

Forty-first annual report of the Medical Officer of Health on the vital and sanitary condition of the Borough of Saint Pancras, London.

Contributors

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FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

VITAL AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Borough of Saint Pancras, London.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896,

BY

JOHN F. J. SYKES, D.Sc. (Public Health), M.D., etc.

Member of Council and Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health; Member of Council and Fellow of the Sanitary Institute; Member of the Epidemiological Society; Foreign Member of the Société Française d'Hygiène; Member of the Deutscher Verein für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege, etc., etc.

Medical Officer of Health for St. Pancras, and Lecturer on Public Health, Guy's Hospital.

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MAP OF THE PARISH OF **SAINT PANCRAS**

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS

- No. 1. - REGENTS PARK
- No. 2. - TOTTENHAM COURT
- No. 3. - GRAY'S INN LANE
- No. 4. - SOMERS TOWN
- No. 5. - CAMDEN TOWN
- No. 6. - KENTISH TOWN

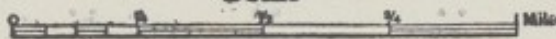
Boundary of District —————

Boundary of Sub-Districts



**REGENTS
PARK**

Scale



HEALTH DEPARTMENT. COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS, 1896.

Committee :

Mr. FREDERIC DURANT, *Chairman.*
 Mr. EDWARD MASON CLOSE, *Deputy-Chairman.*
 Mr. Councillor WETENHALL, J.P., L.C.C., *Chairman of the Vestry.*
 Mr. Churchwarden CHALLEN.
 Mr. Churchwarden MATTHEWS.
 Mr. Councillor IDRIS, J.P., L.C.C.
 Mr. JOSEPH THORNLEY, J.P.

WARD

5 Beere, Louis Edward
 4 Blount, George
 5 Bryant, William Henry
 8 Clarke, Herbert Henry
 3 Close, Edward Mason
 8 Dean, John
 2 Dilley, John Thomas
 7 Dodd, Richard Jefferson
 7 Doll, Charles Fitzroy
 1 Durant, Frederic
 3 Gittens, Thomas William
 3 Guerrier, William George
 3 Harrison, Charles
 3 Hawkin, Walter Thomas

WARD

1 Lamble, Samuel Richard
 1 Lyon, Walter Henry
 5 Maycock, John
 1 Orange, Frederick Charles
 7 Pettit, Albert
 6 Phillimore, Lucy
 6 Purchase, Frederick
 2 Rogers, Joseph James
 1 Rouch, Henry Charles
 4 Smith, Walter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
 6 Tackley, Richard
 8 Taylor, Tom Robinson, B.Sc., M.D.
 4 Wills, John

Officers :

John Frederick Joseph Sykes, D.Sc., M.D.	..	..	..	..	<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>
Thomas Stevenson, M.D.	..	..	..	..	<i>Public Analyst.</i>
William Mallison	..	..	..	..	<i>Chief Clerk.</i>
Harry Riches	..	..	..	..	<i>Senior Assistant Clerk.</i>
George Benjamin Moon	..	..	..	..	<i>Second Senior Assistant Clerk.</i>
George Stuart	..	..	..	..	<i>First Assistant Clerk.</i>
Alfred George Capel	..	..	..	..	<i>Second</i> <i>"</i>
Frederick George Clare	..	..	..	..	<i>Third</i> <i>"</i>
Herbert Edward Read	..	..	..	..	<i>Boy Clerk.</i>
Joseph Osborne	..	..	..	..	} <i>Sanitary Inspectors.</i>
Peter Fulton	..	..	..	..
Charles Winton	..	..	..	..
Francis Hartnoll	..	..	..	..
Malcolm Grice	..	..	..	..
William George Kershaw	..	..	..	..	} <i>Sanitary Inspectors authorized to inspect Workshops.</i>
Spencer Bush	..	..	..	..
Walter George Auger	..	..	..	..
Bertha Thurgood	..	..	..	..
Frederick Barth	..	..	..	..
Samuel Davy	..	..	..	..	} <i>Caretaker of Mortuaries.</i>
Samuel Nicholas Davy	..	..	..	..
James Nunn	..	..	..	..	} <i>Disinfectors.</i>
Thomas Gibson	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	<i>Assistant and Driver.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	<i>Messenger.</i>

St. Pancras, London.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

BEING THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896.

TO THE VESTRY OF ST. PANCRAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAME, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Forty-first Annual Report upon the vital and sanitary condition of the Borough of St. Pancras.

The map upon the front page shows the Registration Sub-Districts of St. Pancras. The statistics of populations, births and deaths, relating to the Sub-Districts, refer to the areas as shown upon this map.

In various parts of the Report, items of special interest will be found, amongst them the following:—

THE INTERMEDIATE CENSUS.

PART II.—Annual death-rates in decennia from 1856 to 1895.

PART III.—Bacteriological tests for the diagnosis of diseases.

- “ “ Diphtheria prevalence judged by mortality.
- “ “ Diphtheria nomenclature.
- “ “ Diphtheria anti-toxin results.
- “ “ Infectious hospital accommodation.
- “ “ North-Western Ambulance Station.
- “ “ Temporary shelters during disinfection.
- “ “ Conference on Vaccination.

PART IV.—Sanitary Inspectors of workshops.

- “ “ Open spaces about buildings.
- “ “ Bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings.
- “ “ The provision of washhouses.
- “ “ Certificates under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.
- “ “ Sanitary conveniences in factories.
- “ “ Local Government Board enquiry into flush-tanks.
- “ “ Appeal case as to separate w.c. accommodation in schools.
- “ “ An account of domestic refuse removal during the past five years by the Health Department.
- “ “ The statutory power of the Vestry to compulsorily remove domestic refuse.

PART V.—Levels of the ceilings and the floors of bakehouses, with relation to ground level, with diagram.

- “ “ Control over the manufacture of tinned foods.

As in previous years, the Report commences with a summary of the principal meteorological data.

METEOROLOGY OF LONDON, 1896.

PERIODS.	Barometer.		Temperature.		Daily range of Temperature.		Degree of Humidity		Rainfall.	
	Mean Inches.	Departure from Average.	Mean Degree.	Departure from Average.	Mean Degree.	Departure from Average.	Mean (Saturation—100).	Departure from Average.	Amount in Inches.	Departure from Average.
First Quarter	29·989	+·218	42·2	+3·4	10·6	—1·2	86	+2	3·99	—0·93
Second „	29·929	+·147	55·6	+3·3	19·9	—0·2	69	—8	2·77	—2·89
Third „	29·761	—·032	60·4	+0·7	18·1	—1·8	74	—3	8·67	+1·39
Fourth „	29·709	—·040	42·4	—1·2	10·3	—1·5	87	—3	6·99	—0·13
Year 1896.	29·847	+·073	50·1	+1·6	14·7	—1·2	79	—3	22·42	—2·56

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Births.—The number of births occurring in Public Institutions during the year 1896 was as follows:—

Homes of Hope, Gray's Inn Lane Sub-District..	..	35
Workhouse, Camden Town Sub-District ..	..	172
Total ..	..	207

Deaths in Public Institutions.

Registration Sub-District.	No. of Inmates.	Parochial Institutions	Daily Average No. of Inmates.	Deaths.		
				Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Total
Regent's Park ..	28	St. Saviour's Cancer Hospital	13	..	1	1
" " ..		St. Luke's House ..	15	7	36	43
Tottenham Court..	359	University College ..	184	132	150	282
" " ..		Home Hospitals ..	18	1	10	11
" " ..		Central London Sick Asylum	157	3	163	166
Gray's Inn Lane..	126	Royal Free Hospital..	114	47	105	152
" " ..		Central Throat & Ear Hospital	12	..	5	5
Somers Town ..	103	Temperance Hospital ..	67	66	29	95
" " ..		Hospital for Women..	36	..	6	6
Camden Town ..	2154	Workhouse ..	2106	298	9	307
" " ..		North West London Hospital	48	24	15	39
Kentish Town ..	520	Infirmery ..	520	315	7	322
Total in Parochial Institutions			3290	893	536	1429
In Extra Parochial Institutions			2138	483	..	483
Totals			5428	1376	536	1912

Extra Parochial Institutions.—Of certain Public Institutions situated outside the boundaries of St. Pancras, the daily average number of inmates belonging to St. Pancras housed by them are as follows:—

St. Anne's Home, Streatham—a Branch of the St. Pancras	
Workhouse ..	444
Extra Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums ..	781
Imbecile and Idiot Asylums ..	757
Fever and Small-pox Asylums ..	156
	2138

In addition there is—East Cliff House, Margate.. 40

THE INTERMEDIATE CENSUS.

Since the annual Report for 1895 the figures of the Metropolitan Census, taken at the commencement of April, 1896, under the Equalization of Rates Act, have appeared.

It is much to be regretted that no provision was made in the Act for recording ages at this Census enumeration, as ages are of as much value in vital statistics as gross numbers. This omission narrows attention solely to numbers at all ages, and for the purpose of comparing the changes that have taken place in the distribution of population, the following table has been compiled.

Population— All Ages,	Regent's Park.	Tottenham Court Rd.	Gray's Inn Lane.	Somers Town.	Camden Town.	Kentish Town.	St. Pancras.	Changes.
Census 1881 ...	39115	27729	30247	34369	17311	87487	236258	
Difference ...	—2525	—1408	—2792	—1540	—1892	+ 8278	—1879	{ —10157 (all but one) + 8278 (K.T. only)
Census 1891 ...	36590	26321	27455	32829	15419	95765	234379	
Difference ...	+ 751	+ 436	+ 1971	—668	+ 1250	+ 2645	+ 6385	{ —658 (S.T. only) +5717 (all but one)
Census 1896 ...	37341	26757	29426	32161	16669	98410	240764	
Difference between the Census of 1881 and 1896	—1774	—972	—821	—2203	—642	+10923	+ 4506	{ —6417 (all but one) + 10923 (K.T. only)

The difference between the Census of 1881 and 1896 shows a diminution of population in every Registration sub-district except Kentish Town, with the net result of a total increase of 4,506. But if, instead of taking the changes in the last fifteen years in one sum, they be taken separately, it appears that, whereas between 1881 and 1891 there was a diminution in the population of each of the sub-districts except Kentish Town, between 1891 and 1896 there was an increase in the population of every one of the sub-districts except Somers Town, and the total population of St. Pancras was diminished by 1,879 persons between 1881 and 1891, and increased by 6,385 between 1891 and 1896, so that now it amounts to 240,764 inhabitants.

In considering the changes in detail it is desirable to take each sub-district separately, and to bear in mind the causes contributing to the fluctuation of population, apart from the natural increase or decrease due to births and deaths. The population may be (A) increased in a given area by (1) the construction of new dwellings on previously vacant land, (2) the reconstruction or extension of dwelling houses with greater accommodation, (3) immigration into the district or sub-district, and consequent aggregation, and the occupation of fewer rooms or less space per head or per family; and, it may be (B) decreased in the area by (1) the demolition of dwellings, (2) the displacement of dwellings by workshops, &c., (3) emigration from the district or sub-district, and consequent segregation, and the occupation of more room or rooms per head.

The Table below shows the number of **Inhabited Houses** in each of the sub-districts, and in St. Pancras, at the Census periods of 1881 and 1891. Unfortunately the Census Returns, under the Equalization of Rates Act, for 1896, did not include the number of houses :—

Inhabited Houses.	Regent's Park.	Tottenham Court Road.	Gray's Inn Lane.	Somers Town.	Camden Town.	Kentish Town.	St. Pancras.	Changes.
Census 1881.....	4378	2420	2956	3202	1692	10057	24705	
Difference	—192	—86	—236	—260	—215	+727	—262	{ —989 (all but one +727 (K.T. only)
Census, 1891	4186	2334	2720	2942	1477	10784	24443	

Regent's Park.—In this sub-district, due to the extension of the London and North-Western Railway Company's premises, the houses in Cardington Street were found vacated at the Census of 1891, and they were subsequently demolished. Fitzroy Row and also some of the houses in Fitzroy Place were closed, have since been demolished, and factories and workshops constructed in their place. Also, just before 1891 demolitions for a considerable extension of the Seaton Street Board School took place, and a large site was cleared of dwellings to make room for the electric lighting station in Stanhope Street. These changes will account for the diminution of population at the Census of 1891. The increase at the 1896 Census may be due to reconstructions with increased accommodation. It is probable that the population will now for some years remain more or less stationary.

Tottenham Court.—In this sub-district, between 1881 and 1891, there appears to have been proceeding a diminution of population, probably caused by the displacement of dwellings by shops, workshops, &c. But since 1891 this tide appears to have been receding.

Gray's Inn Lane.—The Census of 1891 found a large number of houses in the area just north of Cromer Street, in this sub-district, demolished, and new model blocks of dwellings in course of erection; the Colonnade and other places had also been demolished. This would account for the large diminution in the population at this Census enumeration. The large increase at the 1896 Census would be accounted for by the completion and occupation of the new blocks of dwellings, assisted by the opening, at the beginning of the year, of the new building, Rowton House, in King's Cross Road.

Somers Town.—At the Census of 1891 a great number of houses in this sub-district had already been vacated to make room for the extension of the Midland Railway Depôts, and the Polygon had also been vacated for the purpose of demolition. The reconstruction on the latter site in Clarendon Square, and the occupation of the new blocks of buildings there, whilst stemming the tide of decrease of population, did not altogether counterbalance the continued diminution of numbers caused by the further closing and

demolition of houses on the Midland Depôt site, north of Phoenix Street, that has been proceeding since 1891. As these demolitions were all completed before the Census of 1896, no further decrease can result from them at present.

Camden Town.—The diminution of population in this district is partly due to the fact that demolition and reconstruction were going on at the Workhouse over a long period of time. The number of inmates in 1881 was 1,743 in 1891 it was 1,462, and in 1896 it is 2,008. So that one-sixth of the decrease in the first, and one-third of the increase in the second intercensal period was due to these causes. The Census of 1891 also found a large number of houses between Camden Street and College Place demolished, and on their sites new houses have been erected, and were found fully occupied at the Census of 1896.

Kentish Town.—In this sub-district building has been steadily going on for years, so that the population is equally steadily increasing. There are still considerable vacant areas in the north of this district, that doubtless will sooner or later be built upon; in the meantime a few new dwelling houses are being erected and occupied.

As to the future estimates of population.—It was not correct to assume that because the population in every sub-district, except Kentish Town, decreased between 1881 and 1891, that therefore it would decrease also between 1891 and 1896. As a matter of fact it did not decrease, but increased in every sub-district except Somers Town. On the other hand, it would not be correct to assume that because the population increased in every sub-district, except Somers Town, between 1891 and 1896, that therefore it will increase in the same ratio between the Census of 1896 and the Census of 1901, since we know that most of the last increases are due to the replenishing of the vacancies of the previous decrease.

In the more central parts of the district many dwelling rooms and houses tend to become partly or wholly workshops and workplaces, and so to reduce the resident population. On the other hand, the tendency is for houses in these central parts of the district to be demolished and rebuilt in flats or blocks of dwellings, and thus to increase the resident population—that is to say, with the natural inclination of the population to diminish in the more central parts, there has also sprung up in recent years the counteracting tendency to increase the number of dwellings and accommodation in houses rebuilding. The result is that the change of population in the more central parts may be expected to be small and less necessary to take into account so that, in spite of the change in the last quinquennium, it will be desirable to regard the population of each of the sub-districts as approximately stationary, excepting that of Kentish Town.

The Registrar General's logarithmic method of calculation appears to be inapplicable to St. Pancras. For instance, calculated by this method, based upon the decrease between the Census of 1881 and 1891, the population of St. Pancras at the Census of 1896 would have been 233,445, instead of 240,764. The population at the Census of 1901, based upon the increase between 1891 and 1896 gives an estimate of 253,476, obviously too high. If the changes

of the last fifteen years be regarded, and the Census of 1881 and 1896 be taken as bases, the estimate for the Census of 1901 works out at 242,285, a more probable number.

As it does not seem possible for the population of St. Pancras and sub-districts to increase or diminish at a compound rate of interest, but rather to vary in a simple arithmetical manner, the use of logarithms appears to be too refined, and to lead to fallacious estimates. It is more desirable to assume the simpler method of arithmetical variation. Assuming that only the population of the Kentish Town sub-district is varying, and increases in the same proportion as between the Census of 1891, and that of 1896, namely, by 2,645 persons, it follows that arithmetically this represents an annual increase to the Kentish Town and the St. Pancras population of 529, this again represents an increase of 132 persons quarterly, and makes the population in the middle of 1896 in St. Pancras 240,896, and in Kentish Town 98,542.

To these figures must also be added the population of certain institutions beyond St. Pancras, as the deaths of the residents in those institutions are included in the statistics of St. Pancras, and this extra parochial population must be distributed *pro rata*, and added to the population of the several sub-districts, as in the following tables :—

Residents Outside St. Pancras.

St. Anne's Home, Streatham	..	..	413 persons.
Lunatic Asylums	..	..	700 "
Imbecile and Idiot Asylums	..	..	771 "
Fever and Small-pox Hospitals	..	..	121 "
			2,105 "

Population of St. Pancras, calculated to the middle of 1896.

	Regent's Park.	Tottenham Court.	Gray's Inn Lane.	Somers Town.	Camden Town.	Kentish Town.	St. Pancras.
Census 1896	37341	26757	29426	32161	166069	98410	240764
Plus a quarter's increase ..						132	132
Estimated to middle 1896 ...	37341	26757	29426	32161	16669	98542	240896
Plus Extra-Parochial Residents ...	326	234	257	281	146	861	2105
Corrected to middle 1896 ..	37667	26991	29683	32442	16815	99403	243001

As to the past estimate of population.—The estimate of the population for 1895 was too low, and consequently the death-rate was made to appear higher than it really was. In order to show this, and to show the corrected death-rates the following Table has been prepared, in which will be seen a

considerable modification in the incidence of mortality, and it will be noted that the death-rate of St. Pancras instead of being 20·3 per mille in the year 1895, was really 19·8,—exactly the same rate as for the whole of London.

	Regents Park.	Tottenham Court.	Gray's Inn Lane.	Somers Town.	Camden Town.	Kentish Town.	St. Pancras.
Unrevised population, 1895 ...	37,471	26,509	28,028	33,545	14,344	96,535	236,432
Unrevised death-rate, 1895 ...	19·1	20·0	29·37	24·1	24·1	18·8	20·3
Census population, 1896 ...	37,341	26,757	29,426	32,161	16,669	98,410	240,764
Less three quarters increase...	..	..	..	..	..	396	396
Estimated population middle 1895 ...	37,341	26,757	29,426	32,161	16,669	98,014	240,368
Plus extra-parochial residents (1st July, 1895) }	327	234	258	282	146	858	2,105
Corrected population to middle 1895	37,668	26,991	29,684	32,443	16,815	98,872	242,473
Deaths, 1895 ...	716	505	634	773	346	1,820	4,794
Revised death-rate, 1895 ...	19·0	18·7	21·4	23·8	20·6	18·4	19·8

POPULATION.

The population of St. Pancras is regarded as stationary. The figures of the 1896 Census have been taken as a basis, and the 2138 inmates of Extra-Parochial Institutions have been added to the sub-districts in proportion to the population. The deaths amongst these inmates are included in the statistics of the year.

Regent's Park Sub-District..	..	..	..	38,144
Tottenham Court	..	..	..	26,994
Gray's Inn Lane	..	..	..	29,958
Somers Town	..	..	..	32,778
Camden Town	..	..	..	14,889
Kentish Town	..	..	..	100,139
St. Pancras District ..	..	..	..	242,902

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages celebrated in St. Pancras during the year was 2226, being 17 less than in the previous year, and 102 more than the annual average of the previous ten years.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 7042, being 57 less than in the preceding year, and 139 less than the annual average during the preceding decennium.

The 207 births in public institutions having been re-distributed according to population, the number of births and the birth-rate of each of the Sub-Districts, and of the District, were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.				Number of Births.	Birth-rate.
Regent's Park	..	..	..	1049	27.5
Tottenham Court	..	..	..	668	24.7
Gray's Inn Lane	..	..	..	851	28.4
Somers Town	..	..	..	1057	32.2
Camden Town	..	..	..	447	30.0
Kentish Town	..	..	..	2970	29.6
St. Pancras				7042	29.0
London				135,796	30.2

DECENNIAL BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES.

It is interesting to put on record the annual rates of mortality during each of the decennia since 1855, the date of the creation of the Vestry.

Decennial Period.	Census Population.	Mean Annual Number of Births.	Mean Annual Birth-rate per 1000 of Population.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1000 of Population.
1856-1865	1861 198,788	6739	33.9	4577	23.0
1866-1875	1871 221,465	7725	34.9	5144	23.2
1876-1885	1881 236,209	7981	33.8	4921	20.8
1886-1895	1891 234,379	7181	30.6	4856	20.7*

* In the last decennium the mortality in St. Pancras does not appear as low as it was in all probability, for the Census of 1896, taken by the London County Council for the purpose of the equalisation of rates, showed the population of St. Pancras to be 240,764; and it must also be remembered that the deaths occurring amongst some 2000 inhabitants who in recent years were housed for a greater or shorter length of time in Institutions outside the Parish, are also included amongst the total number of deaths in St. Pancras, and that therefore the extra-parochial population should be included. If calculated on a population of 242,764, then 4856 deaths would represent an annual death-rate of 20.00 per thousand living.

DEATHS.

During the year 1896, the corrected total number of deaths from all causes at all ages was 4460, being 334 less than during the preceding year, and 396 below the annual average of the preceding ten years. Per 1000 of the population the death-rate was 18·3, compared with 20·3 in the previous year, and an annual average of 20·3 in the preceding decennium.

The total number of deaths and the death-rates in the Sub-Districts are set out below, 176 deaths from all causes not referable to any particular Sub-Districts being distributed according to population :—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
Regent's Park - - - -	688	18·1
Tottenham Court - - - -	459	17·0
Gray's Inn Lane - - - -	628	20·9
Somers Town - - - -	728	22·2
Camden Town - - - -	282	18·9
Kentish Town - - - -	1675	16·7
St. Pancras - - - -	4460	18·3
London - - - -	83511	18·6

AGES AT DEATH.

Under one year of age the number of deaths and the proportion per 1000 births and per 1000 total deaths were as follows :—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths under 1 Year.	Per 1000 Births.	Per 1000 Deaths at all Ages.
Regent's Park - -	173	165·0	251·6
Tottenham Court - -	114	170·7	248·5
Gray's Inn Lane - -	147	172·8	234·2
Somers Town - -	213	201·6	292·7
Camden Town - -	85	190·1	301·5
Kentish Town - -	453	152·5	270·5
St. Pancras - - -	1185	168·3	265·8
London - - -	21853	160·9	261·8

WEEKLY NUMBER OF CERTIFIED DEATHS FROM "THE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES," 1896.

* The diseases in this table are the "dangerous infectious diseases." If the last four be withdrawn, and the four added below be substituted, it becomes a table of the "principal zymotic diseases."



Under five years of age the number of deaths and the proportion per 1000 births and per 1000 total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths under 5 Years.	Per 1000 Births.	Per 1000 Deaths at all Ages.
Regent's Park - -	251	239·3	365·0
Tottenham Court - -	157	235·1	342·2
Gray's Inn Lane - -	243	285·6	387·1
Somers Town - -	312	295·2	428·7
Camden Town - -	111	248·4	393·7
Kentish Town - -	655	220·5	391·1
St. Pancras - - -	1729	245·6	387·9
London - - -	35599	262·1	426·5

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Small-pox
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup
Typhus Fever
Typhoid or Enteric Fever
Continued Fever

Relapsing Fever
Puerperal Fever
Cholera
Erysipelas

Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Small-pox
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever
Continued Fever

Measles
Whooping Cough
Diarrhœa
Dysentery

At the end of the Report, in Table 7c, will be found set out the number of deaths under 5 years of age, and at 5 years upwards, from each of the notifiable Infectious Diseases in the respective Registration Sub-Districts, and the entire District of St. Pancras. In Table 8 in a similar manner the deaths from the non-notifiable "*principal zymotic diseases*" will be found set out. From these two Tables the mortality of the respective diseases, and of each of the groups, have been obtained.

The Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The number of deaths from this group of diseases in the Sub-Districts, and the proportions per 1000 of population and per 1000 of total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per 1000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park- - -	27	0.71	39.3
Tottenham Court - - -	11	0.41	24.0
Gray's Inn Lane - - -	22	0.73	35.0
Somers Town - - -	31	0.95	42.6
Camden Town- - -	10	0.67	35.5
Kentish Town- - -	82	0.82	48.9
St. Pancras - - -	183	0.75	41.1
London - - -	4770	1.1	57.1

The Principal Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from this group of diseases in the Sub-Districts, and the proportions per 1000 of population and per 1000 of total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per 1000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park - - -	91	2.4	132.3
Tottenham Court - - -	51	1.9	111.1
Gray's Inn Lane - - -	102	3.5	162.4
Somers Town - - -	101	3.1	138.7
Camden Town- - -	34	2.3	120.6
Kentish Town- - -	254	2.6	151.6
St. Pancras - - -	633	2.6	141.7
London - - -	14035	3.2	168.8

Reference to Table 5 B in the Appendix shows that no deaths were caused by small-pox, the number in the three preceding years were, 1, 8, and 9; that scarlet fever caused 37 deaths, compared to 51, 44, and 101 in the three previous years; that diphtheria and membranous croup gave rise to 99 deaths, the three preceding years shewing 131, 124, and 199 deaths; and that enteric fever proved fatal in 29, as against 28, 40, and 24 in 1895, 1894 and 1892.

Puerperal fever caused 5 deaths compared to 12, 7, and 12 in the three years before; and erysipelas 13 deaths, the numbers in the three previous years having been 11, 15, and 36.

Table 5B shews that measles caused 130 deaths, compared to 217, 86, and 149 in the three previous years; that whooping cough resulted in 121 deaths, as against 86, 111, and 103; and that diarrhoea and dysentery gave rise to 217 deaths, the numbers in 1895, 1894 and 1893 having been 218, 105 and 188.

Phthisis.—This disease, the type of the tubercular group of diseases, was the cause of 468 deaths, compared to 431 in 1895, and 457 and 458, in the two years previous to that. The incidence of this disease in the Sub-Districts was as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per 1000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park	76	2·0	110·5
Tottenham Court	57	2·1	124·2
Gray's Inn Lane	78	2·6	124·2
Somers Town	65	2·0	89·3
Camden Town	28	1·9	99·3
Kentish Town	164	1·6	98·0
St. Pancras	468	1·9	104·9
London	7778	1·8	93·2

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.—These diseases, as typical of the respiratory group of diseases, caused 755 deaths, compared to 841 deaths in 1895, 698 in 1894, and 1048 in 1893; the incidence in the Sub-Districts being as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per 1000 Total Deaths.
Regent's Park	111	2·9	161·4
Tottenham Court	81	3·0	176·5
Gray's Inn Lane	113	3·8	180·1
Somers Town	144	4·4	197·9
Camden Town	55	3·7	196·8
Kentish Town	251	2·5	149·9
St. Pancras	755	3·1	169·2
London	13,346	3·0	161·1

Influenza.—As will be seen by the table below the number of deaths from influenza fell to 20 during the year, the smallest number since the epidemic appeared.

ST. PANCRAS.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA (including a few doubtful cases), during the years 1889 to 1896 inclusive.

Year.	0—1.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75—85.	85 and upwards.	Total Deaths under Five Years.	Total Deaths at all Ages.
1889 ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2	3
1890 ..	4	2	2	2	5	12	7	3	5	4	4	6	50
1891 ..	6	10	2	5	17	25	26	35	24	19	2	16	171
1892 ..	4	10	1	5	8	13	25	29	34	23	1	14	153
1893 ..	5	2	1	4	8	11	12	9	12	4	1	7	69
1894 ..	3	..	3	4	4	6	8	3	12	4	2	3	49
1895 ..	4	6	3	6	5	11	15	24	26	12	3	10	115
1896 ..	..	2	..	1	1	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	20
Totals ..	26	34	13	27	48	82	96	107	115	68	14	60	630

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Violence was the cause of 162 deaths during the year, in the three preceding years the numbers were 71, 181, and 191.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of uncertified deaths registered in St. Pancras in 1896 was 5; in 1895, 1894, and 1893, the numbers were 3, 8, and 14.

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

Number of bodies deposited in the General Mortuary	..	..	466
" " " Infectious "	..	..	19
			<hr/> 485 <hr/>

INQUESTS HELD.

In the Coroner's Court, General Cases	..	..	..	439
" " " Poor Law Cases	..	..	..	38
Elsewhere in St. Pancras .. ..	..	..	..	0
				<hr/> 477 <hr/>

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF THE SUB-DISTRICTS.

In comparing the mortality of the Sub-Districts, it will be seen that in the Somers Town Sub-District occurred the highest general death-rate, the highest death-rate of infants under one year per 1000 births, the highest death-rate of children under five years per 1,000 births, the highest death-rate from bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, and from the notifiable infectious diseases, as well as the second highest from the principal zymotic diseases. The Gray's Inn Lane Sub-District stood highest as to death-rates from the principal zymotic diseases, and from phthisis. On the other hand, in the Kentish Town Sub-District are shown the lowest death-rates from general causes, from phthisis, and also from bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, and the lowest death-rates of infants under one year, and children under five years per 1,000 births. The Tottenham Court Sub-District contributed the lowest death-rates from the notifiable infectious diseases and the principal zymotic diseases.

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of cases of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases certified to your Medical Officer of Health during the year 1896, and the Sub-Districts in which they occurred, are shown in the following Table :—

Population—1896 Census.	Regent's Park, pop. 37,341.	Tottenham Court, pop. 26,757.	Gray's Inn Lane, pop. 29,426.	Somers Town, pop. 32,161.	Camden Town, pop. 16,669.	Kentish Town, pop. 98,410.	Total.
Diseases.							
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	78	55	55	80	19	180	467
Erysipelas	29	35	64	49	49	140	366
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	159	84	189	167	79	389	1067
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	22	19	27	29	10	91	198
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	4	2	1	1	2	9	19
Totals	292	195	338	327	159	812	2123

The total number of cases was 55 less than in the previous year, and 402 less than in 1894. Compared in detail with 1895, there were notified 54 more cases of enteric fever, 14 of scarlet fever, and 2 of puerperal fever, and there were fewer cases notified of diphtheria (71), of erysipelas (42), of small-pox (9), of continued fever (2), and of relapsing fever (1).

The table annexed shows the seasonal variation in the prevalence of the diseases from week to week during the year.

WEEKLY NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES CERTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1896.



The Case-fatality.—The following table gives the number of deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the Sub-Districts of St. Pancras :

Population—1891 Census.	Regent's Park, pop. 37,341.	Tottenham Court, pop. 26,757.	Gray's Inn Lane, pop. 23,426.	Somers Town, pop. 32,161.	Camden Town, pop. 16,669.	Kentish Town, pop. 98,410.	Total.
Diseases.							
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	16	8	12	21	4	38	99
Erysipelas	1	1	2	3	..	6	13
Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever	5	2	4	4	4	18	37
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	5	..	3	3	2	16	29
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5
Totals	27	11	22	31	10	82	183

From the preceding Tables the Case-fatality of each of the diseases appears as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
Small-pox	5	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	467	99	21·2
Erysipelas	366	13	3·6
Scarlatina	1067	37	3·5
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..
Typhoid, or Enteric Fever	198	29	14·6
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever	19	5	26·3
Totals	2123	183	8·6

In the previous year the fatality of diphtheria and membranous croup was 24·3 per cent., of erysipelas, 2·7 ; of scarlet fever, 4·8 ; of enteric fever, 19·4 ; and of puerperal fever, 70·6.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS.

The diagnosis of diphtheria is often difficult and leads to differences of opinion as between medical practitioners themselves and their patients. Mild and doubtful cases are a source of great danger as carriers of infection, and in young children are a ready means of spreading the disease in schools.

In the diagnosis of typhoid fever there is also frequent difficulty, and nearly always long delay.

In these circumstances your Vestry sanctioned the submission of specimens of secretion in doubtful diphtheria cases, and of blood in doubtful typhoid cases to bacteriological examination at a maximum cost of 3s. 6d. per case.

Some of the difficulties attending the working of the clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, referring to notification, isolation, and disinfection in infectious diseases will be overcome by this procedure, for the purpose of which a system has been organised and is now at work.

A tin case or diagnosis box containing an outfit has been sent to every medical practitioner in the District. The box has two compartments, one holding a sterilised test-tube containing a swab on a stem, the other holding a test-tube containing two sterilized and plugged capillary tubes; both test-tubes are closed with cotton wool stoppers and packed in cotton wool. In the top of the cover of the diagnosis box is permanently fixed an information notice to the following effect:—

INFORMATION NOTICE. —DIAGNOSIS BOX, No.....

Every Medical Practitioner is supplied with a Diagnosis Box containing two sterilised tubes fitted. When charged, in accordance with the directions (enclosed herewith), the Diagnosis Box, with the Identification Form (enclosed herewith) duly filled in, should be forthwith sent to the Medical Officer of Health, in the stamped and addressed envelope (enclosed herewith); and an uncharged Diagnosis Box, with addressed envelope, Identification Form, Directions, &c., enclosed, will be transmitted by return. A report of the bacteriological examination will be communicated as soon as possible to the Medical Practitioner, and no charge made.

Inside the cover of the Diagnosis Box, which keeps it in place when shut, is loosely laid an Identification Form to the following effect:—

IDENTIFICATION FORM.

No. of Diagnosis Box	Date.....
Medical Practitioner {	Name
	Address
Patient {	Name Sex..... Age....
	Address
Disease Suspected	

On the lid of the box is scratched—St. Pancras, and the number of the box, and the same number is also filled into the Information Notice and Identification Form.

The Diagnosis Box is then closed and wrapped in the two following Forms:—

DIRECTIONS AS TO DIPHTHERIA.

In the Diagnosis Box the sterilised cork tube is for membrane and secretion. It is advisable to send membrane as well as secretion, where possible, and they should be obtained before the application of local remedies, if possible. If

the Diagnosis Box be received before 3 p.m. at the Health Department, Vestry Hall, Pancras Road, N.W., a Report of the bacteriological examination will be communicated within twenty-four hours (holidays and holy-days excepted).

NOTE.—The nearest place where Diphtheria Antitoxin can be obtained is the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, 101, Great Russell Street, W.C.

DIRECTIONS AS TO ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

In the Diagnosis Box the plugged tube containing two sterilised pipettes is for liquid blood. The best method of obtaining it is to thoroughly cleanse and dry the top of a finger of the patient, to bind the finger from the second to the third knuckle joint, and to prick the tense skin with a large needle so as to cause a large bead of blood to collect. Then to break off the tiny ball-point and dip the pipette into the blood, remove the cotton wool plug from the stem, and suck up into the bulb two or three drops of blood. Finally, to break off the stem, and carefully and slowly seal in a flame both the ends left projecting from the bulb. These ends should be as long as possible, the dry end should be sealed first, and, in sealing the ends, should just touch the edge of the flame. If the Diagnosis Box be received before 3 p.m. at the Health Department, Vestry Hall, Pancras Road, N.W., a Report of the bacteriological examination will be communicated within twenty-four hours (holidays and holy-days excepted).

The package is then wrapped round with special-shaped envelope, addressed "immediate, The Medical Officer of Health, Vestry Hall, Pancras Road, London, N.W.," and inserted into a special-shaped envelope for delivery to the medical practitioner.

The charged boxes are forwarded every afternoon about four p.m. to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, and as soon as the Report is received next day from that Institution the result is immediately forwarded to the medical practitioner.

DIPHTHERIA PREVALENCE.

The Annual Report for the year 1894 contained a summary of the facts with regard to diphtheria prevalence, as judged by the mortality, down to and including the year 1890. Later figures can now be quoted to bring the statistics up to the end of 1895.

Annual Mortality per million living.

DECENNIAL PERIODS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			LONDON.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
1861-70	971	187	(886)*	1133	179	(904)*
1871-80	719	121	326	600	122	244
1881-90	338	163	198	335	259	189
1891-95	182	254	174	239	545	137

* Includes also Typhus and Simple Continued Fever.

ENGLAND.—DEATHS FROM THROAT DISEASES.

(Extracted from Table of Deaths from various causes, persons in the Registrar General's Annual Report for 1895)

Year.	Total Throat Diseases.	Diphtheria.	Throat Diseases other than Diphtheria.	Laryngitis.	Croup.	Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea.	Sore Throat, Quinsy.
1881	8709	3153	5556	1160	3594	223	579
1882	10,908	3992	6916	1444	4609	234	629
1883	11,273	4218	7055	1499	4591	218	747
1884	12,380	5020	7360	1650	4748	235	727
1885	11,116	4471	6645	1597	4235	159	654
1886	10,001	4098	5903	1440	3685	174	604
1887	10,894	4443	6451	1605	3979	183	684
1888	10,799	4815	5984	1590	3632	198	564
1889	10,812	5368	5444	1438	3241	181	584
1890	10,719	5150	5569	1556	3145	172	696
1891	9887	5036	4851	1402	2638	137	674
1892	10,964	6552	4412	1400	2235	166	611
1893	14,075	9466	4609	1651	2102	154	702
1894	12,603	8774	3829	1392	1742	133	562
1895	11,620	7895	3725	1372	1647	126	580

ENGLAND.—DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING PER ANNUM.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Diphtheria.	Diseases of Throat other than Diphtheria	Total Diseases of Throat.	Quinquennial Mean.
1881	26,046,142	121	214	335	408
1882	26,334,942	152	262	414	
1883	26,626,949	166	265	431	
1884	26,922,192	188	273	461	
1885	27,220,706	164	244	408	
1886	27,522,532	149	214	363	378
1887	27,827,706	160	232	392	
1888	28,136,258	171	213	384	
1889	28,448,239	189	191	380	
1890	28,763,673	179	194	373	
1891	29,081,962	173	167	340	397
1892	29,401,898	223	150	373	
1893	29,725,358	318	155	473	
1894	30,052,397	291	127	418	
1895	30,383,047	260	123	383	

LONDON.—DEATHS FROM THROAT DISEASES.

(Extracted from tables of causes of deaths at different periods of life, male and female in Registrar General's Annual Reports.)

Year.	Total Throat Diseases.	Diphtheria.	Throat Diseases other than Diphtheria.	Laryngitis.	Croup.	Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea.	Sore-throat, Quinsy.
1881	1823	657	1166	260	663	52	91
1882	2208	853	1355	312	868	55	120
1883	2248	952	1296	283	824	46	143
1884	2174	951	1223	307	730	49	137
1885	1996	904	1092	264	690	26	112
1886	1753	851	902	248	530	28	98
1887	2001	953	1048	259	626	46	117
1888	2217	1311	906	251	501	41	113
1889	2426	1616	810	218	458	41	93
1890	2281	1382	899	234	505	36	124
1891	2113	1433	680	210	339	33	98
1892	2508	1962	546	205	213	28	100
1893	3903	3265	638	254	213	33	138
1894	3149	2714	435	180	154	17	84
1895	2767	2350	417	180	135	18	84
1896	..	2683	..	..	..	..	..

LONDON.—DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING PER ANNUM.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Diphtheria.	Diseases of Throat other than Diphtheria.	Total Diseases of Throat.	Quinquennial Mean.
1881	3,824,980	172	305	477	536
1882	3,862,956	221	351	572	
1883	3,901,309	244	332	576	
1884	3,940,042	241	310	551	
1885	3,979,160	227	275	502	
1886	4,018,666	212	224	436	520
1887	4,058,565	235	258	493	
1888	4,098,860	320	221	541	
1889	4,139,555	390	196	586	
1890	4,180,654	331	215	546	
1891	4,221,522	339	161	500	670
1892	4,260,869	460	128	588	
1893	4,300,580	759	148	907	
1894	4,340,663	625	100	725	
1895	4,381,119	536	95	631	
1896	4,421,955	607	

In perusing the foregoing Tables it will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the death-rate from diphtheria in 1892, and in 1893 it rose to serious epidemic proportions, and since then has only moderately fallen.

Previous to this recent rise in the mortality, the increased prevalence of diphtheria appeared as a displacement of other existing throat diseases; but the recent rise has proceeded far beyond that point, and this is seen clearly in the column of mortality from all diseases of the throat in which the number in London is seen almost to double in the year 1893.

DIPHTHERIA NOMENCLATURE.

At various times difficulties have been experienced in obtaining the removal to hospital of cases of diphtheria, or its congeners. In order to settle a question as to nomenclature, a letter was addressed to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and by that Board the question was submitted to the Local Government Board. As the matter is important, the letter to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the reply of the Local Government Board are set out below. They are self-explanatory.

Vestry Hall,
Pancras Road, N.W.,
31st December, 1896.

T. Duncombe Mann, Esq.,
Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Dear Sir,

Diphtheria—Membranous Croup.

At various times when your Board has been asked to remove to hospital cases of Membranous Croup, return enquiries have been made as to whether the cases have been Diphtheritic in character, and I have been informed, through the telephone, that your Board declines to remove cases of Membranous Croup.

Referring to the third edition of the "Nomenclature of Diseases," published by the Royal College of Physicians, London, 1896, I find in the list of diseases, and numbered 14, Diphtheria—variety: Laryngeal Diphtheria. Synonym: Membranous Croup.

It is obvious that, in the opinion of the Royal College of Physicians, Membranous Croup is Diphtheria of the Larynx. I would ask you, therefore, to kindly inform me whether since the publication of the above "Nomenclature" your Board admits Membranous Croup (unqualified) to your hospitals, and I should esteem your answer the more, as a solution to this question is extremely important in working the infectious diseases notification section of the Public Health (London) Act.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN F. J. SYKES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

WHITEHALL,

25th March, 1897.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 19th January, enquiring whether, having regard to the fact, that in the 3rd edition of "Nomenclature of Diseases recently published by the Royal College of Physicians, 'Membranous Croup' is stated to be a synonym for 'Laryngeal Diphtheria,' the Board considers that patients certified as suffering from 'Membranous Croup' without qualification, may properly be admitted into the hospitals belonging to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

I am directed in reply, to inform the Managers that the Board are advised that the term "Membranous Croup" *per se* is not sufficiently definite, inasmuch as membranous inflammation of the larynx may arise from causes other than diphtheria.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. E. KNOLLYS,

Assistant Secretary.

T. D. MANN, Esq.,

Clerk to the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District,
Norfolk Street, W.C.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

The Report of the Medical Superintendents upon the use of antitoxic serum in the treatment of diphtheria in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board during the year 1896, draws the conclusion that the improved results in the diphtheria cases treated during the year are due to:—

- (i.) A great reduction in the mortality of cases brought under treatment on the first three days of illness.
- (ii.) The lowering of the combined general mortality to a point below that of any former year.
- (iii.) The still more remarkable reduction in the mortality of the laryngeal cases.
- (iv.) The uniform improvement in the results of tracheotomy at each separate hospital.
- (v.) The beneficial effect produced on the clinical course of the disease.

Great stress is laid upon "the paramount importance of commencing the treatment early"—if possible, not later than the second day of the disease.

The opinion is again expressed that antitoxic serum is a remedy of much greater value in the treatment of diphtheria than any other known.

ISOLATION.

The cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases removed to hospital, and the Sub-Districts whence they were removed, are recorded in the following table:—

Diseases.	Regent, Park.	Tottenham Court.	Gray's Inn Lane.	Somers Town.	Camden Town.	Kentish Town.	Totals.
Small-pox - - -	..	..	1	1	..	3	5
Cholera - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup - -	40	37	36	58	18	99	288
Erysipelas - - -	4	6	7	8	4	16	39
Scarlatina and Scarlet Fever - - -	100	64	135	136	51	241	727
Typhus Fever - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	17	11	16	18	4	39	105
Ralapsing Fever - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever - -	2	1	..	..	..	4	7
Totals - - -	163	119	195	221	77	396	1171

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement is quoted from Dr. Orme Dudfield's Report, from information supplied to him by the Clerk to Metropolitan Asylums Board, as to the hospital accommodation present and prospective:—

“For *Fever and Diphtheria patients* the Board's existing accommodation is as follows:—

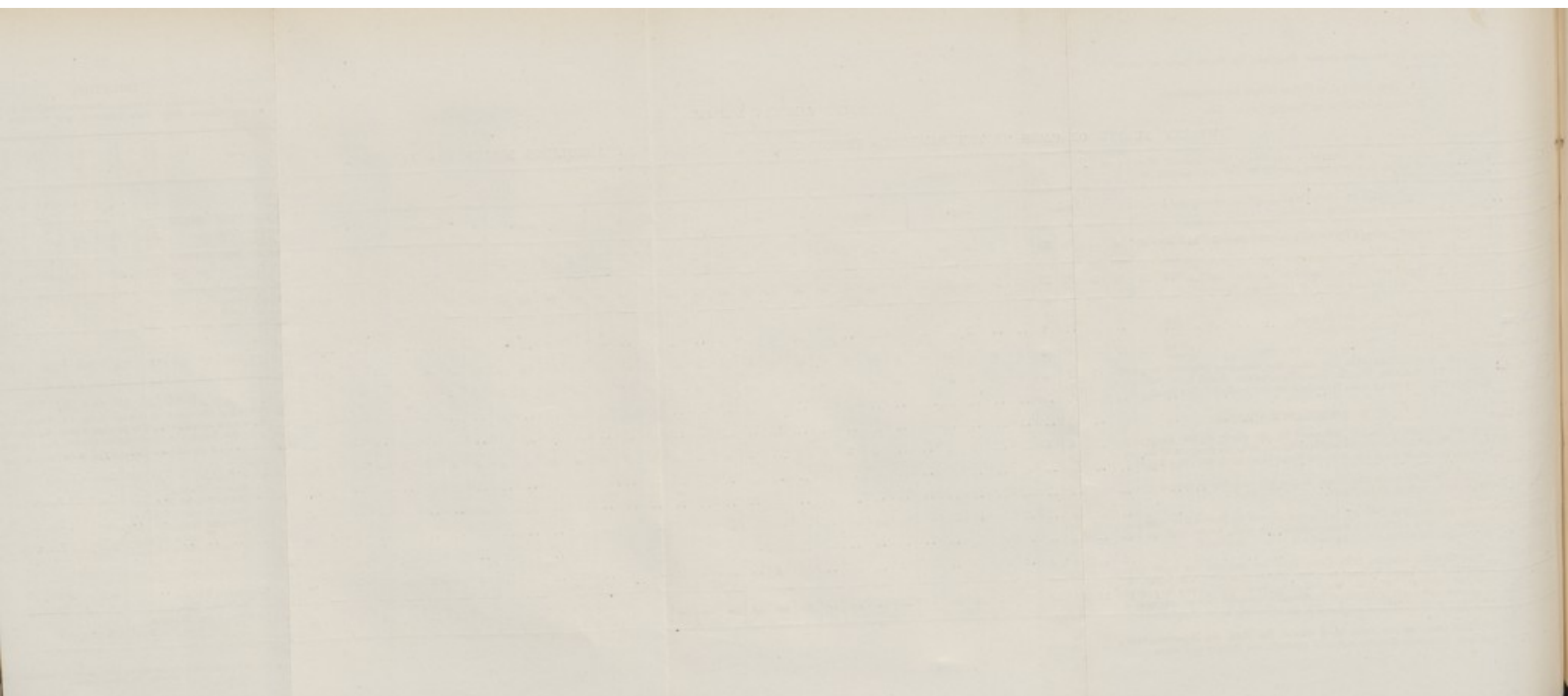
<i>Acute Cases—</i>	<i>Beds.</i>
Eastern Hospital ..	410
North-Eastern Hospital ..	400
North-Western Hospital ..	456
Western Hospital ..	390
South-Western Hospital ..	370
Fountain Hospital ..	426
South-Eastern Hospital ..	431
Brook Hospital ..	576
	— 3459
<i>Convalescent Cases—</i>	
Northern Hospital..	955
Gore Farm Hospital ..	752
(Built for Small-pox Convalescents)	— 1707
	— 5166*

* “N.B.—These figures include the ‘emergency beds,’ placed in various hospitals during the recent pressure for accommodation.”

