

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1902.

Contributors

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Metropolitan
Borough of Deptford.
—
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year 1903.2

Deptford :

Printed by F. Gaylard, 446, New Cross Road, S.E.



Metropolitan Borough of Deptford.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1902.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the vital statistics and sanitary work for the Registration Year 1902, 52 weeks ending December 27th, 1902.

POPULATION.

According to the Registrar-General's returns, the population for the Metropolitan Borough of Deptford is estimated at 111,577, at the middle of the year 1902.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year 1902, was 3,315 (1,646 males and 1,669 females), equivalent to an annual rate of 29·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The Birth-rate for the County of London was 28·5.

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough of Deptford during the year 1902 was 713. The Marriages for the past seven years were—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
588	687	709	735	666	746	713

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,826 (males 948, females 878), of these 502 were registered in Public Institutions beyond the district. There were 537 belonging to the North District, 537 to the South District, and 752 to the Central District. The death-rate was equal to an annual rate of 16·3, whilst the death-rate for the Metropolis as a whole was 17·2, and for England and Wales 16·3.

Table No. 1.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 PER ANNUM—1894--1902.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Borough of Deptford } London ...	17·1	18·0	18·7	19·3	17·7	18·5	17·5	18·2	16·3
	17·8	19·8	18·6	18·2	18·7	19·8	18·8	17·6	17·2

MORTALITY AT GROUP OF AGES.

The 1,826 deaths recorded during the year included 672 children under five years of age. The deaths of 459 children occurred under one year; 213 deaths were registered between one and five years; 80 between five and fifteen; 73 between the ages of 15 and 25; 565 of persons over 25 and under 65; and 436 of persons aged upwards of 65 years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infantile mortality, that is to say, the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to every 1,000 children born was 138, as compared with 150 for the previous year, and 139 for the County of London, and in seventy-six of the largest provincial towns 146.

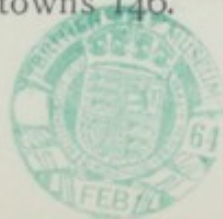


Table No. 2.

SHewing THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE
BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1902.

BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3315
DEATHS (including Parishioners in the South-Eastern Hospital, and 300 ⁵⁰² in the Outlying Institutions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1826
Excess of Births over Deaths										...	1489

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Registrar-General classifies under this heading—Small-Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping-Cough, "Fever" (Typhus, Enteric and Continued), Diarrhœa, Plague.

The number of deaths registered from these Zymotic diseases amounted to 211, as compared with 257 for the previous year. The average deaths from Zymotic diseases was 1·89 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 2·32 for the previous year, and 2·21 for the County of London, and for seventy-six of the largest towns in England per 1,000 persons living 2·12.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of Notifications received during the year, under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was *2,456, as compared with 1,116 for the previous year. Table No. 13 gives a detailed account of the Notification of Infectious Diseases during the year and the number of cases notified in each district and those removed to hospital from each district.

SMALL-POX.

The disease appears to have made its appearance in London during the month of June, 1901, and is said to have been introduced from Paris. No less than 1,700 cases were reported in London at the close of the year 1901, of these the Borough of Deptford contributed but 4 (1 in October, 2 in November, and 1 in December).

* This large increase is due to the fact that Chicken-Pox was made a notifiable disease from February 7th.

From January of the year 1902 to the end of October, 7,788 cases were notified in London. In this Borough 188 certificates were received, dealing with 139 cases, of these 6 were returned as not Small-Pox (two cases which do not appear in the total were dealt with as Small-Pox, but on being returned home as errors of diagnosis, the certificates were withdrawn). Two cases were sent to the Fever Hospital as Scarlet Fever, but were there found to be suffering from Small-Pox.

Two cases died at home, and both were removed to the Mortuary; one case was an infant who was born whilst the mother was suffering from Small-Pox, and died within 15 days, the other an adult; in the latter case the body was buried within 48 hours after death.

Twenty-eight secondary cases were notified; they occurred in 15 different houses, and were thus distributed: 4 houses had each 3 cases, 9 houses had 2 cases each, one house had 5 cases (4 in one family), and another had 7 cases (2 families). These secondary cases arose chiefly from the delay or refusal to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated after contact with the first case.

Source of infection (excepting the secondary cases) could only be traced in 9 cases, viz.: 3 cases to Newington Causeway, 1 to Essex (Ingatestone), 2 to Sydenham, 3 to Gore Farm Hospital (one, the patient worked at the Hospital), one, the patient, a Railway Guard, came in contact with the workmen returning to and from the Small-Pox Hospital at Gore Farm, one patient was visited by a nurse from the Hospital, 14 days before the rash appeared.

To assist medical practitioners in the diagnosis of doubtful cases of Small-Pox the County Council appointed certain medical men to act in consultation. Every case, however, was removed to the South Wharf Shelters at Rotherhithe, and if found to be suffering from Small-Pox sent on to the Hospital Ship at Long Reach. If the case was doubtful it was detained for observation, and if it proved not to be Small-Pox the patient was vaccinated or re-vaccinated and sent home, information at the same time being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

The first case to appear in Deptford was on October 29th, 1901, in a common lodging-house, in which there were no less than 213 lodgers. Prompt measures were adopted, and I am glad to say no other case occurred on the premises.

On receipt of a Notification of Small-Pox, the premises were visited immediately, at whatever hour of the day or night, and enquiries made as to the source of infection, the names and ages of all the inmates noted, the place of occupation of the patient, the names and addresses of all persons who had been in contact with the case, and the schools attended by the children, the conditions as to vaccination and re-vaccination so far as could be ascertained.

The Ambulance Service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board was at once communicated with by telephone or otherwise, and in no case was there any delay in removing the patient.

A copy of the Notification was sent to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, and to the head teachers of the London Board Schools and Private Schools attended by any of the children from the infected house. The Medical Officers of Health were communicated with in whose district any person residing or working outside this borough who had in any way been in contact with a case of Small-Pox.

In accordance with the Local Government Board's instruction, the Vaccination Officer of the Board of Guardians (the Local Authority for vaccination purposes) was immediately informed of each case, and every information given him, as far as possible, as to children and others unprotected by vaccination.

All infected premises were visited, and the occupants kept under constant supervision until free from infection.

All infected rooms were fumigated with sulphur, and afterwards the walls were stripped of paper; ceilings, floors and walls thoroughly washed with carbolic acid; bed, bedding, clothing, &c., removed to the Council's Wharf and disinfected by steam and returned.

During the period of disinfection, temporary lodgings were obtained for 3 families, until such time as the "Shelter" was made habitable and furnished, since which it has been occupied three times by 6 persons.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED.—Beds 173, Pillows 317, Bolsters 131, Palliasses 108, Mattresses 108, Sheets 263, Blankets 298, Odd Articles 2,785.

ARTICLES DESTROYED AT OWNERS' REQUEST.—Palliasses 37, Beds 5, Pillows 2, Odd Articles 62.

NUMBER OF ROOMS CLEANSED, STRIPPED, AND DISINFECTED, 175.
STAFF.—The staff consisted of the

Medical Officer of Health.
Sanitary Inspector.
Disinfector.
Two Assistant Disinfectors.
One Van Driver.

Who, with the exception of the Disinfector (who has previously had small-pox), were all re-vaccinated.

No case occurred amongst the staff.

COST OF THE OUTBREAK.	£	s.	d.
Disinfection—Wages for extra men ...	124	0	0
Approximate cost of materials...	10	0	0
Compensation for destruction of, and damage to articles during disinfection	5	7	6
Printing, <i>re</i> Small-pox and Chicken-pox	9	15	2
Petty Cash (Inspector Simpson) ...	1	11	11
	<hr/>		
	£150	14	7

I append a table showing the numbers and distribution of Small-pox cases notified, together with the number of those who were vaccinated and un-vaccinated, and the deaths which occurred in the different wards of this borough.

Table No. 4 shows the mortality per cent. among the vaccinated and un-vaccinated at all ages.

Table No. 5 shows the distribution of Small-pox cases during the outbreak, with proportionate incidence in each Metropolitan Borough.

Table No. 6 shows the number and distribution of deaths from Small-pox during the outbreak, with proportionate fatality for each Metropolitan Borough.

Table No. 3.
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Wards.	Notification.	Returned as not Small Pox.	Small Pox.	Vaccinated.	Un- vaccinated.	Deaths	
						Vac- cinated.	Unvac- cinated.
North	25	—	25	20	5	6	1
North-West ...	45	2	43	38	5	5	2
East	40	2	38	31	7	9	2
South	9	—	9	7	2	3	1
South-East ...	12	1	11	10	1	3	—
South-West ...	12	1	11	9	2	1	1
Total	143	6	137	115	22	27	7

Table No. 4.
MORTALITY PER CENT. AMONG VACCINATED AND
UNVACCINATED AT VARIOUS AGES.

Ages.	Cases.		Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Under 1 year ...	Vaccinated... ..	1	1	100·00*
	Unvaccinated ...	5	4	80·00
From 1 year to 10 years	Vaccinated... ..	7	1	14·28
	Unvaccinated ...	9	1	11·11
10 years and upwards	Vaccinated	113	25	22·12
	Unvaccinated ...	8	2	25·00
All ages	Vaccinated... ..	121	27	22·31
	Unvaccinated ...	22	7	31·81

*This case was a child who died at the age of 15 days, whose mother was suffering from Small Pox at the time of its birth.
Death rate, 3·0 per 10,000 population.

Table No. 5.

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL-POX CASES, DURING THE OUTBREAK, WITH PROPORTIONATE INCIDENCE IN EACH METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.

BOROUGH.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1902.	1901.			1902.			Total.	Rate per 10000 Population.
		2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter		
WEST—									
Paddington	145107	...	4	17	62	45	6	134	9.2
Kensington	177605	...	4	10	43	47	9	113	6.3
Hammersmith	114210	...	4	41	61	27	8	141	12.3
Fulham	143102	...	...	15	54	31	6	106	7.4
Chelsea	74018	...	2	3	20	18	1	44	5.9
City of Westminster	180800	...	9	91	174	56	2	332	18.4
NORTH—									
St. Marylebone	132069	2	41	36	111	39	3	232	17.5
Hampstead	83743	...	3	3	10	10	0	26	3.1
St. Pancras	235596	1	101	153	227	118	15	515	26.1
Islington	337268	1	13	48	137	141	16	346	10.5
Stoke Newington	51700	...	7	12	38	11	2	70	13.7
Hackney	221926	1	18	22	196	221	3	461	20.8
CENTRAL—									
Holborn	58535	...	18	198	186	29	3	434	73.1
Finsbury	100487	...	14	79	131	31	48	303	30.3
City of London	25598	...	2	6	19	11	9	47	18.8
EAST—									
Shoreditch	117980	...	2	16	313	118	7	456	38.9
Bethnal Green	129889	1	3	28	276	199	39	546	42.3
Stepney	300551	1	4	155	929	417	38	1544	51.3
Poplar	169214	...	2	68	332	282	15	699	41.3
SOUTH—									
Southwark	206825	...	7	82	251	260	7	607	29.4
Bermondsey	130218	...	...	107	101	107	15	330	25.3
Lambeth... ..	305102	...	3	48	189	141	24	415	13.6
Battersea	171401	...	...	53	99	66	23	241	14.0
Wandsworth	241810	...	8	23	70	54	7	162	6.7
Camberwell	262775	...	...	54	147	190	17	408	15.5
Deptford	111577	...	...	4	71	62	10	147	11.2
Greenwich	98013	...	...	11	58	34	7	110	11.2
Lewisham	132432	...	2	10	50	33	5	100	7.5
Woolwich	119556	...	1	22	111	116	7	257	21.5
Port of London ... ..	...	...	...	1	9	4	1	15	...
TOTAL	4579107	7	272	1416	4475	2928	353	9451	20.6

Table No. 6.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX DURING THE OUTBREAK WITH PROPORTIONATE FATALITY FOR EACH METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.

