

**Report on the health of Paddington for the quarter ending Lady-Day, 1872 :
with a special report of the small pox epidemic of 1871 / by Wm. Hardwicke.**

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REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

LADY-DAY 1872,

WITH A SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SMALL POX EPIDEMIC
OF 1871.

BY WM. HARDWICKE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall; April 24th, 1872.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS from
January to March 30th, 1872.

Week ending	ST. MARY'S.		ST. JOHN'S.		TOTALS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Jan. 6	44	19	12	9	56	28
" 13	43	15	15	12	58	27
" 20	39	22	10	13	49	35
" 27	48	25	9	6	57	31
Feb. 3	45	26	25	18	70	44
" 10	49	25	23	12	72	37
" 17	38	15	17	13	55	28
" 24	42	17	15	10	57	27
March 2	35	30	6	13	41	43
" 9	64	22	15	9	79	31
" 16	43	28	16	16	59	44
" 23	39	21	18	18	57	39
" 30	42	18	15	16	57	34
TOTAL	571	283	196	170	767	448

During the last quarter of 13 weeks, ending Saturday March 30th, 448 deaths were registered in the Parish, being 100 less than the corresponding quarter of 1871, and lower than any three previous years. The births during the quarter were 767, being 319 in excess of the deaths.

The deaths are at the rate of 18 per 1000 of the population, and the births at 30·8 per 1000.

Of Zymotic diseases 47 deaths are recorded, the corresponding quarter of previous years were 89 in 1868; 61 in 1869;

2472

100 in 1870 ; 91 in 1871. Three persons died of Small Pox in the Hospitals out of the Parish. Amongst the most fatal forms of epidemic disease, whooping cough ranks high, having destroyed 23 young children in 3 months. The 13 fever cases are not well marked, being more or less complicated with local disease, described as bilious, purpura, mania, &c. Cases of Small Pox still linger in the Parish, but the epidemic is declining. 75 deaths are recorded in the group of consumptive or wasting maladies ; besides 97 from the inflammatory and other chest diseases, one-third of this latter are in young children, Bronchitis and Pneumonia alone killing 33 children during the three present winter months.

There were 50 deaths in St. Mary's Hospital during the quarter ; 31 in Paddington Workhouse, and 1 in the Lock Hospital. Inquests were held upon 34 persons, of which 12 were returned as deaths from natural causes ; 22 were violent deaths ; such as infanticide, suicide, accidental suffocation, drowning, burns, street and railway accidents. 18.3 per cent. of the total deaths were in the Hospital and Workhouse—which is the general proportion of deaths of persons dying in the public institutions of the country.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC AND OTHER DISEASES during 13 weeks ending March 30th, 1872.

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.
Jan. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	13	4	28
" 13	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	8	4	6	4	27
" 20	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	7	7	12	1	35
" 27	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	9	15	1	31
Feb. 3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	9	17	6	44
" 10	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	13	4	13	3	37
" 17	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	6	5	11	2	28
" 24	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	16	...	27
March 2	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	12	21	1	43
" 9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	7	14	...	31
" 16	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	11	24	2	44
" 23	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	9	17	2	39
" 30	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	34
TOTAL	3	5	5	3	23	13	6	1	...	75	95	193	26	448

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Quarter ending March 30th, 1872.

I.—Inspections consequent on Nuisances, Complaints, and Offensive and Injurious Trades.	Houses Stables and Mews Inspected.....	337
	Orders issued for Sanitary Works	235
	Works done	193
	Works in progress	29
	Inspections of Offensive Trades	17
	„ Manure Wharves.....	30
	„ Sundry Inspections since February	
	„ Cow-houses	13
	„ Slaughter-houses	24
	„ Bake-houses	3
	„ Mortuary or Dead-house almost daily ..	—
	„ Provision Markets every Saturday.....	—
	„ Churches, Chapels and Schools	3
II.—Systematic Sanitary Inspection of Dwellings	„ Factories, Work-rooms and other Public Institutions	7
	„ Fever and Small-Pox Conveyance used ..	28
	Houses and Premises visited and inspected	613
	Re-inspections	705
	Orders issued for Sanitary Works	312
III.—Attendances upon Magistrates, Surveyor, at the Police, Coroner's Courts, and Licensing Meetings.	Works executed	280
	Formal Orders issued by the Vestry	24
	Attendances.....	1
	Summonses	4
	For obtaining Summonses	1
	„ hearing „	1
	Letters written and received	55

