

Annual report for 1903 of the Medical Officer of Health.

Contributors

Chelsea (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Parkes, Louis C.

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified], 1904.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/syvf392u>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea.

ANNUAL REPORT

For 1903,

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

LOUIS C. PARKES,

M.D. ; D.P.H. Lond. Univ. ; M.R.C.S. Eng.

CONSULTING SANITARY ADVISER SO H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS ;

FELLOW OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE ; FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL
OFFICERS OF HEALTH ;

MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY ;

LECTURER ON HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

TOWN HALL, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

1904.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SEC. I.—STATISTICAL :—	PAGE.
Population of Chelsea	3
Births and Birth-rate	3
Deaths and Death-rate	3
Statistical Tables (Local Government Board Forms, I., II., III., IV.)	8—11
SEC. II. :—	
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—	
Small-pox	12
Scarlet Fever	13
Diphtheria	13
Enteric Fever	14
The Case Mortality	14
Prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever in West London Boroughs	15
Removal of Patients to Hospitals	15
Voluntary Notification of Phthisis	16
SEC. III. :—	
THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES—	
Onslow Dwellings	17
The Beaufort-street Dwellings	17
Demolitions in 1903	18
SEC. IV. :—	
REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE BOROUGH COUNCIL	19
SEC. V. :—	
THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH—	
Restaurant Kitchens	20
Underground Bake-houses	20
Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act	23
Water Supply	25
SEC. VI. :—	
Summary of Nuisances, and other matters reported upon	27
Magisterial Proceeding during 1903	29
L of Bake-houses, Cow-houses, and Slaughter-houses	30



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For 1903.

Section I.—STATISTICAL.

POPULATION OF CHELSEA.

The census population of the Borough of Chelsea for the year 1901 was 73,842.

The estimated population of the Borough for 1903 is 74,169; the population of each sub-district being as follows :—

Chelsea North	42,702
Chelsea South	31,467

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE FOR 1903.

TABLE I.

	Number of Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Chelsea North..	422	424	846	19·9
Chelsea South..	314	356	670	21·4
Chelsea	736	780	1,516	20·5
London .....	..	..	130,906	28·5

In 1902 the birth-rate of Chelsea Borough was 22·4 per 1,000, and in 1901 22·1 per 1,000. The average birth-rate of the Home District of Chelsea Parish for the 5 years 1896-1900 was 24·1 per 1,000. The rate for 1903—20·5, is the lowest yet recorded.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE FOR 1903.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 1579. Of this number 615 were deaths, within the Borough, of non-parishioners—chiefly occurring in hospitals and in the St. George's Infirmary; and 167 deaths of parishioners of Chelsea occurred outside

the Borough in various public institutions. There were, therefore, 1131 deaths of parishioners of Chelsea. These 1131 deaths are equivalent to a death-rate for the year of **15·3 per 1,000**, as against a death-rate of 18·0 per 1,000 in 1902.

Table II. gives the death-rates of the Home District of Chelsea, of Chelsea Borough, and of London during the past 13 years.

TABLE II.

Year.	Chelsea.*	London.
	Death-rate.	Death-rate.
1891	22·1	21·4
1892	21·9	20·7
1893	21·6	21·4
1894	17·6	17·8
1895	20·8	19·9
1896	19·0	18·6
1897	17·9	18·2
1898	18·1	18·7
1899	20·0	19·8
1900	18·1	18·7
1901	16·6	17·7
1902	18·0	17·7
1903	15·3	15·7

*1891-1900, Chelsea Home District.

The death-rate of Chelsea for 1903 is the lowest yet recorded.

Zymotic Death-rate.—The death-rate in Chelsea from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 1·26 per 1,000 in 1903, the lowest rate yet recorded, the corresponding rate for London being 1·78. In 1902 the zymotic death-rate in Chelsea was 2·22 per 1,000. The decrease in 1903 is due to the diminished prevalence of all the infectious diseases with the exception of whooping-cough.

TABLE III.—For the year 1903.

	Zymotic death-rate.	Diarrhoea death-rate.	Phthisis death-rate.	Other Tubercular diseases death-rate.	Respiratory diseases death-rate.	Cancer death-rate.	Influenza death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births.	Percentage of deaths under 5 to total deaths	Deaths in Public Institutions % of total.
Chelsea. . . .	1·26	0·54	1·61	0·38	2·72	1·27	0·08	144	27·6	45·6
London. . . .	1·78	0·84	1·60	0·60	2·21	1·02	0·14	131	35·7	35·4

Small-pox.—There were 6 cases of small-pox amongst Chelsea residents in 1903, but no deaths.

Measles.—This disease caused 14 deaths in 1903, as compared with 68 in 1902. Five of the deaths were registered in North Chelsea, and 9 in South Chelsea. Three of the deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and 10 were of children between 1 and 5 years. The disease was again commencing to assume an epidemic form towards the end of the year in accordance with its usual periodicity—an epidemic every other year.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease caused only 2 deaths in 1903, as compared with 8 in 1902. Both the deaths were of fever hospital patients, one a resident of North Chelsea, the other of South Chelsea. Scarlet fever was epidemic in April and May in the Duke of York's Royal Military School, 82 cases being sent to the M.A.B. hospitals; but the disease assumed a mild type there being not a single death amongst these 82 cases.

Diphtheria.—This disease caused 4 deaths in 1903, as compared with 13 in 1902. This is the lowest recorded mortality from diphtheria since 1890. Two of the fatal cases were of residents in North Chelsea, and 2 in South Chelsea. Three of the deaths were of fever hospital patients, and one occurred at the patients' own home.

Chelsea continues to remain free from epidemic diphtheria, as the following Table shows :—

TABLE IV.—Cases of, and Deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup in Chelsea,* 1890-1903.

CASES.													
1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
172	162	163	200	207	273	429	242	153	136	150	106	131	99
DEATHS.													
1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
32	20	32	43	41	52	96	45	22	13	14	9	13	4

*1890-1900, Chelsea Home District.