BOROUGH.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1902.	1901.			1902.			Total.	Rate per 10,000 Population.
		2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter		
WEST—									
Paddington	145107	...	...	...	9	11	...	20	1·4
Kensington	177605	...	...	1	6	5	...	12	0·6
Hammersmith	114210	...	2	13	8	...	5	28	2·4
Fulham	143102	...	...	3	8	4	1	16	0·1
Chelsea	74018	...	...	1	1	5	1	8	0·1
City of Westminster	180800	...	1	15	33	6	...	55	3·0
NORTH—									
St. Marylebone	132069	1	4	2	17	7	...	31	2·3
Hampstead	83743	...	1	1	2	1	...	5	0·6
St. Pancras	235596	...	20	21	41	31	9	122	5·1
Islington	337268	...	2	6	17	30	7	62	1·8
Stoke Newington	51700	...	1	2	5	3	...	11	2·1
Hackney	221926	...	1	4	25	44	1	75	3·3
CENTRAL—									
Holborn	58535	...	1	29	43	3	...	76	13·1
Finsbury	100487	...	...	7	26	1	9	43	4·3
City of London	25598	...	...	2	3	4	...	9	3·6
EAST—									
Shoreditch	117980	...	...	5	61	14	1	81	6·8
Bethnal Green	129889	1	...	1	33	27	4	66	5·1
Stepney	300551	...	...	22	172	77	11	282	9·4
Poplar	169214	...	...	10	50	40	3	103	6·0
SOUTH—									
Southwark	206825	...	1	13	39	36	3	92	4·4
Bermondsey	130218	...	...	14	7	22	2	45	3·4
Lambeth	305102	...	1	3	35	23	2	64	2·0
Battersea	171401	...	...	2	14	11	2	29	1·6
Wandsworth	241810	...	...	3	16	7	2	28	1·1
Camberwell	262775	...	...	7	17	42	3	69	2·6
Deptford	111577	...	...	1	18	15	...	34	3·0
Greenwich	98013	...	...	3	9	12	1	25	2·5
Lewisham	132432	...	...	...	5	3	4	12	0·9
Woolwich	119556	...	...	1	14	22	2	39	3·2
Port of London ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4579107	2	35	192	734	506	73	1542	3·3

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-Pox was made a notifiable disease in London on February 7th, 1902, under Section 50 (5) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. A number of cases of Small-Pox in the Metropolis had been primarily regarded and treated as Chicken-Pox, and owing to the lack of precautions taken, a number of persons had contracted Small-Pox from these cases. The number of Notifications received during the year was 1,199.

Table No. 7.

CASES OF CHICKEN POX NOTIFIED MONTHLY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 27th DECEMBER, 1902.

Month.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total cases notified in each locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						North Deptford.	South Deptford.	Central Deptford.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards			
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	50	7	25	12	5	1	...	24	5	21
March ...	126	12	42	61	5	6	...	51	35	40
April ...	101	12	43	43	3	...	...	43	17	41
May ...	141	12	72	52	2	3	...	51	38	52
June ...	258	31	119	106	...	2	...	102	81	75
July ...	154	21	73	58	2	...	...	84	22	48
August ...	55	10	22	21	...	1	1	21	15	19
September	56	9	24	21	2	...	...	21	10	25
October ...	66	7	36	19	2	2	...	23	11	32
November	100	13	45	38	4	...	...	18	33	49
December	92	8	42	41	1	...	...	26	24	42
Totals ...	1199	142	543	455	43	15	1	464	291	444



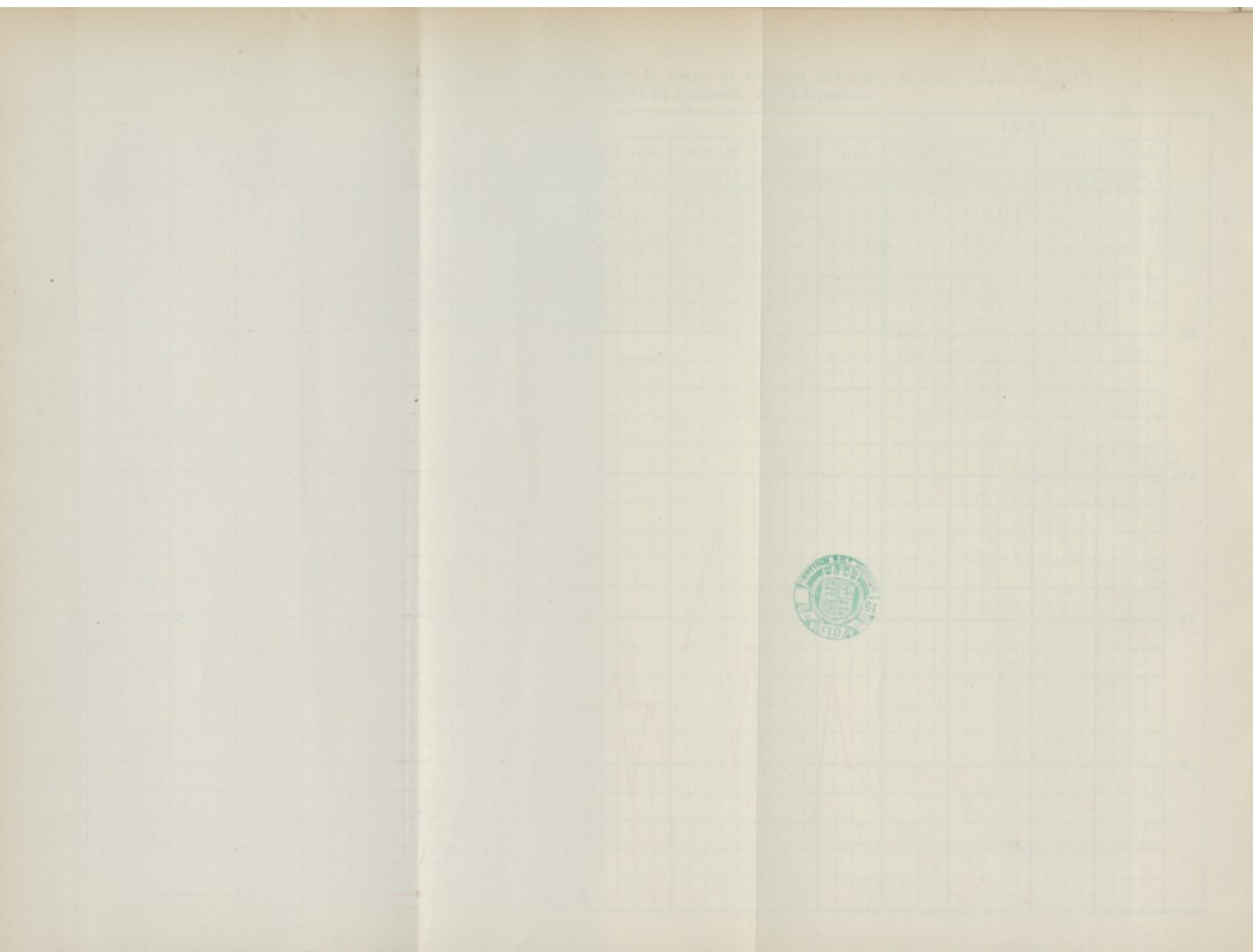
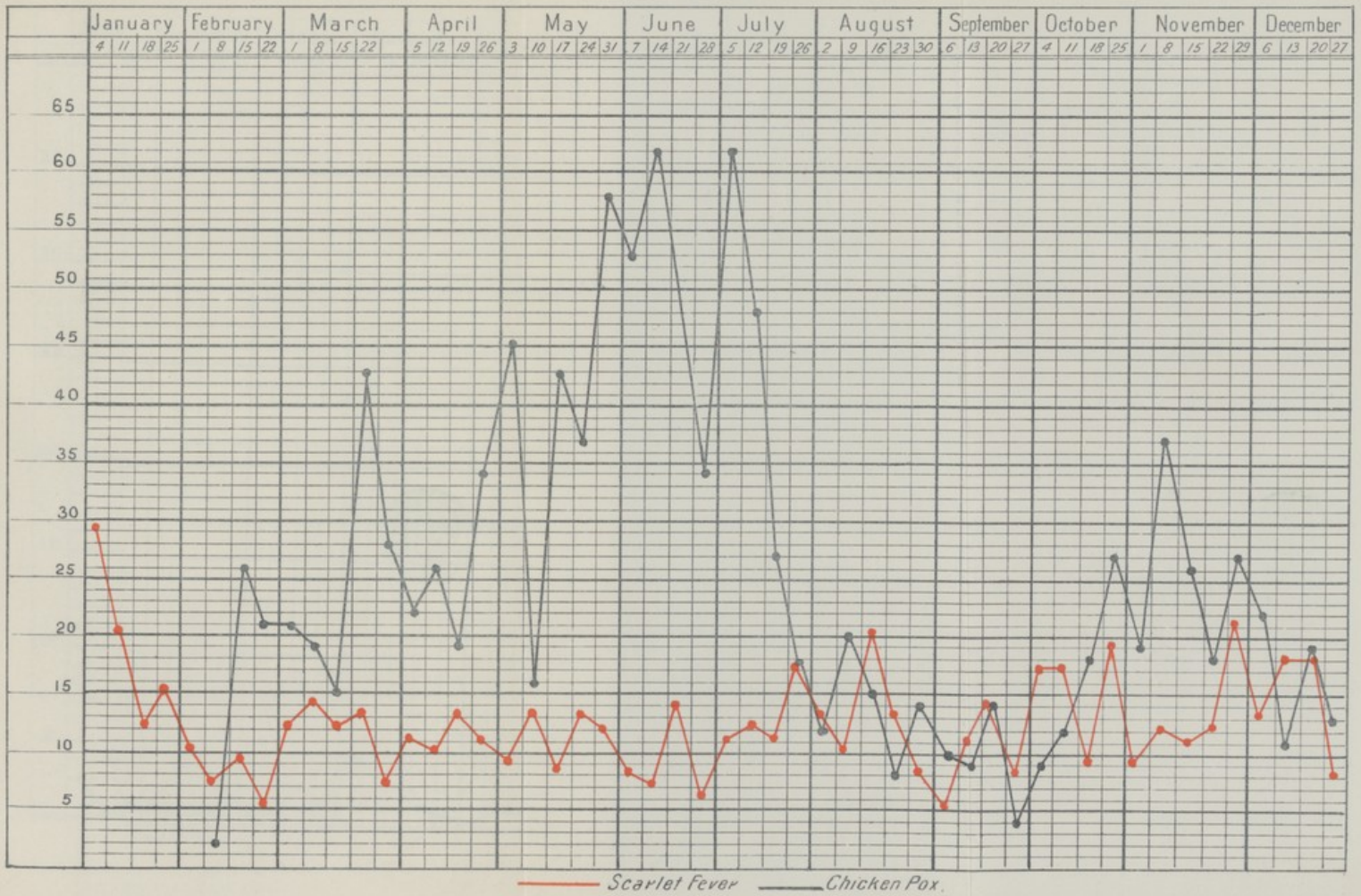


Chart shewing week by week the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the Borough of Deptford during the 52 weeks ending the 27th December, 1902.

1902.



