from 25th March, 1898.
" "	H. COVINGTON, Railway Wharf, Battersea.	For the supply of gravel and flints in Putney for the like period.
" "	H. COVINGTON, Railway Wharf, Battersea.	For the supply of Thames ballast in Putney for the like period,
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tarpaving in Putney for the like period.
" "	H. BENTHAM & CO., 129, Brixton Road.	For drainage and jobbing works in Streatham and Tooting for the like period.
" "	LAWRENCE & THACKER, 41, Lavender Gardens, Clapham Common.	For mason's and pavior's work in Streatham and Tooting for the like period.
" "	A. C. W. HOBMAN, Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	For tarpaving in Streatham and Tooting for the like period.
" "	D. CHILDS, 25, Balham Hill.	For the supply of gravel and flints in Tooting for the like period.
" "	W. R. CUNIS, Seething House, 61, Great Tower Street.	For the supply of Thames ballast in Wandsworth for the like period.
" "	J. MOWLEM & CO., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster.	For the supply of Guernsey granite in the District for three years from 25th March, 1898.
" "	J. RUNNALLS, Penzance, Cornwall.	For the supply of Cornish stone in the District for the like period.
" "	G. TYRIE, 10 & 11, Holywell Lane, Shoreditch.	For the supply of bass brooms in the District for the like period.
27th "	THE IMPROVED WOOD PAVEMENT CO., LTD., 46, Queen Victoria Street.	For the supply of yellow deal wood paving blocks in Clapham.
" "	R. A. JEWELL, 30, North Street, Wandsworth.	For the erection of disinfecting station and blacksmith's shop at Wandsworth.
11th May.	KALTENBACH & SCHMITZ, 46, New Broad Street.	For the supply of Bierghes granite in the District, for one year, from the 25th Mar., 1898.
" "	PALFREMAN, FOSTER & CO., 25 to 35, New Broad Street.	For the supply of Jarrahdale Jarrah wood paving blocks in Clapham.
29th June.	G. P. & H. BARNES, 62, Thrale Road, Streatham.	For the erection of a boundary wall at Mitcham Lane, Streatham.
17th Aug.	STURM & KNIGHT, 64, South Audley Street.	For additional seats in the Board room.
" "	G. JENNINGS, Lambeth Palace Road.	For supplying and fixing fittings to underground conveniences at Cedars' Road, Clapham.
23rd "	H. & C. DAVIS & CO., The Pavement, Clapham.	For supplying and fixing ironwork to underground conveniences at Cedars' Road and Clapham Cross, Clapham.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS—*continued.*

DATES OF CONTRACTS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTRACTORS.	NATURE OF CONTRACTS.
14th Sept.	H. DOULTON & CO., 28, High Street, Lambeth.	For supplying and fixing fittings to underground convenience at Clapham Cross, Clapham.
" "	LAWRENCE & THACKER, 41, Lavender Gardens, Clapham.	For wood paving works at High Street and Upper Richmond Road, Putney.
20th Dec.	THE BRISTOL WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORKS CO., LTD., 15, Victoria Street, Westminster.	For the supply of dust vans for the Parishes of Streatham and Tooting.
1899. 15th Feb.	W. R. WILLIAMS, 98, High Street, Putney.	For the construction of sewer in River Street, Putney.
1st Mar.	THE PATENT VICTORIA STONE CO., LTD., 10-13, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without.	For the supply of Victoria stone in Streatham and Tooting, for two years ending 31st December, 1900.
" "	NEWINGTON VESTRY.	For receiving dust and house refuse from Clapham for three years from 25th March, 1899.
10th "	C. & C. TUFF, LTD., 16 & 17, High Street, Woolwich.	For the supply of gravel in Streatham for the like period.
" "	C. & C. TUFF, LTD., 16 & 17, High Street, Woolwich.	For horse-hire in Streatham and Tooting for one year, from the 25th March, 1899.
14th "	S. E. HALL, Newland's Farm, Putney Vale.	For horse-hire in Putney (Roehampton District) for the like period.
15th "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For tar-paving works and materials in Wandsworth for 3 years, from the 25th Mar., 1899.
" "	W. R. WILLIAMS, 98, High Street, Putney.	For drainage and jobbing works in Putney for one year, from the 25th March, 1899.
" "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire in Wandsworth for three years, from the 25th March, 1899.
" "	KALTENBACH & SCHMITZ, 46, New Broad Street.	For the supply of Bierghes granite in the District, for one year, from the 25th March, 1899.
" "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire in Streatham (Ward No. 1) for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For scavenging in Tooting for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For horse-hire in Clapham for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For the supply of flints and gravel in Streatham (Ward No. 1) for the like period.
" "	G. NEAL, The Farm, Wandsworth Common.	For the supply of flints in Streatham (Wards No. 2 and 3) for the like period.
" "	TUSON'S DISINFECTANTS CO., LTD. Crown Works, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford	For the supply of disinfectants in the District, for three years, from 25th March, 1899.
" "	D. CHILDS, 25, Balham Hill.	For the supply of flints and gravel in Tooting for one year, from the 25th March, 1899.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk	800	0	0
Solicitor.....	200	0	0
Office Clerks and Collecting Clerks.....	1,185	4	10
Messenger and Office Boy	140	12	6
Analyst's Fees	309	1	6
Inspector under Sale of Food, &c., Acts	119	3	6
Purchase of Articles for Analysis, Inspector's Expenses, &c....	42	1	3
Examination of Gas	50	0	0
Officers' Guarantee Premiums	22	16	3
Rates, Taxes, Gas, and Water Supply.....	161	10	0
Rent of Telephones	75	10	0
Contribution towards cost of Water supplied to Drinking Troughs and Fountains	40	0	0
Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements.....	993	9	8
Stamping Contracts	18	8	0
Instalment of Loan for Erection of Offices of the Board.....	350	0	0
Interest on ditto ditto	125	11	3
Law Expenses:—			
Board v. Pretty (Balham High Road Costermongers).. Board v. Brett (Putney Heath Lane Paving Apportionment)	£	s.	d.
	44	17	1
	30	10	0
Board v. Crosse (Putney Bridge Road Pav- ing Apportionment)	56	17	8
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company v. Board (Lowering Pipes, West Hill Road)	19	3	6
Miscellaneous	63	10	0
	214	18	3
Parliamentary Expenses:—			
London Brighton and South Coast Railway (General Powers) Bill.....	350	16	9
City and South London Railway Bill.....	56	15	0
London County Council (General Powers) Bill	101	10	4
Miscellaneous	20	0	5
	529	2	6
Fees to Medical Practitioners for Certificates under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891*	199	2	0
Office fittings, repairs, &c.	137	18	10
Superannuation Allowance to late Inspector, Sale of Food, &c., Acts	31	5	0
Miscellaneous	147	2	11
	£5,892	18	3

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

MONEY OWING TO BOARD.

1899.

March 25th.	£	s.	d.
NEW STREETS APPORTIONMENTS :—			
Clapham	4,223	12	2
Putney	1,375	14	11
Streatham	5,092	17	4
Streatham and Tooting	356	5	8
Tooting	743	9	3
Wandsworth	2,063	14	3
Mr. W. J. Little	1	18	8
Lambeth Water Company	47	8	11
South Metropolitan Gas Co. ..	151	11	10
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company	64	18	1
Wandsworth Gas Company	200	6	2
Mr. W. Hampton	37	4	1
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company	30	0	0
Croydon Rural District Council	18	0	0
Messrs. A. W. Taylor & Co. ..	5	6	4
Overseers of Clapham	17	10	0
Messrs. Cluttons	163	1	11
London and South Western Railway Company	30	0	0
Mr. W. S. Dockerill	3	8	11
Mr. S. S. Witton	3	16	9
Messrs. Harrison, Barber, & Co.	3	12	6
Mr. J. Knight	5	9	3
Messrs. A. C. Pillar & Sons ...	19	12	7
Mr. J. Harvey	8	17	1
National Telephone Company..	690	16	7
Mr. G. A. Gale	3	3	0
County of London &c. Electric Lighting Company	2,194	5	4
Messrs. Lawrence & Thacker .	82	2	1
Messrs. Beaman & Deas, Ltd...	31	17	2
Sundry other debtors	27	7	5
	£17,697	15	3

MONEY OWING BY BOARD.

1899.

March 5th.	£	s.	d.
London County Council			
(Loans) ..	100,142	0	0
School Board (Precept)	17,696	13	9
Sundry other Creditors (usual monthly bills, since paid)	7,877	17	5
Ditto—(Private Drains and other works)	921	4	8
	£126,637	15	10

Receipts and Payments for the

Year 1881

March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

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March 1st 1881

March 1st 1881

ACCOUNTS.

Receipts and Payments for the

March 25th, 1898.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Clerk.....			92	1	11		
" " Bankers		48,812	11	9			
					48,904	13	8
RECEIPTS.							
March 25th, 1899.		£	s.	d.			
Clapham General Rate.....	40,372	3	4				
" Sewers "	1,407	5	4				
" Lighting "	3,495	11	6				
" New Roads	3,041	17	9				
					48,316	17	11
Putney General Rate.....	29,198	1	6				
" Sewers "	2,170	5	10				
" Lighting "	2,736	8	9				
" New Roads	3,567	4	11				
					37,672	1	0
Streatham General Rate.....	58,465	14	9				
" Sewers "	3,195	7	9				
" Lighting "	4,721	16	0				
" New Roads	11,875	12	11				
					78,258	11	5
Tooting General Rate.....	4,763	10	7				
" Sewers "	865	6	9				
" Lighting "	441	9	5				
" New Roads	2,920	13	6				
					8,990	19	8
Wandsworth General Rate.....	47,392	6	3				
" Sewers "	5,709	2	2				
" Lighting "	4,117	3	11				
" New Roads	4,385	0	10				
					59,603	13	2
London County Council (Loan No. 80)	3,000	0	0				
" " " (" 81)	5,000	0	0				
" " " (" 82)	1,860	0	0				
" " " (" 83)	11,600	0	0				
" " " (" 84)	2,000	0	0				
					23,460	0	0
Total Receipts					256,242	3	2
					£305,146	16	10

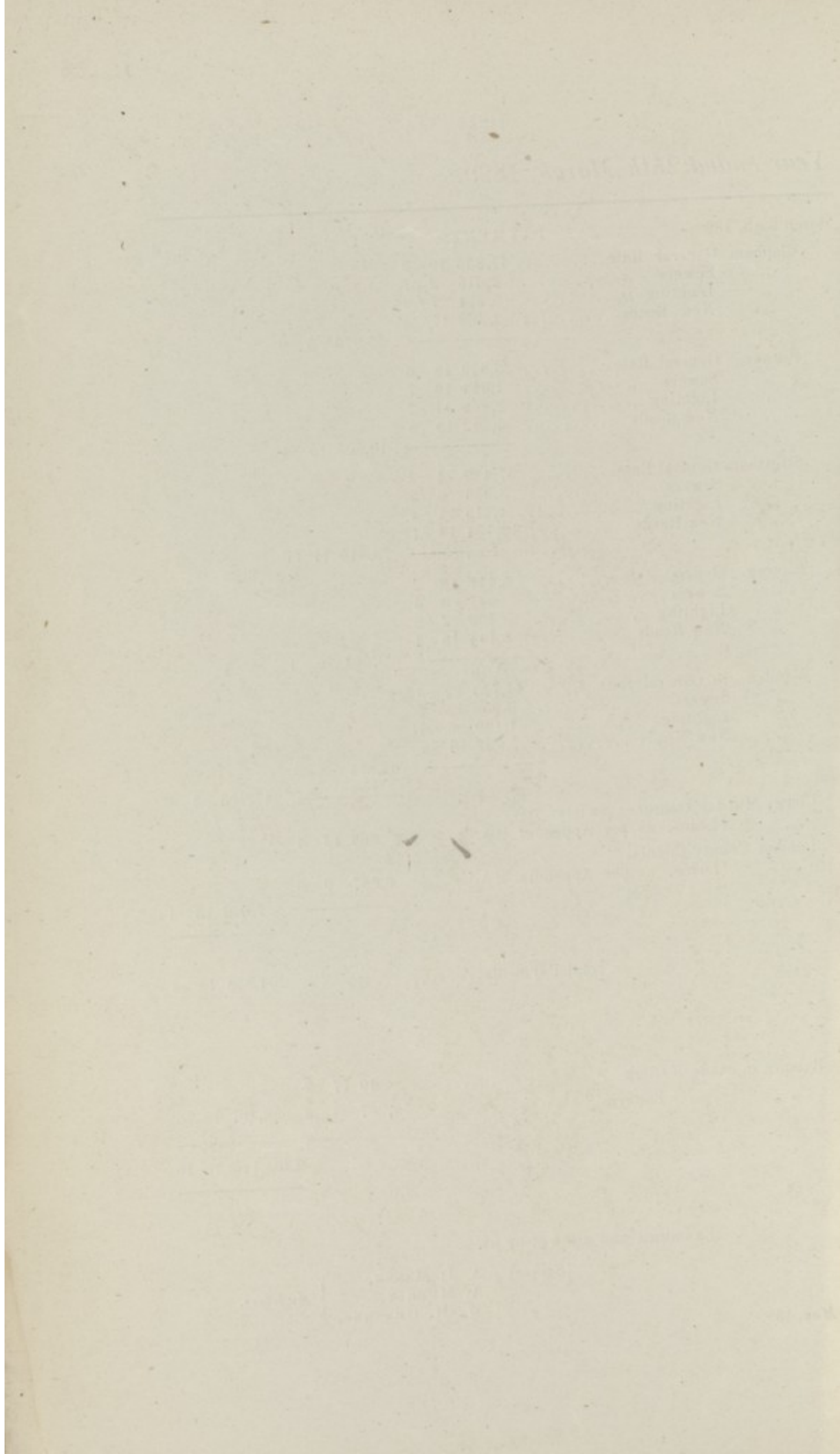
Year ended 25th March, 1899.

March 25th, 1899.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS.							
Clapham General Rate.....	47,830	16	3				
" Sewers "	2,515	3	7				
" Lighting "	3,314	7	9				
" New Roads	2,309	17	5				
					55,970	5	0
Putney General Rate.....	33,829	18	6				
" Sewers "	1,324	10	7				
" Lighting "	2,066	11	7				
" New Roads	2,282	14	8				
					40,503	15	4
Streatham General Rate.....	57,439	4	3				
" Sewers "	3,526	3	3				
" Lighting "	4,215	14	4				
" New Roads	13,154	13	1				
					78,345	14	11
Tooting General Rate.....	5,111	18	2				
" Sewers "	547	0	5				
" Lighting "	700	3	8				
" New Roads	3,144	18	1				
					9,504	0	4
Wandsworth General Rate.....	47,752	12	3				
" Sewers "	3,056	12	2				
" Lighting "	4,139	6	6				
" New Roads	7,932	18	6				
					62,881	9	5
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society (Loans, as per Appendix "A.")					666	13	4
London County Council (Loans, as per Appendix "A.")					6,967	0	0
					7,633	13	4
Total Payments.....					254,838	18	4
Balance in hands of Clerk					40	17	2
" " Bankers.....					50,267	1	4
					50,307	18	6
					£305,146	16	10

Examined and allowed by us,

(Signed) A. J. MARSH, }
A. MURRAY, } Auditors.
W. H. GRANGER, }

9th May, 1899.



THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE

Account in detail showing the Receipts and Expenditure



THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

Account in detail, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Board for the year ended March 25th, 1899.

ACCOUNT.	Balance on 25th March, 1898.		RECEIPTS.												EXPENDITURE.												Balance on 25th March, 1899.		
	In Force.	Apportion.	From Owners.	Under the Board Act.	Contributions towards the Board.	Private Donations.	Making up the Road.	Establishments.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Making up the Road.	Highways.	Improvements.	Watering.	Construction of Sewers.	Paid by Owners.	Paid by Board.	Repairs to Sewers.	Cleaning Sewers.	Private Roads and other Works.	Lighting.	Salaries (exclusive of the Establishment and School Board Expenses).	Establishment.	School Board.	Interest on Loans.	Grants.	Total Payments.	In Force.	Apportion.
CLAPHAM:																													
General Rate	2721 10									2721 10																			
House Rate	397 9									397 9																			
Lighting Rate	888 4									888 4																			
New Roads, &c., &c.	202 10									202 10																			
PUTNEY:																													
General Rate	1602 10									1602 10																			
House Rate	321 17									321 17																			
Lighting Rate	767 14									767 14																			
New Roads, &c., &c.	1206 8									1206 8																			
STREATHAM:																													
General Rate	1010 17									1010 17																			
House Rate	134 10									134 10																			
Lighting Rate	720 2									720 2																			
New Roads, &c., &c.	1024 12									1024 12																			
TOOTING:																													
General Rate	1622 11									1622 11																			
House Rate	321 17									321 17																			
Lighting Rate	767 14									767 14																			
New Roads, &c., &c.	1206 8									1206 8																			
WANDSWORTH:																													
General Rate	1010 17									1010 17																			
House Rate	134 10									134 10																			
Lighting Rate	720 2									720 2																			
New Roads, &c., &c.	1024 12									1024 12																			
Land																													
Add Less Fund Account 25/3/98	8475 10 4									8475 10 4																			
Deduct amount of balance apportioned	36583 10 8									36583 10 8																			
Net Balance on Cash 25/3/98	45004 10 8									45004 10 8																			

ACCOUNT OF LOANS.

FUND.	Amount raised by loan.				Amount repaid by loan.				Balance on 25th March, 1899.			
	£.	s.	d.	p.	£.	s.	d.	p.	£.	s.	d.	p.
CLAPHAM	2721 10				397 9				888 4			
PUTNEY	1602 10				321 17				767 14			
STREATHAM	1010 17				134 10				720 2			
TOOTING	1622 11				321 17				767 14			
WANDSWORTH	1010 17				134 10				720 2			
TOTALS	8475 10 4				36583 10 8				45004 10 8			

The total expenditure on loans, as shown in the above account, is £45,004 10s. 8d., which is the sum of the following:—Highways, Sewers, Streets, Bridges, Buildings, Furniture, Vehicles, Tools, Machinery, and other property.

Including the sum of £2721 10s. 4d. on account of widening High Street, Wandsworth, in addition to the sum of £1,000 obtained from the London County Council.

Including the sum of £1010 17s. 4d. on account of widening High Street, Wandsworth, in addition to the sum of £1,000 obtained from the London County Council.

Including the sum of £1010 17s. 4d. on account of widening High Street, Wandsworth, in addition to the sum of £1,000 obtained from the London County Council.

ACCOUNT OF LOANS, SHOWING AMOUNT OWING, &c.

FUND.	Amount owing on 25th March, 1899.				Amount repaid on 25th March, 1899.				Balance on 25th March, 1899.			
	£.	s.	d.	p.	£.	s.	d.	p.	£.	s.	d.	p.
CLAPHAM	2721 10				397 9				888 4			
PUTNEY	1602 10				321 17				767 14			
STREATHAM	1010 17				134 10				720 2			
TOOTING	1622 11				321 17				767 14			
WANDSWORTH	1010 17				134 10				720 2			
TOTALS	8475 10 4				36583 10 8				45004 10 8			

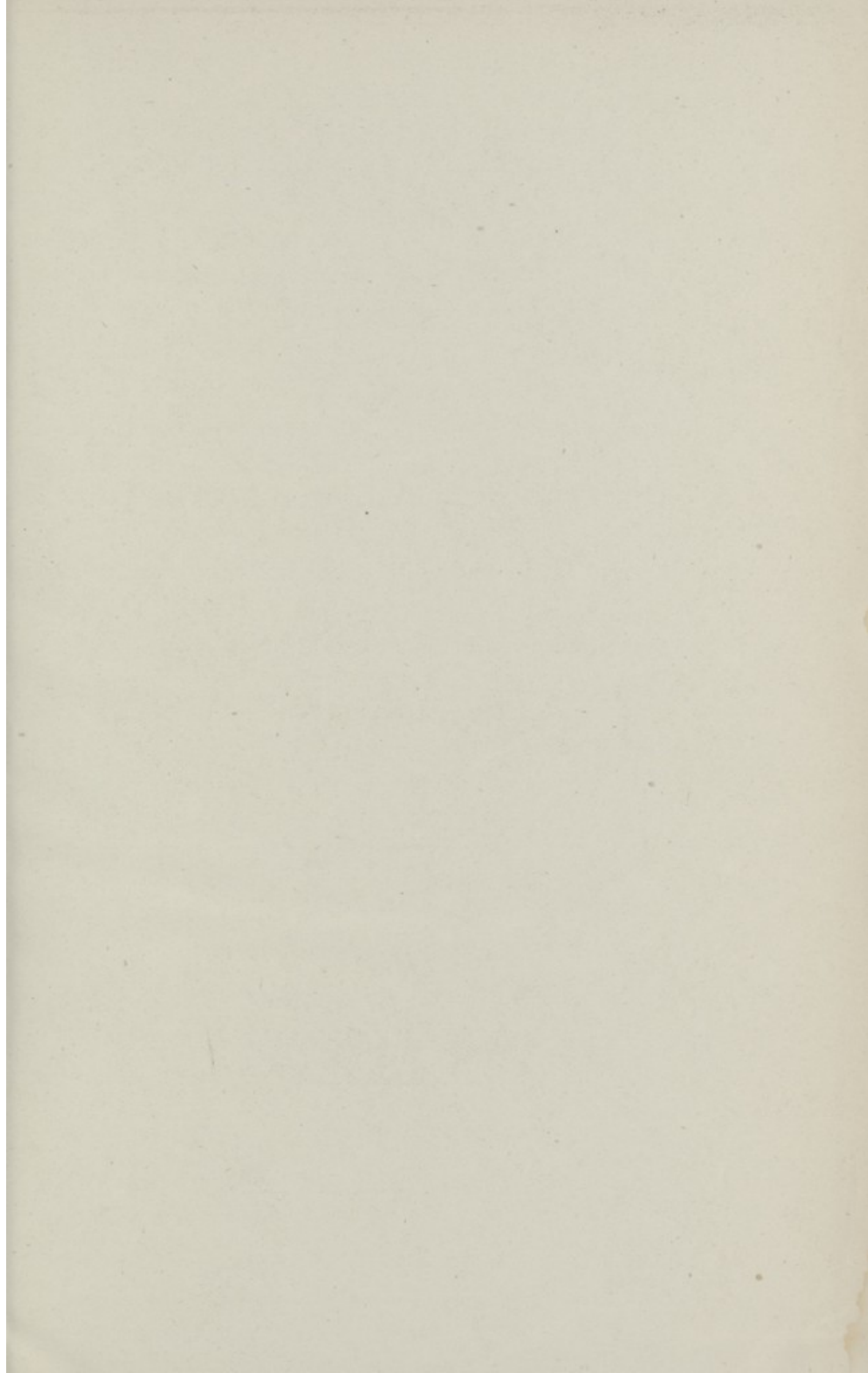
- (*) This loan was obtained in May, 1898, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray the contribution (one-third) towards cost of widening railway bridge in Broadwater Road, Brixton Hill, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £210 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in July, 1898, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray the expenses of constructing a new wall at the Park View, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in October, 1898, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to complete purchase of land for shop site at Ashford Road, Putney, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in December, 1898, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray cost of purchase of land for shop site at Broadfield, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in January, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Lower Richmond Road and Upper Richmond Road, Putney, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in February, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road and York Road, Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in March, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in April, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in May, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in June, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in July, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in August, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in September, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
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- (*) This loan was obtained in November, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.
- (*) This loan was obtained in December, 1899, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to defray part of expenses of widening Wandsworth Road in several streets in Wandsworth, upon the security of the Rate in the District; £100 has been paid off.