Whooping Cough.—This disease caused 29 deaths in 1903, as compared with 13 in 1902. Twenty-one of the deaths were of North Chelsea residents, and 8 of South Chelsea residents. Twelve of the fatal cases were infants under 1 year of age, and 16 were of children between 1 and 5 years of age.

Enteric Fever.—This disease caused 4 deaths, two from North Chelsea, and two from South Chelsea. Two of the deaths occurred in hospital, and two at the patients' own homes.

TABLE V.—*Zymotic Disease Mortality in Chelsea, in 1903.*

	Actual number of deaths in Chelsea.	Chelsea's proportion of total London deaths according to its population.	Average number of deaths annually in Chelsea, 1896-1902.
Measles	14	33	41
Scarlet Fever ...	2	6	10
Diphtheria	4	12	30
Whooping Cough	29	26	28
Enteric Fever ...	4	6	9
Diarrhœa	40	62	81

Diarrhœa.—The deaths in Chelsea in 1903 from diarrhœal diseases (diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, enteritis, and gastro-enteritis) were 40 in number, as compared with 52 in 1902. Thirty of the deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and 4 were between 1 and 5 years of age. Eighteen were deaths of North Chelsea residents, and 22 of South Chelsea residents. The summer diarrhœa prevalence of 1903, like those of 1901 and 1902, was slight owing to the cold and wet weather in July and August.

TABLE VI.—*Mortality from Diarrhœal Diseases.*

Year.	Chelsea.	London.
	Death-rate per Million.	Death-rate per Million.
1896	1,037	1,112
1897	1,340	1,446
1898	1,258	1,556
1899	1,282	1,663
1900	1,187	1,251
1901	788	1,184
1902	692	737
1903	541	837

Influenza.—The number of deaths attributed to influenza amounted to 6, as against 20 in 1902. Two deaths occurred in North Chelsea, and 4 in South Chelsea. In London generally the disease was but slightly prevalent, only 644 deaths occurring in 1903, as against 1,083 in 1902. Of the fatal cases in London in 1903, 350 occurred in the first quarter of the year.

Respiratory Diseases.—The death-rate from these diseases in Chelsea in 1903 was only 2·72 per 1,000, as against 4·14 per 1,000 in 1902. The small prevalence of influenza and measles and the absence of extremes of temperature account for the low respiratory disease death-rate.

Tubercular Diseases.—The death-rate from phthisis and other tubercular disease in Chelsea in 1903 was 1·99 per 1,000, as against 1·87 per 1,000 in 1902, and 2·2 per 1,000 in London in 1903. The average death-rate from these diseases in Chelsea for the 6 years, 1897-1902, is 2·3 per 1,000.

Cancer.—Malignant cancerous diseases caused 94 deaths amongst Chelsea residents in 1903, the average of the past 7 years being 73 deaths. Forty-four of the cancer deaths were of North Chelsea residents, and 50 of South Chelsea residents.

Alcoholism.—Twenty-one deaths were registered as being due to intemperance or to cirrhosis of the liver, as against 26 in 1902, and 31 in each of the years 1900-1901.

Other Causes.—A death of a North Chelsea resident was registered as due to actino-mycosis; and a Westminster parishioner died in the St. George's Infirmary from glanders, contracted from a stable in the City of Westminster.

Deaths in Lunatic Asylums.—Forty deaths of Chelsea parishioners occurred in 1903 in lunatic asylums. The average of the 12 years, 1891-1902, is 32 deaths annually in lunatic asylums.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—In 1903, 45·6 per cent. of the total deaths of parishioners of Chelsea occurred in public institutions, as compared with 40·2 per cent. in 1902. In London generally, 35·4 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in public institutions. The deaths in the Chelsea Infirmary in 1903 formed 23·2 per cent. of the total deaths of Borough residents, as compared with 21·9 per cent. for 1902.

TABLE VII.—(I.)
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN CHELSEA. 9.	Deaths of non-residents registered in District. 10.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District 11.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate per 1000 Births regis'td 6.	No.	Rate.*				No.	Rate.*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1893	96,430	2854	29.6	456	160	2125	22.0	765	412	245	1958	20.3
1894	96,508	2700	28.0	356	132	1720	17.8	658	332	229	1617	16.8
1895	96,587	2723	28.2	464	170	2002	20.7	682	323	241	1920	19.9
1896	96,666	2651	27.4	443	167	1903	19.7	648	305	251	1849	19.1
1897	96,745	2549	26.3	410	161	1777	18.4	668	298	235	1714	17.7
1898	96,823	2332	24.1	410	176	1827	18.9	678	300	231	1758	18.2
1899	96,902	2381	24.6	391	164	1927	19.9	661	255	225	1900	19.6
1900	96,990	2245	23.1	333	148	1802	18.6	662	277	213	1737	17.9
Averages for years 1893-1900.	96,706	2554	26.4	408	160	1885	19.5	678	313	234	1807	18.7
1901	73,856	1626	22.1	226	139	1601	21.8	855	546	165	1220	16.6
1902	74,018	1685	22.4	244	145	1896	25.2	1086	716	175	1355	18.0
1903	74,169	1516	20.5	218	144	1579	21.4	964	615	167	1131	15.3

*Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water..... 660

At Census of 1901.