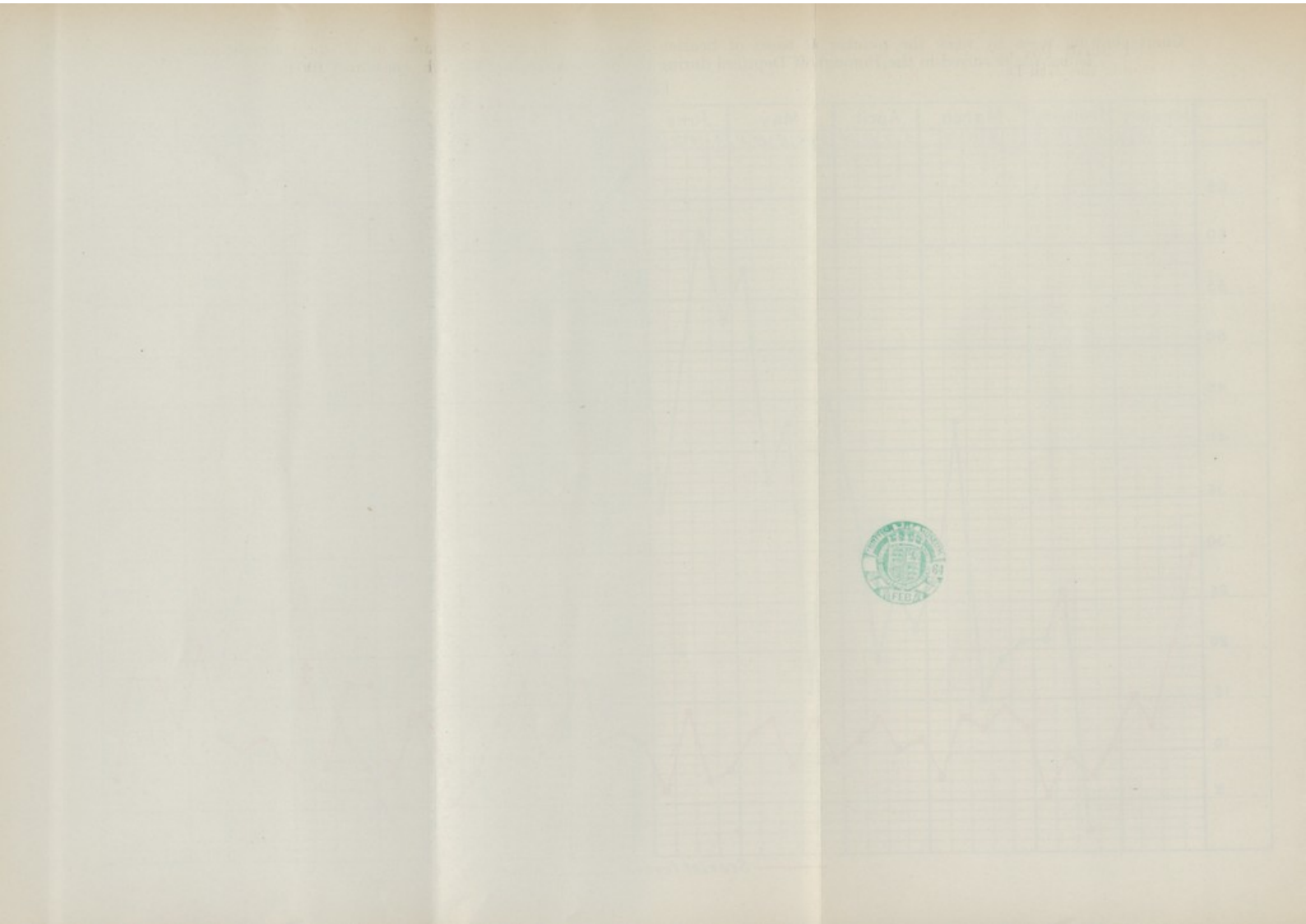
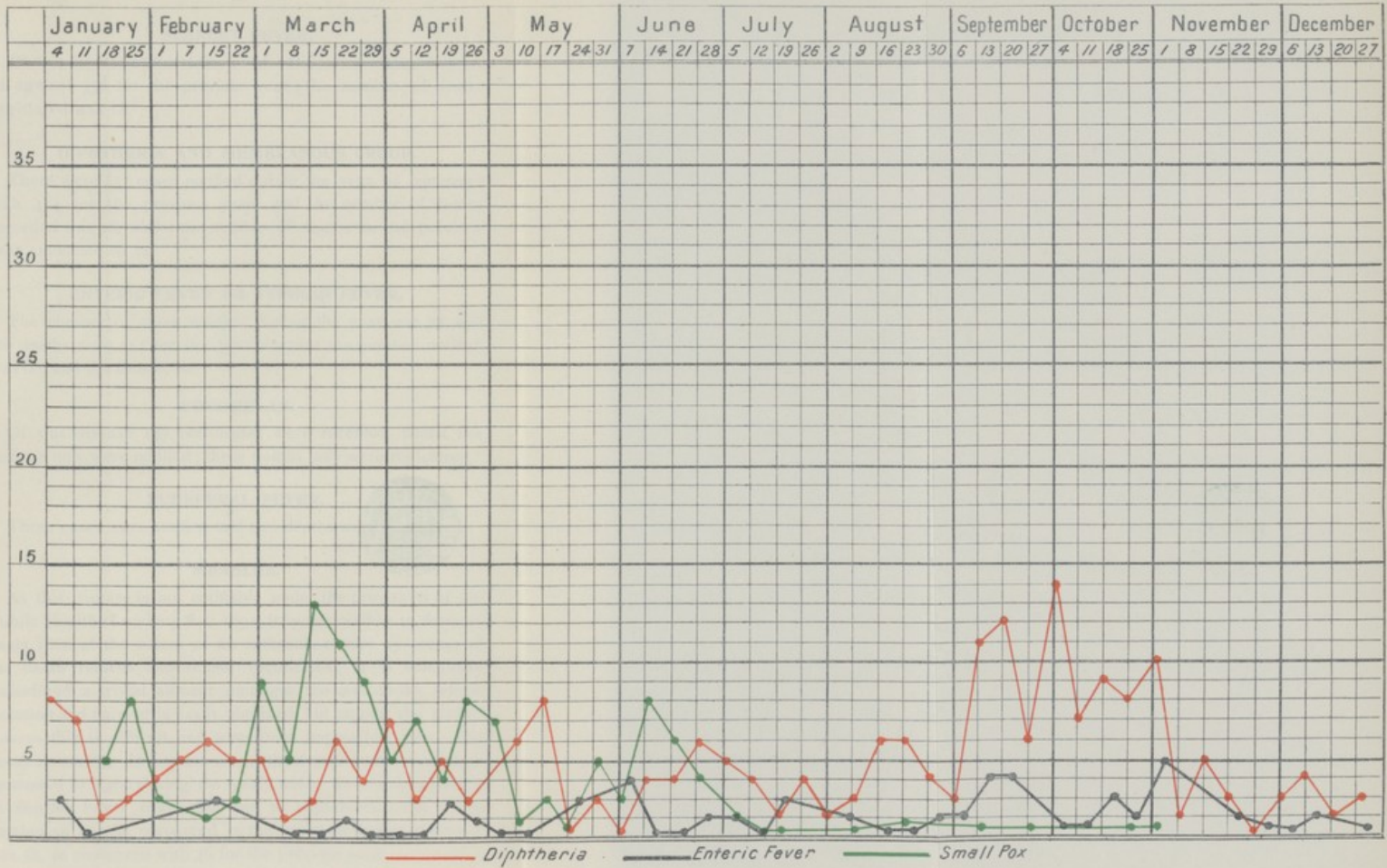


Chart shewing week by week the number of cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Small Pox notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the Borough of Deptford during the 52 weeks ending the 27th December, 1902.

1902.



1904



SCARLET FEVER.

Of this disease 638 certificates of notification were received, as against 550 for the previous year; the number of deaths registered was 18.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There were 257 cases notified during the year, as compared with 414 for the previous year, and the number of deaths recorded was 18, whilst the number of deaths for the previous year amounted to 34.

ENTERIC FEVER OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year was 73, and the deaths were 11; for the previous year the number notified was 60, and the deaths 10.

ERYSIPELAS.

Of this disease 147 certificates were received, whilst last year 78 only were notified; three deaths only were registered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three cases were notified and two deaths were registered.

MEASLES.

As this disease is not notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, it is impossible to form an exact idea of the extent of an outbreak, except by means of the death returns and school certificates; it is commonly considered a trivial ailment amongst the well-to-do, where isolation and nursing is easily obtained, but among the poorer classes this is difficult and sometimes impossible, hence the heavy mortality. In London alone, the deaths from this disease amounted to 2,360 during the year, whilst the deaths referred to Scarlet Fever were 560, and to Diphtheria 1,159. The number of deaths registered in the borough during the year was 58, as compared with 46 for the previous year.

I have reason to hope the distribution of the leaflet on "Precautions against the spread of Infection of Measles" last year may have been of some good.

The London County Council has made an order applying the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to Measles, as a dangerous infectious disease. This comes into operation on 1st April, 1903; such provisions, however, do not include *compulsory notification*. The Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals have no power to receive cases of Measles, and the London County Council is not empowered to provide Hospitals.

In accordance with the regulations of the London School Board, certificates were received from the school teachers to the number of 715.

The following schools (Infants' Department) were closed in consequence of the prevalence of Measles:—

Dec. 3.	Clyde Street—	for a period of three weeks.
„ 4.	Regent „ „ „	„
„ 4.	Clifton Road „ „	„
„ 10.	Nynehead St. „ „	„

WHOOPING COUGH

caused 36 deaths during the year; all children under 5 years of age. For the previous year the deaths numbered 50, and for the year 1900 they were 58.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Certificates have been forwarded to me by most of the school teachers in the district, relating to children who have been excluded from school on account of non-notifiable infectious disease existing in their homes, such as Measles, Whooping-cough, Mumps, &c.

DIARRHŒA.

Under this heading are now included deaths certified as from Diarrhœa alone, or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature. The number of deaths registered during the year was 38.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was the cause of 17 deaths as against 21 for the previous year.

PHTHISIS, CONSUMPTION OR TUBERCULOSIS.

That this disease is contagious, *i.e.*, communicable from person to person is now a recognised fact. It is due to what is known as a germ or microbe, called the bacillus tuberculosis, which is known to flourish in unhealthy and unwholesome conditions of life; therefore our attention should be directed to procure pure air, sanitary dwellings, good food, warm clothing, all milk should be boiled and meat well cooked. As Sir William Broadbent has said, "If we could ensure the destruction of all sputa of the sufferers from Phthisis, and secure a supply of milk and meat absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, all the diseases due to Tuberculosis, which now cause one-seventh or one-eighth of the total number of deaths, would cease from the land."

In all cases of removal of a consumptive person from one house to another, or after death of a consumptive patient, application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health to have the rooms, carpets, rugs, bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected, which is done free of cost.

The following hints should be observed by consumptive patients—not to spit about the house, workshop, or any other place. Spitting in the street is a dangerous habit; spit only into a covered cup, spittoon, or wide-mouthed bottle kept for the purpose, to which some disinfectant fluid has been added; to use such articles for wiping the mouth as can be burnt or placed in boiling water; not to swallow the spit. The spit when it becomes dry is carried about in the air and is very dangerous. Sleeping rooms should be well ventilated, well lighted and free from damp.

Fresh air and sunlight kills the germs of consumption. Cleanliness and temperance are all-important.

Milk should be boiled and meat well cooked.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Council renewed the arrangement made last year with the Clinical Research Association to make Bacteriological Examinations and Reports upon the specimens of blood for Enteric Fever and membrane for Diphtheria, for a further period of 12 months, expiring on the 12th November, 1903. During the year ending December 31st, 1902, 88 Examinations were made of blood and membrane for Enteric Fever and Diphtheria—21 for Enteric Fever, and 67 for Diphtheria, at a cost of £16 os. 6d.

It is very gratifying that so many medical men have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded by the Borough Council.

DISINFECTION.

A steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyons) is provided at the Council's yard, in which all articles of clothing and bedding are disinfected. The building is divided into two rooms, into each of which the apparatus has an opening. One side is reserved for receiving articles about to undergo disinfection, the other for removing them from the apparatus after the process is completed.

There are two vans employed, one for use in collecting infected articles, the other for returning them, after disinfection is completed. With very few exceptions all disinfection is carried out by the staff of the Council, and no charge is ever made.

During the year 1,076 rooms were disinfected, and 11,565 articles were subjected to steam disinfection at the Council's yard. Only a few complaints were received during the year as to damage done to bedding, &c.; every care is taken by the disinfectors. Most of the articles destroyed was by desire of the owners. Disinfecting fluid is supplied gratis where required by the staff.

Table No. 8 gives detailed account of the work done during the year.

Table No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ROOMS, BEDDING, ETC., DISINFECTED
DECEMBER 28th, 1901, TO DECEMBER 27th, 1902, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Rooms Disinfected.	Beds.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Palliasses.	Mattresses.	Sheets.	Blankets.	Odd Articles.	Articles Destroyed.
1901 December	15	8	18	6	...	4	10	18	19	
1902 January ...	104	68	153	56	12	28	102	134	394	
February...	78	60	139	47	15	29	82	127	516	1 Mattress, 15 Palliasses
March ...	123	105	207	74	61	43	134	169	1116	2 Mattresses, 3 Beds, 16 Palliasses, 4 Pillows, 1 Bolster, 1 Sheet, 70 odds.
April ...	106	87	160	62	21	47	103	117	792	2 Beds, 4 Palliasses, 9 odds
May ...	84	74	123	48	10	35	89	140	454	3 Beds, 1 Bolster, 7 Palliasses
June ...	81	64	132	49	20	22	90	120	533	1 Palliass, 1 Carpet, 2 Mats
July ...	86	63	108	44	6	18	80	95	223	1 Palliass
August ...	50	45	103	34	5	12	68	59	228	2 Mattresses
September	94	64	136	42	4	21	59	101	237	3 Beds, 1 Mattress, 2 Palliasses, 3 Pillows, 3 Sheets, 2 Blankets, 18 odds
October ...	103	70	147	42	...	29	92	128	217	1 Bed, 3 Mattresses, 1 Palliass
November	85	65	132	45	2	27	70	133	568	54 odds
December	67	61	86	36	...	24	65	91	215	
Total	1076	834	1644	585	156	339	1044	1432	5531	237 articles

Total Number of Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	1076
" " Beds	"	"	"	834
" " Pillows	"	"	"	1644
" " Bolsters	"	"	"	585
" " Palliasses	"	"	"	156
" " Mattresses	"	"	"	339
" " Sheets	"	"	"	1044
" " Blankets	"	"	"	1432
" " Odd Articles	"	"	"	5531

Total ... 12,641

Total Number of Beds Destroyed	...	...	...	12
" " Mattresses	"	"	"	9
" " Palliasses	"	"	"	47
" " Pillows	"	"	"	7
" " Bolsters	"	"	"	2
" " Sheets	"	"	"	4
" " Blankets	"	"	"	2
" " Odd Articles, 1 Carpet and 2 Mats	"	"	"	154
Total	...	...	...	237

SPECIAL ITEMS.

- February 1st—St. John's Nursing Home. Maternity case. 2 Sheets, 1 Blanket, 62 odds. Disinfected.
- April 11th—Childers Street. Cancer. 1 Bed, 4 Pillows, 1 Bolster, 1 Mattress. Disinfected.
- April 29th—Abinger Road. Cancer. 1 Bed, 1 Counterpane. Disinfected.
- June 14th—Breakspears Road. Consumption. 3 Pillows, 1 Mattress, 1 Bolster, 2 Sheets, 7 Blankets, 18 odds. Disinfected.
- September 16th—Batavia Road. Murder. 2 Beds, 1 Mattress, 2 Palliasses, 3 Sheets, 2 Blankets, 18 odds. Destroyed.
- September 29th—Senegal Road. Consumption. 1 Bed, 3 Palliasses, 1 Bolster. Disinfected.
- October 17th—Shardeloes Road. Consumption. 1 Bed, 2 Palliasses, 1 Bolster, 1 Mattress, 3 Sheets, 3 Blankets, 25 odds. Disinfected.

N.B.—All the above articles are included in the total of the Annual Report.

During the hot weather all the courts and alleys were kept constantly flushed with disinfectants by the Surveyor's staff.

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The Public Health Committee have had under consideration the site for a Mortuary and Coroner's Court, which they have reason to believe will be acquired during the year 1903, and plans have been submitted by the Surveyor which will be presented to the Council in due course. The number of bodies taken into the existing mortuary during the year was 82.

HOUSE PROPERTY INSPECTIONS, &c.

A summary of the Sanitary work done during the year will be found on Table No. 9.

The total number of premises inspected was 3,510, whilst re-inspections, calls, service of notices, &c., amounted to 15,022. The number of preliminary notices or "Intimations" served during the year was 1,369, whilst the number of Statutory Notices served was but 192, and in only 7 cases was it necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce these orders.

Overcrowding was abated in 19 cases, without having to take any legal proceedings.

Smoke Nuisances. Observations were kept on the different factories in the borough, and 159 cases reported to the Public Health Committee, and notices were served to abate the nuisance in several cases.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTORS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1902.

Table No. 1.	Number of District.					Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Complaints Received... ..	43	57	63	26	29	218
Total Premises Inspected	750	716	655	727	662	3510
Re-Inspections, Calls, Service of } Notices, &c., &c. }	2835	2844	4029	2836	2478	15022
Inspections under notice from Con- } tractors, per Bye-Laws }	83	39	15	14	8	159
Number of Cases in which Pro- } ceedings have been taken }	2	2	...	3	...	7
"Intimations" Served	163	291	276	333	306	1369
"Statutory Notices" Served ...	23	60	44	34	31	192
Houses Closed by Magistrate's Order	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Voluntarily ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 2.

Water Closets—

Old Closets abolished	9	6	3	1	2	21
New Closets provided	5	7	5	2	3	22
New Closets provided in Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basin and Trap provided	119	214	234	118	137	822
Water Supply provided	49	19	...	3	12	83
Water Supply Apparatus provided	21	62	55	50	62	250
Limewashed	5	16	6	8	14	435
Walls Repaired	9	...		...	...
Floors Repaired ... ..	...	...	234	119	...	
Doors provided ... ..	...	...	12		2	
Ventilated	1	7	...	...	2	

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTORS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1902—continued.

Table No. 2—continued.	Number of District.					Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Seats provided ... ..	...	...	195	57	...	252
Basins Cleansed ... ..	...	7	14	14	8	43
Drains—						
Drains Re-Constructed	13	74	184	90	84	445
Surface Drains provided ... ..	...	1	6	...	3	10
Cleansed and Amended	137	87	56	34	28	342
Gulley Traps fixed	151	120	195	113	84	663
New Soil Pipes and Vent Pipes fixed	62	44	6	1	1	114
Chambers built and Interceptors } provided	11	13	116	18	70	228
Interceptors only fixed ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2
Ventilated	28	68	64	49	36	245
Provided to Stables	2	1	3	3	2	11
Clearing Eyes ... ..	...	...	...	21	...	21
Sinks, Bath & Lavatory Wastes, and Rain Water Pipes—						
Disconnected from drains, trap- } ped and ventilated	107	67	12	62	73	321
Cesspools—						
Abolished	1	...	7	2	...	10
Dustbins—						
Provided	64	58	132	33	32	219
Repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yards—						
Paved	19	39	190	83	53	384
Surface Repaired	15	23	6	6	34	84

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTORS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1902—*continued.*

Table No. 2— <i>continued.</i>	Number of District.					Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	
Scullery and Wash-house Floors—						
Paved	3	9	4	...	20	36
Forecourts—						
Paved ... ..	...	...	6	53	5	64
Surface Repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutters and Rain Water Pipes—						
Provided and Repaired	60	52	8	30	39	189
Water Supply—						
Store Cisterns provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. .. Covers provided	10	10	3	...	...	23
.. .. Cleansed ... ..	...	2	20	6	3	31
Store Cisterns abolished	7	9	3	11	2	32
Supply Re-instated... ..	15	5	13	2	7	42
Fittings Repaired	22	13	...	22	3	60
New Houses Inspected for Certificates before Occupation }	93	53	...	30	2	178
Potable Water provided from Service }	8	...	...	...	...	8
Cleansing and Repairs—						
Houses Cleansed and Limewashed	43	165	129	116	203	703
Houses Repaired and Ventilation Improved }	17		4	26		
House Roofs Repaired	32	...	10	9	27	78

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTORS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1902—*continued.*

Table No. 2— <i>continued.</i>	Number of District.					Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Dung Receptacles—						
Abolished ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provided	1	...	5	...	...	6
Underground Rooms—						
Use as dwellings abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding—						
Cases Abated	1	1	10	5	2	19
Accumulations—						
Removed	10	2	6	6	4	28
Animals—						
Ceased keeping as a Nuisance ...	...	2	2	...	1	5
Smoke Nuisances—						
Cases Abated ... ..	...	...	...	6	1	7
Observations	12	16	21	110	...	159
Rooms occupied in such a manner as to be a nuisance {	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unsound Food Destroyed ... ..	*	**	***	...	...	...

* 2 Boxes of Haddocks.

** 2½ Barrels of Potatoes.

*** 50 pieces of Beef, 8 pieces of Mutton.

District No. 1.—Inspector PRIEST.

District No. 2.—Inspector SHELLEY.

District No. 3.—Inspector DANSON.

District No. 4.—Inspector SNOWDON.

District No. 5.—Inspector OWNER.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSE ACTS, 1851 AND 1853.

The Secretary of State, by a Provisional Order which came into operation on the 1st November, 1894, transferred to the London County Council the powers of the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in respect of Common Lodging-Houses.

The following is a list of the Common Lodging-Houses registered in this district, providing accommodation for 552 persons :—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Reg. No.	Name and Residence of Keeper.					Situation of the Common Lodging House.			Author-ized No. of Lod-gers.	Sex of lodgers. M - Men. W - Women. MC - Married Couples.	Date of Approval of premises.
	Date when registered.	Name.	No. of House	Street or Place.	Parish.	No. of House	Street or Place.	Sanitary District.			
3997	8th June, 1887	Letitia Catherine Longinotto	—	"The Hut," Strawberry Hill-road	Twickenham	1	Church-street ...	Deptford	57	M	19th March, 1887
4491	29th Oct, 1898	Mary Ann Hazelton	16	Watson-street ...	Deptford ...	39	Baildon-street ...	Deptford	13	M	15th Jan, 1873
4492	29th Oct, 1898	Mary Ann Hazelton	16	Watson-street ...	Deptford ...	37	Baildon-street ...	Deptford	24	M	15th Jan, 1873
5399	5th March, 1887	Letitia Catherine Longinotto	—	"The Hut," Strawberry Hill-road	Twickenham	146	Church-street ...	Deptford	42	M	26th Feb, 1887
5482	8th May, 1885	Sarah Ann Mantle	110	Malpas road ...	Brockley ...	35	Baildon-street ...	Deptford	42	M	22nd April, 1885
6007	6th Oct, 1894	Ellen McCarthy	88	Douglas-street ...	Deptford ...	42	Albury-street ...	Deptford	50	M	22nd Sept, 1894
6030	18th Dec, 1889	Letitia Catherine Longinotto	—	"The Hut," Strawberry Hill-road	Twickenham	27	Watergate street	Deptford	36	M	27th Nov, 1889
6043	18th April, 1890	Bernard Jaffa	112	High-street ...	Deptford ...	112	High-street ...	Deptford	213	M	29th March, 1890
6187	30th Oct, 1894	Joseph Mitchell	33	New King-street ...	Deptford ...	33	New King-street	Deptford	7	M	19th Oct, 1894
6206	5th Feb, 1897	James Webster	171	Lewisham High road	New Cross ...	124	Tanner's-hill ...	Deptford	68	M	15th Feb, 1897

Seamen's Lodging House, 22, New King-street

In addition to the above, the Lodging house now in course of erection by the London County Council, in Mill Lane, which will be completed about May or June, 1903, will provide accommodation for 804 lodgers. The following account of the plan is contained in the report of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee to the London County Council:—

“The entrance is central, and gives access to the dining-room on the right, and to the smoking and reading rooms on the left. The office commands the entrance for lodgers and for the staff, and is arranged close to the Superintendent’s quarters. The dining-room is planned with a long hot-plate chamber in the centre, with lodgers’ sculleries. It is well lighted from side and roof. The hot-plate chamber is ventilated by two fans driven by electricity, and this arrangement helps the ventilation of the dining-room. Immediately adjoining the dining-room is the lodgers’ crockery room. The shop for sale of hot and cold viands is placed in a convenient position with a direct servery thereto, and with easy communication to the kitchen in the rear. The smoking-room is arranged on the Mill Lane frontage. It is well lighted, and has good ventilation. The reading room is approached from two of the main corridors; it is of a suitable shape, and is well lighted by side and top lights. This room also will have cross-ventilation.