SAINT PANCRAS, LONDON.

WEEKLY NUMBER OF CASES OF THE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES REMOVED BY AMBULANCE DURING THE YEAR 1896.

[illegible]



In addition to the above-named Hospitals, the Board have in course of erection :—

The Park Hospital, at Hither Green, for 548 patients.

The Grove Hospital, at Tooting, for	520	„
	<hr/>	
	1068	„
	<hr/>	

“The Board have also secured a site for a Convalescent Hospital at Carshalton, on which they propose to provide for 700 convalescent fever and diphtheria patients.

“It is anticipated that the Park Hospital will be opened about next July, and the Grove Hospital sometime in 1898.

“For *Small-pox patients*, the existing accommodation is as follows :—

Hospital Ships	..	..	300
Gore Farm Upper Hospital	..	..	1000
(At present occupied by Scarlet Fever patients.)			
Gore Farm, Lower Hospital	..	..	192
(Wooden buildings).			
			<hr/>
			1492
			<hr/>

“*Joyce Green Estate*.—On this estate the managers proposed to provide beds for 940 patients, but the Local Government Board have refused to sanction provision being made for more than 400 patients” (for small-pox).

N. W. AMBULANCE STATION.

A communication recently addressed to the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board elicited satisfactory information as to the progress of the Ambulance Station at the North-Western Fever Hospital in the Fleet Road :—

“The North-Western Ambulance Station will probably be opened for work about the beginning of July next.

“Its operations, at first, will not extend beyond the four or five contiguous Parishes ; but in settling the accommodation for staff, horses, and carriages, the possibilities of future developments have been considered.

“At the main entrance from Lawn Road are quarters for eight nurses engaged on Small-pox Ambulance duty. These quarters, it is hoped, will rarely be occupied ; but in the event of an epidemic of Small-pox they will be of great service, as it is, of course, undesirable to lodge nurses engaged on Small-pox work with those employed in the adjoining Fever Hospital.

“Then come, on the right hand side of the yard, the Superintendent’s quarters, the female domestic servants’ quarters, the laundry and stores.

"After passing an emergency exit to the Fleet Road, the stables for eighteen horses are reached, and in the same block are forage stores, lamp room, harness rooms, &c.

"On the left hand side of the main entrance are the quarters for a staff of eighteen men with mess-room, lavatories, equipment-room, &c., and coach-houses for eighteen ambulances, two omnibuses, and one cab.

"At the end of the yard are the wheelwrights' and smiths' shops, stores for paint, &c."

DISINFECTION.

The following is a record of the disinfection carried out during the year:—

Number of rooms fumigated - - - - 1427

Number of rooms stripped and cleansed - - - 1301

		ARTICLES.					
Destroyed.						Disinfected.	
58	-	-	-	Beds	-	-	2206
30	-	-	-	Mattresses	-	-	1183
55	-	-	-	Palliasses	-	-	1246
17	-	-	-	Bolsters	-	-	1822
35	-	-	-	Pillows	-	-	4657
8	-	-	-	Sheets	-	-	21
23	-	-	-	Blankets	-	-	4231
3	-	-	-	Counterpanes	-	-	839
409	-	-	-	Wearing Apparel	-	-	13755
1	-	-	-	Rugs and Mats	-	-	658
23	-	-	-	Cushions	-	-	517
46	-	-	-	Carpets	-	-	773
6	-	-	-	Covers	-	-	606
8	-	-	-	Curtains	-	-	400
91	-	-	-	Sundries	-	-	1321
<hr/> 813						<hr/> 34235	

During the previous year the number of rooms fumigated was 1379, the number of articles steamed in the chamber was 24,516, and the number of articles destroyed by fire in the furnace 760.

Family Shelter.—The following Table gives for the year the dates of admission, the number of families, of males, females, and children, the place

from whence they came, and the disease after which disinfection was required, and for which the Shelter was sought:—

Date, 1896.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10.	Dwelling Place.	District.	Disease.
July 17th ..	1	1	3	Hanover Street ..	N	Scarlet Fever
September 1st ..	..	1	1	Thanet Street ..	S	"
" 26th	1	1	1	Harrison Street ..	S	"
October 9th..	..	2	2	Cromer Street ..	S	"
" 13th ..	..	2	1	Werrington Street ..	E	Diphtheria
" 30th ..	..	2	2	" "	E	"
" 31st ..	..	1	1	Southampton Road..	N	"
November 4th	1	1	2	Clarendon Square ..	E	Scarlet Fever
" 6th ..	..	1	1	Gt. College Street ..	E	"
" 7th ..	..	1	..	Stibbington Street ..	E	"
December 8th	..	1	2	Bayham Street ..	E	"
" 12th	1	1	2	Harrison Street ..	S	"
1897.						
January 1st..	..	1	1	{ Stanley House St. Chads Place }	S	{ " and Diphtheria }

In October, a Report of your Medical Officer of Health upon the Temporary Shelter was presented to your Health Committee. The Report embodied the result of enquiries addressed to 42 London, 32 Provincial, 4 Scottish, and 2 Irish Sanitary Authorities, and concluded with reference to St. Pancras.

The St. Pancras Shelter was erected in 1893 over the coach-houses and stores on the south-west side of the Disinfecting Station. It consists of four separate rooms, each containing a complete cooking range and a sink and draw-taps, also a complete set of cooking, eating and drinking utensils. To each room is attached a bath-room and lavatory, supplied with hot and cold water. The occupants are supplied with towels dressing-gowns, and slippers as required during bathing and the disinfection of their clothing. The four rooms have a respective capacity of 2,500, 1,000, 1,000, and 1,400 cubic feet, and open into a corridor provided with two w.c.'s, fitted with modern apparatus.

The Shelter is made known by a paragraph upon the rate papers, and also by a paragraph upon the notices sent from the Health Department to each case of infectious disease, after the notification certificate is received. The later paragraph is to this effect:—

“The members of any family compelled to leave their dwelling for the purpose of enabling it to be disinfected by the Sanitary Authority will be accommodated, free of charge, during the day, in the Family Shelter in Cambridge Street, on the east side of and overlooking the St. Pancras Gardens. The Shelter is fitted with every convenience for use and provided with the necessary attendance. In order to prevent riding in public vehicles, a conveyance will be sent to the house to drive the family to the Shelter, if a request is made.”

The Sanitary Inspectors have instructions, when making their enquiries, to advise persons to use the Shelter in appropriate cases. The Disinfectors have also been instructed to recommend the Shelter to those requiring temporary accommodation, and to offer to drive those to it who are willing to go.

The following suggestions were submitted for the consideration of your Health Committee :—

1.—The provision of sleeping accommodation would be a great advantage. At present the stripping and cleansing of a room seldom takes place on the same day as the fumigation—generally it is the next day, and sometimes the day after. The reason for this is that twenty-four hours' notice is by law required before entering to strip and cleanse, and even if it were possible to serve the notice earlier in some cases, it is impossible to do so in those cases that are notified as infectious and removed to hospital the same day. Under these conditions the provision of sleeping accommodation would probably prove attractive by enabling occupiers to shelter, not only during the fumigation, but also during the stripping and cleansing.

2.—The provision of increased comfort at the Shelter in the form of carpets, curtains, &c., and as these can be disinfected in the chamber close by, after each time of using, no risk would be incurred.

3.—Payment of the Caretaker according to results, so as to encourage the taking of the extra trouble necessary to ensure families being informed of, and conveyed to, the Shelter.

Before coming to any conclusion, your Committee was recommended to visit and view the Shelters provided by some of the London Authorities—namely, those of Islington, in the Seven Sisters' Road; Marylebone, in Grove Road near Capland Street; Paddington, in Harrow Road, opposite the Vestry Hall; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, in Horseferry Road.

Your Committee found that it was usual to provide sleeping accommodation in some Temporary Shelters, and that the stripping and cleansing, being part of the process of disinfection, legally required accommodation to be provided whilst being carried out, and that this necessitated sleeping.

After viewing the Shelters, they also decided that the provision of sleeping accommodation at the Family Shelter provided by the Vestry of Saint Pancras would be a great advantage, inasmuch as it would prove more attractive and provide greater comfort.

Accordingly your Vestry resolved in January last (a) that the North-west South-east rooms of the Family Shelter in Cambridge Street, Saint Pancras, be furnished appropriately as bedrooms, and that a list of the furniture and articles required be prepared, and estimates obtained for the consideration of the Committee; (b) that in addition to the remuneration at present paid to the Caretaker for cleansing and taking charge of the Family Shelter (namely, five shillings weekly), a sum of two shillings and sixpence be paid to her in addition for attending upon each family sleeping at the Shelter, and a sum of one shilling for each family attending at the Shelter, but not sleeping thereat.

VACCINATION.

The usual Tables, kindly supplied by the Vaccination Officers,—Messrs. Richards and Webb—are set out in the two following pages :—

RETURNS FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1895.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births.	"Success- fully" Vaccinated.	"Insus- ceptible."	Had Small- pox	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to places unknown. Cases found and for prosecution.	
1. Kentish Town.. ..	1461	1085	15	..	118	85	158	
2. Regent's Park.. ..	528	369	5	..	42	59	48	
3. Camden Town.. ..	348	252	..	..	42	10	44	37
4. Somers Town	498	321	1	..	31	39	106	
5. Tottenham Court ..	336	221	..	..	18	7	90	
6. Gray's Inn Lane ..	450	319	6	..	24	37	64	
TOTALS	3616	2567	27	..	275	237	510	

RETURNS FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1896.

Registration Sub-Districts,	Number of Births.	"Success- fully" Vaccinated.	"Insus- ceptible."	Had Small- pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to places unknown. Cases found and for prosecution.
1. Kentish Town.. ...	1387	1040	11	..	113	82	141
2. Regent's Park.. ..	482	333	3	..	31	31	85
3. Camden Town.. ..	305	215	4	..	25	18	43
4. Somers Town	528	355	2	..	49	37	85
5. Tottenham Court ..	317	229	1	..	26	20	40
6. Gray's Inn Lane ..	403	272	2	..	25	29	75
TOTALS	3422	2444	23	..	269	217	469

ADMINISTRATION OF THE VACCINATION ACTS.

On the 25th June, 1896, the Delegates appointed by the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, upon the invitation of your Vestry, met in Conference at the Vestry Hall of St. Pancras to consider the administration of the Vaccination Acts, and the question of the transfer of the control of vaccination from Poor Law Authorities to Sanitary Authorities.

Attention was directed to the serious local epidemics of Small-pox that had occurred in various parts of the country, and to the difficulties that had arisen in each of these outbreaks, due to the division of authority between the Sanitary Authorities and the Poor Law Guardians in the prevention of the spread of Small-pox.

It was concluded that the various means for coping with the disease and the prevention of its spread should be in the hands of one Authority, and this for many reasons which were adduced.

The question whether vaccination should be compulsory or not was not touched upon; this point was left to the Royal Commission to report upon. It does not affect the control of vaccination, for, whether compulsory or not, all sensible people will still continue to be vaccinated, and public vaccination will continue to require to be organised.

Vaccination is a measure for the prevention of disease and not for the cure of disease. Sanitary Authorities deal with the prevention of disease; Guardian Boards, when they deal with disease, deal with the cure of disease. Sanitary Authorities deal with protection of the whole community—rich and poor alike—from disease, and especially communicable disease. Boards of Guardians deal with the treatment only of the absolutely indigent. The connection of pauperism with vaccination has been its greatest bane, from the fear of the loss of civil rights and of self-respecting independence.

The transfer of vaccination from Boards of Guardians to Sanitary Authorities would place the whole machinery of the prevention of Small-pox in one organization, the relative parts of which could be mutually adapted to suppress smoothly and expeditiously any appearance of epidemic.

If vaccination were in the hands of Sanitary Authorities it would obviate much misunderstanding, especially at the most serious and important time of an outbreak of Small-pox, when the means of prevention being in the hands of two Authorities in the same locality leads to much confusion, counter proposal, and delay.

When there is no epidemic a division of authority is not felt, but in time of epidemic the hour of trial comes, the difficulties arise, and in every epidemic there have invariably been serious delay and confusion of responsibility at the very time when smoothness and rapidity of working is most essential.

It has been stated that Sanitary Authorities and Boards of Guardians consist in many places of almost the same members. This is, to a certain extent, true; but the members who sit on these Bodies are always careful to confine their duties within the scope of their powers; and even if they desired to go beyond them, the Clerk of the Body would quickly check any such illegal action. So that the prevention of Small-pox is and always must remain divided so long as one part is in the hands of one Authority, and another part of another, and courtesy frequently prevents one Board from criticising, advising, or stimulating another Board, the effect of which is not beneficial to smooth working of what should be one homogenous system of prevention.

Vaccination means and methods could be immensely improved, and the opposition to it mitigated, if not entirely removed, but no improvement has taken or is likely to take place, so long as it is administered only for paupers, and the general public has to submit to a pauper system.

Guardian Boards have no special Officer to report upon such a subject as the prevalence and prevention of Small-pox in the community, and even if they had, the Officer would not be in possession of sufficient information upon the subject.

It must be obvious that, however conscientious a Board of Guardians may be, they cannot possibly be so well acquainted with the requirements to prevent or meet an epidemic as the Sanitary Authority; but Boards of Guardians necessarily differ in conscientiousness.

It has happened over and over again that Sanitary Authorities have found it necessary to remind Boards of Guardians of their responsibilities and duties with regard to vaccination (see also *Lancet*, May 2nd, 1896, p. 240). The Public Health Committee of the Ipswich Corporation in the last week of April, 1896, alarmed at the neglect of vaccination in the Borough, drew the serious attention of the Board of Guardians to the risk being incurred. In Gloucester, in April, 1896, the Town Council found it necessary to remind the Board of Guardians that they were not by any means doing sufficient vaccination to stay the Small-pox epidemic, and engaged a dozen medical men to make house-to-house visitation and vaccination throughout the City. In Warrington, during the epidemic of Small-pox in 1892-3, the Health Committee had to take up the duty legally devolving upon the Board of Guardians and to open five extra vaccination stations and provide extra vaccinators.

The responsibility, not only for stemming an immediate epidemic, but also for preventing a future epidemic, should be placed upon the Sanitary Authority. Accusations, on the one hand, that it is due to the insufficient provision of hospital accommodation, and, on the other, that it is due to insufficient vaccination, could not then be made by one public body against another.

Sanitary Authorities have notified to them all cases of Small-pox, and consequently are immediately acquainted with the extent and locality of outbreaks, and know when and where vaccination is most urgent.

Every Sanitary Authority has an Officer specially trained in the prevention as distinguished from the cure of disease, who is kept informed every moment of the prevalence of disease.

In case of an outbreak of Small-pox, it falls upon the Sanitary Authority to receive the notifications, to provide for isolation and for disinfection, and in short to undertake the whole duty of combatting the disease; and in case of inability to cope with it, the odium also falls upon the Sanitary Authority.

The transfer of the control of vaccination should make no difference in the cost, as the same Officers would carry out the work; but it would make a vast improvement in the administration, especially when under pressure, on account of the administration for the prevention of Small-pox being in the hands of one public body only and worked as part of one public department in possession of such knowledge as to enable the staff and resources to be applied in the most effectual manner and to the fullest extent available.

It has been said that some Sanitary Authorities would do even less than some Guardian Boards in the matter. This is extremely unlikely, because any failure to prevent an outbreak of Small-pox would expose the members of a Sanitary Authority to considerable odium, especially as they will have been constantly advised by an expert Officer to keep the vaccination up to date.

It has been said that Sanitary Authorities are unfit bodies to have control of vaccination. It may be true that some of the smaller Sanitary Authorities are not sufficiently alive to the prevention of diseases, but this does not apply to the larger Authorities, and especially to the Boroughs and County Boroughs, many of which have obtained private Acts far in advance of the general legislation of the country or the knowledge of the bulk of our legislators.

It has been recommended that vaccination should be placed in the hands of a Central Authority. It is now in the hands of a Central Authority, the Local Government Board, which Board controls the administration of the Acts by the Boards of Guardians in the Poor Law Unions, and would equally control it if it were transferred to the Sanitary Authorities.

Money invested, not only in vaccination, but also in re-vaccination, is well invested, and often saves thousands of pounds from being spent subsequently by Sanitary Authorities in hospital provision and other measures to meet epidemics.

It was resolved that in the opinion of the Conference of delegates of the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, the Vaccination Acts should be administered by the Authorities that administer the Acts and provisions for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases by notification, isolation, and disinfection.

It was further resolved that a Deputation from the Conference, to consist of two Delegates from each Vestry and District Board represented, be appointed to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board to urge (a) the desirableness of the administration of the Vaccination Acts being

placed in the hands of the Sanitary Authorities, and (b) the urgent necessity for the Royal Commission on Vaccination reporting at as early a date as possible.

A communication was addressed to the Local Government Board embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and on 2nd September, 1896, a letter was received, in reply, stating that the Board did not see that any advantage would arise from the attendance of the proposed Deputation as to the administration of the Vaccination Acts, until the Board have had an opportunity of considering the Report of the Royal Commission.

Since then the Sixth and final Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination has been issued, and paragraph 508 of the Report expresses the following opinion :—

“ 508.—In connection with the subject with which we have been dealing, we may advert to the suggestion that the Vaccination and the Sanitary Authority should in all cases be identical.

“ It has been pointed out that, whilst the isolation of patients in hospitals and otherwise is provided for by the Sanitary Authority, the extent of the provision requisite to deal with the outbreak of Small-pox may depend upon the degree in which the Vaccination Laws have been enforced.

“ More hospital accommodation may be required when vaccination has been neglected than when the Vaccination Laws have been complied with.

“ It is contended that sanitation and vaccination, concerning, as they both do, the health of the people, should be under the jurisdiction of a single Authority, and the Sanitary Authority is the appropriate one for the purpose. Indeed, the advantage of placing in the same hands the supervision of vaccination, and of the other measures designed to prevent the spread of disease, are so great and so obvious that the proposal to do so deserves most serious consideration. Under present arrangements, however, such a proposal raises very great difficulties. Whilst in England and Wales there are only 648 Vaccination Authorities, the Sanitary Authorities exceed 1,700 in number. Moreover, whereas in some cases a Borough, the Council of which is the Sanitary Authority, comprises parts of several Unions, in other cases a single Union contains within it many Sanitary Authorities. For example, the Borough of Bristol includes the whole of one Union and parts of two other Unions. On the other hand, the Huddersfield and Halifax Unions contain no less than 25 and 19 Urban Sanitary Districts respectively. Many other instances might be cited to show that it would be impracticable to vest the sanitary and vaccination duties in all cases in a single Local Authority without a complete recasting of our present areas of local administration.

“ We are not in a position to devise a scheme which would accomplish, either wholly or partially, the desired result. At the same time we fully recognise the importance of achieving it, as far as possible, and we should regard with favour such changes as would render the amalgamation of the Vaccination and Sanitary Authorities feasible; or, indeed, any steps taken in that direction, even although they should only partially effect the object in view.”

With regard to improvements in the law as to Vaccination there are certain that are, above all others, very important:—

- 1.—To fix a standard of primary vaccination of at least four separate marks, and an area of at least half a square inch of vaccinated surface or cicatrix.
- 2.—To require that all certificates of primary vaccination should state the number of successful marks and the area covered by the vaccination surface.
- 3.—To provide that no certificate of primary vaccination should be accepted as a successful certificate unless conforming to this standard, and to provide for dealing with unsuccessful certificates and cases.
- 4.—To give the vaccinator the option of having calf lymph.
- 5.—To provide for the gratuitous supply of calf lymph to every vaccinator.
- 6.—To provide for re-vaccination between the ages of 10 and 12 years, and at any future periods of life, and during epidemics.

One other paragraph from the Report of the Royal Commission may be quoted—

“ 503.—We can see nothing, then, to warrant the conclusion that in this country vaccination might be safely abandoned and replaced by a system of isolation. If such a change were made in our method of dealing with small-pox, and that which had been substituted proved ineffectual to prevent the spread of the disease (it is not suggested that it could diminish its severity in those attacked), it is impossible to contemplate the consequences without dismay.

“ To avoid misunderstanding, it may be well to repeat that we are very far from underrating the value of a system of isolation. We have already dwelt upon its importance. But what it can accomplish as an auxiliary to vaccination is one thing, whether it can be relied on in its stead is quite another thing.”

IV.—SANITATION.

Inspections.—The following were the number of inspections and re-inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

	Parliamentary Sub-Divisions.	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.	Totals.
Inspector Osborne..	E. 1, 2, 3	3878	1305	5183
„ Fulton ..	W. 3, 4, 5	3722	3208	6930
„ Winton..	S. 1, 2, 3	4335	1983	6318
„ Hartnoll	N. 3, 4, 5	2436	2810	5246
„ Grice ..	S. 4, 5	2814	2608	5422
„ Shill ..	E. 4, 5	3695	1783	5478
„ Evans ..	{ W. 1, 2	256	139	395
„ Kershaw	{ W. 1, 2	2408	2206	4614
„ Bush ..	N. 1, 2	2954	2217	5171
„ Barth ..	Workshops	3022	1677	4699
Miss Thurgood ..	Ditto	3203	286	3489
TOTALS ..	.. ..	32723	20222	52945

Mr. Evans died in January, and Mr. Kershaw was appointed in his place. Mr. Shill has, since the close of the year, resigned.

The two Sanitary Inspectors of Workshops, appointed at the end of 1895, did satisfactory work during the past year.

Mr. Barth has been engaged in inspecting workshops, bakehouses, factories, in attending to smoke nuisances, and in temporary additional duties. The books kept have been a Diary, a Register of Workshops, and a Register of Bakehouses, and certain forms and notices. During the past year the Inspector made 3022 inspections and 1677 re-inspections.

In the *Workshops Register* a large number of workshops employing male labour were entered, but they represent only a small portion of the number in the whole parish, and include only the area south of Euston Road, excluding Euston Road itself, and Tottenham Court Road. Except for the abatement of nuisances under notice, no re-inspections of the workshops entered in the Register have yet been made.

The *Bakehouse Register* contains 200 bakehouses entered, being the total in the whole parish, and these were periodically visited each half-year.

A few Factories were visited, upon complaint, and the nuisances abated at them, but no systematic inspection of factories, as to sanitary conveniences, has yet been made.

Smoke observations were kept upon a number of chimneys in the district discharging black smoke, complaints of which were made, and notices were served for the abatement.

Temporary duties were also discharged by this Inspector upon several occasions during the absence of District Inspectors, and particularly during the vacancy in the Somers Town District (Mr. Shill), and during the vacation.

Mr. Barth's time is fully occupied with (a) the inspection of Workshops north of Euston Road; (b) the systematic inspection of Factories as to sanitary conveniences; (c) the periodical inspection of Bakehouses; (d) the observation of smoke nuisances, and the compilation of a Smoke Register; and (e) temporary duties in connection with vacancies in the Districts of the other Inspectors during ill-health or vacation.

Miss Thurgood has been engaged in inspecting workshops, laundries, and factories (as to sanitary conveniences) where women are employed. The books kept have been a Diary, a Register of Workshops, a Register of Bakehouses, and certain forms and notices. During the past year the Inspector made 3,203 inspections and 286 re-inspections, and inspected all the workshops and laundries in the District where women are employed.

It has been regarded as desirable that workshops where ladies' attire of various kind is made, and such occupations as dress-making, millinery, costumiers, ladies' tailoring and mantel making are carried on, should be inspected twice during the summer, which is the busy, and consequently the overcrowding season, in addition to once in the winter season.

The laundries might also be inspected twice annually.

It was considered desirable by your Health Committee that the sanitary arrangements and conveniences of shops where women are employed should be inspected annually; and also infants' and girls' schools, especially those conducted privately, and that this might be done during the winter months.

With reference to measles and puerperal fever, it was regarded by your Health Committee as undesirable to associate infectious diseases with the duties of the Inspectors of Workshops.

OPEN SPACES.