Total population at all ages .. 73,856
Number of inhabited houses .. 9,063
Average number of persons per house 8.1

TABLE VIII.—(II.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CHELSEA.				HOME DISTRICT.				KENSAL TOWN.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year. (a.)	Births registered. (b.)	Deaths at all Ages. (c.)	Deaths under 1 Year. (d.)	Population estimated to middle of each year. (a.)	Births registered. (b.)	Deaths at all Ages. (c.)	Deaths under 1 Year. (d.)	Population estimated to middle of each year. (a.)	Births registered. (b.)	Deaths at all Ages. (c.)	Deaths under 1 Year. (d.)
1893	96,430	2854	1958	456	74,794	2128	1607	346	21,635	726	351	110
1894	96,508	2700	1617	356	74,940	2028	1315	271	21,568	672	302	85
1895	96,587	2723	1920	464	75,086	2028	1559	341	21,500	695	361	123
1896	96,666	2651	1849	443	75,233	1999	1453	323	21,433	652	396	120
1897	96,745	2549	1709	410	75,380	1902	1344	287	21,367	647	365	123
1898	96,823	2332	1758	410	75,527	1761	1360	283	21,300	571	398	127
1899	96,902	2381	1900	391	75,674	1772	1505	277	21,234	609	395	114
1900	96,990	2245	1737	333	75,822	1674	1373	243	21,168	571	364	90
Averages for years 1893-1900.	96,706	2554	1807	408	75,307	1901	1439	296	21,401	643	366	111
					CHELSEA NORTH.				CHELSEA SOUTH.			
1901	73,856	1626	1220	226	42,515	914	629	107	31,341	712	591	119
1902	74,018	1685	1355	244	42,615	915	736	139	31,403	770	619	105
1903	74,169	1516	1131	218	42,702	846	588	113	31,467	670	543	105

NOTES.—(a.) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks, 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b.) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. [See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident."]

(c.) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d.) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c*, should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE IX.—(III.)

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

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.						Chelsea North.	Chelsea South.	Chelsea North.	Chelsea South.	Whole Boroughs.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.					
Small-pox	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	5	1	5	6
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	98	2	30	51	9	6	..	42	56	38	50	88
Membranous croup ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas	58	1	2	3	5	38	9	27	31	2	5	7
Scarlet fever	207	1	39	146	14	7	..	56	151	47	141	188
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	13	..	..	1	4	8	..	5	8	3	5	8
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	3	1	2	3
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	7	1	3	3	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..
TOTALS	396	5	75	204	33	70	9	137	259	93	208	301

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE X.—(IV.)

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.

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.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Chelsea North.	Chelsea South.	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	14	3	10	1	..	..	..	5	9	4
Scarlet Fever	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Whooping-cough	29	12	16	1	..	..	..	21	8	10
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup....	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	1
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	..
{ Other continued.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	6	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	4	1
Cholera.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (See Notes at foot)	30	24	2	..	..	2	2	13	17	11
Enteritis (See Notes at foot)	10	6	2	1	..	..	1	5	5	8
Puerperal Fever.....	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	6	1	2
Erysipelas	5	..	1	..	..	3	1	2	3	1
Other Septic Diseases	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
Phthisis	119	..	3	3	6	98	9	71	48	168
Other Tubercular Diseases	28	10	10	3	1	3	1	18	10	24
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	94	..	1	..	2	64	27	44	50	157
Bronchitis	148	37	20	..	..	32	59	77	71	125
Pneumonia	49	7	8	3	2	16	13	29	20	37
Pleurisy	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	21	..	..	..	1	16	4	12	9	12
Venereal Diseases.....	7	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	2
Premature Birth	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Heart Diseases	126	3	1	3	6	62	51	55	71	96
Accidents	50	12	7	2	3	17	9	23	27	18
Suicides	12	..	..	..	1	8	3	9	3	3
All other causes	330	68	9	5	3	120	125	166	164	274
All causes.....	1131	218	94	24	29	458	308	588	543	964

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are, also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9. Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from Diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

- Epidemic Enteritis;
- Zymotic Enteritis;
- Epidemic Diarrhoea. Summer Diarrhoea;
- Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhoea;
- Choleraic Diarrhoea. Cholera, Cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic Cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric Catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea?"

Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

Section II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—Six cases of small-pox were notified during the year, namely—1 in North Chelsea and 5 in South Chelsea. A case was also notified as small-pox in December, and was removed to the M.A.B. Isolation Wharf, but was returned home on the following day as a case of chicken-pox. The six cases occurred in 4 houses, namely—3 in one house (husband and wife notified on the same day, and three weeks later a sister of the wife's, who had declined re-vaccination), and a single case in each of the three other houses. Three of the cases occurred in March, 2 in April, and 1 in June. The period elapsing between the onset of the disease and notification was in 1 case, 2 days, in 1 case 3 days, in 1 case 4 days, and in 3 cases 5 days. The patient was removed to hospital on the same day the case was notified in 5 instances, and on the following day in one instance. The period of detention in hospital ranged from 25 to 53 days, and averaged 37 days for the 6 cases. All the patients recovered, the type of the disease appearing to be distinctly milder than during the epidemic period 1901-2. The ages of the patients were 15 years, 25 years, 26 years (2), 31 years, and 53 years, 4 being males and 2 females. Five of the patients had been vaccinated in infancy, but one presented no scars. Only one of the cases, a man of 53, had been revaccinated, and that many years ago. The unvaccinated case was that of a girl of 15, but she had a short attack, being only detained 31 days in hospital. There was no history of infection in 4 cases. In addition to the unvaccinated girl of 15, who contracted the infection from her married sister, there was a history of infection in one other case. This was the case of a man of 26, not revaccinated, who had been at work in the erection of a temporary small hospital in County Durham, such temporary hospital being in close proximity to a hospital occupied by convalescing small-pox patients. This man was attacked with small-pox 4 days after his return home to Chelsea.

Revaccination was offered to the other inmates of the invaded houses over the age of 10 years, and was accepted in 10 instances. Three unvaccinated children were vaccinated; and 4 other persons residing in the neighbourhood, who had visited invaded houses, were revaccinated. There was no extension of the disease from the primarily invaded houses to other persons, except in the case of the unvaccinated girl of 15 previously alluded to.

Small-pox in London.—In London, during the year 1903, 417 cases of small-pox were notified in the various Boroughs as against 7797 cases in 1902. There were 38 cases in the first quarter of the year, 162 in the second quarter, 121 in the third quarter, and 96 in the fourth quarter. Chelsea's proportion of the total London cases according to its population is 7 cases, and 6 were actually notified. The case mortality or percentage of deaths to attacks of the 417 London cases was only 3.1 per cent. in 1903, as compared with a fatality of 16.4 per cent. during the epidemic period of 1901-2.