The accommodation in the dining, reading, and smoking rooms is as follows:—

No. of Lodgers.	Area in superficial feet.			Superficial feet per lodger.			Total superficial feet per lodger.
	Dining room.	Reading room.	Smoking room.	Dining room.	Reading room.	Smoking room.	
804	6,067 (inc. 475 ft. round hot-plate)	3,057	2,031	7.45	3.80	2.53	13.87

With regard to the sleeping accommodation, two principal staircases leading to the dormitories, and one emergency

staircase, are provided. It will therefore be practically impossible for all egress from the house to be blocked in the event of fire. Each cubicle is 4 feet 10½ inches wide and 7 feet 4½ inches long (internal dimensions), and is provided with a window so that ample means of through ventilation are secured. Two cubicles on each floor will be occupied by the resident male staff. The dormitory corridors are 4 feet 6 inches wide, and four water-closets and two sinks for night use are provided on each of the five dormitory floors. The lodgers' promenade is provided over the reading room and part of the dining room, and is approached by means of the south-west staircase.

This is the first lodging house on these lines that the London County Council has attempted. The architect's estimate of the cost of the building is £51,500, and a further sum of about £4,000 will be required for furniture.

The Council resolved that the charge for accommodation in the house should be 6d. per bed per night."

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses first came under the control of the State in 1863, when the Bakehouse Regulation Act came into force. The three chief points in this Act were

1. Employment of persons under 18 years of age.
2. Cleanliness of buildings.
3. Position of sleeping apartments.

In 1878 this Act was repealed by the Factory and Workshop Act. All control of bakehouses was then given to the Inspector of Factories, instead of Local Sanitary Authorities as formerly.

The Factory and Workshop Act of 1883, gave back the control of Bakehouses to the Sanitary Authorities, and gave to the Medical Officer of Health the powers of an Inspector of Factories.

In 1889 "The Lancet" held a special Sanitary Commission, who decided that it was impossible to build a really wholesome bakehouse underground, and in 1895 the Factory and Work-

shop Act, in Section 27, prohibited the occupation of underground bakehouses unless they were in use before January 1st, 1896.

The Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 enacted that no underground bakehouse should be used unless certified by the Sanitary Authority as suitable, as regards

1. Light.
2. Construction.
3. Ventilation.

In 1894 the Master Bakers' Association of Manchester and Salford stated that they would favourably consider any proposed Act of Parliament that would gradually close all underground bakehouses, provided the reasonable interests of the trade were safeguarded, and others considered at this time that underground bakehouses were doomed.

Great improvements, however, have been made since this period, in many of the underground bakehouses, as to sanitary conditions, ventilation and lighting; where formerly daylight could not penetrate, it is now supplied by means of reflectors, pavement lights, electric lights, &c.

The Sanitary Authority has now the power to decide which underground bakehouses may still be used. Should, however, this body refuse to give a certificate of suitability, the occupier of the premises may appeal to a summary court of jurisdiction, then the justices would certify, instead of the Sanitary Authority.

It is to be hoped that neither body will sanction a continuance of these premises unless a sufficiently high standard of suitability is secured. The Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health have considered the question, and have drawn up an excellent document of suggestions.

SUGGESTED REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

A.—CONSTRUCTION.

1. No underground bakehouse shall be less than 8 feet in height throughout, measured from the floor vertically to the ceiling; and in case the floor area exceeds 300 square feet, such height shall be at least 8 ft. 6 ins.

2. No underground bakehouse shall have a cubic capacity, clear of the oven, of less than 1,500 feet.

3. The floor shall be constructed of hard, smooth, durable and impervious material.

4. The walls shall be constructed of a material which is hard, smooth, durable, and impermeable to damp.

[*Note.*—Where adjacent ground abuts on a wall, or walls, such walls should be lined with the best glazed bricks, uniformly joined with Portland cement, to form internal walls, separated from the existing walls by a cavity, and bonded to them, the intervening space being ventilated to the outer air.]

5. The ceiling shall be even, impermeable to damp and dust, and durable.

6. Every underground bakehouse shall be approached by a suitable staircase, adequately lighted and ventilated.

No outside staircase shall terminate within an underground bakehouse.

Any opening into the shop above must be so covered as to prevent the entrance of dust.

B.—LIGHT.

7. The underground bakehouse shall be adequately lighted with daylight throughout, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority, and the lighting maintained shall be such that an Official Copy of the Abstract of the Factory Act may ordinarily be read in all parts of such bakehouse, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

C.—VENTILATION.

8. Ventilation should be so arranged that the circulation of air is confined to the underground bakehouse.

9. Ventilation shall be adequate, that is to say, fresh clean air shall be supplied constantly during working hours, so as to provide not less than 3,000 cubic feet of air, per hour, for each person employed, with any additional amount required for purposes of combustion, in such a manner as to avoid the occurrence of draught, and so that the air is sufficiently renewed in all parts of the underground bakehouse; and by the aid of mechanical power, where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, such is necessary.

Provision shall be made for the removal of steam from the underground bakehouse.

Where mechanical power is used, the fresh air shall be taken from a height above the level of the adjoining ground of not less than 6 feet, and be distributed to different parts of the underground bakehouse in such a manner as to change the air of such bakehouse in all parts.

[*Note.*—This will generally require the provision of a fan. Foul air may also be extracted by means of a fan with any aid available from gas and ventilating shafts.]

10. Arrangements for ventilation shall be such that the temperature of the underground bakehouse from October 1st to May 31st shall not exceed 80° Fahr., except within half-an-hour after a batch of bread has been drawn.

D.—ALL OTHER RESPECTS.

11. Proper provision shall be made for the storage of flour elsewhere than in the underground bakehouse itself.

12. There shall be no opening into the underground bakehouse for any purpose which will tend unduly to the admission of dust from the adjoining street.

13. Conveniences for personal ablution shall be provided in a suitable position, and shall include a water tap and a sink or lavatory basin of an approved character.

[*Note.*—These conveniences should be outside the underground bakehouses.]

Free access should be provided to suitable sanitary conveniences suitably situated.

14. All troughs, tables, or other furniture standing on the floor of the underground bakehouse shall be provided with strong ball-bearing castors.

15. Proper provision shall be made for the depositing of wearing apparel outside the underground bakehouse.

16. An underground bakehouse shall not be in communication with a wash-house, nor with any room, cellar or area containing objectionable materials.

17. An underground room, not entirely separated from the underground bakehouse, shall be well lighted throughout, shall be sufficiently protected against the entrance of ground air, shall be properly ventilated, and shall be at all times clean.

18. All statutory obligations shall be fulfilled.

19. Before making any alterations with a view to meeting these requirements, the owners or occupiers of underground bakehouses shall submit to the Sanitary Authority a specification (and plans) of the alterations which they propose making.

J. SPOTTISWOODE CAMERON,

President.

[*Adopted by the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health on November 21st, 1902.*]

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

A.—ALL BAKEHOUSES.

(1) Every room or place used as a bakehouse shall be in such a state as to be, on sanitary grounds, fit for use or occupation as a bakehouse.

- (2) No water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within, or communicate directly with, the bakehouse.
- (3) Every cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water-closet.
- (4) No drain or pipe for carrying off fœcal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the bakehouse.
- (5) All the inside walls of the rooms of a bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of those rooms (whether those walls, ceilings or tops are plastered or not) and all the passages and staircases of a bakehouse, shall be either painted with oil or varnished, or be limewashed, or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; and
 - (a) Where the bakehouse is painted with oil or varnished, there must be three coats of paint or varnish, and the paint or varnish must be renewed once at least in every seven years, and must be washed with hot water and soap once at least in six months; and
 - (b) Where the bakehouse is limewashed, the limewashing must be renewed once at least in every six months.
- (6) No place on the same level with a bakehouse, and forming part of the same building, shall be used as a sleeping place, unless it is constructed as follows, that is to say—
 - (a) is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and
 - (b) has an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet in area, of which, at the least, four-and-a-half superficial feet are made to open for ventilation;

and unless such sleeping room (if separately occupied) comply with the requirements as to cellar dwellings or underground rooms (so occupied), laid down in the Public Health Acts.

B.—UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

- (1) An underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (*i.e.*, August 17th, 1901.)
- (2) After January 1st, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used, unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose; and an underground bakehouse shall not be certified as suitable unless the District Council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.

DAIRIES, COW SHEDS AND MILK SHOPS,
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OFFENSIVE
BUSINESSES.

Under the London Government Act, 1899, it became the duty of the Metropolitan Borough Councils to enforce the by-laws and regulations with respect to Dairies and Milk Shops, and with respect to Slaughter Houses, Knacker's Yards and Offensive Businesses. All these premises were regularly visited during the year, and notices served for all nuisances or breaches of regulations that were found to exist.—(*Vide Inspector Turner's Report*).

The following is a list of the Registered Cow-Houses in the borough granted in October by the London County Council:—

Sexton, Thomas, 7, Blackhorse Place, Lower Road	7	cows
Martin, James & Sons, 90, Endwell Rd., Brockley	70	„
Weston, John, 178-182, Grove Street (rear of)	14	„
Abbott Brothers, 3, Nynehead St., New Cross	34	„
Weston, J., & Sons, 32, Octavious Street	25	„
Crutcher, George, 117, Pomeroy Street	12	„
Weston, J., & Sons, 211, Railway Arch, Edward St.	17	„
Charman, Thomas, 14, Vulcan Road	1	cow
Glover, George, 49, Watson Street	14	cows

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The following list shows the number of licenses granted by the London County Council in October, 1902:—

Wellbeloved, Alfred, 180, Brockley Road.

Williams, William, Friendly Street Mews, Friendly Street.

Wellbeloved, William Henry, 13A, High Street.

Wells, Jas (trading as Kibble, C., & Co., Ltd.), 41, High St.

Mills, Walter, & Son, 160, New Cross Road.

Gregory, Louis James, 199, Queen's Road (rear of).

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total number of samples purchased during the year 1902 and submitted to the Public Analyst for the borough, was 300. The following is a list of the samples taken, with the number found to be adulterated:—

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1902.