*Nuisances and Complaints during the Quarter ending
March 30th, 1872.*

The register book of complaints and nuisances contains 195 cases, which admit of the following classification :—

Defects of drainage and untrapped gulleys.	54
„ „ water supply	7
Dirty state of premises, water closets, urinals, stagnant water, percolations, &c.	32
Offensive trades, marine stores, frying of fish, ballast burning, bad meat, &c.	5
Overcrowding and bad ventilation	5
Smoke nuisances	4
Animals being dirtily kept, and noises from .	4
Smells from the Canal Basin	—
Accumulation and deposit of manure, garbage, refuse, dust, dung, &c.	22
Smells from decaying and putrid substances .	13
Defective cleansing of Roadways	12
Dangerous Structures and Places unfit ...	10
Miscellaneous, & cases of Contagious diseases reported	27
TOTAL	195

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 30th, 1872.

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	..	2	7	13	26	50
Paddington Workhouse	1	2	3	..	7	7	..	11	31
Lock Hospital	1	1
Praed Street, including (1)	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	4	1	9	23
Harrow Road & N. W. Road (2)	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	3	4	19
Hall Park District (3)	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	2	6	22
Amberley Road District (4)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	8
Kilburn District (5)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	9
Clarendon Street	3	..	1	4
Woodchester Street	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	9
Cirencester Street	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	9
Brindley Street	1	1	..	2	4
Hampden Street, &c. (6)	1	..	2	1	..	4	4	..	6	18
Westbourne Terrace North, &c. (7)	2	1	..	..	1	3	1	6	14
Woodfield Road, &c. (8)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	8	13
Moscow Road, Salem Gardens, &c. (9)	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	4	12
Squares and Mansions (10)	1	..	1	4	..	1	5	19	..	39	70
Mews and Stables	2	1	..	..	11	5	..	8	28
Other Places, including (11) ..	1	..	2	1	7	1	..	..	21	18	4	49	104
TOTAL	3	5	5	3	23	13	6	1	75	95	26	193	448

- [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., Edbrooke-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, Craven Hill & Gardens, Lancaster Gate, Hyde-Pk.-Sq., Hyde-Pk.-Gar., Inverness-Ter., Queensboro'-Ter., Kensington-Palace-Gardens and Kensington-Gards.-Sq., The-Terrace, Cleveland-Ter. Sq., and-Gards, Sussex-Gards., Westbourne-St. & Cres.
- [11.] Houses in Streets not under special inspection, inhabited generally by one family only.

The Small Pox Epidemic in 1871.

The epidemic of Small Pox whilst raging to an alarming extent in the Metropolis, and has since visited most of the large towns throughout the country, prevailed in this Parish during the whole of 1871. During several years previous to 1871, comparatively few cases were observed. In 10 years the following cases were treated at the Small Pox Hospital, and charged to the Parish :—

Years.	Cases known.	Deaths Registered.
1859	12	—
1860	8	—
1861	4	—
1862	2	—
1863	19	—
1864	8	—
1865	24	—
1866	38	20
1867	23	4
1868	14	3
1869	3	nil.
1870	—	1
1871	265	46

It will be seen that in 1865, '66, and '67, Small Pox was slightly epidemic in this Parish, but in 1868, '69 and '70, scarcely any cases were known.