THE

W ANDSWORTH DISTRICT

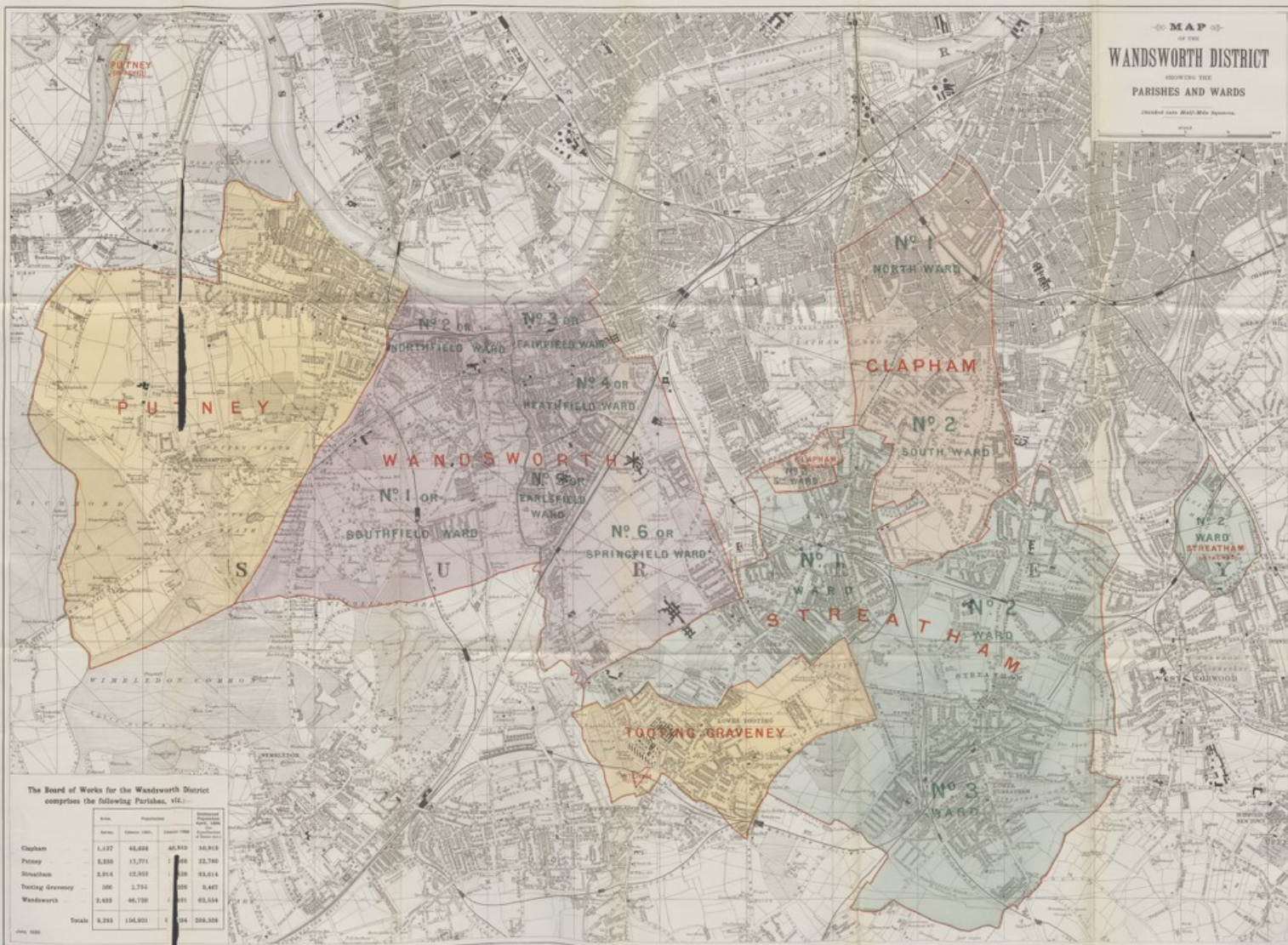
the Board for the year ended March 1899

NAME		RESIDENCE		OCCUPATION		DATE	





MAP
OF THE
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT
SHOWING THE
PARISHES AND WARDS
Divided into Half-Mile Squares.



The Board of Works for the Wandsworth District
comprises the following Parishes, viz.:

	Area	Population	Rateable Value
Clapham	1,137	43,624	65,913
Putney	8,336	17,771	22,760
Streatham	3,914	12,832	16,814
Tooting-Graveney	100	5,761	9,467
Wandsworth	5,433	46,726	63,534
Totals	9,285	106,914	158,488

July, 1900



PAID

PAID

PAID

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APPENDIX B.

Sanitary Department

REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT

DURING THE YEAR 1898

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Public Analyst.

Sanitary Department

REPORT

OF THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES COMPRISED IN THE

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT

DURING THE YEAR 1898

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Public Analyst.

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 1898.

While the statistics do not show that the health of the district was so good as in 1897, the various rates do not compare unfavourably with those of former years, the year 1897 having been an exceptionally healthy one.

The Report also shows that a very large amount of general sanitary work has been carried out, and that the duties devolving on us and the staff under our direction have of late years increased greatly, so much so, in parts of the district, as to severely tax its present capacity.

We have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

for the Wandsworth District.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

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The Report also shows that a very large amount of general sanitary work has been carried out, and that the duties devolving on us and the staff under our direction have of late years increased greatly, so much so, in parts of the district, as to severely tax its present capacity.

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Gentlemen,

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THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

for the Wandsworth District.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT.

Population. The population, estimated to the middle of 1898, was 202,469. The following Table gives the population of the District and Sub-Districts in 1898, and at the three last censuses.

	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1896.	Middle of 1898.
Clapham	36,380	43,698	46,953	48,496
Putney	13,235	17,771	20,566	21,682
Streatham	21,611	42,958	54,338	60,459
Tooting	3,942	5,784	7,306	7,915
Wandsworth	28,004	46,720	58,101	63,917
Entire Dist.	<u>103,172</u>	<u>156,931</u>	<u>187,264</u>	<u>202,469</u>

It has to be noted, however, that the population of the several institutions in the parish of Wandsworth amounted to 3,906, and has therefore to be excluded in calculating the birth and death rates. The population for this purpose is 198,563.

Births. The total number registered during the year was 5,096, and consisted of 2,581 males and 2,515 females. The numbers in the various parishes with the birth-rates and the rates of natural increase are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE I.

BIRTHS.				RATES.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
Clapham	527	574	1101	22·7	9·84
Putney	297	264	561	25·8	13·5
Streatham	669	690	1359	22·4	10·7
Tooting	123	131	254	32·1	13·7
Wandsworth	965	856	1821	28·71	17·13
Whole District	2581	2515	5096	25·36	10·83

The birth-rate was 25·36, compared with 25·72 in the previous year, and showing, therefore, a slight fall. This rate is the lowest of the last ten years with the exception of 1894. The mean rate for the decade was 26·82, and, as shown in Table 3, there has been a nearly continuously steady fall during that period. The birth-rate for the Metropolis was 29·5 per thousand of the population, and was the lowest rate on record. The rate is seen to differ considerably in the sub-districts, the highest being 32·1 in Tooting and the lowest 22·4 in Streatham. The natural increase of the population, or the excess of births over deaths, was 2,241, and the rate of natural increase per thousand was 10·83. The mean of the last ten years was 13·2, and the rate for 1898 was the lowest of the decade.

Deaths.

The total number registered was 2,855, of which 1,456 were males and 1,399 females. This is an increase on the previous year, when the total was 2,602. This includes all the deaths shown in Table VI, in which are to be found 462 deaths of persons not belonging to the District, but which occurred therein, but it does not include the deaths in outlying institutions which should be properly added. They are shown in Table IV., and amounted to 492, and, with this addition and subtraction, we get a corrected total of 2,885. The corrected death-rate was 14·53, and the crude rate was 14·1. The next Table shows the distribution in the sub-districts, and the death-rates, corrected and uncorrected, in each.

TABLE II.

DEATHS.				Uncorrected Death-rate.	Corrected Death-rate.
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Clapham	306	318	624	12·86	14·66
Putney	140	128	268	12·3	14·4
Streatham	379	329	708	11·7	12·1
Tooting	159	135	294	37·1	18·4
Wandsworth ..	472	489	961	15·03	16·31
Whole District ..	1456	1399	2855	14·1	14·53

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

TABLE III.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and rates of Natural Increase in the entire District during the ten years 1888-97 inclusive.

YEARS.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate of Natural Increase.
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	15.45
1892	26.23	13.4	11.53
1893	27.1	12.8	13.0
1894	25.17	12.6	12.57
1895	26.01	14.48	11.58
1896	25.48	14.29	11.19
1897	25.72	13.22	12.5
Mean of Ten Years }	26.82	13.34	13.2
1898	25.36	14.53	10.83

Comparing the death-rate with those of former years, we find that it is higher than the mean for the last ten years (13.34), and is also higher than that of any of the ten years with the exception of 1890, though it was nearly equalled in 1895 and 1896. The rate is, however, seen to be a low one as compared with those of neighbouring parishes, for in Battersea we find it to be 16.9, and in Lambeth 17.9, and in the whole of London it was 18.3. The mortality rate is seen to vary in the sub-districts from 12.1 in Streatham to 18.4 in Tooting.

The Outlying Deaths above referred to are shown in the following Table, and are arranged according to the respective sub-districts to which they belong, and the institutions in which they have occurred.

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 and Hospitals.
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	14	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	14
Diphtheria	54	20	4	17	..	13	..	3	51
Membranous-Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	8	3	1	2	..	2	1	4	3
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Measles	14	1	..	2	..	11	9	1	4
Whooping Cough	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
Influenza	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	6	4	..	..	1	1	4	2	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular	54	19	9	6	1	19	37	15	2
Cancer.....	15	10	5	..	..	..	4	10	1
Rheumatism	6	1	..	..	..	5	4	2	..
Respiratory Diseases.....	56	16	2	15	3	20	31	24	1
Circulatory Diseases.....	69	23	9	5	5	27	47	22	..
Nervous Diseases	18	9	9	..	..	..	13	5	..
Other Diseases	143	10	6	42	14	71	65	74	4
Violence	21	5	..	6	2	8	11	10	..
Age	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
TOTAL	489	130	46	101	26	186	233	175	81
Corresponding Totals in preceding year.....	525	110	49	106	19	241	236	202	87

They numbered altogether 489, as compared with 525 in the previous year, and of these, 233 took place in the Union Infirmary, 175 in the general and special hospitals of the Metropolis, and 81 in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The relative mortality in these institutions of persons from the several sub-districts is as follows:—

	1897.	1898.
Clapham ..	2·3 per thousand living.	2·6 per thousand living.
Putney ..	2·3 „ „ „	2·1 „ „ „
Streatham ..	1·8 „ „ „	1·6 „ „ „
Tooting ..	2·4 „ „ „	3·2 „ „ „
Wandsworth ..	3·9 „ „ „	2·9 „ „ „

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, 1898.	Percentage of Total Population.	Number of persons to 1 acre.	Relative mortality of Industrial and other classes.	
				Industrial classes.	Other classes.
Clapham	48,426	23·9	42·6	60·8	39·2
Putney	21,682	10·7	9·7	60·8	39·2
Streatham	60,459	29·9	20·7	75·0	25·0
Tooting	7,915	3·9	13·9	64·7	35·3
Wandsworth	63,917	31·6	26·2	62·3	37·7

Table VI. gives the deaths occurring in the entire District during 1898, classified according to sex, age, and social position, the relative numbers in each sub-district being also given.

TABLE VI.

POPULATION		Sub-Districts.					Sex.		Age.							Social Position.			
Census ... 1894 187,264		Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c., in the District.																	
Estimated Population in middle of 1898, 202,463		Area in acres.																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	42	...	...	...	41	1	25	17	...	29	9	3	...	1	...	...	2	40
	Diphtheria ...	142	7	5	6	110	14	81	61	7	72	57	4	1	1	...	6	19	117
	Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever ...	8	...	1	3	...	4	5	3	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	6
	Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Fever ...	9	3	...	1	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	2	2	5
	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	9	3	...	3	...	3	3	6	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	6
	Measles ...	104	14	14	26	16	34	64	40	27	73	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	93
	Whooping Cough ...	78	17	15	19	2	25	39	39	35	41	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	62
	Influenza ...	74	19	10	16	4	25	39	35	2	2	3	2	9	24	21	11	6	41
	Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	188	51	11	29	14	83	112	76	159	17	...	1	1	1	3	6	1	37
	Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Zymotic Class		654	114	56	103	187	194	368	286	232	234	76	17	21	31	24	19	2	511
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism ...	22	6	2	1	1	12	7	12	...	1	4	1	4	7	3	2	...	12
	Cancer and other Tumours ...	159	64	13	41	8	33	58	101	...	...	2	2	19	74	36	26	14	80
	Other Constitutional Diseases ...	12	2	1	...	...	9	5	7	6	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	8
	Phthisis ...	219	56	23	58	8	74	112	107	4	5	4	43	92	60	8	3	6	146
	Other Tubercular Diseases ...	90	23	8	17	1	41	54	36	45	25	8	5	6	1	...	2	2	61
III. Local.	Nervous ...	274	67	25	68	13	101	143	131	48	27	5	12	44	65	40	33	8	172
	Circulatory ...	254	44	19	69	16	106	121	133	2	1	9	12	38	91	52	49	12	141
	Respiratory ...	485	100	46	158	17	164	267	218	102	58	8	4	45	90	91	87	9	344
	Digestive ...	159	29	24	38	5	43	63	74	53	5	4	7	17	30	15	8	6	78
	Urinary ...	80	19	15	27	3	16	46	34	2	...	4	3	8	29	19	15	4	51
	Generative ...	13	3	1	1	1	7	...	13	...	...	...	3	8	2	...	...	1	8
	Locomotor ...	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
IV. Developmental.	Integumentary ...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality ...	180	43	12	51	17	57	97	83	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	135
	Congenital Defects ...	27	5	3	...	...	19	12	15	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
V. Violence	Old Age ...	154	25	5	56	13	55	53	101	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	131	8	89

VI. Ill-defined	...	81	18	12	18	4	29	53	28	21	3	12	3	17	17	7	1	1	60
	Not Specified ...	6	3	1	2	...	4	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
TOTALS		2855	624	268	708	294	961	1465	1390	724	364	137	114	321	502	319	375	73	1924

Ages at Death. Of the total deaths, 25·3 per cent. were of infants under 1 year of age, and 24·3 per cent. of persons above the age of 65 years.

The infantile death-rate was for the various sub-districts as follows :—

Clapham	153 per 1000 births.
Putney	128 „ „
Streatham	119 „ „
Tooting	138 „ „
Wandsworth	169 „ „
The entire District	142 „ „

The rate for the Metropolis in 1898 was 167. The rate in the Wandsworth District was low as compared with other London districts, but showed a rise on the previous year, when it was 127 only.

Zymotic Diseases. The following Table shows the deaths from Zymotic Diseases that have occurred among the population of the entire District in each of the last ten years, including those in outlying institutions.

TABLE VII.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1898	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Small Pox ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	31	11	9	7	29	51	19	15	27	26	15	..	12
Diphtheria ..	66	42	20	30	57	99	74	37	39	103	88	19	..
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	10	17	13	9	1	3	..	..	6
Typhus ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	18	11	21	10	12	18	21	26	17	16	16	..	4
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	6	3	8	6	7	8	13	7	4	5	9	1	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	5	5	5	6	16	16	14	5	10	4	11	2	..
Measles ..	56	33	88	78	82	33	82	27	154	28	107	27	..
Whooping Cough ..	96	43	100	76	89	77	54	24	155	41	81	..	11
Influenza ..	..	..	21	61	123	64	45	131	37	49	75	11	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	64	41	73	51	83	124	59	110	119	162	194	86	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	2	14	3	18	3	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	345	204	348	345	513	511	401	394	564	438	596		

The total number of the deaths was 596, compared with 438 in the preceding year. It is a larger number than in any year of the decade, the nearest approach to it being in 1896. The increased number is due to the high mortality from Diphtheria, Measles and Diarrhoea. The death-rate from all these Zymotic diseases was 2.94 per thousand living, as compared with 2.23, in 1897, and was exceeded in only three years in the decade. The following Table gives the Zymotic death-rate for the last ten years together with those of the sub-districts. It is seen that the rate varied from 2.1 in Streatham to 3.59 in Wandsworth.

TABLE VIII.

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Clapham ..	1.67	1.7	2.2	2.99	3.3	2.4	2.83	3.14	2.36	3.03
Putney ..	.85	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.8
Streatham ..	.97	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1
Tooting ..	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	7.1	5.9	2.7	2.8	0.26	3.4
Wandsworth	1.52	3.4	2.3	4.2	3.3	2.64	2.03	3.96	2.8	3.59
Whole } District }	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.05	2.28	2.1	2.97	2.23	2.94

TABLE IX.

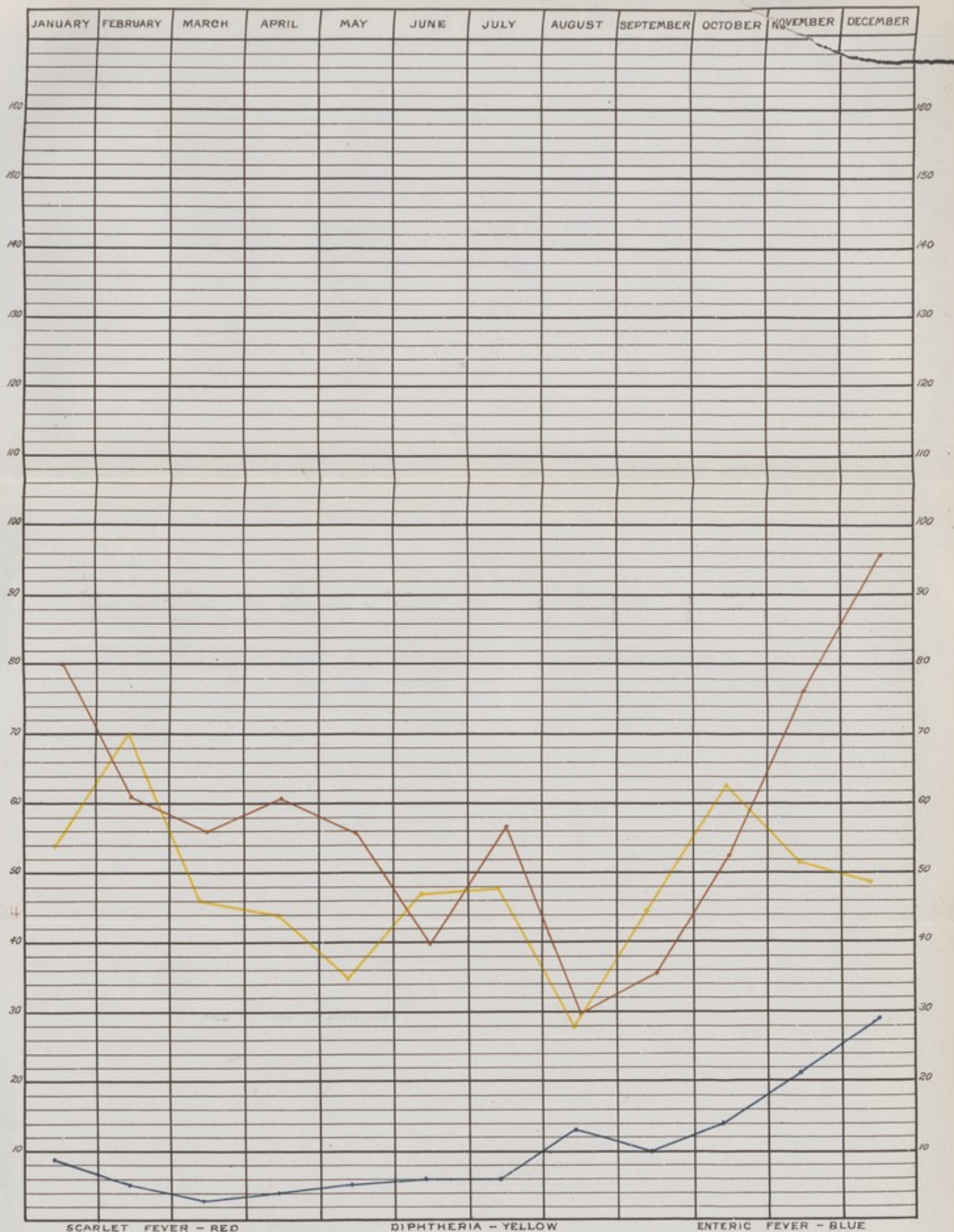
Number of Notifications received during the year.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole District.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlatina	155	47	187	35	279	703
Diphtheria	186	20	180	30	165	581
Membranous Croup ..	1	1	2	1	3	8
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	31	7	29	5	53	125
Continued	1	..	..	..	..	1
Relapsing	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal	4	..	3	2	11	20
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	57	12	42	19	100	230
Totals	435	87	443	140	605	1710

Number of Notifications received each year since the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Small Pox .. ..	..	4	..	29	1	15	1	2	1
Scarlatina	309	453	887	1256	673	659	983	1014	703
Diphtheria	112	164	242	398	321	266	286	569	581
Membranous Croup ..	4	8	17	33	22	21	3	7	8
Typhus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	77	64	86	108	128	138	98	100	125
Continued	5	2	11	6	13	2	8	5	1
Relapsing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal	9	10	13	21	19	6	10	9	20
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
Erysipelas	147	177	274	373	243	221	262	238	230

GRAPH showing the number of notifications of SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND ENTERIC FEVER, received in the entire District during each month of the year 1898.