Article.	Total No. of Samples.	No. of Samples Genuine.	No. of Samples Adulterated.
Butter	100	93	7
Lard	8	8	0
Milk	157	144	13
Pepper	4	4	0
Sweets	5	5	0
Margarine	12	12	0
Coffee	3	3	0
Cream of Tartar	4	4	0
Mustard	4	4	0
Liquorice Powder	2	2	0
Olive Oil	1	1	0
	300	280	20 = 6.6%

In addition to the 20 adulterated samples there were 7 offences under the Margarine Acts (for not marking, &c.) and 1 offence for refusing to serve the Inspector (for which a fine of £10 and 12s. costs was inflicted).

The cost of purchasing the samples,	£	s.	d.
including agent's fees, &c. ...	33	13	1
The amount of fines inflicted ...	126	11	0
The amount of costs recovered ...	13	15	6

ICE CREAM.

According to the regulations of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, which came into force on November 1st, 1902, certain very definite requirements are demanded on the part of the makers and vendors of ice cream.

The following are the clauses relating to ice creams :—

42. Any person being a manufacturer of or merchant or dealer in ice creams or other similar commodity who within the County—

(a) Causes or permits ice creams or any similar commodity to be manufactured sold or stored in any cellar shed or room in which there is any inlet or opening to a drain or which is used as a living room or sleeping room ;

(b) In the manufacture sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination ; or

(c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business or living or working in on or about the premises in or on any part of which any such commodity as aforesaid is manufactured sold or stored to give notice thereof forthwith to the Medical Officer of the Sanitary District in which such business is carried on or such premises are situate ;

shall be liable for every such offence on conviction in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

43. Every itinerant vendor of any such commodity as aforesaid shall if not himself the manufacturer thereof exhibit in a legible manner on a conspicuous part of his barrow a notice stating the name and address of the person from whom he obtains such commodity and if such vendor is himself the manufacturer of such commodity he shall in the same manner exhibit his own name and address every such itinerant vendor who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be liable for each offence on conviction as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

44. Proceedings for the recovery of the penalties imposed by the two last preceding Sections of this Act shall be instituted by the Sanitary Authority for the District in which the offence was committed or of the District to the Medical Officer of which such notification as aforesaid ought to have been made or in which such itinerant vendor as aforesaid shall offer any such commodity as aforesaid for sale as the case may be.

Provided always that if any Sanitary Authority omit to institute such proceedings the Council may institute the same as if such omission were a default within the meaning of "The Public Health (London) Act, 1891" and the provisions of that Act relating to any such default and the consequences thereof shall apply with respect to such proceedings.

Copies of these regulations have been posted in different parts of the borough and bills distributed in both English and Italian.

THE SANITARY STAFF.

During the year the Local Government Board approved of the Medical Officer of Health relinquishing private practice and devoting his time to the Public Health work of the borough. The Local Government Board also sanctioned the appointment

of Mr. John V. Snowdon and Mr. Joshua Owner as Sanitary Inspectors for the Borough, to fill the vacancies caused by Mr. Thomas Turner being transferred to carry out the duties required to be performed under the Dairies and Milkshops Orders, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Canal Boats Acts, and the Regulations relating to Slaughter Houses, Knackers' Yards, and Offensive Businesses, and Mr. Robert D. J. Simpson who was transferred to execute the duties required to be performed under the Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to the notification and prevention of infectious diseases. In consequence of the outbreak of small pox it was found necessary to engage the services (temporary) of an additional disinfectant.

I desire to express my high appreciation of the manner in which my Inspectors have performed their onerous duties; they have at all times displayed energy, zeal, and above all, tact, which has, in many instances, obviated the necessity of taking legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the bye-laws. *During* the late epidemic of small-pox, Inspector Simpson and the disinfectant (Mr. Dowset) were most indefatigable at all hours of the night and day, Sundays included.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY WILLIAM ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of Inspector Turner, carrying out duties in connection with Factories and Workshops, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses, Offensive and Ice Cream Businesses, and Canal Boats; Samples under Food and Drugs Acts, and Margarine Act, and results of Prosecutions.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, was a consolidating Act, repealing the former Acts of 1878, 1883, 1891, except sections 8, 9, 10, 12, and the first schedule 1895, except section 12, sub-section 3 of section 24; and section 28.

The unrepealed sections of the Act of 1895 and 1891 do not affect the duties devolving on the Local Authority but refer to the duties in connection with the department of His Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

Under the provisions of the new Act of 1901 the duties of the local authorities are more defined and imperative.

Under section 131 the District Council are required to keep a register of all workshops situate in their district.

His Majesty's Inspector is also required to furnish a list of the premises on his register to the Local Authority at the commencement of the Act.

This list was duly obtained from His Majesty's Inspector and a register compiled, and added to from time to time as required.

By section 107, the occupier of every factory, workshop, or place, from which any work is given out as home work, is required to furnish a list of such workers to the District Council, giving names and addresses, on or before the first day of February and the first day of August in each year, and also to keep a copy of such list in the factory, workshop, or place, from which such work is given out.

A register of Outworkers has been compiled and the necessary forms and notices served upon the premises employing

Outworkers, calling upon them to furnish the information as required by the statute.

The Workshops and the residences of the Outworkers are periodically inspected and any matter requiring attention dealt with.

WORKSHOPS.

* Number on Register	246
Inspected, Measured, &c.	186
Cleansed	34
Overcrowding abated	10
Water Closet accommodation provided ...	2
,, in connection with workroom	
abolished	3
,, cleansed	11
,, doors and seats repaired ...	3
,, water supply provided	2
,, ventilated	1
Drains amended and gully trap fixed	1
Dustbin provided	1
Dung accumulation removed	1
Laundry floor concreted	1
Complaints received	4

The whole of the works required in amendment of defects have been carried out without the service of notices.

OUTWORKERS.

Number on Register	165
,, of Inspections	208
,, of rooms cleansed	21
,, of floors cleansed	1
,, references from other boroughs	253

FACTORIES.

Water closets and Urinal cleansed ...	2
,, door and seats repaired ...	2
,, water supply provided ...	2
,, abolished	3

* Including Bakehouses and Laundries,

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses are either factories or workshops within the meaning of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, according as mechanical power is, or is not used in aid of the processes carried on, and the same powers are exercised by the District Council in regard to them as in regard to factories and workshops generally.

Sections 97, 98, and 99 of the Act provide for the proper conditions, periodical cleansing, &c., of Bakehouses.

Section 101 deals with the question of Underground Bakehouses, and provides "That an underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the passing of the Act."

Also "That after the 1st January, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose."

The whole of the bakehouses in the borough have been periodically visited and the necessary works and cleansing carried out from time to time.

There are 79 bakehouses in the borough, 43 of these are underground and semi-underground ones.

On account of the constant supervision and inspection, the bakehouses of the borough are very well kept by the occupiers.

Number in borough	...	...	...	79
„ on level	...	...	...	45
„ underground	...	...	...	34
„ of inspections and visits	...	...	...	361
„ limewashed	...	...	...	39
Cleansing (floors, tables, utensils, &c.)	...	...	...	22
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	3
Yard surface repaired	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipe repaired	...	...	...	1
Water Closet cleansed	...	...	...	1
„ water supply provided	...	...	...	2
„ in improper position amended	...	...	...	1

Opening to drain abolished	...	...	...	1
Dustbin abolished	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	3
Doors provided to coal places	...	...	...	3
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	2

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS, &c., &c.

Under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1899, the powers vested in the London County Council relating to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, and also the powers relating to the control, supervision and inspection of Offensive Trades, viz., Knackers' Yards, Bone, Blood, or Soap Boilers, Fat and Tallow Melters, Slaughter Houses, and any premises on which offensive businesses are carried on, were transferred to the Metropolitan Borough Councils. Lists of the premises in the borough registered under the London County Council, with copies of Bye-laws and regulations and information relating thereto, was duly forwarded to the Borough Council. Since the receipt of such information, the whole of the premises have been inspected.

A register of the milk purveyors in the borough has been compiled, and the new registrations from time to time recorded.

Constant inspection is necessary to keep the premises in a cleanly state, both in relation to utensils, floors, counters, &c.

Licences are still granted by the London County Council for Cowsheds and Slaughter Houses, &c., &c.

COWSHEDS.

Number in the borough	...	...	...	9
„ of inspections	...	...	...	74
Limewashed	...	...	...	7
Yard surface repaired	...	...	...	1
Dung accumulation removed	...	...	...	2
Number of animals licensed	...	...	...	184

MILKSHOPS.

Number on register as transferred from				
London County Council	...	...	...	134
Number registered during the year	...	...	...	66
,, cancelled	,,	,,	...	17
,, on register at present	...	...	...	183
,, of inspections	...	...	...	503
,, of infectious cases in connection				
with Milkshops—				
Small Pox	...	...	1	} 13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	8	
Diphtheria	...	...	1	
Measles	...	...	1	
Chicken Pox	...	...	2	
Premises to cleanse	...	...	...	16
Floors concreted	...	...	...	4
New measures provided	...	...	...	6
Drains untrapped (galley traps fixed)	...	...	...	1
,, choked (cleared)	...	...	...	1
,, abolished	...	...	...	1
Dung accumulation removed	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number in borough	...	...	...	6
,, of inspections	...	...	...	65
Limewashed	...	...	...	15
Walls repaired	...	...	...	1

OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

Number in borough	...	...	...	5
,, of inspections	...	...	...	52
Limewashed	...	...	...	8
Bones accumulation removed	...	...	...	1
Contraventions of By-laws	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	1

ICE CREAMS.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1892, which came into force on November 1st, 1892, provides as follows:—

Any person being a manufacturer of or merchant or dealer in ice creams or other similar commodity who within the county—

(a) Causes or permits ice creams or any similar commodity to be manufactured sold or stored in any cellar shed or room in which there is any inlet or opening to a drain or which is used as a living room or sleeping room ;

(b) In the manufacture, sale, or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination, or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination ; or

(c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business or living or working in, on or about the premises, in or on any part of which any such commodity as aforesaid is manufactured, sold, or stored, to give notice thereof forthwith to the Medical Officer of the Sanitary District in which such business is carried on or such premises are situate ;

shall be liable for every such offence on conviction in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Every itinerant vendor of any such commodity as aforesaid shall if not himself the manufacturer thereof exhibit in a legible manner on a conspicuous part of his barrow a notice stating the name and address of the person from whom he obtains such commodity and if such vendor is himself the manufacturer of such commodity he shall in the same manner exhibit his own name and address. Every such itinerant vendor who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be liable for each offence on conviction as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Proceedings for the recovery of the penalties shall be instituted by the Sanitary Authority for the District in which the offence was committed or of the District to the Medical Officer of which such notification as aforesaid ought to have been made or in which such itinerant vendor as aforesaid shall offer any such commodity as aforesaid for sale as the case may be.

A register has been prepared, in which to record the necessary information as required by the Act, and, in due course as the season in which the business is carried on arrives, the various premises will be inspected as to their condition, and the requirements enforced. After being placed on the register the premises will be kept under regular inspection.

The trade in ice creams is not confined merely to the itinerant vendor, but is carried on very largely by various shops, &c., as in confectionery shops, refreshment rooms, and restaurants.

Re-inspections, Calls, &c. 746

THOMAS TURNER,
Inspector.

CANAL BOATS.

I beg to report that during the year 1902, from my appointment as Canal Boat Inspector in April, I have from time to time made inspections on the Canal bank of the Grand Surrey Canal, and the portion of the Creek within the borough, with a view to the inspection of boats; but only on one occasion, May 20th, have I found a boat, "Alice," "Registered No. 231, Port of London," subject to such inspection, on which occasion I found no one on board, and the cabins padlocked.

I find the boats plying on the portion of the Canal within the borough are all barges entering and leaving the Surrey

Commercial Docks, and coasting vessels certified under the Merchant Shipping Acts, and outside the jurisdiction of the Canal Boats Acts.

The dates on which other visits have been made for purposes of inspection are: July 8th and 23rd, August 28th, September 24th, October 20th, November 10th, and December 23rd.