In fact, before the epidemic had reached Paddington, I mentioned in my fortnightly Report that the Small Pox Hospital was quite full, and that, if any cases occurred we should lack the means of removal and isolation required to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The Vestry therefore under powers conferred by the Sanitary Act of 1866, at once voted the sum required for the erection of a temporary Iron Hospital in the grounds of the Workhouse. The Guardians, meanwhile, received into Wards, isolated for the purpose, cases that sought prompt removal, so that until the accommodation which the Metropolitan Asylum Boards afterwards provided at the Hospitals of Hampstead, Homerton and Stockwell, every facility was offered for the isolation of cases that cropped up almost daily from the first outbreak of the epidemic in the early part of January to the end of December.

The first cases actually began a few days after my warning, and it must be a source of gratification to know that the prompt and united action taken by the Vestry and Board of Guardians to meet the impending danger has been attended with marked success by allaying fears, and averting a great risk of the spreading of this horrible disease in houses where early cases occurred. This will be best understood by stating that from the

3rd of January to the end of December no less than 511 cases were made known to the Sanitary Department of the Vestry; and of these, 265, or above 50 per cent of the whole, were removed at an early stage of the complaint to the hospitals provided for them, while other steps were taken calculated to prevent the further spread of the malady.

TABLE VI.

TABLE VI., showing the localities, ages, occupations, &c. of the cases of Small Pox in this Parish during the Epidemic in 1871.

Streets, Districts, &c.	CASES REPORTED.				AGES.				OCCUPATIONS.							VACCINATION.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Treated at Home.	Removals to Hospitals.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 upwards.	Domestic Servants.	Artizans and Labourers.	Tradesmen.	Profession & Merchants.	Children under 15.	Unknown.	Vaccinated when young.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccination uncertain.
St. Mary's Hosp.—Lock Hosp. & Workhouse	4	2	6	..	6	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	..	4
Praed Street District	26	34	60	17	43	8	24	27	1	..	7	20	11	1	15	6	29	11	20
Harrow Road District and Streets	67	66	133	71	62	39	43	43	7	1	7	32	13	6	69	6	57	37	39
Hall Park District	12	10	22	7	15	3	5	12	1	1	5	10	3	..	4	..	10	1	11
Amberley Road District .....	..	8	8	4	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	..	7	..	1
Kilburn District	9	9	18	6	12	..	9	9	..	..	4	5	6	1	1	1	7	1	10
Clarendon, Woodchester & Cirencester Streets	17	17	34	12	22	3	14	13	4	..	3	15	7	..	8	1	16	1	17
Hampden Street District	8	6	14	4	10	2	7	5	..	..	2	9	1	..	..	2	8	1	5
Westbourne Terrace North District.....	11	12	23	22	11	2	9	12	..	..	5	9	4	2	1	2	10	5	8
Westbourne Park District	13	17	30	8	22	..	11	17	1	1	9	8	6	5	2	..	17	2	11
Woodfield Road District.....	14	10	24	12	12	1	3	16	4	..	5	8	4	2	4	1	11	4	9
Moscow Road District	10	8	18	4	14	1	7	7	3	..	..	7	5	1	2	3	13	1	4
Squares and Mansions.....	12	30	42	15	27	..	8	27	6	1	35	1	..	5	1	..	13	2	27
Mews and Stables.....	31	23	54	28	26	8	22	18	6	..	13	10	10	..	13	8	21	7	26
Other Places	9	16	25	1	17	..	10	14	1	..	14	2	4	5	..	..	12	..	13
	243	268	511	208	303	71	175	227	34	4	109	140	76	28	127	31	233	73	205

It may be mentioned that besides these 511 cases, there may have probably been another 100 cases that have escaped observation, through the imperfect means which we possess of *registering* contagious diseases. A few cases were unknown to the Inspectors ; for instance, when patients walked direct to the Hospital and presented themselves for admission ; or in a few solitary instances where the friends of a patient were reluctant to report the case for fear of removal to the hospital. I have, however, to thank the Medical men of the District for their willingness and courtesy in giving information, for reporting cases and for recommending removal.