Scarlet Fever.—Apart from an outbreak of this disease in the Duke of York's Royal Military School in April and May, 1903, scarlet fever was less prevalent in the Borough than it has been for many years past. Excluding the Duke of York's School cases, the case-rate per 10,000 of the population was only 16·9, as against 27·6 in 1902. The case-rate for 1903, including the Duke of York's School cases, was 27·9 per 10,000. Eighty-two cases of scarlet fever were removed to the M.A.B. hospitals from the Duke of York's School in April and May, and the School was broken up at the latter end of May and transferred temporarily to the country in consequence of the outbreak. The disease was of a mild type, no deaths resulting, and the average duration of the stay in hospital of the School cases was 54 days.

There was no autumnal increase in the prevalence of this disease in Chelsea in 1903. The number of cases notified in the first quarter of the year being 40, in the second quarter 117 (82 Duke of York's School cases), in the third quarter 30, and in the fourth quarter 20. The number of cases notified in North Chelsea was 56, and in South Chelsea, exclusive of the Duke of York's School cases, 69. The percentage of cases of school age (3 to 13 years) in the whole Borough was 76 per cent. The average duration of the stay in hospital of 165 cases, of which records are to hand, was 63 days. Six cases admitted to the M.A.B. hospitals were subsequently certified by the Medical Superintendents of those Institutions not to be suffering from scarlet fever, or any other notifiable disease. The average duration of the stay in hospital of these 6 cases was 23 days.

Diphtheria.—The case-rate of this disease in Chelsea for 1903 was 13·4 per 10,000 of the population, which is considerably lower than the case-rate for 1902 (17·7). In the first quarter of the year 39 cases were notified (including 8 from the Duke of York's School at the end of March), in the second quarter 22, in the third quarter 19, and in the fourth quarter 20. The percentage of cases of school age (3 to 13) for the whole Borough was 68 per cent. With the exception of 9 cases of the disease from the Duke of York's School in March and April, most of which preceded the scarlet fever outbreak in the same Institution, there were no outbreaks in the course of the year specially attributable to school infection. In North Chelsea 43 cases were notified, in South Chelsea 56. There was no autumnal increase in prevalence of the disease. During a period of 6 weeks from the early part of April until the latter end of May, only one case of diphtheria was notified in the whole Borough—such an occurrence being probably unprecedented. The average duration of the stay in hospital of 60 cases, of which the records are to hand, was 54 days. Fifteen cases admitted to the M.A.B. hospitals were subsequently certified by the Medical Superintendents of these Institutions not to be suffering from diphtheria or any other notifiable disease. This proportion of mistaken diagnoses (15 per cent.) is rather larger than in 1902 (6 per cent.). The average duration of the stay in hospital of these 15 cases was 14 days.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases of enteric fever notified in Chelsea in 1903 was 13, the case-rate being an exceedingly low one, namely—1·75 per 10,000 of the population, as against 4·9 in 1902, and 5·3 in 1901. Six of the 13 cases were notified in the fourth quarter of the year. In North Chelsea 5 cases were notified, in South Chelsea 8. Four out of the 13 cases had a fatal termination.

One of the notified cases, which proved fatal, was probably not a case of enteric fever. Of the remaining 12 cases, in 6 the infection was contracted outside the Borough of Chelsea. In one of these cases the consumption of infected cockles at Southend was in all probability the cause of the disease.

Case Mortality.—The following Table shows the case mortality, or percentage of deaths to notifications of scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup) and enteric fever in Chelsea and London, in each of the 14 years, 1890-1903.

TABLE XI.—*Case Mortality in Chelsea, and in London, 1890-1903.*

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Enteric Fever.	
	Chelsea.	London.	Chelsea.	London.	Chelsea.	London.
1890.....	7·0	5·7	17·6	24·1	17·4	23·0
1891.....	3·6	5·1	15·4	22·5	17·4	15·6
1892.....	5·3	4·3	22·9	23·9	13·6	17·2
1893.....	5·3	4·3	23·4	24·5	22·1	18·4
1894.....	5·1	5·2	21·7	23·6	14·7	18·1
1895.....	4·0	4·2	18·7	20·4	18·4	17·0
1896.....	4·9	3·7	22·9	19·3	14·7	17·7
1897.....	3·5	3·4	17·9	17·1	26·4	18·8
1898.....	4·2	3·4	15·1	14·8	25·0	19·3
1899.....	2·8	2·2	10·6	14·2	28·1	18·0
1900.....	3·0	2·6	9·9	12·8	24·4	17·5
1901.....	2·6	3·2	8·5	11·1	12·8	16·8
1902.....	4·0	3·1	10·0	11·0	16·6	16·3
1903.....	1·0	2·9	4·0	9·7	31·0	16·6

The case mortality of Chelsea scarlet fever cases—1·0 per cent.—is exceedingly low, and shows the very mild type of the disease now prevailing. The case mortality of the Chelsea diphtheria cases—4·0 per cent.—is also remarkably low, and like scarlet fever is the lowest recorded since compulsory notification came into force in 1890. The reduction in fatality of all London diphtheria cases from 23·6 per cent. in 1894 to 9·7 per cent. in 1903 is also highly satisfactory, and is largely the result of the almost universal resort in these cases to Antitoxine as a curative agent. The Chelsea enteric fever case mortality shows a high figure, but as the number of cases (only 13) was very small, the figure has but little value for the purpose of comparative statistics.

Prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, in West London.

The following Table is based upon the notified cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, and enteric fever, respectively, in each of the six boroughs constituting West London, the rates being calculated upon the estimated population of each district.

