

The annual report made to the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich for the year 1903.

Contributors

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THE
ANNUAL REPORT
MADE TO
THE COUNCIL
OF THE
Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich,
For the Year 1903,
BY
ERNEST GEORGE ANNIS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE BOROUGH.

Greenwich :
EDWARD G. BERRYMAN & SONS,
STEAM WORKS, BLACKHEATH ROAD.

1904.

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Public Health Committee during the Year 1903.

RICHARD STEPHENS JACKSON, Esq., J.P., L.C.C. (*Mayor*),
and 12 Members.

Captain A. R. OWEN, *Chairman*.

DONALD MCCALL, Esq., J.P., *Deputy Chairman*.

Councillors—

A. AKAM.	H. G. HAYTER.
J. ASHBY.	J. H. KILLICK.
Captain R. T. BAKER.	J. SMITH.
RALPH GOODING, M.D., J.P.	Rev. R. C. THURLEY.
Lieut.-Col. W. J. B. GRAHAM, V.D.	E. PASCOE WILLIAMS, M.L.S.B.

Duties and Powers of the Public Health Committee.

- 1.—The Committee shall consist of twelve members.
- 2.—To consider and report to the Council on all matters affecting the Public Health of the Borough not within the reference of any other Committee.
- 3.—To exercise the powers of the Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (with the exception of all matters connected with the collection of House Refuse), and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
- 4.—To exercise the powers of the Council in enforcing the By-laws and Regulations for the time being in force with respect to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and with respect to slaughter-houses, knackers'-yards, and offensive businesses.
- 5.—The Committee shall report its proceedings to the Council.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

Sanitary Inspectors—

CHARLES TURLE WILSON. CHARLES W. NETTLETON.
 ARTHUR E. BACHE. THOMAS CLARK.
 EBENEZER MARTIN.

Public Analyst—

ROBERT H. HARLAND, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Disinfector—

JAMES FORREST.

Assistant Disinfectors—

FRANK MEARS. H. HOWE.

Caretakers at Council's Shelter—

EDWARD JACKSON. MARIA JACKSON.

Clerks—

T. V. HAIGH. WILLIAM PETERS.

Medical Officer of Health—

ERNEST G. ANNIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Statistical Summary.

ELEVATION.—Varies from below high-water mark up to 249 feet
above sea level.

AREA OF THE BOROUGH AND DISTRICTS—

East Greenwich	...	...	1451·4 acres.
West Greenwich	...	...	297·8 „
St. Nicholas	...	...	112·1 „
Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	1990·4 „
			<hr/>
	Borough	...	3851·7 „
			<hr/> <hr/>

DENSITY OF POPULATION—

East Greenwich	...	...	30·7 persons per acre.
West Greenwich	...	...	80·3 „
St. Nicholas	...	...	65·9 „
Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	11·0 „
			<hr/>
	Average for the Borough	...	25·4 „
			<hr/> <hr/>

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES—

At Census, 1901	14,240
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

POPULATION—

At Census, 1901	...	...	...	95,770
Estimated 1903	...	...	...	99,824

BIRTH RATE, 1903	27·15 per 1,000
------------------	-----	-----	-----------------

DEATH RATE, 1903	..	...	13·23 „
„ (Zymotic)	...	...	1·69 „
„ (Infantile Mortality)	...	...	128 per 1,000 Births.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL HILL, GREENWICH.

March, 1904.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich, for the year 1903.

The mortality statistics for the year are of a very satisfactory character indeed. The Birth Rate of 27·15 per 1,000 is slightly under the rate for the County of London as a whole, which equals 28·5 per 1,000. This County Rate, however, is lower than that recorded in any of the 10 preceding years. The recorded Death Rate of 13·23 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compares favourably with 15·1, the Death Rate for the County of London as a whole, also with 16·0 per 1,000, the Death Rate for the 76 Large English Towns. The Zymotic Death Rate of 1·69 per 1,000 is also slightly below the County average, viz., 1·75 per 1,000.

The figures relating to the different constituent parts of the Borough are as follows :—

Districts.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Percentage of deaths under one year of age.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Diarrhoea Death Rate.	Consumption Death Rate.
East Greenwich..	28·6 ..	13·58 ..	26% ..	132 ..	1·98 ..	0·96 ..	1·07
West Greenwich	26·8 ..	14·96 ..	23% ..	127 ..	1·69 ..	0·49 ..	1·31
St. Nicholas ..	36·2 ..	16·54 ..	31% ..	143 ..	2·40 ..	0·66 ..	1·73
Charlton ..	24·5 ..	10·50 ..	25% ..	108 ..	0·99 ..	0·31 ..	1·04
Kidbrooke ..	4·3 ..	4·03 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	0·31
Whole Borough ..	27·15..	13·23 ..	26% ..	128 ..	1·69 ..	0·67 ..	1·15

Attack Rates of the various notifiable diseases per 1,000 living in the several districts :—

Districts.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
East Greenwich ..	0·04 ..	1·6 ..	1·4 ..	0·7 ..	0·5 ..	0·06
West Greenwich..	— ..	3·1 ..	1·7 ..	0·5 ..	0·4 ..	0·08
St. Nicholas ..	0·26 ..	4·07 ..	1·4 ..	1·9 ..	0·1 ..	0·13
Charlton ..	— ..	0·5 ..	1·6 ..	0·4 ..	0·4 ..	0·05
Kidbrooke..	— ..	2·7 ..	3·4 ..	0·3 ..	— ..	—
Whole Borough ..	0·04 ..	2·08 ..	1·64 ..	0·73 ..	0·44 ..	0·07

In conclusion, I have again to tender my best thanks to each and all of the Members of the Council, and the Public Health Committee in particular, for their continued kindness and support, and also to each individual Member of my Staff for the efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

ERNEST G. ANNIS.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, 1903.

POPULATION.

The number of persons estimated to be living at the middle of the year, is 99,824. This figure is an increase of 1,811 upon the corresponding figure of last year; and as the natural increase of the population during the year, or, in other words, the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths is 1,385, it leaves 426 as the number showing the excess of immigrants over emigrants. The estimated figure above-mentioned is the basis of the various calculations in this Report, and corresponds with the figure used by the Registrar-General in a similar manner, and it is obtained, first of all, by calculating the population for the Borough on the basis of an arithmetical rate of increase proportionate to the actual increase revealed by the census enumeration in 1901 over and above that of 1891; this estimate is then raised by means of a constant, obtained by dividing the population of England and Wales for any particular year calculated by geometrical increase, by the population calculated by arithmetical increase, hence there is a slight difference between the estimate of population as calculated in the ordinary way by geometrical increase, as compared with the estimate used in this Report, but this variation is explained by the special process of estimation outlined above, which is the one now adopted by the Registrar-General.

The distribution of the population throughout the Borough is as follows :—

		Census estimation, 1901.		Estimated Population at middle of year 1902.
East Greenwich	...	43,859	...	45,525
West Greenwich	...	23,456	...	24,350
St. Nicholas	...	7,321	...	7,520
Charlton	...	18,065	...	19,196
Kidbrooke	...	3,069	...	3,233
Total		95,770		99,824

MARRIAGES.

The Superintendent Registrar of the Greenwich Union has kindly furnished me with the following particulars relating to the number of marriages solemnised in the Parishes of Greenwich and St. Nicholas. Unfortunately, complete returns for the Borough are not to hand, as the Superintendent Registrar for the Woolwich Union finds himself unable to supply the particulars for the Parishes of Charlton and Kidbrooke.

Number of Marriages in Greenwich and St. Nicholas, 1893 to 1903, inclusive :—

Year.	In Churches of England in Greenwich.		In St. Nicholas Parish Church.		Marriages in Registrar's Office and Chapels.				Total for the two Parishes.	Approximate Population of the two Parishes.		
					In Greenwich.	In Borough of Deptford.						
1893	..	295	..	49	..	94	..	60	..	438	..	66489
1894	..	299	..	44	..	100	..	64	..	443	..	67507
1895	..	246	..	52	..	102	..	66	..	400	..	68525
1896	..	282	..	61	..	96	..	63	..	439	..	69543
1897	..	287	..	40	..	119	..	80	..	446	..	70561
1898	..	309	..	45	..	119	..	90	..	473	..	71569
1899	..	343	..	46	..	158	..	100	..	547	..	72597
1900	..	359	..	46	..	140	..	100	..	545	..	73615
1901	..	354	..	52	..	147	..	101	..	553	..	74636
1902	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	667	..	75969
1903	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	675	..	77395

BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered during the year 1903, has been 2,702, of which 1,374 were males, and 1,328 females ; this gives a Birth Rate of 27·15 per 1,000 of the population, which is slightly below the Birth Rate of last year. The Birth Rate for the County of London equals 28·5, and varies from 13·8 in the City of London, 16·9 in the City of Westminster, 17·1 in Hampstead, to 35·7 in Bethnal Green, 37·1 in Finsbury, and 37·6 in Stepney.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the period was 1,317, of which 715 were males, and 602 females. This total number of deaths is actually 137 less than the total number of deaths in the previous year. This gives a crude Death Rate for the Borough of 13·23 per 1,000, thus favourably comparing with 15·1 the Death Rate for the County of London as a whole, and 16·0 the Death Rate for the 76 large English Towns. It is very gratifying to find that, although the population for the Borough has increased by some 1,385 persons, yet amongst this increased population there has been an actual diminution in the total number of deaths. This very satisfactory result is undoubtedly due to a complexity of causes, and, in my opinion, undoubtedly the cause having the very greatest effect, was the unusual rainfall throughout the year, and particularly during the summer months, when the presence of putrifying organic refuse in the proximity of dwellings brings its inevitable train of infantile deaths ; whereas, during the year in question, from the very constant washing, both of the atmosphere and streets, and the flushing away of fermenting

matter from the yard surfaces in proximity to houses, and the very thorough cleansing of the putrifying matter from drains and sewers removed this source of pollution. The large amount of rainfall also tended to produce a more uniform temperature, and undoubtedly had its effect upon fermentative processes which usually take place in the soil. Such a good result having been thus obtained by the wholesale cleansing of the drains connected with the property, and of the surfaces of the yards attached to the house, seems to me to conclusively point the direction in which we might further extend our preventive work, that is by devoting more attention to the periodical cleansing and flushing of these adjuncts to our houses.

This matter has been before the Public Health Committee on more than one occasion, but up to the present they have not seen their way clear to the adoption of such a thorough system of house drainage and court yard flushing as one would wish to have adopted, and one will always be able to look back and point to the very satisfactory feature of the Death Rate for this year as the ideal for achievement by these means.

In the County of London the lowest Death Rates amongst the various Metropolitan Boroughs were, 10·0 in Hampstead, 11·1 in Lewisham, 12·4 in Wandsworth, 12·6 in Stoke Newington, 13·2 in Paddington and Greenwich, and 13·5 in Woolwich ; whilst the highest rates were 18·6 in Holborn, 19·4 in Shoreditch, and 20·3 in Finsbury.

Locally the Death Rate varied from 4·03 in Kidbrooke, 10·50 in Charlton, 13·58 in East Greenwich, 14·96 in West Greenwich, to 16·54 in St. Nicholas.

On comparing the Death Rates for these different Districts for the years 1902 and 1903, we find that East Greenwich has improved from 14·06 to 13·58, an improvement of 3 per cent. West Greenwich has improved from 17·30 to 14·96, an improvement of 14 per cent. Charlton has improved from 13·59 to 10·50, an improvement again of 22 per cent. Whilst St. Nicholas has improved from 23·59 to 16·54, an improvement of 29 per cent.; and Kidbrooke has improved from 6·14 to 4·03, or 34 per cent., from which it will be seen that the two Districts which have most materially benefited from this very efficient and thorough cleansing process, have been the Districts of St. Nicholas and Kidbrooke, and it is only what one would have anticipated in reference to the St. Nicholas District. Why, also, the District of Kidbrooke should have so enormously benefited is not, to my mind, so clear. As we study this question more closely, we find that a great proportion of the improved Death Rate in St. Nicholas is due to the diminution in the number of deaths of young children.

The age mortality and the distribution of the deaths between the respective quarters of the year are shewn by the following table :—

Age Mortality.

Deaths.	First Quarter	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Under 1 year of age ...	69	59	107	110	345
Between 1 and 5 years ...	50	43	30	38	161
Between 5 and 15 ...	11	10	18	14	53
Between 15 and 25 years	13	14	8	15	50
Between 25 and 65	116	98	84	121	419
65 years and upwards ...	94	63	56	76	289
Total ...	353	287	303	374	1,317

Analysis of the Vital Statistics of the Metropolitan Boroughs,
occurring in Public Institutions,

Boroughs.	Estimated Population, middle of 1903.	Births.	Deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000 Living.		
				Births.	Deaths.	Principal In- fectious Diseases.
County of London ...	4,613,812	130,906	69,737	28.5	15.1	1.75
Paddington ...	146,032	3,303	1,928	22.7	13.2	1.31
Kensington ...	178,409	3,567	2,468	20.0	13.9	1.56
Hammer Smith ...	115,803	2,989	1,634	25.9	14.1	1.60
Fulham ...	147,780	4,789	2,046	32.5	13.9	2.22
Chelsea ...	74,169	1,516	1,131	20.5	15.3	1.14
City of Westminster ...	179,052	3,018	2,432	16.9	13.6	1.00
St. Marylebone ...	131,234	3,984	2,148	30.5	16.4	1.60
Hampstead ...	85,197	1,456	848	17.1	10.0	0.58
St. Pancras ...	235,716	6,339	3,806	27.0	16.2	1.91
Islington ...	339,137	8,983	4,837	26.6	14.3	1.45
Stoke Newington ...	52,069	1,091	655	21.0	12.6	1.46
Hackney ...	224,082	6,182	3,099	27.7	13.9	1.78
Holborn ...	57,845	1,631	1,072	28.3	18.6	1.44
Finsbury ...	99,717	3,603	2,015	37.1	20.3	2.32
City of London ...	24,539	338	358	13.8	14.6	0.86
Shoreditch ...	117,513	3,905	2,273	33.3	19.4	2.90
Bethnal Green ...	130,028	4,627	2,363	35.7	18.2	2.24
Stepney ...	302,153	11,329	5,430	37.6	18.0	2.36
Poplar ...	169,550	5,832	3,078	34.5	18.2	2.99
Southwark ...	207,369	6,717	3,742	32.5	18.1	1.99
Bermondsey ...	129,801	4,201	2,387	32.5	18.4	2.05
Lambeth ...	307,711	9,080	4,659	29.6	15.2	1.73
Battersea ...	173,422	4,961	2,464	28.7	14.2	1.98
Wandsworth ...	249,678	6,722	3,083	27.0	12.4	1.61
Camberwell ...	265,562	7,311	3,627	27.6	13.7	1.36
Deptford ...	112,537	3,379	1,674	30.1	14.9	2.19
GREENWICH ...	99,824	2,702	1,317	27.1	13.2	1.69
Lewisham ...	136,405	3,563	1,516	26.2	11.1	0.96
Woolwich ...	121,478	3,684	1,638	30.4	13.5	1.10

and of the City of London, after Distribution of Deaths
during the year 1903:—

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.
8,088	13	2,046	361	740	1,627	3	368	5	2,925	7,124	130
191	...	40	10	15	54	...	7	...	65	155	119
278	...	34	14	24	90	...	9	...	107	223	145
185	...	27	8	17	30	...	9	1	93	170	141
327	...	62	8	24	46	...	15	...	172	204	127
84	...	14	2	4	29	...	4	...	31	116	142
179	3	49	9	15	34	...	14	...	55	301	123
210	...	37	17	26	56	...	13	2	19	240	96
49	...	8	4	10	16	...	2	...	9	63	88
448	...	193	23	37	91	...	14	...	90	428	133
489	...	125	24	42	153	...	23	1	121	472	126
76	...	24	...	7	19	...	5	...	21	64	119
397	...	113	21	48	67	...	36	...	112	283	119
83	...	18	5	8	18	...	5	...	29	181	95
231	...	69	11	11	54	...	10	...	76	227	135
21	...	3	1	2	4	...	3	...	8	39	136
340	...	102	7	22	44	...	13	...	152	272	171
290	...	85	12	27	42	...	12	...	112	272	141
712	4	173	21	58	108	...	27	...	321	633	138
505	2	161	19	60	80	...	17	...	166	294	154
412	...	83	18	23	68	...	23	...	197	496	148
265	...	51	25	18	41	3	12	...	115	225	158
530	4	130	23	29	126	...	23	1	194	430	125
343	...	108	7	29	81	...	17	...	101	223	134
401	...	107	17	44	89	...	18	...	126	237	109
359	...	81	13	34	72	...	17	...	142	323	123
246	...	62	18	45	45	...	4	...	72	152	134
164	...	25	7	27	37	...	1	...	67	115	128
131	...	34	11	21	6	...	10	...	49	114	92
133	...	25	4	13	27	...	5	...	59	176	108

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS FIRST INSTITUTION

TO THE PRESENT TIME

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS FIRST INSTITUTION

TO THE PRESENT TIME

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TO THE PRESENT TIME

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality, recorded by the proportion of deaths of children under one year of age to the number of births registered, was 128 per 1,000 births, there having been 345 such deaths during the year, as compared with 387 such deaths for last year, an actual reduction of 42 deaths. The Infantile Mortality throughout London equalled 130 per 1,000 births, as against 157 in the ten preceding years. The lowest rates of Infantile Mortality were 88 in Hampstead, 92 in Lewisham, 95 in Holborn, 96 in St. Marylebone, 108 in Woolwich, and 109 in Wandsworth; whilst the highest were 154 in Poplar, 158 in Bermondsey, 171 in Shoreditch. Locally, the variations were from 108 per 1,000 births in Charlton, 127 in West Greenwich, 132 in East Greenwich, and 143 in St. Nicholas; improvement in this respect being in the district of St. Nicholas, which has improved from 219 deaths per 1,000 births last year to its present figure of 143 deaths per 1,000 births.