The borough not being a registration authority under the Acts, I have no report as to the registration of boats.

THOMAS TURNER,
Inspector.

Table No. 10.

ANALYSIS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS AND OF THE CITY OF LONDON AFTER DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING 1902.

BOROUGH AND OF THE CITY OF LONDON AFTER DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING 1902.

Boroughs.	Estimated Population middle of 1902.	Births.	Deaths.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living.		
				Births.	Deaths.	Principal Infectious Diseases.
COUNTY OF LONDON ...	4,579,110	132,810	80,105	28.5	17.2	2.21
Paddington ...	145,107	3,304	2,156	22.4	14.6	1.74
Kensington ...	177,605	3,488	2,768	19.3	15.3	1.49
Hammersmith ...	114,210	3,192	1,895	27.5	16.3	1.90
Fulham ...	143,102	4,789	2,488	32.9	17.1	3.13
Chelsea ...	74,018	1,685	1,354	22.4	18.0	2.06
City of Westminster ...	180,800	3,286	2,953	17.9	16.1	1.28
St. Marylebone ...	132,145	3,976	2,455	29.6	18.3	1.98
Hampstead ...	83,743	1,549	920	18.2	10.8	0.81
St. Pancras ...	235,521	6,452	4,450	27.0	18.6	2.46
Islington ...	337,270	9,217	5,634	26.9	16.4	1.80
Stoke Newington ...	51,700	1,154	702	22.0	13.4	1.17
Hackney ...	221,926	6,382	3,378	28.3	15.0	1.98
Holborn ...	58,535	1,647	1,266	27.7	21.3	2.44
Finsbury ...	100,487	3,697	2,334	36.2	22.9	3.18
City of London ...	25,598	340	530	13.1	20.4	1.38
Shoreditch ...	118,004	4,069	2,488	33.9	20.7	3.53
Bethnal Green ...	129,865	4,589	2,747	34.8	20.8	2.56
Stepney ...	300,551	11,590	6,285	38.0	20.6	3.31
Poplar ...	169,214	5,890	3,326	34.2	19.3	2.77
Southwark ...	206,825	6,897	4,495	32.8	21.4	3.10
Bermondsey ...	130,218	4,346	2,753	32.8	20.8	3.06
Lambeth ...	305,102	9,067	5,384	29.2	17.4	1.86
Battersea ...	171,401	4,944	2,618	28.4	15.0	1.98
Wandsworth ...	241,810	6,380	3,306	25.9	13.5	1.62
Camberwell ...	262,775	7,487	4,345	28.0	16.3	2.23
Deptford ...	111,577	3,315	1,826	29.9	16.3	1.89
Greenwich ...	98,013	2,802	1,532	28.1	15.4	1.59
Lewisham ...	132,432	3,466	1,883	25.7	13.6	1.79
Woolwich ...	119,556	3,734	1,837	30.7	15.1	1.93

Deaths from Principal Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births.
10,280	1,314	2,360	560	1,159	1,876	—	537	4	2,470	7,424	139
256	20	83	9	33	23	—	13	—	75	155	133
265	11	93	20	19	21	—	19	—	81	232	149
222	13	77	7	23	27	—	11	—	64	166	143
454	13	168	19	51	65	—	9	—	129	200	148
155	7	67	8	13	14	—	6	—	40	109	145
236	39	42	15	29	34	—	20	1	54	328	136
267	24	97	14	27	23	—	15	—	67	258	107
68	3	15	7	10	10	—	11	—	12	72	87
590	81	113	49	107	113	—	44	—	83	450	147
614	54	116	40	104	156	—	46	—	98	513	133
61	8	5	5	6	14	—	4	1	18	66	115
443	70	78	15	61	92	—	31	—	96	323	119
146	46	30	8	10	27	—	6	—	19	179	129
325	36	83	15	38	75	—	9	—	69	233	154
36	7	10	1	10	4	—	2	—	2	44	126
425	76	88	8	25	76	—	22	—	130	217	174
339	64	59	19	33	89	—	14	—	61	260	155
1,009	260	164	30	85	199	—	34	—	237	579	147
476	93	69	21	57	99	—	27	—	110	293	154
653	78	164	42	63	114	—	23	—	169	550	166
405	31	155	18	30	69	—	13	—	89	249	155
581	60	83	48	53	118	—	38	1	180	526	127
346	27	101	24	18	63	—	16	—	97	229	127
402	25	97	23	67	64	—	29	—	97	221	127
596	63	121	41	84	110	—	31	—	146	402	138
211	30	58	18	18	36	—	11	—	38	142	138
159	22	41	6	15	20	—	9	—	46	119	138
241	12	27	19	45	65	—	9	—	64	143	125
235	38	40	9	23	51	—	13	—	61	181	125

Table No. 11.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

(This Table is prepared in accordance with the requisitions of the Local Government Board).

(Table No. 1.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1902 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1892	102,800	3,413	33·2	577	169	1,537	15·8	297	268	359	1,628	15·8
1893	103,600	3,383	33·6	564	166	1,651	15·9	312	272	377	1,756	16·5
1894	104,500	3,363	32·1	465	138	1,248	11·8	270	215	374	1,417	13·5
1895	105,300	3,440	32·7	520	151	1,299	11·3	263	162	422	1,559	14·8
1896	105,900	3,560	33·6	613	172	1,444	13·7	288	265	401	1,580	14·9
1897	107,100	3,418	31·9	542	158	1,215	13·3	265	241	422	1,396	13·0
1898	107,900	3,463	32·1	569	165	1,270	11·7	226	208	437	1,499	13·8
1899	108,800	3,442	31·6	584	169	1,391	12·7	260	251	460	1,600	14·7
1900	109,700	3,396	30·7	544	160	1,669	15·2	230	221	471	1,949	17·7
1901	110,398	3,395	30·6	510	158	1,566	14·1	188	172	396	1,790	16·1
Averages for years 1892-1901.	106,598	3,427	31·2	548	160	1,429	13·5	259	227	411	1,617	14·8
1902	111,577	3,315	29·9	459	138	1,324	11·8	162	115	502	1,826	16·3

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.) } 1,574.

Total population at all ages 110,398
Number of inhabited houses 15,823
Average number of persons per house 7·0.

} At Census of 1901.

Table No. 12.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

(This Table is prepared in accordance with the requisitions of the Local Government Board).

(Table No. II.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1902 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Deptford, North.				Deptford, South.				Deptford, Central.			
	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1893	103,600	3,382	1,756	564	28,980	1,120	554	200	32,020	715	412	88	42,570	1,548	790	276
1894	104,500	3,363	1,417	465	29,040	1,383	390	190	32,340	998	305	112	42,960	1,962	722	183
1895	105,300	3,440	1,559	520	29,340	1,080	476	180	32,680	676	367	98	43,320	1,694	716	242
1896	105,900	3,560	1,580	613	29,500	1,100	513	181	33,010	764	360	111	43,690	1,696	707	203
1897	107,100	3,418	1,396	542	29,670	1,093	446	175	33,260	718	333	104	44,070	1,607	617	263
1898	107,900	3,463	1,499	569	29,840	1,151	430	182	33,670	699	402	102	44,430	1,615	667	285
1899	108,800	3,442	1,600	584	30,000	1,095	469	195	34,010	763	428	110	44,810	1,584	703	279
1900	109,700	3,396	1,949	544	30,160	1,130	654	172	34,370	711	503	106	45,240	1,555	792	266
1901	110,398	3,395	1,790	510	30,330	1,146	566	174	34,700	730	448	86	45,570	1,519	776	248
Averages of Years 1893 to 1901	108,022	3,488	1,616	586	29,617	1,144	477	183	33,227	752	395	101	44,172	1,642	721	249
1902	111,577	3,315	1,826	459	30,480	1,077	537	151	34,997	698	537	83	45,903	1,540	752	225

Table No. 13.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

(This Table is prepared in accordance with the requisitions of the Local Government Board).

(Table III.)

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 27TH, 1902.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole district							Total cases notified in each locality			No. of cases removed to hospital from each locality		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						North Deptford	South Deptford	Central Deptford	North Deptford	South Deptford	Central Deptford
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards						
Small-pox	139	6	5	29	34	63	2	63	29	47	62	28	47
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	253	4	87	121	18	23	...	70	80	103	32	40	71
Membranous croup ...	4	..	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	147	7	5	14	18	93	10	56	45	46	...	1	...
Scarlet fever	638	6	189	368	50	25	...	204	198	236	157	135	180
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	73	...	3	15	20	35	...	32	15	26	19	8	15
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	1199	142	543	472	26	15	1	464	291	444	...	...	...
Totals	2456	165	835	1020	167	256	13	891	659	906	270	212	314

Table No. 14.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

(This Table is prepared in accordance with the requisitions of the Local Government Board).

(Table No. IV.)

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR ENDING 27th DECEMBER, 1902.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District (Asylum Board's South-Eastern Hospital).	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.
	All ages.	under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North District.	South District.	Central District.		
Small-pox	30	3	2	5	6	14	..	9	8	13	1	29
Measles	58	15	39	4	..	..	..	33	11	14	..	2
Scarlet Fever	18	1	14	2	..	1	..	6	10	2	34	14
Whooping-cough	36	23	13	..	..	..	..	11	14	11	..	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	18	1	8	8	..	1	..	1	2	15	72	9
Croup	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fever, Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Enteric	11	..	..	..	3	8	..	4	3	4	28	7
" Other continued .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	17	1	..	1	..	7	8	5	7	5	..	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	38	27	7	..	..	1	3	7	10	21	..	2
Enteritis	59	39	12	1	1	4	2	16	10	33	..	1
Puerperal fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Erysipelas	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..
Other septic diseases	10	1	..	2	3	4	..	3	5	2	3	7
Phthisis	142	9	11	3	17	96	6	51	38	53	..	..
Other tubercular diseases	35	11	16	7	..	1	..	6	7	22	1	11
Cancer, malignant disease	105	..	1	..	1	66	37	22	44	39	1	32
Bronchitis	202	55	29	1	3	46	71	74	54	77	1	35
Pneumonia	112	20	23	5	3	43	18	33	23	56	3	16
Pleurisy	6	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	5	1	2
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	11	3	2	1	..	3	2	2	3	6	..	2
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	28	..	..	..	..	24	4	7	9	12	1	16
Venereal diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	48	..	6
Diseases and accidents of parturition	8	..	..	..	2	5	1	3	2	3	..	2
Heart diseases	131	6	1	15	12	64	33	28	48	55	1	24
Accidents	53	12	7	5	4	19	6	21	8	24	..	20
Suicides	8	..	..	..	1	7	..	4	..	4	..	5
Murders	5	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
All other causes	579	135	25	16	17	9	244	157	203	219	15	189
All causes	1826	459	213	80	73	565	436	537	537	752	162	502



Table No. 15.

ANALYSIS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF SEVENTY-SIX OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH TOWNS DURING 1902.

