

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Paddington].

Contributors

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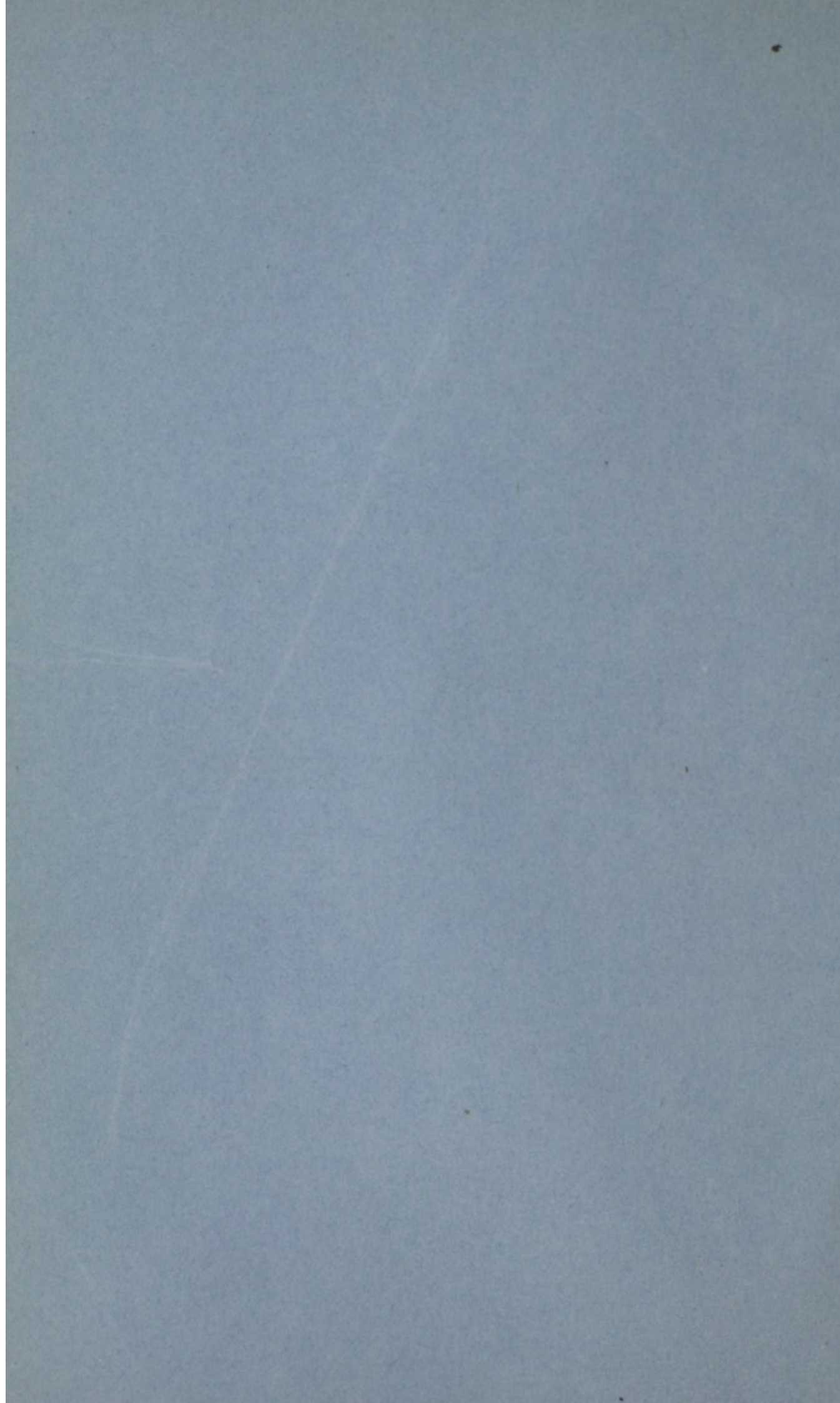
Paddington.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

REPORT OF THE VESTRY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH,

1872.



Paddington.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

REPORT OF THE VESTRY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH,

1872.

Washington

—

REPORT OF THE VESTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1887

AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

1887

REPORT.

The following is a List of the Names and Addresses of the Vestrymen and Auditors of the several Wards, namely :—

The Rev. JAMES MOORHOUSE, 57, Sussex Gardens,
Vicar of Paddington.

GREATOREX, REUBEN COURTNELL, Esq. 6, Upper Westbourne-Ter.
BRAID, CHARLES, Esq. 13, Westbourne Park Road.
Churchwardens.

LYNE, RICHARD, Esq. 44, Leamington Road Villas.
URQUHART, Mr. WILLIAM 327, Edgware Road.
Overseers.

ROCHE, CHARLES MILLS, Esq. 98, Gloucester Terrace.
Representative of the Vestry at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

WARD NO. 1.

FOR ONE YEAR.

ANDERSON, Mr. JAMES POETER 10, Richmond Road.
DUNN, Dr. JOSEPH THOMAS HOLT .. 69, Hereford Road.
ELLERTON, JOHN, Esq. 3, Aldridge Road Villas.
GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, Esq. 44, Aldridge Road Villas.
LYNE, RICHARD, Esq. 44, Leamington-Rd. Villas.

FOR TWO YEARS.

BREWER, THOMAS GIBSON, Esq. 51, Westbourne Park Road.
GOSLETT, WILLIAM, Esq. { Marlboro' Villa, West-
bourne Villas.
RABBETH, Mr. GEORGE 13, Cornwall Road.
SAWYER, Mr. SAMUEL 20, Frankfort Terrace.
VICKERMAN, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN 82, Westbourne Grove.

FOR THREE YEARS.

BRAID, CHARLES, Esq. 13, Westbourne Park Road.
CHEW, THOMAS, Esq. 15, Durham Terrace.
EVANS, ROBERT, Esq. 48, Westbourne Park.
FLOOD, Mr. JAMES 28, Burlington Road.
MOORE, ENOCH, Esq. 21, Aldridge Road Villas.

Auditor—BROWN, Mr. HENRY MARK, 84, Westbourne Grove.

WARD NO. 2.

FOR ONE YEAR.

BICKER-CAARTEN, JOHN MARINUS, Esq.	4, Formosa Terrace.
CARTER, Mr. THOMAS	32, Chippenham Terrace.
GREATOREX, REUBEN COURTNELL, Esq.	6, Upper Westbourne Ter.
GUTCH, GEORGE, Esq.	Porteus House, Porteus-Rd.
LANGHAM, THOMAS, Esq.	133, Maida Vale.
NAYLOR, WILLIAM, Esq.	Manor Place.
RICHARDSON, Mr. SAMUEL	24, Desborough Place.
URQUHART, Mr. WILLIAM	327, Edgware Road.

FOR TWO YEARS,

BICKER-CAARTEN, ALFRED GERARD, } Esq.	2, Warrington Gardens.
GWYN, Mr. GEORGE	28, London Street.
BUCKLEY, Rev. JOHN WALL.....	1, St. Mary's Terrace.
ELLIS, WILLIAM, Esq.....	40, Clifton Gardens.
HANN, Mr. ROBERT BARNECOTE	1, Paddington Green.
SHAW, BENJAMIN, Esq.....	8, Cambridge Square.
WYATT, HUGH PENFOLD, Esq.	18, Oxford Square.
YOUNG, EDWARD PARKER, Esq.	10, Delamere Crescent.

FOR THREE YEARS.

COLLINS, Mr. EDWARD.....	47, Harrow Road.
COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, Esq.	5, Randolph Road.
HAMMOND, Mr. ROBERT	82, Harrow Road.
METCALFE, Mr. RICHARD	11, Paddington Green.
PHILPOT, Mr. HENRY	32, Praed Street.
ROBERTS, EDWARD, Esq.	36, Blomfield Road.
SETON, MILES CHARLES, Esq.....	10, Maida Hill West.
TILDESLEY, SAMUEL, Esq.	2, Iron Gate Wharf Road.

Auditor—CUSHEN, Mr. CHARLES JAMES, 14, Porteus Road.

WARD NO. 3.

FOR ONE YEAR.

BAYLIS, THOMAS HENRY, Esq.....	5, The Terrace, Kensington Gardens Square.
FISHER, Mr. THOMAS	24, Craven Terrace.
HUNTER, JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq....	40, Gloucester Crescent.
MARSH, Mr. EDWARD EYTON	104, Queen's Road.
OATLEY, Mr. JAMES	57, Queen's Road.
TAYLOR, Mr. HENRY	23, Craven Terrace.

FOR TWO YEARS.

CURGENVEN, JOHN BRENDON, Esq. . .	11, Craven Hill Gardens.
DAVENPORT, EDWARD G. Esq.	28, Lancaster Gate.
KEMSHEAD, HENRY MORRIS, Esq., J.P.	Westbourne.
PHILLIPSON, Mr. MICHAEL	4, Craven Terrace.
SANDARS, SAMUEL, Esq.	28, Gloucester Place.
SMITH, GEORGE JAMES PHILIP, Esq. .	55, Gloucester Place.

FOR THREE YEARS.

BRUNEL, ISAMBARD, Esq.	15, Devonshire Terrace.
CLARKE, HENRY DANIEL, Esq.	18, Gloucester Terrace.
PRITCHARD, THOMAS SIRRELL, Esq....	8, Gloucester Place.
ROCHE, CHARLES MILLS, Esq.....	98, Gloucester Terrace.
RUSSELL, Mr. EDWARD	97, Queen's Road.
WALKER, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LARKINS	84, Inverness Terrace.

Auditor.—CHILTON, Mr. JAMES, 36, Craven Road.

WARD NO. 4.

FOR ONE YEAR.

BAKER, Sir GEORGE, Bart.	4, Hyde Park Square.
BONHAM-CARTER, HENRY, Esq.	91, Gloucester Terrace.
COLLYER, COL. GEORGE CHANCELLOR.	57, Kensington Gardens Square.
PEAKE, FREDERICK, Esq.	3, Norfolk Crescent.
POWELL, FRANCIS SHARP, Esq.	1, Cambridge Square.
TURNER, Mr. HENRY	139, Praed Street.
WILKINSON, PHILIP, Esq.	151, Edgware Road.
WILSON, JOHN, Esq.....	38, Norfolk Square.

FOR TWO YEARS.

HUME, Col. HENRY, C.B.	29, Norfolk Square.
STRATTON, Mr. STEPHEN	34, Albion Street.

FOR THREE YEARS.

GASELEE, Mr. Serjeant STEPHEN ..	2, Cambridge Square
GRIFFITH, CHARLES MARSHALL, Esq.	31, Hyde Park Square.
HALL, Mr. RICHARD	1, Porchester Street.
PARRY, Mr. THOMAS	79, Oxford Terrace.
PRESCOTT, FREDERICK JOSEPH, Esq...	13, Oxford Square.

Auditor—ABBOTT, Mr. JOHN, 53, Cambridge Street.

The Officers of the Vestry are as follow, viz.:—

Vestry Clerk	FRANK DETHRIDGE.	
First Assistant.....	WILLIAM DAVISON.	
Second ditto	JAMES WILLIAM CUFF.	
Third ditto	JOHN MITCHELL HUSH.	
Fourth ditto	ARTHUR WM. JAMES RUSSELL.	
Surveyor	GEORGE FREDERICK STEVENS.	
First Assistant Surveyor.....	RIMELL GADSDEN.	
Second ditto ditto	THOMAS WHITE.	
Third ditto ditto	FREDERICK IRELAND RUMBLE.	
Accountant	GEORGE WESTON.	
Clerk (Surveyor's Department) .	ARTHUR JAMES GARNER.	
Superintendent of Stone Yard .	JAMES STEVENS.	
Medical Officer of Health	WILLIAM HARDWICKE, M.D.	
Inspector of Nuisances	WILLIAM PARSONS.	
Ditto	THOMAS REEVES CLIFFORD.	
Assistant Overseer	GEORGE HARTTREE.	
Collectors. {	Ward 1	ROBERT CHEADLE.
	" 2. { (A Division)	REUBEN FARROW.
	" 2. { (B Division)	JOHN GORDON.
	" 3.	ROBERT JENKINS.
	" 4.	JOHN BARRABLE.
Vestry Hall Keeper.....	SAMUEL HARDY.	
Beadles	{ WILLIAM PORTER.	
	{ GEORGE DARLEY OSTERFIELD.	

The following Contracts have been entered into, namely :—

DATE WHEN ENTERED INTO.	NAME.	NATURE OF CONTRACT.	PRICE.
8th April, 1871 ..	Mr. F. Manuelle	for Guernsey Granite (unbroken) delivered by the side of the Wharf.	9s. 2d. per Ton.
Ditto	Ditto	for ditto (broken) delivered on the Parish Roads.	14s. 2d. per Cubic Yard.
Ditto	Ditto	for ditto (ditto) delivered by the side of the Wharf.	12s. 9d. per Cubic Yard.
6th February, 1872	Mr. W. J. Cooper.....	for Watering the Roads.—Both Districts of the Parish.	The Contractor to receive £ 2400.
Ditto	Mr. W. Boyer	for Carting Materials	7½d. per Ton.
Ditto	Ditto	for Day Work	8s. per Day.
Ditto	Ditto	for Working Street Roller	£ 1 : 14s. per Day for 2 Men and 4 Horses.
Ditto	Ditto	for Working Road Scraper.....	8s. 6d. per Day for 1 Man and 1 Horse.
Ditto	Mr. Maynard	for Unsifted Gravel.....	2s. 9d. per Ton.
Ditto	Ditto	for Sifted Gravel	3s. 1d. per Ton.
Ditto	Mr. Hobbs	for removing Dust, Ashes and Refuse.—Both Districts of the Parish.	The Contractor to receive £ 1450.
20th February, 1872	Mr. J. Brock	for Carting Road Scrapings and Street Sweepings.—Both Districts of the Parish.	Ditto £ 5030.
5th March, 1872 ..	Mr. W. Steggles	for Sewers Jobbing Works.....	At 10 per Cent. above the detailed Scheduled Prices.

The following Rates have been levied, viz.:—

Date.	Poor.	Lighting.	General.	Church.	Consolidated.	TOTAL.
	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.
April, 1871.....	1 0½	1	4½	½	—	1 6½
October, 1871.	1 1½	1½	6	—	½	1 9½
	2s. 2d.	2½d.	10½d.	½d.	½d.	3s. 4d.

The present Assessment of the Parish to the Poor Rate is £954,868.

The number of Borough Voters, according to the present Register, is 6688.

The number of County Voters is 68.

The number of persons returned in the Jury List presented to the Justices of the Peace on the 25th day of September last, amounted to 4930.

During the year 29 Meetings of the Vestry and 125 Meetings of the various Committees have been held, making a total of 154 Meetings.

The Works, Sanitary and otherwise, carried into effect during the year, appear in the reports of the respective Officers, hereunto annexed, and such reports are followed by the Documents required by the 198th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, with which Documents the present Report concludes.

By Order,

FRANK DETHRIDGE,

Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY HALL,
25th June, 1872.

REPORT
OF THE
WORKS EXECUTED
IN THE
PAVING, LIGHTING, AND SEWERS
DEPARTMENTS.

By GEORGE F. STEVENS,
SURVEYOR.

REPORT

WORKS ACCIDENTS

PAVING, LIGHTING AND SEWERS
DEPARTMENT

BY HENRY F. STANLEY

REPORT

TO THE VESTRY OF PADDINGTON.

VESTRY HALL;

June 29th, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit an Annual Report, as usual, on the several Works executed, and the chief business transacted in the Paving, Lighting and Sewers Departments, during the year ending Lady-day, 1872.

Paving.

The Carriageways in Church Street from Hall Place to Edgware Road, and in Bishop's Road, (near the Royal Oak Tavern) have been widened, and the Footways there re-paved, in a manner to accommodate and facilitate the traffic in those places. In other Streets, Improvements have been effected by removing the Gravel from the Foot-paths and substituting Yorkshire Flag Paving. The Footway Pavements have been re-laid and repaired where necessary.

The Water Channels, Crossings at intersections of

Streets, and *Cab Stands* in several Streets have been Paved with the best description of Granite Cubes. The existing Channels and Carriageway Paving in various Streets have been re-laid and repaired.

With the aid of our Steam Road Roller, the Macadam Carriageways have been firmly and expeditiously repaired, and the closing of the Thoroughfares for Carriage Traffic, as sanctioned by the Metropolitan Board of Works from time to time, greatly facilitated the execution of the Works.

Under the powers of "The Metropolis Management Acts," Three New Streets have been formed and paved by the Vestry, at the cost of Owners of Houses abutting on such Streets.

The length of additional Streets completed at the cost of Owners of Property, and taken to by the Vestry, with the previous extent of Parish Roads, make a total of 41 Miles and 200 Yards.

The Gas and Water Companies, and other parties have opened the Streets in 2,321 places for the purpose of laying and repairing pipes, and executing various alterations and additions to Houses and Stables.

Lighting.

Ten additional Lamps have been erected within the Parish, making a total of 1,658.

The removal of twenty-one Lamps to new positions have been effected for the purpose of improving the lighting of certain Streets.

Buildings, Sewers and Drains.

Fifty-eight Notices have been given to the Vestry, in accordance with the 76th Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, for the erection of 184 Buildings, viz. :—1 Permanent Church ; 1 Temporary Church ; 3 School Buildings ; 160 Houses ; and 19 Stables.

The Orders of the Vestry for the drainage of the before mentioned Buildings have been served upon the Applicants, and Copies thereof filed at the Vestry Hall.

Ninety-five Applications for the construction of Drains under the Public Roads and Footways to 114 Houses and Premises have been received, and the Works executed at the Owners' cost.

Sewers have been constructed in the under-mentioned Streets and Places at the expense of the Owners of Property, viz. :—

	feet.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove.....	430 640 190 282	run 3 - 9 by 2 - 6 whole Brick Sewer		
Warrington Crescent, (Con- tinuation of Sewer to Stranraer Place)		" " "		
Craven Hill Gardens, on the North side thereof		" " "		
Fulton Mews, Porchester Terrace		of 15-in. & 12-in, Stoneware Pipes.		
Total.....	1542			

Three Connections with Sewers have been made

in the undermentioned places, for the purposes of Ventilation, and of obtaining ready access to such Sewers, viz. :—

Westbourne Park Road, at the West end	}	72 feet.
of Westbourne Park Villas.....		
Hereford Road and Talbot Road.....	85	„
Leinster Place and the Livery Stables there	40	„
Total.....		<u>197</u>

The estimated cost of the whole of the before-mentioned Sewers, including two miles, five furlongs, and 193 yards of Stoneware Drain Pipes laid down to New Houses and Premises, is £2,102 : 18 : 10.

Four miles, one furlong, and seventy yards of Brick Sewers, in which the deposit varied from six to nine inches in depth, have been cleansed, and the hard deposit removed by the Contractor to the Vestry, at a cost of £103 : 13 : 8½.

Seven side Entrances in various Streets have been constructed, to allow of a more ready access to the Sewers for cleansing purposes, and examinations of drains and traps.

Twenty-six Air Openings have been made in Man-holes and Sewers, and Cast Iron Gratings fixed level with the surface of the Carriageways for the purpose of ventilation.

One Flushing Shaft and one hundred and four-

teen Gulleys have been constructed, and forty-nine Gulleys repaired in various parts of the Parish.

Forty-one Gulley Drains have been cleansed and the soil carted away.

The Sand or Catch Pits constructed beneath the grates of the Street Gulleys have been emptied and cleansed, and the deposits removed therefrom, at the rate of 35 gulleys per day ; making an aggregate of 10,206 removals during the year.

Five hundred and twenty-nine distinct Works relative to the repair of Sewers and Gulleys, laying pipe drains, fixing traps, cleansing, &c., have been executed at a cost of £1,835 : 17 : 5. This amount includes the sum of £666 : 9 : 5 received from various parties for fixing traps at outlets of drains, constructing gulleys in new Streets, laying new drain pipes under Footways and Roadways in connection with House drains, and for examining drains as to cause of stoppage in them, and their want of traps.

In addition to the above mentioned Works, two hundred and twenty-three subjects of Complaints have been received and entered in a Book kept for that purpose, with reference to stoppages in Gulleys, Drains, Sewers, &c., and in most instances the drains were relieved and the cause of complaint removed. The number of examinations made, have been one hundred and fourteen, at a cost to the Applicants of £22 : 16 : 0.

Re-naming Streets and Re-numbering Houses.

The following Orders of the Metropolitan Board of Works have been carried out in accordance with the 87th Section of the Act of 1862.

DATE OF ORDER.	LOCALITY.	SUBSIDIARY NAMES ABOLISHED.	NO. OF HOUSES RE-NUMBERED.
1871. March 31st .	{ Dawson Place, } { Princes Square . }	... ..	2
July 14th....	Bishop's Road	{ Royal Oak Terrace, } { Westbourne Place, St. } { Leonard's Place, Inverness Terrace, and a portion of Queen's Road . }	92
Nov. 10th....	Warwick Road....	{ Warrington Terrace, } { Warwick Road West . }	35
Dec. 5th ...	Gloucester Crescent	Nos. 1 & 2 Orsett Villas...	2
1872. Feb. 2nd ...	London Street .....	... ..	13
Feb. 2nd ...	Courtneil Street ..	{ Cumberland Place } { Cumberland Terrace... }	43

Schedules containing the names of the Occupier or Owner of each house have been received by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Copies of such Schedules are kept in the Surveyor's Department at the Vestry Hall, for the identification of the Property affected by the above mentioned Orders.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. STEVENS,
SURVEYOR.

1 8 7 2.

P A D D I N G T O N,
Middlesex.

STATEMENT IN ABSTRACT
OF THE
Parochial Accounts, Contracts & Liabilities,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1872;
WITH THE
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS THEREON.

ALSO
A TABULAR STATEMENT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HIGHWAY AND SANITARY COMMITTEES.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE
RATE-PAYERS.

(By Order of the Vestry,)

FRANK DETHRIDGE,
VESTRY CLERK.