Cases of Small Pox removed to Hospital.

Admission in	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Result unknown.
January.....	18	3	10	5
February	31	5	24	2
March	20	5	15	—
April	22	1	8	13
May	47	6	27	14
June	46	12	28	6
July	25	4	14	7
August	15	2	6	7
September ..	4	1	3	—
October.....	9	3	6	—
November....	17	2	8	7
December	11	2	—	9
	<hr/> 265 <hr/>	<hr/> 46 <hr/>	<hr/> 149 <hr/>	<hr/> 63 <hr/>

18.02 per cent. were known to be fatal cases—that is a high mortality, including vaccinated and un-vaccinated cases.

The average duration of cases in the hospital was 20 days. A few cases remained for longer period, probably to be useful in the service of the hospital. And of fatal cases more than half died within 5 days after admission ; the average time of fatal cases in the hospital is 7 days—a few appear to have lingered 10 or 12 days ; 5 from 20 to 30 ; one 60 days.

Out of the ages recorded in 139 Hospital cases, the following table shows the number at different periods of life :—

Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 to 80.
9	57	65	6	2

It will be seen that most attacks are between 5 & 40 ; in fact, between 5 to 30 years is the greatest liability to danger in persons attacked with regard to the ages.

63 cases are not accounted for, they have in all probability recovered, and gone into different Parishes or houses, where their parents or friends reside, and the return perhaps sent to that parish, at any rate it was not sent to Paddington, and the result is not known whether any of these were fatal cases—but if so, the mortality will be higher than that estimated.

Out of 511 known cases, 215 occurred in the worst streets of the districts, North and South of the Canal Basin. In Harrow Road District 133 cases; Praed Street District 60; Hall Park District 22; making 215, or 38 per cent. of the whole. The remainder were scattered over 150 streets and places, more or less clean, and very favourably situated. I have obtained a record of the exact population of these groups of streets; and of Hall Park estate, where the population is estimated at about 3500, and where 22 cases occurred, the deaths do not appear to exceed that of the general population of the whole Parish.

Woodchester Street, Clarendon Street and Cirencester Street, where the estimated population is nearly 5000, and with 34 cases, the proportion is about the same as that throughout the Parish, viz. :—about 6 *attacked* out of every 1000 persons living.

This comparative immunity in some of our most crowded streets, can only be attributed to the very general practice of vaccination by parents, and to measures taken for prompt removal and isolation, cleansing and disinfection of rooms.

It will be seen from Table VI., that 15 of 22 persons were sent from Hall Park district; 62 out of 133 from North Wharf Road District; 43 out of 60 cases in the South Wharf Road Streets; thus, 120 out of 215 attacked, being speedily removed, must have materially lessened the *foci* of contagion and risk to their neighbours in these crowded districts. More cases would have been removed, but for very young children, it was necessary to have their mothers to take care of them. In some instances mothers and children were taken off together in the carriage.

The small pox cases have upon the whole been distributed over all parts of the parish, taking the extreme number at 600 (including the concealed cases), the proportion to the population will be at the rate 6 per 1000 persons of all ages. The inhabitants of squares and mansions have not escaped, but the dirty houses and streets have most suffered. Houses let out to more than one family, and where an entire family was living in a single room, have been, as may be expected, the greatest sufferers. In the houses of the rich and well to do, nearly the whole of the cases were domestic servants, described as butler, footman, housekeeper, housemaid, cook, nurse, &c. Out of

42 cases—12 males, 30 females, reported to the Sanitary Department from large family mansions, 36 were domestics, of whom 25 were removed to hospital, the others treated at home.

Why spreading Diseases are so easily transferred from one person to another.