Public Open Spaces.—The parks, gardens, and other public open spaces secured against building operations in St. Pancras, together with their situation,

approximate area, and the authority under which they are maintained, are enumerated, as in previous years, in the following table:—

Sub-Districts.	Density of Persons per acre, Census 1891.	Garden or Open Space.	Area.			Maintaining Authority.
			A.	R.	P.	
Kentish Town	59	Parliament Fields	267	2	0	London County Council
"	..	Waterlow Park ..	29	0	0	" "
"	..	Highgate Cemetery	38	0	0	Cemetery Company
"	..	Pond Square, &c., Highgate	0	3	28	St. Pancras Vestry
"	..	South Grove, Highgate	0	0	12	" "
"	..	Lismore Circus ..	0	2	26	" "
"	..	College Garden ..	0	0	17	" "
Regent's Park	87	Primrose Hill Park	400	0	0	H.M. Government
Camden Town	90	Regent's Park ..				
		St. Martin's Gardens	1	3	0	St. Pancras Vestry
	..	St. Pancras Gardens	5	1	0	" "
Somers Town	181	St. James Gardens	2	2	31	" "
Tottenham Court	183	Whitfield Burial Ground		?		London County Council
Gray's Inn Lane	178	St. George's Gardens	2	0	7	St. Pancras Vestry
"	..	St. Andrew's Gardens	1	2	15	" "

Open Spaces about Buildings.—In February, 1897, I submitted to your Health Committee, by whom it was presented to your Vestry, a report upon the diminution of open spaces about buildings; and as this matter is of such vital importance the substance of the question there dealt with should be kept in mind.

There is a prospect that in course of time the whole of the open spaces about buildings may disappear. Plans are being submitted for the approval of the drainage of premises proposed to be newly erected or re-erected. These plans show the whole of the ground area of the premises entirely covered in, and upon consulting legal references it appears that more recent changes in the building laws permit this course to be adopted, a course, the ultimate result of which will be a most serious matter for the health of London.

In the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, by Section 29 it was provided that every building used or intended to be used as a dwelling-house, unless all the rooms can be lighted and ventilated from a street or alley adjoining, shall have in the rear, or on the side thereof, an open space exclusively belonging thereto of the extent, at least, of one hundred square feet.

In the Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1882, by Section 14 it was provided that every new building on a new site, intended to be used wholly or partly as a dwelling-house, shall have directly attached, and in the rear, an open space exclusively belonging thereto of at least one hundred and fifty square feet, increasing according to the length of frontage to a maximum requirement of four hundred and fifty square feet, but the open space was expressly permitted to be entirely covered in up to the level of the ceiling of the ground floor storey.

In the London Building Act, 1894, although by Section 40 it is provided that a new domestic building, with a habitable basement, shall have an open space of not less than one hundred square feet (going back to the requirement of 1855), and that it may be erected upon up to the level of the adjoining pavement, yet in a new domestic building abutting upon an old street, and this includes houses to be rebuilt—that is, it applies to *all London Streets existing* at the commencement of the Act in 1895, by Section 41 (2) the open space to be provided to the building may be entirely covered in up to a level of sixteen feet above the adjoining pavement, or in other words, no open space need be provided to the lowest floors, namely, the basement and ground floor, and possibly also an entresol of the house. Furthermore there is no requirement to provide any open space to public buildings, including schools, colleges, places of instruction, hospitals, workhouses, theatres, halls, public rooms, libraries, hotels, lodging-houses, homes, refuges, shelters of greater capacity than 250,000 cubic feet, or to buildings of the warehouse class, including factories and workshops of greater capacity than 150,000 cubic feet, nor in any buildings constructed to be principally used as offices although dwelling-houses.

The open space required about buildings built as or adapted for artisans' dwellings is specially provided for in the Building Act, but this will not benefit those who live in ordinary domestic buildings, whether as householders, or sub-tenants, or lodgers occupying one or more rooms, and who are a large majority of the population.

In consequence of this continuously retrogressive legislation old houses possessing yards, areas, open spaces in some form, at the front or back, or both, are being rebuilt in such a manner as to entirely cover the whole ground area two or three stories up, leaving not a particle of open space, not even a shaft for the purpose of allowing the drainage to discharge in the open, so that the health conditions of domestic buildings in London will rapidly become worse, and the bye-laws, regulations and directions of the County Council and the Sanitary Authorities, which are all devised so as to cause drainage to be excluded from or to be placed outside of, domestic buildings, are rendered useless by a Building Act which enables a domestic building to embrace the whole of the drainage of the premises within its external walls.

The matter wears an even more serious aspect when considered on a wider basis. The words "open space," originally bore the common meaning of ground space, to most persons they still bear that common-sense meaning, and Parliament has attached that meaning to the words in the Open Spaces Acts. But in the later Building Acts the provision of open space has successively been lifted from the basement to the ground floor, thence over the first floor to sixteen feet above the ground level, and in due time may be made by future

Acts of Parliament to ascend higher, so that eventually a house may be held to have supplied the necessary open space on the roof top instead of at ground level.

It is only by tracing the result to its logical conclusion, that the past, present and prospective perversion in the Buildings Act of the meaning of "open space" can be fully understood, and the seriousness of the position realised.

DWELLINGS.

House-to-house Inspections.—The number of streets inspected from house-to-house during the year was 6; consisting of 223 houses, 221 occupied, and 5 unoccupied; 1,843 rooms, 1,837 occupied, and 6 unoccupied; containing 643 families, consisting of 1,759 adults, and 876 children under 10 years of age. Upon these houses 85 notices were served.

Houses Occupied in Separate Dwellings.—These consist of (a) houses not constructed to be so occupied, and (b) of houses specially constructed to be so occupied. Houses specially constructed in separate dwellings may be so constructed that the dwellings are self-contained, as those in List I. in the Appendix, or may be constructed so that various appurtenances of the dwelling are used in common. This is pursued further under the head of Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, provisions as to inhabited house duty.

Registered Tenement Houses.—The number of houses let in separate dwellings to members of more than one family, and registered under the Bye-laws, was 148.

Registered Common Lodging Houses.—The supervision of these houses is still in the hands of the London County Council, so far as the enforcement of the Bye-laws is concerned. In matters of drainage, etc., the County Council refers to this authority. Thirty-one registered common lodging-houses will be found in List II. in the Appendix of this Report.

Underground Rooms.—During the year 18 underground rooms were discontinued as dwellings.

Canal Boats.—The canal boats, to the number of 34, used as dwellings, and moored in this district, were inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

INSANITARY AREAS.

Churchway Area.—A Bill to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for improving an area situated in the Parish of Saint Pancras in the County of London, and to be cited as the London (Churchway, St. Pancras) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1897, has been presented to Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on March 29th, 1897.

The Brantome Place and Prospect Terrace Improvement Schemes have been duly sealed by your Vestry, and notices of the Schemes have been served on

every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupiers of any part of the areas comprised in the Schemes, so far as those persons can reasonably be ascertained, and Petitions have since been prepared and lodged with the Local Government Board for Orders sanctioning the Schemes.

The Inquiry was duly held by the Commissioner on the 10th and 16th March, 1897, and your Vestry are now awaiting the receipt of the Report from the Local Government Board.

Area east of Chalton Street, Somers Town.—The Improvement Scheme for the area east of Chalton Street has also been duly sealed by your Vestry, and the Valuers have been instructed to make a valuation on behalf of your Vestry.

BYE-LAWS FOR TENEMENT HOUSES, OR HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS TO MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

In February, 1897, I reported upon this subject, and the main points are here quoted below for future reference, as the matter is not yet closed.

On the 1st December, 1896, the London County Council resolved—

- (a) That the Medical Officer be instructed to make a further inquiry at Midsummer, 1897, as to the extent to which By-laws or regulations dealing with houses let in lodgings are enforced in the several Sanitary Districts of London, with a view to the Council making a representation to the Local Government Board under Section 101 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the case of any Sanitary Authority which is not by that time carrying out the provisions of Section 94 of the Act.
- (b) That a copy of this report, and the Council's resolution thereon, be sent to each of the London Sanitary Authorities.

By the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 94 (1), every Sanitary Authority shall make and enforce such By-laws as are requisite for the following matters (that is to say)—(a), fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house, or part of a house, which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied; (b), for the registration of houses so let or occupied; (c), for the inspection of such houses; (d), for enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; (e), for the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises; (f), for taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease. (2) This section shall not apply to common lodging-houses within the Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851, or any Act amending the same.

By Section 100, the County Council, on it being proved to their satisfaction that any Sanitary Authority have made default in doing their duty under this Act with respect to the removal of any nuisance, the institution of any proceedings, or the enforcement of any By-laws, may institute any proceeding and do any act which the Authority might have instituted or done for that purpose, and shall be entitled to recover from the Sanitary Authority in

default all such expenses in and about the said proceeding or act as the County Council incur, and are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceedings.

In the report of his inquiry, the Medical Officer of Health of the County Council, Mr. Shirley Murphy, stated that the opinions of those best qualified to judge, are strongly in favour of By-laws, that difficulties have disappeared where they have been seriously undertaken by "sufficient staff provided for that purpose," that still better results would have been attained "if larger use had been made of the power conferred by By-laws to proceed directly for penalty instead of adopting the method of serving notices."

In his Report Dr. Hamer, the Assistant Medical Officer, stated that he attempted "to learn whether or not the putting in force of a code of By-laws or regulations enables conditions to be dealt with which are not capable of being remedied, or can only with difficulty be remedied, under the general provisions of the Public Health Act." He refers to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes in 1885, by the late Dr. Tripe, Medical Officer of Health, Hackney, where 5,000 houses were on the Register, who stated that the great advantage of having regulations was that proceedings could be taken for breach of regulations, and that it was not necessary in each instance to convince the magistrate that what was complained of was a nuisance injurious to health. He points out that, in the matter of *cleansing*, the specific requirements of the By-laws have been most useful; that, in the matter of *overcrowding*, the By-laws define overcrowding, that they enable penalties to be more easily obtained, and that they enable inspection to be made at other times than those specified in the general Act, that placing houses on the register tends to cause owners to reduce the number of occupants of tenements, but that in proceeding by notice to abate overcrowding "presumably what happens in many cases is that the persons merely transfer themselves from one tenement to another, while the amount of overcrowding in the district remains unaltered; that, in the matter of *proceeding without notice*, as regards cleansing, the experience is entirely favourable, and, as regards overcrowding it is also favourable, but full use has not hitherto been made of the power to proceed straightway for penalty on proof of infringement. *Other matters* can be dealt with by By-laws, but cleansing and overcrowding are the main questions. He concludes by indicating some *difficulties*, the first being that of insufficient staff for the systematic inspection of registered houses, the demand of other work upon the time of Sanitary Inspectors having prevented even Chelsea (with 1700 registered houses, and Hackney with 5000 registered houses), these two Authorities having Regulations prior to 1885, from keeping their registers up to date; the second difficulty being that in Court the procedure is somewhat complicated, formal proof of registration is required, and change of ownership may delay proceedings, and in sub-letting, questions as to the person liable may arise.

In considering the working of the Vestry's By-laws, these several points have also attracted my attention, and my views thereon are fairly definable.

Cubic-space and overcrowding.—It would be conducive to the better regulation of registered tenement houses if a single minimum standard of cubic space could be adopted instead of the varying amounts of 300 and 400 cubic

feet. For instance, if 400 were adopted for all purposes and two children under 10 years reckoned as one adult, it would be possible to place on record in the Register the maximum number that a room and a house would be permitted to accommodate. This number would then be constant instead of continually varying, according to whether rooms are used for living or sleeping purposes, the variation often rendering the original records in the Register valueless, so far as numbers are concerned, almost as soon as entered.

This single minimum standard would have a further advantage, since a house may be overcrowded as to its sanitary convenience, etc., as well as in regard to its cubic space, and it would be possible to fix the amount of sanitary convenience required to accommodate the maximum number of persons dwelling in the house.

But it would be desirable to go even further than as suggested above, in defining by statute the minimum amount of cubic space per head permissible in dwelling-houses. This has already been done with regard to factories and workshops in section 1 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, as set out in the earlier part of this Report, parallel with the By-laws as to cubic space. The advantage of this course would be that it would apply to all dwelling-houses, and if the minimum standard were fixed as low as at present, it would prevent that degree of overcrowding of human beings which should be abated wherever met with, and it is greatly to be regretted that the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, does not define what is "overcrowding" in dwelling-houses.

Cleansing.—If, as suggested, the minimum amount of cubic space per head were fixed by statute for dwelling-houses, then, except that of differentiating the duties of landlords and tenants respectively, the only definite point remaining to be enforced by the By-laws would be that of annual cleansing. This point also might with advantage be made applicable to all dwelling-houses by statute, if it were provided that, where, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, on account of the mode of occupation or of usage, a dwelling-house should be cleansed annually, the Sanitary Authority may pass a resolution and make an order to that effect, and be empowered to enforce the order.

Procedure.—The difficulty of *procedure before Magistrates* is to convince Magistrates that defects proved to exist are nuisances within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Definite statute law or By-law facilitates Magistrates going through the process of being convinced, and also relieves them of the responsibility of deciding what is and what is not a nuisance.

The London County Council appear to desire Sanitary Authorities to proceed without giving notice. The St. Pancras By-laws appear to preclude this possibility, but even if the Vestry were desirous of the officers proceeding without giving notice, and therefore without the instruction of the Health Committee or the Vestry in each individual case, still there would be some risks in so proceeding.

The owner has to be ascertained or confirmed in each case before proceeding. A tenement house not unfrequently changes hands, and if there be a new

owner immediate proceedings cannot wisely be taken until after the new owner has been supplied with all the information his predecessor was supplied with. In the case of a tenant the same applies. In Court the owner may deny having received the necessary information, or may plead that it was so long ago as to have escaped memory, and Magistrates are not anxious to convict when defendants have received no notice. Magistrates also require proof of registration in each case.

Lastly, it is in the experience of the Vestry that there are dwelling-houses that do not come, and cannot be brought, within the scope of By-laws for tenement-houses—for one instance, Equity Buildings—yet such class of houses require control as much as, and in many cases more than, the other class of houses.

WASHHOUSES.

In providing for bathing and washing, the ultimate aim may be said to be that every house should contain in itself bathing and washing accommodation for the use of the occupants, and that every locality should possess public swimming baths open all the year round for the cleanly exercise and recreation of its residents.

1.—*The provision of single baths and coppers in dwelling houses rather than at a distance away from them.* There are 25,000 dwelling houses in St. Pancras, of which probably not one-tenth are supplied with baths, it is hopeless therefore to expect to provide 22,500 single baths at public expense for the remaining 22,500 houses. This number is about what would be required if one bath were assumed to accommodate nine persons, and if every person took a bath every day, assuming that there are about eight persons in every house (the census number was 8·7 persons per house), but if the interval of bathing were prolonged to a week, it would even then require 3,500 single baths to be provided.

In all new neighbourhoods even the smallest and cheapest houses have baths and coppers provided, and it must be admitted that it is desirable for older neighbourhoods to follow the example. If they do not they will gradually lose the more cleanly, industrious, and intelligent portion of their population; whilst the less cleanly—the improvident and the listless portion—will remain behind.

If owners neglect to respond to the "spirit of the time, the better tenants will forsake their present houses for newer neighbourhoods, the older neighbourhoods will suffer, together with all those who have interests in them. The construction of public single baths and washhouses will not save the situation.

It may be worth considering whether some means cannot be devised for bringing to the notice of house owners the ultimate advantage of providing proper bathing and washing accommodation, and for encouraging them in any efforts they may make towards improving the houses of their tenants, and consequently the locality and the district.

2.—*The provision of large public swimming baths*, warmed in winter so as to maintain a uniform temperature, and to keep them in use all the year round. Such baths being provided for two sexes, and two classes. These baths are intended primarily for healthy exercise, and are with advantage supplemented by rooms and implements for calisthenic exercises, or by halls and apparatus for gymnastics. Cleanliness is also served by swimming baths, but in a lesser degree than by single baths. Well-constructed swimming baths are even of more value to the young in the development of manhood and womanhood than open spaces: for they cleanse whilst they exercise.

It is only a public Authority that can provide adequate public swimming baths. Good public swimming baths are greatly valued as a means of recreation, exercise, and cleanliness, and attract the more vigorous and prosperous portions of the community to the district. It is therefore greatly to the interest of all concerned that a public Authority should not hesitate to improve a locality by the erection of public swimming baths, and thereby obtain some right to press for the parallel action by house owners installing private baths.

It must not be understood that a public Authority should not erect any single baths and washhouses at all, but that single baths and washhouses cannot be erected in sufficient numbers by the public Authority of a crowded district, and that the proper place for them is attached to dwelling-houses, rather than grouped together at a distance.

3.—It should be added that large numbers of places that should be sculleries and washhouses, situated in out-buildings and kitchens, are converted into dwelling-rooms, with the result that dwelling-houses are overcrowded to a serious extent. The most beneficial step that might be taken would be to cause these places to be reconverted to their proper uses, and be set apart for the washing and bathing of the occupants of the tenement-houses of which they form part.

The absence of a washing place in a crowded house is a very serious matter, and the seriousness appears to be totally unappreciated. In by far the largest majority of tenemented or made-down houses the occupants have young families; personal cleanliness is a foremost measure for the preservation of the health and the development of the vigour of the children, especially cleanliness of the underclothing and of the skin. How is the mother of a family of young children living in one or two rooms to do her washing? She cannot take her children to the public baths and washhouses with her, and consequently the family washing both of person and clothing has to be done in a one or two-roomed dwelling (*if done at all*), under the most adverse conditions,—conditions educationally bad and most discouraging to cleanliness.

I cannot express my opinion too strongly,—

- (1) That in every tenemented house there should be required to be provided a place where the occupants can do their clothes washing and personal cleansing.
- (2) That, as St. Pancras contains such a very large number of one and two-roomed dwellings, the bye-laws for tenemented houses should be supplemented by a bye-law requiring the provision of accommodation for clothes washing and personal cleansing.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS, 1890 & 1891.

Provisions as to Inhabited House Duty upon Houses Constructed in Separate Dwellings.

By the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890 (53 Vict., Ch. 8), it is provided :—

“ 26.—(1) Where any dwelling-house chargeable to inhabited house duty under the said Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-six, at the rate of ninepence, or at the reduced rate of sixpence or threepence, according to this Act, for every twenty shillings of annual value is occupied in any year by a person for the main purpose of letting furnished lodgings therein as a means of livelihood, it shall be lawful for such person before the first day of July to register his name in a list of lodging-house keepers to be kept by the Clerk to the Commissioners acting in the execution of the Acts relating to the inhabited house duties, and, after such registration and before the first day of October, to make application to the said Commissioners for the reduction of the rate of charge of inhabited house duty from ninepence to sixpence, or for the further reduction of the reduced rate of sixpence to fourpence, or of threepence to twopence, and on due proof of the facts to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners they shall cause the charge or amount for such year to be reduced or amended accordingly.

“ (2) The assessment to inhabited house duty of any house originally built or adapted by additions or alterations and used for the sole purpose of providing separate dwellings for persons at rents not exceeding for each dwelling the rate of seven shillings and sixpence a week, and occupied only by persons paying such rents, shall be discharged by the said Commissioners, provided that a certificate of the medical officer of health for the district in which the house is situate or other medical practitioner, appointed as hereinafter provided, shall be produced to them to the effect that the house is so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families or persons inhabiting it, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements. The medical officer of health of a district on request by the person who would be liable to pay the house duty on any house in the district, if the duty were not discharged as aforesaid, shall examine the house for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a certificate can properly be given, and if the house be constructed so as to afford such accommodation and due provision be made as aforesaid, shall certify the same accordingly ; provided that the authority, if they are of opinion that the duties which would devolve on the medical officer of health under this section could not be performed by him without interference with the due performance of his ordinary duties, may appoint some other

legally qualified medical practitioner having the qualification required for office of medical officer of health of the district to make such examinations and give such certificates as aforesaid.

“As respects Scotland the expression ‘medical officer of health’ means a medical officer within the meaning of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.”

By the Act of the following year, namely, the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., Ch. 25), it is further provided:—

“4.—(1.) Sub-section two of section twenty-six of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, is hereby amended by the substitution of the words ‘where the annual value of each dwelling shall not amount to twenty pounds,’ for the words ‘for persons at rents not exceeding for each dwelling the rate of seven shillings and sixpence a week, and occupied only by persons paying such rents.’

“(2) In the case of any house, originally built, or adapted by additions or alterations, and used, so far as the same is used as a dwelling-house, for the sole purpose of providing separate dwellings at an annual value not exceeding forty pounds for each dwelling, the Commissioners acting in the execution of the Acts relating to Inhabited House Duties shall, upon production of such a certificate as is mentioned in the said sub-section, grant relief by confining the assessment to the annual value of the house, exclusive of every dwelling therein of an annual value below twenty pounds (if any), and by reducing the rate of duty to threepence.

“(3) The provisions in the said sub-section in relation to a certificate shall apply to a certificate to be produced under this section.”

After long and serious consideration, many interviews with experts and interested persons, and several tentative efforts, I drew the following form of certificate at the end of 1893. Since then it has been adopted, with or without slight modification, by many medical officers of health.

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, 53 and 54 Vict., cap. 8, sec. 26 (2) and 54 and 55 Vict., cap 25, sec. 4, Inhabited House Duty.

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Having been furnished with evidence that the assessment of Inhabited House Duty of the house described below will be wholly or partly discharged by the Commissioners acting in the execution of the Acts relating to Inhabited House Duties, provided that a Certificate of the Medical Officer of Health be produced, and having been requested to furnish the said Certificate. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the house described below, and am of opinion that the house is so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each

of the persons inhabiting it, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements, these words being interpreted to mean that the house is so constructed :—

- 1.—That each of the persons inhabiting it is provided with at least four hundred cubic feet of air space.
- 2.—That each of the living or sleeping rooms is at least eight feet in height, and at least 96 square feet in area.
- 3.—That there is at least one draw-tap and sink, with a sufficient supply of water thereto, for every twelve occupants or less, on each floor.
- 4.—That there is at least one water-closet, properly supplied with water, for every twelve occupants or less, on each floor.
- 5.—That the drainage of the premises is in accordance with the Regulations recognized by this Authority.
- 6.—That accommodation for clothes washing is provided, sufficient for the number of persons inhabiting the house.

Name and Situation of House

Name of Owner or Agent

Date

.....
*Medical Officer of Health for the
District of St. Pancras.*

SCHOOLS.

During the year the Health Committee visited the following schools :—

South Division of the Parish.

Bedford Passage, Charlotte Street—French Protestant School.

Pancras Street—All Saints' School.

Prospect Terrace—Board School.

Tottenham Court Road—Saint John's National School.

Whitfield Street—Board School.

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

Sanitary Conveniences in Factories.—As there appeared to be some doubt and division of authority in these matters, the following letter was addressed to H.M. Chief Inspector :—

“ *Public Health Act, 1875, Section 38.*

“ Where it appears to any Local Authority, by the report of their surveyor, that any house is used, or intended to be used, as a factory or building in which persons of both sexes are employed, or intended

to be employed, at one time in any manufacture, trade, or business, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of such house, within the time therein specified, to construct a sufficient number of water-closets, earth-closets, or privies and ash-pits, for the separate use of each sex.

“Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any such notice shall be liable for each default to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day during which the default is continued.”

From this section it appears that any Local Authority, Urban or Rural, can take action, and that it only applies to premises where both sexes are employed, and that it is not retrospective.

“*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1895, Section 22.*

“(1) Every building used as a workshop or manufactory, or where persons are employed, or intended to be employed, in any trade or business, whether erected before or after the adoption of this part of this Act in any district, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such building, and also where persons of both sexes are employed, or intended to be employed or in attendance, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.

“(2) Where it appears to an Urban Authority on the report of their Surveyor that the provisions of this section are not complied with in the case of any building, the Urban Authority may, if they think fit, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of any such building to make such alterations and additions therein as may be required to give such sufficient, suitable, and proper accommodation as aforesaid.

“(3) Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any such notice shall be liable for each default to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

“(4) Where this section is in force Section 38 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be repealed.”

This section repeals the previously quoted Section, so far as concerns Urban Districts that have adopted this section. It will be observed that this section applies to every factory and workshop whether persons of both sexes are employed or not. It will be further observed that this section is retrospective, and applies to factories and workshops used before 1890. It will be further observed that neither of these Acts applies to London, but are useful as demonstrating the general position.