The above two Tables give the number of notifications received in the year, distributed in the sub-districts, and the number in each year since the notification Act was passed. The Chart on the next page shows the number of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever cases notified in each month of the year.

Small-pox. There was no death from this cause, and only one case notified, in the sub-district of Wandsworth. No death has occurred since 1895 in this district. There was but one death in the whole of London from Small-pox in 1898.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified during the year was 703, compared with 1,014 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 15, or 12 below the corrected decennial average. The case mortality was 1·47 per cent. The deaths from Scarlet Fever give a rate per thousand persons living of 0·08, compared with 0·13 for the whole of London. This rate is less than those of most of the London District, and indeed there are only nine districts with rates of smaller value. Observation of the Chart of monthly notifications shows that the fewest number of cases occurred in the month of August, when 30 cases were reported, there having been a fairly continuous fall to that level from the beginning of the year. From August, the number of cases rose rapidly to a maximum of 96 in December. The deaths show that the disease was of an exceedingly mild type, and altogether it had a very slight effect on the total mortality.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. These diseases are coupled together, being probably essentially the same. In contra-distinction from Scarlet Fever we find that not only had we great prevalence of Diphtheria in 1898, but we had as well great mortality. There were 589 cases

notified and there were 88 deaths. The number notified was the greatest we have on record, the nearest approach being in 1897, when there were 576. The number of deaths was 19 above the corrected average, and was exceeded in the years 1893 and 1897 only out of the ten years. The deaths give a rate per thousand living of 0·44, while the rate for the whole of London was 0·39. Of neighbouring districts, we find that Battersea had a rate of 0·70, and Lambeth 0·38. The mean of the rate for the last ten years was 0·36 per thousand living. Turning to its distribution within the district, we find that there was relatively the greatest amount in Clapham, 186 cases, and next to that Streatham, 180. The mortality was also proportionally greater in Clapham (27 deaths), the next being Wandsworth (27), and Streatham (23).

The case mortality was 14·9 per cent., compared with 18·4 in 1897. There has been a great fall in the mortality per hundred cases notified, since notification became compulsory, and this may undoubtedly be in part attributed to the more general use of Diphtheria antitoxin as a remedy. It may also be related to the large proportion now treated in the isolation hospitals, 65 per cent. of the total cases having been removed to hospitals during the year.

The distribution in the different months as given in the Chart, shows that the lowest point was reached in August, when there were 28 cases, and that there were two maxima in February and October with 70 and 63 cases respectively.

With regard to the prevention of the spread of Diphtheria, the obviously important point is to secure the earliest possible diagnosis, so that isolation may be insisted on, and the infected child prevented from mix-

ing with others at schools. It is highly probable that a large number of mild cases are missed altogether and so cause outbreaks of the disease.

Enteric Fever. There were 125 cases reported and 16 deaths, or 4 below the corrected decennial average. The death-rate per thousand living was 0·07, and that for the Metropolis 0·13. The number of cases was greater than in the two preceding years, but was exceeded in the two years before then. The monthly distribution shows a maximum in December (29 cases), there having been an almost continuous rise from a minimum of 3 cases in March. There was greater prevalence in Clapham and Wandsworth than in the other sub-districts. The death-rate was 12·8 per hundred cases notified.

Puerperal Fever. The number of cases reported was 20, a decided increase on the last three years. The deaths were 9, or 1 above the corrected average. There has been much doubt and confusion as to what is meant by the term Puerperal Fever, which is not used in the volume on nomenclature of diseases issued by the Royal College of Physicians. Your Board concurred with a suggestion made by the Vestry of St. Marylebone that it is desirable that the words be added: "Peritonitis, Metritis, in connection with parturition," as well as "Puerperal Pyaemia, Septicaemia and Saproemia." Since then the Royal College of Physicians and the Obstetrical Society of London have expressed the opinion that these diseases are included under the term Puerperal Fever, as used in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Erysipelas. There were 230 notifications, rather less than in the two preceding years, and the deaths were 11, or 2 above the corrected average. Most of those reported were of a trivial character.

Measles.

The deaths from Measles numbered 107 and were 27 above the corrected average. This was an epidemic year for this disease, as has been the case in alternate years since 1892. As measured by the deaths, the epidemic was not so great as in 1896 when there were 154 deaths. The death-rate per thousand living was 0·52, compared with 0·68 for the whole of London.

The number of deaths from this cause is a serious element in the bill of mortality, and should certainly be much lessened. For the purpose of doing something to prevent its spread, a suggestion was made by the School Board for London, that Measles should be included in the dangerous infectious diseases of the Public Health (London) Act, not to be made notifiable, but to be subject to the provisions as to disinfection, exposure of infected persons or things, etc. This, on being submitted to your Board, was approved by them, but has not yet been carried out. The proper authority to make the order extending these provisions to Measles would be the London County Council, and the confirmation of the Local Government Board is also necessary.

At present very little can be done to check these periodic epidemics of Measles.

**Whooping
Cough.**

There were 81 deaths from this cause, 11 below the corrected average. This gives a rate per thousand living of 0·4; that for the whole of London was 0·48. Whooping Cough again is a disease that has been allowed to run its course without much effort being made to check it. The public mind does not at present at all appreciate the necessity for isolation for the good of the community at large, and children suffering from it are commonly to be found in trains, omnibuses, and other places of public resort.

Influenza.

There were 75 deaths attributed to this cause, or 11 above the corrected average, and the largest number since 1895. There was considerable prevalence of this disease in the first quarter of the year, but of course any estimation of its amount is impossible. It may be noted that the number of deaths from this cause bears a fairly definite relationship to those from diseases of the lungs (other than Phthisis), so that they rise and fall together.

Diarrhoea.

The number of deaths from this cause was large, 194, and 86 above the corrected average. It is far larger than in any year of this decade, and gives a rate of 0·95 per thousand living. The rate for London was 0·97, and was the highest rate recorded since 1886. The cause was, no doubt, the exceedingly high temperature of August and September and the unusual absence of rainfall.

Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.

DISEASES.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1898	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Gout and Rheumatism	18	14	33	16	21	20	26	11	26	21	22	..	3
Cancer and other Tumours	70	68	89	103	101	90	115	118	154	154	159	32	..
Other constitutional diseases	12	15	38	21	25	23	16	16	26	10	12	..	12
Tubercular	257	219	265	246	256	228	234	256	245	276	309	..	12
Nervous	298	282	294	287	302	295	246	308	232	267	274	..	65
Circulatory	160	146	150	180	185	179	172	206	271	261	254	25	..
Respiratory	357	302	473	510	453	488	340	486	369	355	485	..	10
Digestive	119	107	123	149	131	157	149	144	159	149	139	..	27
Urinary	50	50	50	55	79	69	61	65	68	70	80	6	..
Generative	7	14	18	12	21	18	12	13	22	12	13	..	5
Locomotor .. .. .	..	3	3	4	8	2	1	1	3	6	4	1	..
Integumentary	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	2	1	..
Premature Births, Low Vitality, and Malformation	156	149	174	170	183	215	164	218	189	216	207	..	13
Old Age	96	103	104	95	95	114	114	128	125	126	154	22	..
Violence	48	48	66	54	61	59	66	70	69	59	81	9	..
Ill-defined and not specified	8	9	10	10	13	13	6	1	1	3	6	..	2
TOTALS	1660	1529	1891	1913	1935	1971	1722	2641	1960	1988	2201		

The above Table gives the deaths from non-zymotic diseases for the last ten years, together with the number above or below the decennial average, corrected for increase of population.

**Gout and
Rheumatism**

There were 22 deaths, and they were 3 below the corrected average.

**Cancer and
other Tumours.**

The deaths numbered 159, showing a slight increase on the two preceding years, and an excess of 32 over the corrected average. There is seen to be a steady increase of these deaths during the decade, but it must be remembered that some of the deaths under this heading occurred in institutions and do not belong properly to the district. This is the case more in this group of diseases than in any other excepting Phthisis, owing to the character of the institutions in the district.

**Tubercular
Diseases.**

There were 309 deaths in this class, a larger number than in any year of the decade, but, allowing for the increase of population, 12 below the average. The deaths from Phthisis were 219, giving, with those in outlying institutions, a rate of 1.13 per thousand living. The London rate was 1.77, and only two London districts had lower Phthisis rates, namely;—Hampstead, 0.74, and Lewisham, 0.88. This is satisfactory, as there is no doubt as to the relationship between Phthisis and general insanitary conditions.

**Diseases of
the Nervous
System.**

These deaths also were below the corrected average by 65. The total deaths were 274.

**Diseases of
the Circulatory
Syst m.**

On the other hand these exceeded the average by 25. They numbered 254, and have only been exceeded in 1896 and 1897 of the last ten years.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

They numbered 485, and were below the average by 10, though in excess of the two preceding years.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

These also were below the average by 27, and numbered altogether 139.

**Premature Births.
Low Vitality
and Malformation.**

s. The deaths numbered 207, and were 13
a. below the average.

Old Age.

Caused 154 deaths, more than the average.

Violence.

To violence were referred 81 deaths, the largest number of the decade,

TABLE X.

INQUESTS.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTALS.
<i>Deaths from Natural Causes:—</i>	17	6	10	5	47	85
<i>Accidental:—</i>						
Found suffocated in bed ..	3	5	3	1	3	15
Falls	4	..	..	..	7	11
Burns	2	..	..	..	3	5
Poisoning	1	..	1	..	..	2
Run over	1	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning .. .. .	..	1	..	..	2	3
Syncope .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suffocation from want of attention at birth ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
On railway .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Injuries .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	5
Death under chloroform ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Blood poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suffocation in a fit .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Choked by food .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Suicide:—</i>						
Drowning	1	2	..	..	..	3
Sulphuric acid poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Morphia poisoning	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bullet wounds	1	..	1	..	2	4
Hanging .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cut throat .. .. .	..	..	2	1	3	6
Fall from window .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Manslaughter:—</i>						
Fractured skull	1	..	..	..	..	1
Neglect .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Exposure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Wilful murder:—</i> Newly born child	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Open Verdicts:—</i>						
Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Injuries .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Newly born children found dead	4	..	..	..	..	4
Found drowned	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation from want of attention at birth ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
No assigned cause .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals	38	17	28	9	76	168

The above Table gives the number of Inquests held and the verdicts returned. They were 168 altogether and the verdicts were—from natural causes, 85; accidental, 49; suicide, 18; manslaughter, 3; wilful murder, 1; open verdicts, 12.

Vaccination. The next Table, from figures kindly supplied to us by the Clerk to the Guardians, shows the amount of Vaccination performed in the District and constituent Parishes during the year 1897.

TABLE XI.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December 1897	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Certificates of Conscientious Objection	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.
Clapham	1174	670	3	..	113	6	13	..	369
Putney	505	325	3	..	51	..	54	..	73
Streatham ..	1550	937	4	..	143	1	70	6	389
Wandsworth ..	1830	1432	4	..	176	12	43	21	142
Totals	5059	3364	14	..	482	19	180	27	973

Thus, out of 5,059 births registered in the year 1897, 3,364 were returned as having been successfully vaccinated, 722 were insusceptible, or had died or removed and were traced, leaving 973 who removed or were otherwise lost sight of, and most of whom probably escaped vaccination. This gives a percentage on the total births of 19·2, which is the highest figure we have had in this district. The corresponding figures of the last 10 years are as follows :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
10·0	6·4	6·4	6·8	8·6	11·3	10·8	13·4	13·3	17·6	19·2

This shows the steady falling off in the amount of vaccination performed in the district, so that in 1897 nearly one child out of every five born was not protected from Small Pox. This is not so high a proportion as in some London districts, but is a serious risk to the community, as the larger the proportion of unprotected persons in a population the more risk there is of a Small Pox epidemic. The figures for 1898, when they become available, will most probably show a worse state of things, as it is common knowledge that the uncertainty as to the provisions of the recent Vaccination Act caused much indifference to the subject, and unwillingness to put pressure on defaulters. It is, of course, quite too early to form any judgment as to what the effect of the new system of providing gratuitous vaccination will be, but it is earnestly to be hoped that improvement will result, and that the infantile population of London will become more thoroughly vaccinated.

Undoubtedly, the great defect of recent legislation, from the point of view of preventing Small Pox, was the absence of any provision for re-vaccination, which would have done much to remove the danger from the comparative neglect of vaccination in early life.

**Sanitary
Operations.**

The usual table is given below, showing some details as to work done. More particulars will be found in the local reports in reference to matters not included in the table.

On comparing the figures with former years, there is found to be a slight falling off in the number of houses and premises inspected, there being a decrease of 450 on last year. It is also seen that the amount of inspection varies very considerably in the different sub-districts. Thus Streatham, with a population nearly the same as Wandsworth, does less than half the amount of inspec-

tion, and on looking further into details it will be found due to comparative neglect of systematic house-to-house inspection. This is, in our opinion, very unfortunate, as we have always regarded it as a particularly important part of the sanitary work of the district, and we are certain that the system of finding out nuisances and unhealthy conditions, without waiting for people to come and complain of them, has been the great means in the past of bringing this district into so satisfactory a state. It cannot be maintained in such a condition, however, if any relaxation in systematic inspection is allowed.

1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	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TABLE XIII.

Summary of Sanitary Operations in the entire District during the year 1898.

	Clapham.	Putney	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	TOTAL.
Number of Houses and Premises Inspected	5630	3625	1238	219	3391	14103
Preliminary Notices served	1977	578	1333	166	1114	5168
Statutory Notices served	247	47	35	..	306	635
Number of Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	336	..	302	57	347	1042
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	404	59	370	62	388	1283
Number of houses in which infectious disease recurred after disinfection .....	..	..	..	..	18	18
Number of houses from which bedding, &c., was burnt	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bedding stoveed	319	53	338	60	430	1200
Overcrowding abated	6	4	4	2	26	42
Rooms cleansed and repaired	1099	36	451	62	139	1787
Staircases and passages cleansed and repaired	242	9	7	..	32	290
New drains and drains relaid	130	113	140	10	192	585
New ventilating pipes	205	23	155	4	70	457
Drains cleansed and repaired	261	140	30	4	252	687
Syphon traps fixed to drains	998	108	67	2	193	1368
Sinks altered to discharge outside over gullies	29	12	106	3	47	197
Bath and lavatory wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies	12	3	44	2	..	61
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	36	31	166	6	16	255
Water closets cleansed and repaired	436	193	139	4	362	1134
Water closets, supply of water laid on to .....	..	..	85	2	248	335
Urinals cleansed, repaired, or water laid on	6	4	2	..	3	15
Accumulation of manure, &c., removed	63	28	11	2	34	138
Cesspools abolished .....	..	4	..	..	2	6
Dust-bins provided or repaired ..	256	93	87	12	234	682
Stables and stable yards drained or paved and cleansed	9	2	2	..	7	20
Yards drained or paved and cleansed	236	34	27	..	125	422
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed and repaired .....	..	20	..	..	62	82
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired	286	92	7	..	64	449
Houses re-supplied with water ..	18	..	10	..	12	40
Water cisterns cleansed covered, and repaired	132	74	19	..	128	353
Cistern overflow pipes disconnected from drains .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Wells closed .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pig nuisances removed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified nuisances	856	33	32	..	375	1296
Cases investigated by Magistrates ..	40	2	19	..	11	72
Compulsory Orders obtained	40	..	7	..	11	58

CLAPHAM.

LOCAL SUMMARIES.

The number of deaths registered in the sub-district during the year was 624, of which 306 were males, and 318 females. This again is a rise on the last two years. It includes the deaths of 43 persons however, which occurred in institutions in Clapham, they having come from outside the district; but it does not include the 130 deaths of parishioners occurring in existing institutions. Taking into account these figures, the total mortality becomes 754, and the death-rate 14.06, a slightly higher one than in 1897. The uncorrected death-rate was 13.86.

CLAPHAM.

Population. Estimated in the usual way, the population of Clapham in the middle of 1898 was 48,496, an increase of 692 in the year.

Births and Birth-Rate. The number of births registered during the year was 1,101, of which 527 were males, and 574 were females. This number is smaller than last year by 63, and is less than any year since 1894. It gives a birth-rate of 22.7, also lower than in the last few years. The corresponding rate for the whole of London was 29.5, the lowest London birth-rate on record. The natural increment of the population, or excess of births over deaths, was 477, giving a rate per thousand of 9.84.

Deaths and Death-Rate. The number of deaths registered in the sub-district during the year was 624, of which 306 were males, and 318 females. This again is a rise on the last two years. It includes the deaths of 43 persons however, which occurred in institutions in Clapham, they having come from outside the district; but it does not include the 130 deaths of parishioners occurring in outlying institutions. Taking into account these figures, the total mortality becomes 711, and the death-rate 14.66, a slightly higher one than in 1897. The uncorrected death-rate was 12.86.

The following Table gives these various figures for the last ten years for purposes of comparison:—

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEAR.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate Uncorrected.	Death-rate Corrected.	Rate of Natural Increase.
1889..	1,121	26·6	534	12·6	14·8	14·0
1890..	1,003	23·2	599	13·88	15·9	9·32
1891..	1,144	26·2	596	13·63	15·8	12·57
1892..	1,043	23·3	611	13·66	15·58	9·64
1893..	1,102	24·2	601	13·19	15·8	11·01
1894..	1,023	22·05	501	10·8	12·9	11·25
1895..	1,186	25·8	630	13·33	15·3	12·47
1896..	1,144	24·27	616	13·07	14·94	11·24
1897..	1,164	24·35	607	12·69	14·03	10·32
1898..	1,101	22·7	624	12·86	14·66	9·84

General Mortality.

The following Table gives particulars of all causes of death classified in age groups, and according to social position; the 43 deaths of non-parishioners are included. The next Table A gives the same facts in a different form, as required by the Local Government Board:—

TABLE II.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

CLAPHAM			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 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), 1896... } 46,953																	
Official Population in middle of 1898 } 48,496																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria	7	4	3	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2
	Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
	Measles	14	11	3	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
	Whooping Cough	17	9	8	6	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
	Influenza	19	10	9	..	..	1	..	4	3	8	3	..	..	..	10	9
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	51	27	24	43	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	12	38	
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			114	62	52	53	24	5	2	8	4	9	9	..	4	35	75
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	6	2	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	4
	Cancer & other Tumours	64	24	40	..	..	1	1	8	30	12	12	8	5	16	35	5
	Other Constitutional Diseases	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Phthisis	56	27	29	..	1	..	15	28	12	..	..	2	1	13	40	0
	Other Tubercular Diseases	23	15	8	15	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	17	7
III. Local.	Nervous	67	32	35	16	4	2	..	3	16	12	14	2	7	20	38	8
	Circulatory	44	22	22	..	..	..	3	7	17	10	7	2	5	14	23	2
	Respiratory	100	51	49	23	14	..	2	7	25	11	18	3	5	32	60	0
	Digestive	29	10	19	4	..	1	1	5	9	6	3	2	3	9	15	4
	Urinary	19	13	6	1	..	1	..	2	5	5	5	2	3	5	9	9
	Generative	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Locomotor	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
IV. Developmental.	Integumentary	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	43	25	18	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	28	8
	Congenital Defects	5	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
V. Violence	Old Age	25	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	4	3	11	7	7
	Violence	18	10	8	6	..	1	..	5	6	..	..	..	1	2	15	4
VI. Ill-defined & not specified	Ill-defined	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Not Specified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS			624	306	318	169	47	13	32	76	126	69	92	25	43	176	380

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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.) (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						TOTAL.																																	
	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)	(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.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.
CLAPHAM... ..	587	169	47	13	25	175	162	Under 5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	45	...	1	37	...	...	6	95	216							
								5 upwds	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	6	6	40	65	43	19	12	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	365														
HOME FOR THE DYING AND NURSING HOMES	43	...	...	...	7	27	9	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	1	...	...	23	43		
								Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	624	169	47	13	32	202	161	Under 5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	45	...	1	37	...	...	6	95	216							
								5 upwds	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	6	6	55	67	44	19	12	187	...	...	...	...	...	408																

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.	130	9	16	14	7	54	30	Under 5	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	25
								5 upwds	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	18	13	23	1	5	19	165
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	43	...	...	...	7	27	9	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	1	...	...	25	43

Deaths in
Outlying
Institutions.

The next Table gives particulars of these deaths, from which they are seen to be 130 in number. They are classified according to causes of deaths, age groups, and the character of the institution in which they occurred. In the Union Infirmary there were 61, in the general and special hospitals, 48, and in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board 21. There were 110 of these deaths in 1897.

TABLE III.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Total.	Sex		Age			Institutions		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 to 63.	63 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Scarlet Fever	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	20	14	6	2	18	..	..	2	18
Enteric Fever	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	2	1
Erysipelas	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..
Measles	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Influenza	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Diarrhoea	4	3	1	3	1	..	3	1	..
Total Zymotic Diseases ..	33	20	13	5	26	2	7	6	20
Tubercular Diseases	19	13	6	..	17	2	13	6	..
Cancer	10	4	6	..	5	5	4	6	..
Rheumatism	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Respiratory Diseases	16	10	6	..	11	5	9	7	..
Circulatory Diseases	23	9	14	..	8	15	16	7	..
Nervous Diseases	9	4	5	..	4	5	7	2	..
Other Diseases	10	4	6	4	5	1	3	6	1
Violence	5	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
Old Age	4	2	2	..	..	4	2	2	..
Totals	130	71	59	9	82	39	61	48	21

Ages at Death The proportion of the deaths at the various age groups to the total deaths was as follows:—

Under 5 years	34·8 per cent.
From 5 to 65 years	39·6 „
Above 65 years	25·8 „

There were 169 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 153 per thousand living at that age. This is a much higher rate than has occurred in Clapham for several years. The corresponding rate for the whole of London was 167, and exceeded that recorded in any year since 1871. This high death-rate in the sub-district was not due to any marked increase of deaths of infants under one year, but was due to the small number of births, this causing the number living at that age to be less.

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

Nobility and Gentry	4·9 per cent.
Professional Classes	6·9 „
Middle and Trading Classes .. .	28·2 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes ..	60·9 „

The next Table gives the deaths from Zymotic diseases, and the rate per thousand living for the last ten years.

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Clapham, including that in Outlying Institutions.