AN ANALYSIS OF DEATH CAUSES.

All death causes are conveniently arranged under various headings, and the subjoined table, a summary of Table in Appendix shews the death rates for residents, per 1,000, living in the Borough, according to the Registrar-General's classification of diseases :—

1903.	1903.
<p>Infective Diseases—</p> <p>Epidemic ... 1 80</p> <p>Sporadic ... 0 01</p> <p>Venereal ... 0 05</p> <p>Septic ... 0 12</p> <p>Malarial ... 0 01</p> <p>Tuberculosis ... 1 62</p> <p>Parasitic Diseases ... —</p> <p>Dietetic Diseases ... 0 05</p> <p>Constitutional Diseases ... 0 80</p> <p>Developmental Diseases ... 2 44</p> <p>Local Diseases—</p> <p>Nervous System ... 1 36</p> <p>Organs of Special Sense ... 0 02</p> <p>Circulatory System ... 1 22</p>	<p>Local Diseases—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>Respiratory System ... 1 86</p> <p>Digestive System ... 0 74</p> <p>Urinary System ... 0 40</p> <p>Reproductive System ... 0 03</p> <p>Parturition ... 0 04</p> <p>Bones and Joints ... 0 04</p> <p>Integumentary System ... 0 01</p> <p>External Causes—</p> <p>Accidents ... 0 52</p> <p>Homicide ... —</p> <p>Suicide ... 0 09</p> <p>Ill-defined Causes—</p> <p>Sudden Death ... —</p> <p>Other ill-defined and not specified causes ... —</p>

REMARKS ON VARIOUS DEATH CAUSES. INFECTIVE DISEASES.

EPIDEMIC. The deaths in the Borough due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases have been 168, equalling a death rate of 1·69 per 1,000. This is a slightly worse figure than the corresponding figure of last year, which was 1·54 per 1,000. The Zymotic death rate for the County of London equals 1·75 per 1,000, wherein it varied from 0·58 in Hampstead, 0·86 in the City of London, 0·96 in Lewisham, and 1·0 in the City of Westminster, to 2·36 in Stepney, 2·90 in Shoreditch, and 2·99 in Poplar.

Locally, the Zymotic death rates varied from nil in Kidbrooke, 0·99 in Charlton, 1·69 in West Greenwich, and 1·98 in East Greenwich, to 2·40 in St. Nicholas.

When these separate districts are compared with their last year returns, it is found that Charlton has improved 0·18, Kidbrooke has improved 0·61, and St. Nicholas has improved most of all, viz., 0·66; whilst East Greenwich has retrograded 0·31, and West Greenwich 0·50 per 1,000.

SMALL-POX. During this year there have only been four cases of Small-pox notified within the Borough, none of which proved fatal.

MEASLES. There have been 25 deaths from this disease throughout the whole of the Borough, distributed as follows:— 11 in East Greenwich, 8 in West Greenwich, 4 in St. Nicholas, and 2 in Charlton, giving a total death rate from this disease of 0·25 per 1,000.

SCARLET FEVER is credited with a total of 7 deaths, 5 being in East Greenwich, and 2 in West Greenwich, giving a death rate of 0·07 per 1,000 for the whole of the Borough. The deaths of 6 of these patients occurred in the Brook Hospital, 1 died at home. There were also in the Brook Hospital 44 deaths from Scarlet Fever, of patients belonging to other districts.

DIPHTHERIA. Diphtheria has occasioned 27 deaths, equal to a death rate of 0·27 per 1,000, being distributed as follows:— 10 in East Greenwich, 10 in West Greenwich, 6 in St. Nicholas, and 1 in Charlton.

Seventeen of these patients died in the Brook Hospital, and 2 in other similar Institutions, whilst a further 69 deaths from

Diphtheria occurred in the Brook Hospital amongst patients not resident in this Borough. This disease apparently has not been improved as far as it affects this Borough by the climatic conditions prevailing during the year, for this is one of the diseases that has chiefly brought about the increase in our Zymotic death rate, there having been only 16 deaths from this disease last year, as compared with 27 during this year.

Nineteen tubes of Diphtheria Anti-toxin, containing 4,000 units each, for the treatment of cases of this disease, have been provided by the Council, and used by Medical men practising in the Borough during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH. This disease has occasioned 37 deaths, throughout the whole of the year, compared with 19 deaths during the previous year; here, again, a slight increase in the number of fatalities. Seventeen of the deaths were in East Greenwich, 8 in West Greenwich, 3 in St. Nicholas, and 9 in Charlton, giving a total death rate of 0·37 per 1,000 for the whole of the Borough.

It seems as if we have been passing through a somewhat sharp epidemic of this disease, as we have heard of a large number of cases from the School Authorities, and this epidemic is still continuing. The disease, however, is one which, as a Sanitary Authority, we have very little to do, as the cases are not notifiable, and the only way in which we hear of them is by means of returns from School Authorities, and, when a fatality has occurred, by means of the Death Returns.

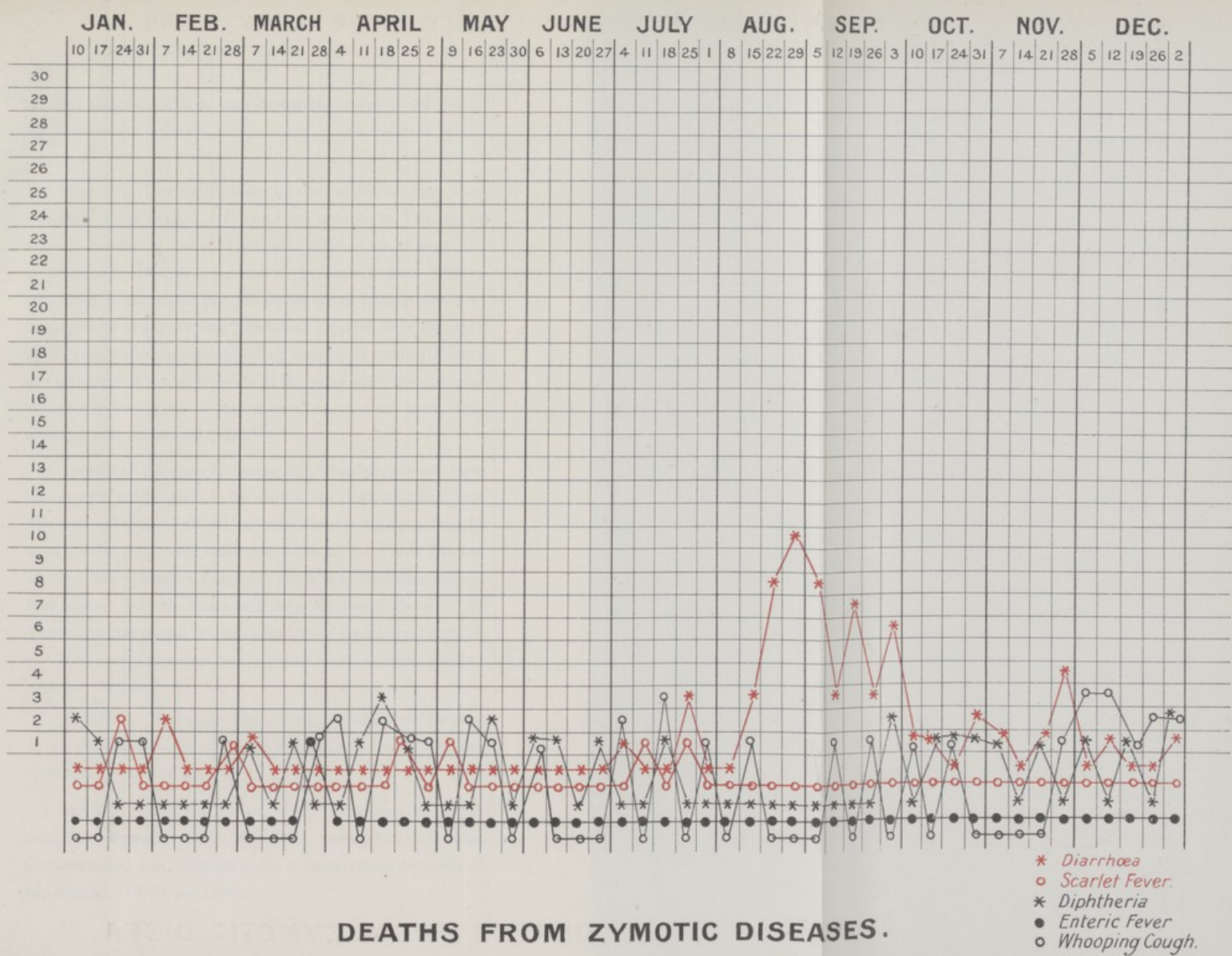
We, however, do what we can, in order to check the spread of the disease, by visiting the premises when we become aware that a case of this illness has occurred, and offering to disinfect on

the conclusion of the illness, as a result of this action, disinfection has been carried out in very many cases.

TYPHOID FEVER. This disease has only been the occasion of one death in the Borough throughout the year. This death occurred in East Greenwich. This is an unusually small number of deaths from this very fatal ailment, and would tend to show that the type of illness prevalent during the year, of which there have been 44 cases notified, has been particularly mild. Here, again, it is quite probable that the climatic conditions have tended to produce a less resistant disease organism. The total death rate from this disease is 0·01.

DIARRHŒA. Diarrhœa has occasioned 67 deaths, equalling a death rate of 0·67 per 1,000. Forty-four of these deaths occurred in East Greenwich, 12 in West Greenwich, 5 in St. Nicholas, and 6 in Charlton. This number of deaths is considerably more than occurred throughout the previous year, but is still less than the number during the year 1901. The improvement occasioned by the very wet season does not appear to have been so marked in connection with fatalities from this disease, as one would have anticipated. I enclose a Chart, showing in graphic form the number of deaths due to the various Zymotic diseases as they occurred in the Borough week by week throughout the year.

INFLUENZA. Influenza has occasioned 14 deaths throughout the Borough during the year. Two of these being in persons under the age of 5 years. Three of the deaths occurred in East Greenwich, 8 in West Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas, and 2 in Charlton. There does not appear to have been any serious outbreak of this disease during the year, as the number of deaths





ascribed thereto compares very favourably with the 35 deaths which occurred from the same disease in the previous twelve months.

SPORADIC. The deaths from this class of disease have been extremely few in number, only one being ascribed to Tetanus, or as it is commonly called, Lock-jaw. This is an ailment due to a specific infection supposed to be derived from infected soil, which is inoculated into the tissues of the body at the time of occurrence of any accident ; and such appeared to be the cause in this case, for the apparently trifling accident of running a rusty nail into the foot was sufficient to at the same time inoculate the tissues with the germs of this disease, which soon made itself apparent, and occasioned death.

Another of this class of disease, viz., Glanders, has not been the occasion of any death in the district, but certain medical men who were called in to attend patients whose occupation brought them into contact with hides and skins at the Cattle Market, ascribed their illness to Glanders, which was doubtless derived from contact with the hides and skins mentioned above. This disease was also spread to many members of the patients' families, and in all some 10 persons were reported to me as being affected with this disease.

VENEREAL. SYPHILIS. This disease has occasioned 5 deaths during the year, 4 of them being in patients under the age of five years and 1 over that age.

SEPTIC. PUERPERAL FEVER, which is included under this head, has caused 4 deaths, 2 in East Greenwich, 1 in West Greenwich, and 1 in Charlton, giving a death rate for the whole of the Borough of 0·04 per 1,000.

ERYSIPELAS. This disease has occasioned no fatalities during the year.

PYÆMIA AND SEPTICÆMIA are credited with 2 deaths.

INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS with 4 deaths, and other allied diseases with 2 deaths, making altogether for this Septic class a total of 12 deaths, giving a death rate of 0·12 per 1,000.

MALARIAL. Rheumatic Fever is only credited with one death ; this, again, is somewhat remarkable in view of the unusual amounts of rainfall during the period, and would tend to show that on the whole the subsoil of the district is of a somewhat porous nature, and that the subsoil is generally fairly well drained.

TUBERCULOSIS. This class of disease has occasioned a total of 161 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·61 per 1,000. The form of this disease affecting the lungs, commonly known as Phthisis or Consumption, has to be credited with 115 of this number, or a rate of 1·15 per 1,000 for the Borough, comparing with 1·55 per 1,000, the Consumption death rate for the County of London. Amongst the Metropolitan Boroughs the death rate from this disease ranged from 0·74 in Hampstead, 0·84 in Lewisham, 0·95 in Wandsworth, 1·06 in Paddington, and 1·15 in Greenwich, up to 2·32 in Shore-ditch, 2·40 in Southwark, and 3·14 in Holborn.

Locally the variations were 49 deaths in East Greenwich, giving a death rate of 1·07 ; 32 in West Greenwich, giving a death rate of 1·31 ; 13 in St. Nicholas, giving a death rate of 1·72 ; 20 in Charlton, giving a death rate of 1·04 ; and 1 death in Kidbrooke, giving 0·31 per 1,000. Of the 46 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, 24, or the greater proportion of them, were in East Greenwich, 12 in West Greenwich, 5 in St. Nicholas, and 5 in

Charlton. These other forms of Tuberculosis comprise 18 deaths, due to Tubercle of the Brain, or its Membrane, 14 of which were in children under five years of age; 1 due to Tuberculosis of the Larynx; 8 due to Tuberculosis of the Intestines, all being children under five years of age; 13 due to General Tuberculosis, 9 of which again were in children under five years of age, and 6 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

During the year we received notifications in accordance with the voluntary arrangement made between the Council and the Medical men in the Borough, of 51 cases of illness, due to this disease, 19 being in East Greenwich, 9 in West Greenwich, 16 in St. Nicholas, and 7 in Charlton.

DIETETIC DISEASES. This class of disease is credited with 5 deaths, giving a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000. One of these deaths was certified to be due to Acute Alcoholism, and 4 to Chronic Alcoholism.

In this connection it will be doubtless interesting to consider as to what facilities exist in our midst for the disposal of the beverage which is directly or indirectly the cause of so much disease, misery, and death. The London County Council have recently issued a Return, giving the number of licensed premises and various other particulars, from which the following Tables are compiled :—

Metropolitan Borough or City.	TOTAL LICENSED PREMISES.	Population per Licensed House.	Inhabited Houses, per Licensed House.	Acres per Licensed House.
Fulham	193	711	96	9
Stoke Newington	76	674	102	11
Deptford	172	642	92	9
Hampstead	134	612	84	17
Islington	547	612	71	6
Battersea	280	604	84	8
Camberwell	441	588	83	10
Paddington	250	576	71	5
Hackney	387	565	79	9
Lewisham	226	564	101	31
Wandsworth	419	554	90	22
Woolwich	224	523	81	37
Southwark	400	515	52	3
Hammersmith	224	501	68	10
Lambeth	606	498	69	7
St. Pancras	483	487	49	6
Greenwich	198	484	72	19
Chelsea	158	467	55	4
Bethnal Green	283	459	49	3
Poplar	372	454	61	6
Bermondsey	293	446	54	5
Kensington	401	440	55	6
Shoreditch	293	405	44	2
Stepney	793	377	40	2
St. Marylebone	388	344	35	4
Finsbury	309	329	30	2
Holborn	235	253	20	2
City of Westminster	981	187	19	3
City of London	624	43	6	1
Grand Totals	10,390	437	55	7

Parishes and Wards in Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.	TOTAL LICENSED PREMISES.	Population per Licensed House.	Inhabited Houses, per Licensed House.	Acres per Licensed House.
Charlton and Kidbrooke Parish—				
Charlton and Kidbrooke	24	881	132	83
Deptford (St. Nicholas) Parish—				
Deptford (St. Nicholas)	22	333	40	5
Greenwich Parish—				
Marsh Ward	12	1,360	165	47
North „	37	368	59	5
North-West Ward	34	290	38	3
South „	30	254	44	7
South-East „	7	1,538	268	80
West „	32	286	48	4
Totals	152	443	67	12
Totals for Greenwich Borough ...	198	484	72	19

From a study of these Tables it will be seen that Greenwich has a total of 198 licensed premises within the Borough, being at the rate of one to each 484 of the population, or one licensed house to each 72 inhabited houses ; or, in other words, when the Boroughs are compared according to the population per licensed house, Greenwich is 17th on the list ; and when compared according to the number of inhabited houses per licensed house, Greenwich stands 11th upon the list. Of course this number does

not pertain generally throughout the Borough; some portions, as Charlton and Kidbrooke, the Marsh, and South-East Wards, have considerably less licensed houses per population than the remaining portions of the Borough; the worst district in this respect appears to be the South Ward, which has one licensed house to each 254 population.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. These are credited with 80 deaths, and include amongst them 5 ascribed to be due to Gout, 2 to Diabetes, 4 to Anæmia, and 69 to Cancer. The deaths from Cancer are distributed as follows:—23 in East Greenwich, 23 in West Greenwich, 5 in St. Nicholas, 16 in Charlton, and 2 in Kidbrooke. The enquiries which have been made during the last year or two respecting possible sources of origin and likely predisposing causes have been continued during the year, but very little information of a definite character has been obtainable, in fact nothing at present can be gleaned which would point to common sources of origin, or to any causes predisposing to the disease.

A brief *résumé* of the information obtained in 20 cases during the year is as follows:—

Ages of Persons at Death.

	Under 20 years.	20-30 years.	30-40 years.	40-50 years.	50-60 years.	60-70 years.	Over 70 years.	Total.
Males ..	0	0	1	2	1	6	1	11
Females ..	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	9

Sites of the Disease.

	Males.	Females.
Mouth and Annexa	3	0
Stomach	1	0
Rectum	1	3
Other parts of Intestinal Canal	1	1
Genitalia	1	2
Liver and Appendages	2	0
Breast	—	2
Head	2	1

The number of children born of females who died of cancer of womb, &c., are—4 and 5.

The number of children born of females who died of cancer of breast, &c., are—0 and 0.