[A] ACCOUNT in ABSTRACT shewing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the PARISH of PADDINGTON, for the year ending 25th March, 1872, under Heads of Receipt and Expenditure, viz.:—

RECEIPTS.		P	O	R	R	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand brought from last year's Account.		3891	5	9	½			
Received on account of Rates		96577	18	9	¼			
„ from the Burial Board, pursuant to Sec. 22 of the 15th and 16th Vic. Cap. 85 (Metro- politan Burials Act)		1500	0	0				
„ on account of other sources		1	17	8				
					£ 101971	2	23	

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
County Rate	12132	8	3	
Police Rate	23160	6	9	
Guardian Board	31000	0	0	
Metropolitan Common Poor Fund	13115	8	8	
Metropolitan Asylum District Rate	5495	5	0	
West London School District Rate	1087	4	1	
Commissioners of Public Baths and Wash-houses	100	0	0	
Salary	20	0	0	
Collectors' Commission	1166	19	3	
Overseers' Expenses incurred in preparing Borough and County Lists	79	8	0	
Jury Lists	47	19	3	
Expenses incurred in the Election of Vestrymen and Auditors	24	12	6	
Balance in hand	4541	10	5	
	£ 101971	2	23	

L I G H T I N G R A T E C C O U N T.

Received on account of Rates	9097	10	8½
Balance overpaid	1883	5	10½
	£ 10980	16	6½

	Balance overpaid from last year's Account..	247	9	94
Lighting		7727	15	8
Lamp Removals		27	7	6
Lamps, Columns and Brackets*		2879	0	0
Commission		99	3	7
For which formerly a Rental of 6s. per annum per Lamp was paid in respect of—		£ 10980	16	64

NOTE.—For which formerly a Rental of 6s. per annum per Lamp was paid in respect of—
1331 Lamp Columns, and 235 Brackets.

G E N E R A L R A T C C O U N T.

Balance in hand brought from last year's Account.	4737	4	8½
Received on account of Rates	38609	13	9½
„ from the Metropolis Roads Commissioners ..	596	16	5
„ „ various Parties for the Repair of Roads.	479	17	2
„ „ do. for Paving Works	1770	10	8
„ „ do. for supply of Water to Private Roads.....	90	2	4
„ „ The National Bank, Interest on the Vestry General Account	299	3	0
„ on Account of other sources	35	11	8

Materials	7717	14	8
Gully Drains in New Streets	173	17	7
Maintenance of Water Meters, &c.	45	1	6
Street Roller and Road Scraper	58	14	6
Steam Road Roller, and working same	781	19	11
Wages to Men employed at the Wharf and on the Roads	8126	0	0
Repairs to Vestry Hall Premises	427	7	10
Paving Works	1505	1	1
Watering Roads.....	3591	10	10
Carting and Day-Work	1023	3	7
Cleansing Streets	4266	13	4
Removing Dust, Ashes and Refuse	2147	10	0
Balances due to Parishioners on Paving Accounts	173	18	2
Salaries.....	2826	1	0
Superannuation Allowances.....	362	6	8
Rent, Rates and Taxes.....	427	2	11
Commission.....	443	0	1½
Private Footway in Church Street	25	0	0
Printing, Books, Stationery, Stamps for Rates, &c.	419	15	10
Armfield and Co., for Disinfecting Bedding, &c.....	230	13	2
Ware, for Horseing Small Pox Conveyance	148	19	6
Tradesmen's Bills	979	5	11
Law Expenses	41	7	4
Assessment Committee, Engineers and Surveyors Charges for Valuing the works belonging to Public Companies..	814	6	6
New Road in Hatherley Grove			

SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand brought from last year's Account.	1028	3	5½	Sewers Jobbing Works	1525	12	9
Received on Account of Rates	0	11	6½	Payment to Metropolitan Board of Works	48	17	4
" " of Drain Mouths	646	7	11	Wages	152	17	4
" " of New Sewers	217	3	0	Commission.....	0	0	5½
" " of Gully Grates.....	10	8	0	Tradesmen's Bills	104	10	2
Balance overpaid.....	344	11	8½	Construction of Sewer in Hatherley Grove	364	0	10
				General Rate Account, Repair of Roads	51	6	9
	<u>£ 2247</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7½</u>		<u>£ 2247</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7½</u>

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT.

Balance in hand brought from last year's Account.	9610	17	6	Metropolitan Board of Works	12015	1	5
Received on account of Rates	2604	11	5½	Commission.....	81	8	7½
				Balance in hand	118	18	11½
	<u>£12215</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11½</u>		<u>£12215</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11½</u>

CHURCH RATE ACCOUNT.

Balance in hand brought from last year's Account.	81	19	2	Balance of Instalments	1500	0	0
Received on account of Rates	1875	2	0	Interest	53	16	9
" " of Interest	13	8	7	Commission	19	0	5
				Sundries	1	1	0
				Balance in hand.....	396	11	7
	<u>£ 1970</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>£ 1970</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

[B] SUMMARY STATEMENT of CONTRACTS entered by the VESTRY of the PARISH of PADDINGTON,
during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1872, namely:—

DATE WHEN ENTERED INTO.	NAME.	NATURE OF CONTRACT.	PRICE.
8th April, 1871	Mr. F. Manuelle	Guernsey Granite (unbroken) delivered by the side of the Wharf.	9s. 2d. per Ton.
Ditto	Ditto	ditto (broken) delivered on the Parish Roads.	14s. 2d. per Cubic Yard.
Ditto	Ditto	ditto (ditto) delivered by the side of the Wharf.	12s. 9d. per Cubic Yard.
6th February, 1872	Mr. W. J. Cooper.....	Watering the Roads.—Both Districts of the Parish.	The Contractor to receive £ 2400.
Ditto	Mr. W. Boyer	Carting Materials	7½d. per Ton.
Ditto	Ditto	Day Work.....	8s. per Day.
Ditto	Ditto	Working Street Roller	£ 1 : 14s. per Day for 2 Men and 4 Horses.
Ditto	Ditto	Working Road Scraper	8s. 6d. per Day for 1 Man and 1 Horse.
Ditto	Mr. Maynard ..	Unsifted Gravel	2s. 9d. per Ton.
Ditto	Ditto	Sifted Gravel	3s. 1d. per Ton.
Ditto	Mr. Hobbs	removing Dust, Ashes and Refuse.—Both Districts of the Parish.	The Contractor to receive £ 1450.
20th February, 1872 ..	Mr. J. Brock	Carting Road Scrapings and Street Sweepings.—Both Districts of the Parish.	Ditto £ 5030.
5th March, 1872	Mr. W. Steggles	Sewers Jobbing Works.....	At 10 per Cent. above the detailed Schedule Prices.

[C] SUMMARY STATEMENT of MONEYS OWING TO, DEBTS and LIABILITIES OWING BY, the VESTRY of the PARISH of PADDINGTON, on the 25th of March, 1872, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurers' hands on "General Account" ..	9980	7	11
Balance in Treasurers' hands on "Church Rate Account"	396	11	7
Outstanding Rates, as nearly as can be ascertained....	8876	13	11½
	£ 19253	13	5½

	£	s.	d.
Police	6495	16	7
Guardian Board.....	2500	0	0
Salaries	694	12	0
Commission.....	420	7	3
Rent of Wharf	83	2	6
Rent of Engine Station.....	9	10	0
Superannuation Allowance	85	1	8
Contribution towards the cost of constructing the Carlton Terrace Bridge	2500	0	0
Sundries	57	7	4
	£ 12845	17	4

We, the undersigned, being the Auditors appointed under the provisions of the "Metropolis Local Management Act" for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, do state that we have audited and allowed the Accounts of the said Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1872, of which the foregoing Account marked [A] is an Abstract. And we state that the several Contracts entered into by such Vestry during the year ending the 25th March, 1872, are specified in the foregoing Statement of such Contracts marked [B]. And that the Moneys owing to, and the Debts and Liabilities owing and incurred by such Vestry respectively, are specified in the foregoing Statement of such Credits, Debts and Liabilities respectively marked [C]. And we further wish to state that the manner in which the Accounts are kept, have met with our entire approbation. And we beg to thank Mr. Dethridge and the Surveyor's Accountant (Mr. Weston) for the able and courteous assistance they have rendered us during their investigation.

HENRY M. BROWN, *Chairman*,
JAMES CHILTON,
WM. PARKER. } *Auditors.*

	Original Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Paid off this year.	Total paid off.	Remaining unpaid.
Church Debt	6000	5 per Cent.	1500	6000	—
Workhouse Debt....	25500	4 „	450	23700	1800
Do. (further).	4500		150	450	4050
Do. (do.).	5000	5 „	166 : 13 : 4	333 : 6 : 8	4666 : 13 : 4
Commissioners for Public Baths and Wash-houses ..	9000	£ 4 : 9s. per Cent.	—	—	9000

**TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL WORKS executed in the HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT,
for the Year ending 25th March, 1872.**

New Streets taken to.	Streets paved under the Metropolis Local Management Acts.	Gravel Footways paved.	Granite Crossings laid down.	Old Footways repaved.
MILE. FUR. YDS. — 1 191	MILE. FUR. YDS. — 1 11	MILE. FUR. YDS. — 4 6	MILE. FUR. YDS. — — 173	MILE. FUR. YDS. — 1 215

MILES. FUR. YDS.
Total length of Parish Roads 41 — 200

**TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL WORKS executed in the SEWERS DEPARTMENT,
for the year ending 25th March, 1872.**

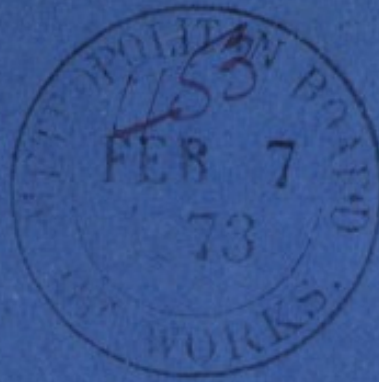
New Brick & Pipe Sewers constructed at the expense of the Vestry.	New Brick & Pipe Sewers constructed at the expense of the Owners.	Flushing Shafts. constructed at the expense of the Vestry.	Air Shafts & Openings constructed at the expense of the Owners.	Air Shafts constructed at the expense of the Owners.	Number of Gulleys Constructed and Reconstructed.	Cleansed	Number of side Entrances constructed by	
FEET.	FEET.						Vestry.	Owners.
197	1542	1	26	2	114	41	5	2

Cleansing Sewers.	Number of Drains constructed to New Houses, Stables, &c.	Total length of Drain Pipe laid to New Houses and Stables and under Footpath and Roadway.	No. of House Drains re-constructed under Footpath & Roadway.	Number of Complaints received and attended to.	Traps fixed to House and Gulley Drains.
CUBE YDS. OF SOIL REMOVED. 480	184	MILES. FUR. YARDS. 2 5 193	114	223	340

completed under the Orders of the Sanitary Committee, for the Year ending 25th March, 1872.

I. Systematic Inspections.	{	Houses inspected with reference to their Sanitary condition ...	3753
		Works executed.....	2719
		Slaughter-houses under inspection during the year	28
		Cow-houses ditto ditto	14
		Bake-houses ditto ditto	57
		Urinals and Urinal Nuisances under Inspection	56
II. Inspections consequent on Complaints.....	{	Houses or other Premises visited	555
		Works executed	420

The above Statement does not include the Premises and Places inspected as to the execution of the 22nd, 27th, and 35th Sections of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," and "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855." Nor Vaccination Inspections which have since 1868 been entrusted to the Board of Guardians.



Paddington.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1871-72.

BY

WM. HARDWICKE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Paddington.

SANITARY REPORT

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REPORT

TO THE VESTRY OF PADDINGTON.

VESTRY HALL;

July 1, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with the requirements of the Metropolis Local Management Act, I have the honor of laying before you my fifth Annual Report on the Sanitary condition of the Parish during the year ending Lady-day last. I also avail myself of the opportunity of again making notes and observations on special sanitary matters, which I trust are worthy of your consideration, and will be hereafter found useful.

Besides the usual statistical statements now extending over 5 years, showing the mortality from certain forms of disease, which it may be remarked sanitary authorities have more or less a power of controlling or preventing, viz.:—the deaths from zymotic diseases; deaths from the tubercular and wasting diseases; and deaths in young children under 5 years of age—you will find a large amount of interesting information relating to the social and vital condition of the population of the Parish, chiefly obtained from the returns of the census of the people, taken in April last year—

an inspection of the enumeration books having been placed at my command for these researches, by Capt. Clode, the Secretary of the Census Office, the application being made at the request of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee.

Desiderata in the Decennial Census.

It is much to be regretted that returns of the decennial census when published will not give more precise information of streets, or groups of streets, or certain well-defined districts of large towns throughout the kingdom ; a correct official return as to the density of population, the housing of people in *certain streets*, their ages, and occupations, are all very essential data for every local officer of health, enabling him for the efficient discharge of his duties to compare the prevalence of disease and death in different places, and under varied social conditions. I have endeavoured to supply this desideratum, by ascertaining the population of *all* the streets and places in this Parish for future reference ; and I have studied the composition of *certain* streets in particular, where the information is likely to be utilized for future sanitary work.

The census returns in the present form apply only to registration districts, sub-districts, or ecclesiastical districts, and where a Parish like Paddington is large, but still forming only a part of another district, viz.: Kensington, the information is too vague and must be in a separate form for special use.

Divisions of Districts referred to.

The different ways in which the Metropolis has become divided for various purposes, are such as tend to complicate the working out of statistical results. The registration districts, or a sub-district taken as the unit or basis having well-known population, births, deaths, &c., are scarcely ever in uniformity with districts defined for other purposes.

The Borough boundary for example, does not correspond with a School Board district; the Post Office and Police have districts at variance; the Parish, with its division into Wards, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, does not correspond with either of the above, nor with the sub-registration districts, having known populations; Ecclesiastical districts appear to be best defined and are selected for some reason for census districts.

The Poor Law Medical districts again, and the Vaccination districts, also differ, so that it becomes difficult to compare one set of facts with another.

The births and deaths, the number of houses and people, the number of males and females at given ages, or of any particular trade, the number of paupers, prisoners, lunatics, sick in hospitals in any one or more of these districts ought to be more readily accessible to the public Authorities, and capable at any time of being utilized for Statistical information when discussing questions bearing upon the local taxation, the water supply, the gas, or other purposes.

TABLE I.

The following Table shows the numbers of Births and Deaths during the last 4 Quarters:—

Quarter ending	Births.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Total.	No. per 1000.	Total.	No. per 1000.	Total.	No. per 1000.
July 1st, 1871	730	7.51	464	4.76	266	2.75
Sept. 30th, „	667	6.85	453	4.63	214	2.22
Dec. 30th, „	671	6.85	469	4.76	202	2.09
March 30th, 1872	767	7.81	448	4.53	319	3.28
Per Annum	2835	29.02	1834	18.68	1001	10.34

Pop. 98,884. St. Mary's, 60,670 ; St. John's, 38,214.

A birth rate of 29 per 1000, and a death rate of 18.6 indicate a most favourable state of public health in Paddington, but if studied in detail, it calls for some remarks. In St. Mary's District, taken separately, the deaths would be 22 per 1000, while St. John's would be only 16. Some streets have a very high death rate, as high even as 40, while other streets are as low as 7.5. See Appendix, of Statistical returns for certain Streets.

One cause of a low Death Rate.

It has been observed in the Report of the Registrar General, that the London mortality is diminished by domestic servants, shopwomen and milliners coming from the country, and returning to their native air when health fails them ; it is not therefore surprising that the large number of this class of persons in Paddington should materially

influence, and tend to lower the death-rate in the district of St. John's. The question as to the effect of immigrations and emigrations on the rates of mortality, has had some attention from T. A. Welton, F.S.S.,* whose researches show that in estimating the comparative salubrity, or otherwise of districts, a risk of falling into serious error might take place if this be not kept in view. For instance, large towns have naturally a mortality higher than the general English rate, but as pointed out in both Liverpool and London the rate of mortality was actually lower between the ages of 10 to 35, than in adjoining country districts. This statement will be easily understood when we know that there are nearly 100,000 female domestic servants in London between ages of 10 to 35—most are immigrants—for London girls do not take well to service. I have also shown in the Appendix that in populated streets, vast numbers of adult males are from the country, and doubtless some have parents still living, to whom they return when sick. The country therefore takes back disabled persons, many of whom die there; thus, the mortality returns of counties around London show abnormal rates at middle ages. It is fearful to think how great would be the real mortality of urban populations, if all these deaths were taken into account as they ought to be, in estimating the insalubrious agency of cities upon the working population.

* On the effects of migrations on local rates of mortality, C. and E. Layton, Fleet Street.

TABLE II.

The following Table shows the Annual, Quarterly, and Comparative Mortality from Zymotic Diseases :—

Causes of Death.	April, May, June.	July, August, Septem.	October, Novem. Decem.	January, February March.	In the Year.	Comparative Mortality.	
						To Total Population.	In 1000 Population.
Small Pox & Varicella	22	8	8	3	41	1 in 2411	0 . 41
Measles	12	4	2	5	23	1 in 4299	0 . 23
Scarlatina	14	16	8	5	43	1 in 2299	0 . 43
Diphtheria, &c.	3	4	1	3	11	1 in 8999	0 . 11
Whooping Cough.....	14	19	18	23	74	1 in 1336	0 . 74
Typhus, Typhoid, &c.	4	5	16	13	38	1 in 2602	0 . 38
Pyæmia, Erysipelas...	3	4	5	6	18	1 in 5493	0 . 18
Diarrhœa, Choleric } Diarrhœa, and Dysentery	6	74	5	1	86	1 in 1149	0 . 87
TOTALS	78	134	63	59	334	1 in 296	3 . 35

TABLE III.

The following Table shows the Annual, Quarterly, and Comparative Mortality among Children under 5 years of age :—

Causes of Death ...	April, May, June.	July, August, Septem.	October, Novem. Decem.	January, February March.	In the Year.	Comparative Mortality.	
						To Total Population.	In 1000 Population.
Small Pox & Varicella	3	3	3	2	11	1 in 8999	0 . 11
Measles	12	4	2	4	22	1 in 4499	0 . 22
Scarlatina	7	9	5	2	23	1 in 4299	0 . 23
Diphtheria, Croup, &c.	8	3	—	2	13	1 in 7606	0 . 13
Whooping Cough... ..	13	17	17	23	70	1 in 1412	0 . 70
Erysipelas	1	—	1	2	4 }	1 in 24721	0 . 4
Fevers, Infantile, &c..	1	1	2	—	4 }		0 . 4
Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c.	5	80	2	1	88	1 in 1123	0 . 88
Respiratory Organs ...	29	13	38	38	118	1 in 838	1 . 19
Tubercular Diseases .	31	39	27	28	125	1 in 791	1 . 26
Nervous System	16	17	17	18	68	1 in 1454	0 . 68
Violent Deaths.....	5	3	5	12	25	1 in 3955	0 . 25
Other Diseases.....	49	41	32	31	153	1 in 646	1 . 54
TOTALS	180	230	151	163	724	1 in 136	7 . 27

TABLE IV.

The following Table shows the Annual, Quarterly, and Comparative Mortality from Tubercular Class of Diseases :—

Tubercular Diseases.	April, May, June.	July, August, Septem.	October, Novem. Decem.	January, February March.	In the Year.	Comparative Mortality	
						To Total Population.	In 1000 Population.
Scrofula, Tuberculosis, } Tabes Messenterica & } Marasmus	28	27	18	19	92	1 in 1074	0 . 93
Hæmoptysis } Consumption } Tubercular Pneumonia }	39	38	56	46	179	1 in 552	1 . 81
Hydrocephalus, and } Scrofulous Meningitis }	5	11	6	10	32	1 in 3090	0 . 32
TOTALS	72	76	80	75	303	1 in 326	3 . 06

TABLE V.

This Table shows the BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	Census Year, 1870-71	1871-72
Actual and Estimated Population.....	90,484	92,584	94,684	96,784	98,884
Births	2,662	2,784	2,720	2,687	2,835
Birth Rate per 1000 of population	30.3	30.5	29.41	27.7	29.5
Total Deaths	1,735	1,736	1,897	1,906	18,34
Death Rate per 1000 of population	19.18	18.6	20.0	19.7	18.5
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	374	325	369	386	334
" " Tubercular " 	300	281	322	323	303
" " Other " 	1,061	1,130	1,206	1,197	1,197
Deaths of Children under 5	793	650	718	768	724
" between the ages of 5 & 20.....	129	140	155	169	116
" " " 20 " 40.....	225	299	282	317	288
" " " 40 " 60.....	260	282	320	296	304
" " " 60 " 80.....	266	290	334	293	325
" of 80 years and upwards	62	75	88	63	77

Table V. shows three interesting facts—1. that the deaths from zymotic diseases have not increased with the additional increase of population year after year. 2. The same is also observed with respect to deaths from tubercular diseases; and 3. a less proportion of deaths in children, under 5 years. Although as shown in the same Table, there has been an annual average addition of 2100 persons to the population, all these forms of death stand at the same numbers, or are actually less than they were five years ago.

For example—

374 in 1868	..	against 334 in 1872	..	Zymotic deaths.
300 in 1868	..	„ 303 in 1872	..	Tubercular diseases.
793 in 1868	..	„ 724 in 1872	..	Deaths under 5 yrs.

and in young persons between the ages of 5 and 20 the same favorable result is shown :—

129 in 1868 .. to 116 in 1872.

This points to some causes favorably affecting the population at early ages, and may fairly be attributed to sanitary and social improvements, brought about by systematic sanitary inspection of houses, telling upon the rising generation, if not keeping disease at bay, rendering less dangerous and fatal the diseases which kill at those ages. In 1868 the deaths were at the rate of nearly 20 per 1000 of the population, or one in every 52 people; in 1872, they are at $18\frac{1}{2}$ per 1000, or one in every 54.

If the death rate had been the same as in 1868, 150 more persons would have died in the Parish.

This gratifying fact, however, stands side by side with another of an opposite and grave nature. The same Table V. shows also a gradual increase, during the last five years, in the proportion of deaths at the middle periods of life. The number of persons dying at ages between 20 and 60 have increased in the ratio to the population.

For example—

In 1868-9 :—

225	persons died between the ages of 20 to 40, or at the rate of
	2.3 per 1000 of population.
260	„ between the ages of 40 and 60, or at the rate of
	2.6 per 1000 of population.
266	„ between the ages of 60 and 80, or at the rate of
	2.8 per 1000 of the population.

But in 1871-72 :—

288	persons died between the ages of 20 and 40, or at the rate of
	2.9 per 1000 of population.
304	„ between the ages of 40 and 60, or at the rate of
	3.0 per 1000 of population.
325	„ between the ages of 60 and 80, or at the rate of
	3.2 per 1000 of population.

