

**Annual report on the sanitary condition of the District of the Middle Temple  
for the year 1894.**

**Contributors**

Middle Temple (London, England). Sanitary Authority.  
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ANNUAL REPORT

SA. M.P.S.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE  
DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the Sanitary Authority for the Middle Temple,  
ON

Sir,

THE SANITARY CONDITION

Herewith I have **OF THE** to submit to you my Annual

Report for 1894 prepared in accordance with the provisions of  
**DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE**

BY THE

The Middle **FOR THE YEAR 1894** being, as one of the eight  
wards entitled to return 1½ members to the Municipal  
Councils Act, 1889, the existing a separate Sanitary District.

The Sanitary **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH** at the provisions of

the **MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS ACT**, to direct  
City Section 99 (2) (a) of the Act, as the Overseer of the Poor

for the district, since the Under-Treasurer became, by  
virtue of his office, "the **Overseer of the Poor**, it





СОВЕТСКАЯ РАСПРОДАЧА ОБРАЩЕНИЙ

САЛОН

СОВЕТСКАЯ РАСПРОДАЧА ОБРАЩЕНИЙ

САЛОН

СОВЕТСКАЯ РАСПРОДАЧА ОБРАЩЕНИЙ

СОВЕТСКАЯ РАСПРОДАЧА ОБРАЩЕНИЙ

САЛОН

СОВЕТСКАЯ РАСПРОДАЧА ОБРАЩЕНИЙ

11

follows that he is also the Sanitary Authority. Sections 106 and 107 of the Public Health (London) Act enjoin that  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
every Sanitary Authority shall appoint, or provide for the  
ON  
(a) One or more Medical Officers of Health for their  
district; and,  
**THE SANITARY CONDITION**  
OF THE  
(b) An adequate number of fit and proper persons as  
Sanitary Inspectors, and every such Inspector shall be  
BY THE  
person qualified and competent by his knowledge and the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

The following facts may be gleaned from a perusal of the

To the Sanitary Authority for the Middle Temple.

Dear

The Middle Temple having a batch.

Sir,

At the commencement of 1891 there were 20 inhabited

Herewith I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for 1894 prepared in accordance with the provisions of "The Public Health (London) Act, 1891."

The Middle Temple, as you are aware, is one of the eight places mentioned in Schedule (c) of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, as forming a separate Sanitary District.

The Sanitary Authority for the execution of the provisions of the Health Act of 1891, within the Middle Temple, is defined

by Section 99 (1) (e) of the Act, as the Overseer of the Poor for the district. Since the Under-Treasurer becomes, by virtue of his office, "ex-officio" Overseer of the Poor, it



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Sanitary Authority for the Middle Temple.

1862

1862

21st

Herewith I have the honor to submit to you the Annual

Report for 1861 respecting the promotion of

The Middle Temple (London) Act, 1861.

The Middle Temple, as now the name, is one of the eight

districts mentioned in Schedule (c) of the Metropolitan Poor

Commission Act, 1852, as forming a separate Sanitary District.

The Sanitary Authority for the execution of the provisions of

the Health Act of 1861, within the Middle Temple, is held in

the Section of (i) (e) of the Act, as the Overseer of the Poor

for the districts. Since the Under-Treasurer became, in

1859, "ex-officio" Overseer of the Poor, it



follows that he is also the Sanitary Authority. Sections 106 and 107 of the Public Health (London) Act enjoin that every Sanitary Authority shall appoint:- It is provided that the

- (a) One or more Medical Officers of Health for their wards or district; and, for purposes of registration entitled
- (b) An adequate number of fit and proper persons as Sanitary Inspectors, and every such Inspector shall be a person qualified and competent by his knowledge and experience to perform the duties of his office.

In the Temple Church during the same period or indeed for that

**The following facts may be gleaned from a perusal of the**

records for many years back. The detailed statement in 1891,  
**table given in the Appendix -**

Area. The Middle Temple covers 4 acres.