With regard to the spreading of contagious disease, and of the manner in which small-pox in particular is often conveyed, it must be noted that in some streets and places cases have frequently been found in close proximity, or behind the houses in squares and mansions. A butler is perhaps living at home with his family in an adjoining street, or the coachman in the mews at the back, while tailors, milliners, or workwomen, living in close rooms, have to send home work, or go to work, from an infected room; children again often take these diseases to school.* We have numerous examples of the dangerous facility for propagating contagious diseases by the absolutely poor and indigent, who live in rooms, close and foul, with deficient air, light, and ventilation, or go about without means for personal or household cleansing. They lack not only coals, hot-water, soap, and proper utensils; but the old, infirm, or sick people want physical power to do washing for themselves, and have no means of paying others. These are matters of serious consideration in any attempts to check the ravages of spreading diseases amongst young children of the very poor in large towns. In my annual report for 1868-69, page 15, I suggested sanitary missionaries to supplement our methods of assisting the struggling and deserving poor. Out-door poor-law relief alone is necessarily inadequate to meet all domestic wants. Fate condemns many poor, but highly respectable people to live in the cheapest rooms, and most suspected houses of a poor neighbourhood. There are a number of persons who submit to any amount of privation rather than the degradation incidental to their entering a parish workhouse. The very conditions they live in deprive them of the kindly services of delicate ladies and friends who would be more inclined to visit and help them, if they lived in cleaner rooms, or even in a well-ordered alms house.

* The explosion of gunpowder killing a few people is looked upon as a dreadful affair, and the legislation has no scruples in isolating and depriving of their civil right, dangerous lunatics who destroy only a score or so of people annually; it is equally fair to separate people affected with small-pox and malignant fevers, so that death may not fall upon innocent persons who come into contact with them. Children going to school infected or imperfectly cured, observed Sir James Simpson, are more dangerous than a tiger, or a cobra escaping from a travelling menagerie.

The Registration of Contagious Diseases.

Without a Registration of Contagious Diseases, all Sanitary organization must be very imperfect. At present, Officers of Health rarely get information of epidemic diseases at their early stages, and often when it is too late to be of any real service. In Bristol Mews, for instance, the information of a death from Small Pox was first known through the Registrar General's Returns; upon inspection it was found that a woman with 6 children, had 4 of them suffering from Small Pox; next door, a lad fresh from the country caught it and died, giving it to 3 other children in a house in this mews. Altogether 20 cases occurred, some of which were removed. This place is a *cul-de-sac*, it lies low, surrounded by lofty houses, entered by a covered archway; there is no current of air; it is closely packed with horses and dirty people. Thorough inspection has since been made from house to house, and a number of Sanitary Orders issued. In the epidemic of Scarlet Fever 3 years ago, many young children in this mews suffered severely.

I brought the subject of the Registration of Disease, before the Health Section of the Social Science Congress in 1869,* and as the present time is again favorable for discussing a question of so much importance I may be excused for repeating some of the suggestions, and express the hope that such a Clause will be inserted in the Public Health Bill now before Parliament as shall be workable and satisfactory to future Officers of Health.

It could be readily shown that the legal registration of zymotic disease is an essential feature of public health legislation, and of any sound system of sanitary organization, and how its operation would benefit the community in checking contagious maladies. Means that might be employed for carrying it out, are fully adverted to in the paper.

Curative skill applied to the contagious forms of preventable diseases has reached its maximum success. Medical services should now be directed to "prevention, rather than cure." Especially ought public school teaching, as well as medical practice, be directed to this end, if medical men are to be credited with sound doctrine and honest practice. In the last 10 years scarlet fever killed 280,000 children; measles 130,000; whooping cough 150,000; by 4 diseases alone 600,000.

* "How the Government may beneficially interfere to limit the spread of infectious disease."—*Social Science Transactions*, 1869.