One patient was unmarried.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. This class is credited with 243 deaths, equalling a death rate of 2·44 per 1,000, and is distributed as follows:—Premature Birth, 50; Debility at Birth, 10; Atelectasis, 3; Congenital Defects, 10; Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, 57; Dentition, 10; Rickets, 3; and Old Age, 100. Of this large number of deaths, the preventible ones in many instances would appear to be those due to Rickets, Dentition, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, as these conditions can generally be remedied by greater attention to the feeding of the young children; whilst in all probability a certain number of the deaths due to premature birth are also avoidable if due care is taken by the mother. It is gratifying to find that the deaths of 100 persons are ascribed to be due to the ideal cause of death, viz., Old Age, or Senile Decay.

LOCAL DISEASES: NERVOUS SYSTEM. This class of disease is credited with 135 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·36 per 1,000, and of this number 27 were ascribed to be due to Convulsions, amongst which 26 occurred in children under 5 years of age, and this is a cause of death which is in the majority of cases preventible if due care is taken with the proper feeding of young children. Fourteen were ascribed to Meningitis, 13 being in young children. Forty-seven deaths were ascribed to Apoplexy, 12 to Softening of the Brain, and 2 to Brain Paralysis, 11 to General Paralysis of the Insane, and 1 to other forms of Insanity. Eight deaths were due to Epilepsy, 9 to other and ill-defined diseases of the Brain or Nervous System.

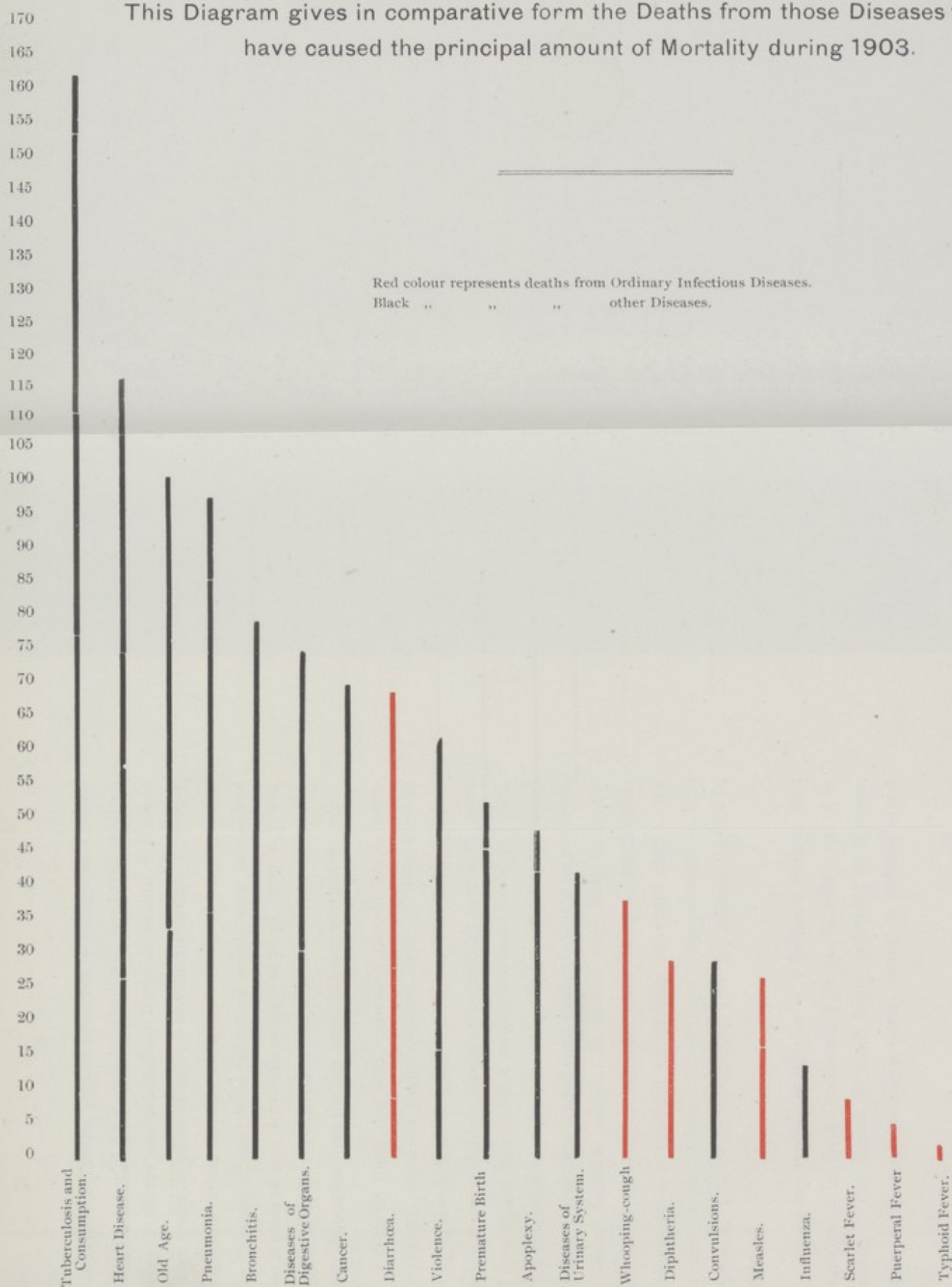
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. To this class 121 deaths are ascribed, giving a death rate of 1·22 per 1,000, and by far the largest proportion, viz., 98 are ascribed to be due to Valvular diseases of the Heart.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. One hundred and eighty-five deaths are ascribed to this class of disease, giving a death rate of 1·86 per 1,000, of which number 33 were children under five years of age, and 7 were persons over five years, whose deaths are ascribed to Acute Bronchitis; 37 deaths in persons over five years to Chronic Bronchitis; 45 deaths in children under five years of age, and 51 deaths in persons over that age are ascribed to Pneumonia, with 7 to Emphysema and 4 to Pleurisy. The deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia were distributed locally as follows:—East Greenwich, 33 to Bronchitis and 56 to Pneumonia; West Greenwich, 19 to Bronchitis and 21 to Pneumonia; St. Nicholas, 9 to Bronchitis and 9 to Pneumonia; Charlton, 16 to Bronchitis and 10 to Pneumonia; whilst Kidbrooke had no deaths from either of these complaints.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Seventy-four deaths, equalling a death rate of 0·74 per 1,000 are ascribed to this class of disease, Enteritis being credited with 12 deaths, 10 being in children under five years of age; Obstruction of the Bowels with 12 deaths, 4 being in children under 5 years of age; Cirrhosis, and other diseases of the liver, 23 deaths; 7 to Appendicitis, and 5 to Peritonitis.

URINARY SYSTEM. Forty deaths, equalling a death rate of 0·40 per 1,000, of which the greater proportion, viz., 33, are due to Bright's Disease.

This Diagram gives in comparative form the Deaths from those Diseases which have caused the principal amount of Mortality during 1903.





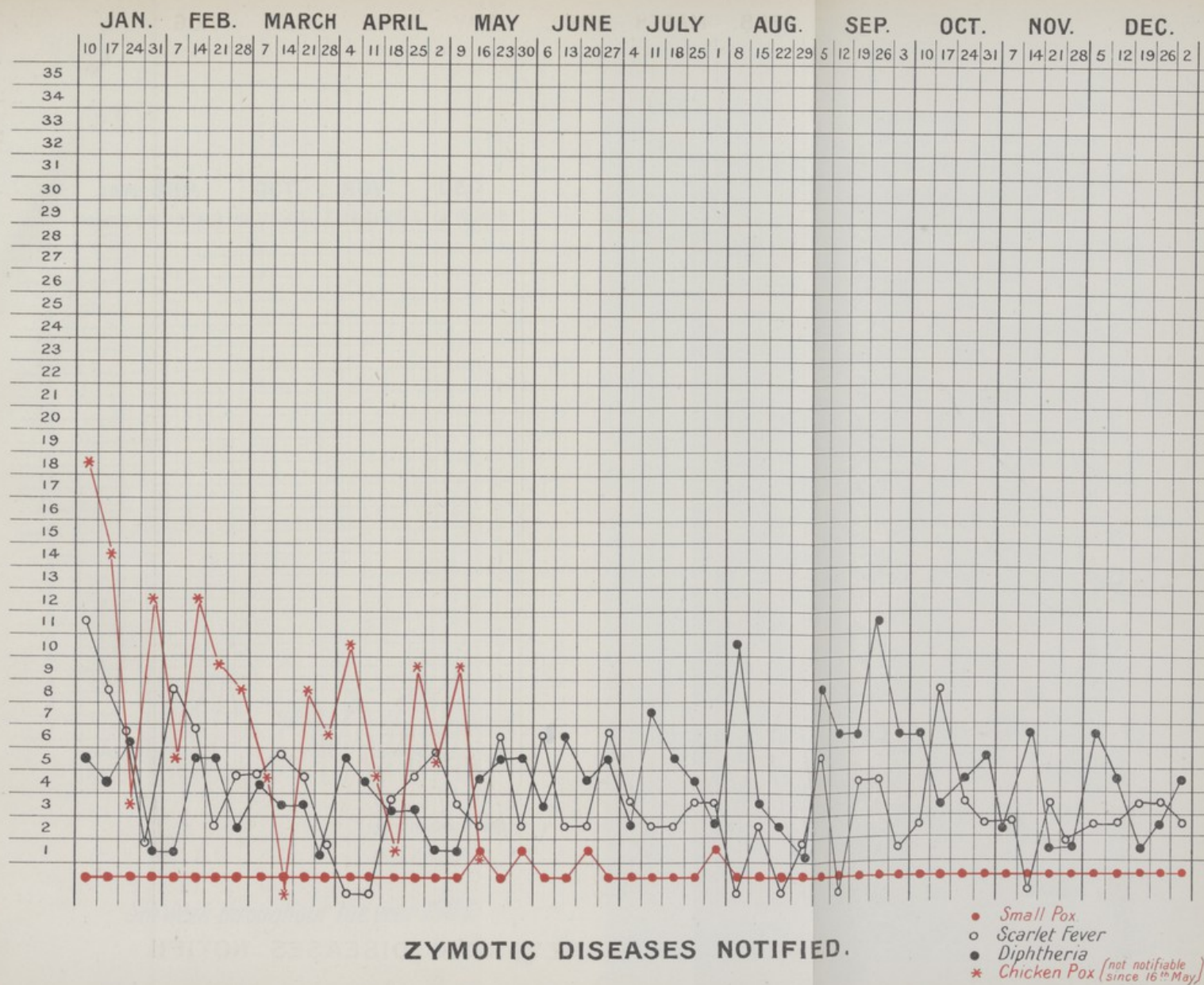
EXTERNAL CAUSES, such as accidents or negligence, included the large number of 52 deaths, equalling 0·52 per 1,000, of which number 7 deaths are ascribed to Burns or Scalds, 4 being in children under 5 years of age; 5 to vehicular traffic, 1 being a young child under 5 years of age; 8 to drowning, one being under 5 years of age; 8 to falls, 3 of which were in children under 5 years of age; 4 to suffocation, 3 of them being in young children, and 12, all being young children under the age of 5 years, due to suffocation from the one cause of being overlaid in bed.

I certainly think that with reasonable care in the domestic arrangements made for young children, none of these cases of overlaying should have occurred. It cannot be too strongly laid down that young children should on no account sleep in the same bed as older persons, and if a suitable cot is not easily provided, then a temporary arrangement can easily be substituted, such as an empty orange box, a good sized clothes basket, a large drawer, or similar domestic utensil. It matters very little as to the character of the article, the chief point being to ensure that accommodation is provided for sleeping elsewhere than in the same bed as the parents. Six of these cases occurred in East Greenwich, 1 in West Greenwich, 2 in St. Nicholas, and 3 in Charlton.

Suicide was ascribed in the case of 9 deaths, 4 being in East Greenwich, 2 in West Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas, and 2 in Charlton. The causes of death being poisoning in 2 cases, hanging in 1 case, shooting 3 cases, cutting or stabbing also 3 cases.

MORTUARY. During the year the Borough Council, after much discussion, and several alterations of the plans, decided

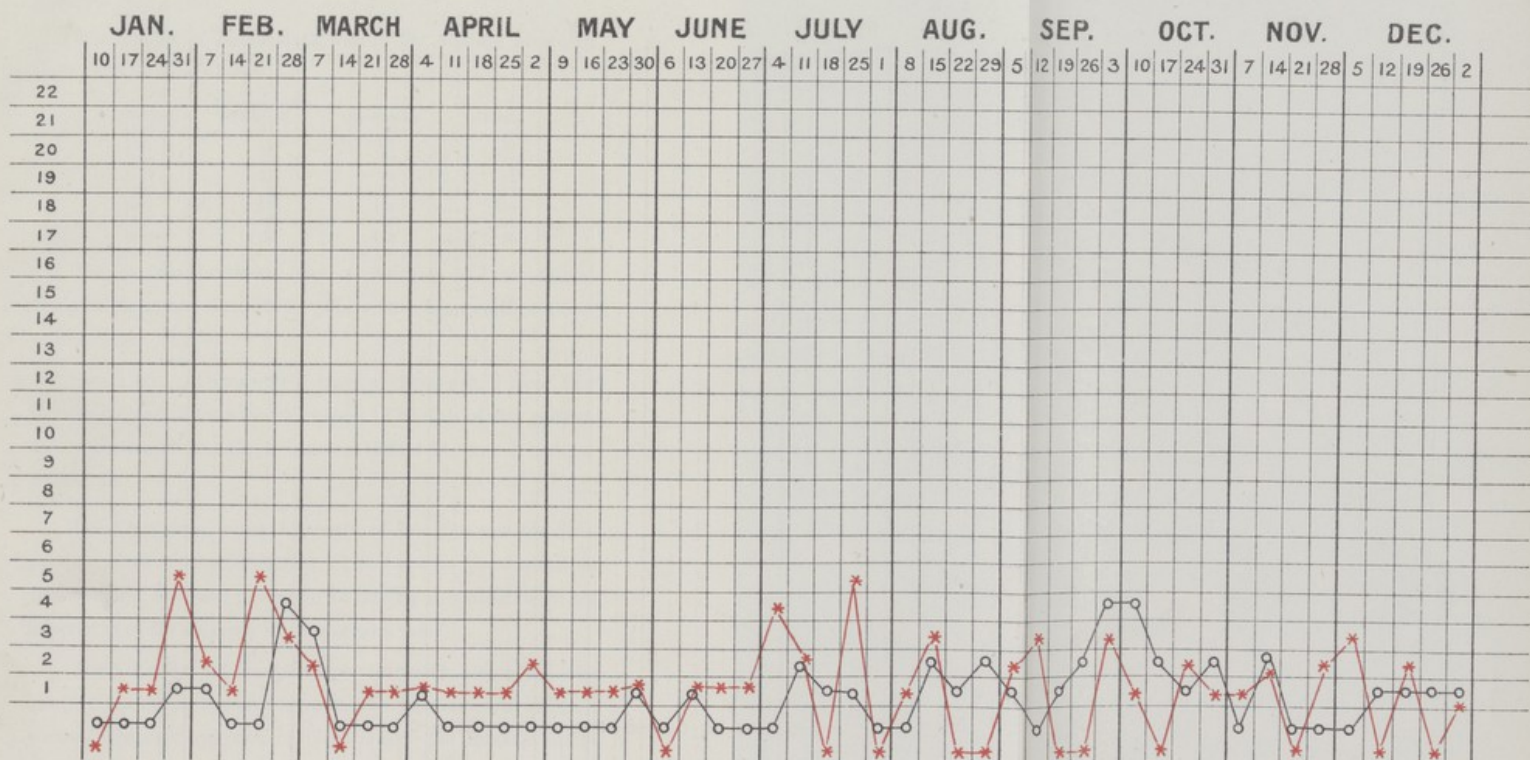
upon a plan for proposed Mortuary. An enquiry was held by Dr. Farrar, Local Government Board Inspector, in reference to obtaining sanction to borrow money for the provision of the Post-mortem accommodation, when evidence was given in support of the application by your Town Clerk, who produced the various Resolutions of the Council; also gave particulars respecting the rateable value, and the amount of loans outstanding by the Council; also as to the present unsatisfactory Mortuary accommodation within the Borough. Your Medical Officer of Health also gave evidence as to the Census enumeration of the population, and the estimated present population, showing how rapidly the population of Greenwich was increasing; also as to the extremely unsuitable accommodation at present existing in the Borough. That the lack of suitable accommodation deterred many persons, who, unfortunately, occupied only one or two rooms, from making such use of the Mortuary as a place of reception for their dead, as otherwise might be the case; also as to the number of bodies dealt with at the Mortuary within recent years; and, further, as to the number of Inquests and Post-mortems held; evidence was also given by Mr. Roberts, the Architect employed by the Council for this work, in reference to the plans and estimated cost of the building. The site was then inspected by the Inspector, since which, formal sanction has been granted. The tender for the erection of the building has been let, and the work of erection is now in progress. It was reported to your Medical Officer of Health, by one of the Sanitary Inspectors, that a young child, who had died from Zymotic Diarrhœa, was lying confined in a room occupied both for living and sleeping by two adults and two children, and had been so occupied for several days. It was accordingly found necessary to make application to a Police



Shewing the Number of Cases of these Diseases notified during each week throughout the year 1903.



SYMPTOMATIC DISORDERS



ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOTIFIED.

○ Enteric Fever
* Erysipelas.

Shewing the Number of Cases of these Diseases notified during each week throughout the year 1903.



Magistrate for an Order to have the body removed to the Public Mortuary, which Order was obtained, and the body accordingly removed.

The number of Bodies dealt with in St. Alphege Mortuary, since 1896, is shewn below :—

Year.	Drowned bodies from River.		Other bodies.		Totals.
1896	..	11	..	33	.. 44
1897	..	11	..	47	.. 58
1898	..	15	..	32	.. 47
1899	..	17	..	45	.. 62
1900	..	7	..	66	.. 73
1901	..	13	..	126	.. 139
1902	..	13	..	95	.. 108
1903	..	20	..	118	.. 138

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891. There have been notified a total of 638 cases.