“*Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 38.*

“(1) Every factory, workshop, and workplace, whether erected before or after the passing of this Act, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, regard being had to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at

such building, and also where persons of both sexes are, or are intended to be, employed or in attendance, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.

- “(2) Where it appears to a sanitary authority that this section is not complied with in the case of any factory, workshop, or workplace, the sanitary authority shall, by notice served on the owner or occupier of such factory, workshop, or workplace, require him to make the alterations and additions necessary to secure such compliance, and if the person served with such notice fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a fine not exceeding forty shillings for every day after conviction during which the non-compliance continues.”

This section corresponds to the last section quoted, except that in the last section, and also in the section quoted previously, it is made to appear to the authority by “the report of their surveyor.” In the London Act, on the other hand, the words “where it appears to a sanitary authority” are used, the presumption being through report or complaint of anybody, whether their own officer, or occupier, or workperson, or an anonymous person, or even by H.M. Inspector of Factories, since 1878, and at this time, 1891, H.M. Inspector of Factories gave notice of cases coming under this section to sanitary authorities in accordance with the section quoted below.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 4.

- “Where it appears to an inspector under this Act, that any act, neglect, or default in relation to any drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, water-supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or workplace, is punishable or remedial under the law relating to public health, but not under this Act, that inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default, to the sanitary authority in whose district the factory or workshop is situate, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice, and take such action thereon, as to that authority may seem proper for the purpose of enforcing the law.

- “An inspector under this Act may, for the purpose of this section, take with him into a factory or workshop, a medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or other officer of the sanitary authority.”

Where notice is given under this section the sanitary authority is required to inform H.M. Inspector of Factories of proceedings in accordance with section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, and where proceedings are not taken by the sanitary authority within a month H.M. Inspector may take such proceedings, under section 2, sub-section 3, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891. From this it would appear that it was not contemplated that H.M. Inspector should take action with regard to sanitary conveniences in factories, except by complaint to the sanitary authority, and in default of the sanitary authority proceeding. But, in 1896 a change comes over the scene. So far as London is concerned, in my opinion through the parliamentary

draughtsmen having omitted to insert the words "and section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891," after the words "section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890," in the following section :—

Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, Section 35.

"(1) In every place where section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is not in force, every factory or workshop shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at the factory or workshop, and also where persons of both sexes are employed, or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.

"(2) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act"—

It is evident that this section only applies to places where section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, is not enforced, and that in those places it is the duty of H.M. Inspector to make good the oversight or omission of the sanitary authority, by obtaining a penalty from the owner or occupier of the factory; but in order to enforce carrying out the section it appears to be necessary for H.M. Inspector to fall back upon section 4 of the 1878 Act, and give notice in writing to the sanitary authority. The omission of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, from the above-mentioned section 35 makes it appear that the penalty for the non-provision of sanitary conveniences in factories may be enforced either by the sanitary authority or by the factory inspector in London; but it is reasonable to expect that the owner or occupier should have had notice to provide the accommodation required before being prosecuted for a penalty, and this coincides with the procedure of sanitary authorities. The intention therefore of section 35 of the Act of 1895 appears to be to empower H.M. Inspector to take action only in default of the sanitary authority. This is explicitly stated with regard to Districts where section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is not in force, but not in regard to London; but as section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is almost word for word the same as section 22 of the Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1890, it would appear that in this case also the Legislature contemplated that only in default should action be taken by H.M. Inspector in London, and it is difficult to conceive that two different methods of procedure should have been intended to be adopted in a matter of this kind, one without and the other within London. Perhaps the parliamentary draughtsmen may intentionally have omitted to mention section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, in section 35 of the last Factory and Workshop Act inasmuch as the London Act, not being an adoptive Act, there could not be any place in London where it was not in force.

To briefly summarise, in London it appears to be the duty of H.M. Inspectors of Factories to recover penalties for the non-provision of sanitary conveniences in factories, and to give notice in writing to sanitary authorities for the remedies to be applied, to require to be informed by sanitary authorities of

the proceedings taken, and if not taken within one month to proceed as Sanitary Authorities might have proceeded. It appears to be the duty of London Sanitary Authorities to receive complaints from anybody, including their own officers, and also from H.M. Inspectors of Factories, to order sanitary conveniences to be provided in factories, to see that they are constructed according to by-laws and regulations, and to supervise their construction. As to the number of sanitary conveniences to be provided, apart from districts outside the Metropolis, it would be desirable to agree to a standard in London.

Bakehouses.—These are dealt with under the head of Food Premises, Part V., and accompanied by a diagram showing the level of the ceiling and floor of each bakehouse in the district with reference to ground level.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

At the beginning of November, 1895, Colonel Ducat, on behalf of the Local Government Board, held an inquiry into an application of the London County Council to amend the regulations made by the Water Companies of London under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

The application was—

- (a) To amend Regulation No. 21 by substituting the word “three” for “two” before the words “gallons of water at each flush.”
- (b) To add the following definition of “water-closet” to the Regulations, *viz.*, the word “water-closet” in these regulations shall include any sink used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth,” and from Regulation No. 20, line 2, to omit the words in parentheses.
- (c) To make a regulation which will prevent cisterns being brought into use for supplying water for domestic purposes or for food for beasts, so long as they directly supply any water-closet or sink used for receiving any solid or liquid filth.
- (d) To make a regulation requiring that, in all cases where any premises have a constant water service, one or more taps shall be provided in connection with the rising main for the supply of water for drinking purposes.

At the enquiry your Medical Officer of Health gave evidence amongst a number of other witnesses.

In April, 1896, a copy of the Report of Colonel Ducat, dated 10th December, 1895, was received by your Health Department. The Report concludes with these recommendations :—

In this application of the London County Council to alter, amend, and add to the Regulations of the Metropolitan Water Companies, I recommend that the suggestions made be disposed of as follows, *viz.* :—

- (a) To alter Regulation No. 21 to increase the maximum flush to a w.c. “from 2 gallons to 3 gallons” be not sanctioned, as the necessity for it is not proved.

- (b) To add the following definition of "water-closet" to the Regulations, viz., the word "water-closet" in these Regulations shall include any "sink used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth," and from Regulation No 20, line 2, to omit the words in parentheses, be sanctioned, and the regulations be altered accordingly. This addition, in itself, is desirable, but is not very pressingly called for, as I believe that such sinks, not being actual water-closets, are very rarely in use, except in hospitals; and in most, if not all the hospitals in London, water is supplied by meter on the lowest scale of charges, and there is thus no restriction on the use of water or the size of flush used. I understand that the Water Companies contemplate applying to the Board shortly to further amend and alter the Regulations; and, if such an application is made, the above suggestion (b) might stand over until the whole of the alterations of the Regulations that may be found necessary have been decided on. (c) and (d) not being, properly speaking, Water Regulations, should not be sanctioned as such.

WALTER M. DUCAT.

Whitehall, 10th December, 1895.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Combined Drainage.—A Bill before the House of Lords to amend the definition of "drain" and "sewer" under the Public Health Act, 1875, was withdrawn, and Lord Russell of Killowen stated that all the law of drainage required consolidation and amendment.

A similar Bill before the House of Commons, supported by the London County Council, also failed to become law.

Separate W.C. Accommodation in Schools.—The unsuitableness of "latrine" or "trough" closets for schools has been established by the following case:—

Plans were submitted to the Battersea Vestry by the School Board for London in respect of an extension of the Shillington Street Board School. The plans provided for additional water-closets upon the "trough" system, by means of stoneware latrines, which the Vestry refused to sanction, and called upon the School Board for London to provide "separate" water-closet basins with branch drains into suitable inspection chambers.

The London School Board appealed to the London County Council against the order of the Vestry; but the Council, having heard evidence on both sides, on the 27th July, 1896, dismissed the appeal.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

In March, 1892, a new system of dust collection was adopted by the Vestry and put in force. This system was devised after much time and thought had been devoted to the subject, and was embodied in a contract that was most carefully drawn, and from year to year improved in detail, the essential clauses of which describe the system and method of control.

4.—Once in each and every week, and oftener if required, the Contractor's men shall call, knock, or ring at each and every house, tenement or premises, in every street or other place in the said Division, and shall carry away all dust, ashes, or house refuse, which shall from time to time be collected, lodged, and found on any premises, or which shall be brought to the doors thereof, and the Contractor shall attend to and be bound by any notices, rules, regulations, orders, directions, or instructions that may from time to time be issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Police, or any other public officer, in pursuance of any power vested in such officer.

A list of the streets and other places in each of the districts into which the Division is divided will be furnished, and the streets and other places therein referred to shall be numbered or arranged in such list in the order in which the dust, ashes, or house refuse shall be removed therefrom; such order to be consecutive according to contiguity, and shall be strictly adhered to by the Contractor, his agents or servants. On every Monday morning in each week, during the continuance of the contract, a dust cart, with men provided, shall commence at the street or other place numbered one or placed first on the said list, and the Contractor, his agents or servants, shall call at and collect from every house, from house to house in the street or other place, the house refuse accumulated during the week, since the call of the previous cart. When such street or place has been completed, the cart shall then proceed to the street or place next on the list, and so on day by day until the whole of the streets and other places in the district shall have been traversed and completed by the said cart, and in such a manner that the carts shall follow one another through the district, from house to house, and street to street at intervals of one week. The Contractor shall likewise give immediate attention to any instructions he may receive from the Medical Officer of Health in special cases.

* * * * *

8.—The Contractor shall appoint men to work with each cart or van, and shall, immediately on the commencement of the Contract, furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a list (in writing) of the carts or vans to be employed, with the names of the men appointed thereto set against the said carts and vans respectively, and shall on every Monday morning in each week, during the continuance of this Contract, in like manner furnish the number of each of the carts and the names of each of the men in attendance, commencing each District in the Division, and any change in the Carts or of the men attending the carts shall be duly notified to the Medical Officer of Health; and within twenty-four hours after the discharge of any man so employed, and of every new man employed, and of any and every alteration which may from time to time be made, or may occur in such appointments, he shall from time to time give like notice in writing to the Medical Officer of Health.

9.—The Contractor shall not remove or cause to be removed from either of the Districts of the Division any dust cart or van during the day, except to discharge its contents or in case of accident; and no change or alteration shall take place without the consent of the Medical Officer of Health having been first obtained, in which case such necessary change or alteration shall take place with the commencement of the day.

10.—The Contractor shall at all times, during the continuance of the Contract, provide that every cart or van leaving its beat for the purpose of discharging its contents, shall immediately return after so discharging and re-commence collecting at the house next in order to that last visited.

11.—The Contractor shall not collect trade refuse, or any form of refuse for which removal is payable by the owner or occupier, in any cart or van especially set apart for collecting house refuse.

12.—The Contractor shall, in case any owner or occupier of any premises refuses to have his dust removed at the periodical time, when the cart or van calls for that purpose, report such refusal within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) to the Medical Officer of Health.

* * * * *

26.—If at any time it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health that the Contractor or his men shall do any act forbidden, or shall neglect to do any act required, by the provisions of this Contract, then and in every such case, in addition to employing special carts and men as aforesaid, it shall be and may be lawful for the said Medical Officer of Health to fine such Contractor] in the several sums of money hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

- (1) For every neglect or offence for which special penalties are not provided in the execution of the duties of scavenger, a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.
- (2) For employing any man, horse, cart, van or implements objected to by the Medical Officer of Health, under any of the provisions of this Contract twenty shillings, and twenty shillings per day during which such offence shall continue.
- (3) For taking any man, horse, cart, van or implements out of the daily work which the Contractor undertakes to perform without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, five pounds.
- (4) For neglecting to call, knock or ring at any house, tenement or premises, five shillings.
- (5) For asking for or demanding any money, fee or gratuity of any description, twenty shillings.
- (6) For neglecting to supply the Medical Officer of Health with the list of men, carts and vans employed, as required by Section 8, twenty shillings, and twenty shillings per day during which such offence shall continue.
- (7) For neglecting to supply such a number of men, horses, carts, vans and implements as in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health are necessary for the proper execution of this Contract, twenty shillings in respect of each man, horse, cart or van and implements, and twenty shillings per day during which such neglect shall continue.

- (8) For assigning, underletting or disposing of this Contract without the permission of the Vestry, or for employing men otherwise than in accordance with Section 22, a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds.
- (9) For permitting the practice of "totting" or "sorting," twenty shillings for each offence.
- (10) For using any shoot in Saint Pancras without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, or for neglecting to keep such shoot in proper condition, twenty pounds.

* * * * *

This pioneer system has worked exceedingly well and has been adopted or imitated by a number of other Authorities. The proof of efficient working is shown by the number of dust complaints received each quarter during the past six years.

Quarters.	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7
2nd	†5170	*1867	60	152	172	165
3rd	3 92	26	2	45	57	35
4th	3571	38	11	11	55	170
1st	8104	49	16	141	132	201
Annual Total	20,237	1,950	89	349	416	571
Annual Cost	£8,564 6 2	£10,957 16 4	£16,203 2 0	£13,130 0 0	£12,611 10 4	£12,186 13 4

† Transferred to Health Department. * New System introduced.

Recently your Vestry has resolved to undertake the work hitherto performed by the Contractors, and in the East and West Parliamentary Divisions of the District the Contract no longer prevails.

Compulsory removal of house-refuse.—In November, 1896, I presented a report to your Health Committee upon the compulsory power to remove dust, the principal points of which are as stated.

The liability of this Authority with regard to the removal of dust is contained in Section 30 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891: "(1) It shall be the duty of every Sanitary Authority (a) to secure the due removal at proper periods of house-refuse from premises, and the due cleansing out and emptying at proper periods of ash-pits, and of earth-closets, privies and cesspools (if any) in the district, and the giving of sufficient notice of the time appointed for such removal, cleansing out and emptying, and (b) where the house-refuse is not removed from any premises in the district at the ordinary period, or any ash-pit, earth-closet, privy or cesspool in or under any building in the district is not cleansed out at the ordinary period, and the occupier of the premises serves on the Authority a written notice requiring the removal of such refuse, or the cleansing out or emptying of the ash-pit, earth-closet, privy, or cesspool, as the case may be, to comply with such notice within forty-eight hours after that service, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays: (2) If a Sanitary Authority fail, without reasonable cause, to comply with this Section, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds: (3) If any person in

the employ of the Sanitary Authority, or of any Contractor with the Sanitary Authority, demands from an occupier or his servant any fee or gratuity for removing any house refuse from any premises, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings. The ordinary period mentioned in the above Section 30 (1) (b) is that named in Bye-law 7 of the Bye-laws of the London County Council, under Section 16 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to the removal and disposal of refuse:—"The Sanitary Authority shall cause to be removed not less frequently than once in every week the house refuse produced on all premises within their district." The duty of allowing house refuse to be removed every week falls upon the occupier, and the duty is contained in Section 126 of the Metropolis Local Management Act:—"Any occupier of any house or land, or other person, who refuses or does not permit any soil, dirt, ashes, or filth to be taken away by the scavengers appointed by or contracting with any Vestry or Board, as aforesaid, or who obstructs the said scavengers in the performance of their duty, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £5.

On referring to the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the 4th Schedule, amongst the sections of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, which are repealed, is included "section 126, as from the coming into operation of any Bye-law made for the like object."

It is further provided in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 142 (4): "Any enactment expressed in the fourth Schedule to this Act to be repealed as from the coming into operation of any Bye-law made for the like object, shall, although no such Bye-law is made, be repealed on the expiration of twelve months next after the commencement of this Act, or such later day, not exceeding eighteen months from such commencement, as may be fixed by Order in Council." I have been informed by the Medical Officer of Health that the London County Council has made no Bye-law dealing with refusal to allow the removal of dust, being of opinion that section 116 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, gives the Sanitary Authority all necessary power. Section 116 (1) is as follows:—"If any person (a) wilfully obstructs any member or officer of a Sanitary Authority, or any person duly employed in the execution of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds." By section 31 of the same Act it is enacted, "Every Sanitary Authority shall employ a sufficient number of scavengers, or contract with any scavengers, whether a company or individuals, for the execution of the duties of the Sanitary Authority under this Act with respect to the sweeping and cleansing of the several streets within their district, and the collection and removal of street refuse and house refuse, and the cleansing out and emptying of ash-pits, earth-closets, privies, and cesspools."

It is quite clear from this that the scavengers, or dustmen, who are employed by the Contractors on behalf of the Sanitary Authority, are persons duly employed in the execution of this Act, so that any person refusing to allow the scavengers or other persons employed by the Contractors in the collection of house refuse to remove the refuse when called upon is guilty of obstruction under section 116 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and liable to a fine not exceeding £5 accordingly.

The case of *Borrow v. Howland*, heard in the Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wills, May 15, 1896, defines "obstruction." The Vestry of Islington had summoned one Howland for "obstruction" within 54 and 55 Vic., c. 76, sec. 116, because he did not permit the scavenger to remove the dust. The Magistrate refused to convict, whereupon the Vestry appealed. Howland appeared and stated that within the short time from the previous collection there was very little dust, no nuisance, and that it was an unnecessary annoyance to collect his refuse once a week.

The Lord Chief Justice stated that the Magistrate ought to have convicted. If a person was allowed to do as the respondent had done, it would be impossible to carry out the Act. The act done by the respondent was clearly wilful, "the obstruction need not take the form of physical violence."

Hence it appears that within reasonable hours every householder in the district is bound to admit the dustman. It is no answer to say that there is very little dust, or that the dust does not require removal, or to desire the dustman to call at some other time. Within the hours stated in the Contract the dustman has a right to call and look for dust, even though there be no dust there. This position consequently makes the removal of house refuse compulsory when the dustman calls.

NUISANCES.

A large number of nuisances of various kinds were dealt with during the year, and Table 10 in the Appendix shows the requirements demanded to abate them.

SUMMONSES

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, AND METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
Prospect Terrace	Dirty and neglected condition of land forming roadway.	Abatement order within 4 days and prohibiting recurrence of nuisance, and £5 5s. costs.
Mansfield Road	Ceasing to occupy premises in which a person had previously suffered from a dangerous and infectious disease, to wit Diphtheria, without such premises having been disinfected.	Fined £5, and £2 2s. costs.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
3, Union Terrace	Pan of water-closet foul, wash-house and yard paving defective, and accumulation of offensive refuse in the basement.	Summons withdrawn, nuisance abated, Costs £1 4s.
7, Union Terrace	Defective condition of pan of water-closet, paving of yard and washhouse defective, and an accumulation of offensive refuse in the back area and front basement.	Abatement order within 7 days, and 6s. costs.
16, Howland Mews	Drain defective and non-existence of water-closet accommodation.	Abatement order within 14 days, and £1 7s. costs.
5, Little Goodge Street	Defective drain, non-existence of a proper dust receptacle, yard paving and cistern defective.	Abatement order within 7 days, fine £3, and £1 7s. costs.
17, Tottenham Street	Stopped water-closet in front area.	Do. do.
16, Howland Mews	Failing to comply with the provisions of a Nuisance order made in respect of premises on 30th July, 1896.	Fined £10, and 6s. costs.
62, Ferdinand Street	Defective condition of dust receptacle, yard paving and soil pan.	Abatement order within 7 days, and 6s. costs.
107, Castle Road	Non-existence of efficient flushing apparatus to the water-closet, guttering of washhouse defective, also the soil pan.	Do. do.
74, Oakley Square	Drain defective.	Abatement order within 21 days, and £1 7s. costs.
28, Fitzroy Square	Failing to comply with the provisions of a Nuisance order made in respect of premises on 30th July, 1896.	Fine £10, and 2s. costs.
128, Alleroft Road	Making a drain contrary to the regulations of the Vestry respecting house drains.	Summons dismissed on the ground that the new portions of the drain were embedded in concrete, and thus complied with the regulations, which could not be applied to the old portion of the drain.—No costs allowed.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
5, Leybourne Street	Wilfully obstructing Inspector Kershaw in the execution of his duties as Sanitary Officer of the Vestry by refusing to allow him to enter and strip and cleanse walls of certain rooms after Scarlatina.	Summons dismissed on the ground that the defendants did not wilfully obstruct the Officer, they being under the impression that their daughter was not suffering from Scarlatina.
Cab yard in rear of 2, Bassett Street	Defective condition of yard paving and no water to water-closet.	Abatement order within 7 days
89, Torriano Avenue	Defective drain.	Abatement order within 28 days, and £2 costs.
167, Castle Road	Failing to comply with the provisions of a Nuisance order made in respect of premises on 22nd October, 1896.	Fined £1 10s., and £1 7s. costs.
107, " "	Failing to comply with the provisions of a Nuisance order made in respect of premises on 3rd November, 1896.	Costs 3s.
Purfleet Wharf, Chalk Farm Road	An accumulation of offensive refuse on wharf.	Nuisance abated since the issue of summons. Costs £1 4s.
" " "	Depositing manure at wharf without a suitable receptacle contrary to the Bye-laws of the Vestry of St. Pancras.	Summons withdrawn, manure being placed in cart and removed daily. Costs 3s.
Land adjoining and abutting upon 31, Wellington Street	Vacant land unpaved, undrained and unlevelled.	Summons withdrawn; title deeds produced, whereby it appeared that the defendant was not liable.
Regent's Canal	Removing offensive refuse, to wit gas lime, through the Regent's Canal during prohibited hours and for not using a suitable receptacle properly constructed, contrary to the Bye-laws of the London County Council.	One defendant fined £2, and £2 2s. costs; three other defendants bound over in £5 each not to offend again for 12 months.
18, Warden Road	Defective drain, scullery sink waste pipe and rainwater pipe connected to drain and the non-existence of a dust receptacle.	Fined £2, and 2s. costs.

V.—FOOD.

FOOD PREMISES.

The Licensed slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies have been regularly inspected. The bakehouses were also inspected twice during the year, and the necessary cleansing enforced. From time to time fish-frying shops and marine stores have been inspected. The markets and market streets were kept under observation daily, and also on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings during the summer months.

BAKEHOUSES.

By the Factory and Workshops Act, 1895, it is enacted—

Sec. 27. (3)—A place underground shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it is so used at the commencement of this Act, and if any place is so used in contravention of this Act, it shall be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with the principal Act.

This Act came into operation on the first day of January, 1896. In the Appendix (List V.) to this Report will be found a complete list of Bakehouses in St. Pancras, in occupation on the 1st January, 1896. This list gives the situation of each bakehouse, the name of the occupier, distance of the floor above or below ground level, and the distance of the ceiling above or below ground level, and also a consecutive number.

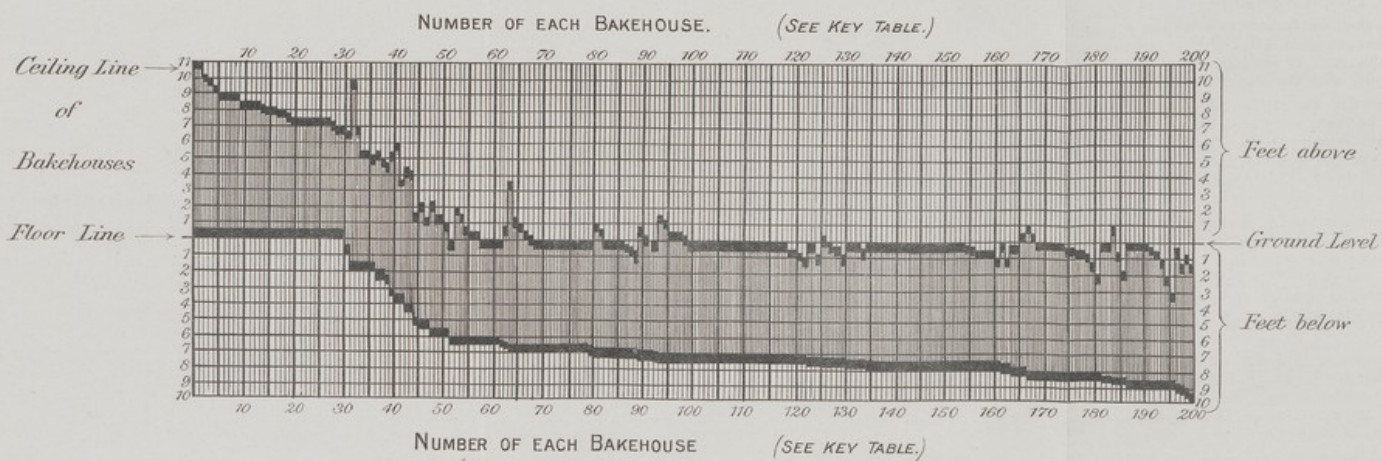
On the page next hereto is a diagram upon which the level of the ceiling and of the floor of each bakehouse, with regard to ground level is represented. The upper thick black line represents the ceiling and the lower thick black line the floor, the centre line represents the ground level and lines above and below the distances in feet, which are marked on the sides of the table. The numbers along the top and bottom of the diagram, are the key numbers of the bakehouses represented.