Why a death-rate at these ages should have averaged 7.7 per 1000 in 1867-8, and 9.1 in 1871-2, is a subject for investigation ; but we have probably not to look far for an explanation.

I scarcely expected to find such a state of things so near at hand in this Parish, as I endeavoured to predict in my Report of 1868-69, p. 14. There has been for some years a large influx of persons mostly of the working class, coming from the overcrowded and unwholesome houses of other districts of the Metropolis. Large numbers of the newly-

built houses being let out in tenements and single rooms, attract a class of persons barely able to obtain necessaries of life, amongst these not a few are of intemperate and demoralized habits, with feeble vital stamina—consequently there is, and will be, a larger proportion of sickness, chronic pauperism and deaths in the parish than formerly.

This deterioration of race has for some time been recognized by Medical Officers of Health, and it forms chiefly the staple practice of Poor Law Medical Relief of large cities; statesmen, too, are beginning to look to it, for if it be not a phase of national decay, it is as Mr. Disraeli spoke of it at Manchester, “an evil of such enormous and growing proportions, that it should be earnestly and instantly grappled with.”

Density of Population in parts of the Parish.

Paddington forms two sub-districts of the Kensington Registration District.

The population in April 1871, was—

In St. John's District	38,082
In St. Mary's	58,702
	<hr/>
	96,784
	<hr/>

The annual rate of increase during the last 10 years was 2100 persons; therefore the population at the present time, with one year's increase added, is 98,984; it will be 100,000 when this Report is printed and circulated.

The number of persons to each house would

appear to average about 8. The number of persons to the statute acre of surface 75.6; this, however, includes one-fifth of the land which is yet not built upon. The whole superficial area of this Parish is 1280 acres, including that portion of Kensington Gardens, and of the open fields in the North-West of the Parish, estimated at 256 acres, where there are few houses. This, if deducted, would leave 1024 for the statute area of surface occupied by buildings, showing a population of 94.5 persons to the acre. The density is therefore equal to that of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester—97.9; 94.8; 78.6, respectively, being the highest density of population in 20 of the largest towns of the kingdom.

The four Wards were numerated as to population in January 1872:—

	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Persons in each House.
No. 1.....	21,793	2794	7.8
No. 2.....	41,029	4438	9.2
No. 3.....	18,469	2478	7.4
No. 4.....	15,522	2137	7.2
	<hr/> 96,813 <hr/>	<hr/> 11,874 <hr/>	<hr/> 8.1 <hr/>

The 1, 2 & 3 Wards have therefore increased 22,210 in 10 years. The chief increase of population has been in Ward 2—341 houses, 14,775 inhabitants; in No. 1 and No. 3, 4673 and 2762 respectively; while No. 4 has absolutely a less population by 1,181.

There are, however, parts of the Parish which,

if taken separately, show a much higher density of population, and such as in my opinion ought not to have been tolerated under a wise municipal policy. The following are examples:—

1. A space of ground each side of the Harrow Road, leading to the Lock Bridge, bounded on the north by the Grand Junction Canal, on the west by the Great Western Railway premises, on the east by Ranelagh Road, and south by Westbourne Terrace North and Desboro' Terrace covers a space of about 25 acres. It has almost all been built upon within the last 15 or 20 years. The streets are 40 feet wide, houses 4 stories high, basement is mostly under the street level; the area in front and back yards behind, are of the smallest possible size. Here are 900 houses packed with 12,000 people; 35 houses and 469.7 persons to the acre; averaging 14 to 24 in each house; nearly half the population consisting of children and young persons.

2. In the Harrow Road also, near Paddington Green, another space of ground consisting of about 6 acres, bounded south by the North Wharf Road and the Canal Basin and Wharves, east by Green Street, and north by the Harrow Road, are 275 houses; 45.8 houses to the acre; 10.7 persons to each house, and 493.8 persons to one acre. The small houses in Dudley Street are all let out in tenements, some having but 4 rooms, and each let out to a family; they are princely in comparison with places I could name in many parts of the metropolis.

The very high mortality is not likely to be reduced by further house improvements, inasmuch as Landlords have been doing their best, and have been terribly punished by the expense of sanitary orders for maintaining these houses in a proper state. Further works for house improvements are almost beyond their power; nor is that likely to lessen the high rate of mortality of people living under these conditions.

3. The Hall Park estate, built with streets and houses within the last 15 years, stands much in the same relation to density of population and breathing space. This area includes $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, having a population of 3643 persons, 303 houses—40 houses and 486 persons to the acre; 12 persons on the average to each house.

4. Courts on the north side of Harrow Road covering a space of half an acre, have 38 small cottages, with a population of 216 persons; some rooms are very small and are inhabited by an entire family. Some of these tenements have been condemned as unfit for human habitation, and it is hoped that the Harrow Road improvements will demolish the whole of them.

In the Appendix will be found statistical details showing the rate of mortality, and the principal causes and ages of death in other streets and places similarly circumstanced to these, also in the large houses and mansions in streets and squares inhabited by the wealthy class—so that the advantages of higher civilization upon health and longevity may be easily seen.

Consequences of Over-crowding in Cities.

I may mention a few of the natural consequences resulting in physical and moral dangers from a deficient air space. The want of an enclosed back garden, or open space at hand for recreation, compels young children to play in the street; invalids, lying-in women, mothers with infants in arms, and old persons have no where to sit out and enjoy fresh air and sunshine, weather permitting; and strong men coming home after work are sadly tempted to exchange the stifling atmosphere of a single room for places where stimulating recreation is to be found amidst the pleasant vices of drinking and smoking. It allures them to spend hard-earned money in selfishness and extravagance, instead of devoting it to the necessities of a family home. Nor does the mischief end here; the washing of linen, personal and household cleanliness, must be carried on by the women under insurmountable difficulties. There may be a wash-house and copper provided for each house, but the back yard, ill-paved and damp, is often too small for the linen to hang out to sweeten and dry in open air; hence the living and sleeping room, or the landing of the staircase, is resorted to for hanging up wet clothing, filling the house whilst drying with its damp and noisome effluvia.

Besides the inevitable re-breathing of foul air in close rooms, deteriorating the general health, it must be remembered that most of the working people are fixed to the spot, and cannot like richer neighbours get a periodical change of climate, or

remove from a locality in the event of impending ill-health, or of contagious disease breaking out near them. There is this unfortunate distinction existing between the rich and the poor in reference to the influence of preventible disorders, and consequent ravages upon either class : while the wealthy are able to seek in change of climate and locality a removal from the scene, the humbler classes are nearly, if not altogether, debarred from such an advantage by inadequate means and the necessity of earning their bread in one fixed locality. It is of no avail to lament over the laws of absolute necessity, but all parties should combine in a demand for that even-handed justice to the working ranks, which, though it may not interfere with a stern destiny which consigns them to a life of toil, is bound at least to provide that the theatre of that toil shall be free from the pollutions that endanger the functions of life, and uncontaminated by contagion and death.

I must say it is a scandal to the present constitution of society that the reverse of this continues from year to year in spite of all the suggestions of medical officers of health, and the warnings of experience. In vain does one plague after another ravage the family of industrial orders, and like doomed men they stand amidst the harvest of death, looking earnestly but in vain to the legislature for that help which no other power can give. Parents, children and friends drop around them the victims of a poisoned atmosphere : while they hear and feel successive warnings, the irrevocable law of necessity fixes them to the spot and they cannot flee from the danger.

What is a high density of Population?

The density of population in many parts of the Parish has been referred to, and tables in the Appendix show a fact worthy of note, that a density of 130 to the square acre is perfectly compatible with the highest forms of social and domestic life amongst the healthiest and most civilized portion of a town population; and yet we find Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, reported to be the most unhealthy towns of the kingdom, have less than 100 persons to the acre.

In setting out streets in which are situated, the largest and most luxurious mansions of this Parish, the superficial area allotted by builders is 15.3 houses to the acre, allowing space for gardens, squares, and streets, while the number of persons living on the square acre is 130; each house has nearly 9 persons on the average.

Ages and Occupations of heads of families living in houses let out in tenements.

Out of the 500 persons of the wage-earning class engaged in industrial occupations, living in Woodchester-street, Cirencester-street, Clarendon-street, Brindley-street, Waverley-road, &c. streets adjacent to the Great Western Terminus, 64 per cent. were born in country places. Only 4 per cent. appear to be above 60 years.

Of 83 heads of families engaged on the railway works, 68, or 87 per cent. are in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 40, and about the same per centage are born in the country.

Of policemen, postmen and Railway officials, nearly all are drawn from the country, and 16 out of 17 are at the most vigorous age of life.

Trade or Occupation.	Ages.				Born in		Total.
	15 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 & up.	London	Country	
Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, &c.	2	25	11	2	17	23	40
Carpenters and Joiners	4	24	8	2	9	29	38
Painters and Plasterers ..	5	33	14	—	29	23	52
Masons	1	6	3	—	4	6	10
Smiths	3	15	6	—	8	16	24
Coach & Cabmen, Grooms .	1	12	9	2	12	12	24
Carmen	1	11	2	—	5	9	14
Labourers	6	22	18	4	16	34	50
Tailors	2	10	2	—	4	10	14
Sweep (1) Seamen (3)	1	4	—	—	1	4	5
Clerks	6	6	1	—	6	7	13
Professions	—	3	1	1	2	3	5
Railway Officials & Servants.	5	65	13	—	17	66	83
Policemen, Postmen, &c. . .	—	16	1	—	1	16	17
Laundresses & Charwomen.	—	14	22	7	19	24	43
Dressmakers, Milliners and Needlewomen	10	36	11	3	28	32	60
Domestic Servants	—	6	2	—	1	7	8
	47	308	124	21	179	321	500

Carpenters, smiths and labourers are mostly bred and trained in country places.

This confirms my statement in former reports, that large numbers of men born in cities have poor constitutions and deficient vital stamina, who cannot cope with their competitors from the country nor command the best labour markets of the world. In the struggles of town-life, large numbers are prematurely crushed out at early periods of their existence.

In comparing outdoor with indoor occupations, we find that only $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tailors are over the age of 40, 25 per cent. of the dressmakers and needlewomen; whilst of coachmen, cab drivers, grooms and labourers 50 per cent. exceed that age; thus showing that the danger arising from exposure in all weathers, is not nearly so great as that arising from deficient air, and want of exercise in open air.

It is a curious fact that more than one-third of the workmen have wives older than themselves.

Pauperism in the Parish.

The valuable returns issued by the Board of Guardians in October, 1870, and in January, 1872, enable me to study more closely the condition of people living in the various streets and districts, and the relation in which they stand towards pauperism and destitution. It is scarcely necessary to show how essential it is in any investigation concerning public health and sanitary work, to observe the close connexion between sickness, a high death rate, widowhood, pauperism.

In newly built parts of this Parish there are congregated into a comparatively small space a population without any open places for recreation sufficiently near to be practically available for mothers with young children to get fresh air. A sickly tenant-house population is now threatening to inundate some of these streets, the overcrowding invites disease, and a class of destitute persons become a costly burden, which, I venture to remark, must be checked, if possible, by the timely interference of local authority. The rapid increase of population without corresponding means of securing to young and growing offspring an enlarged area for breathing space, and salubrious domestic accommodation so essential to health, brings about a high death rate, and manifest itself in a sickly and puny race of people, in which the seeds of debility

and disease are inborn with them, and they easily succumb to its effects.

In the Appendix, will be found tables, showing the number of houses, and persons in several of the principal streets who are in receipt of weekly relief, some are relieved on account of sickness; many are widows, feeble and aged persons.

The books of the Medical Officers are examined weekly for records of zymotic diseases and sanitary nuisances.

The proportion per hundred living at different ages.

(a.) in the Population in Squares & Mansions.

	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and upwards.
Gloucester Square	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	19	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hyde Park Square	3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Westbourne Terrace ...	3	20	51	17	6

(b.) In Houses let out in Tenements.

	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and upwards.
Cirencester Street	17	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Woodchester Street	20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clarendon Street.....	20	26	36	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

From this Table it will be seen that there are six times the number of children amongst working people, compared with an equal number of inhabitants in squares and mansions.

Double the number of persons reach 60 and upwards amongst the aristocracy; and whereas 69 per cent. are living at ages between 20 to 60 in the squares and mansions; the same amount of vitality in the population is represented by only 50 in the artizan class.

*Houses condemned as unfit for human habitation
under the Artizans' and Laborers' Dwellings Act.*

In order that Paddington Parish should not be behind in doing all that can be accomplished by the enforcement of sanitary laws to improve the health and habitations of the people, I have ventured to try how far it would be possible to carry out the provisions of the Artizans' Dwellings Act of 1868. It is gratifying to state that there are in the Parish very few of such miserable abodes as are to be found in some older Metropolitan districts, still a few places are in such a disgraceful state that I have thought it desirable to condemn them under clauses of the above Act. Another course might possibly have been taken, viz. to have them closed under the Nuisances Removal Act, Sec. 13, until such structural alterations as appear essential for the well-being of their inhabitants have been complied with. In my judgment however, it seemed impossible to carry out such structural alterations as are essential, particularly at the termination of the lease, which ought to bring about the demolition asked for.

The following are the localities :—

1.—Houses in courts North of the Harrow Road. These were reported upon, and some of them condemned two years ago. The Harrow Road Improvement Act, which is likely to be carried out forthwith, will effect the result desired.

2.—Two Tenements in Cuthbert Street, utterly unfit for human dwellings. The Landlord agrees to disinhabit one to make room for improving the other.

3.—Rooms over stables in South Wharf Road, called "Mint Cottages," occupied by four families. These will scarcely be able to have such alterations as to fit them for healthy dwellings.

4.—Houses in Elms Lane, consisting of

(a) No. 1, Elms Lane ;

(b) No. 2, Elms Lane ;

The Surveyor's Report of which states that structural alterations may be made ;

(c) Elms Cottage and Coffee House ; the remedy for which the Surveyor also considers to be proper drainage, water-closet, and water supply, and thorough repair of premises ;

(d) Elms House, or Mission Hall. The Surveyor considers the basement, now occupied as shops and living rooms, cannot be made habitable by any structural alterations ;

(e) Elms House, Elms Lane. The remedies to be carried out are, water-closet accommodation, repairs, and structural alterations ;

(f) Two other houses in Elms Lane also have been demolished by private arrangement, to make way for new buildings in course of erection there.

5.—A cottage in a yard behind the Red Lion Tavern has been disinhabited as dangerous to health.

6.—A small house in Desboro' Street, situated partly behind other houses in a dark corner, having a high wall on one side, houses on another, and no through ventilation, by windows opening behind. This still stands for consideration.

7.—Three shops in Praed Street, having dark cellars below, used for dwellings, are to be disinhabited; having also been condemned as dangerous to human life, for want of sufficient air, light, ventilation, and inefficient closet accommodation.

The course of proceedings instituted under the Act are now being carried out by the Vestry Solicitor, and a special Surveyor. Meanwhile it appears to me a very complicated, cumbrous and expensive machinery for effecting the simple and wholesome duty of a "local authority," charged with "taking down, or improving dwellings occupied by working men and families, which are unfit for human habitation."

Vacant Building Plots in the Open Fields.

Numerous complaints reach me of nuisances on the vacant building plots and open fields in the North-West parts of the Parish. I find them, upon inspection, to be in a condition far from creditable to the owners, and I may say detrimental to the interests of the Parish as well as to

builders. Instead of attractive to a class of respectable persons, this suburb of London being now regarded as one of the healthy and open parts, will soon be characterized as one of the worst and most repulsive, unless precautionary measures are taken in time to avoid overcrowding and future ill consequences resulting from it.

Several orders have been lately issued for better drainage in plots where water collects and stagnates in pools, emitting malaria sufficient to affect residents in the adjoining houses. Another evil arises from the practice of filling up ground with road scrapings and "slop shoots." This is highly objectionable, inasmuch as the scrapings of macadam and gravel roads contain a sufficiently large proportion of organic matter, in the form of horse dung, to evolve for some time smells from impure gases.

Basements of houses will for a long time after they have been erected have a *mouldy* smell if built upon this made ground. Slop should not be allowed within the foundations or interior of a house, which ought to be only of concrete or dry builders' rubbish, or cinders.

I have examined several specimens of this newly made soil. After the first year of deposit, it shrinks to one half its bulk from evaporation; it is generally inodorous when dug up, but it still continues to give off moisture charged with organic effluvia, polluting for some time the air in the vicinity. This arises perhaps from fish refuse and

offal that have been clandestinely thrown into the stuff, and not from fœcal contamination or cesspool refuse, which, as in former years, might have found its way into these emptyings.

Another complaint less serious than annoying to the new comers into the district, is the making of roads of "hard core"* which for a few days in summer is offensive, and often continues so until cinders or road metal are laid over it. These nuisances, if not strictly speaking dangerous to health, are detrimental to the owners of the property and to the comfort of those who live on the spot.

I am not prepared to say building operations are carried on regardless of future consequences, but I would suggest an inquiry into the subject, partly in its relation to public health, and partly in relation to the present and future prospects of this part of the Parish. The tardy way in which the public roads are "taken to," leaving frontages of new houses and mews in a sloppy and damp condition for a long period, is a sanitary nuisance, disgusting to owners and occupiers, and presents unpleasant comparisons with other parts of London, where new buildings are in course of construction.

It is much to be regretted that medical officers of health have not more power over the distribution of new buildings, and, as to better plans for house accommodation much needed for the working class, as well as with regard to the public bathing and

* "Hard core" consist of pots and pans, stone jars and bottles, clinkers and broken crockery, old boots, &c. It often contains oysters and fish shells in an offensive state. It is put aside and used for road foundations.

washing, and securing places of public recreation in the newly opened and crowded districts around London. The Metropolitan Board of Works appear to consult no medical or sanitary officer to report upon many very serious evils that are now springing up to endanger the future health of the people and increase the public burdens. Such Reports issuing periodically from that Board, would advance public opinion.

The Canal Basin.

The Canal Basin has, as usual, been a source of trouble and annoyance. Last August during the very hot weather the water began to putrify and emitted a foul smell throughout the whole neighbourhood, causing a great many complaints by letters and calls at the Vestry, to know what was to be done. The Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company were waited upon, and served with a Sanitary Notice to empty the Basin, which they almost immediately complied with, by letting off the foul water, and refilling the basin with fresh water. Fearing that the same alarm and danger to the public health would recur this year, the Sanitary and Public Health Committee passed the following Resolution, urging the necessity

Resolution "that on the approach of the period for cleansing the Canal Basin, this Committee desires to draw the attention of the Canal Company to the importance of having this work done effectually, and to the responsibility which the Company will incur in case any evil results should follow during the ensuing hot season from any residue of foul matter left behind as a source of pollution."

of properly cleansing the bed of the Canal at the next annual period.

This letting off of the water took place at last Whitsuntide (May 19th), but instead of the Company properly cleansing the whole course of the Basin, it was as usual, partially and imperfectly done. Sanitary Notices were served upon the Wharfingers who had made default in cleansing opposite their wharves, and upon the Company as the Owners of the Basin; the wharfingers did their part of the work; but the attempt made by the Canal Company was too late, in consequence of previous arrangement not having been made to provide the proper number of barges and men to remove the foul deposit, a large portion of which has been therefore left in the Basin.

The following are the records made by Inspector Clifford, who went through and took

Canal Basin, South Side.

Number.	Occupier.	Amount of Deposit.	
		Near side.	Centre.
1	Blashfield.....	2 inches	12 inches.
2	Turner.....	9 inches	9 inches.
2	Maynard.....	9 inches	9 inches.
3	Bunce.....	10 inches	15 inches.
6	Richardson....	Clean	9 inches.
4	Smithers.....	4 inches	9 inches.
7	Colsell & Co. ..	6 inches	6 inches.
8	Moore.....	3 inches	6 inches.
9	Sewell.....	3 inches	12 inches.
10	Tatham.....	Clean	12 inches.
11	Finney & Co. ..	Clean	12 inches.
13	Mowlem & Co..	9 inches	9 inches.
14	Tatham.....	12 inches	12 inches.
15	Tildesley.....	12 inches	2 feet 6 inches.
	G. J. C.	6 inches	6 inches.
	Juson.....	2 feet	2 feet.
	Bishop's Road Bridge, 2 feet 6 inches.		

Canal Basin, North Side.

Number.	Occupier.	Amount of Deposit.	
		Near side.	Centre.
21	Putney	2 feet	2 feet 6 inches.
22	E. Mead	2 feet	2 feet & 5 feet.
23	Parry	15 inches	5 feet.
24	Studds	Clean.....	5 feet.
	Case	2 feet	5 feet.
	Stone-Yard	2 feet 2 inches.	5 feet.
20	Ell	18 inches	15 inches.
19	Brock	12 inches	12 inches.
14,16,17 & 18	Hobbs	Clean.....	2 feet.
—	Hobbs	4 inches	3 feet.
15	Morten	6 inches	12 inches.
	Mead	9 inches	9 inches.
10	Davey & Moore.	2 inches	5 feet.
9	Brock	6 inches	12 inches.
7	Peters	2 inches	6 inches.
	Mead (Slop Tank)	12 inches	12 inches.
2	Tildesley	6 inches	6 inches.
3	Lucas	9 inches	9 inches.
	London General Omnibus Compy. }	10 inches	10 inches.

measurement of the amount of deposit left on the 21st day of May. In consequence of this, the subject of cleansing the Canal was again brought under the notice of the Vestry by Mr. Shaw, and Resolutions were passed for notices to be served upon the Grand Junction Canal Company.

RESOLVED that inasmuch as it is represented to the Vestry by the Medical Officer and the Inspector of Nuisances (Clifford) that the water has been drawn off from the Canal Basin, and that the same is now laid dry for the purpose of cleansing, but that in several places no effectual cleansing of the mud is being made, the Medical Officer be directed to serve Notices immediately upon the Canal Company, and also upon the Occupiers of the Wharves adjoining, or opposite to such places where no effectual cleansing is taken place, that the Vestry will (if necessary) hold them and each of them responsible hereafter for any Sanitary Nuisance arising from such ineffectual cleansing.

RESOLVED that the Medical Officer be directed to apply to a Magistrate for Summonses against the Canal Company, and also against the Wharfingers contiguous to whose premises the insufficient cleansing exists, in respect of the nuisance arising from the mud and other deposits not cleansed and removed.