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	2	5	2	15	22	9	3	6	6	1
Diphtheria ..	23	6	2	14	31	39	19	12	20	27
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	4	4	4	7	3	6	4	5	5	3
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	3
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	3	4	1	1	3	1	5
Measles ..	12	18	32	21	27	17	18	35	16	15
Whooping Cough ..	17	18	20	26	17	12	8	42	6	18
Influenza ..	..	4	22	31	20	12	37	12	9	20
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	11	18	12	12	25	14	41	32	47	55
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	6	3	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total deaths from Zymotic Disease	75	76	99	134	155	111	134	148	113	147
Zymotic Death- rate ..	1.7	1.76	2.26	2.99	3.4	2.39	2.83	3.14	2.36	3.03
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	14.8	15.9	15.8	15.58	15.8	12.9	15.3	14.94	14.03	14.66

The total number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 147, a considerable increase on the previous year and almost the same as in 1896. It has been exceeded in the ten years, only in 1893. A notable increase is seen in the deaths from Influenza and Diarrhoea, and to that reference will be made later. The Zymotic death-rate was 3·03 per thousand living. This is not so high as in 1893 and 1896, but exceeds the other years of the decennium. If the deaths from Influenza were excluded the Zymotic death-rate would become 2·61.

The following Table gives the notifications of infectious diseases received under the Public Health (London) Act, and the number removed to hospital, with the number of deaths among those removed and not removed.

TABLE V.

			Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Patients removed to Hospital.	Number died in Hospital.	Number died at Home.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	155	93	1	..	1
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	136	126	20	7	27
Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	31	17	3	..	3
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	3	3
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	57	9	2	3	5
Totals .. ..	..	..	435	245	26	13	39

Below is given the number of cases of illness notified during each of the last nine years.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	6	1	6	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever..	84	110	320	303	199	169	221	199	155
Diphtheria ..	36	23	56	108	125	108	68	93	186
Membranous Croup ..	2	2	4	6	1	4	..	2	1
Enteric Fever..	21	20	22	31	34	33	31	21	31
Continued Fever	..	..	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	3	5	7	3	1	1	1	4
Erysipelas ..	44	50	79	84	54	40	75	57	57

Small Pox. Again no case has been notified during the year. There has been no Small Pox in the sub-district since 1895, the one notified in 1896 having ultimately proved not to have been rightly diagnosed.

Scarlet Fever. The most striking fact as to the Scarlet Fever of 1898 was its extreme mildness of type. Though 155 cases were notified, there was only one death. It is quite clear that Scarlet Fever has undergone a very great alteration as regards severity in recent years, so much so as to have lost much of its terror. Whether this can be ascribed in any way to increased care given to its isolation, or improved methods of treatment is more than doubtful, but it certainly makes it of less importance to the sanitarian. Of course there can be no certainty that the type may not again change for the worse, so that no relaxation of effort to control its spread is admissible. The change in fatality is illustrated by the fact that in 1890, 5·9 per cent. of those attacked died, and in 1892, the year of greatest prevalence, 4·6 per cent., while last year only 0·6 per cent. of the cases were fatal. There were, last year, 93

cases, or 60 per cent. of the whole, removed to hospital. This compares with 71·3 per cent. in the previous year, but is a higher figure than in the three years before that. It should be borne in mind with regard to Scarlet Fever now-a-days that its very mildness makes it more difficult to control, because there must be a higher proportion of cases that are not recognised at all until peeling shows itself, when there will have been ample opportunity of infecting others.

Diphtheria. This disease was more prevalent in 1898 than in any year since notification came into force, no less than 186 cases being reported. This was exactly double the number notified in 1897, and was greatly in excess of the number in the previously worst year, 1894, when there were 125. Out of every thousand inhabitants in the district 3·66 were attacked with Diphtheria, while the corresponding rate for the whole of London was 2·63, so there has been an excessive prevalence of the disease in Clapham. The deaths numbered 27, giving a rate of ·55 per thousand living. The corresponding rate for London was ·39. and those for the adjacent districts of Battersea and Lambeth were ·70 and ·38 respectively. The death-rate per hundred cases was slightly lower than in the whole of London, the figures being 14·5 in Clapham and 14·8 in London. The number removed to hospital was 126, or 67·7 per cent. of the whole, whilst in the year before, 52·6 per cent. were removed. The percentage mortality of those removed was 15·3, and of those not removed 11·6.

The cases were distributed through the year as follows:—

January	14.	July	13.
February	14.	August	6.
March	10.	September	22.
April	16.	October	32.
May	7.	November	26.
June	9.	December	17.

Careful examination of the houses in which the patients lived was made, and in only 26 of them was any serious sanitary defect discovered. It is impossible to doubt that direct infection plays a preponderating part in the spread of Diphtheria, and this has been illustrated in several instances during the year. The spreading by direct infection probably occurs, apart from infecting their own homes, either at schools or in the streets when children are playing together, and in both ways it has evidently spread in Clapham. Thus, from February 15th to March 20th, there occurred 10 cases of Diphtheria among infants attending the Wirtemberg Street Board School, who were in contact with each other at school, being in the same class-room, and playing together in the play ground, but whose homes were in different streets. There resulted from these cases other secondary ones in the infected houses. Probably some child with sore throat of a diphtheritic nature, but unsuspected, had been attending school and so started this epidemic, but it was not possible without examining the throats of all the children in the class room to be certain of this. Another instance occurred in the Haselrigge Road Board School, where at the end of September several boys sitting near each other in a large room, were notified within a few days as suffering from Diphtheria, the homes of some of them not being in the parish.

In the months of September and October, and to a less extent in November, there were a considerable number of cases, 45 altogether, notified in Courland Grove, Union Grove and the streets adjacent to them. It was not possible to point to any school or part of a school that appeared to be specially spreading infection, children taken ill having been attending all the elementary schools in the neighbourhood, viz., Gaskell Street and New Road Board Schools, and the St. John's and Christ Church Parochial Schools. The particular district is fairly densely populated,

mostly by the artizan and labouring class, but differs not at all in that respect from other parts of the parish that were comparatively free at the time. It is easy to see, however, how in a neighbourhood of this character where many of the children play together in the streets, infection may be spread with facility by personal contact. The long summer drought had caused the sewers to be less well flushed than usual, and there are several "dead end" sewers in the area referred to; those in Courland Grove, for instance, where there were 9 cases, and in Union Grove where there were 6, are so arranged. Special attention was therefore given to the thorough flushing of these sewers, and, where possible, additional ventilating shafts were carried up houses to supplement the surface gratings in the roadways, and some of the latter were done away with.

Besides these cases, others not in well defined groups were widely distributed throughout the sub-district, and in no instance was there any evidence that a milk supply was instrumental in spreading the disease.

The ages of those notified were as follows:—

Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 and upwards.
1	65	67	21	16	16

So that 70·9 per cent. of the total cases were between the ages of one and ten years.

The point of prime importance in dealing with Diphtheria, and in which there appears to have been some failure, is the early diagnosis of cases, and to that end the bacteriological method now coming into more general use should be most useful. In addition, probably there have been cases, as pointed out above, which have not been recognised at all, a difficulty which could only be dealt with by the more or less systematic examination of the throats of children attending elementary schools.

Enteric Fever. There were 31 cases notified, rather more than in the previous year, and only exceeded in 1893 and 1894 of the last nine years. The number of deaths was 3, the smallest number since 1893. The deaths all occurred in those removed to hospital, 17 in number; 2 of the 17 were afterwards certified not to have been Enteric Fever. In 15 of the houses occupied by the sufferers, sanitary defects of a serious nature were discovered.

The monthly distribution was :--

January	1.	July	1.
February	1.	August	4.
March	2.	September	5.
April	1.	October	1.
May	0.	November	4.
June	5.	December	6.

Puerperal Fever. There were 4 cases notified, with 3 deaths, showing that only the worst cases were notified. This has probably been partly due to the general doubt that has been felt as to the meaning of the term Puerperal Fever. It is to be hoped that the opinion of the Royal College of Physicians, obtained by the London County Council, will remove the ambiguity as to the meaning that should be attached to the words.

Erysipelas. There were 57 cases notified, the same number as in the previous year. There were 5 deaths referred to it.

Measles. There were 15 deaths from this cause, one less than the previous year. It is probable that there was but a small amount of Measles in 1898. In 1896, there had been 35 deaths, but since then there has been no considerable Measles epidemic.

Whooping
Cough.

There were 18 deaths referred to this disease, compared with 6 in the previous year. This is a number far below the decennial average.

Diarrhœa.

As was to be expected from the very hot summer and autumn, there was a large number of deaths caused by Diarrhœa. The number was 55, and is the largest in the decennium; the next largest being in 1897, when it was 47.

Influenza.

There were 20 deaths, an increase on the two previous years, showing that we had more of this disease than since 1895. The deaths were all actually due to lung affections coming on as complications to an attack of Influenza.

TABLE (B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-District of CLAPHAM; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

[illegible]

Deaths from Non-zymotic Diseases.

The appended table gives the number of deaths in the last 10 years, and shows whether those for 1898 are above or below the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

TABLE VI.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Number above corrected decennial average.	Number below corrected decennial average.
Gout and Rheumatism.	4	6	9	7	8	5	6	1	5	6	6	..	..
Cancer and other Tumours ..	18	21	29	32	26	28	40	42	42	66	64	26	..
Other Constitutional Diseases	6	2	5	3	1	9	..	2	7	2	2	..	2
Tubercular ..	68	69	79	71	90	67	66	61	78	90	79	..	3
Nervous ..	70	74	77	74	54	68	53	72	57	54	67	..	5
Circulatory ..	49	56	57	59	62	48	51	58	72	64	44	..	19
Respiratory ..	103	105	139	125	116	113	88	146	89	104	100	..	25
Digestive ..	41	18	26	32	36	34	38	22	24	24	29	..	3
Urinary ..	9	15	15	12	16	22	13	15	16	14	19	3	..
Generative ..	2	1	5	1	2	4	..	5	7	3	3	..	..
Locomotory ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
Integumentary ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Premature Birth, Low Vitality, &c.	49	50	44	48	51	58	47	52	50	58	48	..	8
Old Age ..	34	37	27	20	14	14	10	26	14	19	25	2	..
Violence ..	13	13	16	15	24	13	12	13	14	14	18	2	..
Ill-defined and Not Specified	..	..	3	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	3	..	..

Gout and Rheumatism.

There were 6 deaths referred to these causes, a number much the same as in recent years.

Cancer and other Tumours

There were 64 deaths under this head, only 2 less than last year. It must be noted, however, that a large proportion of these deaths occurred in institutions, particularly the Home for the Dying, and were not of inhabitants of the sub-district. There were 22 such deaths that ought to be excluded, leaving 42 of the inhabitants proper. Taking this into consideration, however, there is no doubt an increase of deaths referred to Cancer.

**Tubercular
Diseases.**

It is satisfactory to note that though the district is becoming more built over year by year, and is therefore more densely populated, the deaths under this head, including Consumption, do not show a tendency to rise. They were 79, and were three below the corrected decennial average. Though Tubercular Diseases are caused by a micro-organism finding entry into the body by the air, food, or drink (especially milk), yet it needs certain conditions of the body, some lowered vital power, to allow it to grow and thrive therein, just as plants will not grow in a soil not suited to them; so that the improvement of the condition of the individual as regards general health and resisting power is only second in importance to attempts to destroy, and limit the distribution of, the micro-organism. It is in this way that general sanitary measures prevent the spread of Tubercular Diseases, by lessening overcrowding and providing well drained and healthy houses, free from damp and with an abundant supply of fresh air; and so help to produce a healthy vigorous population. That efforts in this direction are not without success in this sub-district, is shown by the fact that the corrected death rate from Phthisis was 1·23 per thousand living. The rate for the whole of London was 1·77, and in some areas as high as 3·34.

**Diseases of the
Nervous System.**

Though the deaths were more numerous than in the preceding year, they were five below the decennial average.

**Diseases of the
Circulatory
Organs.**

The deaths were 44 only and 19 below the average.

**Diseases of the
Respiratory
Organs.**

This does not include Phthisis. There were 100 deaths, and they were 25 below the corrected average.

**Diseases of the
Digestive System.**

The deaths numbered 29, and were three below the average.

Diseases of the
Urinary System.

There were 19 deaths, slightly above the average.

Premature birth,
Low Vitality, &c.

The deaths were 48 and were eight below the average.

Old Age.

The deaths from old age on the other hand were rather above the average.

Violence.

18 deaths were attributed to violence, being two above the corrected average.

Inquests.

The number held during the year was 38, and the following were the verdicts:—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Natural Causes	..	..	11	6	17
Accidental	..	Found suffocated in Bed	1	2	
	..	Falls	3	1	
	..	Burns		2	
	..	Poisoning by Spirit of Salt		1	
	..	Run over	1		
			—	—	11
Suicidal	..	Drowning		1	
	..	Morphia Poisoning	1		
	..	Bullet wound	1		
			—	—	3
Manslaughter	..	Fractured Skull	1		1
Murder	..	Newly born child	1		1
Open Verdicts	..	Four newly born children			
	..	—Found dead	2	2	
	..	Found drowned	1		
			..	..	5
			23	15	38

General Sanitary Proceedings.

Disinfection

During the year, 404 infected rooms in 336 houses were fumigated with sulphur. In addition, the infected rooms in 10 houses were certified by

the medical practioners in attendance to have been disinfected to their satisfaction. 319 lots of bedding, &c., have been disinfected by steam by the contractor, and 1 lot of bedding has been burnt.

The difficulty in finding a site for the proposed disinfecting apparatus, has caused the matter to be still in abeyance. Notices to strip and cleanse 340 rooms were served, and 80 rooms were cleansed by the Board's employees.

Unsound Food. The following articles were destroyed as being unsound and unfit for human food :—
1 box of skate, 1 barrel of haddock, 1 box of lemon soles, 1 box of tomatoes, 2 kits of fresh herring, 1 kit of haddock.

Underground Rooms. Only six were known to be separately occupied in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act. They were regularly inspected. Two other instances of such occupation were found in rooms that did not comply with the requirements, and they were vacated on service of notice.

Workshops. The number on the register was 117, and they were regularly inspected. 4 required cleansing, in 3 the water-closets needed to be properly screened, both sexes being employed, 2 additional water-closets were constructed and 17 existing water-closets were repaired, 1 drain was repaired and 1 accumulation of refuse removed.

Bakehouses. They were inspected twice during the year and were 47 in number. Lime-whiting was required in 10 instances in May and 13 in October.

Cowhouses and Slaughterhouses. All were inspected in September, and no objection was made to the renewal of the licenses.

Smoke
Nuisances.

In 16 instances warning notices were served, and in one, that of a brewery, a summons was taken out, on which the magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance, with costs, the result being that the offence was not repeated. The complaints of black smoke were more numerous than in previous years, the excuse made being the difficulty of getting steam coal, owing to the Welsh coal strike.

Houses Let in
Lodgings.

No additional houses were registered during the year. Those previously registered were inspected regularly, and much cleansing work had to be ordered. No instances of overcrowding were discovered in them. To discover all cases of overcrowding it would no doubt be necessary to inspect them at night, but this has not hitherto been undertaken, and I think the desirability of it should be considered. Several summonses for breaches of the bye-laws had to be withdrawn, because the landlord let the whole house to a weekly tenant who sub-let to other weekly tenants.

Housing of the
Working Classes
Acts.

Proceedings were taken with regard to one house, under these Acts. The magistrate made an order to close part of the house complained of.

Customs and
Inland Revenue
Acts,
1890 and 1891.

For the purpose of remission or abatement of the inhabited house duty, under these Acts, I was able to give the necessary certificates in respect of 54 dwellings.

General
Nuisances.

During the year, 5,630 houses and premises were inspected, including 1,159 house-to-house inspection, and the total number of nuisances dealt with amounted to 4,369. Of these 3,531 were abated under notice and 838 without; 2,224 notices

were served, viz.: 1,977 preliminary and 247 statutory. The Table on page 26 gives a statement of nuisances dealt with that can be conveniently classified; in addition, nuisances were dealt with besides those in the Table, and the following were some of the works executed to remedy them:—228 new watercloset apparatuses fixed in place of old ones, 5 additional waterclosets built, 16 watercloset pans disconnected from the drinking water cisterns, 2 closet apartments ventilated, 110 new soil pipes fixed, 20 existing soil pipes repaired, 17 ventilating pipes repaired, 42 leaky water fittings repaired, 19 damp houses remedied, 2 basements ventilated, the walls of 26 houses, ceilings of 15, floors of 61, windows of 21, and steps and chimney of 2 were repaired, 2 cases of water in basement remedied, 61 sinks repaired, 23 baths and lavatories repaired, 18 new sinks, 8 new baths, 6 new lavatory basins fixed, 20 manure receptacles built and 3 repaired, 5 stables repaired, 2 cases of stagnant water, 17 cases of rats, 2 receptacles provided for offal, burning refuse, filthy bedding, 9 cases of animals kept so as to be a nuisance (rabbits 1, pigeons 2, fowls 2, dogs 2, goats 2).

In 13 cases new works were constructed contrary to the bye-laws.

The drains of 130 houses and premises have been re-constructed, 161 inspection chambers have been built, and 205 new ventilating pipes fixed, and of these, 84 new drains, 103 inspection chambers and 101 ventilating pipes were constructed on the initiative of the owners.

Police Court Proceedings. In connection with nuisances 13 summonses were taken out, and of these 6 were withdrawn on payment of the costs and 1 adjourned, and in the other six the magistrate made orders for work to be done. The following fines were imposed:—two cases 5s., one case, 10s.

For infringements of bye-laws, 33 summonses were taken out, 11 of these were withdrawn, 8 on payment of the costs and 3 without, the work having been done. In 21 cases there were convictions, and one penalty of three pounds was imposed, and six of 10s. with costs.

Summonses were issued in two cases for exposing goods for sale on the public highway, and the defendants were each fined 5s. and costs.

In addition there were the summonses referred to above under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and for the smoke nuisance.

In conclusion I have pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the way the sanitary inspectors have carried out their work during the year.

OLIVER FIELD, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for Clapham.

PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON.

The population of Putney and Roehampton calculated by the usual method, I estimate to be in the year 1898, 21,682. This number will be taken as the basis of calculation for the various tables included in this report.

Births and Birth-rates. The total number of births registered in this sub-district was 561, which is equal to a birth-rate of 25·8 per 1,000 per annum. With one exception this is the highest birth-rate we have had during the last ten years, and is 1·4 above the decennial average. Of the children born there were 297 males, and 264 females.

Deaths and Death-rates. 268 deaths were registered during the year, 140 males and 128 females. Four deaths occurred among non-parishioners.

In order to get a true estimate of the mortality of this sub-district, it is necessary to add to the number of deaths registered within the parish the number of deaths

of parishioners who died in outlying institutions. There cannot be any doubt that greater advantage is taken of hospital accommodation, especially for cases of infectious disease, than in former years. The death-rate, including only the deaths registered within the sub-district, was 12·3 per 1,000 per annum.

If we add the number of deaths of parishioners registered outside the district, we have a total of 314, and a death-rate of 14·4.

The death-rate was ·2 above the decennial average.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate.	Rate of Natural Increase.
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
1893	462	24·7	256	13·6	11·1
1894	455	23·7	190	9·9	13·8
1895	472	24·0	258	13·1	10·9
1896	468	22·7	252	12·2	10·5
1897	510	24·1	238	11·2	12·9
1898	561	25·8	268	12·3	13·5

The excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate gives the rate of natural increase of the population, supposing no emigration of the population took place. This excess was equal to 13·5 per 1,000 per annum, which is 1·3 above the decennial average.

Deaths in
Outlying
Institutions.

46 deaths of which I have cognisance occurred amongst parishioners outside the sub-district. 45 of these occurred in outlying institutions, and one occurred in a cab-yard before the patient could be removed to hospital.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

DISEASES.	Total.	Sex		Age			Institutions		
		Males.	Females.	Under 1.	From 1 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.
Diphtheria	4	2	2	1	3	..	..	1	3
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases	9	7	2	..	6	3	6	2	1
Cancer	5	3	2	..	2	3	..	4	1
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
Circulatory Diseases	9	6	3	..	6	3	3	5	..
Nervous Diseases	9	4	5	1	5	3	6	3	..
Other diseases	6	6	..	3	2	1	3	3	..
Violence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	30	16	6	26	14	19	20	6

Six of these deaths were the result of diseases of an infectious character. Three deaths from Diphtheria and one from Scarlet Fever occurred in the hospitals of the Asylums Board. One case of Diphtheria and one of Enteric Fever occurred in general hospitals.

Nineteen deaths took place in the Union Infirmary, 20 in general and special hospitals, and six in the Asylums Board Hospitals.

General
Mortality.

In Table III. all deaths registered in the sub-district have again been tabulated in the usual way according to sex, age and social position.

Ages
at Death.

The proportion of deaths at the various ages was as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	26·8	per cent.
From 1 to 5 years..	..	..	12·3	„ „
From 5 to 65 years	..	..	39·9	„ „
From 65 upwards..	..	..	21	„ „

Infantile
Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality is again low in comparison with former years. For every 1,000 births, 128 infants died under the age of twelve months. The infantile mortality in London during 1898 was 167 per 1000 births, and was the highest recorded since 1871. This improvement in the infantile mortality is satisfactory to record, inasmuch as it indicates increased care both in the nursing and feeding of infants.

Social
Position.

The proportion of deaths classified according to social position was as follows :—

Nobility and Gentry	..	..	·37	per cent.
Professional Classes	..	..	6·7	„ „
Middle and Trading Classes	..	..	32·13	„ „
Industrial and Labouring Classes.	..	..	60·8	„ „

TABLE III
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

PUTNEY.			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 & 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), 1896			} 20,566.														
Estimated Population in 1898.			} 21,682.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
I. Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria	4	2	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Membranous Croup ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	14	9	5	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Whooping Cough ..	15	7	8	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Influenza	10	5	5	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	6
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	11	7	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			56	31	25	17	24	4	2	1	4	3	1	..	2	12	
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Cancer & other Tumours	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	3	..	..	1	7
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Tubercular.	Phthisis	23	15	8	..	..	1	1	10	9	..	2	1	4	8
		Other Tubercular Diseases ..	8	6	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
III. Local.	Nervous	25	12	13	5	2	..	..	5	5	2	6	..	2	9	1
	Circulatory	19	9	10	2	..	..	1	5	7	2	2	..	2	12	1
	Respiratory	46	24	22	14	1	1	..	7	7	9	7	..	3	9	3	
	Digestive	24	15	9	11	1	1	1	3	6	1	..	..	1	12	1
	Urinary	15	5	10	..	..	..	1	3	4	5	2	..	1	4	1
	Generative	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Locomotor	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Integumentary ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
IV. Development.	{ Premature Birth and Low Vitality }		12	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	{ Congenital Defects }		3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	{ Old Age }		5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3
V. Violence			12	7	5	6	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
VI. Ill-defined & Not specified			1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS			268	140	128	72	33	11	7	40	49	26	30	1	18	86	

TABLE IV.

Zymotic Mortality in Putney and Roehampton Sub-District.