SMALL-POX. There were 4 cases of Small-pox, 2 from East Greenwich, and 2 from St. Nicholas. The ages of the patients were 2 between 5 and 15, 1 between 15 and 25, and 1 between 25 and 65.

In each of these cases the source of infection was traced to previous cases in other Boroughs. There was no direct spread in this Borough, the same procedure for dealing with these cases was adopted as in the epidemic of the previous year.

The Vaccination Officer for the Greenwich Union has very kindly given me particulars respecting the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in his portion of the Borough up to June 30th, 1903, which is the latest return to hand. The corresponding particulars for the portion of the Borough within the Woolwich Union have not been supplied by the Vaccination Officer concerned. I must say that on going carefully through these returns, the figures appear eminently satisfactory.

Return for the period July to December, 1902.

Return made on or before the 8th of August, 1903, by MR. A. E. ROSSITER, Vaccination Officer of the several Districts of the Greenwich Union, respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered in his District from 1st July to 31st December, 1902, inclusive:—

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	No. of Births from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1902.	No. of these Births duly entered by 31st July, 1903.					No. of Births which on 31st July, 1903, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of—			No. of these births remaining on 31st July, 1903, not accounted for.
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Certificates of conscientious objection received.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, V.O. of which apprised.	Removal to places unknown, and cases not found.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. North Deptford ...	682	501	3	...	3	81	15	3	70	6
4. East Greenwich ...	679	537	2	...	4	68	7	4	54	3
5. West Greenwich ...	332	271	...	...	4	28	7	..	21	1
Total	1693	1309	5	...	11	177	29	7	145	10

Dated August 5th, 1903.

Return for the period January to June, 1903.

Return made on or before the 8th of February, 1904, by MR. A. E. ROSSITER, Vaccination Officer of the several Districts of the Greenwich Union, respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered in his District from 1st January to 30th June, 1903, inclusive :—

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	No. of Births from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1903.	No. of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1904.					No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1904, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of—			No. of these births remaining on 31st Jan., 1904, not accounted for.
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Certificates of conscientious objection received.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, V.O. of which apprised.	Removal to places unknown, and cases not found.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. North Deptford ...	663	506	3	...	2	57	25	1	63	6
4. East Greenwich ...	678	539	7	...	7	60	6	1	56	2
5. West Greenwich ...	305	242	1	...	3	26	4	1	26	2
Total	1646	1287	11	...	12	143	35	3	145	10

Dated February 4th, 1904.

Supplemental Return for 1902.

Return made on or before the 8th of February, 1904, by MR. A. E. ROSSITER, Vaccination Officer of the several Districts of the Greenwich Union, respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered in his District from 1st January to 31st December, 1902, inclusive:—

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	No. of Births from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1902.	No. of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1904.					No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1904, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of—			No. of these births remaining on 31st Jan., 1904, not accounted for.
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Certificates of conscientious objection received.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, V.O. of which apprised.	Removal to places unknown and cases not found.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. North Deptford ...	1345	1025	8	...	6	162	6	8	125	5
4. East Greenwich ...	1332	1094	3	...	8	118	4	8	97	...
5. West Greenwich ...	650	528	1	...	5	64	4	1	45	2
Total	3327	2647	12	...	19	344	14	17	267	7

Dated February 4th, 1904.

DIPHTHERIA. Two hundred and seven cases of Diphtheria were notified within the Borough as compared with 178 during the previous year, showing an increased prevalence of this disease of 29 cases during the twelve months. Seventy-three of the cases occurred in East Greenwich, 76 in West Greenwich, 38 in St. Nicholas, 11 in Charlton, and 9 in Kidbrooke. Of the total number, 170 were removed to the Hospital for treatment. There were 27 fatalities ascribed to this disease during the year, which gives a case mortality of 13 per cent., which is slightly increased compared with the 9 per cent. in the previous year, so that it would seem as if the disease had not only a slightly increased prevalence, but also an increased virulence. Medical Practitioners in the Borough forwarded 99 specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria for bacteriological examination, of which specimens 26 gave positive results and 73 gave negative results. The large number of negative results is a very pleasing feature, for it shows that the Medical men have made use of this method of assisting their diagnosis in the very doubtful cases, and this has therefore undoubtedly in many instances kept patients at home, who would without this method of investigation have been sent to the Hospital. During the year, 15 of the cases which were notified as Diphtheria, and removed to the Hospitals, were, after remaining in the Hospital for various periods for observation, returned as not being cases of Diphtheria ; 10 of which were said to be suffering from Tonsillitis, 1 from Broncho-Pneumonia, and in 4 cases the illness was not stated. One case of Membranous Croup was notified in East Greenwich in a patient between the ages of five and fifteen years.

ERYSIPELAS. Seventy-three cases of Erysipelas were notified, against 117 last year ; 35 of these cases were in East Greenwich,

14 in West Greenwich, 15 in St. Nicholas, 8 in Charlton, and 1 in Kidbrooke. Eight of the patients were under treatment in the Hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER. There were 164 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, which is a very small number in comparison with the 459 notifications of the previous year, being a drop of some 60 per cent. Sixty-seven of these cases occurred in East Greenwich, 43 in West Greenwich, 11 in St. Nicholas, 32 in Charlton, and 11 in Kidbrooke. The ages of the patients being 2 under one year of age, 56 between one and five years, 83 between five and fifteen years, 17 between fifteen and twenty-five years, and 6 over twenty-five years.

Of this total number, 138 or 84 per cent. were treated in the Hospital. There were 7 deaths from this disease during the year, which gives a case mortality of 4 per cent. Of the cases of this disease removed to the Hospital, 4 were afterwards returned as not suffering from the disease; the diagnosis being in two cases Catarrh, in one Tonsillitis, and in one case the disease was not stated. There were 8 of what are usually termed return cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, the shortest time which elapsed in these cases between the date of discharge from the Hospital of the first case and the date of removal of the second case was five days, the longest interval being nineteen days.

Fuller particulars respecting these cases are appended:—

Table shewing Return Cases of Scarlet Fever during Year 1903.

No.	Date of Removal of Primary Case.	Date of Disinfection.	Date of Discharge from Hospital.	Date of Removal of Second Case.	Time between Cases.	Remarks, &c. Appearance on discharge.
1	15th Oct., 1902	15th Oct., 1902	14th Jan., 1903	19th Jan., 1903	5 days	Primary case had running at nose.
2	21st Nov., "	22nd Nov., "	12th Feb., "	24th Feb., "	11 "	Primary case had sore nose, sore spot on chin, running at ears, and slept with second case.
3	14th Jan., 1903	15th Jan., 1903	7th Mar., "	26th Mar., "	19 "	Workhouse case.
4	1st " "	2nd " "	15th April, "	19th April, "	4 "	Slept with primary case.
5	26th " "	27th " "	31st Mar., "	12th " "	12 "	Ditto.
6	1st Mar., "	2nd Mar., "	16th June, "	23rd June, "	7 "	Primary case desquamating between fingers, on 24th June, 1903.
7	5th May, "	6th May, "	18th " "	24th " "	6 "	No remarks.
8	20th " "	21st " "	9th July, "	16th July, "	7 "	Primary case slept and played with second case.

TYPHOID FEVER. There were 44 cases of Typhoid Fever notified during the year, 25 being in East Greenwich, 10 in West Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas, and 8 in Charlton. The ages of the patients being 2 between one and five years, 14 between five and fifteen years, 12 between fifteen and twenty-five years, and 16 over twenty-five years of age. Of the total number, 36 were removed to the Hospital for treatment ; there was one fatality from this disease during the year.

Four of the cases which were removed to the Hospital for treatment were afterwards discharged as not suffering from the disease as notified, the illness being ascribed as follows :—Lobar Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, Septicæmia and undiagnosed, one case each. In all fairness to the Medical men certifying these cases, it must be stated that this alteration of the diagnosis was only made in some cases after very long intervals, during which the patient had been under observation and treatment in the Hospital. Of this total number of Typhoid cases, one found, when enquiring into the history, that 14 had at some period within the incubation period of the disease been taking fish, in many cases fried fish, or shell fish such as mussels, cockles, and oysters.

Further particulars respecting these cases are appended :—

Fish and Enteric Fever.

No. of Case.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Notification.	How long Ill before Notification.	Interval between Eating and Illness.	Kind of Fish Eaten.	Where Eaten.	Source of Fish Supply.	Result of Illness.
1	52	M.	31st Dec., 1902	6 days	14 days	Mussels... ..	Home ..	Local... ..	Recovered.
2	19	M.	20th Feb., 1903	12 "	1 month	Fried Fish	" ..	" ..	Died.
3	30	M.	25th " "	16 "	28 days	Mussels... ..	" ..	" ..	Recovered.
4	38	F.	30th Mar., "	13 "	17 "	Fried Fish	" ..	" ..	Died.
5	6	M.	13th July, "	13 "	28 "	Fresh & Fried Fish ..	" ..	" ..	Recovered.
6	11	M.	27th Aug., "	13 "	17 "	Fried Fish	" ..	" ..	"
7	18	M.	28th " "	10 "	Frequently eating	Shell & Fried Fish ...	" ..	" ..	"
8	31	M.	17th Sept., "	11 "	22 days	Mussels & Oysters ...	Yarmouth ...	Yarmouth ...	"
9	14	M.	21st " "	20 "	18 "	Fried Fish	Home ...	Local... ..	"
10	32	M.	24th " "	7 "	18 "	Ditto	" ..	" ..	"
11	25	F.	1st Oct., "	6 "	21 "	Cockles... ..	" ..	" ..	"
12	35	M.	9th " "	19 "	21 "	Oysters	City ...	City & Local .	"
13	21	M.	8th Nov., "	15 "	...	Fried Fish	Home ...	Local... ..	"
14	26	M.	21st Dec., "	15 "	28 days	Oysters	London (daily)	Local & London	"

There were 24 specimens of blood forwarded for bacteriological investigation from suspected cases of Typhoid Fever, and in 13 cases the diagnosis was negative, whilst in the remaining 11 cases a positive reaction was obtained.

During the year the country at large was somewhat scared by the undue prominence given by the press to the spread of alleged Typhoid infected blankets, which had been returned from South Africa. Investigation was made in Greenwich as to the two consignments delivered here, and in both cases, as far as possible, all the necessary steps were taken by means of disinfection to prevent any infection thereby, and as far as we are able to ascertain, no cases of illness in the Borough had arisen therefrom. In accordance with the desire of the Local Government Board, a report upon this subject was forwarded to that Board in reference to the blankets in this district.

Outbreaks of Enteric Fever have been traced to the use of watercress as a food in certain parts of London during the year, and investigations have been made in this district bearing upon the same point, but as far as we have been able to gather, the population of Greenwich do not eat much watercress. None of the cases of Typhoid Fever notified, or their families, state that they have eaten watercress within any very recent period.

PUERPERAL FEVER. There were 7 cases of this disease notified during the year, 1 being in a person between the age of fifteen and twenty-five years, and 6 being persons over twenty-five years of age. Three of the cases arose in East Greenwich, 2 in West Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas, and 1 in Charlton, and 4 of the cases were removed to the Hospital for treatment, being in each case the Union Infirmary. Particular enquiry has been made

of the Medical men notifying the case in each instance as to possible source of infection, and in each case the Midwife was in attendance at the actual time of Parturition, a Doctor only being called in when the patient developed more serious symptoms. In each case the Midwife was seen personally, or otherwise communicated with, and personal cleansing and disinfection were urged upon her, with a period of abstention from attendance upon further cases, and I am pleased to say that in every instance this advice was acted upon. No Midwife had more than one of these cases in her practice during the year. Four of the cases unfortunately proved fatal.

CHICKEN-POX. There were 138 cases of this disease notified during the year ; 68 being in East Greenwich, 37 in West Greenwich, 5 in St. Nicholas, 26 in Charlton, and 2 in Kidbrooke. The Order made by this Council, and renewed from time to time, and confirmed by the Local Government Board, requiring this disease to be notified, has now ceased to be in force.

MEASLES. On April 1st in this year, certain provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to dangerous infectious diseases were authorized by order of the London County Council, confirmed by the Local Government Board, to apply to the dangerous infectious disease known as Measles. The sections briefly are as follows :—

Sec. 60.—Which gives power to Sanitary Authorities to require the cleansing and disinfection of infected houses and articles, and to provide temporary accommodation for the shelter of persons displaced during the disinfection of their dwellings.

Sec. 61.—Which enables Sanitary Authorities to require infected bedding and other articles to be delivered up to them for disinfection or destruction.

- Sec. 62.*—Which prohibits persons from knowingly casting, or permitting to be cast, infectious rubbish into ashpits without previous disinfection.
- Sec. 63.*—Which prohibits persons from knowingly letting houses or parts of houses in which infected persons have been lodging until such premises, and the articles therein, have been disinfected. This section also applies to Inn Keepers.
- Sec. 64.*—Provides that persons letting, or showing for the purposes of letting, houses or parts of houses, shall not knowingly make false statements as to the cases of infectious disease having been therein.
- Sec. 65.*—Provides that persons shall not cease the occupation of infected houses or parts of houses without having the same disinfected, and making the owner aware of the fact of the illness having been therein.
- Sec. 68.*—Prohibits the exposure of infected persons and articles.
- Sec. 69.*—Prohibits infected persons from carrying on occupations likely to spread disease.
- Sec. 70.*—Prohibits the conveyance of infected persons in public conveyances.
- Sec. 72.*—Prohibits the retention of the bodies of persons who have died from infectious disease being retained in dwelling rooms, sleeping rooms, or workrooms.
- Sec. 73.*—Requires that the bodies of persons dying of infectious disease shall only be removed from the Hospital for burial purposes.
- Sec. 74.*—Prohibits the use of public conveyances for carrying the bodies of persons dead of infectious disease without notice to the owner, and further requires disinfection of the conveyance so used.

from which it will be seen that practically the whole of the clauses relating to infectious disease generally are enforced in relation to Measles, with the exception of the clause requiring notification (with its accompanying payment for such notification) by Medical men.

During the year there have been 363 cases of Measles notified, by Parents, Guardians, School Teachers, and others, and in each case visits to the infected premises have been paid, and the usual measures of disinfection carried out ; particulars shewing the ages and districts affected by this disease are tabulated.

Table shewing number of Measles Cases reported during the year 1903.

1ST QUARTER.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
East Greenwich ...	1	28	25	...	...
West Greenwich ...	...	11	8	...	...
St. Nicholas ...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlton ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	39	33	...	...

Total 73.

2ND QUARTER.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
East Greenwich ...	12	138	47	1	1
West Greenwich ...	2	39	19	...	...
St. Nicholas ...	1	4	...	...	...
Charlton ...	...	1	1	...	...
Kidbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	182	67	1	1

Total 266.

3RD QUARTER.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
East Greenwich ...	2	11	3	...	...
West Greenwich...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Nicholas ...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlton ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	11	3	...	...

Total 17.

4TH QUARTER.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
East Greenwich ...	1	...	1	...	...
West Greenwich...	1	2	1	...	...
St. Nicholas ...	1	...	...	...	...
Charlton ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	2	2	...	...

Total 7.

Total cases in year = 363.

ISOLATION SHELTER. During the year this Shelter has only been occupied by three families, a total of 8 adults and 2 children, whilst their own premises were being disinfected.

Throughout the whole of the Metropolis there was a total of 27,691 cases of Infectious Disease notified, giving an attack rate of 6.0 per 1,000 persons living. This attack rate varied throughout the whole of London from 3.8 in Stoke Newington, 3.9 in Hampstead, 4.3 in Kensington and the City of Westminster, 5.0 in Greenwich, 5.1 in Paddington, Islington, City of London, and Lambeth, up to 7.0 in Wandsworth, 7.1 in Bethnal Green, 8.0 in Hackney, and 10.1 in Deptford, from which it will be seen that amongst the various Boroughs we have the fifth place. In this comparison the figures relating to the notification of Chicken-pox are not taken into account.

CONSUMPTION. During the year there were 51 cases of Consumption notified voluntarily by Medical men practising within the Borough, 19 being in East Greenwich, 9 in West Greenwich, 16 in St. Nicholas, and 7 in Charlton. Of these patients, 16 were under treatment in an Institution, which in most cases was the Union Infirmary. The ages of the patients were 2 between 1 and 5 years, 4 between 5 and 15 years, 8 between 15

and 25 years, 34 between 25 and 65 years, and 3 over that age. Disinfection in connection with these cases has been carried out on 25 occasions ; when these comparatively small figures are compared with the number of deaths which were recorded during the year as being due to Consumption, viz., 115, it will be seen how great is the disproportion between the number of cases notified and the number of cases which must be in existence to provide the 115 deaths. A Report bearing upon this subject has been recently presented to the Public Health Committee, containing suggestions that the Council should make some arrangement with the Proprietors of existing Sanatoria for the treatment of a limited number of suitable cases from this Borough at the expense of the Borough Council. This suggestion, however, was not adopted by the Committee. I find from correspondence with other Metropolitan Boroughs, that similar action to that above indicated is taken by the neighbouring Borough of Woolwich. Leaflets, bearing upon the prevention of the disease, continue to be distributed in connection with the cases notified, and we also continue to receive requests from large employers of labour, and others, for supplies of the printed card prohibiting indiscriminate spitting.

A Conference was convened by the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich of representatives from the adjacent Boroughs, viz., Woolwich, Greenwich, and Lewisham, to discuss the question of the desirability of making joint provision for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. After considerable discussion, it appeared to be generally thought inadvisable that joint provision of the character indicated should be made, and that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Metropolitan Asylums Board or some other central body, requiring them to make provision for Consumptive patients for London generally. This matter has been brought to the

notice of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and, after much consideration, that Board have come to the conclusion that on account of the likelihood of the increased amount of expenditure and added responsibilities which would be entailed, that the Local Government Board should give some authoritative expression of opinion upon the subject before the Managers take any definite action.