Houses. At the Census of 1891 there were 30 inhabited houses followed by perambulation of the grounds, and, and 16 uninhabited houses, containing an average of 3.1 residents to each house. According to the 1881 Census the number of houses inhabited and population was exactly the same as in 1891. The Middle Temple has a population density of 23.7

persons to an acre as against 57.1 per acre for the whole of London.

Population. As in 1881, so in 1891, the number of those occupying residential chambers in the Middle Temple was 95. The diurnal or visiting population, however, is a much larger one than that made up of those who pass both day and night in the Inn. His office, "ex officio" Overseer of the Poor, is

Several *Santolina* species have been reported from the *Polygonum* area, notably *S. chamaecyparissus*, *S. rosmarinifolia*, *S. microphylla*, and *S. pinnata*.

(a) One or more Members of Parliament for each constituency

(d) An adequate number of the above described specimens to be taken from the surface of the soil at different depths and at different times during the year.

The following table may be taken from a permanent copy of the  
- Appendix -

The Middie Temple covers a series of views.

### Diseases, Ages, and VITAL STATISTICS

On the other hand, it is not connected with any church, and with baptism, births, and so on. By the Act, 20 Vict. c.19. s.3., it is provided that the Middle Temple shall not be added to any Union. In other words it is extra-parochial and for purposes of registration - of deaths, deaths, and marriages - is joined to the sub-district of St. Clement Danes, which again forms part of the Strand registration district. There have been no births during the years 1893 and 1894. Neither has any marriage been solemnised in the Temple Church during the same period or indeed for that matter for many years past. Two deaths occurred in 1894, namely -

(1) A male, aged 59, whose death was due to congestion of the lungs followed by perforation of the stomach; and,

(2) A female, aged 68, whose death was caused by heart disease and diabetes.

No deaths were recorded during 1893.

The fewness of residents in the Middle Temple, coupled with the absence of births, and comparative freedom from infectious disease, renders it unnecessary for me to fill up the two elaborate tables furnished by the Local Government Board. Of these printed forms, the one marked A., is a Table of Deaths, during the year 1894, classified according to

## VITAL STATISTICS

By age 50, 50% of all women have had their first live birth. This figure rises to 70% by age 55, and to 80% by age 60. In other words, it is the extra-births rate and the percentage of ever-parous women - to determine marital status - that is the key indicator of the marital status of women.

At 50, about 60% of women have had their first live birth. By age 55, this figure rises to 70%, and by age 60, to 80%. Thus, the marital status of women at age 50 is determined primarily by the number of children they have had.

In the Temple Church study, the marital status of women at age 50 was determined by the number of children they had at age 45. This is because the number of children a woman has at age 45 is likely to be the same as the number she will have at age 50.

(1) A woman who has had her first live birth by age 45 is considered married. (2) A woman who has not yet had her first live birth by age 45 is considered single.

The results of the Temple Church study show that the marital status of women at age 50 is determined by the number of children they have had by age 45. This is because the number of children a woman has at age 45 is likely to be the same as the number she will have at age 50.

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Diseases, Ages, and Localities. Table B., on the other hand, is not concerned with Mortality, but with Population, Births, and Infectious sickness. It goes without saying that it would be absurd for me to calculate the death-rates in the manner indicated by the Local Government Board. These printed forms are doubtless valuable to Medical Officers of Health in areas larger and more thickly populated than is the case with your "Township" of the Middle Temple. Any deductions drawn from such a source would merely furnish fallacious and misleading figures.

Tested by the Officers of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and there was no disagreement

#### **THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Certain infectious diseases have been made notifiable in London since the passing of the Infectious Diseases

(Notification) Act, 1889. They comprise: - Small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the diseases known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names: - typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal.

In this report, I point out that under Section 69 of the Public Health (London) Act -

With the single exception, in 1894, of a case of scarlatina,

which ended in recovery, no notifications of any of the above-

mentioned diseases have been received by me during the years 1893 and 1894. Neither have there been any deaths recorded

apparatus and attendance for the decoloration and for the

Diseases, Age, and Possessions. Table B, on the other hand,  
is not concerned with Mortality, but with Population, Births,  
and Infections alike. It goes without saying that it  
will be necessary for me to estimate the death-rate in the same  
manner that I used for the Local Government Board.  
There being no more directly comparable figures than  
those of the Hospital Out-patients to Heseltine in  
this case it will be necessary to make a more or less arbitrary  
allowance for the mortality among patients taking  
from time to time some remedy whatever it may be  
against disease.

#### THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTION DISEASES

Certain infectious diseases may need more notification  
than others. In the case of Infectious Diseases  
London takes the lead in this matter (Mortification  
(Mortification) Dec., 1883. This contains - Small-box,  
diphtheria, erysipelas, meningitis, scarlet fever, etc., etc., known  
as a result of service to the public - and it is known  
that to the following cases - cabin, epidemic, measles,  
rheumatism, consumption, diphtheria, etc., etc., etc.,  
With this table of notifications in 1884, to a case of cholera  
- even to the above, on recovery, no notice is made  
which makes it necessary to make a note of the above  
as soon as possible. In 1883 there was no such  
notification of cholera.

from the other preventable children's "zymotics" known as measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea. These latter deadly diseases are - at present - unnotifiable in London and, therefore, outside the knowledge and control of the Medical Officer. However, the Middle Temple is not much concerned with these facts owing to the smallness of its juvenile population. The case of scarlatina (in a male adult) already referred to was moved to a paying ward of the London Fever Hospital, in Liverpool Street. The infected chambers were efficiently cleansed and disinfected by the Officers of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and there was no subsequent spread of the disease. It may interest your Authority to learn the fever was in all probability contracted outside the precincts of the Temple.

Whilst treating the subject of infection, it may be convenient to remind your Authority of a former report, submitted in compliance with your instructions, on -

(a) Disinfection; and superseded by means of a steam jack.

(b) Mortuary Accommodation, with a vacuum apparatus.

In that report, I pointed out that under Section 59 of the Public Health (London) Act -

- (1) Every Sanitary Authority shall provide either within or without their district, proper premises with all necessary apparatus and attendance for the destruction and for the

from the other branch of the family, a "daughter" known as  
Mangala, who had a son, and daughter, and a son.  
However, Mangala died before her husband,  
and the son, a boy, was brought up by his mother.  
The boy's name was Ponniah, and he was born in  
the year 1880. He was educated at the Government  
High School, and then he went to work in  
a factory in Madras. He worked there for a few  
years, and then he returned to his home town.  
He married a girl named Kali, and they had a son  
named Siva. Siva is now a teacher in a school in  
the same town. He has a wife and two children.  
Siva's wife is a widow, and she has a son and a  
daughter. The son is a student in a college, and  
the daughter is a teacher in a school. They are  
very poor, but they are happy.

In the year 1900, Siva's father died, and he  
inherited his property. He sold it to a rich man  
named Natarajan, and he got a lot of money.  
He used this money to buy a house in the  
same town, and he lives there now. He is a  
very good man, and he is respected by all  
the people in the town.

Now, Siva's son, Siva, is a teacher in a school in  
the same town. He has a wife and two children.  
Siva's wife is a widow, and she has a son and a  
daughter. The son is a student in a college, and  
the daughter is a teacher in a school. They are  
very poor, but they are happy.

In this report, I have given some information  
about the family of Siva.

The family consists of four members -

(a) Daughter; and

(b) Mother; and

(c) Son; and

(d) Daughter-in-law.

The family consists of four members -

disinfection, and carriages or vessels for the removal of articles (whether bedding, clothing, or other) which have become infected by any dangerous infectious disease.

(2) Any Sanitary Authorities may execute their duty under this Section by combining for the purposes thereof, or by contracting for the use by one of the contracting authorities of any premises provided for the purpose of this Section by another of such contracting authorities, and may so combine or contract upon such terms as may be agreed upon. In accordance with these provisions, I advised your Authority to seek to combine or contract with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. This was done with the effect that the Commissioners gave a favourable consideration to the proposal and offered to disinfect free of charge, which offer was accepted by your Authority. The Disinfector in use by the Commissioners is the modern and very excellent one invented by Mr. Lyon. It may be described as a large iron cylinder filled with steam, which is super-heated by means of a steam jacket. It is further supplied with a vacuum apparatus, by means of which the disinfection of such articles as thick River Company, and is derived from the Lee. The water in mattresses is rendered certain and thorough.