TABLE XII.—*Notifications per 10,000 of Population in 1903.*

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
Chelsea	27·9	13·4	1·7
Kensington	18·5	9·0	3·4
Paddington	28·6	10·3	2·9
Hammersmith	27·7	14·3	5·1
Fulham	27·4	20·0	5·4
Westminster	19·7	10·4	4·0
West London	24·1	12·6	3·9
London	27·2	16·7	5·1

The prevalence of all these diseases was notably lower in London in 1903 than in 1902. As usual the prevalence was less in the six boroughs constituting West London than in the Metropolis as a whole. Chelsea had the lowest enteric fever rate of any of the Western Boroughs in 1903, whilst Kensington had the lowest scarlet fever and diphtheria rates. Fulham again had the highest diphtheria rate, but the prevalence in 1903 was 33 per cent. less than in 1902.

Removals to Hospitals.—Table XIII. exhibits the removals of patients suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, from their homes to hospitals, in each of the 14 years, 1890-1903, expressed as percentages of the total number of cases notified.

TABLE XIII.—*Percentage Removals to Hospitals.*

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
1890	38	20	29
1891	40	15	22
1892	48	27	32
1893	50	41	38
1894	71	58	63
1895	55	62	51
1896	61	56	56
1897	76	67	54
1898	74	74	54
1899	77	76	69
1900	81	80	71
1901	78	63	72
1902	90	83	67
1903	91	88	62

In 1903 the percentage of removals both of scarlet fever and of diphtheria cases was higher than in any previous year. There was no delay in effecting the removal of any Chelsea cases to the M.A.B. hospitals.

Voluntary Notification of Phthisis.--On the 10th June, 1903, the Borough Council resolved to adopt the voluntary notification of phthisis in the Borough, the fees to medical practitioners to be the same as under the Public Health (London) Act.

The provision of sanatoria by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the open-air treatment of London consumptives, which was approved by the Borough Council, on a report presented by me to the Public Health Committee, has again been the subject of consideration. The Metropolitan Asylums Board has now referred the whole question of such treatment of consumptives to the Local Government Board for the opinion of that Board on the principles involved.

1903	12.5	19.2	West London (Area)
1902	18.7	27.2	London

The percentage of all these diseases was notably lower in London in 1903 than in 1902. As usual the percentages were less in the six boroughs constituting West London than in the Metropolitan as a whole. Chelsea had the lowest scarlet fever rate of any of the Western boroughs in 1903, whilst Kensington had the lowest scarlet fever and diphtheria rates. Chelsea again had the highest diphtheria rate, but the percentage in 1903 was 25 per cent less than in 1902.

Removals to Hospitals.—Table XIII exhibits the removals of patients suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, from their homes to hospitals in each of the 12 years 1890-1902, expressed as percentages of the total number of cases notified.

TABLE XIII.—Removals to Hospitals

Year	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Enteric fever
1890	10.0	15.0	12.0
1891	11.0	16.0	13.0
1892	12.0	17.0	14.0
1893	13.0	18.0	15.0
1894	14.0	19.0	16.0
1895	15.0	20.0	17.0
1896	16.0	21.0	18.0
1897	17.0	22.0	19.0
1898	18.0	23.0	20.0
1899	19.0	24.0	21.0
1900	20.0	25.0	22.0
1901	21.0	26.0	23.0
1902	22.0	27.0	24.0
1903	25.0	30.0	27.0

Section III.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

ONSLow DWELLINGS.

The Borough Council having in 1902 purchased from the Freake Trustees the leasehold interest in Onslow Dwellings for the sum of £5000, the Dwellings came into the possession of the Council at the end of the first quarter of 1903. No special expenditure has been incurred in connection with the buildings, with the exception of supplying 72 new "Beetonette" cottage kitchen ranges, manufactured by the Carron Company, to replace ranges that were worn out and beyond repair. These new ranges were supplied and fixed at a total inclusive cost of about £2 each range.

During the year the Borough Council has acquired from Mr. Sloane Stanley for the sum of £2,300 his freehold interest in Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31, Pond-place, which were included in the Freake leasehold of Onslow Dwellings. The area of the land covered by these houses with their curtilages is about 8,500 square feet, the depth 100 feet, and the frontage to Pond-place, 85 feet. The price per foot super. is 5s. 5d., the price paid in 1901 to Mr. Sloane Stanley for his reversionary freehold interest in Onslow Dwellings being £13,350, or 6s. 2½d. per foot super. The lease of the premises in Pond-place held by the Freake Trustees expires at Christmas, 1909, as does also that of Onslow Dwellings. The Pond-place houses are held under various sub-leases, which expire within some months or a year anterior to the expiry of the head lease. The existing profit rental of the premises is about £25 per annum.

BEAUFORT STREET DWELLINGS.

During the past year contracts have been entered into as follows for the erection of the dwellings in accordance with the plans submitted by the architects, Messrs. Joseph, Son & Smithen, and accepted by the Council in 1902 :—

	£	s.	d.
Foundations—Messrs. Foster & Dicksee	3,919	0	0
Superstructure—General Works—Mr. C. Wall	32,650	0	0
Fireproof Floors—	3,630	0	0
Plastering— Mr. J. Bickley	3,721	3	4
Artificial Stone—	1,632	11	10
Granolithic Paving—	1,975	13	6
Sanitary Fittings— Messrs. Shanks & Co.	1,064	1	9
Iron Railings and Gates—Messrs. Hawkins & Baxter	1,260	0	0
Iron Stoves—Messrs. Ashton & Green	169	15	9
Ranges and Mantels—	593	18	5

	£	s.	d.
Coppers—Messrs. Yates, Heywood & Co.	393	0	0
Wall Tilings and Pavings—The Art Pavements and Decorations Company	1,125	0	0
Wall Partitions—Mr. J. Bickley	977	8	11
Venetian Blinds—Messrs. F. G. Messent & Co.	298	0	0
Heating—Messrs. Z. D. Berry & Co.	347	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£53,756	13	6
	<hr/>		

The cost per room of the buildings on the above contracts is £92—the original estimate of the Housing Committee being £90 per room. Mr. Charles Wall, the general contractor for the building, undertook to complete the work in 14 months from the date of sealing of the contract. On the contract for the foundations a saving of £473 2s. 8d. has been effected, the whole amount paid to Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, the contractors, being £3,445 17s. 9d., instead of £3,919. This saving was rendered possible by the fine gravel covering a portion of the site, it being possible to reduce the thickness of the concrete foundations where the gravel was of good quality and depth.