It certainly seems, judged according to present day ideas, with respect to the notification and treatment of patients suffering from diseases of an infectious character, very remarkable that no public provision of an adequate character is made for the treatment of the large Consumptive population of London. It has been suggested, and in fact strongly urged, that some of the Hospital accommodation provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, for the treatment of Small-pox patients, and which has never yet been used for this purpose, might with advantage be used for persons suffering from Consumption, and I must say there seems, in my opinion, to be a great deal to be said in favour of this suggestion, particularly if this accommodation were used for the reception of the Consumptive patients from our Poor Law Institutions.

In connection with these various cases of infectious disease there have been a total of 3,984 inspections and reinspections of infected houses; 3,366 articles have been disinfected, including 306 beds, 81 palliasses, 158 mattresses, &c., on 766 premises; 214 articles have been destroyed as being possible foci for the spread of the disease, and not suitable for disinfection.

HOUSES INSPECTED AND ENQUIRIES MADE IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Houses Inspected and Enquiries made	...	984
„ Revisits	... ..	3,000

Thirty-three Rooms have been cleansed after disinfection by the Department.

The Infants' Department at Royal Hill Board School was disinfected in April, owing to the prevalence of Measles among the children attending.

Number of Articles Destroyed in connection with the Undermentioned Diseases, from
January 4th, 1903, to January 2nd, 1904.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Beds Destroyed.	Pallasses Destroyed.	Mattresses Destroyed.	Bolsters Destroyed.	Pillows Destroyed.	Blankets Destroyed.	Sheets Destroyed.	Cushions Destroyed.	Quilts Destroyed.	Odd Articles Destroyed.	Total Destroyed.
Small-pox ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Enteric Fever...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5
Diphtheria .. ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5
Phthisis	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases	7	3	5	3	7	4	5	6	3	149	192
TOTAL	10	10	7	3	9	4	5	9	5	152	214

Number of Articles and Rooms Disinfected in connection with the Undermentioned Diseases, from January 4th, 1903, to January 2nd, 1904.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Premises Entered.	Rooms Disinfected.	Beds Disinfected.	Palliasses Disinfected.	Mattresses Disinfected.	Pillows Disinfected.	Bolsters Disinfected.	Blankets Disinfected.	Sheets Disinfected.	Cushions Disinfected.	Quilts Disinfected.	Odd Articles Disinfected.	Total No. Articles Disinfected.
Small-pox	4	13	6	5	2	17	6	7	10	3	4	96	156
Scarlet Fever...	165	173	97	36	71	229	107	236	81	55	104	299	1315
Diphtheria	187	192	113	10	41	211	80	157	34	43	95	65	849
Enteric Fever	40	40	35	14	9	69	24	42	19	6	37	23	278
Puerperal Fever	7	8	8	7	4	25	3	15	8	3	8	21	102
Membranous Croup	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Phthisis	25	25	16	3	5	36	10	10	6	12	7	70	175
Measles	311	311	19	1	3	27	8	10	5	3	6	4	86
Other Diseases	22	22	12	5	23	42	12	34	19	9	47	190	393
TOTAL	766	789	306	81	158	656	250	511	182	134	308	780	3366

The Sanitary work of the Department shows that a total of 16,030 houses and premises have been inspected or reinspected during the year. Information in detail, showing the various improvements effected upon these premises will be gathered from the lists appended. The number of intimation notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 3, was 1,688, and so many of the matters were dealt with by the respective parties on the receipt of this preliminary or intimation notice, that it was only necessary to serve 613 statutory notices, and it was only found necessary to issue summonses in three of these latter cases, magisterial orders being obtained in each of the cases. The number of complaints received from the general public amounted to 169.

Occasional lists of complaints have been received from the Mansion House Council on the dwellings of the poor, whose inspector apparently visits this district occasionally. We are always pleased to receive *bonâ fide* complaints as to insanitary conditions from any person or persons, when the matters complained of always have our best attention.

BAKEHOUSES. Two hundred and fifteen visits of inspection have been paid to the 76 bakehouse premises within the Borough. One of these premises is a Factory Bakehouse, and 75 are Workshop Bakehouses. One Factory Bakehouse has been added during the year, leaving a total on the register at the end of the year of 77 premises. The fact that the clauses in the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, dealing with the certification of underground Bakehouses would come into operation at the beginning of 1904, was again brought to the notice of all occupiers of this class of premises, and applications for the necessary certificate were

received from 28 persons, which, with the one application received in the previous year, makes a total of 29 premises in respect of which certificates were desired. Inspection was made of each of these premises, an exhaustive Report respecting each case being presented to the Public Health Committee, and each case was judged upon its merits.

I think it was very wise policy on the part of the Committee that they decided, at the commencement of this period, that no arbitrary standard should be fixed in relation to these requirements for underground Bakehouses, but that harshness and injustice would be less likely to occur if each individual case was judged on its merits. The requirements usually specified included the following :—That the walls should be of a hard, impervious character, having a perfectly smooth surface, with the lower portion of the wall to a height of 4 feet 6 inches from the floor faced with white glazed bricks, tiles or opalite, set in Portland cement, and uniformly jointed, the upper portion being a well-trowelled Portland cement surface ; the floor also to be of a hard, impervious material, having a perfectly smooth surface. The ceiling to be effectually secured from the entrance of dust and dirt from the shop or other rooms above. The cubic contents of the Bakehouse to be not less than 1,500 cubic feet. The lighting to be such that, ordinarily, a newspaper might be read in any part of the Bakehouse. The ventilation to be of a thorough character, and in some cases it has been found necessary to provide electric fans to aid the ordinary ventilation. Proper lavatory accommodation and means for the personal ablution of the workpeople, and satisfactory accommodation for the hanging of wearing apparel, also had to be provided.

The outline given above shows the lines on which the specifications for the alterations to Bakehouses were usually drawn up.

Although the section of the Factory and Workshops Act certifies that an underground Bakehouse shall not be occupied after the 1st January, 1904, unless the occupier obtains a certificate from the Local Authority, nevertheless, at the date mentioned, only one certificate had been granted by the Council, the majority of the bakers had postponed, from one reason or another, attending to their Bakehouses until the very last moment, and even later than that. At the time of writing this Report, certain bakers are occupying and using underground Bakehouses which have not been granted and cannot obtain certificates, but because the proprietors are actively engaged in providing other premises, most frequently having new premises built above ground, the Public Health Committee have thought it wise to refrain from further increasing the difficulties of these residents by authorizing proceedings to be taken against them for occupying these premises after the date fixed by the Act, and, accordingly, I think it would be better to defer giving particulars as to the Bakehouses closed, certificated, and otherwise, until the whole of them have been dealt with in one way or another.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Four hundred and ninety-one visits of inspection have been paid to these premises within the Borough. There were 186 premises on the register at the beginning of the year, 77 having been added during the year, and 46 have been taken off, leaving a total of 217 now on the register, of which total 207 premises have been measured up. The total number includes 31 laundries, 9 fuel and firewood works, 9 milliners, 1 cabinet-maker, 5 cycle works, 48 dress-

makers, 8 tailors, 6 ladies' underlinen and shirt-cutting works, 12 bakers, and 88 others.

Notifications of 92 new workshops and workplaces were made to H.M. Inspector of Factories ; 3 notifications of young persons being employed without the Abstract being displayed were also made ; 5 complaints, and notifications of 3 new workshops were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. During the course of the inspections 57 defects were found, together with the 5 complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, making a total of 62.

Twenty notices were issued, and the whole of the matters were attended to, although in one case the owner preferred to close the premises rather than carry out the works required. I had several interviews with H.M. Inspector of Factories, also with H.M. Lady Inspector of Factories, particularly in reference to the health of the workers employed in the processes of Gut Scraping and Cleansing at the Deptford Cattle Market, and this matter has received my special attention on several occasions during the year. I have frequently visited the Gut Scraping rooms, and seen the various processes carried out, and whilst it is certainly very objectionable that the girls employed in the inflating of the gut for testing purposes should have to do so by means of the mouth without any intermediary agents, yet I cannot say that their health appears in any way to have suffered by the practice. On making enquiry, I found that a machine had been provided for inflating the guts, but it was not found to be very satisfactory in its work. The girls were then provided with small nozzles, which they might fix into the gut, and thus blow through the mouth-piece provided, but in practice I found that the girls usually left

the nozzle lying by their side, and lifted the gut near to the mouth, inflating it by a sudden puff of breath, in many cases without the gut coming into actual contact with the lips.

OUTWORKERS' REGISTER. There were on the register, at the end of 1902, the addresses of 79 outworkers. During the year 36 were added, making a total of 115 premises now on the register ; this number is made up by 68 lists, containing 76 names and addresses of outworkers received from various Medical Officers of Health of other Boroughs, and 11 lists containing 39 names and addresses of outworkers from firms living within this Borough, which also contained the names of 28 other outworkers which were sent on to the various Boroughs concerned. When these premises were inspected, as they have each been on one occasion, 107 were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and 8 showed defects of various kinds, one being a dirty house, one drainage requiring attention, and six others the walls and ceilings required cleansing. To obtain the abatement of these defects, 5 notices were required to be served.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for last year, the difficulty in obtaining the outworkers' lists still continues. The opinion seems to be held by these tradesmen generally that such lists have only to be furnished on application. This matter was reported to the Public Health Committee in the autumn, and they decided that an advertisement should be issued in the local paper, stating the requirements of the Act, and further stating that legal proceedings would be taken if compliance was not made with these requirements. Although this advertisement was inserted in the local papers, and was noticed by many people, because enquiries were made (always by persons who were not concerned) as to how far it did affect them or no ; yet, on the other hand, not one of those who should have sent in lists of outworkers, did so during the month of February, although such lists should be furnished before the 1st February. I again reported this matter to the Committee, but they were very loth to take proceedings in the matter, and directed me to again make requests to the firms concerned for their lists of outworkers.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

CLASS OF WORKS.			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.				
						Premises.				Rooms.
Factories	{	Factory Laundries ...	3	1	...	4	...	10	2	...
		Factory Bakehouses ...	1	1	...	2	...	7	...	...
		Other Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	...
Workshops...	{	Workshop Laundries ...	27	...	4	23	...	18	5	1
		Workshop Bakehouses ...	75	...	...	75	...	182	...	1
		Other Workshops ...	80	75	42	113	...	226	7	...
Workplaces	{	Outworkers' Premises ...	79	36	...	115	...	115	5	...
		Places where Food is pre- pared for Sale ...	107	...	...	...	...	125	...	...
		Workplaces other than the above ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	719	24	2

In this Return no distinction is made between Domestic Factories, Domestic or Tenement Workshops, and other Workshops.

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	33	1	34	1	6	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Air Space: Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation (s. 38).	Insufficient ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
	Unsuitable	8	1	9	1	...
	Not Separate for Sexes	2	...	2	...	2
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	...	2	...	2	...
Other Nuisances	10	3	13	3	10	...
Total	57	5	62	5	20	...

Cases reported to H.M. Inspector :—Abstract not fixed, and new premises, 92 ; as to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector, 5 ; other cases, places where young persons engaged, 3.

Number of underground Bakehouses in use at the end of 1903, 31 ; Certificates granted (S. 101), 1.

Number of Workshop rooms measured, 207.

List of Outworkers (S. 107).

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	1903. NUMBER OF LISTS RECEIVED.		NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS.	
	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	Forwarded to other Authorities.	Received from other Authorities.
Wearing Apparel ...	79	115	28	76

Number of Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108), 0.

Number of Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110), 0.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.
No applications have been made under this section for Certificates during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. The seven private slaughterhouses situated in the Borough have been visited on 35 occasions by the Inspectors, and they have been found generally in a satisfactory condition. The license for each of these premises was renewed by the London County Council, at the Licensing Session of that body, with certain restrictions in some cases.

COWHOUSES. The four cowhouses situated within the Borough have been visited by the Inspectors on 19 occasions,

and have been generally found in satisfactory condition. In each of these cases the license was renewed by the London County Council, with the exception of one case, to which objection was taken by this Council, on the ground that the premises were in use for some other purpose entirely distinct from cowhouse purposes.

Until the passing of the London Government Act, 1899, the London County Council was the sole Authority in London who had to do with the above class of premises. With them rested the duty of inspecting, the duty of enforcing By-laws and Regulations with respect to the same, and the duty of licensing, and as far as I am aware, such duties have been carried out by them from time to time, but the London Government Act, 1899, sections 5, 6-4 and 2nd Schedule, provides that the following powers and duties shall be transferred from the London County Council to each Borough Council as respects their Borough. Power under section 28 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, of registering dairymen, the duty of enforcing By-laws and Regulations with respect to Dairies and Milkshops, &c., and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 141, states that the expression Dairy, includes any farm, farmhouse, cowshed, milkshop, milkstore, or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for the purpose of sale, and accordingly, it would appear that the whole of the powers with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, with the sole exception of the power of licensing any of these premises, was transferred by this Act from the London County Council to the various Borough Councils.

The London County Council, in a memorandum as to these various powers transferred by the London Government Act, which

was issued to the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities, signed by their Clerk of the Council on the 21st March, 1901, also bears out this view, and I am privately given to understand that at about this period their various Inspectors who had been engaged upon the work of Inspection of the above-mentioned premises, were notified that they need not continue such duties. Subsequently, however, they appear to have again taken up the work.

In October, 1902, on the receipt of the notices from intending applicants for licenses, which these applicants are bound to send to the Local Authority, the various premises of this class in the Borough were specially visited by me, and the result of my inspection was notified to the Public Health Committee, when it was decided that none of the licenses should be objected to. In the case of one of the premises, namely, that occupied by a large Dairy Company, which had been in use as a cowshed for many years, and had been regularly inspected and licensed by the County Council up till then, it was considered by your officers that certain alterations should be carried out if this cowshed were to continue to be licensed for the purpose. After several interviews and much correspondence, the occupiers agreed to carry out certain works to bring their cowshed into conformity with the requirements, and some of these works had been carried out, while the remaining matters were in hand. For some reason, however, which was not divulged to this Authority, the County Council themselves objected to the license and did not grant the same. No notice of this objection on the part of the County Council was given to this Authority or its Officers, and therefore, we were unable to take any steps, either for or against the decision, at the time of the licensing meeting. On the face of it, this proceeding seems rather peculiar, in that the Public Health

Committee of the London County Council should at the same time act as the licensing Authority and the objecting Authority, and inasmuch as the Borough Council had already, in the performance of their duty, as recently transferred to them by the London Government Act, required certain alterations to be made in these premises, so that no objection should be taken to the granting of the license, considerable feeling was aroused in the minds of the occupiers of the premises, which I am bound to admit was only very natural. This action of the County Council led to considerable correspondence between the officials of the two Authorities, as a result of which the County Council promised that in future when they proposed to object to the license of any premises, they would notify this Authority as to such objection. During the past year we have carried out the inspection of these various premises from time to time, to see that the By-laws and Regulations were complied with, and otherwise to carry out the duties of the Local Authority as the Sanitary Authority for the district, and again upon receiving the formal notices of application for renewal of licenses for the various cowsheds in the Borough, a special inspection of the premises was made, and a report thereon presented to the Public Health Committee, when the Committee decided that objection should be taken to none of the premises other than those at 101, Westcombe Hill, which appeared to be permanently fitted up as an engineer's shop. The decision of the Committee was in due course transmitted to the London County Council, and to our surprise, just four days before the meeting of the Licensing Committee of that Council, I received from them notices to the effect that they were objecting to the renewal of two cowhouse licenses, namely, that at 101, Westcombe Hill, on similar grounds to our own, and also to the two sheds which

were accommodating 53 cows at Kidbrooke Manor Farm. As it now appeared to your Committee that the London County Council were trenching upon the work and duty of this Council, your Town Clerk was authorized to take the opinion of Counsel upon the point, and if he concurred with this view, to brief Counsel to appear before the Licensing Authority to support the application for the license and oppose the action of the County Council in themselves interfering with the duties of the Borough Council, and to urge that the concurrent exercise of a system of independent inspection by the London County Council is likely to cause confusion and inconvenience. The opinion of Charles E. Allan, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, was taken upon this point, and he concurred with the view already expressed, and appeared before the Licensing Committee of the County Council to protest against the action of that Council for renewal of this license. The license was eventually renewed, but certain very onerous restrictions were placed upon the occupier of the premises in respect to his next application for renewal of the said license.

You will undoubtedly see that the above dual system of inspection and control is likely to lead to much inconvenience, and to an undue harassing of the occupiers of these various licensed properties in this and other Boroughs. The former example of this difficulty mentioned above, fully bears out the point, for although the occupier had already spent a certain amount of money and was preparing to expend a much larger amount upon the improvement of his premises under the direction of the officials of this Council, in order that no objection might be taken to the renewal of his license, yet the officer of an outside Authority, who had really nothing whatever to do with the matter,

the power having been transferred from that Authority to the Local Sanitary Authority, steps in, and without any notice to the Local Authority, obtains the non-renewal of the license. It appeared to be only on account of the very energetic action taken by your Committee in the latter case that obtained the renewal of the license for a further period of one year. Whilst it is very unfortunate that there should appear to be this conflict between the two Authorities, yet it seems to me that it is quite time the question was settled as to which Authority was really the one to carry out these duties. Of course, I am quite aware of the power which the London County Council have under the Public Health Act of carrying out these duties when the Local Authority has been declared to be in default in the matter, but I respectfully submit that until such default has been declared after the necessary investigation, as set out according to the Public Health Act, they have no right to act in the manner indicated above.

Schedule showing various 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	190	36	68	158	175	...	1
Cowsheds	4	...	1	3		...	...
Slaughter-houses	7	...	...	7		...	...
Other offensive Trade Premises ...	63	...	...	63	Frequently.	...	...
Ice Cream Premises	103	19	4	118	Each place visited.	9	1

Overcrowding, 1903. Number of dwelling-rooms overcrowded, 9 ; number remedied, 9 ; number of notices issued, 9.

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Number of persons accommodated during the year, 10.