With regard to Mortuary Accommodation, I called your attention to the following Sections of the Health Act: - pipes, in which it produces infections and deposits. The apparatus and machinery are well constructed and well



88. Every Sanitary Authority shall provide and fit up a proper place for the reception of dead bodies before interment (in this Act called a Mortuary); and,

91. Any Sanitary Authorities may, with the approval of the County Council, execute their duty under this Act with respect to mortuaries, by combining for the purposes thereof, or by contracting for the use by one of the contracting authorities of any such authority provided by another of such contracting authorities, and may so combine or contract upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

After searching in vain throughout the Temple for a suitable place for use as a mortuary, I advised your Authority to ask permission of the Commissioners of Sewers to utilise theirs. This request was readily granted, but happily, there has been, so far, no occasion to give practical effect to the offer of the City Commissioners.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY

The water in use in the Temple is supplied by the New River Company, and is derived from the Lea. The water is "hard." It is, therefore, wasteful of soap. It is also unsuitable for use in steam and kitchen boilers and hot-water pipes, in which it produces incrustations and deposits. The

THE WATER SUPPLY

88. River Santarém Anteriorly called the Rio da Vila.—The older name for the river before its confluence with the Rio das Mortes (the River of Deaths); being the Government's name for the Rio das Mortes, which it is. An old name for the Rio das Mortes was Rio das Aguas Mortas, which means dead water; and this name is still retained by the Government, who call the Rio das Mortes Rio das Aguas Mortas, and the Rio das Mortes Rio das Aguas Mortas. The Rio das Mortes is a river which flows from the Rio das Aguas Mortas through the Rio das Mortes to the Rio das Aguas Mortas, and so on, until it reaches the Rio das Aguas Mortas, where it joins the Rio das Aguas Mortas. The Rio das Aguas Mortas is a river which flows from the Rio das Mortes through the Rio das Aguas Mortas to the Rio das Aguas Mortas, and so on, until it reaches the Rio das Aguas Mortas, where it joins the Rio das Aguas Mortas. The Rio das Aguas Mortas is a river which flows from the Rio das Mortes through the Rio das Aguas Mortas to the Rio das Aguas Mortas, and so on, until it reaches the Rio das Aguas Mortas, where it joins the Rio das Aguas Mortas. The Rio das Aguas Mortas is a river which flows from the Rio das Mortes through the Rio das Aguas Mortas to the Rio das Aguas Mortas, and so on, until it reaches the Rio das Aguas Mortas, where it joins the Rio das Aguas Mortas.

hardness of the water is almost entirely due to the presence of bi-carbonate of lime in solution. This is easily reducible by treatment with lime before delivery, a practice already successfully carried out by the Colne Valley Company. The water is under fair pressure and the supply is a constant one. In those buildings, where such is not already the case, I would strongly urge your Sanitary Authority to supply water

DRAINAGE

for domestic use direct from the rising main. This could easily be effected, at a trifling cost, by the addition of a screw-down tap connected with the main in each set of chambers. Where drinking-water cisterns exist they are often badly placed, closest known as the "pan" is gradually disappearing. It is as for instance, directly over or in close proximity to W.Cs; being replaced by the more cleanly and hygienic "pancnier." However well situated, there is always more or less liability of their becoming foul and a danger to health, hence the value

of an uncontaminated supply from the rising main. With the arrangement suggested, the cisterns might continue to supply foul air collected in the iron box or reservoir and escape the water-waste preventors which flush the W.Cs.

The chief disadvantages of the "pan" form of cistern are, that there is always a collection of foul water in the D trap; arrangement suggested, the cisterns might continue to supply foul air collected in the iron box or reservoir and escape the water-waste preventors which flush the W.Cs.