No loan has as yet been negotiated to pay for the erection of the Dwellings, but this matter is now receiving the attention of the Council. A question of ancient lights has been raised by the freeholder of the land at the rear of Danvers-street, adjoining the eastern boundary of the site in respect of Stanley Cottage, at the rear of No. 35, Danvers-street, and also by the occupying tenant and leaseholders of the above house, it being alleged that the erection of the middle block of the Council's dwellings will interfere with the air and light of a staircase window in the western wall of Stanley Cottage. This matter is also now receiving the attention of the Council.

Considerable progress was made in 1903 with the erection of the new blocks of dwellings on the site.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR VACATED FOR DEMOLITION DURING THE YEAR 1903.

	HOUSES.
Royal Hospital-road	24
Sloane-street	4
Brompton-road	5
Sydney-street	14
King's-road	8
Basil-street	1
	—
	56
	—

Taking the average number of persons per house as 8, 448 persons have been displaced during the year 1903 owing to the demolitions.

Section V.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH.

The sanitary statements prepared by the Sanitary Inspectors show that 1,138 separate premises were reported on by them during 1901, 478 of this number being with reference to cases of infectious disease (notified). In addition 500 separate houses have been inspected in the course of house-to-house visits in certain of the poorer streets in the Borough.

Section IV.

REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE BOROUGH COUNCIL
BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

- 11th February. Nos. 14 and 15, Wellington-square.
- 25th March. Bye-laws for houses let in lodgings, and extracts from minutes of the Vestry of Chelsea, and of its Public Health Committee. The drainage of the Town Hall, and the ventilation of the Council Chamber.
- 6th May. Onslow Dwellings. The ventilation and heating of the Council Chamber. Payments to the Public Vaccinator for re-vaccinations.
- 20th May. Removal of offensive trade and other refuse.
- 10th June. The voluntary notification of phthisis. Infected army blankets. Duke of York's Royal Military School.
- 24th June. Underground bakehouses.
- 16th December. Underground bakehouses.

49	.....	Number of restaurant and hotel kitchens	..
50	.....	inspections made	..
34	.....	premises found satisfactory	..
15	.....	premises with sanitary defects	..
30	.....	notices served	..

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

During the past year the works required in 32 underground bakehouses in order that certificates of suitability in accordance with Section 101 Sub-section 4 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, might be obtained, were completed. In one case the works required had not been completed at the end of the year; and in six cases the underground bakehouses were disused at the end of the year. In one case the occupier continued the use of her underground bakehouse sub-

Section V.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH.

The tabular statements prepared by the Sanitary Inspectors show that 1,126 separate premises were reported on by them during 1903, 476 of this number being with reference to cases of infectious disease (notifiable). In addition, 560 separate houses have been inspected in the course of house-to-house inspections made in certain of the poorer streets in the Borough.

It has been necessary to take legal proceedings for breaches of the Public Health (London) Act in only 3 cases in 1903.

Drainage.—During the year 127 new drains for single houses have been reconstructed in accordance with the Council's drainage regulations.

Combined Drainage.—Five systems of combined drainage, for which the owners of the houses were responsible, were sanctioned by the Council in the course of 1903. In addition, one system of combined drainage, which was a sewer for which the Borough Council was responsible, was executed at the cost of the latter body, as follows:—

1903.		£	s.	d.
November	.. Nos. 89 and 91, Arthur-street..	15	0	0

The total amount previously expended on similar works (1896-1902) was £440 5s. 2d.

Inspection of Restaurant Kitchens, 1903.

Number of restaurant and hotel kitchens	....	49
„ inspections made	....	80
„ premises found satisfactory	....	34
„ premises with sanitary defects	....	15
„ notices served	....	20

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

During the past year the works required in 32 underground bakehouses, in order that certificates of suitability in accordance with Section 101, Sub-section 4, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, might be obtained, were completed. In one case the works required had not been completed at the end of the year; and in six cases the underground bakehouses were disused at the end of the year. In one case the occupier continued the use of her underground bakehouse sub-

sequent to the 1st January, 1904, but she has been warned by the Public Health Committee that the use of the bakehouse must be discontinued, as it is not possible to grant a certificate of suitability.

The form of the certificate is as follows :—

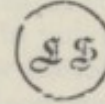
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CHELSEA.
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

This is to certify that the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea acting as the Council of the said Metropolitan Borough under and pursuant to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sections 101 and 153 (4) are satisfied that the Underground Bakehouse on the premises of No.

in the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea is, at the present time, suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects, for use as an Underground Bakehouse.

Note.—The Borough Council reserves to itself the right to withdraw this Certificate on satisfactory proof that the conditions of the aforesaid Underground Bakehouse, as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects have been subject to alteration, not approved by the said Council, since the date of granting of this certificate, or are not being maintained as at the aforesaid date.

By order,



Town Clerk.

Date.

Town Hall, King's-road, Chelsea.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1903.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1903.	Number of Notices, 1903.	Number of prosecutions, 1903.
	On register at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Removed in 1903.	On register at end of 1903.			
Milk premises ...	113	10	—	123	246		
Cowsheds ..	4	—	—	4	16		
Slaughter-houses ...	8	—	—	8	30		
Other offensive trade premises ...	—	—	—	—	—		
Ice cream premises ...	—	60	—	60	120		
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	602	—	—	602	257	{ (a)* { (b)*	{ (a)* { (b)*

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Overcrowding, 1903—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ...	...	...	...	19
Number remedied ...	...	...	...	19
Number of notices issued ...	...	...	...	19
Number of prosecutions ...	...	...	...	—

Underground rooms—

Number closed during year	7
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Form for Tabulation of Report required by s. 131 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND
WORKPLACES.