What we now propose is this : to put into action by our present future sanitary laws, a simple machinery, by which contagious maladies, or those diseases termed pestilential, contagious infectious, or catching and spreading — such as small pox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, typhus, typhoid, and puerperal fevers, erysipelas, and cholera, should at all events, if required by the sanitary authorities, be made known to the medical officer of the district. With small pox and typhus, the plan would soon extend to the other forms of catching diseases. Not merely by the registration of *Deaths* (as we now have), but an early notice of the origin, and locality of these diseases, so that measures may, if necessary, be taken for the protection of public health, by preventing a further extension, and removing an obvious and threatening danger to the community. It would benefit all alike, rich and poor, to have larger powers for compelling strict isolation, whether at people's own dwellings, or by removal to hospitals.* Other diseases will be sufficiently known for statistical purposes by the simple registration of death. My belief is that at present we require only a registration of the *epidemic or zymotic diseases*. It should be compulsory for prompt information relating to all such cases in hospitals, dispensaries, refuges, workhouses, schools and tenant houses, let out to more than one family, to be reported to an officer of Public Health of the District. This return must be compulsory as to the name, address, and condition of people suffering from the said contagious diseases. In this way very few cases would escape observation. Penalties would have of course to be inflicted for concealment, or for refusing to give all reasonable information to the sanitary authority. The returns should be sent periodically to a central office by the registrar of the district. These data would form the basis of work for administrative action, that could not fail to be attended with excellent results.

*Separation and Isolation of persons suffering from
Contagious Maladies.*

Large hospitals at a distance, and exclusively intended for paupers, are ill adapted as a permanent arrangement for carrying

* "It surely could not be reckoned a hard measure," said Sir James Simpson, "for the public safety that every householder should by himself, or through his medical attendant, be obliged by the legislature to report upon the existence of any case of small pox that might appear in his establishment. In the same spirit every medical practitioner might be bound to report immediately any case of the disease so found in his practice."

out the separation and isolation of patients suffering from contagious diseases in this Parish. During the last four years more than four-fifths of all cases of contagious diseases requiring removal, were of a non-pauper class, and during the late small pox epidemic, the majority were nominally made paupers, and unwillingly treated at the Rate-payers' expense.

It is quite time a Cottage Hospital, or Sanitary retreat for non-pauper class was established; and what also could be combined, and almost of equal advantage, is a small children's hospital, with facilities of access for parents, who living in one room, would gladly take children to be nursed and cared for when suffering from contagious maladies; much of the danger to others in the same family could be avoided by separation and isolation. Sanitary authorities have the power to do this, and the expense would be trifling. A small establishment in the suburbs could be maintained at less than £500 per annum, and with payments for patients, would be almost self-supporting. It should be kept free from the pauper element.

Cost of an Epidemic.

The cost of this epidemic of small pox, light as it has been in this Parish in comparison with others adjoining, must have been very considerable, if all items entering into the calculation were fully ascertained, such as the following:—

- a.* A sanitary supervision. *b.* Removal to Hospitals.
- c.* Disinfection and cleansing of clothing, bedding, furniture, papering of rooms and places. *d.* Cost of treatment in Hospitals, and the nursing, with medical attendance at home in private practice.
- e.* Cost of burial, mourning, &c. *f.* Loss of work in wages and services. *g.* Loss of life to the community.
- h.* Cost of widows and children, either to friends, or for poor law relief, education, &c.

The costliness of preventible disease is enormous, and unfortunately falls most on those least able to bear it (*vide* Annual Report 1872, p. 16 and 17). But the poor are not the only sufferers.

*Systematic Sanitary Inspection during the Quarter ending
March, 1872.*

The following Streets and Places by R. CLIFFORD :—

Streets.	No. of Houses.	No. of Orders.	Chief Nuisance.
Cirencester Street	102	67	Highly populated, cases of over-crowding in single rooms.
Charlotte Place	7	5	Clean and tidy, fore court wants paving.
Royal Mint Cottages .	9	—	Rooms over stables, condemned under the Artizans' & Labourers' Dwellings Act 1868.
Edgware Place	12	16	Very thickly populated, badly ventilated, and much illness during this quarter.
Elms Lane	7	—	Houses condemned under Sect. 5 of Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act 1868, highly populated.
Irongate Wharf Road..	7	7	Very dirty people—houses dilapidated, in very bad Sanitary condition — a pump abolished.
Woodfield Place	40	18	Drainage bad — a new sewer in front wanted.
Desboro' Street	18	13	Thickly populated—small pox has visited this street—dirty people—let in tenements.