**BYE-LAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT**

This Act provides that every Sanitary Authority in the Metropolis shall make bye-laws under the following Sections:-

**Section 16. For the prevention of particular nuisances.**

In which is reproduced illustrations and details, by Inspector, and given in the Appendix, it will be seen that

importance of the water in some outlet of the drainage  
of precipitation to the soil solution. This is usually  
by transpiration with little rainfall, a process whereby  
the necessary oxygen from the air enters the plant.  
Water is mainly lost through evaporation from the soil.  
In those conditions where there is a long dry season, I  
would probably make some rainfall available to support water  
use throughout a dry season as a substitute for rainfall. This could  
be done by means of a reservoir or a tank to store water  
for use during dry seasons. This could be done by  
means of a dam connected with the tanks to supply water  
to the tanks. However, this would require a large amount of  
water which would be lost through evaporation. This would  
also require a large amount of energy to move the water  
from the tanks to the reservoir. This would also require  
a large amount of energy to move the water from the reservoir  
to the tanks. This would also require a large amount of  
energy to move the water from the tanks to the reservoir.  
However, this would be a good way to save water  
during dry seasons.

## THE BY-LAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

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The Act provides for the establishment of a public health authority in the metropolitan area. The following sections:-

**Section 18.** For the promotion of health and welfare. The authority shall make by-laws under the following Sections:-

Section 39. Water-Closets to be sufficiently supplied  
continually with water; year.

With regard to a lessening of the danger of such water-  
Section 50. The cleansing of cisterns.

With reference to typhoid fever and cholera, I would suggest  
that Your Sanitary Authority has made such bye-laws, which have  
received the approval of the Local Government Board,

also that such cisterns should be separate and distinct from  
**DRAINAGE**  
any cistern liable ~~to be used~~ likely to be used for drinking  
or domestic purposes.

I am pleased to be able to report that as plans of re-  
placing direct from water main instead of through the inter-  
construction proceed the complicated and dangerous form of  
venting of a cistern has been known by numerous authorities as  
closet known as the "pan" is gradually disappearing. It is  
being replaced by the more cleanly and modern "pedestal" with  
siphon trap in lieu of D trap and "container."

The chief disadvantages of the "pan" form of closet are,  
that there is always a collection of foul air in the iron box and,  
that there is always a collection of foul water in the D trap;  
foul air collects in the iron box or container and escapes  
into the house when the handle is pulled and the contents of  
the pan discharged; and the interior of the container, too,  
between the interior of the basal basin and the water-main,  
gets foul from the splashings on the sides.

All such closets should, in my opinion, be removed as  
speedily as possible.  
From a perusal of the list compiled by your Sanitary  
Inspector, and given in the Appendix, it will be seen that

Section 20. Water-Glosses to be affixed to the following pages

To be affixed to the following pages  
the following words: **Water Water!**

Section 20. The following to appear.

Your Secretary Anteriorly has made many proclamations

reciting the authority of the Post-Government Body.

### DRAWING

It is to be known that I am the author of the following

and that it is my desire that it be published throughout the land.

It is to be known that I am the author of the following

and that it is my desire that it be published throughout the land.

"Человек" has been to me a great blessing

, and I have had the pleasure of reading it every day.

It is to be known that I am the author of the following

and that it is my desire that it be published throughout the land.

It is to be known that I am the author of the following

and that it is my desire that it be published throughout the land.

"Человек" has been to me a great blessing

and I have had the pleasure of reading it every day.

It is to be known that I am the author of the following

and that it is my desire that it be published throughout the land.

It is to be known that I am the author of the following

and that it is my desire that it be published throughout the land.

20 new Pedestal W.C.s. have replaced those of the "Pan and Container" form during the past year.