CLASS OF WORKS.		NUMBER OF PLACES.‡					Numb'r of Inspection, 1903.	Numb'r of Notices, 1903.	Numb'r of Prosecutions, 1903.
		On Regist'r at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Re- moved in 1903.	On Register at end of 1903.				
					Premi's	Rooms.			
Factories	Factory Laundries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Factory Bakehouses	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	
	Other Factories ..	6	—	—	6	11	13	5	
Workshops*	Workshop Laundri's	19	3	—	22	42	34	—	
	Workshop Bakeh'ses	47	—	3	44	88	115	6	
	Other Workshops ..	343	130	16	457	540	827	26	
Workplaces	Outworkers' Premi's	—	—	—	32	32	64	—	
	Places where Food is prepared for Sale†	—	50	—	50	50	100	—	
	Workplaces other than the above .	—	17	—	17	25	50	—	
Total		415	201	19	629	790	1205	37	—

* In a separate Table the more important classes of workshop industry should be distinguished, each in a separate line.

‡ A Register is required by s. 131 in the case of Workshops only.

† Under this head should be included the Kitchens of Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses of all sorts, Tripe, Fried Fish and Eel Shops, and other places where food is prepared.

N.B.—It is not necessary, for the purposes of this return, to distinguish between Domestic Factories, Domestic or Tenement Workshops and other Workshops with which, therefore they should be included.

MATTERS DEALT WITH.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Notices Issued.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Notified by Home Office.	Remedied.	Notified to Home Office.		
<i>Matters under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.</i>						
Want of Cleanliness	20	—	20	—	20	—
Want of Ventilation	1	—	1	—	1	—
Want of Air Space: Overcrowding	4	—	4	—	4	—
Sanitary Accommodation (s. 38).	Insufficient ..	1	—	1	—	1
	Unsuitable ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	3	—	3	—	3	—
Other Nuisances	8	—	8	—	8	—
<i>Contravention of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.</i>						
Occupying Underground Bakehouse without Certificate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giving out work to be done in premises which are	Unwholesome (s. 108)	1	—	1	—	1
	Infected (s. 110)	—	—	—	—	—
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (s. 109)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Contraventions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38	—	38	—	38	—

Cases Reported to H.M. Inspector.

Abstract not affixed	22
As to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector	4
Other cases	—
Number of Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of 1903	34
Certificates granted (S. 101)	32
Number of Workshop rooms measured	56

LIST OF OUTWORKERS (S. 107).

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	1903. NUMBER OF LISTS RECEIVED.				NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS.	
	Up to Feb. 1st.		Up to Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to Other Authorities.	Received from Other Authorities.
	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.		
Wearing Apparel* ..						
Dressmaking ..	9	76	7	95	148	26
Tailoring	10	56	4	31	306	—
Bootmaking ..	2	60	1	59	—	—
Lace	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabinet making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	192	12	185	454	26

* The more important branches of homework wearing apparel should be distinguished, each in a separate line; e.g. dressmaking, tailoring.

Number of Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	—
Number of Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)	1

Early in the past year Mr. J. W. King, one of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors, tendered his resignation, he having been appointed Sanitary Inspector for the Reigate Rural District. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss M. W. Richardson as a Woman Sanitary Inspector, with the approval of the Local Government Board. Miss Richardson's duties include the inspection of Workshops where female labour is employed, which constitute the majority of the Workshops in the Borough, the house-to-house inspection of the poorer districts, and the making of special investigations in cases of phthisis voluntarily notified by medical practitioners, in cases of infantile mortality, and in measles cases reported from the Schools.

Water Supply.—During the year a daily examination of the water drawn from the Chelsea Waterworks' Main has been made at the Town Hall, as regards its temperature and appearance in a 2-ft. tube. The highest temperature attained during the year was 68° F. on the 4th and 11th July. This is one degree lower than the highest temperature in 1902. The lowest temperature reached was 39° on 4 days towards the end of January. The water was slightly cloudy on several occasions in May and once in July. In July the water was clear, but had a grass

green tint, due to the floods in the Thames Valley when cut grass was lying in the fields. This coloration was noticeable for more than a fortnight. The same coloration, only not so marked, was apparent at the end of July for a week. Towards the end of October and for the first fortnight in November the water had a brownish yellow coloration due to the floods following the heavy rainfall in October.

Disinfection.—During the year 310 premises have been disinfected after cases of infectious disease, 46 of these being rooms which had been in occupation by persons suffering from phthisis, the disease ending fatally. As many as 7,354 articles were disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, as compared with 3,247 in 1902, the excess being largely due to articles received from the Duke of York's School during and after the scarlet fever outbreak there.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Appended are tabular statements which give information as to the work of the department during the year 1903.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

LOUIS C. PARKES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Nuisances and other matters reported on and Work done during the year 1903.

Borough.

HOUSES AND PREMISES :—

*Reported on respecting nuisances complained of	650
Reported on with reference to infectious cases	476
Cleansed, whitewashed, and repaired	205
Defective roofs repaired	110
Disinfected after zymotic diseases	310
Cases of overcrowding abated	19
Dust-bins, new, provided.....	115
" repaired	6
Underground rooms occupied contrary to Act	7
Inspections of restaurant kitchens.....	80

DRAINAGE :—

Drains opened, cleansed, and made sound	} 473
" trapped with stoneware gullies	
Water-closets cleansed and repaired	51
" new pans and traps provided.....	261
Spout drains cleansed, repaired, or renewed	105
Sink, bath, and lavatory waste pipes provided and repaired	186
Drains and soil pipes ventilated or repaired	27
Soil pipes, new, provided	110
New drains laid, in accordance with Council's regulations (including 5 systems of combined drainage)	132
Additional w.c. accommodation provided	14

WATER SUPPLY :—

For domestic purposes, provided where cut off by Water Company	10
For water-closets, or check cisterns provided and repaired	112
Main cisterns cleansed or repaired	24
" new, provided	1

NUISANCES ABATED ARISING FROM :—

Keeping of animals	12
Accumulations of manure and other filth	124
Yards, areas, and wash-houses paved or drained	242
Smoke	2
Dung-pits repaired, drained, &c., or cages, &c., provided	2

*This does not include re-visits to premises to ascertain works in progress, or premises visited where no nuisances are found to exist, which, if added, would at least be treble the number of visits made.