One summons made returnable in a week, led an adjournment on account of the Secretary's name being used instead of the corporate name of the Company. The next amended summons came on a week afterwards, and upon hearing some statements on both sides, the Magistrate adjourned the case for a month, to give an opportunity for satisfying the Vestry as to the steps that should be taken. The Vestry Solicitor attended, and has for the present suspended proceedings, the Canal Company meanwhile having agreed to do all that is necessary to prevent a recurrence of any nuisance.

The new wharves in the Amberley Road are almost equally offensive, if not dangerous to the inhabitants in the vicinity, from the neglected way of carrying on the manure trade, and want of better official supervision.

The recommendation made in my Report of July 6, 1868 of appointing a Water Bailiff and adopted by the Company, has been a complete failure, inasmuch as he has never enforced the Bye-laws of the local Act; nor does it appear to be the wish of the Company that he should harrass their own tenants by prosecutions, for not one has ever been attempted during his period of office.

My belief is that Regulations under existing Acts of Parliament are operative, by which these offensive trades may be made comparatively, if not substantially innoxious. In my Report of November 5th, 1868, amongst other things which I insisted upon for the protection of the public, are (*a.*) that the Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company should be compelled to attend more strictly to the bye-laws as to careless loading of manure; *b.* that covered carts and barges should be used for all foul and offensive matter which ought also to be removed at night or at early hours; (*c.*) a proper and convenient platform for the loading of boats from carts as they arrive at the edge of the canal; (*d.*) that owners should pave yards and wharves with an impervious sloping and smooth surface, to enable them to be kept properly and daily cleansed and scavenged; (*e.*) to have the water from the Basin let off more frequently; (*f.*) to concrete the bottom of the Basin, so that it might be easily and effectually cleansed annually, a plan long talked of, but never executed.

Another recommendation I would also make, *viz.* be that a special officer should be employed by the Vestry to watch daily and even hourly the loadings and deposits at the Wharves, on the Canal, and the nature of materials brought into the Parish creating nuisances; pointing out at the same time the practical methods of dealing with them, and to prosecute in every instance where the Local or General Acts are violated.

Flushing and Ventilation of Sewers.

This subject is now occupying the attention of a Joint Committee, composed of the Highway and Sanitary Committee. A series of inquiries into the condition of the Sewers in the Parish, the causes of offensive Smells from Gullies, methods of Ventilation, &c. have been referred to the Surveyor and myself which, if worked out, may lead to extremely valuable results. Sewers of deposit exist in several places where, in my opinion, the Sewer gas is a very dangerous nuisance, and calls for an immediate remedy. Whether that remedy consists in ventilation by additional openings, or by flushings, or by amending the fall, are questions not yet determined.*

The Metropolis Water Supply.

The present and future sources of the London Water Supply is a subject of such deep importance that it calls for some brief remarks.

The most economical and judicious methods of obtaining and of distributing water for towns, the employment of water as an agent in removing from our presence impurities that endanger life and health, and of restoring to the soil those precious and fertilizing ingredients which belongs to it, are great public questions yet unsettled.

The threatened advent of cholera, and the theory of its propagation by water, evokes a more general appreciation of good drinking water ; whether also

* Since writing the above my report has been made, dated July 15, 1872.

soft or river waters are better than the hard or chalk well waters (softened by Clark's process) is yet a question far from satisfactorily answered, or tested, either by science or practice.

These problems are all intimately associated with sanitary progress. As a rule, it is unsafe to draw our water supplies for drinking purposes from rivers until efficacious legislative enactments shall have protected them from pollution ; on the other hand the utilization of sewage products by irrigation, and scientific agriculture, is looked upon as a sanitary necessity, threatening, as some persons believe, the pollution of subsoil and surface water running into streams and rivers. Hence it follows that we may have to seek for our drinking water from lakes and springs, where it has filtered over primitive rocks, or through the slate, gravel, and limestone strata, and is but slightly charged with mineral matters in solution.

If it should ultimately be deemed impossible to assure conditions of safety by employing water of the Thames or its tributaries, then the gigantic scheme of Mr. Hemans for bringing water from the Cumberland lakes, or of Mr. Bateman for tapping a lake in North Wales, and bringing it to London by an aqueduct, 200 miles long, might be seriously considered by rate-payers and engineers. Meanwhile, I am inclined to believe that Thames water may be collected, stored, filtered, aerated and distributed in a condition equal to most spring waters, and in sufficient quantity to meet the growing wants of the population.

London is supplied with water by eight Water Companies—five of which, viz : Chelsea, Lambeth, West Middlesex, Southwark and the Grand Junction, take their water from the River Thames ; and three, viz. : East London, New River, and the Kent Water Works, from other sources. About 20,000,000 gallons daily are taken from wells and springs of the chalk strata: and 87,000,000 gallons, “more or less impure water, are derived from polluted rivers” (to cite Dr. Frankland’s expression). Out of 467,330 tons, nearly one ton or 208 gallons, are supplied daily to each house ; and 29 gallons for each persons ; 24 gallons, or 82 per cent. of the water being used for domestic purposes. The quantity of sewage pumped out again into the Thames at Barking and Crossness is 464,295, the outcome of drains closely corresponding to the intake of water. The Thames water is open to a grave suspicion. This is natural when we consider that the sewage of Oxford, Reading, Slough, Windsor, Eton, and many other towns (which at present are not submitted to any chemical process of purification) is passed more or less into the river. Dr. Frankland, of the College of Chemistry who makes the monthly analyses for the Reports of the Registrar General, has continually to condemn waters supplied to London from the Thames as unfit for human consumption.

Dr. Letheby, however, objects to the tone of these reports, characterizing them as highly sensational, and calculated to mislead public opinion. The Water Examiner for the Board of Trade, also

Mr. Frank Bolton, says—"Considering these facts, "the frequent use of such phrases as '*living organisms*' and '*moving organisms*,' and such "paragraphs as appear in the Registrar General's "Reports cannot but cause needless alarm;" and he makes the following excellent suggestion—"The diversity of opinion which exists as to the "proper quality of water, points to the necessity "of a '*standard of quality*' being fixed by competent "authority, defining the total solids which must "not be exceeded in a given quantity of water, and "by which standard the supply of Water Com-
"panies may be regulated."

In the Report of October 1871, and again even as late as January this year, Dr. Frankland unfavorably reports, "during the whole of the month the Thames has been in a state of flood, it has overflowed its banks, washing manure from the surface of cultivated fields, scouring out foul ponds and ditches, and receiving the flushings of innumerable sewers and drains. As a natural consequence, the water has been, and still is, in a very filthy condition. The muddy water stored on the premises of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company is obviously unfit for human consumption. Nothing but the impossibility of obtaining a better supply could reconcile a water drinker to imbibe such a repulsive looking liquid."

Efficient storage and filtration have certainly done much to purify the water before transmitting it to the consumers, but in comparison with water drawn from deep wells, or from the chalk strata, the contrast is yet very unfavourable.

As an example : *—"Calling the amount of this impurity in a given volume of the Kent Company water 1, the proportional amount in an equal volume of water supplied this month by each of the other Metropolitan Companies was—New River, 5.3; East London, 8.3; West Middlesex, 11.1; Southwark, 14; Grand Junction, 16.1; Chelsea, 17; and Lambeth, 18.4. A sample of London Sewage which was allowed to soak through 5-feet of dry earth, was found to contain a smaller proportion of organic elements than that present in some of the samples of drinking water. Of 50 shallow wells, which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption, the water of only 10 contained a larger proportion of organic elements than that present in the supply of the Grand Junction, Chelsea and Lambeth Companies."

The objectionable impurity referred to in these waters is the organic matter, called its "previous sewage contamination," and "the presence of living or moving organisms;" and I may add that "some of the waters were turbid, or of a brownish yellow colour." All this it, must be confessed amounts to a grave charge, and it will be difficult to explain satisfactorily all the objections.

Water Supply of Paddington.

The Water Supply of this Parish is derived from the Thames—a small part being furnished by the West Middlesex, and the remainder by the Grand Junction Company.

* Dr. Frankland's Report, Jan. 27, 1872.

It has always been a subject of deep importance to the inhabitants of this Parish to know how far the Thames Conservancy Board are adopting regulations provided by their Act, for intercepting the drainage of towns into the Thames.

I thought it my duty to draw your attention to this comparative impurity of Thames waters in my Annual Report for 1868-69, and in asking for the cause of it, the reply from the Secretary of the Grand Junction Water Company to my inquiries declared that the Thames Conservancy Board were taking stringent measures to prevent pollution.

I fear that very little has since been done in this direction, and that some pressure is required to be made upon the Board of Conservators and the Water Companies also, before a thoroughly pure supply for the future can be guaranteed.

We are very much at the mercy of the oxydizing power of vegetation in the rivers and streams in converting animal organic matter into "innocuous compounds;" and as that process goes on with great slowness and uncertainty, we cannot regard our present supply of potable water from the Thames as yet in a state of perfection such as to satisfy the advisers of the government, and suitable to the demands of the metropolis.

The Constant Service System.

The agitation going on in London for many years for constant water supply is at length likely to be successful, at least to a great extent. No doubt can be entertained about the present

objectionable methods of storing water in cisterns, placed generally as they are in such situations as defile its purity. The water now used for domestic, flushing, and drinking purposes is generally drawn from the same cistern. The results of vigilant systematic sanitary inspection show that in houses of rich as well as poor—water, be it originally ever so pure, runs risk of pollution from gaseous emanations from water-closet, drains, or a waste pipe, in communication with drains and soil pipe, or from dust-bins, washhouse, or scullery. Cisterns are often uncovered, and some are old and decayed butts. Much has been done in this Parish to remedy these evils by sanitary orders during the last ten years.

The old Act of 1852—Vic. 15 & 16, Cap. 82—had already a provision for constant supply, on conditions, viz. :—

“Four-fifths of the owners and occupiers on one main must make a requisition in writing ; one-fifth of the houses on such main must be supplied with cocks, &c. to the satisfaction of the Company.”

Fresh legislation, “the Metropolis Water Act of 1871” has again given further facilities, but at present nothing material has been done to introduce the Constant Supply Service into London.

The Regulations proposed by the London Companies are required by the Act to be submitted for approval to the Board of Trade ; but as they have not been agreed upon by the Metropolitan Board of Works, a list of Amended Regulations has been drawn up and forwarded to Vestries for discussion. Meanwhile the current stock of information upon the subject seems so very limited, few persons having

had practical experience in what is actually wanted, that I may venture to throw out some suggestions. Fortunately, the experience of Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Norwich, Sheffield, and Leeds is most complete, and the various details that have been elaborately worked out by able engineers may be found in the recent Parliamentary Reports of (W. Pole, F.R.S., &c.) the late Secretary of the Royal Commission on Water Supply.* No one should venture to settle permanent Bye-laws and Regulations for London without consulting his Reports. The following is a short summary of the most useful information on this head:—

a. The lead service pipes must be of a prescribed size and strength, and the joints must be made in a particular manner.

b. In some towns it is stipulated that a stop-cock shall be introduced in the service pipe, to enable it to be shut off from the street main when required. (*See Manchester Report, paragraph 12*).

c. Waterclosets must not be supplied directly from the main, but must always be provided with a cistern or service box, of prescribed construction, to prevent waste.

d. Cisterns are not considered necessary for the ordinary domestic supply, but are prescribed for special uses.

e. Every cistern must be provided with a ball-cock of prescribed construction.

f. No waste or overflow pipe from any cistern, bath, or other water receptacle is allowed to communicate with a drain, or be so placed that this water may run away unseen. Such pipe must have its lower end brought outside the house, and exposed to public view, so that any leakage from it may attract attention.

g. All taps for drawing water must be of prescribed construction.

h. In regard to private baths no very definite rules appear yet to have been enforced.

i. All the fittings must be of such a quality and arranged in such a manner as the authorities shall approve, and must be inspected and certified by them before the water is laid on.

NOTE.—General Report on the application of the system of Constant Service, March, 1872.

In the large houses in this Parish it will not perhaps be desirable to abolish the cisterns for water-closets and ordinary purposes of the household.

The great gain will be having a main constantly charged so that the potable water can be drawn off cool and fresh at all times. This change will probably necessitate some alterations of fittings, for old lead pipes now in use may not stand the pressure to which they will be subjected. A stop-cock will of necessity be required on the street main, for in case of any failure in the fittings the whole house would be deluged ; or what would be equally inconvenient, a whole neighbourhood might be deprived of water, if the Main Service pipes were turned off until the temporary defects were remedied.

In poor neighbourhoods it would be difficult to say what plan is best ; in the worst kind of property (of which there is very little in this Parish) where expensive brass taps would be stolen, injured, or left running, a stand-pipe from which the inhabitants could fetch water is the simplest and most economical ; but on the better class of tenant house property the inhabitants will insist upon a draw-off tap inside the house, or somewhere on the premises at least. The w.c. supply could then remain as now attached to the ordinary cistern, or abolished ; a special water waste preventor cistern, at small cost, can be fitted on to the constant supply pipe.

I think landlords must go a step further—Those who let out floors and rooms to separate families ought to provide a separate water supply on each

floor—that is, a tap over a sink—the one being quite an essential to the other. They should be on the landing or elsewhere at hand. Nothing is more unreasonable than for respectable persons, or families, who are willing to pay a fair rent for the place they live in, that they should have to fetch up from below every drop of water required for personal and household purposes, and then have to carry down the slops.

Many other things have yet to be considered in relation to water supply, partly of an engineering character, and partly from a sanitary point of view, but they scarcely belong to my province to discuss at greater length than mere enumeration—*a.* plans for preventing waste ; *b.* legal and public inspection for the distribution, or approval of fittings ; *c.* street watering by hose and jet ; *d.* private hydrants for fires ; and *e.* for best way of employing the charged street main for the public fire brigade. There are, also, other matters that ought not to be forgotten in future legislation bearing upon this question, viz. : *a.* Ought not the Public Water Service of towns to be under the management of a Representative Public Board who would study the interests of rate-payers ? rather than in the hands of private companies, who look to the highest dividend they can make for themselves. *b.* Should not a water company, being virtually a monopoly, be held responsible for damages arising out of neglect, either of not filtering properly, or for distributing foul water, or for effects arising from temporary absence or deficiency of supply where

public health has suffered thereby? The case of Bermondsey at the present time is an instance — “I venture to submit,” says Mr. Simon,* “that in this point of view the Sanitary rights of the public are but imperfectly secured, and that explicit legislation in the matter seems to me to be greatly to be desired.”

Sanitary Work of the Year.

A very large number of preliminary orders for Sanitary works have been issued, and as a rule, above 90 per cent. are attended to without further action; but Vestry Orders, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, and Summonses under the Nuisances Act have in some few instances given trouble from neglect or refusal of the owners of property to perform the duties required, although they have been ultimately complied with.

The following is a monthly summary —

1871.		October	141
April	159	November	277
May	99	December	177
June	76	1872.	
July	152	January	142
August	239	February	127
September	181	March	193
Total number of Orders		1963.	

* 10th Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, 1867.

The following is the nature of the works ordered and completed :—

Class.

1. Cleansing and Lime-washing of Areas, Yards, Basement, Rooms, Stairs, Passages	997
2. Provide or Repair Dust Bins, or remove Dust, Refuse, &c.	219
3. Pave or amend Paving in Yards, Cellars, Open Spaces, &c.	260
4. Provide or reinstate Water Supply, or Cleanse the Receptacle, &c.	215
5. Provide or reinstate the W.C. Apparatus, &c. ..	372
6. Repair, Open, Construct, or Trap Drain, or Open Ground, fill Cesspool.....	545
7. Ventilate Rooms, Stairs, Workshops, &c.	139
8. Discontinue Underground Dwellings	26
9. Abate Over-crowding in Rooms	51
10. Miscellaneous, including—Disinfection of Rooms, Articles of Clothing, Bedding, close Infected Rooms, Repair Dilapidations of Premises, Ceilings, Stairs and Roof, Remove Manure, Animals and Offensive Accumulations, &c... ..	406
	<hr/> 3230 <hr/>

There are Fourteen Cow-sheds under the inspection of W. Parsons. They are mostly well kept.

About 40 marine store or rag and bone shops are also under his inspection.

The Bake-houses number 66, and are all in excellent condition ; two or three only, found to be confined and dirty, were structurally improved.

The Wharves on the Canal Basin, which on account of the offensive trades carried on, are under constant inspection. They are 24 in number ;

11 are occupied by manure dealers; 3 by dust and slop contractors; others are gravel and coal wharves.

Of Urinals and Urinal nuisances in all parts of the Parish, five are public Urinals, and 50 others under inspection are those at the public houses. Urinal nuisances most difficult to deal with, are those under archways and in corners, being not less than 20.

There are 95 Mews under systematic inspection in the Parish, besides 13 livery stables and yards; the manure from which is removed in some daily, in others twice a-week, and in a few weekly. Dung-pits built up in brick-work are objected to for several reasons; wire-guards, getting more into use, are strongly to be recommended in front of stables in all Mews, they can be quickly unhooked and the manure, easily got at, can be swept up clean when carted away: while in sunk pits it is more difficult to get out; from neglect it collects, putrifies, and on its removal creates a stench. Heaps of dung unprotected are objectionable, inasmuch as fowls can get at them and scatter it about.

Fried fish shops, nine in number, are under inspection; the smells have caused much trouble and annoyance in the neighbourhoods where they are situated.

The proprietors of thirty-five Greengrocers' shops have had to be cautioned, or have had Sanitary Notice not to sweep and throw garbage into the streets in front of their shops. This

practice is becoming less and less. The occupiers are requested to have at hand a garbage basket to collect rubbish.

During the whole year, the markets of fruit and fish stalls on the Saturday nights have been under regular inspection, and a Scavenger's cart goes round in the night to collect the refuse. Several lots of fish and fruit have been condemned, salt cod, 3 pads of mackerel, some shell-fish, 5 lots of strawberries, a leg of mutton, and some bacon.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 24 slaughter-houses in this Parish under inspection ; most of them are kept in a cleanly state, but improperly near private dwellings. The Metropolis Building Act Amendment Bill, should it pass, would legalise and perpetuate private slaughter-houses in London. It is a singular want of judgment in the promoters of this Bill, that just when Medical Officers and the public were congratulating themselves that the period would soon expire, when these nuisances could no longer exist in the Metropolis, that a medical Member of Parliament should be induced to protect them. It would have been far easier and more expedient to have promoted a Bill giving power to the Metropolitan Board of Works itself or the Local Boards, to erect, jointly or singly, public Abattoirs, and have them, as well as the meat killed in them, under the inspection of a competent officer. The revenue derived by receipts from butchers would amply indemnify the rate-payers.

The Parish Dead-house and Public Mortuary.

The number of bodies that have been taken to the dead-house during the year was 46. Inquests were held upon 29 cases, upon which post mortem examinations had to be made.

Upon a Report on the Parochial Dead-house and its inadequacy for the wants of the Parish, the enlargement of the building by an additional room has been decided upon—effecting a great improvement—so that the old room can now be exclusively appropriated to *post-mortem* examination, and the new one used for the confined bodies only.

This arrangement is a step further towards a proper Public Mortuary, which I have so long advocated in former Reports, and in a special one upon this matter in 1868. I ought to mention that the Church of St. Mary Magdalene is now provided with a Mortuary at the basement; and the Rev. R. T. West has inculcated the propriety of inhabitants living in these highly populated streets and those living in single rooms, removing a corpse from a private or crowded dwelling. Several families have already taken advantage of this offer.

In concluding this Report, I must congratulate the Vestry upon the satisfactory state of the health of the Parish generally—for not only is there now no prevailing epidemic, but the prospect of meeting any impending one, and the powers at your disposal for mitigating its danger were never better than at the present time.

I would apologise for extending my remarks to this unusual length, by pleading a desire to make more known and better appreciated the scope and method of Sanitary inquiries. Indeed, a great deal more ought still to have been written to accompany the Statistics in the Appendix, and to show, as Dr. Gairdner of Glasgow aptly expresses it, "the significance of facts taught by figures."

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. HARDWICKE,

*Medical Officer of Health,
Deputy Coroner for Central Middlesex,
&c., &c.,*

It is not possible for anything but remarks to
this kind to be made, but in doing so, it is to make
more known and better appreciated the scope and
method of the various inquiries conducted, a great
deal more ought still to have been written to account
for the statements in the Appendix, and to show
as the Chairman of the General Body expresses it
"the significance of facts brought by figures."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HANBURY

Member of the Council of the
British Association for the Advancement of Science,
1884.

Record of Sanitary Works done in the Parish of Paddington during two years, 1870-71—1871-72.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE I. Summary of the data.

TABLE II. Summary of the data.

TABLE III. Summary of the data.

TABLE IV. Summary of the data.

TABLE V. Summary of the data.

TABLE VI. Summary of the data.

TABLE VII. Summary of the data.

TABLE VIII. Summary of the data.

TABLE IX. Summary of the data.

TABLE X. Summary of the data.

TABLE XI. Summary of the data.

TABLE XII. Summary of the data.

TABLE XIII. Summary of the data.

TABLE XIV. Summary of the data.

TABLE XV. Summary of the data.

TABLE XVI. Summary of the data.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

Density of Population and Area.