With a view to a lessening of the danger of such water-borne diseases as typhoid fever and cholera, I would suggest that every W.C. within the district should be furnished with a cistern of adequate capacity for the purpose of flushing. Also that such cistern should be separate and distinct from any cistern liable to be used or likely to be used for drinking or domestic purposes. The great danger of supplying a water-closet direct from a water main instead of through the intervention of a cistern has been shown by numerous outbreaks of enteric (typhoid) fever which have resulted from the adoption of the former practice, a method of supply which during intention or unavoidable intermissions in the water-service facilitates and ensures the forcible suction of foul air and, at times, other matters into the mains of the water-service. Hence the provision of service-cisterns for water-closets should be insisted on, so as to ensure a complete break between the interior of the closet basin and the water-main; but even when such a cistern is provided, there still remains a tendency for the escape of foul air from the basin of the closet up the service-pipe and through the body of water in the cistern itself, thus leading to contamination of the water. It is, therefore, further important that water-closet cisterns during the past years

containing "long distance" telephone numbers. The telephone number of the "Postman" was 20 W.C. 952. This was followed by the number of the "Water" which was 20 W.C. 953. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 954. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 955. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 956. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 957. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 958. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 959. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 960. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 961. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 962. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 963. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 964. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 965. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 966. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 967. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 968. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 969. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 970. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 971. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 972. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 973. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 974. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 975. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 976. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 977. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 978. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 979. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 980. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 981. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 982. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 983. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 984. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 985. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 986. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 987. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 988. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 989. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 990. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 991. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 992. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 993. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 994. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 995. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 996. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 997. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 998. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 999. The telephone number of the "Water" was 20 W.C. 1000.

should supply water-closets only, and that no other supply pipes should be carried from them. The ordinary water waste-preventing cistern answers the purpose efficiently.

Much good work has been carried out during the past 18 months in the shape of alterations whereby buildings have been rendered proof against the entry into them of drain and sewer air.

Your Authority, however, should not rest content until the three following rules have in all cases, whenever possible, been put into practice:-

(1) The provision of soil pipes four inches in diameter, fixed outside the buildings, and carried up full bore to the tops of the houses so as to afford, by means of their open ends, a safe outlet for foul air.

(2) The disconnection of house drains from the sewers, by means of suitable traps with fresh air inlets, at a point as near the sewers as possible.

(3) The provision of anti-siphonage ventilating pipes in all cases where one soil-pipe receives the discharges of two or more W.C.s. placed on different floors; and the carrying up of such anti-siphonage pipes from each W.C. branch-pipe to join the ventilators to the soil pipes.

The scavenging of the Inn, including the removal of house refuse, has been efficiently done daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year.

The assessment of the Inn, involving the services of Mr. W.G. Pritchard-Price of the firm of Messrs. W.G. Pritchard-Price and Partners, was completed on 2nd December 1951. The report of the Surveyor, Mr. G. H. Williams, F.R.I.M., states:-

"The building is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan, 30' 0" wide by 40' 0" deep, with a tiled roof supported by four pairs of brick piers. The main entrance is on the left side, approached by a short flight of stone steps. The windows are of timber frame with glass panes. The front door is set in a recessed porch. The interior consists of a large hall, 12' 0" wide by 18' 0" deep, with a tiled floor and a central fireplace. A staircase leads up from the hall to the upper floor. The upper floor contains two bedrooms, one 12' 0" by 14' 0" and the other 12' 0" by 13' 0". The kitchen and scullery are situated at the rear of the building, separated by a partition wall. The scullery has a small window looking out onto the garden. The garden is enclosed by a low wall and contains a lawn, some shrubs, and a small tree. The building is surrounded by a paved area, which includes a parking space for cars. The overall impression is that of a well-maintained and comfortable residence."

The surveyor's report also notes that the building is in good condition, with no major structural problems identified.

Mr. Williams further states that the building is suitable for residential purposes, and that it would be appropriate for a family home. He recommends that the property be let on a long-term basis, as it is currently unoccupied.

He also suggests that the property could be used for other purposes, such as a guest house or a small business, if required.

The surveyor's report concludes with a recommendation that the property be let on a long-term basis, as it is currently unoccupied.

Mr. Williams' report is dated 2nd December 1951, and signed by him. The report is accompanied by a copy of the building's title deeds, which show that the property is registered under the name of Mr. G. H. Williams, F.R.I.M.