HORSE SLAUGHTERER. The one horse slaughtering premises in the Borough has been visited by the Inspector on at least twenty occasions, and has always been found in a satisfactory condition. The license for these premises was renewed by the London County Council on the condition that the licensee do erect on the premises a closed chamber or chambers, in which all offensive processes of the business would be conducted.

OTHER SCHEDULED OFFENSIVE TRADES. The 63 other premises where these scheduled offensive trades are carried on have been kept under frequent observation. As mentioned previously, we have been in frequent communication with H.M. Inspector of Factories in reference to some of them.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER. At the commencement of the year there were 190 of this class of premises upon the register, 22 totally new applications have been received during the year, and 54 names have been taken off, leaving a total of 158 of these premises now registered, and 175 inspections have been made in this connection during the year. Several warnings have been given in reference to various matters, and in one case it was found necessary to take Magisterial proceedings, where previous warnings had been disregarded, and a fine of 10s. was inflicted with costs, for keeping the milk vessels in an uncleanly condition.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS. 312 observations have been taken, and in every case where it has appeared to the Committee that there have been nuisances occasioned in this respect, notice has been authorized to be served, no legal proceedings have been found necessary, as the nuisance has always been abated.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION. This very necessary class of inspection has been continued throughout the year by one Inspector, sometimes two, who has been temporarily appointed from time to time by the Committee, solely for this class of work. Tables giving a *résumé* of the results found on such inspection are given :—

Résumé of House-to-House Inspection Results.—Houses, Rooms, Defects.

WARD.	Inspection Block No.	No of Houses.	No. of Tenements.	Total	No. of Rooms in Houses.	Rooms in Tenements.	No. of places having Lodgers.	No. Rooms occupied by Lodgers.	Total No. of Rooms.	Number of Houses having Sanitary Defects.											Total Defects.
										1 De- fect.	2 De- fects.	3 De- fects.	4 De- fects.	5 De- fects.	6 De- fects.	7 De- fects.	8 De- fects.	9 De- fects.	10 De- fects.	Total Houses with defects	
North-West Ward ...	VI.	1393	13	1406	6293	82	394	631	7006	331	320	253	133	69	30	15	4	3	1	1159	2968
Charlton ...	VII.	1395	25	1420	7949	167	402	961	9077	410	272	119	65	14	7	1	...	...	...	888	1690
South ...	V.	1270	20	1290	7979	192	435	799	8970	375	206	87	37	12	4	...	1	...	...	722	1288

Résumé of House-to-House Inspection.

WARD.	Inspection Block No.	Total Inmates.		TOTAL.	Discoveries.		Houses Let in Lodgings.
		Adults.	Children.		New Workshops.	Outworkers.	
North-West Ward... ..	VI.	5510	3077	8587	37	8	244
Charlton	VII.	5579	2492	8071	2	4	187
South	V.	5228	1653	6881	18	5	181

Résumé of House-to-House Inspection Results.—Length of Residence, Rentals.

WARD.	Inspection Block No.	Length of Residence in same House.												Rentals under, per week—															Lodgers' Rents, per week.									
		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	11s.	12s.	13s.	14s.	15s.	Over 15s.	Occupiers being Owners.	Yearly Tenants.	2s.	3s.	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s. and over.		
North-West Ward ..	VI.	410	159	138	162	349	195	104	81	25	11	12	1	157	186	205	211	209	83	53	40	49	26	4	7	52	96	..	189	45	71	53	24	..	..	..
Charlton ..	VII.	427	168	125	192	306	222	128	91	36	7	..	..	1	78	104	215	106	66	89	66	86	92	85	60	253	119	2	32	54	46	79	85	69	18	1
South ..	V.	398	200	159	253	318	179	82	83	51	14	10	2	10	51	51	104	94	51	144	90	77	23	14	18	158	405	6	60	109	52	96	53	26	20	32		

Résumé of House-to-House Inspection Results.—District of Occupation.

WARD.	Inspection Block No.	PLACE OF OCCUPATION.																	
		Greenwich.	Deptford.	Lewisham.	Woolwich.	City.	Millwall.	Southwark.	Westminster.	Rotherhithe.	Bermondsey.	Poplar.	Whitechapel.	Sea and River.	Various.	Other Towns.	Erith.	Out of Work.	No information gathered.
North-West Ward...	VI.	1890	103	42	55	63	75	6	6	10	16	...	1	128	...	10	3	81	...
Charlton	VII.	769	10	14	1168	53	2	1	4	1	...	6	...	85	38	22	21	84	141
South	V.	1621	123	112	86	213	53	10	30	...	26	...	6	30	69	33	9	70	...

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURE.—In accordance with the requirements of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1902, a Register has been compiled of the premises where this commodity is manufactured, or sold by retail, and at the beginning of the year we were aware of 103 such premises, 19 have been added during the year, 4 taken off, leaving a total of 118 premises. These premises have been frequently inspected, and defects were found on 9 premises, which received our attention, and the matters complained of were speedily remedied. Observation has also been kept upon the vendors of this class of commodity who frequent the Heath and other public places for the sale of this commodity, particularly on the occasion of public holidays; the name and address of the manufacturer of the commodity has generally been found displayed. In one instance, however, where such name and address was not found displayed upon the barrow, proceedings were taken, the person was fined 10s. and costs.

WATER SUPPLY. The water supplied throughout the whole of the district is obtained from the Kent Waterworks Company, and has maintained its usually high character with regard to its purity. The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1902-3 will doubtless be interesting. "In the matter of the general excellence of the water supplied, the Kent Company retains its position at the head of the list." "The statutory obligation of the Kent Company as regards the maximum height at which water is to be delivered where the supply is constantly laid on under pressure is up to a height of 180 feet above Trinity high-water mark," in accordance with the requirements of the Kent Waterworks Act, 1864, section 7; slight reservations however are made in reference to the supply from a certain reservoir belonging to the Company; the Report states that these

provisions as they exist are not always suited to the present requirements, and might usefully be reconsidered.

“The Kent Company is now giving constant supply throughout the whole of its district, with the exception only of 200 houses on the summit of Shooters Hill, which are above the level of the district reservoir, and are supplied by a daily service specially pumped. The Kent Company supplied a total quantity of 6,564,994,146 gallons of water during the year for domestic or other purposes, the average number of houses to which such supply was given during the year being 103,091, and the average population supplied being 618,544, giving an average daily supply for domestic and other purposes during the year of 174·47 gallons per house, or 29·08 gallons per head of the estimated population. The maximum average supply was reached in July with 32·30 gallons per head, the minimum being in December with 27·71 gallons per head. For domestic purposes only, the average daily supply during the year per house was 139·58 gallons, and per head of estimated population 23·26 gallons.

“The Kent Company’s supply, which is exclusively drawn from deep wells, was delivered at a nearly constant temperature throughout the year, the mean reading being 11·6 degrees Cent. The Kent Company’s water almost invariably contains more total solid matter than the other Company’s supply; the chief ingredients are Carbonates and Sulphates of Lime and Magnesia, which impart what is known as hardness to the water, and cause incrustations and deposits in boilers and hot-water pipes.

“The Kent Company’s deep well water was throughout the year of high organic purity, and, as usual, exhibited no seasonal variations.

"The average hardness of the Kent water during the past two years has been about one part higher than before, but this is owing to the recent inclusion of a few samples derived from the Plumstead Well, which always yields water of a very considerable degree of hardness."

The water supply of the houses in this district has received considerable attention. Two hundred and one Certificates have been granted in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This Section states that a newly-erected house shall not be occupied as a dwelling house until the Sanitary Authority have certified that it has a proper and sufficient supply of water, and in one case it was found that two houses had been occupied, one for 30 days, and the other for five days before application was made for the Certificate, and as this was after a warning in similar cases, it was decided to take proceedings before a Magistrate. A fine was imposed in each case. Forty-eight water supplies have been reinstated where it had been cut off through defective fittings. Eighty-eight water services have been altered, so as to draw direct from the main, whilst other matters relating to the water supply to the number of 453 cases have received attention.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES. No special action has been taken under these Acts during the year, as the constant aim of the Committee is to ensure that owners of property keep it in such a satisfactory state of repair that it will not need special attention under these Acts. Overcrowding has been dealt with on 9 occasions, leaking house roofs and gutters have been repaired on 486 premises, whilst 116 premises have been cleansed throughout and 232 partially; nuisances from dampness have

been abated in 136 cases ; whilst stack pipes, sinks, lavatory and bath waste pipes have been disconnected from the sewer, properly trapped and amended on 497 premises.

The Greenwich Market Area matter still remains in about the same position. Conferences have been held to enlighten the Admiralty Authorities as to the view held by the Borough Officials as to the ways in which this area could be satisfactorily dealt with and thus improved. Several alternate plans and schemes have been considered, but up to the present no decisive steps appear to have been taken by the Admiralty for thoroughly dealing with the whole area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. The By-Laws prepared by this Council have during the year duly received the sanction of the Local Government Board, and the various forms and notices required under these By-Laws are in course of preparation. No houses have been placed upon the register during the year, and with the present staff it will be practically impossible to make any satisfactory attempt to deal with this large question. The Public Health Committee now have under consideration a Report dealing with the question of an increase to the permanent staff.

HOUSE DRAINAGE. Nuisances occasioned by drainage matters have formed as usual a very prominent share of the work carried out under the direction of the department. Four hundred and twenty-four systems of drainage have been reconstructed or repaired, and 269 opened, cleansed, and amended, whilst 380 surface drains have been constructed. There have also been 128 new soil pipes erected, 295 drains and soil pipes ventilated, and 154 intercepting and fresh air inlets provided, whilst 60 new systems have been constructed. Two hundred and sixty-four

systems of drainage have been tested by smoke and 368 by water, amongst which 354 systems were found defective. Fifty-four yards, 9 mews and stables, and 110 areas have also been drained. Sanitary conveniences have also, as one would expect, received considerable attention : 30 new closets have been erected, and 15 additional sanitary conveniences in connection with workshops or factories, whilst in 287 cases the whole internal arrangements of the water closet has had to be refurnished, and in 375 cases pans and traps only ; in 119 cases also water supply apparatus has been required afresh, and in 108 cases the water supply has been renewed, whilst in 33 cases the objectionable practice of supplying the water closet direct from the drinking-water system has been discontinued.

SEWERAGE. Very serious complaints have frequently been received relating to the defective sewerage arrangements of the Borough in respect to the inadequacy of the main outfall sewer of the London County Council, which in times of heavy rainfall becomes surcharged, and thus not only unable to satisfactorily drain the premises in the low-lying parts of the Borough, but also pours out its contents on to the low-lying lands and into the ground floors and basements of houses erected on such land. The London County Council have been communicated with respecting this matter, and formal complaint has been made to them, specifying some 306 premises which we are aware have been flooded with this objectionable sewage material during the year. This number does not profess to be a complete statement of the case, but only the number of houses with which we have been made acquainted, and in many of these cases the flooding has occurred not only on one or two occasions, but frequently. The districts particularly affected are certain portions of Woolwich Road, East Street, West

Street, York Street, and Harden's Manorway, Charlton; with Fergus Street, Marlton Street, Coombedale Road, and parts of Trafalgar Road, East Greenwich. The houses in some of these districts being practically always in a water-logged condition, and some of them have been flooded to a depth of two feet. I have frequently visited some of the houses, and on raising some of the floor boards have almost always found a swampy and boggy condition of the soil beneath such floor boards. On other occasions the sewage water has been standing some considerable depth above the floor boards. We seem to be practically at the mercy of the London County Council in respect to this matter, who, however, according to my information, would appear to be now pressing on with the provision of a new outfall sewer on the South side of the River, which, it is anticipated, will remedy this state of things. A very interesting sidelight was thrown upon the extent which this flooding has occurred in this immediate district by evidence tendered on behalf of the London County Council, in the case of *Ellis v. London County Council*, which is set out more fully below.

This evidence shows that during the years 1900 and 1901 the flood level reached, in the outfall sewer near Church Lane, Charlton, on at least eight occasions, a height of 7 feet or more above Ordnance datum; on one occasion the height measured was 11·5 feet above Ordnance datum. One has always hitherto been under the impression that the London Building Act, 1894, Section 102, was a sufficient safeguard against having houses erected upon very low-lying land; but in the case in question it was shown that the floors of some of the houses were 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches below Trinity high-water mark, and yet the Lord

Chief Justice decided the case against the London County Council. Fuller particulars respecting this interesting case are given below.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE :—

ELLIS *v.* LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

During the course of this case certain very interesting facts were brought out affecting this district in relation to the liability of some of the low-lying land to flooding, and the decision of the High Court of Justice in the matter seems to prove that the existing Statutes and regulations do not prohibit the erection of buildings, under certain circumstances, on this low-lying land. The facts appear to have been as follows :—On January 28th, 1903, informations were laid on behalf of the London County Council to the effect that between July 29th and November 30th ten houses were erected by Ellis at the south of Cedar Grove, Charlton. That they were otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the 11th part of the London Building Act, 1894, that is, that he did, without the permission of the London County Council, upon land of which the surface is below the level of Trinity high-water mark, and which is so situated as not to admit of draining by gravitation into a sewer of the said Council, erect a building to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house. The point was incidentally raised that the proceedings by the London County Council were out of time, but this point was not upheld. Before the buildings were commenced, the appellant was warned by the District Surveyor that such buildings would be in contravention of Part 11 of the Act referred to. The said buildings are a row of 10 houses, having a continuous frontage of 160 feet to the roadway. The level of the lowest floor of the 10 houses is 7 feet above Ordnance datum, and the land on which

the said houses were built is about 18 inches or 2 feet below such lowest floor, viz., about 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches above Ordnance datum. Trinity high-water mark is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet above Ordnance datum, so that such land is about 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches below Trinity high-water mark.

Provision was made by the appellant for draining the said houses into a sewer belonging to this Council in Ransom Road, which sewer had a diameter of 15 inches, and falling towards and opening into the London County Council southern main outfall sewer. The said outfall sewer is of circular section, having an internal diameter of 11 feet 6 inches, the invert being 22 feet 6 inches below the surface in the Woolwich Road; the inner side of the arch is 5.5 feet above Ordnance datum, so that the appellant's land, on which the said houses were built, is, as nearly as may be, on the same level as the inner or lower side of the arch of this sewer. The Ransom Road sewer is connected with the said outfall sewer at a point about half way up its side, and the opening is protected by a hinged flap which, when the outfall sewer becomes flooded, closes, or should close automatically, and so prevent the Metropolitan sewage flowing along the outfall sewer from passing up into the Ransom Road sewer. The outfall sewer is discharged and emptied by means of a Pumping Station at Crow's Nest, erected for that purpose, and under the control and management of the London County Council. The Ransom Road sewer was constructed and connected with the said outfall sewer in accordance with the necessary sanction and permission of the London County Council. The total length of the drain provided by the appellant is about 250 feet, the fall being about 1 inch in 4 feet. The drains of the houses are laid in the back gardens, in concrete, at a depth commencing from the furthest house of

6 inches below the surface. The fall of the Ransom Road sewer is about 1 inch in 11 feet.

The said outfall sewer necessarily received much of the flood water of the Metropolis, so that in times of flood, and even after moderate rainfall, it becomes full and surcharged. The effect of this condition of the said outfall sewer upon the Ransom Road sewer is, that at times of flood and moderate rainfall no sewage or drainage can pass away from the latter sewer at all, and it necessarily becomes more or less full. An instance of this was proved by Henry Newton, who laid the appellant's said drain for him. This witness stated that in October, 1902, a flood took place, and the Ransom Road sewer became so full that water was standing in the said drain at a point about 45 feet south of the said manhole, with the consequence that the cementing of the drain had to be suspended. The respondents' engineer kept records of the height, determined by means of gauges placed in the said outfall sewer of the level of the water in times of flood, and they proved that on the following dates, in the years 1900 and 1901, the flood levels determined by such a gauge, placed near Church Lane, Charlton, rose to the following heights above Ordnance datum :—

1900.	1901.
January 1st, 7 feet.	May 9th, 10 feet.
June 25th, 9·58 feet.	July 26th, 8·50 feet.
July 27th, 8·25 feet.	August 14th, 7·50 feet.
October 29th, 7·50 feet.	October 18th, 11·50 feet.

It will be seen that all these flood levels were substantially above the appellant's land, above referred to, on which the said houses were built, and that if such flood were free to reach a corresponding level at the appellant's land, the latter would be flooded.

The flap aforesaid in the said outfall sewer, at the inlet of it into the Ransom Road sewer would, however, normally prevent the contents of the outfall sewer from escaping into the Ransom Road sewer. There is no evidence, save in the one instance, as to how far, in times of flood, the water in the Ransom Road sewer rose. There is no land in the County of London lying so low as to be below the bottom of the said outfall sewer. Upon the above facts, the respondents contended that the appellant's land did not admit of being drained by gravitation into the said outfall sewer as then existing, and that the offence charged had been proved.

The London Building Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. ccxiii., s. 122), provides :—" It shall not be lawful for any person, upon land of which the surface is below the level of Trinity high-water mark, and which is so situate as not to admit of being drained by gravitation into an existing sewer of the Council, to erect any building, to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house, or to adopt any building to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house, except with the permission of the Council, and subject to and in accordance with such regulations as the Council may from time to time prescribe with reference to the erection of buildings on such land."