1. *Courts North of Harrow Road.*

Courts.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Area.
Alfred Place	10	81	$\frac{1}{2}$ an Acre. At the rate of 492 persons, 76 small tenements to the acre. 6.4 to each tenement two rooms.
Vine Cottages	6	18	
White Lion Place.....	13	112	
White Lion Passage....	9	35	
	38	246	

2. *Hall Park Estate.*

Streets.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Area.
Hall Place.....	119	1310	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Acres. 500 persons to the acre. 11.4 in each house. 21.2 houses to each acre.
Hall Place West	8	51	
Edgware Place	12	198	
Brathwaite Place	12	160	
Cuthbert Street.....	34	376	
Campbell Street	34	476	
Crompton Street	19	250	
Howell Street	18	209	
Hethpool Street	47	613	
Church Street (part)....	15	110	
	318	3753	

3. *Streets South Side of Harrow Road.*

Streets.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Area.
Albert Street.....	22	224	
Church Place	22	247	
Dudley Street	31	330	
Dudley Mews	1	5	
Dudley Grove	21	151	
Hermitage Street	25	237	About 6 Acres, having 462 persons, and about 46 houses to the square Acre.
Kent's Place	8	110	
Margaret Terrace	10	72	
North Wharf Road	49	509	
Wharves on the Canal ..	17	124	
Victoria Street	25	276	
Wellington Terrace	8	54	
Green Street.....	18	136	
Willing's Place	12	154	
Romily Terrace.....	6	42	
	275	2770	

3. *Streets on each side of Harrow Road leading to the Lock Bridge.*

Streets.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Area.
Alfred Road and Passage	67	713	
Alfred Place	4	35	
Brindley Street	65	801	
Waverley Road	72	900	
Waverley Terrace	4	62	
Woodchester Street	95	1497	
Cirencester Street	97	1511	
Clarendon Street	107	1788	
Cirencester Mews and } Place	6	38	
Oliver Terrace	6	46	About 25 Acres. 434 persons, and about 32 houses to each Acre of surface.
Oliver Mews	10	53	
Hampden Street	78	876	
Jonson's Place	25	167	
Jonson's Mews	7	34	
Orchard Street	8	90	
Desboro' Street	17	243	
Desboro' Mews	3	25	
Desboro' Place	25	197	
Desboro' Terrace	32	36	
Ranelagh Road	15	184	
Senior Street	38	63	
Dartington Terrace	16	273	
Westbourne Terr. North.	45	430	
Emily Street	12	211	
Hasboro' Street	12	186	
Stalham Street	15	191	
Philip Terrace	12	196	
	893	10,846	

5. *Squares and Mansions.*

Streets.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Area.
Hyde Park Square	43	392	About 92 Acres, having 117.5 persons, and 15 houses to each Acre of surface.
Hyde Park Terrace	20	179	
Hyde Park Gardens ..	38	376	
Oxford Square	32	257	
Oxford Terrace	92	668	
Cambridge Terrace	73	684	
Cambridge Square	31	227	
Gloucester Square	44	442	
Gloucester Terrace	117	801	
Gloucester Place	60	442	
Leinster Square	63	529	
Princes Square	74	644	
Leinster Gardens	31	262	
Inverness Terrace	98	772	
Kensington Garden-Sq. .	88	767	
Cleveland Square	62	593	
Porchester Terrace	80	572	
Westbourne Terrace ..	163	1446	
Craven Hill Gardens ..	30	285	
Lancaster Gate	109	1200	
Norfolk Crescent	32	275	
	1380	11,813	

Pauperism in Hampden-St., Brindley-St., Waverley Road and Alfred Road.

(October 1870, and January 1872.)

		Male.	Female.	Widows.	Childn.	Total.	Relief Weekly		
							£	s.	d.
Hampden Street	1870..	3	30	—	11	44	5	3	4½
	1872..	9	34	25	27	70	7	5	4½
Brindley Street	1870..	7	26	—	10	43	4	16	9
	1872..	9	38	23	17	64	7	12	8½
Waverley Road	1870..	5	26	—	17	47	4	7	1
	1872..	5	28	20	22	55	5	14	2½
Alfred Road	1870..	2	15	—	24	41	2	11	3
	1872..	6	22	16	33	61	4	12	2
In 1870		17	96	9	52	165	16	18	5½
In 1872		29	122	84	99	250	25	4	5½

Pauperism in newly-built Streets.

(January 28, 1872.)

No. of Houses.		Streets.	Male.	Female.	Widows.	Childn.	Weekly Relief.		
							£	s.	d.
No. of Houses in each Street containing Paupers.	8	Netley Street	3	7	2	19	1	18	6
	3	Sherland Road	1	3	2	—	0	12	0
	2	Neeld Terrace	1	1	1	—	0	6	6
	1	Maryland Road	—	1	1	1	0	4	0
	1	Formosa Street	—	1	1	—	0	3	0
	6	Goldney Road	—	8	6	2	1	3	6
	1	Edbrook Road	—	1	—	2	0	4	6
	3	Chippenham Mews & Road	1	3	1	1	0	8	0
	1	Foscote Mews	—	1	—	2	0	3	0
	18	Amberley Road	5	24	17	17	4	13	6
Total			11	50	31	44	9	16	6

Pauperism in Streets South of Harrow Road.
(October 1870.)

	Men.	Women	Childn.	Weekly Amount.	Total.	Per Cent. of the Population
				£ s. d.		
Dudley Street	6	15	17	2 14 9	38	11.0
Church Place	6	16	20	3 6 11	42	12.4
North-Wharf Road.....	8	16	5	3 13 11	29	5.7
Welling's Place	5	9	13	2 2 3	27	17.5
Kent's Place	1	7	3	1 6 7	11	10.0
Albert Street, and Victoria Street	2	9	1	1 8 8	12	2.3
Hermitage Street	3	7	6	1 7 7	16	6.7

Pauperism in Courts North of Harrow Road.
(October 1870.)

	Men.	Women	Childn.	Weekly Relief.	Total.	Per Cent. of the Population
				£ s. d.		
White Lion Place	6	6	—	1 6 1½	11	7.4
Edgware Place.....	2	6	5	1 0 2	13	6.5
Alfred Place.....	1	3	3	0 10 9	7	8.5
Vine Cottages	—	2	2	0 5 11	4	22.0
Irongate Wharf	1	3	3	0 10 11½	7	3.1
Charlotte Place	1	1	8	0 3 11	10	15.0
	41	100	86	18 18 6	227	

Pauperism in Streets North & South of Praed Street.
(February 1872.)

	Men.	Women	Childn.	Weekly Relief.	Total.	Widows.
				£ s. d.		
South Wharf Road	4	14	1		19	7
Union Place	—	10	5		15	7
Cambridge Place.....	3	6	3		12	2
Market Street	1	14	6		21	12
Star Street	7	55	12		74	43
Sale Street	4	14	5		23	7
Bouverie Street	3	14	—		17	11
Titchborne Row, York Row. Newland Row	4	14	6		24	8

*Pauperism in Senior Street, Dartington Terrace, and
Streets adjoining.*

(October 1870 and January 1872.)

		Men.	Women	Widows.	Childn.	Total.	Weekly Relief.		
							£	s.	d.
Senior Street ..	1870..	—	8	—	4	12	1	2	8
	1872..	—	5	5	5	10	0	17	6
Dartington-Ter..	1070..	—	6	—	13	19	1	4	10
	1872..	2	6	3	12	20	1	6	6
Hasboro' Street .	1870..	1	3	—	4	8	0	12	1
	1872..	1	4	2	8	13	1	0	6
Philip Terrace ..	1870..	—	3	—	—	3	0	9	0
	1872..	—	2	2	1	3	0	6	0
Emily Street ..	1870..	3	10	—	13	26	2	3	0
	1872..	—	6	5	7	13	1	4	6
Stalham Street..	1870 }	3	6	—	4	13	1	2	0
	1872 }								
Desboro' Place..	1870 }	2	6	—	1	9	1	14	10
	1872 }								
Desboro' Street .	1870 }	1	6	3	—	7	0	16	6
	1872 }								
Ranelagh Road .	1870 }	1	2	1	—	3	0	4	4
	1872 }								

Pauperism in Streets of the Hall Park Estate.

(January 1872.)

	Men.	Women	Childn.	Weekly Relief.			Total.	Widows.
				£	s.	d.		
Brathwaite Place	1	5	3	0	16	0	9	4
Campbell Street	3	11	3	1	19	6	17	7
Charlotte Place	1	1	5	0	5	0	7	—
Church Street	1	2	4	0	12	0	7	1
Crompton Street.....	2	1	5	0	7	0	8	—
Cuthbert Street	2	8	7	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4
Edgware Place.....	2	4	2	0	15	6	8	2
Hethpool Street	2	4	5	0	18	6	11	4
Howell Street	—	2	3	0	8	0	5	2
Hall Place	5	28	21	5	11	0	54	21
60 Families in 54 houses .	19	66	58	13	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	45

In October 1870.

62 Families in 57 Houses .	18	59	51	128	11	14	4
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COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN STREETS.

1. *Woodchester Street* :—

Number of Houses 95	Average per House.	15.7
„ Inhabitants...	1497	Males	..... 736
„ Holdings	.... 396	Females	..... 761
Born in London..	872	In the Country or Abroad.	625

<i>Ages</i> :—	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60&upwards.
	299	383	516	248	51

Trades or } Railway Servants, Artizans of all kinds, Laborers,
Occupation. } Stablemen, Washwomen, Dressmakers, Servants.

Note.—Of the 299 persons of 40 years and upwards, 211 were born in the Country or Abroad, and 1 was over 80.—57 Widows.

Annual Mortality during the last 5 years.

Average Annual Death Rate in 5 years 32 per 1000 : in 1867, 37.3 per 1000.

„ „ of Children under 5—16.1 per 1000—
or 56 per cent. of the total Deaths.

<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>	<i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>
1866, '67, '68 '69, '70.	1866, '67, '68, '69, '70.	1866, '67, '68, '69, '70.
13 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 5	9 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 5	29 | 30 | 35 | 24 | 18
average number of Deaths per ann. 10.4	average number of Deaths per ann. 10.2	average number of Deaths per ann. 27.2

Destitute persons in January 27, 1872 :—

5 men. | 37 females. | 30 children. Total 72 persons.
Weekly Amount of Relief, £ 7 : 0 : 9.

Note.—22 aged widows; 12 with children; 3 single women.

No. of house.

2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 40,
41, 50, 55, 59, 62, 64, 67, 69, 73, 74, 85, 91, 97.
Total—30 houses.

COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN STREETS (*continued*).

2. Cirencester Street :—

Number of Houses	.... 97	Males	..... 720
„ Inhabitants...	1511	Females	..... 791
Average per House.	.... 15.4	Deaths in 10 years.	400

<i>Ages :—</i>	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60&upwards.
	258	416	567	215	55

Note.—70 Widows, described as Nurses, Cook, Laundress, Charwoman, Machinist, Needlewoman, Annuitant, Dress Makers, Servants, Housekeeper.

Annual Mortality during the last 5 years.

Average Annual Death Rate 26.47 per 1000 : (12 Deaths at No. 76, in 10 years.)

Deaths in 1867—51 „ 33.74 „ „

Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 5—17.20 per 1000—
or 65 per cent. of the total Deaths.

<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>					<i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>					<i>Other Diseases.</i>																		
1866,	'67,	'68	'69,	'70.	1866,	'67,	'68,	'69,	'70.	1866,	'67,	'68,	'69,	'70.														
13	|	16	|	12	|	7	|	12		12	|	9	|	13	|	8	|	17		18	|	26	|	15	|	18	|	20

Destitute persons, January 27, 1872 :—

8 men. | 37 females. | 42 children. | 29 aged widows,
8 with children.
42 children under 15—16 men and wives, parents of the above.

Weekly Amount of Relief, £ 7 : 16 : 4.

No. of house.

2, 9, 18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41,
46, 48, 54, 58, 60, 70, 74, 76, 78, 79, 95, 97.

Total—27 houses.

COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN STREETS (*continued*).3. *Clarendon Street.*

No. of Inhabitants...	1788	Males	878
„ Houses.....	197	Females	910
„ Holdings		Average per House ..	16.7

<i>Ages :—</i>	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60& upwards.
	358	447	616	303	64

Annual Mortality during four years.

Average Annual Death Rate, 25.1 per 1000.

Deaths in 1870, 68=37.8 per 1000.

Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 5—18.05 per 1000
or 72 per cent. of total Deaths.

<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>				<i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>				<i>Other Diseases.</i>			
1867,	'68,	'69,	70.	1867,	'68,	'69,	70.	1867,	'68,	'69,	70.
12	| 8	| 9	| 21	12	| 8	| 11	| 16	22	| 13	| 17	| 40

17 Deaths from Scarlet Fever in 1870.

Destitute persons, January 20, 1872 :—

6 men | 114 women. | 41 children. Total 161 persons.

Weekly Amount of Relief, £ 7 : 17 : 0.

Widows 57, above 60 ; widows with children 11 ; women deserted 6.

Total 114.

No. of house.

6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 42, 50, 53,
56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 72, 73, 75, 78, 80, 85,
88, 102, 104, 106, 114. Total 36 houses.

VITAL STATISTICS OF POPULOUS STREETS.

Streets.	No. of Houses.	No. of persons.		Total Population.	No. in each House.	MORTALITY.				REMARKS.
		m.	f.			Deaths in 10 years.	Deaths per 1000.	Annual Rate of Children per 1000.	Proportion of children to total deaths.	
Hall Place.....	149	175	167	1521	10.2	330	21.71	13.48	62 per c.	11 measles. 7 fever. 12 scarlet fever. 22 whooping-cough.
" " West ..							in '61			
Brathwaite Place }							27.13			
Howell Street	18	104	105	209	11.6	45	21.74 in '61 62.20	12.07	55 per c.	12 zymotic deaths. 9 deaths at No. 2.
Crompton Street	19	126	124	250	13.15	53	21.20 in '66 32.0	16.	75 per c.	6 deaths at No. 10.
Campbell Street	34	242	220	462	10.6	108	23.37 in '68 38.96	15.8	67½ per c.	28 zymotic deaths.
Hethpool Street	47	320	293	613	13.0	161	26.10 in '61 34.2	17.43	68½ per c.	22 zymotic deaths in 10 years.
Cuthbert Street.....	34	172	204	376	11.5	88	23.2 in '65 40	16.	68½ per c.	22 zymotic deaths. No. 24, 11 deaths in 10 years.
South Wharf Road ..	31	133	150	283	9.0	85	30.34 in '65 50.00	17.85	58 per c.	Several zymotic and tubercular deaths.
Union Place	25	111	115	266	9.0	44	19.46 in '61, '66 38.00	..	..	5 deaths at No. 15, in 10 years.
Mint Cottages	2	24	19	43	5.3	17	39.53 in '64 90.0	23.25	60 per c.	These are now condemned as unfit for habitation.
Sale Street	27	151	172	323	12.0	64	19.81 in '64 34	9.9	50 per c.	6 deaths, zymotic. 10 deaths, tubercular. In 10 years.
Edgware Place.....	12	97	101	198	16.5	42	21.21	10.10	47½ per c.	Many deaths from zymotic and tubercular class.
Brindley Street	65	406	395	801	12.3	150	18.75 in '60 26.5	11.75	63½ per c.	8 deaths at No. 3, in 10 years.
Desboro' Street.....	17	133	110	243	14.3					
Cambridge Place	29	152	169	321	11.0	84	26.16 in '64 61.55	10.77	41 per c.	

NOTE.—The Mortality in all these Streets is exclusive of Deaths of those persons that may have been removed to any Public Institution, or Workhouse a short time previous to death.

VITAL STATISTICS OF POPULOUS STREETS (continued).

Streets and Places.	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons.		No. in each House.	No. of holdings.	Born in London.	Born in Country.	MORTALITY.				AGES.				
								Deaths in 10 years.	Rate per 1000.	Rate of children per 1000.	Per cent. of Total.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 upwards.
Church Place	22	m. 165 f. 182 347		15.8	98	262	85	109	31.41 In 1863 51.30	19.88	63	64	101	96	65	21
Of 86 Persons, of 40 years and upwards, 43 were born in the Country, 15 Widows. At No. 3, 13 Deaths in 10 years.																
North Wharf Road	49	273 | 236 509		10.4	..	266	243	152	29.86	18.66	63	77	144	171	86	31
Of 117 persons, 40 years and upwards, 92 were born in the Country, 1 was 87 years of Age, 20 Widows.																
Wharves on the Canal ..	17	68 | 56 124		..	..	76	48	Of 28 Persons, 40 years and upwards, 24 from the Country, 1 aged 80, 1 Widow.				13	56	27	23	5
Boats on Canal Basin ..	19	33 | 20 53		..	..	23	30	Of 12 persons, 40 years and upwards 11 were from the Country.				4	21	16	12	..
In 9 other Boats there were 21 males, and 18 females—39.																
Dudley Street	31	330		7.8	..	..	..	97	29.39 In 1870, 55.84	18.37	62	At No. 16, 7 Deaths in 10 years.				
Welling's Place	12	154		12.8	..	..	..	47	30.5 In 1862, 64.9	19.48	63	At No. 6, 7 Deaths. At No. 5, 6 Deaths in 10 years.				
Hermitage Street	25	237		9.8	..	..	..	60	38.3 In 1862, 25.5	15.74	61½	At No. 16, 5 Deaths.				
Albert Street	22	242		11.0	..	..	..	70	29.16 In 1862, 45.8	17.49	60	At No. 11, 7 Deaths in 10 years.				
Victoria Street	25	276		11.0	..	..	..	64	23.18	14.48	62½	At No. 25, 8 Deaths in 10 years.				
Green Street	18	154		8.6	..	..	..	47	30.52 In 1862, 64.9	19.48	63					

VITAL STATISTICS OF POPULOUS STREETS (continued).

Streets and Places.	No. of Houses.	No. of persons.		No. in each House.	No. of Holdings.	Born in London.	" " Country.	MORTALITY.				AGES OF POPULATION.				
		m.	f.					Deaths in 10 years.	Death-rate per 1000.	Annual Rate of Children per 1000.	Proportion of Children to total Deaths.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 upwards.
Hampden Street	78	420	464	11.4	266	462	414	182	20.7	15.7	p.cent. 58.2	140	214	310	160	52
Of 212 persons, 40 years and upwards, 159 were born in the Country, 3 were over 80—61 widows.																
Dartington Terrace	16	145	128	17	75	153	120	56 8 yrs	32.22	20.91	69½ per c.	39	89	99	35	11
Of 46 persons, 40 years and upwards, 35 were born in the Country, 12 widows, 1 female aged 93.																
Senior Street	38	313	323	16.7	185	313	323	130 9 yrs	22.71	14.67	64½ per c.	122	153	241	99	21
At No. 35, 8 deaths in 9 years. Of 120 persons, 40 years and upwards, 98 were born in the Country, 20 are widows.																
Emily Street	12	90	120	17.6	63	130	81	50 8 yrs	29.75	23.8	80 per c.	35	63	72	29	12
At No. , 19 deaths in 8 years; in 1866, 10 deaths; in 1867, 13. Of 41 persons, 40 years and upwards, 28 were from the Country, 12 widows, 1 person aged 87, an annuitant.																
Stalham Street	15	89	102	12.8	64	91	100	34 9 yrs	19.17	12.69	72 per c.	33	38	83	30	7
No. 15, 7 deaths in 9 years. Of 37 persons, 40 years and upwards, 31 were born in the Country, 5 widows above 70.																
Hasboro' Street	12	85	101	15.5	48	93	93	186 7 yrs	24.57	16.12	65½ per c.	38	44	75	22	7
At No. 7, 7 deaths in 7 years. Of 29 persons upwards of 40, 21 from the Country, 5 Widows.																
Philip Terrace ..	12	93	103	16.3	60	100	96	196 in '65 51.0	20.4	14.48	70 per c.	32	45	79	33	7
At No. 5, 7 deaths; at No. 4, 10 deaths in 10 years. Of the 40 persons upwards of 40 years of age, 30 were born in the Country—10 Widows.																

VITAL STATISTICS OF SQUARES AND MANSIONS.

[illegible]

COMPOSITION OF MEWSES.

Occupations and Trades :—Coachmen, Grooms, Stablemen, Chimney Sweeps, Marine Store and Rag Shops, Smiths, a few small Shops, and Lodgers.

	No. of Houses.	Persons in each House.	No. of Inhabitants.			Where born		Ages of Population.					REMARKS.
			M.	F.	Total	Lon.	Coun.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 upw.	
Polygon Mews, North & South.	88	4.2	111	91	202	105	97	5	51	77	32	13	Of the 45 persons aged 40 & upwards, 37 were from the Country.
Charles Mews	31	5.0	85	67	152	68	84	22	46	51	26	7	Of the 33 persons aged 40 years and upwards, 28 were born in the Country.
Torrington Mews.....	21	5.0	54	51	105	60	45	16	28	39	15	7	Of the 22 persons aged 40 and upwards, 18 were from the Country.
Hyde Park Square Mews	17	1.7	33	32	65	37	28	13	17	20	12	3	Of the 15 persons aged 40, only one was born in Town—1 Widow.
Brook Mews (Little)	8	3.8	13	18	31	9	22	3	10	9	6	3	Of the 9 persons aged 40 & upwards, all were from the Country--1 Widow
Brook Mews North	23	7.0	89	74	163	78	85	14	57	45	44	3	Of 47, &c., 38 were born in the Country —2 Widows.
* Brook Mews Upper	21	5.0	53	53	106	52	54	17	28	38	16	7	Of 23, &c. above 40, 20 were from the Country.
Bathurst Mews.....	57	2.3	108	113	221	90	131	44	56	59	55	7	Of 62, &c. above 40, 59 were from the Country—1 Widow.
Sovereign Yard and Mews	17	7.0	56	59	115	62	52	17	40	27	25	6	Of 31, &c., 28 were born in the Country.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSES LET OUT IN TENEMENTS OR SEPARATE LODGINGS.

Houses where overcrowding has been abated.		Cubic space, not including Stairs & Landings.	REMARKS.
An over-crowded House in Kensal New Town, 8 rooms, 29 persons.		7872 cubic feet, or 271 each.	8 under 5 years of age; 11 from 20 to 50 years of age; 9 from 5 to 20 years of age; 1 aged 72 years of age.
Ditto	ditto very clean, 6 rooms, 17 persons.	5652 cubic feet, or 332.4 each.	3 under 5 years of age; 8 from 20 to 60 years of age; 5 from 5 to 20 years of age; 1 aged 60 years of age.
A crowded House in Woodchester Street, 9 rooms and washhouse, 26 persons.	Basement or Kitchens Parlor floor—2 Rooms First-floor " Second-floor " Third room on ground-flo.	8636 cubic feet, 332 each.	Man, wife and 6 children, all born in Middlesex; man and wife born in Devon, 3 children born in London; man, wife and 3 children, all born in Devonshire.
A Tenemented House in Clarendon Street, 9 rooms, 23 persons.	Basement..... Parlor floor..... Drawing-room floor Second-floor..... A third room or flat		1950 cubic feet. 2240 " " 2420 " " 1400 " " 644 " " 8654 " ",or 376 each.	Man, Bricklayer, from Country, wife and 3 children born in London; man a Waiter, & wife from Wiltshire, 4 children born in London; man, Shoemaker, and wife—man from Wiltshire, wife and children in London; man and wife aged 28 and 23, London born; female aged 44, Dressmaker, from Berkshire; male aged 21, Shoemaker, from Kent; male aged 22, Tailor, from Berkshire; female aged 21, Servant, from Cambridgeshire; man aged 40, Painter, from Cambridgeshire.
An over-crowded Tenemented House in Cirencester Street, 8 rooms, 21 persons.	Basement..... Parlor-floor..... First-floor..... Second-floor.....	8050 cubic-ft., or 383.3 for each person.	Man, Stone-cutter, and wife, from Devonport, and Northampton, and 2 children, born in London; man, Bricklayer, wife and 4 children—man from Country—wife and children, London; female aged 29, Cook, London; man, Porter, from Kent, wife and 2 children, London; man aged 28, Country; man and wife Country born, 3 children born in London.
A HOUSE IN WESTBOURNE TERRACE.			
A large Private House, 24 rooms, gentleman, wife, and sister-in-law. 23 persons.		32,400, or about 1410 cubic-ft. each person.	9 children, from 2 to 27 years of age, all born in London; 11 Servants:—governess, butler, 3 house-maids, 1 lady's-maid, 2 nurses, 2 cooks, and 1 page.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

MARCH 25TH, 1871,

BY WM. HARDWICKE, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.**Printed by Order of the Vestry.**Vestry Hall; April 1st, 1871.*

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS from
January 7th to March 25th, 1871.