In the summer months especially the gullies and sewers were frequently flushed with a plentiful supply of water, and disinfectants were likewise freely used. This precaution is the more needful in view of the small resident population in the Temple and consequent comparative disuse of the drains and sewers.

During 1894 the electric light has taken the place of gas in the Hall, Library, Kitchens, Common Rooms, and many other of the buildings.

In conclusion, I would bear testimony to the value of the Gardens as an open space for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood not less than to those of the Inn itself. All members of the Inn have free entry to the Gardens and others by orders given by the Masters of the Bench.

For some years past the Bench has thrown open the Gardens to the children of the neighbouring slums during the summer months from 6 p.m. to sunset.

It may be of interest to note that wood-pigeons have nested in the plane tree above the fountain in Garden Court.

My report would be incomplete without an acknowledgment of the uniform kindness and courteous assistance received at the hands of all those I have been brought into contact with

The members of the Inn, including the medical and dental staff, have been efficiently done daily (Junction succeeded) during the past year.

In the summer months following the killing of George Floyd a movement for justice and equality spread across the United States. This movement is distinct from the more traditional conservative movement that has been active since the 1980s. The former is characterized by its focus on systemic racism and police brutality, while the latter is focused on personal responsibility and individual merit. The two movements have different goals and strategies, but they share a common desire for social justice and equality.

The movement for justice and equality has gained momentum in recent years, particularly after the killing of George Floyd. This movement is rooted in a long history of struggle against racism and discrimination. It has been shaped by the experiences of Black people in the United States, who have faced centuries of systemic oppression and discrimination. The movement for justice and equality is also influenced by international movements for justice and equality, such as the Civil Rights Movement in the United States and the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

The movement for justice and equality is a broad-based coalition of individuals and organizations from diverse backgrounds. It includes Black activists, white allies, and people of color. It also includes religious leaders, business leaders, and political figures. The movement is organized around several key principles: justice, equality, and accountability. These principles are reflected in the demands of the movement, which include the end of systemic racism, the protection of civil rights, and the promotion of social justice.

The movement for justice and equality has had a significant impact on American society. It has led to changes in laws and policies, such as the End Racial Profiling Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1991. It has also led to changes in the way that law enforcement agencies are held accountable for their actions. The movement has also led to changes in the way that people think about race and racism. It has helped to raise awareness about the impact of systemic racism on Black people and other marginalized groups.

The movement for justice and equality is a powerful force for change. It is a reminder that justice and equality are fundamental values that should be upheld by all. It is a reminder that systemic racism must be addressed and eliminated. It is a reminder that all people deserve to be treated with respect and dignity. The movement for justice and equality is a testament to the power of collective action and the strength of the human spirit.

in the performance of my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

The following table - copied from the Census Returns of  
**F. J. Waldo, M.A., M.D., Cantab., D.P.H.**  
 1881 - gives (a) the area in acres; (b) the number of houses;  
 and, (c) the population by enumeration for the years 1881 and  
 1891 - of the Middle Temples.

1. Plowden Buildings,

Area	Temple, E.C.	Buildings	Inhabd.	Inhabd. Buildings
in	... 1881	...	... 1891	...
acres	... 888	... 888	... 888	... 888
4	... 20	... 10	... 20	... 10

POPULATION

Population of Middle Temples & Finsbury.

1882 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899

1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908

1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918

1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948

in the performance of my duties.

and the following day I was able to get a few hours sleep, but still had a great deal of work to do.

I leave the journal to you

Your Obedient Servant,

W.L.Watson, M.A., M.D., Gaufrap., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Heseltine.

I, Thomas Brittinge,

. T. Brittinge, M.D.

do hereby certify that the above named person is a physician.

and is qualified to practice medicine and surgery.

and is entitled to the title of Doctor of Medicine.

and is entitled to the title of Physician.

and is entitled to the title of Surgeon.

and is entitled to the title of Apothecary.

and is entitled to the title of Chemist.

and is entitled to the title of Surgeon.

and is entitled to the title of Physician.

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and is entitled to the title of Surgeon.