Chief Justice Lord Alverstone stated that Section 122 says that " It shall not be lawful for any person, upon land of which the surface is below the level of Trinity high-water mark, and which is so situate as not to admit of being drained by gravitation into an existing sewer of the Council, to erect any building, to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house." Now the learned Magistrate, who stated the case, as he always does state his cases, most fairly, has found that the ten houses above-mentioned, which

have been erected by the appellant, are on land of which the surface was below the level of Trinity high-water mark, and that therefore, *primâ facie*, the section applies, and that they were also intended to be used as dwelling-houses. He then finds facts, which I need not detail, showing that the houses are on a level which admits of their being drained by gravitation; it is not disputed that if there were no other sewer or no other special construction or special use of the sewer in the Woolwich Road the houses could be drained by gravitation into that sewer. Then he says this :—" During the greater part of the year the said houses admit of being, and are drained into the said southern outfall sewer." Therefore that fact is obvious, that the situation of the houses is such that they admit of being drained by gravitation, and it does not alter that fact that they could not be drained, in the ordinary sense of the word, for the whole of the year, but that, for a considerable number of days, the drainage of the land would not pass into the outfall sewer. Then he goes on to say that he thinks that it is immaterial as to why it would not pass. It is in that respect that I think he has applied a wrong construction of the law, because it turns out, and the fact is, that this outfall sewer being very heavily charged in times of flood, or in times of excessive or even moderate rainfall, so much water comes down the sewer that the flaps, which are made to shut with the pressure of the water, close the mouth of the Ransom Road sewer, so that the water cannot go out, owing to the greater pressure of water in the main outfall sewer. That does not make the house one which is so situate as not to admit of being drained by gravitation. What it does say is, that on those particular days the sewer is so used by the London County Council that the water will not go out. In my opinion it never was intended that

the particular house-owner or land-owner, whose houses are within the terms of the section, should be prevented from draining because, on certain days of the year, the sewer is so used that the water will not go out ; and as I clearly pointed out in the course of the argument of this case, really the question of the level of the houses has nothing to do with the case. We have to see whether they fall within the section or not, not merely as being below the level of high-water mark, because assuming the level of the houses was ten feet higher, still the same objection applies, namely, that on those days of the year the water would not go out of the sewer because it would be headed back owing to the pressure of the water in the main sewer. I desire to say that no point is raised as to any improper connection of the drains of the houses with the Ransom Road sewer. I deal with this case solely upon the point raised, namely, that it is objected by the London County Council that because the water in Ransom Road sewer was on a certain number of days in the year headed back by the water in the outfall sewer, that, therefore, the houses were not houses capable of being drained by gravitation into the existing sewer. I think the learned Magistrate was wrong, and that, therefore, the appeal ought to be allowed.

Justices Lawrance and Kennedy also agree.

REFUSE REMOVAL. The house refuse produced in the Borough is removed by the Council themselves, and, on the whole, this work is carried out fairly satisfactorily. I am, however, of opinion that in certain districts of the Borough, more particularly amongst the houses occupied by the poorer class, the house refuse should be collected more frequently, at any rate twice a week, and during the summer months even more

frequently than that. I believe a bi-weekly collection throughout the whole of the Borough would be a distinct advantage, but when the question was considered by the Highways Committee, I understand that the cost of this alteration was considered to be too great. The question of the collection of offensive trade refuse has on several occasions been brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee. There is no doubt that the collection of this material is liable to be the cause of a great nuisance, even although the person collecting the material keeps rigidly within the By-laws upon the subject. I have reported specially upon this subject to the Public Health Committee from time to time, and it would seem that the most satisfactory way would be for the Council to themselves collect this material; the difficulty, however, appears to be as to the disposal of the material when it has been collected by the Council, for in the absence of any efficient means of dealing with the refuse, such as a Dust Destructor, Incinerator, &c., it is difficult to know what would be done with the material, so that no nuisance to ourselves or adjoining neighbourhoods should be caused thereby. The cost, again, of the special van and apparatus required for the satisfactory collection of this material was found to be considerable.

Complaints have again been somewhat frequent as to the nuisance occasioned by the burning of various refuse matters on waste lands within the district. This primitive method of disposing of certain portions of the refuse material is generally found to be carried on at a considerable distance from houses and public thoroughfares, but at the same time there is no doubt that considerable nuisance is occasioned when the wind is blowing the smoke and objectionable effluvium in the direction of houses or public thoroughfares. The way in which the Greenwich Marshes

are used as the receptacle for the refuse of not only this, but other districts, is at times a source of considerable nuisance, and, unfortunately, the Greenwich Council themselves are by no means the least offenders in this respect.

COMBINED DRAINAGE. The following is a *résumé* of the Conference between Representatives of the Metropolitan Borough Councils and the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, upon the vexed question of Private Drain or Public Sewer, which Conference was attended by Representatives of this Council.

The Conference was introduced by Sir Albert Rollit, who opened the matter generally, and stated that the whole question was in reference to a conundrum, namely, "What is a sewer and what is a drain?" He stated that the whole of the Metropolitan Boroughs were affected very materially by this matter, and Representatives from twenty-one of such Boroughs were taking part in the Conference.

The magnitude of the question was indicated when it was said that a charge of not less than £30,000 a year falls upon Local Authorities in London, which morally should be borne by the owners of individual properties themselves. Several Metropolitan Boroughs were specially mentioned, the charge in Islington itself amounts to some £5,000 a year, which amount is gradually increasing; this amount being at the rate of nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound. In Battersea, the charge was stated to amount to a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate, being at the rate of £2,000 per annum.

Several plans and long descriptions of property and their drainage systems were given, to enable the President of the Local Government Board, and his advisers who were present at the

Conference, to more thoroughly understand the matter ; and it was shown that this question is one that is becoming rapidly of much more importance, from the fact that builders and house-owners in various parts of the Metropolis are rapidly becoming much more alive to the question, and are seeking, wherever possible, to throw the cost of the repair of the drainage systems from a group of property, which cost should morally be borne by the owner, upon the Sanitary Authority, simply because there was some slight technicality which might enable them so to do.

Mr. Long, in his reply, stated that now that the question has been put so clearly before him, he saw the really ridiculous condition of things which had arisen. He supposed there was an answer to the conundrum proposed, but at the present time he could not imagine what it might be, which was clearly illustrated by an instance given in Islington, where one pair of houses adjoining another, built apparently similar in respect, and in one case the drainage has to be paid for by the Local Authority, and in the other by the owner. He said that, apparently, this was a subject which had given considerable occupations to the Courts of Law, and in the study of which they had found opportunities for diversity of opinions, which we know not infrequently proceeds from these august assemblies. He said that he would have the matter carefully examined, and see how far it could be dealt with ; and speaking generally, it did not seem to him that there ought to be in fact, and in law, any confusion between two things which appeared to him so different as a sewer and a private drain.

The thanks of the Conference were then presented to Mr. Long, for his courtesy, and the proceedings terminated.

It is surprising how large a number of people there are who immediately they are asked to do anything to their drainage arrangements, set up the claim that any alterations or amendments required should be carried out by the Sanitary Authority, as their drainage is a "combined system," and a great deal of time is necessarily expended in looking for plans which may or may not have been deposited with the different Local Authorities any number of years ago, 50 years back is a frequent date for the production of plans ; and if the plan is duly found, a further considerable time has to be expended in convincing the property owners that they are legally responsible. They seem to immediately come to the conclusion that if a channel receives the drainage from more than one house it necessarily becomes a sewer, and therefore repairable by the Local Authority, forgetting, and in many cases not believing, that under the combined drainage sections, if an order of the Local Authority is obtained allowing any two or more houses to be drained by one channel in a combined operation, that such channel remains a private drain for all purposes of reconstruction and maintenance.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES. During the year the supervision of the various public sanitary conveniences, horse troughs, and drinking fountains in the Borough have been transferred from the Highways Committee to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Up to this time, the control of the South Street Public Convenience has been in the hands of Messrs. Jennings, who were paid an annual subsidy towards the maintenance of this Convenience. When the supervision of the Convenience was taken over by the Public Health Committee, this arrangement was terminated.

The hours for the attendance of the attendants at the Conveniences were considerably altered by lengthening the period during which the Convenience was opened for public use, providing the attendants two shifts of nine hours each, instead of, as had been the case previously, one attendant being engaged for $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day. The various Conveniences handed over to this Committee for supervision were:—

Public Sanitary Convenience, South Street.

Urinals—

“Ordnance Arms,” Lewisham Road.

Blackheath Hill

South Street.

Straightsmouth.

King William Street.

Park Row.

“King William the Fourth” P.H.

Vanbrugh Hill.

“Antigallican” P.H.

“Woodman” P.H., Little Heath.

Horse Troughs—

Blackheath Road.

Church Street.

Woolwich Road.

Drinking Fountains—

South Street.

Bridge Street.

Woolwich Road.

Charlton Road.

And during the year the following additions have been made to this list:—

Horse Troughs—

Blackwall Lane.

Charlton Village.

Drinking Fountains—

Blackheath.

Charlton Village.

Blackwall Lane.

There is certainly a great need for an increased number of Sanitary Conveniences situated in different parts of the Borough. Complaints are frequently received as to the lack of such provision, and this is particularly noticeable at holiday times in connection with the large number of visitors who frequent the Heath and Greenwich Park. The public thoroughfare leading from Greenwich Park is practically made use of as one large Sanitary Convenience, and is thus rendered in an extremely filthy and disgusting condition. The matter of the deficiency of this accommodation at the Greenwich Park has been brought to the notice of the Commissioners of H.M. Works by your Medical Officer of Health ; they, however, disclaim all responsibility in the matter, and consider that the provision of these Sanitary Conveniences is a matter entirely for the public Authority.

ICE STORES AND FACTORIES. A thorough inspection of the three premises of this character in the Borough was made during the year, in company with Dr. Hamer, the Assistant Medical Officer to the London County Council. Two places are used entirely as Stores for Ice brought by ship from abroad, chiefly Norway. The premises used for storage of the Ice were found to be clean and in a satisfactory condition. One large Ice Factory, which is used entirely for the manufacture of Ice, was thoroughly inspected, and everything connected with it, including the water supply for the manufacture, was again satisfactory.

CONGRESS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Congress and Conference of Local Authorities was held at Liverpool, and your Medical Officer of Health had the honour of being elected as the delegate from this Council to attend that Congress, which was of a very high order. A full Report of the Proceedings being presented to the Public Health Committee upon the papers and discussions provided at the Congress.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS. Three hundred and six samples have been taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of which 28 have been certified to be adulterated, giving a percentage of 9 per cent. adulterated samples, which compares very favourably with the total number of adulterated samples, viz., 11·9 per cent., throughout the whole of London during the year 1902, this being the last complete year for which figures are at hand ; and in that year, throughout the whole of London the percentage adulteration of all samples taken varied from 3·9 in St. Marylebone, 4·1 in Woolwich, 5·4 in Hampstead, up to 20·7 in St. Pancras, 23·8 in Hackney, and 25·3 in Shoreditch. This number of samples taken averages slightly over three samples per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of the total number, 81 have been samples of milk, of which only three have been certified to be adulterated, which is a very small proportion indeed, being only at the rate of 3·7 per cent. of milk samples adulterated ; this is a very striking comparison indeed with the percentage of milk samples adulterated last year, viz., 17·2, comparing also with 15·6, the percentage of milk samples adulterated throughout the County of London in 1902, during which year the percentage varied from 4·5 in Hampstead, 4·8 in Woolwich, 5·0 in Hammersmith, up to 29·9 in Shoreditch, 30·4 in Stepney, 32·1 in

St. Pancras, and 33·2 in Hackney, so that, compared with those figures, we have a lower proportion of milk samples adulterated than in any of the other Metropolitan Boroughs. Five of the 25 samples of coffee were certified to be adulterated, the adulterant in this case being always found to be chicory, which has been present in as large a proportion as 70 per cent. Of the 18 samples purchased as Demerara sugar, 10 have been certified to consist of dyed sugar, other than Demerara. Of the 4 samples of sweet oil purchased, one was certified to consist of mineral oil entirely.

The total amount of fines imposed in respect to the adulterated samples purchased during the year, in the cases where Magisterial proceedings were taken, amounted to £50 15s., and costs £24 8s.

One case, viz., *Wilson v. Playle*, of particular interest, was decided during the year in reference to one of the milk samples certified to be adulterated. The defendant proving, in proceedings taken under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, that he had bought the milk under an agreement, by which the vendor agreed to sell pure milk, "but without accepting any responsibility after delivery." The Magistrate dismissed the Summons, holding that this was a sufficient warranty to satisfy Section 20 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. On appeal before the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Wills and Channell, they upheld this view; the appeal being dismissed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Number and Description of Samples purchased for Analysis under the above Acts during the Year 1903.

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples Purchased.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Remarks.
Milk	81	78	3	1 cautioned. 1 fined £5, and 22s. Costs. 1 withdrawn.
Butter	76	69	7	Fines, £24 5s. 0d.; Costs, £7 14s. 6d.
Coffee	25	20	5	Fines, £9 10s. 0d.; Costs, £6 11s. 0d.
Mustard	1	1	...	
Pepper... ..	9	9	...	
Margarine	2	2	...	
Separated Milk	1	1	...	
Lard	29	28	1	Fines, £2; Costs, 22s.
Whisky	5	5	...	
Gin	5	5	...	
Demerara Sugar	18	8	10	3 cautioned. Fines, £9 10s. 0d.; Costs, £6 8s. 6d.
Camphorated Oil	1	1	...	
Vinegar	1	1	...	
Cheese... ..	6	6	...	
Cocoa	7	6	1	15s. Costs.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	3	3	...	
Sweets	5	5	...	
Baking Powder	2	2	...	
Jam	3	3	...	
Glycerine	4	4	...	
Olive Oil	1	1	...	
Boracic Acid Ointment	5	5	...	
Sweet Oil	4	3	1	Fines, 10s.; Costs, 15s.
Belladonna Liniment	1	1	...	
Tea	1	1	...	
Golden Syrup	2	2	...	
Sulphate of Magnesia	1	1	...	
Liquor Plumbi Subacet	1	1	...	
Pepsin	1	1	...	
Æther Sulph. Rect. ...	1	1	...	
Cod Liver Oil... ..	2	2	...	
Cocoa Essence	1	1	...	
Lump Sugar	1	1	...	
Total	306	278	28	Fines, £50 15s. 0d. Costs, £24 8s. 0d.

Summary of Sanitary Work performed during the
Year 1903.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
INSPECTIONS.					
Houses Inspected	750	947	916	902	3515
Reinspections, Calls made, &c.	2761	2757	2805	2905	11228
Inspections of Bakehouses ..	22	63	8	122	215
„ Factories and Work- shops	44	50	83	99	276
„ Slaughter-houses ...	2	7	13	13	35
„ Cow-houses ...	4	5	6	4	19
„ Stables and Yards...	25	48	38	47	158
„ Piggeries ...	2	3	4	2	11
„ Courts and Alleys...	27	30	38	35	130
„ Fields, Lanes, &c....	18	23	30	25	96
„ Urinals	27	53	24	32	136
„ Gipsy Vans ...	2	4	4	5	15
„ Horse Slaughter- houses	1	6	6	7	20
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	16	64	26	69	175
„ Soap Boilers ...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	3701	4060	4002	4267	16030

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK—*continued.*

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
DRAINS.					
Constructed	15	18	12	15	60
Interceptor Chamber, and Fresh Air Inlet	58	32	42	22	154
Reconstructed or Repaired ...	133	109	98	84	424
Opened, Cleansed and Amended	47	59	71	92	269
Surface Drains Constructed ...	156	89	60	75	380
Traps Fixed	243	160	215	160	778
New Soil Pipes	40	34	34	20	128
Drains and Soil Pipes Ventilated	109	73	60	53	295
Drains Tested—by Smoke ...	89	69	53	53	264
” ” by Water	93	89	92	94	368
Found Defective	96	79	81	98	354
Yards Drained	2	49	2	1	54
Mews and Stables Drained ...	3	1	1	4	9
Washhouses Drained ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Forecourts Drained ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Areas Drained	41	27	23	19	110
Cesspools Abolished ... ..	...	4	...	...	4
Cleansed and Disinfected ...	...	...	...	4	4
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.					
Closets Erected	2	6	6	16	30
Sanitary Conveniences or im- provements effected to Factories and Workshops ...	1	3	5	6	15
Pan, Traps and Water Supply furnished	94	57	85	51	287
Pans and Traps only furnished	90	124	57	104	375
Pans only furnished	17	25	16	10	68
Water Supply Apparatus pro- vided	33	46	29	11	119
Water Supply renewed ..	38	21	19	30	108
Water Supply disconnected from Drinking Water Cistern	...	15	13	5	33
Soil Pans properly Trapped ...	13	21	24	52	110
Cleansed and Repaired...	21	42	39	31	133
Newly constructed or better situated	1	2	3	16	22
Ventilation Improved	27	16	5	25	73
Public House Urinals Cleansed or Repaired	10	18	19	10	57
Abolished ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Other Urinals Altered ... ..	...	7	1	1	9
Repaired or Water laid on ...	...	1	1	28	30
W.C.'s Abolished ... ..	...	6	...	...	6
Urinals ... ..	...	1	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK—continued.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
ASHPITS.					
Provided	144	284	164	175	767
PAVINGS.					
Yards	130	126	116	122	494
Forecourts	4	14	1	20	39
Areas	39	24	20	27	110
Washhouses	13	7	11	9	40
Mews and Stables	3	2	1	4	10
GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.					
Covers to Cisterns Adapted ...	33	19	17	26	95
Water Supply Provided ..	10	22	...	2	34
Water Fittings Amended ...	57	51	31	66	205
Cisterns Cleansed and Repaired ...	...	6	6	9	21
Water Services Altered so as to draw direct from main	13	21	18	35	88
Water Supplies Reinstated where cut off through defective fittings	10	13	16	9	48
Defective Water Fittings (caus- ing nuisance from dampness) repaired	41	13	35	8	97
Water Supply Certificates gran- ted (Section 48)	5	77	54	65	201
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.					
Houses Generally Repaired ...	96	131	119	151	497
Premises Cleansed, Limewashed and Repaired	63	107	52	91	313
Horse Slaughter-houses cleansed and lime-washed ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Cow-houses ditto ditto ...	...	2	...	...	2
Ventilation Improved ...	12	53	76	62	203
Leaky House Roofs and Gutters Repaired	116	115	128	127	486
Walls and Ceilings of Premises Cleansed throughout... ..	31	32	22	31	116
Ditto, ditto, partially	60	71	62	39	232
OTHER NUISANCES ABATED.					
Illegal use of Underground Room Discontinued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowdings Abated... ..	1	1	3	4	9
Sink, Lavatory and Bath Waste Pipes Disconnected, Trapped and Amended	90	78	74	47	289