Following the diagram is a table consisting of double columns of figures. The left-hand columns of figures are the key numbers of the bakehouses as they appear on the diagram in consecutive order of level, and the right-hand columns of figures are the numbers of the bakehouses as they appear in the List in the Appendix in consecutive order of locality.

It will be observed that of the 200 bakehouses in St. Pancras 30, or 15 per cent., hardly one-sixth of the total number, have the floor above ground level; 51, or 74·5 per cent., nearly three-fourths of the 200, have the floor six feet or more below the level of the ground.

Seventy-seven bakehouses, or 61·5 per cent. have the ceiling below ground line. Of those that have the ceiling above ground line, two have the level over 10 feet above, four over 9 feet, eight over 8 feet, fifteen over 7 feet, and the rest, 171, or 85·5 per cent., have the ceiling less than 7 feet above ground level.

Although there is no statement in the Act that any portion whatever of a newly occupied or re-occupied bakehouse shall be permitted to be below the level of the ground, it will be a question, provided only a small portion be below ground level, and that portion be protected by a dry area of sufficient



width, and the walls have a proper damp course, or are cased in damp-proof cement, and all the other conditions are good, whether such a bakehouse may not be considered fit for occupation.

KEY TABLE OF BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Diagram.	No. on List.*	No. on Diagram.	No. on List.*	No. on Diagram.	No. on List.*	No. on Diagram.	No. on List.*	No. on Diagram.	No. on List.*
1	56	41	119	81	75	121	37	161	65
2	140	42	59	82	180	122	159	162	178
3	141	43	73	83	88	123	181	163	182
4	15	44	192	84	99	124	171	164	50
5	21	45	94	85	143	125	191	165	186
6	23	46	34	86	188	126	194	166	80
7	61	47	33	87	130	127	187	167	109
8	72 _A	48	13	88	6	128	46	168	85
9	117	49	19	89	190	129	151	169	38
10	2	50	125	90	169 _A	130	172	170	89
11	31	51	97	91	169	131	69	171	142
12	52	52	44	92	185	132	93	172	144
13	196	53	58	93	55	133	189	173	164
14	7 _A	54	25	94	162	134	121	174	179
15	32	55	78	95	8	135	10	175	183
16	1	56	22	96	43	136	12	176	107
17	3	57	112	97	102	137	53	177	24
18	26	58	5	98	193	138	64	178	70
19	72	59	67	99	163	139	81	179	7
20	17	60	71	100	4	140	84	180	36
21	18	61	184	101	14	141	86	181	100
22	28	62	195	102	30	142	87	182	82
23	39	63	168	103	51	143	92	183	161
24	47	64	57	104	54	144	95	184	83
25	48	65	105	105	90	145	98	185	170
26	16	66	165	106	91	146	108	186	170 _A
27	124	67	137	107	101	147	113	187	45
28	20	68	120	108	106	148	127	188	76
29	60	69	42	109	110	149	132	189	77
30	115	70	49	110	118	150	145	190	147
31	68	71	63	111	126	151	148	191	177
32	116	72	74	112	128	152	155	192	152
33	156	73	79	113	129	153	173	193	175
34	29	74	104	114	131	154	176	194	153
35	146	75	111	115	133	155	157	195	149
36	13 _A	76	134	116	135	156	167	196	96
37	103	77	138	117	136	157	9	197	174
38	40	78	139	118	160	158	11	198	166
39	35	79	154	119	27	159	41	199	66
40	123	80	150	120	122	160	158	200	62

* See List of Bakehouses in Appendix.

UNFIT FOOD.

Markets and Market Streets were under the observation of the Sanitary Inspectors daily, and especially on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings during the Summer months. The following food, unfit for human consumption, was seized during the year :—

DATE.	Description of Articles Seized.	REMARKS.
1896.		
February 20th ..	Quantity of Potatoes ..	
March 6th ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of Oranges ..	
„ 23rd ..	10 Rabbits ..	
April 2nd ..	2 bushels of Oranges ..	
„ 10th ..	6 tons of Carrots ..	
„ „ ..	1 ton of Turnips ..	
May 16th ..	22 lbs. of Boiled Beef ..	
June 30th ..	Quantity of Meat.. ..	
July 2nd ..	Parcel of Tomatoes ..	
„ 8th ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ sieve of Cherries ..	
„ „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ ..	
„ „ ..	Parcel of Tomatoes ..	
„ „ ..	„ Cherries ..	
August 28th ..	4 bushels of Pears ..	
September 4th ..	Quantity of Tomatoes ..	
„ 7th ..	„ Apples & Grapes ..	
„ „ ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of Apples and 4 lbs. of Grapes ..	
„ 10th ..	3½ cwt. of Skate ..	
October 10th ..	3 Geese	
November 6th ..	28 lbs. of Tomatoes ..	
December 31st ..	151 boxes of Tomatoes ..	

Tinned Food.—Every now and then cases of poisoning from tinned food occur. The symptoms may vary from simple nausea, or diarrhœa, to vomiting, and prostration and collapse. Tinned shellfish such as lobster is more liable to cause serious symptoms than tinned fish, such as salmon, and tinned meats still less frequently give rise to untoward symptoms, except meats into the composition of which pork enters.

The reason tinned foods so frequently cause trouble when eaten, especially if they have been kept open a few hours during the hot weather before consumption, is that so much of the tinned foods in the cheaper markets are derived from old ship's stores. A ship upon sailing lays in certain stores of tinned foods, it often happens that these are not touched on the voyage, and they may go another voyage or not, but ultimately they are sold as old stores. The tins are then cleansed, recoloured, revarnished, and relabelled with clean fresh labels and resold. So again and again quantities of tinned foods may be resold year after year, and some of these come upon the general market and are sold in seaport and inland towns. Considerable quantities must find their way on to the London markets and be retailed by small grocers in the poorer neighbourhoods.

This is a risky condition of things that only requires public attention to be directed to it in order to obtain some remedy. It must be remembered that a large number of the cases of slight sickness or illness caused by tinned foods do not come into records, but they are more or less known to many families and most medical men. In addition to the liability of causing sickness, very stale tinned foods cannot possibly be so beneficial as nutriment, in fact in the course of years much of the proper dietetic effect must be lost. The remedy that suggests itself to me as effectual is to provide by law—that all tins containing tinned food shall have stamped upon the bottom the date of tinning.

Shellfish.—The Local Government Board have issued an authoritative Report on oyster culture in relation to disease—Twenty-fourth Report of the Local Government Board supplement to the Report of the Medical Officer for 1894-5, London, 1896. Previous to this a number of observers had recorded the effects of sewage contaminated shellfish upon consumers, notably the late Dr. Bristowe. Also in the Journal of the Sanitary Institute, Part IV., 1896, was a paper upon “the spread of Enteric fever by means of sewage contaminated shellfish,” by Dr. Arthur Newsholme.

These Reports point to the fact that it is as dangerous to pollute estuaries with sewage as it is to pollute rivers, so that seaside towns in the proximity of river mouths will have to resort to some other methods than that of casting crude sewage into estuaries, and perhaps may have in some cases to bear the burden of sewage purification like inland towns.

ADULTERATED FOOD.

Analyses.—Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Articles of Food of which samples have been taken.	DIVISIONS.				Total.	Remarks.
	South.	East.	West.	North.		
Milk—Number taken	24	45	26	17	112	
Adulterated	9	20	7	6	42	
Genuine	15	25	19	11	70	
Butter—Number taken	14	14	5	12	45	
Adulterated	2	2	..	2	6	
Genuine	12	12	5	10	39	
Coffee—Number taken	2	2	2	2	8	
Adulterated . . . . .	..	1	..	1	2	
Genuine	2	1	2	1	6	
Pepper—Number taken	2	2	2	2	8	
Adulterated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Genuine	2	2	2	2	8	
Mustard—Number taken . .	2	2	2	2	8	
Adulterated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Genuine	2	2	2	2	8	
Lard—Number taken	2	2	2	2	8	
Adulterated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Genuine	2	2	2	2	8	
Rum—Number taken	2	2	2	2	8	
Adulterated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Genuine	2	2	2	2	8	

It will be convenient for reference to enumerate the articles usually sampled under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, they are:—milk and butter; coffee, pepper, and mustard; bread, sugar, confectionery and jam; lard, arrowroot, olive oil, vinegar, lime juice, and cocoa; ginger, oatmeal, cheese, yeast, and preserved peas; sulphur (milk of), cream of tartar, sweet spirit of nitre, laudanum, rhubarb, and beeswax; wines, beers, and spirits.

Summonses.—Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

No.	Nature of Article as Purchased.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Proceedings.	
			Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*528	Milk-	Deficient in Butter Fat 15 per cent. - - - - -	5 0 0	0 2 0
825	"	Added Water 3 per cent., deficient in Butter Fat 15 per cent.	0 10 0	1 3 0
532	"	Added Water 20 per cent. - - - - -	0 10 6	0 2 0
*537	"	Added Water 17 per cent. - - - - -	20 0 0	1 4 6
*120	"	Deficient in Butter Fat 45 per cent. - - - - -	5 0 0	1 2 6
726	"	Deficient in Butter Fat 15 per cent. - - - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6
34	"	Added Water 15 per cent. - - - - -	2 0 0	0 2 0
324	"	Added Water 9 per cent. - - - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6
329	Butter	Foreign Fats, i.e., Fats other than Butter Fat, 80 per cent., Water, Salt and Curd 18 per cent., Butter Fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
330	Milk	Deficient in Butter Fat 45 per cent. - - - - -	0 10 0	0 12 6
122	"	Deficient in Butter Fat 14 per cent. - - - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6
134	"	Added Water 14 per cent. - - - - -	1 10 0	0 12 6
830	"	Deficient in Butter Fat 10 per cent. - - - - -	0 10 0	0 12 6
831	Butter	Foreign Fats, i.e., Fats other than Butter Fat, 75 per cent., Water, Salt and Curd 16 per cent., Butter Fat not exceeding 9 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
836	Milk	Added Water 17 per cent. - - - - -	0 10 0	0 12 6
548	Butter	Foreign Fats, i.e., Fats other than Butter Fat, 70 per cent., Water, Salt and Curd 17 per cent., Butter Fat not exceeding 13 per cent.	1 10 0	0 2 0
549	"	Foreign Fats, i.e., Fats other than Butter Fat, 80 per cent., Water, Salt and Curd 12 per cent., Butter Fat not exceeding 8 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
*41	Milk	Added Water 8 per cent. - - - - -	10 0 0	1 4 6
*136	"	Added Water 14 per cent. - - - - -	3 0 0	2 10 0
333	"	Added Water 11 per cent. - - - - -	2 0 0	0 12 6
555	Coffee	Chicory 20 per cent. - - - - -	2 0 0	0 2 0
*560	Milk	Added Water 7 per cent. - - - - -	1 0 0	1 4 6
*561	"	Added Water 6 per cent. - - - - -	1 0 0	0 17 0
*561	"	Added Water 11 per cent. - - - - -	2 0 0	2 2 0
*565	"	Added Water 12 per cent. - - - - -	2 0 0	2 2 0
441	Butter	Foreign Fats, i.e., Fats other than Butter Fat, 77 per cent., Water, Salt and Curd 18 per cent., Butter Fat not exceeding 5 per cent.	5 0 0	0 2 0

* These samples were procured at the Railway Termini in the course of delivery to the consignees.

VI.—Legislation.

During the year 1896 a very important Act—to which slight attention has been paid—was passed by Parliament. The Act is known as 59 & 60 Vict., chap. 19, or the Public Health Act, 1896: an Act to make further provision with respect to epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases, and to repeal the Acts relating to Quarantine. This Act is the coping-stone to the system of medical inspection, observation, and isolation gradually substituted by this country for quarantine since 1848; and now, after fifty years' promising, to be adopted internationally. It repeals the Quarantine Act of 1825, and transfers from the Privy Council to the Local Government Board the powers of control over infectious diseases—especially cholera, plague, and yellow fever—imported to these shores.

Consequent upon the preceding, another Act was passed, 59 & 60 Vict., chap. 20, or the Public Health (Ports) Act, 1896, empowering the Local Government Board, by order, to assign to any Port Sanitary Authority any powers, rights, duties, capacities, and obligations under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

In addition to weekly, monthly, and minor reports, special reports upon the following subjects have been printed and presented:—

The recent Census—July, 1896.

The Sanitary Congress—November, 1896.

Temporary Shelters during Disinfection—October, 1896.

The compulsory removal of house refuse—November, 1896.

Bye-laws as to Houses let in lodgings (tenement houses)—January, 1897.

Open spaces about buildings—February, 1897.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. J. SYKES.

TABLE 1.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births and Deaths for the year 1896 and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths.			Deaths of Parish-ioners in Public In-stitutions.
					Total All Ages.	Under One Year	Under Five Years.	
1896	242,902	28,005	2,226	7,042	4,460	1,185	1,729	1,912
1895	236,432	27,995	2,243	7,099	4,794	1,236	1,952	1,420
1894	236,432	28,084	2,065	6,935	4,283	1,012	1,569	1,395
1893	236,432	28,547	2,215	6,937	5,163	1,221	1,993	1,528
1892	236,432	28,531	2,140	6,892	5,157	1,189	2,011	1,371
1891	236,432	24,611	2,120	7,188	5,198	1,121	1,792	1,520
1890	236,432	26,919	2,098	6,999	5,151	1,163	1,879	1,567
1889	236,451	27,431	2,011	7,298	4,454	1,059	1,612	1,125
1888	236,470	24,930	2,139	7,349	4,628	1,109	1,874	1,219
1887	236,489	25,828	2,082	7,519	4,858	1,255	2,009	1,197
1886	236,508	25,246	2,128	7,590	4,877	1,231	1,888	1,278
Average of 10 years 1886 to 1895		26,812	2,124	7,181	4,856	1,160	1,858	1,362

NOTES.

1. Population at Census 1896, 240,764.
2. Average number of persons in each house in 1896, 8.6.
3. Area of District in acres, 2,672.

TABLE 2.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the year 1896 and 10 Years preceding.

IN THE YEAR.	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1,000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years; per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions; per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1896	29·0	18·3	168·3	265·1	387·9	428·7
1895	30·0	20·3	174·1	257·8	407·2	296·2
1894	29·3	18·1	146·0	236·3	366·4	304·7
1893	29·2	21·8	176·0	236·5	386·0	296·0
1892	29·1	21·8	172·5	230·6	389·9	265·9
1891	30·4	22·0	156·0	215·7	344·8	290·5
1890	29·6	21·8	166·2	225·8	362·0	304·2
1889	30·9	18·8	145·5	237·7	361·9	352·6
1888	31·1	19·6	150·9	239·6	404·7	263·4
1887	31·8	20·5	166·9	258·3	413·5	246·3
1886	32·1	20·6	162·1	252·4	387·1	262·2
Average of 10 yrs. 1886 to 1895.	30·3	20·3	161·6	239·1	382·3	288·2

TABLE 3 ▲

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.

				AGES.														
				0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & upwards	Total	Under 5 years		
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																		
1.—Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Small- pox.	{	Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unvaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No Statement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	27	88	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	115
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	1	22	11	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	37	23
	Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	61	56	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	117
	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	5	61	28	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	99	66
	Simple Continued & Ill-defined Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	1	1	4	12	3	3	3	2	...	...	29	2
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza) ...	...	...	...	*1	2	...	1	1	4	3	4	2	2	1	21	3
*Chic ken-pox																		
2.—Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Simple Cholera ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	167	24	2	1	3	4	7	5	4	217	191	
3.—Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent Fever...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4.—Zoogenous Diseases.																		
Cowpox and Effects of Vaccination ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Venereal Diseases.																		
Syphilis ...				...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	13	9
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Septic Diseases.																		
Erysipelas ...				...	3	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	...	13	3
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...				...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	2
Puerperal Fever ...				...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.																		
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.																		
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...				...	...	...	...	9	12	9	4	1	...	...	35	...
Delirium Tremens ...				...	...	...	...	4	8	3	3	1	...	...	14	...
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart ...				...	...	...	2	2	7	8	...	1	...	...	20	...
Rheumatism ...				...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	4	1	12	...
Gout ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	9	...
Rickets ...				...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	4	9	42	45	37	42	20	2	202	...	
Tabes Mesenterica ...				...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...				...	20	37	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	57
Phthisis ...				...	7	8	9	63	102	125	106	36	9	3	468	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...				...	12	11	6	8	8	8	5	5	...	...	63	23
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...				...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...				...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	3	2	2	16	...
Other Constitutional Diseases ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 3 A—*con.*DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1896—*continued.*

	AGES.													
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up- wards	Total.	Under 5 years	
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.														
Premature Birth	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	156
Atelectasis	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Congenital Malformations	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	119	44	225	...
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.														
1.—Nervous System.														
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	29	15	17	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	69	44
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemi- plegia, Brain Paralysis	2	2	4	4	9	14	32	42	49	32	3	193	4	
Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	6	15	10	17	17	20	5	90	...
Epilepsy	2	1	1	5	2	4	7	5	3	2	...	32	3	
Convulsions	50	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	3	3	1	...	...	1	5	6	4	1	...	24	6
Other Diseases of Nervous System ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2.—Organs of Special Sense.														
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ... ..	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	2
3.—Circulatory System.														
Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	6	...
Acute Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Valvular Diseases of Heart	2	...	4	2	6	11	11	17	14	3	...	70	2	
Other Diseases of Heart	6	...	6	5	11	18	20	22	35	13	2	133	6	
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	4	...
Embolism, Thrombosis... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	7	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	9	...
4.—Respiratory System.														
Laryngitis... ..	3	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
Croup	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14
Emphysema, Asthma ... ..	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	3	7	...	...	16	3
Bronchitis... ..	154	91	8	5	7	19	36	75	100	62	11	538	245	
Pneumonia	36	20	12	8	14	16	14	25	14	11	1	171	56	
Pleurisy ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	...	16	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	8	2	2	...	1	3	...	5	1	...	30	16	
5.—Digestive System.														
Dentition	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Sore Throat, Quinsey ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	4	1	...	5	1	3	2	5	3	1	...	25	5	
Enteritis	56	6	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	70	62
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ...	6	2	1	1	3	4	3	6	1	2	...	29	8	
Peritonitis	2	1	4	10	10	6	8	1	2	1	...	45	3	
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	8	17	16	6	2	1	53	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	2	...	1	...	3	1	7	2	2	1	...	19	2	
Other Diseases of Digestive System...	13	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	16
6.—Lymphatic System														
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
7.—Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use														
(e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
8.—Urinary System.														
Nephritis	1	...	...	3	6	7	10	2	3	3	...	35	1
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ... ..	...	1	1	2	5	13	10	14	7	4	...	57	1
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	7	6	7	...	25	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	...	...	13	...

TABLE 3 A—*con.*

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1896—*continued.*

				AGES.													
				0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up- wards	Total	under 5 years	
9.—Reproductive System.																	
A—Of Organs of Generation.																	
Male Organs ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Of Parturition.																	
Abortion, Miscarriage ... ..				...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Puerperal Convulsions ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ... ..				...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
10.—Bones and Joints.																	
Caries, Necrosis ... ..				...	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	13	1
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	8	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ... ..				...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11.—Integumentary System.																	
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..				...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	...
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																	
1.—Accident or Negligence.																	
Fractures and Contusions				1	5	8	4	6	13	10	6	6	4	2	65	6	
Gunshot Wounds ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald				2	5	6	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	21	7	
Poison ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Drowning ... ..				...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	...
Suffocation				38	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	39
Otherwise				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2.—Homicide.																	
Manslaughter ... ..				...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Murder				2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
3.—Suicide.																	
Gunshot Wounds ... ..				...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cut, Stab ... ..				...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Poison ... ..				...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	...
Drowning ... ..				...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hanging ... ..				...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...
Otherwise ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
4.—Execution.																	
Hanging ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.																	
Dropsy ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition				221	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	230	228
Mortification ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Abscess				2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hæmorrhage ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

I.—SPECIFIC AND FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES:—		VI.—LOCAL DISEASES, <i>con.</i> —	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	437	Brought forward.....	3879
2. Diarrhoeal „	217	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	4
3. Malarial „	1	7. „ „ Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	2
4. Zoogenous „	—	8. „ „ Urinary System	130
5. Venereal „	13	9. „ „ Reproductive System	—
6. Septic „	28	(a) „ „ Organs of Generation.....	—
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.....	—	(b) „ „ Parturition	18
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.....	49	10. „ „ Bones and Joints.....	22
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	885	11. „ „ Integumentary System	7
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	411	VII.—VIOLENCE:—	
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES:—		1. Accident or Negligence	136
1. Diseases of Nervous System	478	2. Homicide	4
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.....	8	3. Suicide	22
3. Diseases of Circulatory System.....	237	4. Execution	—
4. Diseases of Respiratory System.....	826	VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	236
5. Diseases of Digestive System.....	289		
Carried forward	3879	Total.....	4460

Summary of Ages.

AGES.

	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Totals.	Under 5 Years.
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases	276	255	64	22	12	13	15	16	11	7	5	696	531
II. Parasitic Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Dietic Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	13	15	12	7	2	...	...	49	...
IV. Constitutional Diseases.....	52	72	24	83	130	190	160	84	59	29	2	885	124
V. Developmental Diseases	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	119	44	411	186
VI. Local Diseases	404	199	79	69	106	164	216	287	302	172	23	2021	603
VII. Deaths from Violence	44	11	15	9	16	23	16	11	9	6	2	162	55
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined and not Specified Causes	223	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	236	230
Totals	1185	544	182	183	277	405	420	409	446	333	76	4460	1729

TABLE 4.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Showing the Numbers of Deaths at all ages in 1896, from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion to 1,000 of Population, and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes.

Divisions.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population at all ages.	Deaths per 1,000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases	633	2·6	141·9
2. Respiratory Diseases ..	826	3·4	185·2
3. Tubercular Diseases ..	622	2·5	139·5

NOTES.

1. Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

2. Includes Laryngitis, Croup, Asthma, Emphysema, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.

3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Rickets, Tabes, and Hydrocephalus.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE 5A.

Shewing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1886 to 1895, and in the year 1896.

Disease.	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	Number of Deaths, Annual Average of 10 years 1886-95.	Number of Deaths in 1896.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 10 years 1886-95.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 1896.
Small-pox	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	8	1	2.3	..	0.5	..
Measles	127	145	206	86	131	69	229	149	86	217	144.5	130	29.8	29.2
Scarlet Fever	26	58	52	28	27	32	67	101	44	51	48.6	37	10.0	8.3
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup }	44	59	72	62	141	80	114	199	124	131	102.6	99	21.1	22.2
Whooping Cough	120	199	142	108	140	155	147	103	111	86	131.1	121	27.0	27.1
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	29	28	57	29	32	27	26	24	40	28	32.0	29	6.6	6.5
Simple Continued Fever	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	0.2	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	266	229	114	183	174	158	139	188	105	218	177.4	217	36.5	48.7
TOTALS	616	719	645	498	616	522	724	773	518	732	639.3	633	131.6	142.0

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE 5B.

Shewing the Number of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the 10 years 1886 to 1895, and in the year 1896.