## APPENDIX

A.

The following table - copied from the Census Returns of 1891 - gives (a) the area in acres; (b) the number of houses; and, (c) the population as enumerated for the years 1881 and 1891 - of the Middle Temple.

	HOUSES			per Hectare	do.	do.
<u>Area</u>	... <u>Inhabd.</u>	... <u>Uninhabd.</u>	... <u>Building</u>	... <u>Inhabd.</u>	... <u>Uninhabd.</u>	... <u>Building</u>
in	... 1881	..	..	... 1891	..	..
<u>Statute Acres</u>	... 30	... 10	..	... 30	... 16	..
	POPULATION					
	... <u>Persons</u>	... <u>Males</u>	... <u>Females</u>	... <u>1881</u>	... <u>1891</u>	... <u>1881</u>
	... 1881	... 1891	... 1881	... 1891	... 1881	... 1891
	... 195	... 95	... 74	... 75	... 21	... 20
August	.. 6 Pump Court	.. 3 pair male	.. 3 pair female			
May	.. 4 Pump Court	.. New Pedestal W.C. put on 2nd. Floor.				
August	.. 2 Silet Court	.. 3 pair male	.. 3 pair female			

APPENDIX

1881 to - 1881 Temple  
and (a) the population as enumerated for the years 1881 and  
1881. (b) the number of houses; (c) the number of persons  
in each house; (d) the number of males and females; (e) the  
number of married and single persons; (f) the number of  
children under ten years of age; (g) the number of  
persons in each house who are foreign born; (h) the  
number of persons in each house who are foreign born; (i)  
the number of persons in each house who are foreign born;  
and (j) the number of persons in each house who are foreign  
born.

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НОИТАЛУЗОЯ

... Иванов ... Мария ... Петров ...  
... 1991.09.18-1991.09.19 ... 1412  
... \*\*\* ... \*\*\* ... \*\*\* ... \*\*\*

New Buildings      B.      New Pedestal W.C.

THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR      New Pedestal W.C.  
place of old.

September .. 2 Pump Court .. 2 pair South East .. do. do.

List of W.Cs. in the Middle Temple.

1893

August	.. 1 Brick Court	.. 2 pair East	.. New Pedestal W.C.
	.. 2 Brick Court	.. 3 pair South	.. New Pedestal W.C.
	.. 5 Pump Court	.. 3 pair North	.. do. do.
October	.. 6 Pump Court	.. 1 pair West	.. New Pedestal W.C.
December	.. 32 Essex Street	.. W.C. on Ground Floor	.. New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.

1894

February	.. 3 Plowden Buildings	.. Ground Floor South	.. New Pedestal W.C.
	.. 3 Essex Court	.. 2 pair North	.. New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.
	... 2 Plowden Buildings	.. 1 pair North	.. do. do.
April	.. Goldsmith Buildings	.. 1 pair West	.. New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.
May	.. 3 Plowden Buildings	.. 2 pair North & 1 pair North.	.. 2 New Pedestal W.Cs. & New soil pipe.
	.. Lamb Buildings	.. 3 pair South	.. New Pedestal W.C.
August	.. 6 Pump Court	.. 3 pair East	.. New Pedestal W.C.
May	.. 4 Pump Court	.. New Pedestal W.C.	put on 2nd. Floor.
August	.. 2 Brick Court	.. 2 pair South	.. New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.

## THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

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	.. Lamb Building	..2 pair South	..New Pedestal W.C.
	.. Goldsmith Buildings	..Ground Floor West	..New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.
September ..	6 Pump Court	..Ground Floor East	.. do. do.
	.. Goldsmith Buildings	..Basement East	..New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.
	.. 3 Essex Court	..3 pair South	.. do. do.
October ..	Goldsmith Buildings	..Ground Floor East	..New Pedestal W.C. in place of old.
	.. Goldsmith Buildings	..1 pair East	.. do. do.
November ..	2 Brick Court	..3 pair North	.. do. do.
December ..	2 Brick Court	..1 pair North	..New Pedestal W.C.