This work is irrespective of the ordinary inspection consequent upon complaints, epidemic diseases, removal of cases, and casual inspection of nuisances.

The following Mews and Stables by W. PARSONS :—

Mews & Stables.	No. of Houses.	No. of Orders.	Chief Nuisance.
Newton Mews	11	6	Water cistern situated too close to water-closet.
Warwick „	9	4	Clean—a Marine Store.
Pendock „	14	4	New, clean.
Newcastle Place	140 horses	5	Gen. Omnibus Company.
Westb.-Crescent Mews .	3	—	Clean, water supply bad.
Chippenham „ .	87	29	New, getting over populated.
Foscote „ .	16	2	3 cisterns too near water closet. Clean, one cistern ordered removal.
Rodborough „ .	12	5	
Stanley „ .	12	11	Clean, new, one cow kept.
Elgin Mews.....	16	9	Great Western Railway Contractor's premises, clean. Cisterns situated too near water closet.
Elgin Mews North	16	6	
Oliver Place Mews	17	8	Fair state.
Amberley „	20	9	Lies too low.
Lanark „	15	6	3 Marine Store shops here.
Boundary „	12	4	Unpaved and sloppy.
Chichester „	8	4	Clean.
Celbridge „	14	4	Clean, a slaughter house, forge, &c.
Randolph „	27	17	Clean.
Bishop „	20	—	Ditto.
Lenny's Stables	—	1	Ditto.

The following Publications and Reports on Public Health have been received, and are acknowledged with thanks :—

Reports of Medical Officers of Health :—of Wandsworth ; of Marylebone, by J. Whitmore, M.D., &c. ; of Manchester, by John Leigh, Esq. ; Dr. Parkes and Dr. Sanderson on the Sanitary condition of Liverpool ; of Liverpool, by W. S. Trench, M.D. ; St. Giles, by G. Ross, M.D. ; St. Pancras, by Thos. Stevenson, M.D., Lond. ; Whitechapel, by J. Liddle, Esq. ; Hackney, by J. W. Tripe, M.D., and Surveyor's Department, by Jas. Lovegrove, Esq., Assoc. C.E.

Report of the Charity Organization Society, and of the Charities of Paddington, for 1871.

Report of the National Sanatorium for Consumption at Bournemouth.

The Religion of Health, a Lecture, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

Sanitary Rhymes, by A. Power, Esq., C.B. ; Personal Precautions against Cholera and all kinds of Fever.

Concerning Sewage and its economical disposal, by T. H. Danchell, Esq., C.E.

Can Scarlet Fever and Small Pox be extinguished in three months, and at what expense ? B. Clarke, F.L.S., &c.

First Lessons on Health, J. Berners ; Sewer Gas, and how to keep it out of the houses, by O. Reynolds, M.A. ; the Hygiene of Air and Water, W. Procter, M.D., &c. ; Healthy Houses, with 300 Illustrations, by Wm. Essie, C.E., F.L.S., &c. ; the Philosophy of the Bath ; on Air and Water in Health and Disease, D. Dunlop, M.R.J.A., &c.

The Lancet ; the Doctor ; the Milk Journal ; the Food Journal ; Food, Air, and Water in relation to Public Health ; the Medical Record, New York, August 1872 ; Proceedings of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science ; the Alliance News.

First Report of the Local Government Board, formerly Poor Law Report.

Letter of J. N. Radcliffe, Esq., to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

Returns of Vestries and District Boards on Works and Improvements under Metropolitan Local Management Act.