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Dead bodies removed to public mortuary for sanitary reasons	7
Goods disinfected after infectious cases at station	7354
Goods destroyed after infectious cases	137
Number of samples taken for analysis (Food and Drugs Act)	181
Unsound Food. Number of boxes of fruit, fish, birds, &c., condemned and destroyed	143†
Library books destroyed at Librarian's request	37

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN :—

Statutory notices issued	222
Intimations issued for sanitary works, &c., including infectious disease cases	767
Legal proceedings in respect of defective sanitary arrangements, nuisances, &c.	3
Legal proceedings in respect of food adulteration	2

CORRESPONDENCE :—

Number of letters written in connection with sanitary matters	863*
Daily returns of infectious cases sent to Metropolitan Asylums Board	126
Notification of infectious cases sent to School Authorities	243
Entries in Inspectors' Report Books	650
" Inhabitants' Complaint Book	67
Certificates of Disinfection given	218
Certificates of infectious diseases for removal cases	148
Notices sent to Public Library of premises wherein infectious disease has occurred	251

The cow-houses and slaughter houses were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health prior to licenses being renewed in October last, and a list of the retail bakehouses under inspection in Chelsea forms a separate Appendix.

There are 123 Dairies and Milkshops, and 60 Ice Cream vendors in the Borough. These have been registered and periodically inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

All places where fish and potatoes are cooked have been periodically inspected.

Sanitary Inspectors.

ALEXANDER GRANT (Chief).

G. R. METZLER.

W. THORPE.

M. RICHARDSON.

†This does not include unsound food condemned in the streets and destroyed, for which no condemn note was given.

*The department is now connected with the telephone, and consequently the work in connection with Infectious Diseases is done more expeditiously, and considerable time is also saved by its use in other matters.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1903, UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Streets where Purchased.	Article Purchased.	Extent of Adulteration or Abstraction.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
Keppel-street	Milk ...	6% of added water ...	May 12th...	Withdrawn, warranty proved.
Marlborough-road	Butter ...	86·4% of foreign fat ...	June 6th...	Fine £1, and 10s. 6d. costs.

Total, £1 fine, and 10s. 6d. costs.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1901.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Nuisance or Complaint.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
9, Sloane-street ...	Non-removal of offal and offensive matter ...	Jan. 13th...	Fine £1, and £1 1s. costs.
9, „ ...	Unsound food (80 birds)	Jan. 19th...	Fine £10, and £2 2s. costs.
Lots-road ...	An emission of black smoke	Mar. 24th...	Withdrawn, on an undertaking to use smokeless steam coal.

Total, £11 fines, and £3 3s. costs.

BAKESHOUSES IN USE ON JANUARY 1ST, 1904.

Street.	Occupier.	Above Ground.	Below Ground.
74, Arthur-street	Solomon Keppler...	.....	Below.
93, Beaufort-street	A. Coventry .....	.....	"
26, Blantyre-street	Hetzler .....	.....	"
55, Burnaby-street	Loe .....	.....	"
1, Cadogan-street	Spells .. ..	.....	"
2, Cale-street	H. Judkins	Above.	.....
77, Cheyne-walk	D. Mayo .....	.....	Below.
20, Church-street	E. Bauer .....	.....	"
60, College-street	Samuel Mills Vines .....	.....	"
17, Coulson-street	Gerres .....	.....	"
3, Dartrey-terrace	H. Kimpel .....	.....	"
67, Flood-street	J. Venner .....	.....	"
95,	C. Gass .....	.....	"
153, Fulham-road	C. M. Nash .....	.. ..	"
187,	E. Pinnock .....	.....	"
323,	N. Martin .....	.....	"
53, Godfrey-street	H. Becker .....	.....	"
102, Keppel-street	S. Stevens .....	.....	"
47, King's-road	Pennycuick .....	.....	"
145,	J. Humphry & Son	Above.	.....
88,	G. Nash .....	.....	Below.
134,	Buckea .....	.....	"

Street.	Occupier.	Above Ground.	Below Ground.
351, King's-road	H. J. Mardon .....	.....	Below.
399, "	H. Kohler .....	.....	"
414, "	J. Brewer .....	.....	"
502, "	W. Schafer .....	.....	"
517, "	S. McKay .....	.....	"
1, Leader-street	H. Southey	Above.	.....
48, Lots-road	M. & C. West .....	.....	Below.
83, Lower Sloane-street	Miles	Above.	.....
43, Manor-street	L. Lorenz .....	.....	Below.
62, Marlborough-road ...	Kremers .....	.....	"
100, "	Reitze .....	.....	"
110, "	Wordley	Above.	.....
7, Pavilion-road	Mason	Above.	.....
3, Pont-street	Hue & Co. .....	.....	Below.
14, Riley-street	W. E. Knee .....	.....	"
150, Sloane-street	Pennycuick .....	.....	"
6, Symons-street	Spiking & Co. .....	.....	"
43, Stayton-street	H. Grassman	Above.	.....
25, Walton-street	Burrows .....	.....	Below.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Occupier.	Occupier.
Crooked Usage	Cridlan, P. and J. W.
169, Fulham-road	Philp, J.
341, "	Vaughan, T.
52, King's-road	Cobb, G. A.
54, "	"
413, "	Chacksfield, E. C.
82, Marlborough-road	Iggulden, F.
90, "	"

COW-HOUSES.

54, Arthur-street	Jennings, J.
Church-street	Emerton, J.
406, King's-road	Jorden, G.
3A, Leverett-street	Robinson, F.