Towns.	Estimated Population middle of 1902.	Births.	Deaths.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.			Deaths from Principal Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Rate per cent. of Uncertified Deaths.
				Births.	Deaths.	Principal Infectious Diseases.										
76 Towns	14,862,962	452,909	263,091	30.0	17.4	2.12	32,021	1,764	7,441	2,870	3,924	5,578	2,336	8,108	145	1.2
75 Provincial Towns ...	10,283,852	320,099	180,551	31.1	17.6	2.10	21,628	450	5,080	2,307	2,743	3,698	1,746	5,604	146	1.6
London	4,579,110	132,810	82,540	28.5	17.7	2.23	10,393	1,314	2,361	563	1,181	1,880	590	2,504	141	0.3
Croydon.....	137,917	3,655	1,957	26.1	14.0	1.31	185	11	30	6	29	31	9	60	132	...
Willesden	121,611	3,922	1,615	31.7	13.1	2.14	264	13	67	11	52	26	10	85	135	1.8
Hornsey.....	75,565	1,596	659	20.8	8.6	0.63	49	4	7	1	7	9	5	16	84	...
Tottenham.....	106,535	3,418	1,573	31.6	14.5	2.29	248	75	25	14	37	41	19	37	123	0.7
West Ham.....	275,408	9,549	4,782	34.1	17.1	3.20	898	150	142	46	128	115	79	238	149	0.6
East Ham	104,023	3,853	1,261	36.4	11.9	2.14	225	25	25	10	33	51	24	57	119	0.8
Leyton	103,479	3,213	1,255	30.5	11.9	1.82	192	11	14	7	37	60	16	47	119	0.8
Walthamstow	101,318	3,491	1,188	33.9	11.5	1.20	122	13	14	7	17	24	14	33	115	0.4
Hastings.....	65,893	1,222	968	18.2	14.5	0.82	54	1	14	4	10	8	1	16	112	1.1
Brighton.....	124,539	3,071	2,001	24.3	15.8	1.26	160	...	30	3	36	28	14	49	125	0.2
Portsmouth	191,909	5,284	3,269	27.1	16.8	2.32	452	...	66	15	67	93	55	156	152	1.1
Bournemouth	61,628	1,074	774	17.1	12.4	0.78	48	...	18	...	10	11	1	8	115	0.4
Southampton	107,756	3,154	1,667	28.8	15.2	1.54	169	1	52	5	23	44	19	25	123	...
Reading	73,802	1,938	1,024	25.8	13.7	1.35	102	3	25	8	25	1	1	39	122	2.1
Northampton	88,592	2,279	1,371	25.3	15.2	1.58	142	...	42	2	13	27	16	42	138	1.5
Ipswich	67,840	1,908	980	27.7	14.3	1.06	73	...	...	2	7	13	33	18	118	1.2
Great Yarmouth	51,610	1,439	886	27.4	15.9	1.71	90	...	17	7	18	15	7	26	143	...
Norwich.....	113,178	3,204	1,919	27.9	16.7	1.83	211	...	35	23	10	66	5	72	167	0.6
Plymouth	110,057	3,015	1,902	27.0	17.0	1.78	199	1	47	11	14	25	5	96	155	0.4
Devonport	72,307	2,137	1,118	29.1	15.2	1.31	96	...	21	6	15	11	10	33	121	...
Bristol	334,632	9,357	5,905	27.5	17.4	2.82	958	1	415	63	185	108	58	128	131	0.3
Hanley	62,486	2,239	1,271	35.3	20.0	3.84	243	2	63	8	81	29	12	48	174	1.8
Burton-on-Trent	50,973	1,392	711	26.9	13.7	1.12	58	...	19	14	6	9	1	9	114	1.3
Wolverhampton	95,712	3,071	1,592	31.6	16.4	1.73	168	...	21	16	19	23	13	76	134	0.4
Walsall	88,338	3,115	1,425	34.7	15.9	2.07	186	1	38	26	16	16	23	66	141	0.9
Handsworth	55,491	1,444	614	25.6	10.9	0.85	48	...	10	12	7	13	5	1	109	0.4
West Bromwich	65,938	2,336	1,285	34.0	19.2	2.81	188	...	55	66	10	10	6	41	162	1.2
Birmingham	528,181	17,079	9,997	31.8	18.6	2.53	1,358	4	182	290	131	267	103	381	157	2.9
Kings Norton	60,779	1,859	718	30.1	11.6	1.13	70	...	4	17	12	16	8	13	111	1.5
Smethwick.....	56,893	1,974	834	34.1	14.4	1.30	78	...	16	20	7	11	16	8	129	3.5
Aston Manor.....	78,481	2,339	1,078	29.3	13.5	2.00	159	...	26	22	7	48	16	40	132	2.8
Coventry	71,475	2,073	1,017	28.5	14.0	1.25	91	...	...	11	32	10	6	32	105	1.9
Leicester	216,389	6,410	3,275	29.1	14.9	1.54	339	4	75	12	34	71	13	130	153	1.5
Grimsby.....	64,596	1,974	966	30.1	14.7	2.03	133	...	23	10	13	29	28	30	145	0.7
Nottingham	243,191	6,867	4,121	27.8	16.7	1.32	324	...	4	24	29	37	52	178	159	0.6
Derby.....	116,982	3,326	1,656	28.0	13.9	1.28	152	...	39	8	12	29	14	50	125	...

Table No. 15.—continued.
ANALYSIS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF SEVENTY-SIX OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH TOWNS DURING 1902.

Towns.	Estimated Population middle of 1902.	Births.	Deaths.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.			Deaths from Principal Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Rate per cent. of Uncertified Deaths.
				Births.	Deaths.	Principal Infectious Diseases.										
Stockport	94,422	2,636	1,823	27.5	19.0	1.84	177	9	39	24	8	29	13	55	179	0.3
Birkenhead	112,396	3,731	2,024	32.7	17.7	2.27	257	1	36	20	27	60	45	68	148	0.3
Wallasey	56,173	1,602	701	28.1	13.9	1.23	70	...	12	5	5	18	13	17	107	1.4
Liverpool	692,495	24,087	15,815	34.2	22.5	3.08	2,175	22	341	320	210	404	219	659	163	3.7
Bootle	59,776	1,991	1,198	32.8	19.7	3.14	191	5	46	15	11	25	18	71	160	3.2
St. Helens	85,986	3,279	1,751	37.5	20.0	2.72	238	...	59	48	21	18	27	65	167	5.5
Wigan	61,587	2,368	1,291	37.9	20.6	3.02	189	...	21	34	23	39	15	57	157	1.6
Warrington	65,419	2,376	1,091	35.7	16.4	1.31	86	1	12	9	6	14	7	37	146	5.8
Bolton	171,082	4,736	2,943	27.2	16.9	2.04	355	7	30	117	43	56	34	68	134	0.2
Bury	58,182	1,232	969	20.8	16.4	1.44	86	6	18	5	34	8	4	11	130	1.9
Manchester	549,170	18,301	11,143	32.8	20.0	1.99	1,113	...	246	147	118	242	65	295	152	0.8
Salford	224,007	7,699	4,393	33.8	19.3	2.67	605	...	157	50	74	118	61	145	157	0.4
Oldham	138,091	3,659	2,677	26.1	19.1	2.00	282	7	104	36	47	30	14	44	148	0.3
Rochdale	84,057	2,048	1,561	24.0	18.3	1.27	109	...	70	1	8	13	3	14	130	2.7
Burnley	98,383	2,914	1,946	29.1	19.5	3.61	361	4	149	70	45	15	19	59	177	1.4
Blackburn	130,318	3,387	2,243	25.6	16.9	1.79	237	2	80	31	23	26	22	53	159	3.8
Preston	113,766	3,341	2,205	28.9	19.1	2.79	323	...	57	21	28	29	22	166	189	4.0
Barrow-in-Furness	58,372	1,963	926	33.1	15.6	2.67	159	...	72	2	12	51	9	13	136	3.7
Huddersfield	95,084	2,354	1,716	24.4	17.8	1.57	152	1	57	11	13	46	6	18	138	1.5
Halifax	105,932	2,286	1,691	21.3	15.7	1.07	116	...	39	15	9	15	15	23	144	2.6
Bradford	281,771	6,575	4,530	23.0	15.8	1.43	406	...	159	46	85	33	32	51	139	0.7
Leeds	437,037	13,246	7,797	29.8	17.6	1.99	885	6	187	55	94	200	78	265	159	0.4
Sheffield	418,177	14,182	7,257	33.4	17.1	1.67	720	...	193	56	114	71	48	238	150	2.6
Rotherham	55,934	2,007	889	35.3	15.6	1.74	99	1	42	4	13	9	9	21	139	3.6
York	79,114	2,320	1,250	28.9	15.5	1.35	108	1	40	7	7	16	13	24	116	0.4
Hull	245,449	8,000	4,286	32.1	17.2	2.27	569	...	208	18	88	109	43	103	137	1.8
Middlesbrough	93,355	3,413	1,915	36.0	20.2	2.66	254	...	10	46	61	31	24	82	179	3.1
Stockton-on-Tees	51,745	1,741	895	33.1	17.0	2.38	125	...	43	14	8	30	9	21	141	2.9
West Hartlepool	65,161	2,393	1,003	36.1	15.1	1.61	106	...	32	7	27	19	9	12	120	0.6
Sunderland	148,007	5,393	2,928	35.9	19.5	1.87	281	1	83	25	15	48	35	74	152	4.0
South Shields	103,330	3,830	2,045	36.5	19.5	2.67	280	3	100	43	6	104	7	17	147	5.3
Gateshead	113,013	4,220	2,033	36.7	17.7	2.01	231	4	81	35	12	51	6	42	136	4.4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	219,150	7,259	4,428	32.6	19.9	1.76	391	1	140	59	23	100	10	58	139	0.8
Tynemouth	52,009	1,784	1,029	33.7	19.5	1.87	98	2	17	8	5	41	5	20	149	1.7
Newport (Mon.)	68,901	2,295	1,103	32.8	15.7	1.56	109	2	63	7	8	6	9	14	126	0.3
Cardiff	168,909	5,408	2,885	31.5	16.8	2.69	462	...	184	37	89	96	9	47	146	0.1
Rhondda	117,011	4,937	2,223	41.5	18.7	3.02	357	1	110	27	81	39	21	78	178	0.6
Merthyr Tydfil	70,568	2,824	1,659	39.4	23.1	2.77	199	10	55	8	29	13	25	59	185	0.4
Swansea	95,059	3,005	1,556	31.1	16.1	1.40	135	33	7	17	24	1	6	47	135	1.4



Table No. 16.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR LONDON, 1902.

(Deduced from Observations at Greenwich, under the Superintendence of the Astronomer Royal).

Winter ... Spring ... Summer ... Autumn ...	Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Reading of Thermometer on Grass.					
	Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 years.	Mean (Satn. = 100).	Diff. from Average of 60 years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 years.	Amount.	Diff. from Average of 86 years.	Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.	
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 139 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 60 Years.													At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.			
1902.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	grs.	gr.			ins.	in.	grs.	grs.	Sums.	ins.	ins.	Sums.	°	°		
YEAR.	49.2	+0.5	-0.2	45.9	-0.6	42.5	-1.0	14.0	-1.8	28.1	-0.13	3.2	-0.2	80	-2	29.797	+0.020	543	+1	19.34	-5.46	114	140	111	6.9	55.6
Winter Qr.	40.5	+1.6	+0.7	38.4	+0.6	35.6	+0.4	10.9	-0.9	2.0	+0.3	2.5	+0.1	84	0	29.786	+0.012	552	0	2.79	-2.15	50	33	7	6.9	44.0
Spring do.	51.0	-1.4	-1.9	47.2	-1.9	45.1	-2.1	16.7	-3.2	28.3	-0.23	3.2	-0.2	74	-3	29.771	-0.014	540	+2	6.85	+1.24	34	28	29	17.8	49.3
Summer do.	59.6	-0.2	-0.8	54.9	-1.6	50.8	-2.2	18.7	-1.0	37.2	-0.30	4.2	-0.4	76	-1	29.832	+0.036	532	+2	5.67	-1.50	2	34	56	29.3	55.6
Autumn do.	45.2	+1.5	+0.8	43.1	+0.5	40.6	0.0	9.8	-1.9	25.5	-0.02	2.9	-0.2	85	-4	29.800	+0.047	547	0	4.03	-3.05	28	45	19	17.3	45.5

In this Table + and - respectively signify that the number in the preceding column is above or below the average to the amount of the quantities to which these signs are affixed.