Week ending	ST. MARY'S.		ST. JOHN'S.		TOTALS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Jan. 7	39	32	14	15	53	47
" 14	47	37	16	15	63	52
" 21	46	37	11	14	57	51
" 28	39	26	13	9	52	35
Feb. 4	37	29	18	24	55	53
" 11	42	24	19	17	61	41
" 18	42	34	18	11	60	45
" 25	51	40	14	9	65	49
March 4	49	25	15	17	64	42
" 11	43	25	20	7	63	32
" 18	45	24	16	20	61	44
" 25	47	31	18	20	65	51
TOTALS	527	364	192	178	719	542

During the last quarter of twelve weeks 542 persons have died in this Parish, including the 42 deaths in St. Mary's Hospital, and 37 in the Workhouse. The amount is larger than the usual average, but 30 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1870.

The Birth rate is considerably in excess of the Death rate.

Besides this cause of increase in the population, there is a constant immigration into this Parish of families from other neighbourhoods, leaving old and dilapidated houses for the newly built ones in the Harrow Road and Lock Bridge districts. I cannot congratulate ratepayers upon this, for many of the families belong to an indigent class and sooner or later become applicants for parochial relief.

An estimate of the population cannot be made just now with any degree of accuracy, but it will not be long to wait for the census returns, when I shall be able to know the real Death rate in this Parish, which is however not increasing.

The Zymotic Diseases, &c.

The Zymotic diseases account for 91 deaths this quarter, of which 16 were from Small Pox ; 16, Scarlet Fever ; 26, Whooping Cough ; 13, Measles ; 9 Fever cases ; 9 from Diarrhoea.

The deaths of young children under 5 years of age are very high this quarter, 204 out of 542 deaths—representing 37.6 per cent. of the total mortality. That is a very large item, and above the usual average. It appears from Table IV., that chest diseases were very fatal ; measles, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia carried off 81 of these young children during the last three winter months.

The tubercular class of diseases, including the wasting diseases, consumption, and scrofulous disease of the brain, called meningitis, carries off about the same number (84), but at a later period of life. The mortality is capable of reduction in these three groups of disease—the infantile deaths, zymotic diseases, and the wasting or tubercular maladies—by future improved social habits and domestic sanitary arrangements. Want of fresh air from over-crowding is the greatest *desideratum*.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC AND OTHER DISEASES during 12 weeks ending
March 25th, 1871.

Weeks. ending	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, Quinsy & Croup.	Whooping Cough	Typhus, * Infantile and other Fevers.	Carbuncle, Erysipelas and Pyæmia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Phthisis and Tubercular Dis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Other Diseases.	Accidents and Violent Deaths.	Total.
Jan. 7	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	8	10	20	2	47
" 14	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	8	6	20	2	52
" 21	2	1	1	1	4	1	...	2	...	6	11	22	...	51
" 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	14	10	2	35
Feb. 4	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	9	15	21	3	53
" 11	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	8	16	2	41
" 18	1	...	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	8	11	15	...	45
" 25	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	6	9	23	2	49
Mar. 4	2	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	8	18	1	42
" 11	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	9	14	...	32
" 18	2	4	2	1	4	...	1	1	...	4	9	14	2	44
" 25	4	2	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	7	14	16	2	51
TOTALS	16	13	16	6	26	9	5	10	...	81	124	218	18	542

* These Cases stand on the Register thus :—Febricula with Epilepsy ; Enteric Fever ; Gastric Fever ; Low Fever and Cont. Fever, Bronchitis ; Fever with Cancer ; Typhoid with Bronchitis.

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Quarter ending March 25th, 1871.

I.—Inspections consequent on Nuisances, Complaints, and Offensive and Injurious Trades.	{	Houses and Places Inspected with respect to their Sanitary State.....	655
		Orders issued for Sanitary Works	330
		Works done	300
		Works in progress	26
		Inspections of Offensive Trades	18
		„ Mews and Manure Wharves	30
		„ Cow-houses	23
		„ Slaughter-houses	32
		„ Bake-houses	14
		„ Mortuary or Dead-house almost daily ..	—
		„ Provision Markets every Saturday.....	—
		„ Churches, Chapels and Schools	12
		„ Factories, Work-rooms and other Public Institutions	150
„ Fever Small-Pox Conveyance used	64		
II.—Systematic Sanitary Inspection of Dwellings	{	Houses and Premises visited and inspected	308
		Re-inspections	350
		Orders issued for Sanitary Works	360
		Works executed	351
		Formal Orders issued by the Vestry	12
III.—Attendances upon Magistrates, Surveyor, at the Police, Coroner's Courts, and Licensing Meetings.	{	Attendances	12
		Summonses	—
		For obtaining Summonses	—
		„ hearing „	—
		Letters written	60

Nuisances and Complaints during the Quarter ending March 25th, 1871.

The register book of complaints and nuisances contains 96 cases, which admit of the following classification:—

Defects of drainage and untrapped gulleys.	21
" " water supply	6
Dirty state of premises, water closets, urinals, stagnant water, percolations, &c.	20
Offensive trades, marine stores, frying of fish, ballast burning, bad meat, &c.	1
Overcrowding and bad ventilation	4
Smoke nuisances	1
Animals being dirtily kept, and noises from .	2
Smells from the Canal Basin	—
Accumulation and deposit of manure, garbage, refuse, dust, dung, &c.	21
Smells from decaying and putrid substances .	6
Defective cleansing of Roadways	2
Dangerous Structure	—
Miscellaneous other complaints	12
	<hr/> 96

These Complaints received almost immediate attention.

TABLE V.

LOCALITIES in which Deaths from Zymotic and other Diseases have been recorded during the Quarter ending March 25th, 1871.

Streets, Districts and Hospitals.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, &c.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus & other Fevers.	Erysipelas, &c.	Diarrhoea, &c.	Phthisis, &c.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.	Violent Deaths.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
St. Mary's Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	3	10	21	42
Paddington Workhouse	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	25	37
Lock Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Praed Street, including (1)	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	9	..	14	30
Harrow Road & N. W. Road (2) ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	9	24
Hall Park District (3)	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	7	..	5	19
Amberley Road District (4)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6
Kilburn District (5) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	6	11
Clarendon Street . . . . .	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	5	5	..	5	23
Woodchester Street . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	8
Cirencester Street . . . . .	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	4	..	6	19
Brindley Street . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Hampden Street, &c. (6) . . . . .	..	2	2	..	8	..	1	..	9	5	..	5	32
Westbourne Terrace North, &c. (7)	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	7	8	1	5	28
Woodfield Road, &c. (8)	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	6	2	4	20
Moscow Road, Salem Gardens, &c. (9)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	13
Squares and Mansions (10)	2	1	4	1	..	2	..	2	8	15	..	46	81
Mews and Stables	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	7	11	..	13	38
Other Places, including (11) ..	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	16	28	5	44	106
TOTALS.....	16	13	16	6	26	9	5	10	81	124	18	218	542

- [1.] South Wharf Road, Union-Pl., Stanley-St., Francis-St., Cambridge-Pl., Junction-Pl., Market-St., Sale-St., Star-St., Bouverie-St., York Row, Titchborne Row.
- [2.] Edgware Place, Church Place, Hermitage Street, Dudley Street, Kent's Place, Willings Place, Victoria and Albert Street, Green Street, North Wharf Road, Iron Gate Wh.-Rd., White Lion Place, Alfred Place, Vine Cottages, White Lion Passage.
- [3.] Hall Place, Cuthbert Street, Howell Street, Charlotte Place, Church Street, Crompton Street, Braithwaite Place, Campbell Street, Hethpool Street, Hero Place.
- [4.] Netley Street, and Amberley Wharves, 7 Houses in St. Leonard's Gardens.
- [5.] Andover Place, Kilburn Park Road, Queen's Arms Yard, Elgin Terrace, Maida Vale, Carlton Place, Canterbury Terrace, Lanark Place and Villas.
- [6.] Alfred Road, Waverly Road, Orchard Street, Waverly-Ter. and Desboro'-Ter.
- [7.] Senior Street, Emily Street, Philip Terrace, Dartington Terrace, Hasboro' Street, Ranelagh Road, Westbury Terrace, Cottage Road, Westbourne Park Crescent.
- [8.] Woodfield Place & Road, Windsor Gardens and Street, John Street, Chippenham Terrace, Frankfort Terrace, Kensal New Town, Carlton Terrace, Goldney Road.
- [9.] Pickering-Pl., Albert-Ter., Douglas-Pl., Caroline-Pl., Dove Cottages, Bark-Pl., Poplar-Pl., Chapel Side, Victoria-Pl.
- [10.] Westbourne-Ter., Gloucester-Pl., Sq & Terr., Porchester-Ter., Square & St., Craven Hill & Gardens, Lancaster Gate, Hyde-Pk.-Sq., Hyde-Pk.-Gar., Inverness-Ter., Queensboro'-Ter., Cleveland Terrace, Square, and Gardens, Sussex Gardens.
- [11.] Houses in Streets not under special inspection, inhabited generally by one family only.

The Small Pox Epidemic, Disinfection, Isolation and Removal of Patients.

The Epidemics of both Small Pox and Scarlet Fever have been very prevalent and fatal in this Parish. The 16 deaths registered in the Parish from Small Pox do not represent the fatal deaths from the disease, for some of the persons removed to the Hampstead Hospital have died (probably 5, making in all 21 deaths as the number). The number of cases removed from private dwellings, during the Quarter ending March 25th, was 73, and 103 have been specially visited and placed under the personal superintendence of Inspector Clifford,* with the view of having the rooms disinfected and cleansed; woollen things and bedding being ordered to be removed in a covered van to Messrs. Armfield & Son., Disinfecting Establishment, Pimlico; and the linen articles washed with disinfectants.

The quantity of goods disinfected in this establishment may be estimated by the quarter's account, which is £32—at the rate of 30s. per cwt.; this includes articles belonging to families of persons not in a position to pay for their disinfection.

In an instance where 3 cases occurred in one house in succession, the house was ordered to be closed for ten days. Nine rooms were fumigated, and no fresh cases have since occurred. A large majority of cases were imported from infected districts, (Westminster especially), showing the necessity of general action with regard to isolation, removal, and disinfection. One neglected household may scatter fever poisons in all directions. With a view to prevent extension, in some instances, the ordinary duties of relatives, or those in attendance on the sick, were suspended from their labours. The Poor Law Guardians have under these circumstances not hesitated to give efficient temporary relief. Police Constables have been relieved from their duties; a Tailor, a Dressmaker, and a Washerwoman (who had four children ill with small pox) have been restrained from sending work home from the sick room, or things out of the house before being disinfected. Where the disinfection has not been performed by the Inspector, a notice was served upon Occupiers and Landlords, who have themselves carried out the duties in accordance with the Provisions of the Sanitary Act, while Certificates from Medical men have been demanded, stating that disinfection and cleansing have been carried out to their satisfaction. We have received 32 of these certificates. It is gratifying to state that in scarcely any instance has a second case been observed in those houses where early removal was decided upon.

* Since this was written (April 1st) more than a month has elapsed, and above one hundred additional cases have occurred, of which 80 have been removed from private houses.

The difficult question of finding a suitable site for the erection of an efficient Disinfecting Establishment has for a long time occupied the most anxious attention of the Sanitary Committee. Various places have been visited, and other places suggested ; all of which have presented insuperable obstacles. The stone yard, the closed burial ground of St. Mary's, the spare ground of the workhouse, the open fields on the Paddington estate, a corner of the cemetery at Willesden, the wharves on the canal basin, and other situations have all had to be abandoned. A site is at length offered, which will probably be fixed upon.

The working details of an efficient system of disinfection are settled. The Committee have visited the apparatus now in use in other places. My Report drawn up in November, 1869, has in no way been disputed. The essential features of the recommendations consisted in a hot air chamber capable of being heated to a temperature of 250° to 300° fahr., to be used with or without disinfectants. A washing room and drying closet adjoining, with a copper and wash tub are essential. I object to the woollen things, bedding, &c., sent one way to be heated or disinfected, and the washing articles going in another direction, perhaps to a laundress to disseminate the poison ; all infected things ought to be taken to one establishment. Medical and other gentlemen write to express their surprise that this wealthy Parish has no fumigating or disinfecting building ; and from the numerous applications made at the Vestry Hall and at my residence, it appears to indicate that such an establishment would be partly if not wholly self-supporting.

At the early part of the outbreak of the Epidemic of Small Pox in the Parish, in order to meet the request for early removal and isolation of cases of Small Pox, and to obviate any difficulty that might arise, and did arise, from the want of accommodation, the Small Pox Hospitals being full, the Guardians of the Poor opened spacious wards for the reception of patients at the Workhouse Infirmary. The Vestry at the same time voted a sum for the erection of a temporary Iron Hospital on the grounds of the Workhouse, which is now used for small pox cases.

This prompt decision of the Vestry, has conferred a great boon upon the parishioners, and has enabled me to remove 2 or 3 persons daily since the first outbreak, who would have had some delay and difficulty to encounter in finding a place for their reception.

In the Report to the Sanitary Committee, on January 5th, I recommended temporary tent hospitals ; and I still believe that a suburban encampment of tents, wooden or iron huts, is the proper way of treating the contagious maladies of our large towns, whether fever, small pox, scarlet fever, &c. They

can be easily ventilated, made warm in winter, and are cool in summer. All that is wanted is plenty of fresh air, suitable nourishing food, perhaps wine, perfect cleanliness, careful watching, an experienced medical man on the spot.

The Sanitary Committee have taken some trouble to secure all needful comforts in connexion with the removal of the sick. Several suggestions in accordance with my report on improvements in the fever ambulance have been adopted; an air bed and pillow, a hot water bottle, a step for entering, better ventilation, a speaking tube, &c., a stove for warming the shed in which the carriage is kept were suggested. The mode of removal of Fever and Small Pox patients to a hospital is a matter of some tact, delicacy, and judgment; the erection of large hospitals at a distance of three to six miles away from a patient's home was not judicious; many cases of death soon after the removal have occurred; while delay in getting orders, and going through unnecessary formality is highly objectionable. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospital Authorities ought to have been charged with the duty of fetching as well as of returning home patients after they are cured.

After so much has been said about Vaccination I may be spared repeating, except in a few words, what is my own as well as the general experience of medical and other observers. (a) That if vaccinated, the vaccinated cases have generally escaped the worst forms of Small Pox and are less fatal. (b) That the un-vaccinated, both adults and children have had severe attacks. (c) That there are many imperfectly vaccinated persons about, and a large number of the children in schools are not absolutely protected by old vaccination. (d) That re-vaccination has been considered desirable in all doubtful cases, and during the epidemic. (e) That few instances of Small Pox have been known to occur after re-vaccination, or after a mild attack of Small Pox.

A house to house visitation, in order to seek out un-vaccinated persons has not been recommended in the Parish. Public opinion aided by a general desire for re-vaccination has sufficiently met the requirements of the Vaccination laws; except in some instances where one or two members of the anti Vaccination League, who live in this Parish, have frightened the timid and ignorant by their senseless outcry and publication of pernicious doctrines.

The Board of Guardians are the authority for carrying out Vaccination, and they entrusted me with the inspection and prosecution of defaulters under the provisions of the Act of 1867. Since 1868 more than 3000 inspections have been made by me and my Assistant. A monthly list of defaulters is taken out

from the Registrars' books, of those persons who have neglected to send the legally required Certificate. In half of these, orders, for Vaccination within 14 days were issued; the other half had already been Vaccinated, but had neglected sending the Certificate to the Registrar of Births. Some prosecutions have taken place; some are still in abeyance, being cases where illness is either a real or an alleged excuse for delay; time is given in these cases, meanwhile they are subject to monthly re-inspection until the Vaccination is performed.

The proceedings for carrying out the disinfection of Rooms and infected things are as follows:—The Room, after a Small Pox case has been removed is well closed up, and 3 or 4 pounds of sulphur are ignited with coke in a stove, and the chamber kept closed for some hours: the paper is then striped off the walls, and effectual washing and cleansing done. In some instances we have used chloride of lime, to which dilute carbolic acid has been added. This mixture gives off a very powerful vapour, consisting of the chlorine gas, which is set free, and some of the carbolic acid being also carried off at the same time. Chlorine (simple) has also been used, it is set free by using the chloride of lime with dilute sulphuric acid; a mixture also of chloride of lime with sulphate of alum stirred up with water gives off chlorine slowly. Those who prefer non-smelling disinfectants have used dilute Condly, or chloralum, or chloride of soda for washing and sprinkling floors or moistening a blanket to be hung up in the room, and for immersing those articles which require washing. The woollen articles and bedding have been sent away in a closed conveyance to the Disinfection Contractor, Messrs. Armfield & Sons, who exposes them freely to high pressure steam, and afterwards dries them at a high temperature. Those who are not able to pay for this, have had the work done at the expense of the Vestry authority. Very few articles have been ordered to be destroyed. I am glad to state that at present there are few destitute persons whose things are so absolutely worthless as to see fit to destroy them. Besides, this work of disinfecting, carried out mostly under the eye of the Inspector, who has a man to assist him, private families, where medical men have attended, are ordered to do the work to the satisfaction of such duly qualified medical practitioner, and a certificate is forwarded to the Sanitary Department. Disinfectants, with instructions, are also freely distributed from the Vestry Hall, to such persons as may have need of them.

I must not omit to acknowledge the active and intelligent services of Inspector Clifford. He has not only devoted his spare time to the duties of his office, but assisted personally in the re-

moval of patients and in the disinfection of rooms ; and whether in or out of office hours he has never hesitated to do the work required to be done, regardless of the risk and danger to which he is exposed. It is highly gratifying to me in this trying period of an epidemic, when I am daily called upon to render such assistance, as the Sanitary Department of the Vestry has enabled me to administer, to state that I have had the services of an officer who has willingly and energetically carried out my wishes and given great satisfaction to the numerous persons who have applied.

A List of Pamphlets and Books received :—

- Fifth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of Merthyr Tydfil, by J. T. Dyke.
 The Tottenham Board of Health on the Disposal of the Sewage of their district.
 On Earth Closets and Earth Sewage, by G. A. Waring, Jun. New York.
 On the Sanitary Condition of Whitechapel, by John Liddle, Esq —Of the City of London, by H. Letheby, M.B. &c.—Of Manchester, by John Leigh, M.R.C.S.—Also, on Infectious Disease in Manchester. Presented to the Health Committee, Dec. 1870.
 Seven Articles on London Pauperism, by Sir Charles Trevelyan ; also his Address on the Systematic Visitation of the Poor in their own homes : an indispensable basis of an effective system of charity.
 Third Annual Report of the North of England Anti-Tobacco Society, 1870.
 Cluny Hill Hydropathic Establishment—Regulations, Letter, &c., by W. B. Hunter.
 Infection and Disinfectants : a Paper, &c., reported from the Home Nurse.
 The Food Journal—The Milk Journal—The Lancet—Alliance News. (Weekly.)
 Reports of the Registrar General, England and Wales and Scotland. : Social Science Proceedings, &c. (Monthly.)
 Parliamentary Papers—Workshop Regulation Act 1867 Amendment Bill—Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugs Bill—Election and Office of Coroner Bill—Metropolis Water Supply Bill—Report on the Water Supply Bill—Report on the Royal Sanitary Commission—Metropolitan Buildings and Management Bill.
 A Bill to amend the Laws of Lunacy, and to provide for the management of Habitual Drunkards. The Intoxicating Liquors (Licensing) Bill.
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REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

MIDSUMMER 1871,

BY WM. HARDWICKE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall; July 4th, 1871.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS from
April 1st, to July 1st, 1871.

Week ending	ST. MARY'S.		ST. JOHN'S.		TOTALS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
April 1	33	19	9	19	42	38
" 8	33	22	12	12	45	34
" 15	51	29	19	15	70	44
" 22	33	28	13	12	46	40
" 29	49	30	19	12	68	42
May 6	41	25	15	6	56	31
" 13	34	25	14	17	48	42
" 20	40	27	16	8	56	35
" 27	37	14	14	12	51	26
June 3	35	16	7	9	42	25
" 10	40	15	13	14	53	29
" 17	47	20	10	7	57	27
" 24	32	16	15	7	47	23
July 1	39	18	10	10	49	28
TOTAL	544	304	186	161	730	464

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC AND OTHER DISEASES during 14 weeks ending
July 1st, 1871.

Weeks. ending	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, Quinsy & Croup.	Whooping Cough	Typhus, Infantile and other Fevers.	Carbuncle, Erysipelas and Pyæmia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Phthisis and Tubercular Dis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Other Diseases.	Accidents and Violent Deaths.	Total.
April 1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	7	17	2	38
" 8	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	15	1	34
" 15	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	19	2	44
" 22	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	8	20	...	40
" 29	2	2	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	24	2	42
May 6	2	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	10	3	13	1	31
" 13	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	7	16	3	42
" 20	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	3	21	1	35
" 27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	18	2	26
June 3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	16	1	25
" 10	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	..	10	3	10	1	29
" 17	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	19	...	27
" 24	1	2	..	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	9	1	23
July 1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	4	5	12	..	28
TOTAL	22	12	14	3	14	4	3	6	...	72	68	229	17	464

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Quarter ending July 1st, 1871.