Diseases.	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	Number of Deaths, Annual Average of 10 years 1886-95.	Number of Deaths in 1896.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 10 years 1886-95.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 1896.
Small-pox ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	8	1	2.3	..	0.5	..
Scarlet Fever ..	26	58	52	28	27	32	67	101	44	51	48.6	37	10.0	8.3
Diphtheria ..	44	59	72	62	141	80	114	187	117	125	102.6	94 5	21.1	22.2
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	6				
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	29	28	57	29	32	27	26	24	40	28	32.0	29	6.6	6.5
Fever, Simple & Continued	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	0.2	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	9	11	13	6	14	7	12	12	7	12	10.3	5	2.1	1.1
Cholera ..	1	..	4	1	2	5	..	2	..	..	1.5	..	0.3	..
Erysipelas ..	18	28	21	11	22	12	9	36	15	11	18.3	13	3.8	2.9
TOTALS ..	31	185	221	139	239	164	230	383	238	234	216.4	183	44.6	41.0

Table of Population, Births, and Deaths from all Causes, classified according to ages and localities, occurring during the 53 Weeks ending Saturday, January 2nd, 1897.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Non-Parishioners in Public Institutions within the District are excluded. Parishioners in Public Institutions without the District are included. Parishioners in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are classified in the respective Sub-Districts of their previous residence.				REGENT'S PARK.	TOTTENHAM COURT.	GRAY'S INN LANE.	SOMERS TOWN.	CAMDEN TOWN.	KENTISH TOWN.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS.
POPULATION.											
Census, 1881, at all ages	..	..	..	39115	27729	30247	34369	17311	87487	..	236258
" " under 5	..	..	..	4600	2905	3448	4513	2122	11803	..	29391
" " 5 and upwards	..	..	..	34515	24824	26799	29856	15189	75684	..	206867
Census, 1891, at all ages	..	..	..	36590	26321	27455	32829	15419	95765	..	234379
" " under 5	..	..	..	3922	2431	2909	4251	1802	11893	..	27208
" " 5 and upwards	..	..	..	32668	23890	24546	28578	13617	83872	..	207171
Census, 1896, at all ages	..	..	..	37341	26757	29426	32161	16669	98410	..	240764
Re-distributed, Public Institutions included	..	..	..	38144	26994	29958	32778	14889	100139	..	242902
BIRTHS.											
Number Registered	..	..	..	1018	648	861	1026	606	2883	..	7042
Birth-rate	..	..	..				See Table B.				
DEATHS.											
From all causes at subjoined Ages :											
Under 1 year	..	..	..	172	113	146	212	85	450	7	1185
1 and under 5	..	..	..	78	43	96	99	26	202	..	544
5 and under 15	..	..	..	33	19	29	30	11	60	..	182
15 and under 25	..	..	..	27	20	26	24	11	68	7	183
25 and under 65	..	..	..	219	169	201	229	98	533	62	1511
65 and upwards	..	..	..	131	76	105	108	41	294	100	855
Total under 5	..	..	..	250	156	242	311	111	652	7	1729
" 5 and upwards	..	..	..	410	284	361	391	161	955	169	2731
" Deaths at all Ages	..	..	..	660	440	603	702	272	1607	176	4460
Death-rate	..	..	..				See Table B.				

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—TABLE 7 A.

ST. PANCRAS DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table of cases of Infectious Sickness, Certified Notifications, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the 53 Weeks ended Saturday, January 2nd, 1897.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Non-Parishioners in Public Institutions within the District are excluded. Parishioners in Public Institutions without the District are included. Parishioners in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are classified in the respective Districts of their previous residence.				AGES.	REGENT'S PARK.	TOTTENHAM COURT.	GRAY'S INN LANE.	SOMERS TOWN.	CAMDEN TOWN.	KENTISH TOWN.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS, ALL AGES.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.													
1. Variola, Smallpox	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
				5 upwards	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	
2. Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	Under 5	41	28	52	40	21	114	..	296	1067
				5 upwards	118	56	137	127	58	275	..	771	
3. Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	26	16	26	33	7	69	..	177	458
				5 upwards	49	39	28	46	11	108	..	281	
4. Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	Under 5	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	7	9
				5 upwards	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	
5. Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	Under 5	1	1	1	1	..	8	..	12	198
				5 upwards	21	18	26	28	10	83	..	186	
7. Fever, Simple and Continued	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
				5 upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
8. Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
				5 upwards	4	2	1	1	2	9	..	19	
10. Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	4	7	..	1	7	..	19	366
				5 upwards	29	31	57	49	48	133	..	347	
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	Under 5	71	49	87	75	30	200	..	512	2123
				5 upwards	221	146	251	252	129	612	..	1611	
				All ages	292	195	338	327	159	812	..	2123	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—TABLE 7 B.

ST. PANCRAS DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table of cases of Infectious Sickness Ambulance Removals, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the 53 Weeks ended Saturday, January 2nd, 1897.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Non-Parishioners in Public Institutions within the District are excluded. Parishioners in Public Institutions without the District are included. Parishioners in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are classified in the respective Sub-Districts of their previous residence.		AGES.	REGENT'S PARK.	TOTTENHAM COURT.	GRAY'S INN LANE.	SOMERS TOWN.	CAMDEN TOWN.	KENTISH TOWN.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS. ALL AGES.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.											
1. Variola, Smallpox	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	5 upwards	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	
2. Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever	Under 5	22	22	38	30	15	69	..	..	196	727
	5 upwards	78	42	97	106	36	172	..	..	531	
3. Diphtheria	Under 5	17	10	17	22	6	42	..	..	114	286
	5 upwards	23	27	19	36	11	56	..	..	172	
4. Membranous Croup	Under 5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Typhus Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	105
	5 upwards	17	11	16	17	4	37	..	..	102	
7. Fever, Simple and Continued ..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	5 upwards	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	
10. Cholera	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Erysipelas	Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	39
	5 upwards	4	5	6	8	4	10	..	..	37	
Totals	Under 5	39	33	57	53	22	114	..	..	318	1171
	5 upwards	124	86	138	168	55	282	..	..	853	
All Ages		163	119	195	221	77	396	..	..	1171	

Infectious Diseases.—TABLE 7 C.

ST. PANCRAS DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table of cases of Infectious Sickness Certified Deaths, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the 53 Weeks ending Saturday, January 2nd, 1897.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Non-Parishioners in Public Institutions within the District are excluded. Parishioners in Public Institutions without the District are included. Parishioners in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are classified in the respective Districts of their previous residence.		AGES.	REGENT'S PARK.	TOTTENHAM COURT.	GRAY'S INN LANE.	SOMERS TOWN.	CAMDEN TOWN.	KENTISH TOWN.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS, ALL AGES.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.											
1. Variola, Smallpox	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever	Under 5	3	1	3	3	2	11	..	23	}	37
	5 upwards	2	1	1	1	2	7	..	14		
3. Diphtheria	Under 5	7	6	8	16	3	22	..	62	}	94
	5 upwards	8	2	4	4	1	13	..	32		
4. Membranous Croup	Under 5	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	}	
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
5. Typhus Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Under 5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	}	29
	5 upwards	4	..	3	3	2	15	..	27		
7. Fever, Simple and Continued ..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	5
	5 upwards	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5		
10. Cholera	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	..
	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Erysipelas	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	}	13
	5 upwards	1	1	1	3	..	4	..	10		
Totals	Under 5	12	7	12	20	5	38	..	94	}	183
	5 upwards	15	4	10	11	5	44	..	89		
	All ages	27	11	22	31	10	82	..	183		

TABLE 8.

ST. PANCRAS DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table of Deaths from certain Causes, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the 53 Weeks ending Saturday, 2nd January, 1897.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Non-Parishioners in Public Institutions within the District are excluded. Parishioners in Public Institutions without the District are included. Parishioners in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are classified in the respective Sub Districts of their previous residence.		AGES.	REGENTS' PARK.	TOTTENHAM COURT.	GRAY'S INN LANE.	SOMERS TOWN.	CAMDEN TOWN.	KENTISH TOWN.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS, ALL AGES.
DISEASES.											
1. Notifiable Infectious Diseases ..	Under 5	12	7	12	20	5	38	..	94	183	
	5 upwards	15	4	10	11	5	44	..	89		
2. Measles	Under 5	16	13	34	16	2	34	..	115	130	
	5 upwards	2	1	11	..	..	1	..	15
3. Whooping Cough	Under 5	19	7	5	26	4	56	..	117	121	
	5 upwards	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
4. Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Under 5	24	18	28	28	17	75	1	191	217	
	5 upwards	4	2	5	2	1	11	1	26		
5. Rheumatic Fever	Under 5	20	
	5 upwards	4	1	..	2	1	12	..	20		
6. Ague	Under 5	1	
	5 upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
7. Phthisis	Under 5	1	1	4	3	1	5	..	15	468	
	5 upwards	71	54	70	59	26	152	21	453		
8. Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	Under 5	41	29	44	60	22	106	..	302	755	
	5 upwards	66	49	65	79	31	136	27	453		
9. Heart Disease	Under 5	1	1	3	..	1	2	..	8	208	
	5 upwards	38	20	18	21	12	84	7	200		
10. Injuries	Under 5	6	6	7	10	3	22	1	55	162	
	5 upwards	11	13	15	20	5	40	3	107		
11. All other Diseases	Under 5	130	74	105	148	56	314	5	832	2195	
	5 upwards	199	140	167	195	80	472	110	1363		
Totals	Under 5	250	156	242	311	111	652	7	1729	4460	
	5 upwards	410	284	361	391	161	955	169	2731		
	All ages	660	440	603	702	272	1607	176	4460		

TABLE 9 A.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE shewing the NUMBER of Deaths from the principal Zymotic and certain other Diseases, the number of Deaths at various Ages, and the number of Births in the Sub-Districts for the year 1896. Births and Deaths not referable to any certain Sub-District being re-distributed proportionately to the population.

Sub-Districts.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Deaths under one Year of Age.	Deaths at 1 and under 5 Years of Age.	Total Deaths under 5 Years of Age.	Deaths at 5 and under 65 Years of Age.	Deaths at 65 Years of Age and Upwards.	Deaths at all Ages and from all Causes.	Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
Regent's Park	27	18	19	28	4	—	76	111	41	17	347	173	78	251	289	148	688	1049	361
Tottenham Court	11	14	7	20	1	—	57	81	22	19	227	114	43	157	216	86	459	668	209
Gray's Inn Lane	22	45	5	33	—	—	78	113	21	22	289	147	96	243	266	119	628	851	223
Somers Town	31	16	27	30	2	1	65	144	22	31	359	213	99	312	294	122	728	1057	329
Camden Town	10	2	4	18	1	—	28	55	13	8	143	85	26	111	125	46	282	447	165
Kentish Town	82	35	59	88	12	—	164	251	89	65	830	453	202	655	686	334	1675	2970	1295
St. Pancras	183	130	121	217	20	1	468	755	208	162	2195	1185	544	1729	1876	855	4460	7042	2582
London	4770	3697	2937	3223	403	...	7778	13346	...	...	...	21853	13746	35599	...	...	83511	135796	52285

TABLE 9 B.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE showing the **proportion** of Deaths from the principal Zymotic and certain other Diseases, the proportion of Deaths at various Ages, and the proportion of Births to 1000 POPULATION in the Sub-Districts for the Year 1896.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population, 1896.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysen- tery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Under One Year.	One and under 5 Years of Age.	Total under 5 Years of Age.	Five and under 65 Years of Age.	65 Years of Age and over.	At all ages and from all Causes.	Birth-rate.	Excess of Birth-rate.
Regent's Park ..	38,144	0.71	0.47	0.50	0.73	0.10	—	2.0	2.9	1.10	0.45	9.1	4.5	2.1	6.6	7.6	3.9	18.1	27.5	9.4
Tottenham Court ..	26,994	0.41	0.52	0.26	0.74	0.04	—	2.1	3.0	0.81	0.70	8.4	4.2	1.6	5.8	8.0	3.2	17.0	24.7	7.7
Gray's Inn Lane ..	29,958	0.73	1.50	0.17	1.10	—	—	2.6	3.8	0.70	0.73	9.6	4.9	3.2	8.1	8.9	3.9	20.9	28.4	7.5
Somers Town ..	32,778	0.95	0.49	0.82	0.92	0.06	0.03	2.0	4.4	0.67	0.95	11.0	6.5	3.0	9.5	9.0	3.7	22.2	32.2	10.0
Camden Town ..	14,889	0.67	0.13	0.27	1.20	0.07	—	1.9	3.7	0.87	0.54	9.6	5.7	1.7	7.4	8.4	3.1	18.9	30.0	11.1
Kentish Town ..	100,139	0.82	0.35	0.59	0.88	0.12	—	1.6	2.5	0.89	0.65	8.3	4.5	2.0	6.5	6.9	3.3	16.7	29.6	12.9
St. Pancras	242,902	0.75	0.54	0.50	0.89	0.08	0.004	1.9	3.1	0.86	0.68	9.0	4.9	2.2	7.1	7.7	3.5	18.3	29.0	10.7
London	4,421,955	1.1	0.83	0.66	0.73	0.09	..	1.8	3.0	..	..	..	4.7	3.1	7.8	..	..	18.6	30.2	11.6

TABLE 9 C.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE shewing the **proportion** of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases and certain other Diseases, and the proportion of Deaths at various Ages to **1000 Total Deaths**, in the Sub-Districts for the year 1896. Also the proportion of Deaths under one year, five years, and at all ages to **1000 Births**.

Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Deaths, 1896.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Under one Year of Age.	One and under Five Years of Age.	Total under Five Years of Age.	Five and under 65 Years of Age.	Sixty-five Years of Age and over.	Per 1000 Births.				
																		Total Number of Births, 1896.	Deaths under One Year.	Deaths at One and under Five Years.	All Deaths under Five Years.	Deaths at all Ages.
Regent's Park ..	688	39.3	26.2	27.6	40.7	5.8	..	110.5	161.4	59.6	24.7	504.6	251.6	113.4	365.0	420.3	215.3	1049	165.0	74.3	239.3	655.9
Tottenham Court	459	24.0	30.5	15.3	43.6	2.2	..	124.2	176.5	47.9	41.4	494.7	248.5	93.7	342.2	470.8	187.3	668	170.7	64.4	235.1	682.8
Gray's Inn Lane..	628	35.0	71.7	8.0	52.6	..	..	124.2	180.1	33.5	35.0	460.5	234.2	152.9	387.1	423.8	189.6	851	172.8	112.8	285.6	738.1
Somers Town	728	42.6	22.0	37.1	41.2	2.8	1.4	89.3	197.9	30.2	42.6	493.3	292.7	136.9	428.7	404.0	167.6	1057	201.6	93.6	295.2	688.9
Camden Town....	282	35.5	7.1	14.2	63.8	3.5	..	99.3	196.8	46.1	28.4	507.2	301.5	92.2	393.7	443.4	163.1	447	190.1	58.3	248.4	631.0
Kentish Town....	1675	48.9	20.1	35.2	52.5	7.2	..	98.0	149.9	53.1	38.8	495.6	270.5	120.6	391.1	409.5	199.4	2970	152.5	68.0	220.5	564.1
St. Pancras	4460	41.1	29.2	27.1	48.7	4.5	0.22	104.9	169.2	46.7	36.3	492.3	265.8	122.0	387.9	420.7	191.7	7042	168.3	77.3	245.6	633.5
London	83511	57.1	44.2	35.2	38.6	4.8	..	93.2	161.1	..	..	..	261.8	164.7	426.5	..	..	135796	160.9	101.2	262.1	614.9

TABLE 10.

SANITARY WORK ACCOMPLISHED

From December 30th, 1895, to January 2nd, 1897, inclusive.

No. of Complaints received	2634
No. of Dust Complaints received	502
No. of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected	32723
No. of Re-inspections after Order or Notice	20222
Cautionary Notices issued for Sanitary Amendments	2661
Statutory Notices of intention to proceed served	691
Legal Proceedings, i.e., Summonses	64
Houses, Premises, &c., cleansed, white-washed, and repaired	524
—Rooms and contents Disinfected after Infectious Disease ..	1301
Water Supply, for domestic purposes provided	29
" " Cisterns cleansed, repaired, and covered	56
" " Overflow pipes connected with drains, &c., abolished... ..	1
" " New Cisterns provided	—
" " Draw-off Taps provided on Supply Pipes	41
" " re-instated after being cut off	77
Water-closets repaired, cleansed	761
" " basins supplied with water	194
" " ventilated	112
" " new provided	190
House Drains tested	1785
" " repaired	298
" " trapped	379
" " ventilated	541
" " disconnected from sewer	408
" " re-constructed	132
" " new provided	553
" " cesspools abolished	4
Yard Paving repaired	194
" " new provided	63
Dust-bins repaired, covered	69
" " new provided	209
Manure-bins provided	98
Removal of over-crowding	66
" " refuse, dung, stagnant water	173
" " animals improperly kept	16
Underground rooms discontinued as dwellings	18
Smoke Nuisances suppressed	2

	Number of Premises.	Inspected.
Dwelling Houses registered under the 94th Section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	148	Yearly
Registered Common Lodging Houses	31	"
Licensed Slaughter-houses	26	Fortnightly
" Cowsheds	20	"
Bake-houses on Register	198	Half-yearly
Laundries " "	92	"
Other Workshops " "	717	"
Markets and Market Streets on List	38	Daily
Mews and Stable Yards " "	170	Fortnightly

LIST I.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Blocks of Houses constructed in *separate and self-contained dwellings.*

Name and Situation of Buildings.	Name and Address of Owner.	Opened.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lettings or Families.	Weekly Rents of Lettings.	Accommodation.		
						Adults.	Children.	Total.
ARTIZANS DWELLINGS Great College Street and Rochester Place	The Leasehold Investment Co., Limited, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand; Richard Stone, Esq., Man. Director	1885	440	99	6s. 8d. to 11s. 8d.	176	170	346
CLARENCE BUILDINGS, Great College Street and Kentish Town Road	Mr. Toye, at the Buildings	1886	109	65	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	130	195	325
PANCRAS SQUARE, Pancras Road	Metropolitan Association of Industrial Dwellings, 8, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; Chas. Gatliff, Esq., Sec.	1847	420	110	5s. to 8s. 3d.	370	267	637
OSSULSTON HOUSES, Ossulston Street	A. Ellt, Esq., Estate Office, 150, Ossulston Street	1884	384	96	7s. to 9s.	192	394	586
SIDNEY BUILDINGS, Churchway	Charles Deakin, Esq.	1881	24	8	8s.	17	29	46
EUSTON BUILDINGS, Euston Road	Thos. Hughes, Esq., 194, Euston Road	1887	112	56	6s. 6d. to 8s.	104	156	260
STANLEY BUILDINGS, Pancras Road, at King's Cross	Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., 37, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; Jas. Moore, Esq., Secretary	1865	360	104	6s. to 8s.	208	312	520
POLYGON BUILDINGS, Clarendon Square	Midland Railway Co.	1894	288	...	...	...	...	...

WEST DIVISION.

ARUNDEL HOUSE, 171, Drummond Street	Messrs. Towers & Rayner, Hampstead Road, N.W.	1893	32	16	...	35	24	59
CARISBROOKE HOUSE, 173, Drummond Street		1894	64	29	3s. to 7s. 6d.	64	33	97

Blocks of Houses constructed in *separate and self-contained* dwellings.

Name and Situation of Buildings.	Name and Address of Owner.	Opened.	No. of Rooms	No. of Lettings or Families.	Weekly Rents of Lettings.	Accommodation.		
						Adults.	Children.	Total.
SOUTH DIVISION.								
DERBY BUILDINGS, Britannia Street and Wicklow Street	Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, 37, Finsbury Circus	1867	508	145	5s. 9d. to 8s.	290	435	725
ROTHWELL BUILDINGS, Whitfield Street	W. H. Sherriff, Esq., 80, Carlton Road	1881	140	70	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	140	210	350
PERCY BUILDINGS, Whitfield Street	R. Perkins, Esq., 2, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park	1883	24	12	5s. to 8s. 6d.	24	36	60
SOMERSET TERRACE, Duke's Road	Francis Howse, Esq., 3, Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1889	65	25	9s. to 18s.	53	15	68
ENDSLEIGH TERRACE, Duke's Road		1889	60	20	9s. to 18s.	45	12	57
GRAFTON MANSIONS, Duke's Road	G. Waymouth, Esq., 23, Moorgate Street, E.C.	1890	38	10	£45-75	19	...	19
STANLEY HOUSE, St. Chad's Place	Mr. L. H. Ball, 221, Goswell Road	1889	34	16	5s. 6d. to 7s.	36	48	84
GARFIELD HOUSE, Leeke Street	Messrs. Foster, 79 to 82, Fore Street, E.C.	1887	16	10	2s. 6. to 4s. 6d.	14	13	27
MODEL BUILDINGS, 17, Packerham Street	London Labourers' Dwellings Society, Limited; A. R. M. Gunn, Esq., Sec.		30	30	2s.	30	0	30
WHIDBOURNE BUILDINGS, Whidbourne Street	East End Dwellings Company, Limited; Thos. Wilkinson, Esq., Secretary, 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	1892	100	78	2s. 9d. to 9s.	288	119	407
FERRIS HOUSE, Whidbourne Street		1892	10	10	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	8	15	23
MIDHOPE BUILDINGS, Midhope Street		1892	100	55	2s. to 6d. 6d.	200	209	409
CHARLESWOOD HOUSE, Midhope Street		1893	104	26	8s. to 13s. 6d.	70	30	100
KELLET HOUSES, Tankerton Street		1893	88	20	10s. to 12s.	61	40	101
TANKERTON HOUSES, Tankerton Street		1891	57	19	8s.	30	28	58
LOXHAM HOUSES, Loxham Street		1891	27	9	9s. to 10s. 6d.	28	30	58
LUCAS HOUSE, Argyle Place			36	12	8s. to 11s.	25	18	43
CROMER HOUSE, Cromer Street	East End Dwellings Company	1892	63	19	8s. to 11s. 6d.	34	47	81
89 & 91, CROMER STREET	Messrs. Nokes & Nokes, 67, Caledonian Road, N.		76	37	3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.	88	87	175
5, 7, 9, 11, WICKLOW STREET	" "		60	32	4s. to 7s. 6d.	51	81	132
RIDGEMOUNT GARDENS								
GORDON MANSIONS, Francis Street, W.C.								

LIST II.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Registered Common Lodging-Houses.

Situation.	Authorised Number of Lodgers.	Accommodation.			Notes.
		Males.	Females.	Married couples (persons).	
NORTH DIVISION.					
15, Litcham Street ...	} 59	59	—	—	
16, ,,					
WEST DIVISION.					
20, Chalk Farm Road ..	13	13	—	—	{ 10 additional beds not re- quired to be registered by L.C.C.
EAST DIVISION.					
8, Kentish Town Road..	15	15	—	—	
6, Clarendon Grove ..	6	6	—	—	
60, King's Road.. ..	38	38	—	—	
69, Euston Square ..	62	62	—	—	
174, Euston Road.. ..	40	40	—	—	
SOUTH DIVISION.					
6, Charlotte Place ..	15	—	15	—	
7, ,, ,, ..	15	—	15	—	
3, Crescent Place ..	26	—	26	—	
63, Euston Road ..	31	31	—	—	
310, Gray's Inn Road ..	50	—	15	30	
322, ,, ,, ..	66	66	—	—	
1, Mabledon Place ..	31	31	—	—	
18, ,, ,, ..	49	49	—	—	
55, Tonbridge Street ..	29	29	—	—	
1 & 2, Whitfield Place..	86	86	—	—	
3, ,, ,, ..	24	24	—	—	
4, ,, ,, ..	34	34	—	—	
5, ,, ,, ..	28	28	—	—	
6, ,, ,, ..	27	27	—	—	
7, ,, ,, ..	28	28	—	—	
8, ,, ,, ..	6	6	—	—	
29, Percy Street ..	67	67	—	—	

LIST III.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

LICENSED COW-HOUSES.

Consecutive No.	Situation.	Name of Licensee.	Registered amount of breathing space in cubic feet.	No. of Cows Licensed for.
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NORTH DIVISION.

1	12, South Grove, Highgate ..	Charles Davies	27808	34
2	8, Bassett St., Winchester Yard	John Mason	19880	22
3	Fitzroy Farm, Shed A	Thomas Ward.....	22176	50
	" " B		9384	
	" " C		9163	
	" " D		4040	
4	27, Gospel Oak Grove, Shed A	Maria Camp	20925	22
	27, " " " " B		4563	5
5	279, Kentish Town Rd., Vicarage Yard	William Morgan Capner ..	11822	14
6	15, Modbury Street	Evan Benjamin	12285	15

WEST DIVISION.