Zymotic Mortality	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	6	10	6	17	4	5	10
Puerperal Fever..	2	1	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	10	..	..	2	3	1	21	..	14
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	1
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	14	3	2	2	4	5
Whooping Cough	6	8	8	17	12	4	..	17	7	15
Diarrhoea and Dysentery .. ..	..	..	4	10	6	6	10	6	21	11
Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	12	21	21	36	50	28	33	54	38	56
Zymotic Death- rate	0.73	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.5
Death-rate for all Diseases	11.1	12.4	11.9	13.5	13.6	9.9	13.1	12.2	11.2	12.3

IN Table IV. all deaths arising from zymotic disease, and registered within the sub-district, are tabulated and compared with the previous nine years.

Fifty-six deaths were registered from these diseases compared with 38 in the previous year. The difference is accounted for by the increased mortality arising from Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough.

The Zymotic death-rate was 2.5 per 1,000 per annum, and was considerably above the decennial average. If the six deaths which occurred in outlying institutions be added to those registered within the sub-district, it gives us a total Zymotic death-rate of 2.8.

During the year 86 certificates were received by me, of cases of infectious diseases notifiable under the Act.

During 1897, 139 Notifications were received.

„ 1896, 164 „ „ „

This shows an undoubted improvement in regard to the presence of dangerous infectious diseases. A marked diminution has taken place in respect of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.

Scarlet Fever. Forty-seven notifications were received of this disease, compared with 68 during the previous year. One death occurred among those 47 cases. The type of the disease was of a milder character than during 1897, when three deaths occurred among the 68 cases.

TABLE V.

			No. of cases notified.	No. of patients removed to Hospital.	No. died in Hospital.	No. died at Home.	Total deaths.
Scarlet Fever	..	..	47	39	1	..	1
Typhoid Fever	..	..	7	1	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	20	12	2	4	6
Erysipelas	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup	..	..	1	..	..	1	1

TABLE VI.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

						Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Membranous Croup.	Total.
January	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	9
February	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	5
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5
April	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	..	11
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
June	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	6
July	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	5
August	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	7
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	14
December	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	2	..	14
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	47	7	1	86

The cases were scattered fairly evenly throughout the various months, with the exception of the latter two months of the year. During these months 18 cases were notified out of the 47. I have remarked in my former reports on a similar increase occurring during 1896 and 1897. The death-rate from Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of population was 0.4.

The following two tables, A and B, are inserted at the request of the medical officer of the Local Government Board to ensure a uniform method of classification over the entire Kingdom. The same information is given under different forms in the various other tables:—

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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.) (a)	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				
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.				Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Leucis.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
PUTNEY	268	72	33	11	7	89	56	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	11	...	...	...	15	2	6	41	105	
								5 upwds	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	17	6	80	163	
								Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS... ..	268	72	33	11	7	89	56	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	11	...	...	...	15	2	6	41	105	
								5 upwds	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	17	6	80	163	

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.	49	6	8	1	4	18	12	Under 5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	8	
								5 upwds	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	...	17	38
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4

Diphtheria.

During the year Diphtheria was very much less prevalent in the parish than during the last two years. The epidemic which prevailed during the last three months of 1896 and during January, 1897, soon died down, and the disease has been becoming gradually less prevalent ever since. There were only 20 cases notified to me, and of these, 12 were removed to hospital. This compares very favourably with the two former years when 49 and 46 cases were notified. Six cases ended fatally. This is equivalent to a percentage mortality of 30.

The death-rate from Diphtheria per thousand living of the population was $\cdot 27$. This figure compares favourably with the death-rate from the whole of London, which was $\cdot 39$ per 1,000.

One case was notified under the head of Membranous Croup, and it resulted fatally.

Typhoid Fever.

Seven cases of this disease were notified through the year, with two cases of death.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Twenty-nine cases of death resulted from these two diseases, which is equal to a mortality of $1\cdot 3$ per 1,000 of the population. This is the highest mortality during the last ten years, with the exception of 1896, and is slightly in excess of that of the whole of London. A very violent epidemic of measles raged during the months of April and May. Unfortunately the existence of these diseases in epidemic form may not become known to me for some time after the outbreak on account of them not being notifiable diseases under the Act. It seems to me that much more could be done if the Medical Officers of Health were made aware of the existence of these diseases

before they had assumed epidemic proportions. By at once preventing children coming from infected houses, or who have been especially exposed to the contagion, from attending school, the extension of the disease I think could be limited. Even during the existence of these diseases, if the serious nature of them could be impressed upon the people, and, therefore, the greater necessity for care being taken, I feel sure the mortality would be much lessened.

Small Pox. No case of this disease was notified.

Puerperal Fever. No case of this disease was notified.

Influenza. This disease was again epidemic during the early months of the year. Death was certified to be the result of it in ten cases. This mortality is as severe as we have had during any year with the exception of 1895.

Diarrhœa. Eleven deaths resulted from this disease. The decennial average is 7·4. The death-rate for the year from Diarrhœa was equal to ·5 per 1,000. For the whole of London the death-rate was ·97 per 1,000.

Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.

212 deaths from Non-Zymotic diseases were notified.

Cancer and other Tumours. For some years there appears to have been a gradually increasing mortality from Cancer. During 1898, 13 deaths were registered as occurring from Cancer and other tumours, a decrease of five on the number registered in 1897, which was the highest we have ever had in this district.

Phthisis and
other Tubercular
Diseases.

I regret to record an increase in these diseases especially as there had been a progressive decrease during the last ten years. The prevalence of these diseases in one way are a test of the sanitary conditions of a locality. Fresh air, dry soil, sufficient cubic space and clean rooms are the conditions which prove inimical to the extension of Tubercular Diseases, especially Phthisis, which is thus practically within our own control.

The food supply of the people is also a recognised factor in the spread of Tubercle, and this especially applies to milk. A wide-spread effort is now being made throughout the country to stamp out the disease as far as may be, especially in so far as it is produced by the milk supply of children. It is admitted that not unfrequently, cows suffering from Tubercular Disease of the udders are used as milch cows, and the milk from such cows swarms with Tubercular Bacilli. Parliamentary powers are being asked to make it a penal offence to supply milk from this source, and there is a probability that such powers will be obtained.

We propose having a Bacteriological Examination made of samples of milk taken in this district in order to give us an idea as to what extent the milk supply is contaminated with the Tubercular Bacillus.

Non-Zymotic Diseases were the cause of 200 deaths.

TABLE VII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NON-ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism ..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2
	Cancer and other Tumours ..	..	..	6	8	9	9	8	12	16	12	18	13
	Phthisis .. ..	..	..	17	28	23	22	26	16	20	16	14	23
	Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	..	5	3	1	1	7	6	6	7	3	8
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	3	4	..	1
Local.	Nervous .. ..	..	..	32	34	23	37	31	20	28	28	29	25
	Circulatory .. ..	..	..	17	18	22	19	22	20	22	25	33	19
	Respiratory .. ..	..	..	30	42	43	55	53	29	57	42	48	46
	Digestive .. ..	..	..	19	26	29	20	21	19	21	31	18	24
	Urinary .. ..	..	..	5	5	8	5	5	4	5	6	7	15
	Generative .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
	Locomotor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Developmental.	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature Birth and Low Vitality .. ..	..	..	12	26	10	18	13	11	20	9	18	12
	Congenital Defects .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
	Old Age .. ..	..	..	3	4	10	5	6	10	6	8	5	5
	Violence .. ..	..	..	9	9	9	8	7	10	15	8	4	12
All other Diseases ..				..	5	1	5	9	2	..	1	..	1

Nervous Diseases.

25 deaths were registered from these diseases.
The decennial average was 28·7.

Circulatory Diseases.

I stated in my last year's report that the deaths from these diseases had been on the increase for the last few years. During 1898, however, there has been a great drop in the number registered under this heading; only 19 were registered instead of 33. The decennial average was 20·7.

Inquests.

Natural Causes—

Prematurity

.. ..

Males.

Females.

Total

2

—

2

Syncope

.. ..

2

—

2

Apoplexy

.. ..

—

1

1

Phthisis

.. ..

—

1

1

Carried forward ..

4

2

8

		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward ..	4	2	8
<i>Accidental Causes</i> —Suffocation from being overlain.. ..				
	2	2	4	
	Drowning.. ..	1	—	1
Suffocation while in bed alone				
	1	—	1	
	Syncope	—	1	1
Suffocation from want of attention at birth ..				
	—	1	1	
<i>Homicidal</i> —				
<i>Suicide</i> — ..	Drowning	—	2	2
<i>Open Verdict</i> —				
	1	—	1	
	—	—	—	
	9	8	17	

Seventeen inquests were held during the year, nine on males and eight on females. Eight of these inquests concerned the deaths of infants who were suffocated accidentally while in bed. This either reveals gross carelessness or intoxication on the part of their parents. The number is very much in excess of what we have been accustomed to have in this parish.

Scarlet Fever Return Cases. There were apparently one or two cases during the year, but on closer examination of the facts, I came to the conclusion that the second cases from the same house were not the result of the return of cases from hospital but were infected in other ways.

Sanitary Work. A large amount of useful sanitary work has been carried on throughout the year. A Table of the sanitary operations will be found in the combined Report of the District. There has been a great increase in the number of premises inspected. 3,625 houses were inspected, compared with 2,896 during the previous year. All notices were complied with after the first or second notice, with the exception of two cases investigated by the magistrate. 59 rooms were disinfected after the usual

manner, and no cases of infectious diseases occurred after disinfection had been carried out.

Overcrowding was abated in 4 cases.

Rooms, staircases and passages, were cleansed and repaired in 45 cases.

4 Cesspools were abolished.

34 Yards drained or paved and cleansed.

The unclassified nuisances abated were as follows :—

10 Soil and ventilating pipe joints re-caulked.

2 Rotten wood flooring repaired.

4 Leaky water pipes (to prevent soakage of walls).

4 New water closets provided.

5 Keeping animals so as to be a nuisance.

The insanitary and dilapidated property called Seymour Row has now, I understand, come into the hands of the freeholder, and arrangements are in hand for building better houses on the site.

In the process of disinfection, the following amounts of the various substances have been used :—

24 gallons of carbolic acid containing 95 per cent. of tar acid.

34 cwt. of carbolic powder containing 15 per cent. of carbolic acid.

1 cwt. of roll sulphur.

All the Bakehouses have been frequently inspected and found in a satisfactory condition. The necessary cleansing and limewashing has been done twice during the year.

All Workshops have been inspected and found satisfactory.

The fishmongers shops have been frequently inspected and the offal has been removed in accordance with the bye-laws.

The Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses have been inspected, and I have found no reason for objecting to the renewal of their licenses.

In connection with this subject the more efficient inspection of the physical condition of Milch Cows will presently engage the attention of the legislature, and I trust that means will be taken whereby all diseased animals may be either destroyed or removed.

The inspection of meat in slaughter-houses is another kindred question. There is no doubt that the opinion of Sanitarians is becoming increasingly favourable to the slaughter of cattle in public abattoirs. The inspection of diseased meat can only thereby be efficiently carried out.

Houses let in Lodgings. These bye-laws have not yet been put in force in this sub-district. I mentioned my objections to their application in this parish in my last report. My opinion still remains the same as expressed in that report.

In reviewing generally the sanitary work of the year, I cannot doubt that a great deal of useful and necessary work has been accomplished. The house to house visitation has been maintained more vigorously than ever. All notices have been complied with readily with one or two exceptions. No epidemic of any serious proportions has visited us, with the exception of Measles and Whooping Cough, which are non-notifiable diseases, and are, therefore, not so directly under control.

All operations have been carried out in a zealous and harmonious manner by the various officers of the Board. To the Sanitary Committee as well as the various officers concerned, I have pleasure in tendering my thanks for the support and assistance I have received in the performance of the duties of my office.

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

Medical officer of Health for Putney and Roehampton.

STREATHAM.

Population

The estimated population of Streatham, for the middle of the year 1898, is 60,459, and upon this estimate are based the various rates of mortality, &c ; having regard, however, to the extensive building operations during the year, this is probably considerably below the actual figure.

Births and Birth-rate.

There were 1,359 births registered during the year, 669 of males and 690 of females. This is the highest number ever recorded in the sub-district, and produces a birth-rate of 22·4 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-rate.

The deaths registered during the year numbered 708; of these, 379 were of males and 329 of females, producing an uncorrected death-rate of 11·7 per 1,000 persons living.

The corrected death-rate, obtained by excluding the number of deaths of non-parishioners occurring within the sub-district (73) and including those of parishioners dying within the Metropolis, but outside the Streatham area (101) and producing a total of 735, is equal to 12·1 per 1,000 of the population.

Natural increase. The excess of births over deaths numbered 651-- of males 290, and of females 361; producing a rate of natural increase equal to 10·7 per 1,000 of the population.

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

TABLE I.

Birth and Death Rates.

YEARS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rates.	Rates of Natural increase.
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
1893	1,206	25·6	587	12·4	13·2
1894	1,163	23·7	492	10·0	13·6
1895	1,200	23·4	581	11·3	12·1
1896	1,277	22·8	617	11·0	11·8
1897	1,331	22·8	567	9·7	13·1
1898	1,359	22·4	708	11·7	10·7

Deaths in Outlying Institutions. The deaths in outlying Metropolitan Institutions numbered 101, compared with 106 during the year 1897.

Of the deaths recorded, 51 were of males and 50 of females.

Diphtheria was again the largest contributor to deaths from Zymotic Diseases. 23 of the deaths occurred in the Institutions of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, 52 in general and special hospitals (including lunatic asylums), 24 in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and 2 elsewhere.

Six Coroner's inquests were held in connection with deaths in outlying institutions with the following verdicts:—

Violence :—

Accidental Causes. . Injury from Fall (male).
 Burns (female).
 Scalds (male).
 Run over (male).
 Injury from Fall (male).
 Hæmorrhage during
 Childbirth (female).

The following Table, which indicates the nature of the cause of death, the age and sex of the deceased, and the character of the institution in which death occurred, includes all parishioners dying in outlying general and special hospitals within the Metropolis and the Workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

STREATHAM. DISEASE.	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 and upwards.	Union Infirmary.	General & Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.	Elsewhere.
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	5	1	4	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Diphtheria.....	17	11	6	1	7	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	17	..
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea & Dysentery }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	6	1	5	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	3	3	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia & Pleurisy }	15	6	9	2	2	4	..	2	6	3	3	12	..	..
Heart Disease	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	..	..
Injuries	6	4	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	1
All other Diseases	42	21	21	2	4	6	1	6	17	12	12	29	..	1
TOTALS	101	51	50	6	21	27	11	13	32	18	23	52	24	2

The following Table III gives statistics of all deaths registered as occurring within the sub-district.

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.																			
STREATHAM.			Total Deaths from each Class of Disease.	Sex.		Age.								Social Position.					
Population Census, 1896..... } 54,338 Estimated Population, 1898 .. } 60,459				Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	All under 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.	Middle and Trading Class.	Industrial and Labouring Classes.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
I. ZYMOTIC.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria ..	}	6	3	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
	Membranous Croup ..																		
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	3	2	1	2	..	1	1	2
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Measles ..	..	26	17	9	8	16	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
	Whooping Cough ..	..	19	11	8	11	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
	Influenza ..	..	16	8	8	1	1	2	..	1	2	6	2	3	..	2	3	11
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery ..	..	29	19	10	23	1	24	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	4	4	21
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class ..			103	61	42	44	27	71	7	4	4	10	4	3	..	7	13	83	
II. Constitutional.	Gout .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rheumatism ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cancer & other Tumours ..	..	41	12	29	..	..	1	1	5	16	10	8	3	4	12	22	
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Phthisis ..	..	58	33	25	3	3	6	1	13	21	14	3	..	1	3	11	43
III. Local.	Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	17	9	8	6	9	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	9
	Nervous .. ..	..	68	30	38	15	12	27	1	2	5	13	9	11	2	3	14	49
	Circulatory ..	..	69	38	31	..	1	1	4	4	12	19	12	17	1	11	7	50
	Respiratory ..	..	158	100	58	20	15	35	4	1	8	30	44	36	2	15	15	126
	Digestive ..	..	38	18	20	19	1	20	1	1	4	7	3	2	2	5	5	26
	Urinary ..	..	27	19	8	1	..	1	..	1	2	11	6	6	..	2	3	22
	Generative ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Locomotor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth ..	}	51	23	28	51	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	42
Low Vitality and Congenital Defects ..																			
Old Age .. ..		..	56	24	32	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	47	1	6	9	40	
Violence .. ..		..	18	11	7	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	1	17
V. All other Diseases ..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
	TOTALS	708	379	329	163	69	232	27	28	68	123	100	130	13	58	106	531		

TABLE **(A)** TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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. (See note 4 on back of sheet.) (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	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	
FEVERS.																			Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
STREATHAM	636	163	69	26	27	177	174	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	19	24	..	6	35	1	2	5	114	232
								5 upwds	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	1	51	77	63	7	12	177	404	
ST. ANNE'S HOME	68	..	..	..	..	13	55	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	43	5	7	1	9	68	
MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASYLUM ..	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
TOTALS	708	136	69	27	28	191	230	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	19	24	..	6	35	1	2	5	114	232	
								5 upwds	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	5	1	52	123	68	14	13	187	476	

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.	101	6	21	11	13	32	18	Under 5	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	6	27
								5 upwds	..	1	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	5	..	5	36	74
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	73	..	..	1	1	15	56	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	46	5	7	2	10	73

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 163 or 119.9 per 1,000 births registered during the year.

The following Table compares the infantile death-rates of the last eight years.

TABLE IV.

	No. of deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1,000 of births registered.
1891	117	108.0
1892	128	120.0
1893	150	123.0
1894	109	93.7
1895	125	104.1
1896	176	137.8
1897	146	109.6
1898	163	119.9

The following indicates the proportion of deaths in the several social grades :—

Social Position.

Nobility and Gentry	..	13 = 1.8 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	58 = 8.2 „
Middle and Trading Classes	..	106 = 15.0 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes	..	531 = 75.0 „
Total deaths		<u>708</u> <u>100.0</u>

Zymotic Mortality. The deaths resulting from the principal epidemic diseases, occurring within the sub-district, with the death-rates therefrom, as well as the death-rates from "all diseases" during the past twelve years are here set out.

TABLE V.

Zymotic Mortality in the Sub-District of Streatham.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	21	..	5	12	36	21	2	13	5	26	7	26
Scarlet Fever ..	4	5	1	..	1	2	2	2	3	2	..	..
Diphtheria	7	30	6	1	1	7	5	10	9	6	11	6
Enteric Fever ..	2	1	1	4	2	3	3	4	10	3	3	3
Typhus Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	6	22	9	34	19	18	15	17	1	35	9	19
Epidemic												
Diarrhœa	16	13	8	15	10	15	34	12	27	21	37	29
Other Zymotic												
Diseases	7	3	2	13	5	5	5	7	1	1	2	4
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	21	35	16	10	36	12	15	16
Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	64	74	32	79	95	106	82	75	92	106	84	103
Zymotic Death-rate	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7
Death-rate from all Diseases ..	11.6	11.4	10.2	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.4	10.0	11.3	11.0	9.7	11.7

In this class 103 deaths were recorded, the number being higher than during the previous year. This excess is due to Measles and Whooping Cough, both being diseases which are not governed by the notification clauses of the Public Health (London) Act 1891.

The percentage of deaths from Zymotic diseases upon the mortality from all causes was 14.5, compared with 14.8 during the year 1897.

TABLE
(B)

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,
coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-District of
STREATHAM; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

[illegible]

Small Pox. No case of this disease occurred during the year under report.

Measles. The mortality from this disease was much higher than during the preceding year, 28 deaths being recorded, 26 at home and two in hospital. It will, however, be remembered that during 1897 the mortality was remarkably low. Measles not being a disease notifiable under sec. 54 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the mortality is the only means of judging as to the prevalence of the disease. This disease was one of the principal contributors to the total deaths from Zymotic diseases.

Scarlet Fever. This disease was less prevalent during the year under report than in the previous year. The cases coming under notice numbering 187 compared with 215 during the year 1897. Those removed to isolated hospitals numbered 123, of which 5 proved fatal. This, however, is a very low proportion indicating a mild type of the disease.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. These diseases were slightly more prevalent than in the preceding year, 182 cases occurring compared with 164 during the preceding year. The mortality was, however, lower, 23 deaths being recorded (6 at home and 17 at hospital), compared with 26 during 1897. Hospital isolation was provided in 126 instances.

Typhoid Fever. During the last few years the prevalence of this disease has been decreasing, as the following will indicate:—1898, 29; 1897, 26; 1896, 27; 1895, 36.

A slight increase, however, occurred during the year under report. Fourteen of the cases were removed to hospital. Five deaths were recorded during the year from this disease.

Whooping Cough. From this disease 20 deaths were recorded (19 at home and 1 at hospital), compared with 10 and 35 during the two preceding years respectively. This disease and Measles added largely to the Zymotic deaths.

Diarrhœa. From Diarrhœa 29 deaths were recorded, comparing very favourably with 38 during the preceding year. As usual most of the deaths occurred during the third quarter, being a disease largely attributable to hot weather.

Influenza. During the year 16 deaths was recorded as being directly attributable to this disease. A much larger number, however, occurred with respiratory and other complications more particularly in St. Anne Home, which is an institution for the aged poor of St. Pancras.

The following Table gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified, removed to hospital, and the mortality therefrom both in the hospitals and at home.

TABLE VI.

DISEASES.					Number of cases notified	Number of patients removed to Hospital.	Number died at Hospital.	Number died at Home.	Total deaths in Hospital and at Home.
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	180	126	17	6	23
Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	187	123	5	..	5
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	29	14	2	3	5
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	42	2	..	3	3
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	443	265	24	13	37

The death-rate from notifiable diseases was equal to 0·6 per thousand of the population, the rate corresponding with that for 1897.

Other Diseases. The following Table shows the proportion of deaths, classified as constitutional, local, developmental, violence, and all other diseases in the Mortality Table, and is comparative of the past nine years:—

TABLE VII.

Comparative Table of Non-zymotic Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Constitutional.	Tubercular ..	49	41	42	39	39	43	43	64	75
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	34	38	34	39	36	39	61	33	42
Local.	Nervous ..	68	77	72	72	57	67	60	62	68
	Circulatory ..	28	46	35	46	37	66	69	70	69
	Respiratory ..	95	127	111	117	82	121	103	80	158
	Digestive ..	29	36	32	33	33	38	24	41	38
	Urinary ..	13	13	19	14	18	19	23	22	27
	Generative ..	3	..	4	7	2	..	6	2	1
	Locomotor ..	..	2	6	1	..	..	2	1	..
Developmental.	Integumentary ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth ..	45	41	45	67	40	48	56	47	51
	Low Vitality ..	40	29	40	52	54	37	47	40	56
	Congenital defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violence ..		9	5	11	10	17	11	17	19	18
All other Diseases		3	1	..	5	2	..	..	2	2

From many of the causes of death the numbers are about normal and require no comment. In the Constitutional class, including Tubercular diseases, a slight increase is shown, and a very large increase in the Respiratory class. The latter, as referred to in a previous paragraph, being largely associated with Influenza. It is to this class that the higher general death-rate is due.