I.—Inspections consequent on Nuisances, Complaints, and Offensive and Injurious Trades.	{	Houses and Places Inspected with respect to their Sanitary State	260
		Orders issued for Sanitary Works	230
		Works done	230
		Works in progress	30
		Inspections of Offensive Trades	20
		„ Mews and Manure Wharves	42
		„ Cow-houses	24
		„ Slaughter-houses	36
		„ Bake-houses	6
		„ Mortuary or Dead-house almost daily ..	—
		„ Provision Markets every Saturday	—
		„ Churches, Chapels and Schools	6
		„ Factories, Work-rooms and other Public Institutions	17
		„ Fever Small-Pox Conveyance used	158
II.—Systematic Sanitary Inspection of Dwellings	{	Houses and Premises visited and inspected	134
		Re-inspections	1444
		Orders issued for Sanitary Works	134
		Works executed	114
		Formal Orders issued by the Vestry	8
III.—Attendances upon Magistrates, Surveyor, at the Police, Coroner's Courts, and Licensing Meetings.	{	Attendances	8
		Summonses	5
		For obtaining Summonses	7
		„ hearing „	7
		Letters written	100

Nuisances and Complaints during the Quarter ending July 1st, 1871.

The register book of complaints and nuisances contains 98 cases, which admit of the following classification :—

Defects of drainage and untrapped gulleys.	—
„ „ water supply	13
Dirty state of premises, water closets, urinals, stagnant water, percolations, &c.	24
Offensive trades, marine stores, frying of fish, ballast burning, bad meat, &c.	5
Overcrowding and bad ventilation	2
Smoke nuisances	2
Animals being dirtily kept, and noises from.	5
Smells from the Canal Basin	1
Accumulation and deposit of manure, garbage, refuse, dust, dung, &c.	22
Smells from decaying and putrid substances.	3
Defective cleansing of Roadways	7
Dangerous Structure	2
Miscellaneous other complaints	12
TOTAL .	98

These Complaints received almost immediate attention.

TABLE IV.

MORTALITY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON during the Quarter ending
July 1st, 1871.

Causes of Death.	Ages.							Total.	Causes of Death.	Ages.							Total.							
	Under 5 Years.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Under 5 Years.			5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above										
I. ZYMOTIC.									Brought forward									137	30	49	51	62	8	337
Order 1—MIASMATIC.									Order 4—ORGANS OF DIGESTION.															
Small-pox	3	5	9	3	2	..	22		Hæmatemesis	1	..	1								
Measles	12	..	..	..	..	..	12		Malig. Dis. of Stomach.	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Scarlatina	7	7	..	..	..	..	14		Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Diphtheria	2	1	..	..	..	..	3		Enteritis	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	
Croup	6	..	..	..	..	..	6		Peritonitis	3	..	2	1	..	..	6	
Whooping Cough	13	1	..	..	..	..	14		Ascites .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Fever	1	3	..	..	..	..	4		Stricture of Æsophagus	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Acute Rheumatism .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	4		Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas	1	..	1	1	..	..	3		Hernia	1	1	..	1	1	1	5						
Metria (Puerperal Fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Cirrosis .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Jaundice	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	
Diarrhœa	5	..	..	..	1	..	6		Diseases of Liver	1	..	..	1	2	..	4			
Cholera																	
Order 2—ENTHETIC.									Order 5—URINARY ORGANS.															
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		Bright Disease .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	
Order 3—DIETIC.									Alfuneimira	1	2	..	3	
Privation	2	..	..	..	..	..	2		Disease of Kidneys .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Dis. of Bladder&Cystitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Purpura .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Diabetes .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Alcoholism:—									Calculus .....	..	..	..	..	2	1	3				
a. Del. Tremens		Order 6—UTERUS AND OVARIES.															
b. Intemperance ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		Ovarian Disease .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	3		
Lead Poisoning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Cancer of Womb&Breast	..	..	2	2	1	..	5	
Order 4—PARASITIC.									Disease of Womb	2	..	2		
Thrush	3	..	..	..	..	..	3		Hæmorrhage of Womb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. CONSTITUTIONAL.									Uterine Disease	1	
Order 1—DIATHETIC.									Order 7—ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.															
Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Disease of Bones	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	
Gout	1	1	..	2		Order 8—INTEGUMENT.															
Dropsy .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	3		Phlegmon .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Cancer .....	..	..	1	4	1	..	6		Ulceration, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..						
Order 2—TUBERCULAR.									Cutaneous Diseases	3	..	3	
Scrofula	8	1	1	10		IV. DEVELOP-MENTAL.															
Tabes Mesenterica	18	18		Order 1—OF CHILDREN.															
Consumption & Phthisis	5	2	20	6	5	1	39		Premature Birth	9	..	..	..	..	..	9			
Hydrocephalus, and }									Malformation of the Heart	2	..	..	..	..	..	2			
Tubercular Meningitis }	4	..	1	..	..	..	5		Other Malformations ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	
III. LOCAL.									Teething									7	7	
Ord.1—NERVOUS SYSTEM									Order 2—OF ADULTS.															
Inflammation of Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Childbirth .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Apoplexy	1	4	5	..	10		Order 3—OF OLD PEOPLE.															
Paralysis .....	..	..	..	2	9	2	13		Old Age, natural decay .	..	..	..	..	3	14	17	
Softening of Brain	1	1		Order 4—DISEASES OF NUTRITION.															
Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		Atrophy	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Convulsions	13	..	1	1	..	..	15		Exhaustion	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Effusion on Blood	3	1	..	1	2	..	7		V. VIOLENT DEATHS.															
Other Diseases	1	..	2	3		Order 1—ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.															
Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Fract. & Contusions	1	..	2	2	..	..	5	
Order 2—ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.									Chloroform									1	2	3	
Pericarditis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2		Burns and Scalds .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Aneurism .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2		Drowning	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Disease of Heart .....	..	..	4	6	12	..	22		Suffocation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fatty Heart .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	4		Poisoning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spasm of Heart	1	1		Order 2.—HOMICIDE.															
Embolism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Infanticide	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Order 3—ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.									Suicide	1	1	..	2	
Laryngitis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2		Drowning .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Laryngismus	3	..	..	..	..	..	3		Murder—Cut Throat ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Bronchitis	18	2	4	10	10	4	48		No Specified Cause ....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2			
Pleurisy	1	1	2		TOTAL									180	38	67	68	87	24	464
Pneumonia	7	2	1	1	5	1	17																	
Conges. & Pul. Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Asthma .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2														
Other Diseases .....	..	..	1	1	1	..	3															
Carried forward	137	30	49	51	62	8	337																	

* The deaths under 5 years of age are 38.7 per cent. of the total deaths. 3 Small-Pox Deaths were under 5 years of age.

TABLE V.

LOCALITIES in which Deaths from Zymotic and other Diseases have been recorded during the Quarter ending July 1st, 1871.

Streets, Districts and Hospitals.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, &c.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus & other Fevers.	Erysipelas, &c.	Diarrhoea, &c.	Phthisis, &c.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.	Violent Deaths.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
St. Mary's Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	10	28	46
Paddington Workhouse	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	3	..	18	35
Lock Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Praed Street, including (1)	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	4	8	..	9	29
Harrow Road & N. W. Road (2) ..	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	9	28
Hall Park District (3)	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	4	1	10	24
Amberley Road District (4) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5
Kilburn District (5)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	7
Clarendon Street . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	10
Woodchester Street . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	..	3	16
Cirencester Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	11
Brindley Street . . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	8
Hampden Street, &c. (6) . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	..	6	18
Westbourne Terrace North, &c. (7) ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	7	13
Woodfield Road, &c. (8)	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	5	..	4	18
Moscow Road, Salem Gardens, &c. (9) ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	9	16
Squares and Mansions (10) . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	4	8	1	35	53
Mews and Stables	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	13	30
Other Places, including (11) ..	2	2	3	2	3	1	..	1	8	12	4	95	97
TOTAL	22	12	14	8*	14	4	3	6	72	68	17	224	464

* Including 5 Cases of Croup.

- [1.] South Wharf Road, Union-Pl., Stanley-St., Francis-St., Cambridge-Pl., Junction-Pl., Market-St., Sale-St., Star-St., Bouverie-St., York Row, Titchborne Row.
- [2.] Edgware Place, Church Place, Hermitage Street, Dudley Street, Kent's Place, Willings Place, Victoria and Albert Street, Green Street, North Wharf Road, Iron Gate Wh.-Rd., White Lion Place, Alfred Place, Vine Cottages, White Lion Passage.
- [3.] Hall Place, Cuthbert Street, Howell Street, Charlotte Place, Church Street, Crompton Street, Braithwaite Place, Campbell Street, Hethpool Street, Hero Place.
- [4.] Netley Street, and Amberley Wharves, 7 Houses in St. Leonard's Gardens.
- [5.] Andover Place, Kilburn Park Road, Queen's Arms Yard, Elgin Terrace, Maida Vale, Carlton Place, Canterbury Terrace, Lanark Place and Villas.
- [6.] Alfred Road, Waverly Road, Orchard Street, Waverly-Ter. and Desboro'-Ter.
- [7.] Senior Street, Emily Street, Philip Terrace, Dartington Terrace, Hasboro' Street Ranelagh Road, Westbury Terrace, Cottage Road, Westbourne Park Crescent.
- [8.] Woodfield Place & Road, Windsor Gardens and Street, John Street, Chippenham Terrace, Frankfort Terrace, Kensal New Town, Carlton Terrace, Goldney Road.
- [9.] Pickering-Pl., Albert-Ter., Douglas-Pl., Caroline-Pl., Dove Cottages, Bark-Pl., Poplar-Pl., Chapel Side, Victoria-Pl.
- [10.] Westbourne-Ter., Gloucester-Pl., Sq & Terr., Porchester-Ter., Square & St., Craven Hill & Gardens, Lancaster Gate, Hyde-Pk.-Sq., Hyde-Pk.-Gar., Inverness-Ter., Queensboro'-Ter., Cleveland Terrace, Square, and Gardens, Sussex Gardens.
- [11.] Houses in Streets not under special inspection, inhabited generally by one family only.

The deaths during the quarter of 14 weeks are 464, or at the rate of 19·1 per 1000 of the census population of April. The rate of mortality in St. John's is less than St. Mary's, being 16·8 against 19·14; the deaths in St. John's include the Hospital deaths 46, and St. Mary's the Workhouse deaths 35. The deaths from Small Pox in the Hospitals out of the Parish are not yet known; they would probably increase the mortality in the Parish to about 20 per 1000 of population; 75 deaths are from Zymotic disease; 72 from the consumptive class; 68 inflammatory chest diseases; 17 violent deaths.

The prevailing epidemic was Small Pox, from which 22 deaths are recorded in the Parish.

R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

MICHAELMAS, 1871,

BY WM. HARDWICKE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall; October, 1871.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS from
July 1st to September 30th, 1871.

Week ending	ST. MARY'S.		ST. JOHN'S.		TOTALS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
July 8	43	25	14	14	57	39
" 15	44	13	17	16	61	29
" 22	37	25	10	17	47	42
" 29	39	20	16	11	55	31
Aug. 5	35	21	18	18	53	39
" 12	47	33	15	12	62	45
" 19	35	43	13	15	48	58
" 26	53	20	11	13	64	33
Sept. 2	42	29	15	8	57	37
" 9	29	23	15	7	44	30
" 16	28	12	14	7	42	19
" 23	36	12	8	10	44	22
" 30	28	17	5	12	33	29
TOTAL	496	293	171	160	667	453

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC AND OTHER DISEASES during 13 weeks ending
September 30th, 1871.

Weeks. ending	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, Quincy & Croup.	Whooping Cough	Typhus, Infantile and other Fevers.	Carbuncle, Erysipelas and Pyæmia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Choleraic Diar.	Phthisis and Tubercular Dis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Other Diseases.	Accidents and Violent Deaths.	Total.
July 8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	20	1	39
" 15	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	4	3	14	1	29
" 22	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	6	...	8	3	15	2	42
" 29	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	3	3	12	1	31
Aug. 5	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	1	5	3	20	1	39
" 12	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	12	2	11	2	11	...	45
" 19	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	15	4	10	1	18	3	58
" 26	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	8	1	5	2	14	...	33
Sept. 2	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5	1	8	4	12	2	37
" 9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	4	...	18	...	30
" 16	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	11	...	19
" 23	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	...	2	...	9	1	22
" 30	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	3	1	19	..	29
TOTAL	8	4	16	4	19	5	4	74	12	75	27	193	12	453

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Quarter ending September 30th, 1871.

I.—Inspections consequent on Nuisances, Complaints, and Offensive and Injurious Trades.	Houses and Places Inspected with respect to their Sanitary State		
	Orders issued for Sanitary Works*		1065
	Works done		1030
	Works in progress		35
	Inspections of Offensive Trades		30
	„	Mews and Manure Wharves	26
	„	Cow-houses	24
	„	Slaughter-houses	50
	„	Bake-houses	6
	„	Mortuary or Dead-house almost daily ..	—
	„	Provision Markets every Saturday	—
	„	Churches, Chapels and Schools	6
	„	Factories, Work-rooms and other Public Institutions	14
II.—Systematic Sanitary Inspection of Dwellings	Houses and Premises visited and inspected		579
	Re-inspections		1137
	Orders issued for Sanitary Works*		224
	Works executed		200
	Formal Orders issued by the Vestry		25
III.—Attendances upon Magistrates, Surveyor, at the Police, Coroner's Courts, and Licensing Meetings.	Attendances		12
	Summonses		8
	For obtaining Summonses		17
	„	„ hearing „	—
	Letters written		201

Nuisances and Complaints during the Quarter ending September 30th, 1871.

The register book of complaints and nuisances contains 188 cases, which admit of the following classification:—

Defects of drainage and untrapped gulleys .	50
„ „ water supply	—
Dirty state of premises, water closets, urinals, stagnant water, percolations, &c. ...	56
Offensive trades, marine stores, frying of fish, ballast burning, bad meat, &c. ...	13
Overcrowding and bad ventilation ...	1
Smoke nuisances	2
Animals being dirtily kept, and noises from .	5
Smells from the Canal Basin	3
Accumulation and deposit of manure, garbage, refuse, dust, dung, &c.	28
Smells from decaying and putrid substances .	10
Defective cleansing of Roadways	3
Dangerous Structure	1
Miscellaneous other complaints	16
TOTAL	188

* Lime-washing and cleansing and disinfection; amend drains, traps, paving; water supply to w.c.; Ventilation and other structural works; 3 Cesspools abolished; 360 feet of New Drains and 5 Water Closets constructed.

TABLE IV.

MORTALITY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON during the Quarter ending
September 30th, 1871.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.	Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above			Under 5 Years.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
I. ZYMOTIC.								Brought forward	195	21	46	36	32	10	340
Order 1—MIASMATIC.								Order 4—ORGANS OF							
Small-pox	3	..	4	..	1	..	8	DIGESTION.							
Measles	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	Stricture of Esophagus ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlatina	9	6	..	..	1	..	16	Hæmatemesis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria & Croup ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	Cancer of Stom. & Intes. ..	..	..	1	2	3	..	6
Angina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gastritis	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Whooping Cough	17	1	1	..	..	..	19	Enteritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Fever	1	3	..	1	..	..	5	Pleuritis	1	2	1	..	..	..	4
Acute Rheumatism ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	Ascites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	Ulceration of Duodenum ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhœa	69	..	2	1	2	..	74	Constipation .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hernia .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Choleraic Diarrhœa ..	11	..	..	..	1	..	12	Cirrhosis	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
								Icterus .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Order 2—ENTHETIC.								Abdominal Abscess .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Diseases of Liver .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Order 3—DIETIC.								Order 5—URINARY							
Privation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ORGANS.							
Want of Breast Milk ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	Nephritis .....	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Purpura .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	Bright's Disease .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Alcoholism:—								Diabetes .....	..	..	1	5	..	..	6
a. Del. Tremens ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	Albumenuria .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
b. Intemperance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Dis. Prostate .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Lead Poisoning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Order 6—UTERUS AND							
Salivation .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	OVARIES.							
Order 4—PARASITIC.								Cancer of Breast .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Thrush	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	Other Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. CONSTITUTIONAL.								Order 7—ORGANS OF							
Order 1—DIATHETIC.								LOCOMOTION.							
Gout .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Disease of Joints .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dropsy .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Disease of Spine .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cancer .....	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	Order 8—INTEGUMENT.							
Order 2—TUBERCULAR.								Phlegmon .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cachexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ulcers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	Cutaneous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica	23	1	..	..	..	..	24	IV. DEVELOP-							
Consumption	6	7	18	5	2	..	38	MENTAL.							
Hydrocephalus	10	..	1	..	..	..	11	Order 1—OF CHILDREN.							
III. LOCAL.								Premature Birth	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Order 1—NERVOUS SYSTEM								Atalectasis	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Inflammation of Brain ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	Malformation of the Heart ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Apoplexy	1	..	1	1	5	1	9	Other Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis .....	..	..	1	..	3	2	6	Teething	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Order 2—OF ADULTS.							
Convulsions	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	Childbirth .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Tetanus .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Order 3—OF OLD							
Effusion on Brain	1	..	..	1	3	..	5	PEOPLE.							
Other Diseases	2	..	1	1	2	..	6	Old Age, natural decay ..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20
Order 2—ORGANS OF								Order 4—DISEASES OF							
CIRCULATION.								NUTRITION.							
Pericarditis .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Atrophy	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Aneurism .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Exhaus. Debil. & Inanition ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
Disease of Heart .....	..	..	..	2	8	..	10	V. VIOLENT DEATHS.							
Fatty Heart .....	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	Order 1—ACCIDENTS AND							
Embolism .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	NEGLIGENCE.							
Order 3—ORGANS OF								Fract. & Contusions .....	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
RESPIRATION.								Chloroform .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Burns and Scalds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	8	..	..	5	3	3	19	Drowning	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Suffocation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2	1	1	2	..	..	6	Order 2.—HOMICIDE.							
Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	Infanticide	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conges. & Pul. Apoplexy ..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	Suicide .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pistol Shot .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Carried forward	192	21	46	36	32	10	340	No Specified Cause	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
								TOTAL	230	26	67	53	56	21	453

TABLE V.

LOCALITIES in which Deaths from Zymotic and other Diseases have been recorded during the Quarter ending September 30th, 1871.

Streets, Districts and Hospitals.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, &c.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus & other Fevers.	Erysipelas, &c.	Diarrhoea, &c.	Phthisis, &c.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.	Violent Deaths.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
St. Mary's Hospital	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	7	24	40
Paddington Workhouse	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	13	26
Lock Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Praed Street, including (1)	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	7	4	..	7	28
Harrow Road & N. W. Road (2) ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	10	6	2	..	15	37
Hall Park District (3) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	14	2	2	..	5	28
Amberley Road District (4) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	3	12
Kilburn District (5)	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	6	15
Clarendon Street . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	11
Woodchester Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	2	10
Cirencester Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	9
Brindley Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hampden Street, &c. (6) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	2	..	8	24
Westbourne Terrace North, &c. (7)	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	5	15
Woodfield Road, &c. (8)	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	5	15
Moscow Road, Salem Gardens, &c. (9)	..	2	4	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	7	21
Squares and Mansions (10)	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	24	40
Mews and Stables	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	11	21
Other Places, including (11) . . . . .	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	14	18	5	4	50	100
TOTAL	8	4	16	4	19	5	4	86	75	27	11	194	453

- [1.] South Wharf Road, Union-Pl., Stanley-St., Francis-St., Cambridge-Pl., Junction-Pl., Market-St., Sale-St., Star-St., Bouverie-St., York Row, Titchborne Row.
- [2.] Edgware Place, Church Place, Hermitage Street, Dudley Street, Kent's Place, Willings Place, Victoria and Albert Street, Green Street, North Wharf Road, Iron Gate Wh.-Rd., White Lion Place and Passage, Alfred Place, Vine Cottages.
- [3.] Hall Place, Cuthbert Street, Howell Street, Charlotte Place, Church Street, Crompton Street, Braithwaite Place, Campbell Street, Hethpool Street, Hero Place.
- [4.] Netley Street, and Amberley Wharves, 7 Houses in St. Leonard's Gardens.
- [5.] Andover Place, Kilburn Park Road, Queen's Arms Yard, Elgin Terrace, Maida Vale, Carlton Place, Canterbury Terrace, Lanark Place and Villas.
- [6.] Alfred Road, Waverly Road, Orchard Street, Waverly-Ter. and Desboro'-Ter.
- [7.] Senior Street, Emily Street, Philip Terrace, Dartington Terrace, Hasboro' Street, Ranelagh Road, Westbury Terrace & Road, Cottage Road, Westbourne Park Crescent.
- [8.] Woodfield Place & Road, Windsor Gardens and Street, John Street, Chippenham Terrace and Road, Frankfort Terrace, Kensal New Town, Carlton Terrace, Goldney Road.
- [9.] Pickering-Pl., Albert-Ter., Douglas-Pl., Caroline-Pl., Dove Cottages, Bark-Pl., Poplar-Pl., Chapel Side, Victoria-Pl.
- [10.] Westbourne-Ter., Gloucester-Pl., Sq. & Terr., Porchester-Ter., Square & St., Craven Hill & Gardens, Lancaster Gate, Hyde-Pk.-Sq., Hyde-Pk.-Gar., Inverness-Ter., Queensboro'-Ter., Cleveland Terrace, Square, and Gardens, Sussex Gardens.
- [11.] Houses in Streets not under special inspection, inhabited generally by one family only.

The population, according to the census in April, was 96,784, and the estimated increase is 525 during the quarter; viz.:—in St. John's 32·8; in St. Mary's 492·17, making 97,834. The death rate is 18·52 per 1000 per annum, viz.:—in St. John's 16·17; St. Mary's 19·56. The Zymotic diseases, (including 86 cases of Summer Diarrhoea) amount to 146 in the quarter. The tubercular and consumptive diseases 75; other chest diseases 27; violent deaths 12; other diseases 193.

Small Pox is still epidemic; Scarlatina is also very prevalent and fatal in spite of every attention to the disinfection of rooms, removal and isolation of cases.

REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

CHRISTMAS 1871,

BY WM. HARDWICKE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall ; January 9th, 1872.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS from
October 1st to December 30th, 1871.