7	4A, Little Albany Street, Shed A	Edwin Jennings	9152	11
	" " " " B		3120	4
8	96, Little Albany Street	John Joseph Newman Nichols	36406	45
9	23, Longford Street, Shed A	Edwin Jennings	16992	12
	to " " B		2200	2
	33, " " C		19410	17
10	50, William Street	David James	14880	12

EAST DIVISION.

11	58, Aldenham Street	John Thomas Thorpe	6075	7
12	51, Bayham Street	Mary Jones	26544	30
13	11, Hampden Street	Richard Davies	19097	20
14	37, Prebend Street, Shed A ..	Rebecca Rowlands	7309	9
	" " B ..		2636	3

SOUTH DIVISION.

15	28, Hastings Street	John Edwards	9048	11
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LIST IV.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Con- secutive No.	Situation.	Name of Licensee.	Remarks.
NORTH DIVISION.			
1	61, High Street, Highgate	Elizabeth Attkins	
2	287, Kentish Town Road	Harry Fox	
3	317, " " "	James Hook	
4	89, Leighton Road -	William O'Hara	
5	37, Malden Road -	Robert Arthur Elvidge	
WEST DIVISION.			
6	1, Grange Road - -	Walter Whitlam	
7	11, Hampstead Road -	Edward Tomkins	
8	61, Harmood Street -	Robert Arthur Elvidge	
9	157, High Street - -	George Wm. Grantham	
10	67, Kentish Town Road	Philip Stone	Small cattle only
11	65, Osnaburgh Street -	George Runnicles	
12	58, Park Street - -	Edward Wright	
13	75, " " - -	George W. Grantham	Large cattle only to be received before 8 a.m.
14	3, Prince of Wales Crescent	Milton Hersant	Small cattle only.
15	10, William Street -	Henry Hooke	
16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Delancey Street -	Robert Joyce	
EAST DIVISION.			
17	12, Crowndale Road -	George Samuel Barrett	Small cattle only
18	114, Great College Street	John Stone	
19	3, Wolsey Mews - -	Catherine Knight	
20	166, Great College Street	William Joseph Harrison	
SOUTH DIVISION.			
21	10, Charlotte Mews -	Harry Lugg	
22	54, Goodge Street- -	W. R. Bowen	
23	10, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11, Hastings Street	Stephen Colebrooke	
24	1, Hertford Place -	Charles Palmer	
25	147, King's Cross Road -	Thomas Griffiths	Small cattle only.

LIST V.

ST. PANCRAS LONDON.

**Complete List of BAKEHOUSES in Occupation on
January 1st, 1897.**

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
NORTH DIVISION.					
1.—Highgate.					
16	1	134, Fortess Road - -	P. Gotfries & Sons -	Level. - -	8ft. 2in. above.
10	2	49, Leverton Street - -	J. Wilson - -	Level. - -	8ft. 6in. „
17	3	60, Chetwynd Road - -	J. Wilson - -	Level. - -	8ft. „
100	4	121, Dartmouth Park Hill -	John Leister - -	7ft. 6in. below	Level.
58	5	151, „ „ - -	James Hudson - -	6ft. 6in. „	„
88	6	9, Retcar Street - -	Frank Malyn - -	7ft. 3in. „	6in. below.
179	7	4, South Grove - -	Horsley & Son - -	Level, and one	10in. „
14	7a	„ „ - -	„ „ - -	8ft. 6in. below ground.	8ft. 3in. above.
95	8	37, York Rise - -	John A. Skinner - -	7ft. 6in. below.	1ft. 2in. „
2,—St. John's Park.					
157	9	93, Leighton Road - -	Henry Holloway - -	8ft. below.	6in. below.
135	10	99, Brecknock Road - -	J. Freeman - -	8ft. „	Level.
158	11	68, Falkland Road - -	Frost Bros. - -	8ft. „	6in. below.
136	12	47, Fortess Road - -	Alfred Lincoln - -	8ft. 6in. below.	Level.
48	13	7, Willow Walk, or 11, Fortess Road	A. Alford - -	One 6ft. and one 2ft. below.	2ft. 3in. above. 5ft. 3in. „
36	13a				
3.—Gospel Oak.					
101	14	101, Allcroft Road - -	Anton Blesser - -	7ft. 6in. below.	Level.
4	15	45, Ashdown Street - -	Thomas Osborne - -	Level - -	19ft. above.
26	16	108, Carlton Street - -	Peter Schneider - -	Level - -	7ft. 6in. „
20	17	55, Haverstock Road - -	Leopold Orth - -	Level - -	7ft. 6in. „
21	18	63, Highgate Road - -	Alfred Churchill - -	Level - -	7ft. 6in. „
49	19	141, „ „ - -	Francis Paterson - -	6ft. below.	1ft. 6in. „
28	20	2, Lamble Street - -	William Griggs - -	Level. - -	7ft. 2in. „
5	21	10, Lismore Circus - -	Robert Lankow - -	Level. - -	9ft. 6in. „
56	22	3, Mansfield Road - -	George Carpenter - -	6ft. 6in. below.	6in. „
6	23	66, „ „ - -	Joachim Peters - -	Level. - -	9ft. „
177	24	163, Queen's Crescent - -	Richard Filby & Son -	8ft. 6in. below.	6in. below.
54	25	167, „ „ - -	Leopold Gerhard - -	6ft. 6in. „	1ft. 6in. above.
18	26	160, Weedington Road - -	A. White - -	Level. - -	8ft. „
119	27	37, Wellesley Road - -	Nicholas Hahn - -	7ft. 6in. below.	6in. below.

LIST V.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
NORTH DIVISION.					
4.— <i>Grafton.</i>					
22	28	10, Dalby Street - - -	E. Wagner - - -	Level - - -	7ft. 6in. above
34	29	46, Grafton Road - - -	Thomas Brown - - -	2ft. below	5ft. 6in. „
102	30	265, Kentish Town Road -	W. J. Walkley - - -	7ft. 6in. „	Level
11	31	321, „ „ - - -	James Storey - - -	Level - - -	8ft. 6in. „
15	32	385, „ „ - - -	James Brownhill - -	Level - - -	8ft. 2in. „
47	33	13, Warden Road - - -	Charles Steele - - -	5ft. 6in. „	1ft. 4in. „
46	34	70, Weedington Road - -	Charles E. Pinn - - -	5ft. 6in. „	2ft. 2in. „
5.— <i>Maitland Park.</i>					
39	35	29, Malden Road - - -	Christopher Vogel - -	2ft. 9in. below	4ft. 9in. above
180	36	53, „ - - -	Philip Thres - - -	8ft. 6in. „	1ft. 3in. below
121	37	110, „ - - -	Jacob Piroth - - -	7ft. 6in. „	9in. „
169	38	143, „ - - -	John Granger - - -	8ft. 6in. „	Level
23	39	161, „ - - -	John Major - - -	Level - - -	7ft. 6in. above
38	40	160, Prince of Wales Road -	Philip Serf - - -	2ft. 6in. „	5ft. „
159	41	72, Queen's Crescent - -	Samuel Edwards - - -	8ft. „	6in. below
69	69	62, Weedington Road - -	John Soudenheimer - -	7ft. „	Level
96	43	16, Queen's Crescent - -	John Bamberger - - -	7ft. 6in. „	6in. above
WEST DIVISION.					
1.— <i>Castle.</i>					
52	44	54, Castle Road - - -	William Standt - - -	6ft. 5in. below	Level
187	45	19, Chalk Farm Road - -	Frederick Andrew - -	9ft. „	Level
128	46	48, „ „ - - -	Henry Ulmer - - -	7ft. 9in. „	3in. below
24	47	76, „ „ - - -	James Robins - - -	Level - - -	7ft. 6in. above
25	48	36, Harwood Street - - -	John Keon - - -	Level - - -	7ft. 6in. „
70	49	108, „ - - -	Louisa Streeton - - -	7ft. „	Level
164	50	51, Hawley Road - - -	Charles Goodhill - - -	8ft. 3in. „	3in. below
103	51	81, Kentish Town Road -	Harry Bartlet - - -	7ft. 6in. „	Level

LIST V.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
WEST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>					
12	52	143, Kentish Town Road -	James Henderson -	Level -	8ft. 6in. above
137	53	151, " " -	Robert Hillard -	8ft. below	Level
104	54	22, Leybourne Road -	John Huchelheim -	7ft. 6in. below	"
93	55	63, Prince of Wales Crescent	Philip Gerhard -	7ft. 5in. "	"
2.— <i>Chalk Farm.</i>					
1	56	Elgon Mews -	Supt. Boys' Home -	Level -	11ft. above
64	57	211, High Street -	William Weston -	7ft. below	3ft. 6in. above
53	58	237, " -	George Wordley -	6ft. 6in. below	2ft. "
42	59	253, " -	Frederick King -	4ft. below	3ft. 9in. "
29	60	21, Park Street -	Adolf Franz -	Level -	7ft. "
7	61	63, " -	Aërated Bread Co. -	Level -	9ft. "
200	62	31 Princess Road -	Edward Müller -	10ft. below	1ft. 3in. below
71	63	109, Regent's Park Road -	Jeremiah Maloney -	7ft. "	Level
138	64	164, " " -	Edwin George Moore -	8ft. "	"
161	65	40, St. George's Road -	Philip Fuchs -	8ft. "	1ft. below
199	66	79, Gloucester Road -	Carl Schlager -	9ft. 8in. below	8in. "
3.— <i>Mornington.</i>					
59	67	171, Arlington Road -	Christopher Luken -	6ft. 6in. below	Level
31	68	24, Cumberland Market -	Charles Case -	1ft. below	6ft. 9in. above
131	69	40, Delancey Street -	Charles Harwood -	7ft. 10in. below	Level
173	70	43, High Street -	James Dougall -	8ft. 6in. "	6in. below
60	71	85, " -	Charles W. Andrews -	6ft. 6in. "	Level
19	72	125, " -	George Leideg -	Level (both)	7ft. 10in. above
8	72a				9ft. "
43	73	183, " -	John Morley -	4ft. 6in. below	4ft. 6in. "
72	74	47, Mornington Crescent -	George Channon -	7ft. "	Level
81	75	182, Stanhope Street -	William Hall -	7ft. 3in. "	1ft. above
4.— <i>Regent's Park.</i>					
188	76	80, Albany Street -	Humphreys & Groom -	9ft. below	Level
189	77	115, " -	James Crabb -	9ft. below	"
55	78	186, " -	George Cash -	6ft. 6in. below	9in. above

LIST V.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
WEST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>					
73	79	4, Cumberland Street - -	V. Grunewald - -	7ft. below -	level
166	80	9, Munster Square - -	John Werner - -	8ft. 3in. below	6in. above
139	81	45, Osnaburgh Street - -	William Peebles - -	8ft. „	level
182	82	67, „ - -	A. Seward - -	8ft. 8in. „	„
184	83	84, „ - -	George D. Meldrum - -	8ft. 9in. „	1ft. above
140	84	52, Robert Street - -	Philip Herrman - -	8ft. „	level
168	85	77, „ - -	Robert Todd - -	8ft. 6in. „	6in. above
141	86	82, William Street - -	William Ross - -	8ft. „	level
5.— <i>Euston.</i>					
142	87	48, Drummond Street - -	William Ryall - -	8ft. below -	level
83	88	191, „ - -	John Herrning - -	7ft. 3in. below	„
170	89	33, Edward Street - -	F. G. Warren - -	3ft. 6in. „	„
105	90	79, Euston Street - -	S. Thomas - -	7ft. 6in. „	„
106	91	30, Exmouth Street - -	Frederick A. Thielmann	7ft. 6in. „	„
143	92	37, Hampstead Road - -	S. E. Pierce - -	8ft. „	„
132	93	87, „ - -	Christiana Kehl - -	7ft. 10in. „	„
45	94	133, „ - -	George Haydon - -	5ft. 5in. „	1ft. 8in. above
144	95	10, Melton Street - -	Joseph Sturmer - -	8ft. „	level
196	96	39, Robert Street - -	Henry Lehr - -	9ft. „	3ft. below
51	97	6, Seaton Street - -	John Maycock - -	6ft. „	1ft. above
145	98	219, Seymour Street - -	James Wilson - -	8ft. „	level
84	99	13, Stanhope Street - -	Jacob Jennings - -	7ft. 3in. „	„
181	100	72, „ - -	Charles Pettit - -	8ft. 6in. „	2ft. below
EAST DIVISION.					
1.— <i>Bartholomew.</i>					
107	101	184, Great College Street -	John Wilson - -	7ft. 6in. below	level
97	102	277, „ „ - -	C. H. Lidstone - -	7ft. 6in. „	6in. above
37	103	82, Oseney Crescent - -	J. R. Cox - -	2ft. 6in. „	5ft. 6in. above
74	104	81, Peckwater Street - -	Edward Klapper - -	7ft. „	level
65	105	102, Torriano Avenue - -	F. Larsen - -	7ft. „	1ft. 3in. above
108	106	88, „ - -	A. Snelling - -	7ft. 6in. „	level
2.— <i>Camden Square.</i>					
176	107	106, Camden Road - -	John Wilson - -	8ft. 6in. below	3in. below
146	108	1, Camden Park Road - -	James Wayland - -	8ft. „	level

LIST V.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
EAST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>					
167	109	179, York Road	James Findlay	8ft. 6in. below	1ft. above
109	110	20, Cantlowes Road	Charles Cardnell	7ft. 6in. "	Level
75	111	164, Great College Street	Edward Geisel	7ft. "	"
57	112	121, King's Road	Jacob Enders	6ft. 6in. "	6in. above
147	113	1, Murray Street	E. J. Thorne	8ft. "	Level
3.— <i>College.</i>					
—	114				
30	115	10, Crowndale Road	Miss E. Davey	Level	7ft. above
32	116	72, " "	People's Co-operative Society	2ft. below	10ft. "
9	117	84, Great College Street	A. Scott	Level	9ft. "
110	118	155, " "	G. Euler	7ft. 6in. below	Level
41	119	13, Hamilton Street	John Wicke	4ft. "	6ft. above
68	120	4, King Street	W. Stone	7ft. "	3in. "
134	121	31, " "	J. Webber	7ft. 10in. below	6in. below
120	122	42, " "	John Walker	7ft. 6in. "	6in. "
40	123	16, Pratt Street	W. Asmus	3ft. 6in. "	5ft. 6in. above
27	124	34, " "	Lorinz Iffland	Level	7ft. 6in. "
4.— <i>Oakley Square.</i>					
50	125	38, Clarendon Street	Matthew Ockenden	6ft. below	1ft. 6in. above
111	126	66, " "	John Keene	7ft. 6in. below	Level
148	127	17, Crowndale Road	James Pells	8ft. below	"
112	128	38, Eversholt Street	Edwin George Moore	7ft. 6in. "	"
113	129	20, Stibbington Street	Jesse Dench	7ft. 6in. "	"
87	130	45, " "	John Jacobi	7ft. 3in. "	3in. below
114	131	116, " "	Camillo Ferrars	7ft. 6in. "	Level
5.— <i>Ossulston.</i>					
149	132	10, Chalton Street	William Green	8ft. below	Level
115	133	27, " "	Henry T. Green	7ft. 6in. below	"
76	134	38, " "	James Carn	7ft. "	"
116	135	88, " "	Sarah Franks	7ft. 6in. "	"
117	136	3, Chapel Street	James Davies	7ft. 6in. "	"
67	137	13, " "	James Butler	7ft. "	6in. above
77	138	2, Charrington Street	George Lederhouse	7ft. "	Level
78	139	57½, " "	Arthur J. Mills	7ft. "	"
2	140	1, Chenies Place	Jonas K. Jung	Level	11ft. above
3	141	35, Churchway	Edwin Davey	"	10ft. 3in. above

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
EAST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>					
171	142	35, Drummond Crescent -	C. Duhamel -	8ft. 6in. below	Level
85	143	8, Drummond Street -	Jacob Hubert Lievertz -	7ft. 3in. "	"
172	144	37, Ossulston Street -	Edwards & Knowles -	8ft. 6in. "	"
150	145	164, " " -	Alfred Purkis -	8ft. "	"
35	146	8, Phoenix Street -	Charles Holland -	2ft. "	5ft. 6in. above
190	147	38, Seymour Street -	Andrew Tait -	9ft. "	Level
151	148	88, " " -	William Fetter -	8ft. "	"
SOUTH DIVISION.					
1.— <i>Argyle.</i>					
195	149	84, Cromer Street -	George Weiss -	9ft. below	2ft. below
80	150	282, Gray's Inn Road -	Lewis Alfred Thompson -	7ft. 2in. below	Level
129	151	296, " " -	John Bearman -	7ft. 9in. "	3in. below
192	152	125, King's Cross Road -	Lot Vickers -	9ft. "	4in. "
194	153	151, " " -	George Knight -	9ft. "	1ft. "
79	154	163, " " -	E. Edwards -	7ft. "	Level
152	155	39, Manchester Street -	Lewis John Sage -	8ft. "	"
2.— <i>Mecklenburgh.</i>					
33	156	312, Gray's Inn Road -	Ceresa, Barbero & Clerico -	2ft. "	7ft. above
155	157	4, Gough Street -	B. Charles Smith -	8ft. "	3in. below
160	158	83, Gray's Inn Road -	Elizabeth Davidson -	8ft. "	6in. "
122	159	238, " " -	Herbert Tilbury -	7ft. 6in. "	1ft. "
118	160	274, " " -	George Covell -	7ft. 6in. "	Level
183	161	27, King's Cross Road -	Elizabeth Cluard -	8ft. 8in. "	"
94	162	35, Sidmouth Street -	Peter Natus -	7ft. 6in. "	1ft. 6in. above
3.— <i>Burton.</i>					
99	163	42, Compton Street -	William Wagner -	7ft. 6in. "	2in. above
173	164	58, " " -	Loss Brothers -	8ft. 6in. "	Level
66	165	11, Crescent Place -	John Hadcock -	7ft. "	1ft. above
198	166	1, Cromer Street -	John Measures -	9ft. 4in. "	1ft. 2in. below
156	167	4, Hastings Street -	George Fables -	8ft. "	4in. "
63	168	76, Judd Street -	William Hertes -	6ft. 10in. "	10in. above
91	169	121, " " -	William Ingles -	7ft. 4in. "	4in. "
90	169A	" " -	" " -	7ft. 4in. "	10in. "
185	170	135, " " -	Christian Wickert -	8ft. 9in. "	6in. below
186	170A	" " -	" " -	8ft. 9in. "	1ft. 9in. "
124	171	22, Leigh Street -	William N. Horsley -	7ft. 8in. "	Level

LIST V.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.
SOUTH DIVISION— <i>con.</i>					
130	172	29, Leigh Street -	John Henry Siebert -	7ft. 9in. below	1 lin. below
153	173	8, Woburn Buildings -	Frank Dilly -	8ft. „	Level
197	174	77, Marchmont Street -	Mary Balfour -	9ft. 3in. „	3in. below
193	175	92, „ -	Charles Ragg -	9ft. „	6in. „
4.— <i>Endsleigh.</i>					
154	176	134, Cleveland Street -	George Kriegbaum -	8ft. „	Level
191	177	26, Fitzroy Street -	- - -	9ft. „	„
162	178	47, „ -	Elizabeth Ann Carrey -	8ft. 2in. „	„
174	179	24, Gower Place -	William Hadden -	8ft. 6in. „	„
82	180	49, „ -	Henry Wheaton -	7ft. 3in. „	9in. above
123	181	66, Grafton Street -	Moore & West -	7ft. 8in. „	Level
163	182	94, Huntley Street -	John Musson -	8ft. 2in. „	1ft. below
175	183	117, Tottenham Court Road -	William Luck -	8ft. 6in. „	2in. „
61	184	126, „ „ -	Alfred Smith -	6ft. 6in. „	Level
92	185	15c, Warren Street -	Louisa Strochaker -	7ft. 4in. „	„
5.— <i>Whitfield.</i>					
165	186	1, Charlotte Street -	Italian Bread Company -	8ft. 3in. „	3in. below
127	187	33, „ -	Joseph Zeller -	7ft. 9in. „	Level
86	188	16, Goodge Street -	Joseph Strumer -	7ft. 3in. „	„
133	189	46, „ -	Albert Pettit -	7ft. 10in. „	4in. below
89	190	17, Tottenham Court Road -	Veglio & Co. -	7ft. 3in. „	9in. „
125	191	23, „ „ -	Charles Schneider -	7ft. 8in. „	10in. „
44	192	75, „ „ -	A. H. Williams -	4ft. 6in. „	4ft. 3in. above
98	193	50, Tottenham Street -	Closed, 8/1/96 -	7ft. 6in. „	6in „
126	194	89, Whitfield Street -	Robert Wilgreo Davies -	7ft. 9in. „	3in. „
62	195	21, Windmill Street -	Charles Schneider -	6ft. 8in. „	Level
13	196	106, Tottenham Court Road -	Messrs. Fretta Bros. -	Level	8ft. 6in. above

LIST VI.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

MARINE STORES.

Situation.	Name of Occupier.
NORTH DIVISION.	
109, Dartmouth Park Hill - -	Emily King
14, Hanover Street - -	George Gould
14, Lambie Street - -	Harriet Hayward
56, Litcham Street - -	Charles Marshall
34, Rhyl Street - -	Rose Hooley
13, Rochford Street - -	John Baker
52, Southampton Road - -	James Arch
56, Wellesley Road - -	William Ricketts
74, Weedington Road - -	Charles Wiggins
81, Marsden Street - -	Harry Lee
85, Marsden Street - -	Edward Knightly
4, Leverton Place - -	Benjamin Travil
WEST DIVISION.	
176, Arlington Road - -	Caroline Hayward
196, " " - -	James Pearce
6, Buck Street - -	Harriet Beacham
9, Coburg Street - -	James Tombling
11, Grange Road - -	John Senor
3, Kingstown Street - -	Edwin Messeder
43, Little Albany Street - -	Edward Durling
77, " " - -	Isabella Felton
3, Powlett Place - -	William Smith
37, Redhill Street - -	George Sack
15, Seaton Street - -	Benjamin Harris
8, Underhill Street - -	James Webster
EAST DIVISION.	
1, Drummond Crescent - -	William Wright
17, Drummond Street - -	William Andrews
3, Hampshire Street - -	John Armes
54, Little Clarendon Street - -	Benjamin Thorogood
117, Ossulston Street - -	Sarah Wynne
31, Stibbington Street - -	Benjamin Thorogood
111, Bayham Street - -	R. G. Payne
2, Little Randolph Street - -	George Churley

LIST VI.—*con.*MARINE STORES—*continued.*

Situation.			Name of Occupier.
SOUTH DIVISION.			
2, Harrison Street	-	-	Alfred Hilditch
30, Leigh Street	-	-	William Smith
1, Pitt Street	-	-	James Sack
19, Tonbridge Street	-	-	John Lewis
19, Warren Street	-	-	Henry Sadler
24, „	-	-	Robert Whitmarsh
116, Whitfield Street	-	-	William Wall

LIST VII.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

 MARKET PLACES.

EAST DIVISION.

{ Chapel Street
 { Chalton Street
 { Churchway
 Midland Railway, Ossulston Street
 Kentish Town Road (part of)
 High Street (part of)
 Seymour Street
 Murray Street
 York Road
 Brecknock Road
 Camden Road
 Great College Street
 King Street
 Pratt Street

WEST DIVISION.

{ Eden Street
 { Seaton Street
 { Hampstead Road
 { Drummond Street
 { High Street (part of)
 { William Street
 { Osnaburgh Street

NORTH DIVISION.

{ Malden Road
 { Queen's Crescent
 Kentish Town Road (part of)
 Fortress Road

SOUTH DIVISION.

{ Goodge Street
 { Charlotte Place
 { Tottenham Court Road
 King's Cross Road
 Gray's Inn Road
 Cromer Street
 { Judd Street
 { Leigh Street
 { Marchmont Street
 Compton Street
 Cleveland Street