Ages at Death. The number of deaths under one year of age was 163; under five, 232, and under twenty-five, 287.

Senile Decay. From old age, 56 deaths were recorded, being equal to 7·9 per cent. of the deaths registered from all causes. Of these 24 were of males and 32 of females.

At ages of 65 years and upwards, 230 deaths were recorded.

A tabulated statement is here set out showing deaths at high ages. They were equal to 24·8 per cent. of deaths at all ages.

TABLE VIII.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	26	20	46
75 „ „ 80	34	40	74
80 „ „ 85	18	11	29
85 „ „ 90	4	15	19
90 „ „ 95	3	3	6
95 „ „ 100	..	2	2
Total	85	91	176

Inquests. Thirty-eight deaths were submitted to the Coroner, and in 28 instances he deemed inquests necessary, and the following are the verdicts of the respective juries:—

Natural Causes	10
Violence :—	
<i>Accidental</i> .. On Railway	1
Poisoning	1
Suffocation	3
Injuries	5—10
<i>Suicide</i> .. Hanging	1
Cut Throat	2
Gun-shot	1— 4
<i>Open Verdicts</i> .. Poisoning	1
Injuries	2
Alcoholism	1— 4
	<hr/>
	Total.. 28
	<hr/>

Sanitary Operations. A tabulated statement of the Sanitary operations which will repay perusal will be set out in Table No. XIII. of the combined Report.

During the year, 1,238 inspections of premises were made by the staff of my department. These inspections were principally necessitated by complaints and cases of infectious disease, house-to-house inspection being practically extinct. I again take the opportunity of urging the necessity of an addition to the present inadequate staff of Sanitary inspectors, in order that this very important section of Public Health work may be operated, with a view to the discovery of sanitary defects, which at present are only brought to notice after an outbreak of infectious disease, or upon the nuisance becoming so serious as to render it absolutely necessary on the part of the occupier to make complaint at the office. Public Health duties are obviously intended to be of a preventive character, and I am strongly of opinion that at least that class of property coming within the definition of the bye-laws relative to houses let in lodgings should be subject to annual inspection.

As a result of the inspections carried out by the

staff it was found necessary to serve 1,333 intimations, and it is a subject of no little satisfaction to note that in only 35 instances was it necessary to serve second notices in order to obtain compliance with necessary sanitary requirements.

The large amount of time occupied by the supervision of drainage work may be gathered from the fact that 10,844 inspections were made for the purpose, the test being applied on 4,422 occasions.

Disinfection by sulphurous acid gas was carried out to 370 rooms in 302 houses after infectious disease, and in 338 instances the bedding, &c., was submitted to superheated steam.

Amongst other sanitary operations 451 rooms were cleansed or repaired, 106 sinks and 166 rain-water pipes disconnected from drains, 139 water-closets cleansed or repaired, 87 dustbins provided, 27 yards drained and paved, 85 water-closets supplied with water, and 67 spyhon traps fixed to drains.

Bakehouses. The bakehouses, now 44 in number were twice inspected during the year, and the necessary requirements found to have been attended to.

Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses. These have been kept under close observation during the year, and subjected to my usual annual inspection. Several small defects being remedied where necessary.

Mews, Stables, &c. Stables were required to be paved and drained in three instances.

Public Mortuary. During the year 28 bodies were received at the public mortuary.

Police Court
Proceedings. Under the various sections of the Public Health (London) Act it was found necessary during the year to issue 19 summonses, and in each instance the required magisterial orders were made.

Of the summonses issued, 9 were in respect of contravention of the bye-law relative to giving notice to the Sanitary Authority before commencing work in connection with water-closets, &c., fines being inflicted in each case; two were in regard to improper cisterns; three were to enforce the completion of sanitary works already in progress, and two to remedy defective drains; one summons was also served to abate a nuisance arising from the improper keeping of animals.

In support of most of these summonses I have personally attended the police court.

Under the smoke nuisance clauses of the Act two summonses were served, one against the L. B. and S. C. Railway, and another against the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, for nuisances arising from the issue of black smoke.

During the year, by direction of the Local Committee, the work in connection with the steam disinfection of infected articles has been transferred from the former contractor and carried out at the Board's disinfecting station at Wandsworth. I am, however, unable to report that this is so satisfactory as the former arrangement.

In conclusion, I have to record my satisfaction at the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties.

F. F. SUTTON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for Streatham.

Deaths in the sub-district, other than in the parish of St. Andrew, 1898	118
Deaths in the parish of St. Andrew, 1898	176
Total	294

TOOTING.

Population. The estimated mean population of 1898, is 7,915, having regard, however, to the exceedingly large amount of building now being carried out, this is probably far below the actual figure.

Births & Birth Rate. The births registered during the year numbered 254, of which 123 were males and 131 females. This is by far the largest number of births registered in the sub-district since its separate existence as a sanitary district. The birth-rate is equal to 32.1 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths & Death Rate. During the year under report, 294 deaths were registered in the sub-district. Of these, 159 were males and 135 females.

Considering the large number of non-parishioners dying in the sub-district, an uncorrected death-rate is absolutely valueless.

Of the 294 deaths registered, 120 only were of parishioners, as the following table indicates :—

TABLE I.

	Parishioners	Non-Parishioners	TOTALS
Deaths in Local Public Institutions	2	172	174
Deaths in Tooting, other than in Local Public institutions ..	118	2	120
TOTALS.	120	174	294

To produce the corrected death-rate, the number of deaths of parishioners occurring in outlying public institutions must be added (26), producing a total of 146, and a rate of 18·4 per 1,000 of the population.

Rate of Natural Increase. The excess of births over deaths numbered 108, producing a rate of natural increase equal to 13·7 per 1,000 of the population.

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

TABLE II.
Birth and Death Rates.

Years.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rates	Rates of Natural Increase.
1889	146	24·3	78	13·1	11·1
1890	168	26·2	109	18·6	7·9
1891	173	29·0	93	16·0	10·8
1892	164	31·0	131	24·8	6·2
1893	213	40·1	112	21·1	19·0
1894	149	26·2	103*	18·1*	8·1*
1895	197	31·5	115*	20·5*	11·0*
1896	190	25·7	105*	14·2*	11·5*
1897	215	28·2	93*	12·2*	16·0*
1898	254	32·1	146*	18·4*	13·7*

* Corrected statistics.

Deaths in
Outlying
Institutions.

Table III. gives the mortality of parishioners in the various outlying public institutions of the Metropolis.

Of the 26 deaths, 12 took place in the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary, 12 in general and special hospitals, one in the South-Western Fever Hospital, and one in Balham. During the previous year, 19 deaths took place in outlying institutions.

TABLE III.
Deaths in Outlying Institutions.

TOOTING. — 1898. — 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 and Special Hospitals.	Asylums Board Hospitals.	Elsewhere.
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and } Dysentery }	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis, } Pneumonia and } Pleurisy }	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..
Heart Disease ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	..	1
Injuries	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
All other Diseases	14	10	4	1	1	2	..	1	6	5	6	8	..	..
Total	26	18	8	1	1	2	3	2	10	9	12	12	1	1

Mortality within
the Sub-district.

Table IV. gives the usual mortality statistics classified according to age, sex, and social position, together with particulars of deaths in public institutions within the district, both of parishioners and non-parishioners.

TABLE IV.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

TOOTING.			Total Deaths from each Class of Disease, &c, in the Sub-District.	Sex.		Age.								Social Position.				Deaths in Public Institutions within the District.		
				Males.	Females.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 5 Years.	All under 5 years.	From 5 to 15 Years.	From 15 to 25 Years.	From 25 and under 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.			Industrial & Labouring Class.
CAUSES OF DEATH.																				Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	41	25	16	..	28	28	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	39	..	41
	Diphtheria ..	..	110	64	46	6	61	67	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	103	1	108
	Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	16	8	8	1	14	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	11
	Whooping Cough ..	..	2	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Influenza ..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1
Diarrhoea & Dysentery ..	..	14	5	9	12	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			187	104	83	20	106	126	52	4	1	2	..	2	..	2	12	173	1	161
II. Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Cancer & other Tumours	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
	Other Constitutional Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Phthisis ..	..	8	5	3	..	1	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Tubercular.	Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	
III. Local.	Nervous ..	..	13	7	6	..	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	..	1	1	3	8	..	..
	Circulatory ..	..	16	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	4	3	..	1	5	10	1	2
	Respiratory ..	..	17	11	6	2	4	6	2	..	1	5	2	1	..	1	4	12	..	2
	Digestive ..	..	5	2	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
	Urinary ..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2
	Generative ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Locomotary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integumentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Developmental.	Premature Birth, Low Vitality and Congenital Defects	..	17	6	11	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..
	Old Age ..	..	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	2	10	..	5
V.	Violence ..	..	4	4	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
VI.	All Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..			294	159	135	42	116	158	57	7	14	23	15	20	1	8	34	251	2	172*

* In addition, two deaths of non-parishioners (other than in Public Institutions) occurred in the sub-district, producing a total of 174 non-parishioners.

The following two tables, A and B, are inserted at the request of the medical officer of the Local Government Board to ensure a uniform method of classification over the entire Kingdom. The same information is given under different forms in the various other tables :—

TABLE (A) **TABLE OF DEATHS** during the Year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary Sub-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. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	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	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.
TOOTING	120	35	19	5	3	35	23	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	14	..	1	6	..	..	2	23	54
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	9	13	..	2	34	66
FOUNTAIN FEVER HOSPITAL, Tooting	161	7	97	52	4	1	..	Under 5	..	28	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
								5 upwds	..	13	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
TOOTING HOME for Aged Paupers ..	13	..	..	..	..	1	12	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	8	13	
								Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	294	42	116	57	7	37	35	Under 5	..	28	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	14	..	1	6	..	..	2	23	158
								5 upwds	..	13	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	11	16	..	2	42	136

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.	26	1	1	3	2	10	9	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	5	..	2	12	24
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	174	7	96	52	4	1	14	Under 5	..	28	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
								5 upwds	..	13	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	10	71

Infantile
Mortality.

The deaths of infants (parishioners) under one year of age numbered 35, being equal to 138 per 1,000 births registered during the year.

Senile
Mortality.

At the age of 70 years and upwards, 15 deaths were recorded, and are here tabulated.

TABLE V.

AGE.				Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75	..			6	3	9
75	..	80	..	3	7	10
80	..	85	..	2	3	5
85	..	90	..	1	1	2
90	..	95	..	..	..	..
95	..	100	..	..	2	2
Totals	..	..		12	16	28

Social Position. The proportion of deaths in the several social grades is here set out :—

Nobility and Gentry	..	1 =	·3 per cent.
Professional Classes	..	8 =	2·7 „
Middle and Trading Classes	..	34 =	11·6 „
Industrial and Labouring Classes	..	251 =	85·4 „
Total Deaths	..	294	100·0

Inquests.

Ten deaths were submitted to the Coroner, and in nine cases, public inquests were considered necessary with the following verdicts:—

Natural Causes	..	..	..	..	5
Violence :—					
Homicide—neglect..	..	..			1
Accidental—suffocated in bed with parents	..	..			1
Suicide—hanging ..	..	..			1
cut-throat ..	..	..			1—4
Total					9

TABLE VI.

Zymotic Mortality.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	7	..	9	2	11*	3*	16*
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	1	18	52*	60*	94*	76*	41*
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	118*	176*	192*	110*
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	10	..	5	3	1	6*	2	2
Epidemic Diarrhoea	3	..	4	4	1	5	5	5	14
Other Zymotic Diseases, including Influenza	2	4	1	4	65*	2	3	..	4
Total Deaths from Zymo- tic Class	9	14	13	31	131	189†	295*	278*	187*
Zymotic Death-rate	1.6	2.0	2.4	5.0	5.1†	2.5†	2.8†	1.0†	3.2†
Death-rate from all causes	18.6	16.0	24.8	21.1	18.1†	20.5†	14.2†	12.2†	18.4†

* Includes deaths of Non-Parishioners in Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Hospital (Fountain). See Table III.

† Corrected Statistics.

The following Table "B" classifies the notifications received during the year relative to cases of infectious disease, and also indicates the number of cases removed to isolation hospitals.

140 notifications were received during the year, 35 were of Scarlet Fever, 78 of Diphtheria, one of Membranous Croup, five of Enteric, two of Puerperal, and 19 of Erysipelas. 106 cases were removed to hospital.

Scarlet Fever. 35 cases occurred during the year under report, compared with 31 during the year 1897. 27 of the cases were removed to hospital. None of the cases were fatal.

TABLE (B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1898, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Tooting; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

[illegible]

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. 30 notifications were received during the year, compared with 24 during 1897.

18 cases were removed to hospital. Two fatal cases occurred, one at home and another at hospital.

Enteric Fever. Five cases occurred during the year, all of which were removed to hospital. No deaths were recorded from the disease.

Other Diseases. 19 cases of Erysipelas and two of Puerperal Fever were notified. Of the latter one, and the former seven, were removed to hospital.

Sanitary Operations. The usual details of Sanitary operations are set out in Table XIII. of the combined report.

Disinfection. 62 rooms in 57 houses were disinfected by sulphurous acid gas, and in 60 instances the bedding was further submitted to treatment by super-heated steam.

Sanitary Notices. 219 inspections were made, and as a result of such inspections it was found necessary to serve 166 notices.

C. DE LISLE BROCK,

Medical Officer of Health for Tooting.

WANDSWORTH.

Population. The population for the year 1898, estimated according to the method adopted by the Registrar General, was 63,917, an increase of 2,666 compared with the year 1897. From this the population of the various institutions in the parish has to be deducted, viz.: 3,906, making a corrected population of 60,011 compared with 57,345 in 1897.

Calculated from the number of inhabited houses in the parish in 1898, and the number of persons per inhabited house at the census of 1896, the population would have been 64,866.

Births and Birth-rate. During the 52 weeks ending 31st December, 1898, the births registered were 1,821, 965 males, and 856 females, one less than in 1897, and 87 less than the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

The birth-rate for the year was 30·34 per 1,000, a decrease of 1·43 per 1,000 compared with 1897, and 4·25 per 1,000 under the decennial average.

132 births took place in the Workhouse, of which 60 belonged to Battersea, 13 to Clapham, six to Putney, 12 to Streatham, seven to Tooting, and 34 to Wandsworth.

After deducting the number of births which occurred in the Workhouse, other than those belonging to Wandsworth, the birth-rate was 28·71 per 1,000, compared with 30·17 in 1897, and 29·6 in 1896

The rate of natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths was, uncorrected, 17·13, and corrected 12·4 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-rate. 961 deaths, 472 of males and 489 of females, were registered during the year, an increase of 123 deaths, 70 of males and 63 of females, compared with 1897, and 34·6 above the corrected decennial average. The death-rate for the year was 15·03 per 1,000, 1·35 per 1,000 above the year 1897, but it is ·82 per 1,000 under the decennial average.

162 deaths occurred in the various public institutions situated in this parish, a decrease of 10 compared with last year. Of these, 136 occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, 13 in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, two in St. Peter's Hospital, seven in the Prison, and four in the Workhouse. No deaths occurred in the Royal Patriotic Asylum for Girls, or the Boys' Home during the year. Six other deaths of persons belonging to other parishes took place in this sub-district, making a total of 168 deaths occurring among persons not belonging to this parish, to be deducted from the total number of deaths registered.

After correction for the above internal institutions, the death-rate was 13·21 per 1,000, 1·69 per 1,000 more than last year, but ·51 under the decennial average.

Table I. shows the births, birth-rate, deaths, death-rate corrected and uncorrected, and rate of natural increase for the year, as well as for the 10 preceding years.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death-Rates.

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.	*Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate.		Rate of Natural Increase.
				Corrected.	Un-corrected.	
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
1893 ..	1606	31·95	820	13·60	15·63	18·35
1894 ..	1628	32·59	768	11·63	13·91	20·96
1895 ..	1682	30·94	798	12·23	13·79	18·71
1896 ..	1754	31·41	886	13·35	14·82	18·06
1897 ..	1822	31·77	838	11·52	13·68	20·25
1898	1821	30·	961	13·21	15·03	17·13

* Deaths in Outlying Institutions not included.

To ascertain the true death-rate for the parish, the deaths of parishioners occurring in institutions outside the parish must be added. The total number of these deaths was 186 compared with 241 in 1897. 112 of these occurred in the Union Infirmary, 45 in general or special hospitals, and 29 in the various hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Table II. shows in detail the number of deaths in internal institutions, at various groups of ages, as well as the causes of death.

TABLE II.

Deaths in Out-lying Institutions.

WANDSWORTH. 1897. 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 and Special Hospitals.	Asylum Board Hospitals.
Influenza	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	7	5	2	..	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Diphtheria	13	6	7	2	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	13
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Continued ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	7	4	1	10	11	..	..	..	..	8	..	3
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rheumatism	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	1	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	19	13	6	..	1	1	..	1	16	1	15	4	..
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	20	11	9	2	6	8	..	..	4	8	16	3	1
Heart Disease ..	27	11	16	..	..	..	1	2	16	8	22	5	..
Injuries	8	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	3	5	..
All other Diseases	71	41	30	11	3	14	4	2	30	21	41	27	3
TOTALS	186	105	81	18	34	52	10	5	75	44	112	45	29

The total number of deaths registered, corrected for internal and external institutions, was 979, compared with 902 in 1897, and 946 in 1896.

Calculated from the above, the true death-rate was 16·31 per 1,000 compared with 15·71 in 1897, 16·94 in 1896, 15·76 in 1895, and 14·93 in 1894.

In order to make this death-rate comparable with the death-rate of London, and of England and Wales, it must be corrected for age and sex distribution; this factor for Wandsworth is 1.068, so that the death-rate would then be 17.42 per 1,000.

In the metropolis, the death-rate for the year was 18.3 per 1,000 or 2 per 1,000 above the rate for Wandsworth.

Table III. shows the total mortality for the year arranged in accordance with the system adopted by the Registrar General. It shows the total number in each group, together with the age at death at eight periods, and the sex and social position of the deceased.

Tables A and B which follow are inserted by direction of the Local Government Board.

In Table III. the causes of death are classified under six main groups, and the total number of deaths as well as the percentage of each to total deaths are shown in the following table:—

1. Zymotic	..	194	deaths or	20.20	per cent. of total deaths.			
2. Constitutional	.	169	„	17.58	„	„	„	„
3. Local	..	438	„	45.58	„	„	„	„
4. Developmental	.	131	„	13.63	„	„	„	„
5. Violence	..	29	„	3.01	„	„	„	„
6. Ill-defined	..	0	„	.0	„	„	„	„

TABLE III.
STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

WANDSWORTH.			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 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.
Population: (Census), 1896			58,101														
Estimated Population in middle of 1898			63,917.														
I. Zymotic.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria	14	7	7	..	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
	Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric Fever	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Fever	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
	Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Measles	34	19	15	14	20	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	29
	Whooping Cough	25	12	13	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17
	Influenza	25	14	11	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	2	1	3	7	14	14
	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	83	54	29	71	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	17	61
	Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Zymotic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Zymotic Class			194	110	84	99	52	8	5	7	11	8	4	2	9	45	138
Constitutional.	Gout and Rheumatism	12	4	8	..	..	1	..	3	6	1	1	..	1	5	6	6
	Cancer & other Tumours	33	8	25	..	..	..	..	4	19	7	3	3	4	13	13	13
	Other Constitutional Diseases	9	4	5	5	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	7	7
	Phthisis	74	32	42	1	..	1	14	29	23	5	1	2	4	23	45	45
	Other Tubercular Diseases	41	23	18	22	11	4	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	11	28	28
Local.	Nervous	101	62	39	12	7	1	9	27	27	16	2	3	5	30	63	63
	Circulatory	106	44	62	..	..	5	3	12	42	24	20	9	10	34	53	53
	Respiratory	164	81	83	43	24	1	1	22	23	25	25	4	9	39	112	112
	Digestive	43	18	25	17	2	1	4	5	8	3	3	2	3	16	22	22
	Urinary	16	7	9	..	..	3	1	1	8	2	1	2	2	4	8	8
	Generative	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	4
	Locomotory	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Integumentary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental.	Premature Birth and Low Vitality	57	35	22	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	41	41
	Congenital Defects	19	9	10	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	13	13
	Old Age	55	14	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	42	3	1	21	30	30
Violence			29	21	8	4	1	4	1	5	9	4	1	1	2	11	15
Ill-defined (Ill-defined .. ..)			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Specified (Not specified .. ..)			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS			961	472	489	278	98	29	40	123	181	109	103	33	54	275	599

TABLE (A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1898, 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.)	At all Ages.							(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.		
													Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.														Puerperal.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)																								
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum	136	1	..	2	9	76	48	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	15	2	4	81	135
Royal Hospital for Incurables	13	..	..	..	..	6	7	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	5	13
St. Peter's Hospital	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
The Prison	7	1	1	..	..	4	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	5
Patriotic Asylum for Girls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Boys' Home .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Workhouse	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
								5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
Rest of the Sub-District	799	274	97	27	30	217	154	Under 5	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	23	82	..	1	65	..	2	4	151	371
								5 upwds	7	4	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	9	53	81	86	20	19	140	428
TOTALS	961	278	98	29	40	304	212	Under 5	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	24	82	..	1	67	..	2	5	152	376
								5 upwds	7	4	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	12	73	97	106	23	24	230	585

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

Deaths occurring outside the division or district among persons belonging thereto.	186	18	34	10	4	77	43	Under 5	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	1	8	..	..	1	14	52
								5 upwds	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	12	27	1	7	57	134
Deaths occurring within the division or district.	169	4	2	4	10	90	58	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	6	

TABLE **TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,**
(B) coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1898, 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 eparate 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 Isoiation Hospital.										
	Census 1896.	Estimated to middle of 1898.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					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)																						
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum	1296	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Hospital for Incurables	291	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's Hospital	60	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prison	993	..	..	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patriotic Asylum for Girls	316	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Boys' Home	198	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse	752	..	132	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of the Sub-District	54195	60011	1689	Under 5	..	54	64	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	42	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				5 upwds	1	170	97	1	..	48	..	..	11	..	88	..	93	60	..	26	..	..	..	..
				Under 5	..	54	65	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	42	41	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	58101	63917	1821	5 upwds	1	223	97	1	..	49	..	..	11	..	98	..	101	60	..	26	..	..	..	..