Week ending	ST. MARY'S.		ST. JOHN'S.		TOTALS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Oct. 7	42	20	10	8	52	28
" 14	36	17	18	7	54	24
" 21	37	19	7	14	44	33
" 28	44	21	14	16	58	37
Nov. 4	38	19	14	11	52	30
" 11	47	17	11	10	58	27
" 18	25	28	11	16	36	44
" 25	38	27	10	19	48	46
Dec. 2	30	26	18	15	48	41
" 9	42	29	16	13	58	42
" 16	45	31	10	14	55	45
" 23	48	25	9	12	57	37
" 30	35	20	16	15	51	35
TOTAL	507	299	164	180	671	469

It will be seen that 469 deaths have been registered in this Parish during the quarter ; there are however in addition 7 deaths out of the Parish amongst the patients removed to the Small Pox Hospital at Hampstead, making a total of 476. The weekly average deaths are 36·8. Out of the fatal number of deaths from all causes 150, or 32 per cent. are deaths of children under 5 years of age ; 104 deaths are of persons between the ages of 60 and 80, and 14 are upwards of 80. The death rate stands at 19·87 per thousand per annum, excluding the 7 Small Pox cases out of the Parish. There were 299 deaths in St. Mary's, and in St. John's 170, which is the normal average of a healthy season.

The Zymotic diseases are as follow :—Small Pox (8 registered) 7 in addition died in the Hospital, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead ; only 2 deaths are from Measles ; 8 are from Diphtheria ; 18 from Whooping Cough ; 16 Fever cases ; which stand on the Register thus :—Typhoid Fever with carbuncle, ditto with gout, ditto with pulmonary congestion ; Typhus ; Gastric Fever ; Puerperal Fever ; Blood poisoning ; Relapsing Fever ; Erysipelas 5 ; Diarrhœa 5 ; making a total of 69.

The deaths from the Tubercular class of diseases amount to 80, of this the large number of 52 are persons in the prime of life, carried off by consumption. The next fatal group of diseases are inflammations and diseases of the lungs, carrying off 112 persons in the three months ; 38 being children under 5 years of age, and 42 being persons 60 and upwards ; 18 very young children died within the first few days and weeks after birth from atrophy and exhaustion from bad nutrition ; 18 deaths are from violence and accident, including 2 infanticides and 2 suicides. After the 11th November, when the weather began to be very cold and humid, a large number of Bronchitis cases proved fatal. With the exception of the Small Pox epidemic, which seems now to have subsided, the season has been healthy.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC AND OTHER DISEASES during 13 weeks ending December 30th, 1871.

Weeks. ending	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, Quinsy & Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus, Infantile and other Fevers.	Carbuncle, Erysipelas and Pyæmia.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Phthisis and Tubercular Dis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Other Diseases.	Accidents and Violent Deaths.	Total.
Oct. 7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	5	13	1	28
" 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	13	1	24
" 21	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	6	5	14	2	33
" 28	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	6	19	2	37
Nov. 4	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	8	5	10	1	30
" 11	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	3	16	...	27
" 18	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	16	16	2	44
" 25	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	14	16	3	46
Dec. 2	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	13	14	1	41
" 9	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	9	6	19	1	42
" 16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	13	19	2	45
" 23	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	7	10	9	2	37
" 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	16	2	35
TOTAL	8	2	8	1	18	16	5	5	...	80	112	194	20	469

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Quarter ending December 30th, 1871.

I.—Inspections consequent on Nuisances, Complaints, and Offensive and Injurious Trades.	{	Houses and Mews Inspected with respect to their Sanitary State	420
		Orders issued for Sanitary Works	300
		Works done	387
		Works in progress	40
		Inspections of Offensive Trades	100
		„ Mews and Manure Wharves	20
		„ Cow-houses	40
		„ Slaughter-houses	28
		„ Bake-houses	56
		„ Mortuary or Dead-house almost daily ..	—
		„ Provision Markets every Saturday	—
		„ Churches, Chapels and Schools	12
		„ Factories, Work-rooms and other Public Institutions	—
		„ Fever and Small-Pox Conveyance used ..	37
II.—Systematic Sanitary Inspection of Dwellings	{	Houses and Premises visited and inspected	495
		Re-inspections	200
		Orders issued for Sanitary Works	220
		Works executed	258
		Formal Orders issued by the Vestry	14
III.—Attendances upon Magistrates, Surveyor, at the Police, Coroner's Courts, and Licensing Meetings.	{	Attendances	8
		Summonses	2
		For obtaining Summonses	2
		„ hearing „	57
		Letters written and received	60

*Nuisances and Complaints during the Quarter ending
December 30th, 1871.*

The register book of complaints and nuisances contains 137 cases, which admit of the following classification:—

Defects of drainage and untrapped gulleys.	
„ „ water supply	47
Dirty state of premises, water closets, urinals, stagnant water, percolations, &c.	40
Offensive trades, marine stores, frying of fish, ballast burning, bad meat, &c.	3
Overcrowding and bad ventilation	4
Smoke nuisances	1
Animals being dirtily kept, and noises from .	5
Smells from the Canal Basin	—
Accumulation and deposit of manure, garbage, refuse, dust, dung, &c.	8
Smells from decaying and putrid substances .	5
Defective cleansing of Roadways	2
Dangerous Structure	1
Miscellaneous other complaints	21
TOTAL	137

These complaints received almost immediate attention.

TABLE V.

LOCALITIES in which Deaths from Zymotic and other Diseases have been recorded during the Quarter ending December 30th, 1871

Streets, Districts and Hospitals.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, &c.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus & other Fevers.	Erysipelas, &c.	Diarrhoea, &c.	Phthisis, &c.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.	Violent Deaths.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
St. Mary's Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	11	12	31	62
Paddington Workhouse . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	11	..	15	35
Lock Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Praed Street, including (1)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	1	9	22
Harrow Road & N. W. Road (2) ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	1	8	18
Hall Park District (3) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	5	10	..	8	30
Amberley Road District (4) . . . . .	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	6	20
Kilburn District (5)	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	8	19
Clarendon Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	..	4	14
Woodchester Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Cirencester Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	3	11
Brindley Street . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Hampden Street, &c. (6) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	1	4	15
Westbourne Terrace North, &c. (7)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	3	..	6	16
Woodfield Road, &c. (8)	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	..	3	12
Moscow Road, Salem Gardens, &c. (9)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	9
Squares and Mansions (10) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	1	3	10	1	28	51
Mews and Stables	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	5	..	9	26
Other Places, including (11) . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	20	25	2	50	102
TOTAL	8	2	8	1	18	16	5	5	80	112	20	194	469

- [1.] South Wharf Road, Union-Pl., Stanley-St., Francis-St., Cambridge-Pl., Junction-Pl. Newland Row, Market-St., Sale-St., Star-St., Bouverie-St., York Row, Titchborne Row, James-Pl. and Katherine-Pl.
- [2.] Edgware Place, Church Place, Hermitage Street, Dudley Street, Kent's Place, Willings Place, Victoria and Albert Street, Green Street, North Wharf Road, Iron Gate Wh.-Rd., White Lion Place and Passage, Alfred Place, Vine Cottages.
- [3.] Hall-Pl. & Park, Hall-Pl. West, Cuthbert-St., Howell-St., Charlotte-Pl., Church-St., Crompton-St., Braithwaite-Pl., Campbell-St., Hethpool-St., Hero-Pl.
- [4.] Netley-St., & Amberley Wharves, Formosa-St., Brandon-St., Vale-Ter., Shirland-Rd.
- [5.] Andover-Pl., Kilburn Park-Rd., Queen's Arms Yard, Elgin-Ter., Maida Vale, Carlton-Pl., Canterbury-Ter., Lanark-Pl. and Villas, Elgin-Rd., Portsdown-Pl.
- [6.] Alfred-Rd. & Pl., Waverly-Rd., Orchard-St., Waverly-Ter. and Desboro'-Ter. & Pl.
- [7.] Senior-St., Emily-St., Philip-Ter., Dartington-Ter., Hasboro'-St., Ranelagh-Rd., Westbury-Ter. & Rd., Cottage-Rd., Westbourne Park-Cres.
- [8.] Woodfield Pl. & Rd., Windsor Gardens-Pl. & St., John-St., Chippenham-Ter. & Rd., Frankfort-Ter., Kensal New Town, Carlton-Ter., Goldney-Rd., Edbroke-Rd.
- [9.] Pickering-Pl., Albert-Ter., Douglas-Pl., Caroline-Pl., Dove Cottages, Bark-Pl., Poplar-Pl., Chapel Side, Victoria-Pl., Salem-Gards. & Rd.
- [10.] Westbourne-Ter., Gloucester-Pl., Sq & Terr., Porchester-Ter., Square & St., Craven Hill & Gardens, Lancaster Gate, Hyde-Pk.-Sq., Hyde-Pk.-Gar., Inverness-Ter., Queensboro'-Ter., Kensington-Ter. and Kensington-Gards.-Sq., The Terrace, Kensington-Gards.-Sq., Cleveland-Ter, Sq., and-Gards, Sussex-Gards., Westbourne-St. & Cres.
- [11.] Houses in Streets not under special inspection, inhabited generally by one family only.

Overcrowding in Single Rooms, let and sub-let by absentee Landlords.

There is no doubt, from the abundant experience and records of the Sanitary Department of this and other Vestries, that houses let out in single rooms, and to several families, have endangered the life of people, have favored the spread of contagion, and are a source of pauperism and degradation.

The ordinary rules of systematic Sanitary inspection once a year is not sufficient in these cases. We have power, and generally succeed in abating nuisances when discovered, but it is much easier to prevent their frequent recurrence, by registration and inspection of the worst houses. This is what is wanted.

In accordance with the request of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee I have drawn up the following brief summary of the grounds upon which I believe the Vestry ought to adopt the 35th Section of the Sanitary Act in the Parish.

I have strong reasons for believing that when a proposition of this kind was brought before the Vestry in 1867, it was withdrawn from want of due appreciation of the advantages which the poor as well as ratepayers would derive from it, perhaps also, in some measure, from misrepresentations and alleged injustice towards landlords of tenant house property.

In looking over the stringent rules proposed for adoption in this and other Parishes four years ago, I believe the failure in carrying out this part of the Sanitary Act resulted from requiring too much supervision, and from trespassing somewhat upon the supposed rights of property and liberty of the subject; therefore it is that I now conceive a more simple set of rules may be adopted, which in no way can be complained of as unreasonable towards landlords or any one else.

It cannot be denied that in the class of house property to which we now refer there is frequently dangerous and immoral overcrowding; such houses are inhabited by the lowest class of persons, and amongst them is the largest proportion of sickness and pauperism. There are persons who let out rooms to weekly tenants who take in, as a rule, a class of persons not to be tolerated in respectable tenant houses kept by a responsible landlord or landlady. The drinking and dirty people for instance, seek out the former kind of house, where there is no resident landlord, and prefer it to the latter. The Parochial Medical Officers and the Relieving Officers of Unions are able to show that they have on their books applicants always verging upon pauperism. The rents of many back rooms and kitchens inhabited chiefly by this class, are frequently paid indirectly, if not immediately, by money received from the Parish Board of Guardians.

In house property of this kind, I complain that there is no one to look after the accumulation of dust or offensive garbage, or to see that the closets are cleaned or drains kept trapped, or to attend to the general cleaning and ventilation of passages, stairs or rooms.

It is in these houses that we find a man, wife, and five or six children crowded together into one small back room of 700 cubic feet space ; or the front kitchen a little larger, but with less than 1000 cubic feet space, where there are not more than 100 to 150 feet for each person. A dog or two are often kept under these conditions.

The following cases are illustrations :—

No. 12 Bouverie Street—man, wife and 5 children in front kitchen, 770 cubic feet space ; the beds, cupboards, chairs, tables, &c. reduce the cubic space less than 100 cubic feet to each person ; the man is a journeyman butcher out of work. In the same house, first floor front, is a man (plumber and glazier) with his wife and 7 children, with cubic space of 1200 feet only. No. 56 Cirencester Street, was a man, wife and 5 children in a front room, choked up with furniture, and articles of wet linen hung all over the room ; 2 fine children were suffering from severe Whooping Cough, and 2 had died the previous week of same disease. At No. —, was found a small dirty back room, where some people kept 2 dogs, the man, and wife earning £3 a-week, and spending it in drink. No. 22 Cirencester Street, three instances of over-crowding in one house—14 persons in excess. No. 46 in the same street, 16 persons in excess—front kitchen 6, back parlour 4 ; second floor back 6. No. 23 Netley Street, front parlour contains 5 persons ; second floor front 7 persons. No. 2 Alfred Place, Harrow Road, 5 persons, with a cubic space of 560 feet. In Clarendon Street, nearly 100 persons have been displaced ; and 17 persons were dislodged from one house.

Many of the underground kitchens in Leinster Street, Stanley Street, Cirencester Street, Woodchester and Clarendon Streets have been inspected where the people are found living like Esquimaux, in underground cave dwellings—places with impure air, want of light, admitted only through a grating in front, the upper sash of the window being often out of repair, or nailed up.

The Sanitary Officers are continually serving notices to abate overcrowding in single rooms (as the orders of the last few weeks fully testify). And it is to be regretted that in the newly built houses of Mews (in the Chippenham Road and Amberley Road District), rooms are beginning to be thickly populated with a pauperised class of persons, many of whom have removed from the worst part of other parishes, and from less cleanly dwellings in other places. These houses should be under supervision—many are constructed for the requirements of one family only, while frequently there are now congregated in them 4, 5, and 6 families (for which they are originally unfitted).

Serious evils of a physical and moral character, are found to afflict the population of these over-crowded houses. The want

of fresh air, habitual uncleanness, bad washing accommodation, with other unsanitary conditions, favor the spread of contagion. There is a notable increase of tubercular and consumptive maladies in our large cities, and the low form of vitality engendered in people who do not enjoy fresh air, leads to the abuse of stimulants and tobacco.

It is only by measures such as I now advocate that these evils can be averted. It is for Local Boards to see that a necessity has now arrived for prudent and judicious action. The homes of the people must not continue in their present disgraceful state, and people perish at appalling rates, without trying effectual means to prevent them. It is a question whether rich citizens are to have in their midst a thriving and industrious population, living in decent homes, or a sickly and semi-pauperised race, flocking from rural parts, to be supported by rates, and trusting largely to the charitable doles of clergy and lady visitors of a wealthy Parish.

REGULATIONS proposed to apply to houses or parts of houses let out in single rooms, or where several families live in one house, or where no resident landlord or agent is responsible for Sanitary regulations of the dwellings.

It is asked that the Vestry shall have power, if they deem it expedient to keep a register of any house, or part of a house, let out in single rooms, to one family, or rooms in houses containing more than one family, where there is no resident and responsible landlord for executing the following orders:—

- 1.—The cleansing and lime washing of rooms, stairs, walls, ceilings, area, yard or basement, at least twice a year.
- 2.—For providing a proper dust receptacle, and the removal of dust at least once a week.
- 3.—For maintaining a proper water supply and its receptacle, to the satisfaction of the Vestry.
- 4.—For keeping the w.c. and drains in proper order, such as regards traps, pans, water supply, and efficient accommodation (if in common one) for about 20 persons.
- 5.—For the letting of rooms, where the cubic space for each adult individual shall be not less than 300 cubic feet in the sleeping room, or 350 feet if used for sleeping and living room. Two children under 10 years of age to be counted as one adult. The number of persons that each room will legally accommodate to be fixed by the Vestry Authority.
- 6.—To give notice, in the event of any infectious disease, to the Sanitary Department of the Vestry.
7. For the ventilation of room or rooms in such a manner as may be deemed satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health.
- 8.—The Inspectors to enter at all reasonable times; and the owner or agent to visit and inspect at least weekly.
- 9.—For a breach or default in carrying out the above Regulations, a penalty of 40s. shall be incurred.

Slaughter Houses and Cow Sheds.

At a Magistrate's Meeting, held October 30th, at the Vestry Hall, for granting renewal of Licences for Slaughtering Cattle, and keeping Cows, out of 28 Butchers and 14 Cow Keepers who applied for Licences, the following were refused Licenses, and others renewed :—

Messrs. Barnes, Walker, Tyrrell and Greenfield refused ; Mr. Wingrove's case was adjourned for 3 months. Their places, with some others in the Parish, had been visited by the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, and objected to, principally on account of close proximity to inhabited houses. These men appealed again on January the 1st, when the Magistrates refused to open the question. Mr. Wingrove's Licence was again considered on this occasion, and granted, on the condition that during the summer months the Cows should be put out to grass.

Bake-Houses.

The whole of the Bake-houses in the Parish, 66 in number, have been inspected, and 20 Sanitary Notices served for cleansing and lime-washing of premises.

Fried Fish Shops.

Mr. Dick, 24 Harrow Road, and Mr. Haskett who has taken premises at 140 Praed Street, have been complained of by neighbours on account of the bad and sickening smells. Some improvements have been effected in ventilating the stove. A summons was ordered to appear before a Magistrate, to abate these nuisances, but a fortnight was granted, since which the smell is greatly lessened. The Inspector has instructions to inspect the quality of fish and fat used, the former is often stale and offensive, the latter in a putrid and rancid state.

The Small Pox Epidemic.

The Small Pox epidemic which has been raging in most parts of the metropolis, prevailed in this Parish with considerable severity for a year. It now shows signs of a decline, and having a special report ready on this subject, I will here only remark, that out of 511 cases that came under the notice of the Sanitary department, 265 were removed—and that every other possible measure has been promptly taken to restrict the spread of the disease.

Systematic Inspection during the last Quarter.

The following Mews have been inspected by Mr. Parsons :—

Richmond Mews West..	19 houses & stables.	The scavenging is badly done.
Richmond Mews	16 „ „ ..	Dirty, cabs kept. There are shops, a cow-house and a marine store in this mews.
Burlington Mews	12 „ „ ..	In a clean state.
Burlington Mews West .	24 „ „ ..	Ditto ditto.
Vincent-Pl., Queen's-Rd.	3 small houses ..	A dirty little place.
Westmoreland Mews ..	13 „ ..	Clean.
Hereford Mews West ..	8 „ ..	Ditto.
Alexander Mews.....	15 „ ..	Ditto.
Westbourne Park Mews	16 „ ..	Much improved since last inspection.
South		
Carlton Mews	12 „ ..	Bad, dirty, some closets without water, orders issued.
Jonson Mews	18 „ ..	Improved—much work done since last inspection.
Westbourne Park Villas	14 „ ..	Coming down to extend Great Western Railway Works.
Mews		
Porchester Square Mews	16 „ ..	Clean.
Bristol Mews	25 „ ..	Dirty people infected with Small Pox — cabmen and others have dirty premises. (See my Small Pox Report.)
Blomfield Place	18 „ ..	Trades carried on here—cleanly kept.
Blomfield Mews	14 „ ..	Trades carried on here.
Westbourne Park Cres.	3 „ ..	Undergoing repairs by fresh landlord.
Mews		
Desboro' Mews	3 „ ..	Dirty, going to be put in repair.
Stanley Mews	12 „ ..	Much fresh work been done by Chaplin & Horne, the occupiers
Ranelagh Mews	7 „ ..	New dung & dust bins made—a great improvement.

Most of these works have been re-inspected and completed—others are in hand—a few may require further orders to complete.

Sanitary Inspection continued.

The following Streets and Places have been under House to House Sanitary Inspection by Mr. R. Clifford:—

Streets.	No. of Houses.	Estimated Population in the Street.	Chief Nuisance.
Dudley Street	26	253	Dirty people, rooms small, defective paving in yards.
Hermitage Street.....	25	183	Clean and tidy.
Church Place	12	226	Dirty people, dust sifters, carmen, &c.
North Wharf Road.... (portion only done.)	30	454	Dirty houses—very dilapidated.
White Lion Passage ..	10	31	All these houses in courts are in a very bad state, and ought to come down, Except White Lion-Pl.
White Lion Place	13	121	
Alfred Place.....	11	65	
Leinster Street.....	19	—	Exceedingly bad underground kitchens, less than 6 feet high—7 or 8 disinhabited.
Andover Place	19	164	New drains wanted, out-houses re-built, imperfect ventilation, water supply, &c.
Carlton Place	16	138	
Portsmouth Place	5	47	One house closed on account of 3 deaths from Scarlet fever.
Salem Gardens.....	31	203	Old and badly built out-houses--improvements required in the water supply, &c. of most of these premises.
Salem Cottages	—	—	
Salem Road	7	28	
Dove Cottages.....	6	64	
Clarendon Street.....	147	1320	30 houses with no resident landlord—nearly 100 persons displaced from over-crowding. (See Report on over-crowding.)

The following Pamphlets and Reports on Sanitary matters have been received during the last two quarters :—

Reports of the Medical Officer of Health for Hackney ; Board of Works, Poplar ; of Kensington, by T. O. Dudfield, M.D. ; Report of Dr. Letheley, on unsound Tea imported into the City of London, November 1871.

Report on the Sewage Inquiry Committee of Birmingham, October 1871.

Sanitary advantages of smooth and impermeable Street Surfaces, by Edwin Chadwick, C.B., &c.

On Protoplasmic Life, by Grace Calvert, F.R.S., &c.

Mortality of Stoke-upon-Trent, its causes with especial reference to Children and Potters, by J. S. Aldridge, M.D., &c.

Report of the Nuisances' Removal Committee of the Borough of Hanley.

Sanitary requirements of Liverpool, by J. H. Stallard, M.B., &c.

A Paper on the A. B. C. process of Utilizing Sewage.

Report and Statements relating to the Public Park for the City of Boston, U.S., 1869.

Out-Door Poor Law Relief, by Sir Baldwin Leighton ; Infant Mortality, its causes and remedies, by Miss Wolstenholme, 1871.

Journals :—

Food, Water and Air, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, by A. H. Hassall, M.B.

The Labour News. The Alliance News.

Woman's Suffrage Journal, January 1, 1872.

The Food Journal. Milk Journal.

The Lancet, January, 1872. The Medical Press and Circular.

The Chloralum Review—a Sanitary Journal.

The Medical Intelligencer.

Sessional Proceedings of the Social Science Association.

The following Reports on the Vital Statistics and Health of Paddington are in hand, viz. :—

Annual Reports for 1868-69-70-71.

Quarterly Reports—No. 1 to No. 18.

Special Reports :—

1.—On the pollution of the Water, and the Cleansing of the Canal Basin.

2.—On the erection of a Public Mortuary in the Parish, and remarks on the management thereof.

3.—On means for carrying out Disinfection in an adequate and effectual manner in the Parish.

4.—On the Duties of the Sanitary Inspectors.

5.—Practical Sanitary Hints as to the best measures for preventing the spread of " catching " or epidemic diseases, such as Scarlatina, Small Pox, Measles, Typhus, &c.