Zymotic Diseases.

During the year 1898, 194 deaths, 110 of males and 84 of females, occurred from diseases of a zymotic nature, an increase of 66 compared with the year 1897, and 41·9 above the corrected decennial average. This increase is wholly due to the greater number of deaths from Measles, Whooping-cough and Diarrhœa, as compared with last year. The most noticeable increase is, however, in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa, 83 deaths having been registered as occurring from this, an increase of 45 compared with last year, and of 43·1 compared with the corrected decennial average. The number of deaths which occurred from the notifiable diseases, viz.: from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever, and Erysipelas was 27, compared with 46 in 1897, 20 in 1896, and 19 in 1895.

Table IV. shows the number of deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases, the total deaths from all zymotic diseases, the zymotic death-rate per 1,000, the total deaths from all causes, and the percentage of deaths from all zymotic diseases to deaths from all causes for the year, as well as for the 10 preceding years, and also the number above or below the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

TABLE IV.

Comparative Table of Zymotic Mortality.

DISEASES.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1898	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
<i>Seven principal Epidemic Diseases.</i>													
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	39	7	47	10	30	2	37	2	58	4	34	67	..
Scarlet Fever ..	4	..	..	2	5	3	1	..	3	6	1	..	1.8
Diphtheria ..	5	6	10	19	20	20	8	3	8	20	14	..	1.4
Fever { Typhus	5	4	5	5	3	6	5	4	4	3	4	..	1.2
{ Enteric													
Whooping Cough	40	6	35	18	28	26	17	13	53	12	23	..	4.7
Diarrhœa	32	21	37	25	41	37	24	24	44	48	83	43.1	..
Cholera													
Total Deaths from above Epidemic Diseases	125	44	134	79	127	94	92	46	170	103	161	39.1	..
Other Zymotic Diseases	2	3	11	16	60	34	34	58	11	25	*33	2.6	..
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	127	47	145	95	187	128	126	104	181	128	194	41.9	..
Zymotic Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion	3.73	1.35	3.2	2	3.7	2.54	2.30	1.62	3.02	2	3.03	.49	..
Total Deaths from all causes	711	494	787	780	838	820	768	798	886	838	961	34.6	..
Percentage of Deaths from Epi- demics to Deaths from all causes ..	17.5	8.90	17.0	10.3	15.1	15.62	16.5	11.78	20.42	15.27	20.18	5.35	..

* Inclusive of 25 from Influenza.

The zymotic death-rate was 3.03 per 1,000 of population, an increase of 1.03 compared with 1897, and .49 above the decennial average.

To ascertain the true zymotic death-rate for the year, the deaths from these diseases in outlying institutions must be added, and those in internal institutions not belonging to this parish subtracted.

Eleven deaths from zymotic diseases occurred in the Union infirmary (one from Enteric Fever, eight from Measles, one from Whooping Cough and one from Diarrhœa), and 25 in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board (one from Influenza, seven from Scarlet fever, 13 from Diphtheria, one from Enteric Fever, and three from Measles), a total of 36. One death from Whooping Cough occurred in one of the internal institutions.

The total number of deaths from zymotic diseases thus becomes 229, compared with 161 in 1897, and 218 in 1896.

The corrected zymotic death-rate was 3·81 per 1,000, compared with 2·8 in 1897, 3·96 in 1896, 2·03 in 1895, and 2·64 in 1894.

In the Metropolis for the year 1897 the zymotic death-rate was, exclusive of Influenza, 2·77 per 1,000, while in this parish the same rate was 3·39 per 1,000.

Small Pox. There was again no death from this disease during the year. One case was notified, but not removed to hospital. The patient was a girl, who had within the period of incubation come from near Leicester to visit friends in the parish. Careful inquiries both here and at her home failed to discover the cause of infection, no case of Smallpox having occurred in the neighbourhood of her home for some years, and there had been no case notified in the Metropolis for some time.

The official return of the vaccination officer for the year 1897 shows that of 1,830 births registered, 1,432 or 78·2 per cent. had been successfully vaccinated, four were certified as being insusceptible of vaccination, 176 died unvaccinated, 43 were postponed, 21 had removed

to districts the vaccination officer of which had been duly apprised, 94 had removed to places unknown, 48 remained on the books as unvaccinated, while in respect of 12 certificates of conscientious objection had been received.

The percentages of unvaccinated during the year is slightly less than in the two preceding years, viz. 12·13 compared with 15·8 and 13·4. It will be interesting to compare the 1897 return, in which the conscientious objector first appears, with the return for 1898.

Scarlet Fever. During the year 277 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, a large decrease compared with the year previous, when 501 cases were notified. This number would have been less had it not been for an outbreak of this disease in the Royal Patriotic Asylum in the month of December. Of the total number of cases notified from the above institution, viz. 117, 48 were received during December, and the rest in January, 1899.

Of these 277 cases, 143 or 51·6 per cent. were removed to the Asylum Board hospitals, where seven died, and 134 or 48·4 per cent. remained at home, with only one death. The total case mortality was 2·88 per cent. compared with 2·39 per cent. in 1897, 3·75 per cent. in 1896, 1·63 per cent. in 1895, and 2·25 per cent. in 1894.

The mortality of the cases treated at home was only ·75 per cent., while of the hospital treated cases the mortality was nearly 4·9 per cent. or more than six times higher.

Of the seven deaths, only two were registered as being due to Scarlet Fever alone, three to post Scarlatinal Diphtheria, and two to Meningitis following Scarlet Fever.

One of the deaths was of a child that had been removed from Battersea parish, the parents having, while the child was in hospital, removed to this parish.

The case mortality for the whole of London was 3·43 per cent.

The greatest number of notifications was received in December, viz. 59, 48 of these being from the Patriotic Asylum, and the fewest, viz. 11 in October.

The proportion of notified cases per 1,000 of population was in this parish 4·6 per 1,000, while for the whole of London this rate was 3·7 per 1,000.

No difficulty was this year experienced in having cases of Scarlet Fever removed to hospital.

The death-rate per 1,000 from Scarlet Fever for the year was ·13, compared with ·19 in 1897, and ·25 in 1896. For the Metropolis this death-rate was also ·13.

The only point of special note with reference to Scarlet Fever during 1898, was the outbreak in the months of November and December in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.

In the outbreak 117 cases occurred, and the incidence of these was as follows :—

1st case notified Nov. 19.			1st symptoms 17 Nov.			Removed to Hospital Nov. 18		
2nd	„	19	„	18	„	„	„	18
3rd	„	19	„	18	„	„	„	18
4th	„	21	„	20	„	„	„	20

These cases occurred respectively in dormitories Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12. The dormitories were disinfected on November 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th.

The fifth case was notified on November 28th and was removed to hospital, and the sixth case on December 28th. On the 30th December I was informed by the Medical Officer of the institution that 42 children showed signs of desquamation, particularly on the feet, and a few also on the hands. I visited the institution, saw the children, and came to the conclusion that these also had suffered from Scarlet Fever, having been infected at the same time as the first four cases in November. Since December 30th, 1898, other 69 cases have been notified, all these with the exception of seven being also cases infected about the 21st November. The other seven cases are secondary and were infected directly from some of the cases desquamating.

The distribution in dormitories was as follows:—

No. of													
dormitory	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
No. of cases	—	3	4	4	3	—	6	23	25	7	21	21	=117

The age distribution given in the following table shows that children under 12 suffered most, 103 out of 151 having been attacked, while over 12, only 14 cases occurred out of 128:—

Ages	..	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Cases	..	9	13	20	28	19	14	3	4	6	1	=117
Age distrib.												
in School	..	10	13	26	36	29	37	41	44	33	15	

I have made careful inquiry into the causation of the outbreak, but have not been able to definitely say what was the immediate cause, whether infected from outside or by means of the milk supply. The first source of infection, viz.:—from outside, is the least probable, as no communication with visitors had taken place since the 5th November, while the first symptoms of the 1st case appeared on the 17th, the usual period of

incubation being four to six days. According to the statement of the Lady Superintendent, no books, letters, or clothing had been received from outside by any of the first infected children.

Inquiry was also made with reference to new arrivals in the Institution, but no infection could be traced to that source. One girl made a statement that fever had been present in the neighbourhood of her home, and that some girls from the school which she had been attending had suffered, but on communicating with the Medical Officer of Health for the district, I was informed that the fever then prevalent was Enteric Fever and that no case of Scarlet Fever had been notified to him for two years.

My attention was then directed to the milk supply, and I was informed that all the milk, viz.:—about 80 quarts per day, was obtained from one company, and that this had been brought to the Institution by one man for some years. This man had been ill for three days, viz.:—the 15th, 16th and 17th November, but it was found that he had been suffering from an ordinary cold. The manager of the branch had delivered the milk on the three days above-mentioned. Inquiry was made as to the health of these employees, but no history of illness of any kind could be obtained.

The milk on being received at the Institution is poured into large tin pails, and these are at once placed in a steam chamber, and subjected to a temperature of about 180° F. for 20 minutes. No milk is drank by any of the inmates until after this process has been completed. When removed from the chamber it is poured by one of the maids into a large tin jug and poured from it into the mugs of the girls at table. All the maids and attendants who have to deal with the steaming and

distributing of the milk to the girls were and had been for sometime in good health.

I communicated with the Company supplying the milk, and asked them to let me have a list of the farms from which the milk supply to the Patriotic School had been obtained from the 6th to the 16th of November. I received from the managing director a list of 12 farms from which milk had been received by them, and I at once communicated with the Medical Officers of Health for the different districts. From all, with one exception I have received replies, and only in one district had there been any case of Scarlet Fever for some months, except in one instance, and the Medical Officer of Health replied as follows:—

January 13th, 1899.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter I beg to inform you there has been an outbreak of Scarlatina in this town. The first cases were reported to me the 26th of September and there are still cases in the town. I have not had any reported from the farm you mention but there may have been cases among the employees. I will make enquiries and report to you as soon as possible.

January 15th, 1899.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I visited the premises you mentioned and made careful enquiries.

There has been no case of Scarlatina on or near these premises, nor as far as I could ascertain among any of the employees. I obtained the names of all the workmen, and if there had been a case of Scarlatina in any of their households I should have been informed of it under the Notification Act.

After a careful consideration of the whole circumstances of the outbreak I have come to the conclusion that it was due to contamination of milk by the specific germ of the disease and this for two reasons—

(1) That of 117 cases, 110 must have been infected on or about the same day, and (2) that the outbreak has been an exceptionally mild one, so far no death having been reported, this being quite a characteristic feature of epidemics of Scarlet Fever caused by contamination of milk supply. I attribute the fact of the exceptional mildness of the outbreak also to the partial sterilization of the milk before use. The best authorities agree that it requires an hour's (some say many hours) exposure of milk to a temperature of 212° F. to completely sterilise it, and in this case the exposure for 20 minutes to a temperature of 180° F. must have to some extent weakened the virulence of the germs. The actual germ of Scarlet Fever has not yet been isolated, but judging from the fact that it can remain virulent for months or even years in clothing it may be assumed that it is a spore bearing organism, and that although exposure of 20 minutes to 180° F. may be sufficient to destroy the germs themselves, it is not sufficient to destroy, although it may diminish, the virulence of the spores.

I have had an interview with the Managers and Secretary of the Patriotic Asylum, and have advised them that in future the individual farm from which the milk is obtained should be stated and noted daily, so that there would be no difficulty, as there has been in this outbreak, in tracing the source of the milk and of ascertaining the sanitary conditions of the farm, and the state of the health of the employees as well as of the cows.

From the beginning of the outbreak isolation has been carried out as completely as was possible under the circumstances. Of the 117 cases, 15 were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, these 15 being cases in which the symptoms of fever, sore throat, &c., were definite. In the other 102 cases the symptoms

were so indefinite that the diagnosis was not arrived at until the stage of desquamation, nearly six weeks from the probable date of infection. This fact also made it more difficult to ascertain definitely the exact cause of the outbreak.

One theory has suggested itself to me and that is that these 102 cases were not Scarlet Fever at all, but after seeing the majority of the cases and examining them carefully with the Medical Officer of the Institution, I came to the conclusion that it could be nothing but Scarlet Fever with mild initial symptoms. Again, a few of the cases had sore-throats, of a very mild and evanescent type about the 18th or 19th of November, and were under observation in the Infirmary for a day or two, but as they had no fever and no rash, were sent back from the Infirmary to the Institution. All these cases desquamated freely. In two cases the Medical Officer informs me that there has been reinfection, two girls whose feet were peeling developing sore-throat, rash and fever. The outbreak is now at an end, although it is quite possible that isolated cases may occur.

Diphtheria. This still continues to be the most fatal of all the notifiable zymotic diseases. 162 cases were notified, and although this shows a considerable decrease compared with 1897, yet it is an increase compared with 1896, the number in these two years being respectively 243 and 98.

Of the 162 cases, 101 or 62·3 per cent. were removed to hospital where 13 died, and 61 cases were treated at home with 14 deaths.

The total number of deaths was 27, giving a case mortality of 16·6 per cent., while in 1897 this mortality was 20·1 per cent., and in 1896, 12·2 per cent.

The case mortality of the hospital treated cases was 12·8 per cent., while of the home treated cases this was nearly 23 per cent.

There seems no reason to doubt that this great difference in mortality is due to treatment by antitoxin, which is much more extensively carried out in the hospitals of the Asylums Board, than in private practice. It is to be hoped that now the price of this serum has been markedly reduced, all cases in private practice will be immediately treated by means of antitoxin, and that in consequence the mortality will in future years show a decided decrease.

During the year 1898, 11,855 cases of Diphtheria were notified in London, or 2·6 per 1,000 of population, compared with 2·9 per 1,000 in 1897, and 3·1 in 1896, while in this parish, the proportion notified per 1,000 of population was in 1898, 2·6, in 1897, 4·3, and in 1896, 1·7.

Membranous
Croup.

Only three cases of this were notified, and no death occurred.

The total case mortality from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup was 16·3 per cent, compared with 20·2 per cent. in 1897, and 13 per cent. in 1896.

For the whole of London the case mortality was 14·8 per cent. compared with 17 per cent. in 1897, and 19·2 per cent. in 1896.

Enteric Fever.

51 cases were notified and six deaths resulted, compared with 37 cases notified and four deaths in 1897. 27 cases were removed to hospital where two died, and 24 cases were treated at home with four deaths.

The proportion of cases notified in this parish per 1,000 of population was $\cdot 84$, while in the Metropolis this rate was $\cdot 69$.

In three of the cases there was reason to believe that the disease had been contracted from eating of oysters, and in other three from the drinking of water from the river Wandle.

In other four of the cases the patients had only come to the district a few days before the disease was diagnosed.

In 19 of the cases the sanitary arrangements in the houses occupied by the patients were found to be defective, while in the great majority the sanitary arrangements were good.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 from fever was $\cdot 09$, and in the Metropolis $\cdot 12$.

**Puerperal
Fever.** 11 cases were notified and five deaths occurred, compared with six notifications and four deaths in 1897.

Erysipelas. 100 cases were notified with three deaths, compared with 111 cases and one death in 1897.

Measles. This disease was again prevalent in the parish, and more especially in Wards 5 and 6.

In all 45 deaths were registered, 34 occurring in the parish, and 11 in institutions outside the parish. In 1897 only four deaths occurred, and in 1896, 58.

The number of deaths occurring in the parish, viz. 34, was $6\cdot 7$ above the decennial average, corrected for increase of population.

The death-rate per 1,000 from this disease was $\cdot 74$, and in the Metropolis 69.

During the year there were received from the teachers of the Board schools in the parish notices of 540 cases of Measles, but this does not by any means represent the number of cases which occurred during the year. No notices are received from the National or private schools, and it is certain that all the cases were not reported from the Board schools, some of the teachers complying with the regulations of the School Board more than others.

Whooping Cough. 25 deaths occurred from this, compared with 12 in 1897, and 53 in 1896. The decennial average was 29 \cdot 7. One death occurred in an external institution, and one in an institution within the parish.

The death-rate in the parish was $\cdot 41$, and in the Metropolis $\cdot 47$ per 1,000.

Diarrhœa. During the year, 83 deaths or 43 \cdot 1 above the decennial average, resulted from Diarrhœa. In 1897, the number of deaths from this cause was 48, and in 1896, 44. One death occurred in an external institution, making a corrected total of 84. 71 of the deaths were of infants under one year, 11 from one to five years, and one over 75 years.

The rate per 1,000 was 1 \cdot 39 compared with $\cdot 85$ in 1897, while in the Metropolis the rate was $\cdot 96$.

Of the 84 deaths, 72 occurred between the 29th of June and 29th of September, and special inquiry was made into these cases to ascertain how the children had been fed, whether by hand or nursed by the mother.

In all 67 houses, where cases had occurred, were visited, and the particulars ascertained, while in five the parents had removed from the parish.

The number of cases in the various Wards was as follows:—in No. I. Ward, nine cases; in No. II. Ward, eight cases; in No. III. Ward, 15 cases; in No. IV. Ward, eight cases; in No. V. Ward, 15 cases; in No. VI. Ward, 12 cases. Total 67.

Of the 67 cases, 63 were hand-fed, and only four were nursed by the mother.

Of the 63 hand-fed cases, 31 were fed on cows milk alone, 14 on condensed milk alone, and 18 on a mixture of both.

The sanitary condition of the houses in which these deaths occurred was noted. and in 25 this was good, in 28 fair, and in 14 some defect was found.

One important fact was observed, and that was that sufficient care is not taken by the parents as to the storage of the milk after purchase. In many of the houses, there is no proper larder, and in these the milk was kept in any convenient place, such as on a shelf in the kitchen, on the kitchen table, in the kitchen cupboard, or in the scullery. In any of these places, the milk was liable to be contaminated, and if given to an infant would produce severe Diarrhœa, resulting in many cases in death.

The above facts only strengthen previous statistics on the subject, and although it is comparatively easy to say what ought to be done to prevent this excessive mortality in infants; it would be a difficult matter to carry out any preventive measures. The one outstanding fact is that infants nursed by the mother suffer little from summer Diarrhœa, and that hand-fed children suffer badly.

Influenza. During the year, 25 deaths were registered from this cause, two of these occurring in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, and one in St. Peter's

Hospital. One death occurred in an outside institution, making a corrected total of 23. In 1897, 18 deaths occurred, in 1896, nine, and in 1895, 39.

The following are the death-rates per 1,000 of population from zymotic diseases, including those in outlying institutions for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898:—

	Death-rate per 1000.		
	1896	1897	1898
Diarrhœa	·949	·854	1·399
Diphtheria and Croup	·233	·854	·449
Whooping Cough	·984	·279	·433
Scarlet Fever	·268	·209	·133
Influenza	·125	·313	·366
Enteric Fever	·073	·069	·091
Measles	1·146	·069	·749

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever show a decided decrease, while Diarrhœa and Measles are markedly increased.

Measles, although higher than it was in 1897, is not so high as in the last outbreak, viz. in 1896. It is noticeable that every second year this disease shows a high death-rate per 1,000 of population.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

Table VI. shows that during 1898, 605 cases of infectious disease were notified, a decrease of 199, compared with 1897, and of 49 compared with 1896.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was 277, compared with 501 in 1897, and of Diphtheria 162, compared with 243, while of Enteric Fever 51 cases were notified, compared with 37.

The annual rate for these notifiable diseases per 1,000 persons living was 9·4, compared with 14·7 in 1897, 11·1 in 1896, and 9·5 in 1895.

In London for the year, this rate was 8·3 per 1,000, compared with 10·2 in 1897, and 11·1 in 1896.

The death-rate from all notifiable diseases was ·78 per 1,000 compared with 1·1 in 1897, and ·66 in 1896, while for London as a whole this rate was ·71, compared with ·81 in 1897, and ·72 in 1896.

The total number of deaths was 49, of which eight occurred from Scarlet Fever, and 27 from Diphtheria. 27 of the deaths occurred at home, and 22 in hospital.

The number of the several diseases, the number removed to hospital, and the number of deaths in hospital and at home is given in the following table:—

TABLE VI.

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	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.. ..	277	143	7	1	8
Erysipelas	100	..	..	3	3
Diphtheria	162	101	13	14	27
Membranous Croup ..	3	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	51	27	2	4	6
Continued Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	11	..	..	5	5
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	605	271	22	27	49

Return Cases of
Scarlet Fever. Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever occurred after the return of a case from hospital. The following are the particulars of these:—

(1).—First case notified on September 13th, 1897, removed to hospital same day, returned on January 5th, 1898, and had discharge from nose. Mother was told by Medical Practitioner at Stockwell hospital, not to allow the child to sleep with the other children. The second case was notified on January 13th.

(2).—First case notified on December 21st, 1897, removed to hospital same day, returned on February 23rd, 1898, and a second case was notified on March 1st.

(3 and 4).—First case notified as Diphtheria on November 25th, 1897, removed to hospital next day. Mother states he afterwards had Scarlet Fever in hospital, and that his lips were peeling when he returned on February 24th, 1898. A second case was notified on March 3rd, and a third on March 7th.

(5).—Six cases notified from October 18th to 23rd, 1897, all were removed to hospital on October 27th. One case returned on February 23rd, 1898, and one of the previous six who had returned earlier, was notified again on March 7th.

(6).—First case notified on December 26th, 1897, removed to hospital same day, returned on February 26th, 1898, and a second case was notified on March 8th.

(7 to 11).—First case notified on February 14th, removed to hospital same day, returned on April 12th, and five other cases were notified on April 25th.

(12).—First case notified on January 13th, removed to hospital same day, returned on April 13th, and a second case was notified on April 26th.

(13).—First case was notified on September 17th, removed to hospital on September 15th, returned on October 28th, and a second case notified on November 14th.

One case of Erysipelas occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, one of Scarlet Fever, one of Diphtheria, and one of Erysipelas in the Prison, 48 of Scarlet Fever, and one of Erysipelas in the Royal Patriotic Asylum, one

of Scarlet Fever and one of Typhoid Fever in the Boys' Home, and three of Scarlet Fever and seven of Erysipelas in the Workhouse, a total of 65, compared with 37 in 1897.

Table VII. shows the prevalence of zymotic disease for each month during the year.

TABLE VII.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Small pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria	8	27	21	10	13	16	24	9	12	7	10	8
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	32	19	26	23	18	16	20	13	12	11	30	59
Enteric Fever	4	3	..	..	3	1	3	5	2	4	13	15
Erysipelas	7	19	9	11	16	9	4	4	1	7	10	15

The next Table shows the number of notifications received from each Ward in the Parish.

DISEASE.	WARD.						TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Smallpox	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	27	15	53	40	55	89	279
Erysipelas	6	10	32	10	48	6	112
Diphtheria	34	14	37	15	17	48	165
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
Enteric Fever	7	5	14	6	14	7	53
Puerperal Fever .. .	1	3	3	1	5	..	13
Continued Fever .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	76	47	141	73	139	136	627

Non-Zymotic Diseases.

Table VIII shows the number of deaths from non-zymotic diseases for the year, for the ten years preceding, and also shows the number above or below the corrected decennial average.

TABLE VIII.

Comparative Table of Non-Zymotic Mortality.

DISEASES.		1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1898	
													No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Constitutional.	Tubercular ..	114	72	99	107	87	79	97	121	89	94	115	..	·08
	Other Constitutional ..	30	32	48	31	54	36	51	34	67	57	54	1·2	..
Local.	Nervous ..	112	90	103	104	123	110	111	122	84	114	101	..	28
	Circulatory ..	45	26	46	39	57	57	52	51	89	78	106	41·2	..
	Respiratory ..	128	87	177	201	144	184	128	140	122	117	164	..	7·3
	Digestive ..	34	31	42	51	34	62	51	56	72	58	43	..	15·9
	Urinary ..	22	17	17	22	36	28	24	22	21	24	16	..	11·9
	Generative ..	5	5	6	9	9	6	9	5	8	5	7	..	1
	Locomotor ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	·04	..
Developmental.	Integumentary ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	·72
	Premature Birth ..	41	36	54	66	60	72	58	82	71	80	76	2·6	..
	Malformation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low Vitality ..	25	33	24	27	26	29	38	53	52	56	55	11·5	..
	Age ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Violence ..	23	15	27	24	18	25	23	17	29	22	29	2·3	..
	Ill-defined or ..	4	1	2	2	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	2·04
	Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The total number of deaths from the above was 767, compared with 710 in 1897, and 705 in 1896. These deaths formed 79·8 per cent. of the total mortality, compared with 84·7 in 1897, and 79·5 in 1896.

After correction for institutions the total number of deaths was 758, or 77·4 per cent. of the total mortality, compared with 743, or 82·3 per cent. in 1897.

The total number of deaths from tubercular diseases was 115, an increase of 21, compared with 1897, but .08 below the corrected average.

The number of deaths in external institutions was 19, and in internal institutions 21, the corrected total being thus 118, compared with 102 in 1897.

The total death-rate from all tubercular diseases was 1.96 per 1,000, compared with 1.79 in 1896. The death-rate in England and Wales for the decennium 1881-90 was 2.43.

From Consumption, or Phthisis Pulmonalis, the corrected number of deaths was 72, compared with 71 in 1897, 61 in 1896, 78 in 1895, and 75 in 1894. The death-rate was 1.23 per 1,000, the same as last year. In the decennium 1881-90 this rate for England and Wales was 1.73.

Other tubercular diseases were the cause of 46 deaths, compared with 31 in 1897, and 36 in 1896. 22 of these deaths were of infants under one year, and 12 of children from one to five years.

From Gout, Rheumatism, Cancer, and other constitutional diseases, 54 deaths were registered, three less than last year, and 2.9 under the decennial average.

Cancer alone was the cause of 41 deaths, compared with 46 in 1897, and 57 in 1896.

From diseases of the brain and nervous system there were 101 deaths, compared with 114 in 1897. This shows a decrease also of 28 compared with the decennial average, 46 of these deaths occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, while 24 occurred in external institutions, giving a corrected total of 79, compared with 75 last year.

106 deaths were caused by diseases of the organs of circulation, 28 above last year, and 41·2 above the decennial average. 27 deaths occurred in external and 20 in internal institutions, making a corrected total of 113, compared with 121 in 1897, and 100 in 1896. 22 of these deaths occurred in the Union Infirmary.

From diseases of the organs of respiration there were 164 deaths, an increase of 47 compared with 1897, but a decrease of 7·3 compared with the decennial average. 20 deaths occurred in external and 18 in internal institutions, the corrected total thus being 166, compared with 136 in 1897, and 139 in 1896.

The number of deaths from the diseases of the digestive organs was 53 compared with 78 in 1897. 20 of these were of infants under one year.

From diseases of the urinary organs, 20 deaths were registered, compared with the same number in 1897, and 23 in 1896.

From premature birth, low vitality, and congenital defects there were corrected for institutions 78 deaths, the corrected total in 1897 being 79. All these deaths were of infants under one year, with the exception of one, from one to five years.

From old age there were 55 deaths, 14 of males and 41 of females, compared with 56 in 1897, and 43·5 the decennial average. 23 of these deaths occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, and seven in internal institutions, 6 in the Union Infirmary, and one in a special hospital). The corrected total is thus 39 compared with 41 in 1897.

From violence, 29 deaths occurred, 21 of males and 8 of females, seven more than last year, and 2·9 above

the corrected average. In internal institutions, four of these deaths occurred in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, one in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and one in the Workhouse, a total of six, while in external institutions three occurred in the Union Infirmary, and five in general or special hospitals, a total of eight.

Other four deaths of persons belonging to other parishes were registered in this sub-district. The corrected total thus becomes 27, compared with 25 in 1897, and 24 in 1896.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths under one year was 278, compared with 232 in 1897, and 251 in 1896. 18 deaths occurred in external and four in internal institutions, making a corrected total of 292, compared with 260 in 1897, and 269 in 1896.

The infantile death-rate stated per 1,000 births was, corrected for institutions, 169, compared with 156 in 1897. The rate for London for the year 1898 was 166.

The percentage of these deaths to the total deaths was, corrected for institutions, 29·8, compared with 28·8 in 1897, and 36·03 in 1896.

120 of these deaths occurred from diseases of the zymotic class, and no fewer than 71 of these were from Diarrhœa, and to this is due the increase in the infantile mortality during the year.

Senile Mortality. 141 deaths were registered as over 70 years of age, 50 of males and 91 of females. This is a decrease of 58 compared with last year. Three deaths, one of a male and two of females occurred between 95 and 100.

Table IX shows the number of these deaths at different quinquennial periods.

TABLE IX.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 70 and under 75 ..	15	30	45
75 " " 80 ..	24	24	48
80 " " 85 ..	6	21	27
85 " " 90 ..	4	11	15
90 " " 95 ..	0	3	3
95 " " 100 ..	1	2	3
	50	91	141

In Table X. is shown the percentage to total deaths, as well as to diseases of the zymotic class, according to the social position of the deceased.

It will be observed in the table that the percentage to total deaths among the middle and trading classes, is nearly 4 per cent. above the decennial average, and that among the industrial and labouring classes this percentage is nearly 4 per cent. below that average.

From zymotic diseases, the percentage in 1898 is higher among the middle and trading classes, and lower among the industrial classes, compared with the decennial average.

TABLE X.

SOCIAL POSITION.	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	
	1898.	Decennial average.	1898.	Decennial Average.
Nobility and Gentry	3.43	3.23	1.03	1.56
Professional Class, Merchants, Bankers, &c.	5.62	5.69	4.64	4.69
Middle and Trading Classes, Clerks, &c.	28.62	24.72	23.20	20.03
Industrial and Labouring Classes	62.33	66.36	71.13	73.72
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Inquests. During the year 76 inquests were held, relating to the deaths of 45 male and 31 females. This is an increase of 27 compared with last year. Table XI. shows the number of these deaths and sex, with the cause of death.

TABLE XI.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from Natural Causes	.. ..	24	23	47
Suicidal	.. Sulphuric Acid Poisoning	—	1	1
	Bullet wound in heart ..	1	—	1
	Cut throat	2	1	3
	Concussion of brain by			
	fall from window ..	1	—	1
	Bullet in brain ..	1	—	1
Accidental	.. Death under chloroform	1	—	1
	Blood poisoning ..	1	—	1
	Suffocation whilst in a fit	—	1	1
	Rupture of liver and spleen	1	—	1
	Shock from burns ..	1	2	3
	Fracture of skull ..	1	1	2
	Run over by a van ..	1	—	1
	Shock from fall ..	1	—	1
	Fracture of rib and penetration of lung ..	1	—	1
	Choked by food while eating	1	—	1
	Suffocation while in bed with parents ..	2	1	3
	Asphyxia by drowning ..	2	—	2
	Meningitis from fall on head	1	—	1
Homicidal	.. Death from exposure ..	1	—	1
Open Verdicts..	Suffocation from want of attention at birth ..	1	1	2
		—	—	—
		45	31	76

Uncertified Deaths. Five deaths were not certified by a registered medical practitioner, and were referred to the Coroner, but no inquest was held. The following are the particulars of these deaths:—Female, 32 years,

Phthisis; male, seven weeks, exhaustion from non-assimilation of food; male, 44 years, Pulmonary Hæmorrhage; female, 19 months, Diphtheria; male, six hours, Prematurity, Exhaustion.

General
Remarks.

The death-rate for the year, viz. :—16·31 per 1,000 is a higher rate than last year, but is lower than the death-rate of the Metropolis, which was 18·3 per 1,000. This increase was almost wholly due to the number of deaths of infants under one year from Diarrhœa and diseases of the digestive organs. These deaths occurred principally during the months of July, August, and September, when the temperature was high, and the temperature of the earth correspondingly high. It is a well known fact that when this latter temperature is above 60° F. the deaths from Diarrhœa increase markedly, and this year for 11 weeks in the above mentioned months the earth temperature was above 60° F. During the rest of the year the number of deaths was below the average, and the general health of the parish very good.

Sanitation.

Table XIII. in the general report tabulates the amount of sanitary work carried out by the sanitary inspectors during the year.

There were 3,391 houses and premises inspected, compared with 4,537 in 1897, and 3,948 in 1896.

The total number of houses inspected in house-to-house inspection was 1,338, compared with 2,325 in 1897, 1,985 in 1896, and 2,079 in 1895.

A large proportion of the time of the sanitary inspectors was taken up with inspection of drains of new houses, and this accounts for the diminution in the total number of houses inspected during the year, as well as for the large decrease in house-to-house inspection.

1,114 preliminary and 306 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances compared with 1,158 and 389 in 1897.

The number of houses disinfected after infectious diseases was 347, and the number of rooms 388, compared with 643 and 683 in 1897.

Disinfection is carried out after all notifiable diseases, with the exception of Erysipelas, unless a certificate is given by the medical attendant that disinfection has been carried out to his satisfaction.

During the year this certificate was received in eight cases, and by far the largest proportion of the disinfection was carried out by the officers of the Sanitary Authority.

Up to October 21st the disinfection of beds, bedding, etc., by steam, had been done by a contractor, but on and after that date the new disinfector supplied by MANLOVE ALLIOTT & Co., of Nottingham, was in operation and has worked very satisfactorily. The building, which was designed by Mr. DODD, the Surveyor, has proved exceedingly suitable and well arranged, and will be sufficient for the needs of the parish for many years.

Before October 21st, 329 sets of bedding were disinfected by the contractor, and after that date 101 at the parish disinfecting station.

These 101 sets of bedding represent 3,162 articles as follows:—96 beds, 75 bolsters, 212 pillows, 63 mattresses, 196 sheets, 198 palliasses, 134 quilts, 90 cushions, 974 articles of clothing, 247 blankets, 151 carpets, and 726 other articles.

I have frequently visited the disinfecting station since it was opened, and supervised the disinfection. I am quite satisfied with the efficiency of the apparatus

both with reference to the destruction of all germs of infectious disease, and also that with reasonable care no damage can possibly be done to the articles disinfected. The total lots of bedding disinfected this year was 430 compared with 660 in 1897 and 391 in 1896.

26 cases of overcrowding were abated compared with 39 in 1897. In a few instances this overcrowding has been marked, but in the majority it was only slight, and was at once remedied after service of a preliminary notice.

Most of the cases of overcrowding were discovered by the sanitary inspector in the course of their house-to-house inspections, and only in one or two instances in consequence of complaint.

192 drains were relaid compared with 239 in 1897, and 252 drains were cleansed and repaired compared with 379.

The number of waterclosets cleansed and repaired was 362, a decrease of 124 compared with last year. Water was laid on to 248 waterclosets compared with 254 in 1897.

Defective supply of water to waterclosets is a common cause of complaint, and is one of the most common defects ascertained by the sanitary inspectors in their house-to-house inspection.

34 accumulations of manure were dealt with and notices served.

Dilapidated, or absence of, dustbins are also frequently discovered by the sanitary inspectors, and 234 of these were supplied during the year.

Two wells were closed by order of the Board, after analysis of the water.

The number of unclassified nuisances dealt with was 375 compared with 245 in 1897. Among these may be mentioned; defective traps removed and replaced by gullies, soil pipes repaired and new fixed, domestic water supplies disconnected from cisterns supplying water-closets, privies cleaned or abolished, smoke nuisances reported (of which there were during the year 68), and damp walls and cellars.

In only 11 cases was it necessary to take proceedings at the Police Court, and the following are the particulars of these cases:—

- (1).—House unfit for human habitation. Fined 6s. costs, and premises to be closed within four weeks.
- (2).—Sanitary defects. Non-compliance with a nuisance order. Fined 40s. and costs on 1st summons, and 20s. and costs on each of the others.
- (3).—Non-compliance with order of the Board *re* drainage; fined 10s. and 2ls. costs.
- (4).—Contravention of Bye-Laws; fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
- (5).—Sanitary defects. Order made for work to be done within 14 days, and for payment of 10s. 6d. costs.
- (6).—Sanitary defects; fined 20s. and 4s. costs.
- (7).—Non-compliance with Bye-Laws as to houses let in lodgings; fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
- (8).—Sanitary defects. Summons withdrawn on payment of 2s. costs.
- (9).—Overcrowding; nuisance abated, and costs paid.

(10).—Exposing for sale rabbits unfit for food; fined £10 and 4s. costs.

(11).—Gipsies on land, failing to provide sanitary convenience. Owner of land fined 20s. and 2s.

Cowhouses. These, 7 in number, were as usual inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Slaughter Houses. Eight slaughter-houses and one knackers' yard were inspected, and their condition found to be satisfactory. One slaughter-house was deleted from the register, as the owners did not apply for a renewal of the licence.

Bake-houses. 40 bake-houses have been duly inspected, but no notices were necessary as all the cleansing had been carried out satisfactorily.

Unsound Food. One bag of winkles, one box of haddock, 60 rabbits in two boxes, one box of rabbits, one cask of grapes, and one case of fresh herring were destroyed during the year, being unfit for food.

Factory and Workshops. During the year 109 (20 factories and 89 workshops) were inspected. The following notices were served and complied with—one offensive watercloset, one defective paving and watercloset, one no water to watercloset, five defective apparatus to water-closets, one earth closet, one dirty and defective watercloset, four dilapidated dust bins, one defective yard drain, one leaky roof, one dilapidated paving, two dirty watercloset basins, and dirty condition of the works, in all 20.

No notices were during the year received from the Factory Inspector.

Houses Let in Lodgings. There are now 17 of these on the register, and, except in one case where proceedings were taken, all the usual cleansing and lime-whiting way carried out.

I have again much pleasure in reporting that the Sanitary Inspectors have performed all their duties to my entire satisfaction.

P. CALDWELL SMITH,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H., CAMB.,

Medical Officer of Health for Wanlsworth.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

*Of the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act,
condensed from his statutory quarterly reports, by*

THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year 1898 the Inspector brought to the South London Central Public Laboratory 598 samples of Food and Drugs, while 8 were handed in by members of the Public in accordance with the provisions of the Act, thus making a total of 606 articles classifiable as follows:—

Dairy produce	373
Groceries	179
Bread and Cereals	32
Drugs	10
Confectionery	6
Alcoholic Beverages	6
	<hr/>
	606

The following Tables indicate the nature and number of the various articles examined and the results of their analysis.

I.—*Dairy Produce.*

The articles entered under this head included:—

Milk	213 samples.
Butter	140 "
Condensed Milk	2 "
Lard	5 "
Cheese	4 "
Margarine	9 "

Total .. 373 samples.

All these were legally genuine, except the following 23 which were found to be more or less deficient:—

Articles submitted.	Nature and extent of Impurity.
Milk.. ..	17 per cent. of added water.
Milk.. ..	11 " "
Milk.. ..	10 " "
Milk.. ..	9 " "
Milk.. ..	8 " "
Milk.. ..	7 " "
Milk.. ..	6 " "
Milk.. ..	5 " "
Milk.. ..	5 " "
Milk.. ..	33 per cent. of cream deficient.
Milk.. ..	18 " "
Milk.. ..	18 " "
Milk.. ..	16 " "
Milk.. ..	15 " "
Butter	90 per cent. of Margarine.
Butter	90 " "
Butter	80 " "
Butter	80 " "
Butter	75 " "
Butter	70 " "
Butter	66 " "
Butter	50 " "
Butter	20 " "

The above table shows that 6.56 per cent. of the milk samples departed from the accepted standard of purity, while in the case of butter 6.42 per cent. of the samples contained margarine. This indicates an improvement in the general milk supply, but a very marked falling off in that of butter:—the figures in 1897 being 11.31 for milk and 2.59 for butter. The local milk adulteration, as distinguished from farmer's samples, was 6.25 in 1897 so that there has been a slight increase in sophistication traceable to dealers within the district, while the farmer's adulteration has been checked.

II.—*Groceries.*

These included :—

Coffee	48 samples
Pepper	20 „
Cocoa	19 „
Sugar	19 „
Mustard	20 „
Tapioca	20 „
Sago	14 „
Jams	7 „
Arrowroot	6 „
Semolina	6 „
Total	179

The following three were found to be adulterated as under :—

Articles submitted.	Nature and extent of impurity.
Coffee	30 per cent. of chicory.
Coffee	10 „ „
Cocoa	60 per cent of arrowroot & sugar.

III.—*Bread and Cereals.*

The following articles were examined and found genuine :—

Flour	27 samples.
Bread	5 „
Total	32

IV.—*Alcoholic Beverages.*

Two samples of whiskey and four of gin were submitted, and the following three were condemned :—

Articles submitted.	Result of Analyses.
Whiskey	8 degrees below legal strength.
Gin	13 „ „
Gin	1·8 „ „

V.—*Confectionery.*

The samples submitted were six in number, consisted of three chocolate sweets, and three ice creams. They were found to contain no deleterious ingredients and were therefore classed as "genuine."

IV.—*Drugs.*

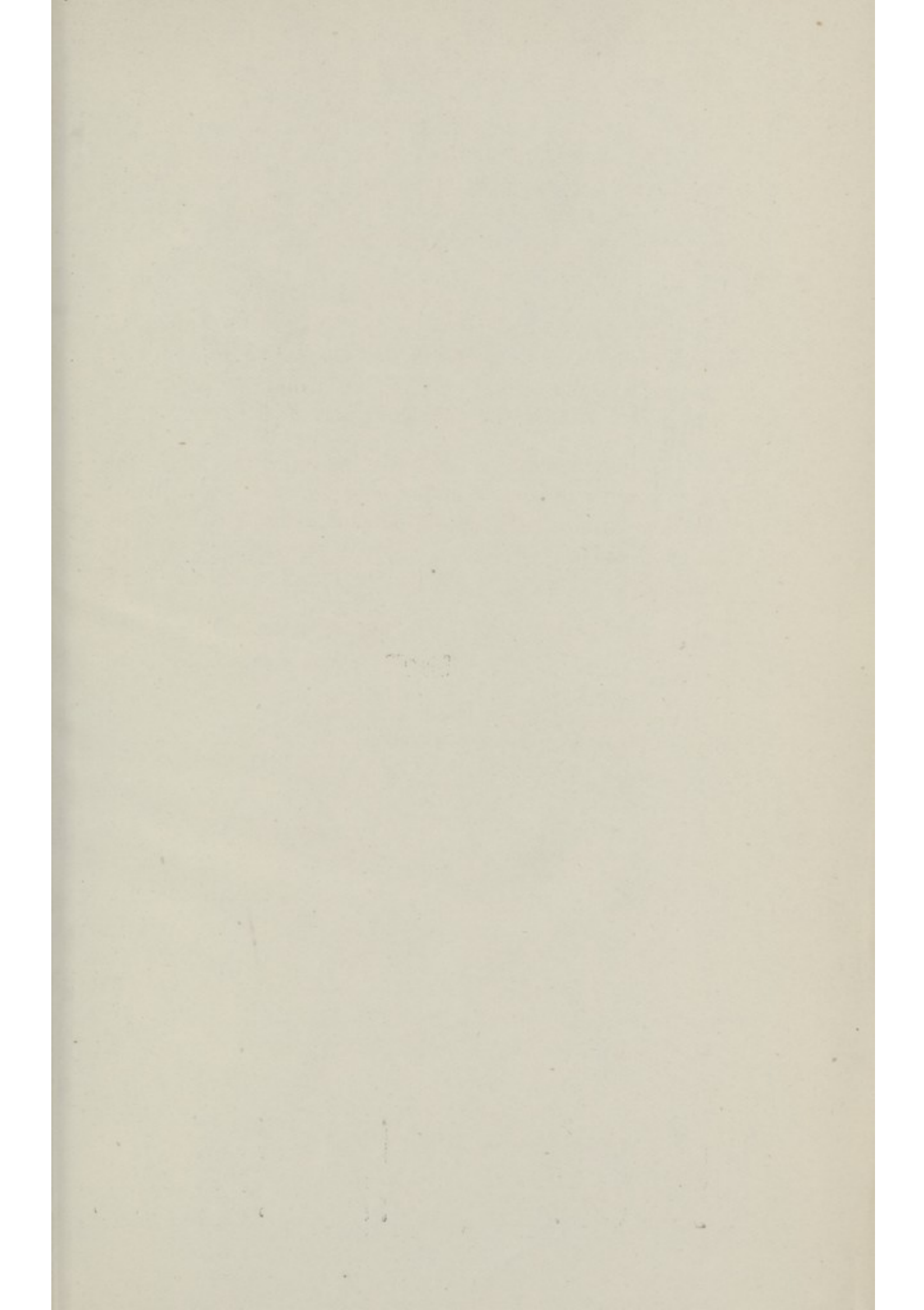
The articles received under this head embraced three samples of glycerine, two of Gregory's Powder, two of Ipecacuanha wine, two of medicines as prescribed and one of Laudanum ; all being found correct.

In conclusion, I can only again assert that the food supply of the Wandsworth District was, during the year, in a satisfactory condition, although not quite so good as in 1897 ; the relative percentages of total adulteration being 4.69 in 1897 and 4.79 in 1898.

JOHN MUTER, PH.D ; F.R.S.E., F.I.C.

Public Analyst.

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