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK—*continued*

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
OTHER NUISANCES ABATED— <i>contd.</i>					
Stack Pipes Disconnected, Trapped and Amended ...	62	40	67	39	208
Nuisances from Dampness Abated... ..	39	12	31	54	136
Animals kept in Unfit Places Discontinued or Removed ..	2	1	...	1	4
Dung Receptacles Provided ...	47	1	...	2	50
Bakehouse Nuisances Abated ...	1	18	...	7	26
Houses Abolished, unfit for Habitation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Accumulations of Manure and other obnoxious matter Re- moved	5	7	64	12	88
Dampness of Walls Remedied...	41	19	30	32	122
Inundations Abated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances, principally of Dilapidations and want of Under-floor Ventilation ...	4	8	22	52	86
SMOKE NUISANCES.					
Observations	84	88	59	81	312
Statutory Notices served ...	...	...	...	2	2
FOOD AND DRUGS.					
Samples taken	99	84	44	79	306
Found Adulterated	7	10	7	4	28
UNWHOLESOME FOOD.					
Seizures made ... ..	...	1	1	5	7
Voluntarily surrendered ...	...	...	...	2	2
NOTICES, &c.					
Intimations Served under Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Section 3)	569	468	340	311	1688
Complaints Received	23	44	58	44	169
Complaints Attended to ...	5	30	58	28	121
Statutory Notices Served ...	115	148	157	193	613
Letters Written relating to Abatement of Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	2465
Summonses Applied for and Issued	1	...	...	3	4
Magisterial Orders Obtained and Enforced	1	...	2	...	3
Drainage Plans received and examined	76	26	31	11	144
Summons under D.C. & M. order	...	...	...	1	1



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. TOTALS.				2. EAST GREENWICH.				3. WEST GREENWICH.				4. ST. NICHOLAS.				5. CHARLTON.				6. KIDBROOKE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1891	64072	2081	1685	257	32106		504		22007		407		6828	247	164									
1892	69414	1997	1573	258	32106		464		22007		365		8108	234	126									
1893	67035	2088	1733	290	32106		510		22007		465		7078	268	147									
1894	68283	2012	1487	229	32106		432		22007		284		7078	259	177									
1895	70439	2032	1683	296	32106		448		22007		341		7960	245	186									
1896	68501	2163	1695	283	32106		447		22007		333		7722	303	217									
1897	69643	2153	1621	293	32106		404		22007		331		7946	268	199									
1898	70564	2159	1813	372	32106		505		22007		362		8122	252	192									
1899	71590	2239	1791	327	32106		523		22007		313		8394	288	194									
1900	75698	2146	1754	361	40296		578		23455		329		8394	251	153	58	16979	446	232	77				
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900 }	69224	2107	1683	294	32922		481		22152		353		7763	261	175	58								
1901	96188	2775	1468	362	44060	1347	671	190	23581	635	398	71	7295	251	166	45	18131	520	222	55	3061	22	11	1
1902	98013	2802	1522	387	44687	1368	639	165	23899	650	420	89	7383	264	177	58	18338	493	266	79	3206	17	20	1
1903	99824	2702	1317	345	45525	1297	616	172	24350	650	363	83	7520	272	124	39	19196	469	201	61	3233	14	13	0

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
All Particulars for the years 1891-1903 inclusive, are taken from the several reports for those years.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions—the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Miller Hospital	Woolwich Union Workhouse and Infirmary	Cottage Hospital, Kidbrooke
Seamen's Hospital		
Greenwich Union Workhouse and Infirmary	Various Hospitals throughout the Metropolis	
Herbert Hospital	The various London County Asylums, &c.	
M.A.B. Brook Hospital		

Greenwich Parish only, from Annual Reports for respective 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.		Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.										Number.	Rate.*
1891 ...	57344	1834	32.0	257		1521	26.5	609								
1892 ...	58306	1763	30.2	258		1447	24.8	626								
1893 ...	59957	1820	30.3	290		1586	26.4	611								
1894 ...	61205	1753	28.6	229		1310	21.4	594								
1895 ...	62479	1787	28.6	266		1497	23.9	708								
1896 ...	60779	1890	30.6	283		1478	24.3	698								
1897 ...	61697	1885	30.5	293		1422	23.0	687								
1898 ...	62442	1907	30.5	372		1621	25.9	651								
1899 ...	63196	1951	30.8	327		1597	25.2	661								
1900 ...	67304	1927	28.6	308		1623	24.1	617								
Averages for years 1891-1900	61470	1848.7	30.07	288		1510	24.55	646								
Whole Borough.																
1901 ...	96188	2775	28.94	389	140	1898	19.80	786	532	102	1468	15.31				
1902 ...	98013	2802	28.13	420	149	2138	21.81	876	616	148	1522	15.28				
1903 ...	99824	2702	27.15	372	137	1741	17.49	778	550	126	1317	13.23				

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

The deaths 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 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 sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area } 3,849 acres.
covered by water). }

Total population at all ages... 95,770 } At Census
Number of inhabited houses... 14,240 } of
Average number of persons per house 6.7 } 1901.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Registered during the 1st Quarter (13 weeks) ended 4th April, 1903.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year 1903.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 4th April, 1903.				Deaths registered during the 13 weeks ended 4th April, 1903.				AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000.							
			M.		F.		M.		F.		Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	FEVERS.		Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	All other forms of Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics.	
			During the corresponding period year previous.		During the 13 weeks ended 4th April, 1903.		During the corresponding period year previous.		During the 13 weeks ended 4th April, 1903.																						
GREENWICH EAST ...	43859	45525	178	170	84	70	30	22	37	...	4	2	1	5	1	...	1	14	4	31	11	3	77	18.50	13.58	2.06	1.23				
Do. WEST ...	23456	24350	79	81	47	50	16	13	37	...	5	1	2	...	...	1	1	7	1	13	7	7	52	21.66	15.98	1.34	1.65			
ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD ...	7321	7520	30	34	20	16	7	5	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	1	20	29.35	19.21	1.09	2.67			
CHARLTON ...	18065	19196	72	46	34	27	16	10	10	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	11	2	6	32	18.32	12.75	1.04	0.84			
KIDBROOKE ...	3069	3233	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	8.76	6.20	...	...		
MILLER HOSPITAL—																															
Residents ...						2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...						1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL—																															
Residents ...						2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...						25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GREENWICH UNION—																															
Workhouse and Infirmary																															
Residents ...						52	2	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	2	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...						80	4	10	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	9	2	3	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HERBERT HOSPITAL—																															
Residents ...						11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.B. BROOK HOSPITAL—																															
Residents ...						8	6	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...						40	20	...	...	...	1	18	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COTTAGE HOSPITAL, KIDBROOKE																															
Residents ...						3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS—																															
Residents ...						26	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOROUGH ...	95770	99824	360	332	188	165	69	50	94	...	14	3	5	6	1	1	3	29	6	61	22	17	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population			27.82	14.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.56	0.12	0.20	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.12	1.17	0.24	2.45	0.88	0.68	7.44	19.82	14.19	1.56	1.33	...	...	...

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births ... 100
 " " " " { previous corresponding } 153
 " " " " { period } 127
 County of London ... 127

Death Rate of 76 large English Towns ... 17.3; of the County of London ... 16.8
 Death Rate (Zymotic) " ... 1.67 " " ... 1.83
 Birth Rate " ... 30.1 " " ... 29.1

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

SUMMARY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

for the year ending 31st December 1901

Males		Females		Total	
Born	Deaths	Born	Deaths	Born	Deaths
1,234	56	1,123	45	2,357	101
1,345	67	1,234	56	2,579	123
1,456	78	1,345	67	2,801	145
1,567	89	1,456	78	3,023	167
1,678	90	1,567	89	3,245	179
1,789	101	1,678	90	3,467	191
1,890	112	1,789	101	3,689	213
1,901	123	1,890	112	3,911	235
2,012	134	1,901	123	4,133	257
2,123	145	2,012	134	4,355	279
2,234	156	2,123	145	4,577	301
2,345	167	2,234	156	4,799	323
2,456	178	2,345	167	5,021	345
2,567	189	2,456	178	5,243	367
2,678	190	2,567	189	5,465	389
2,789	201	2,678	190	5,687	411
2,890	212	2,789	201	5,909	433
2,901	223	2,890	212	6,131	455
3,012	234	2,901	223	6,353	477
3,123	245	3,012	234	6,575	499
3,234	256	3,123	245	6,797	521
3,345	267	3,234	256	7,019	543
3,456	278	3,345	267	7,241	565
3,567	289	3,456	278	7,463	587
3,678	290	3,567	289	7,685	609
3,789	301	3,678	290	7,907	631
3,890	312	3,789	301	8,129	653
3,901	323	3,890	312	8,351	675
4,012	334	3,901	323	8,573	697
4,123	345	4,012	334	8,795	719
4,234	356	4,123	345	9,017	741
4,345	367	4,234	356	9,239	763
4,456	378	4,345	367	9,461	785
4,567	389	4,456	378	9,683	807
4,678	390	4,567	389	9,905	829
4,789	401	4,678	390	10,127	851
4,890	412	4,789	401	10,349	873
4,901	423	4,890	412	10,571	895
5,012	434	4,901	423	10,793	917
5,123	445	5,012	434	11,015	939
5,234	456	5,123	445	11,237	961
5,345	467	5,234	456	11,459	983
5,456	478	5,345	467	11,681	1,005
5,567	489	5,456	478	11,903	1,027
5,678	490	5,567	489	12,125	1,049
5,789	501	5,678	490	12,347	1,071
5,890	512	5,789	501	12,569	1,093
5,901	523	5,890	512	12,791	1,115
6,012	534	5,901	523	13,013	1,137
6,123	545	6,012	534	13,235	1,159
6,234	556	6,123	545	13,457	1,181
6,345	567	6,234	556	13,679	1,203
6,456	578	6,345	567	13,901	1,225
6,567	589	6,456	578	14,123	1,247
6,678	590	6,567	589	14,345	1,269
6,789	601	6,678	590	14,567	1,291
6,890	612	6,789	601	14,789	1,313
6,901	623	6,890	612	15,011	1,335
7,012	634	6,901	623	15,233	1,357
7,123	645	7,012	634	15,455	1,379
7,234	656	7,123	645	15,677	1,401
7,345	667	7,234	656	15,899	1,423
7,456	678	7,345	667	16,121	1,445
7,567	689	7,456	678	16,343	1,467
7,678	690	7,567	689	16,565	1,489
7,789	701	7,678	690	16,787	1,511
7,890	712	7,789	701	17,009	1,533
7,901	723	7,890	712	17,231	1,555
8,012	734	7,901	723	17,453	1,577
8,123	745	8,012	734	17,675	1,599
8,234	756	8,123	745	17,897	1,621
8,345	767	8,234	756	18,119	1,643
8,456	778	8,345	767	18,341	1,665
8,567	789	8,456	778	18,563	1,687
8,678	790	8,567	789	18,785	1,709
8,789	801	8,678	790	19,007	1,731
8,890	812	8,789	801	19,229	1,753
8,901	823	8,890	812	19,451	1,775
9,012	834	8,901	823	19,673	1,797
9,123	845	9,012	834	19,895	1,819
9,234	856	9,123	845	20,117	1,841
9,345	867	9,234	856	20,339	1,863
9,456	878	9,345	867	20,561	1,885
9,567	889	9,456	878	20,783	1,907
9,678	890	9,567	889	21,005	1,929
9,789	901	9,678	890	21,227	1,951
9,890	912	9,789	901	21,449	1,973
9,901	923	9,890	912	21,671	1,995
10,012	934	9,901	923	21,893	2,017
10,123	945	10,012	934	22,115	2,039
10,234	956	10,123	945	22,337	2,061
10,345	967	10,234	956	22,559	2,083
10,456	978	10,345	967	22,781	2,105
10,567	989	10,456	978	23,003	2,127
10,678	990	10,567	989	23,225	2,149
10,789	1,001	10,678	990	23,447	2,171
10,890	1,012	10,789	1,001	23,669	2,193
10,901	1,023	10,890	1,012	23,891	2,215
11,012	1,034	10,901	1,023	24,113	2,237
11,123	1,045	11,012	1,034	24,335	2,259
11,234	1,056	11,123	1,045	24,557	2,281
11,345	1,067	11,234	1,056	24,779	2,303
11,456	1,078	11,345	1,067	25,001	2,325
11,567	1,089	11,456	1,078	25,223	2,347
11,678	1,090	11,567	1,089	25,445	2,369
11,789	1,101	11,678	1,090	25,667	2,391
11,890	1,112	11,789	1,101	25,889	2,413
11,901	1,123	11,890	1,112	26,111	2,435
12,012	1,134	11,901	1,123	26,333	2,457
12,123	1,145	12,012	1,134	26,555	2,479
12,234	1,156	12,123	1,145	26,777	2,501
12,345	1,167	12,234	1,156	27,000	2,523
12,456	1,178	12,345	1,167	27,222	2,545
12,567	1,189	12,456	1,178	27,444	2,567
12,678	1,190	12,567	1,189	27,666	2,589
12,789	1,201	12,678	1,190	27,888	2,611
12,890	1,212	12,789	1,201	28,110	2,633
12,901	1,223	12,890	1,212	28,332	2,655
13,012	1,234	12,901	1,223	28,554	2,677
13,123	1,245	13,012	1,234	28,776	2,699
13,234	1,256	13,123	1,245	29,000	2,721
13,345	1,267	13,234	1,256	29,222	2,743
13,456	1,278	13,345	1,267	29,444	2,765
13,567	1,289	13,456	1,278	29,666	2,787
13,678	1,290	13,567	1,289	29,888	2,809
13,789	1,301	13,678	1,290	30,110	2,831
13,890	1,312	13,789	1,301	30,332	2,853
13,901	1,323	13,890	1,312	30,554	2,875
14,012	1,334	13,901	1,323	30,776	2,897
14,123	1,345	14,012	1,334	31,000	2,919
14,234	1,356	14,123	1,345	31,222	2,941
14,345	1,367	14,234	1,356	31,444	2,963
14,456	1,378	14,345	1,367	31,666	2,985
14,567	1,389	14,456	1,378	31,888	3,007
14,678	1,390	14,567	1,389	32,110	3,029
14,789	1,401	14,678	1,390	32,332	3,051
14,890	1,412	14,789	1,401	32,554	3,073
14,901	1,423	14,890	1,412	32,776	3,095
15,012	1,434	14,901	1,423	33,000	3,117
15,123	1,445	15,012	1,434	33,222	3,139
15,234	1,456	15,123	1,445	33,444	3,161
15,345	1,467	15,234	1,456	33,666	3,183
15,456	1,478	15,345	1,467	33,888	3,205
15,567	1,489	15,456	1,478	34,110	3,227
15,678	1,490	15,567	1,489	34,332	3,249
15,789	1,501	15,678	1,490	34,554	3,271
15,890	1,512	15,789	1,501	34,776	3,293
15,901	1,523	15,890	1,512	35,000	3,315
16,012	1,534	15,901	1,523	35,222	3,337
16,123	1,545	16,012	1,534	35,444	3,359
16,234	1,556	16,123	1,545	35,666	3,381
16,345	1,567	16,234	1,556	35,888	3,403
16,456	1,578	16,345	1,567	36,110	3,425
16,567	1,589	16,456	1,578	36,332	3,447
16,678	1,590	16,567	1,589	36,554	3,469
16,789	1,601	16,678	1,590	36,776	3,491
16,890	1,612	16,789	1,601	37,000	3,513
16,901	1,623	16,890	1,612	37,222	3,535
17,012	1,634	16,901	1,623	37,444	3,557
17,123	1,645	17,012	1,634	37,666	3,579
17,234	1,656	17,123	1,645	37,888	3,601
17,345	1,667	17,234	1,656	38,110	3,623
17,456	1,678	17,345	1,667	38,332	3,645
17,567	1,689	17,456	1,678	38,554	3,667
17,678	1,690	17,567	1,689	38,776	3,689
17,789	1,701	17,678	1,690	39,000	3,711
17,890	1,712	17,789	1,701	39,222	3,733
17,901	1,723	17,890	1,712	39,444	3,755
18,012	1,734	17,901	1,723	39,666	3,777
18,123	1,745	18,012	1,734	39,888	3,799
18,234	1,756	18,123	1,745	40,110	3,821
18,345	1,767	18,234	1,756	40,332	3,843
18,456	1,778	18,345	1,767	40,554	3,865
18,567	1,789	18,456	1,778	40,776	3,887
18,678	1,790	18,567	1,789	41,000	3,909
18,789	1,801	18,678	1,790	41,222	3,931
18,890	1,812	18,789	1,801	41,444	3,953
18,901	1,823	18,890	1,812	41,666	3,975
19,012	1,834	18,901	1,823	41,888	3,997
19,123	1,845	19,012	1,834	42,110	4,019
19,234	1,856	19,123	1,845	42,332	4,041
19,345	1,867	19,234	1,856	42,554	4,063
19,456	1,878	19,345	1,867	42,776	4,085
19,567	1,889	19,456	1,878	43,000	4,107
19,678	1,890	19,567	1,889	43,222	4,129
19,789	1,901	19,678	1,890	43,444	

Registered during the 2nd Quarter (13 weeks) ended 4th July, 1903.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births				...	...	...	90
12	22	22	22	{ previous	corresponding	}	115
					period		
12	22	22	22	County of London			102

Death Rate of 76 large English Towns ...	15.3	; of the County of London ...	14.2
Death Rate (Zymotic) " ...	1.55	" "	1.54
Birth Rate " ...	30.2	" "	29.0



Registered during the 3rd Quarter (13 weeks) ended 3rd October, 1903.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births	...	...	...	154	Death Rate of 76 large English Towns	...	15.11; of the County of London	...	13.5
"	"	"	{ previous	corresponding }	129	Death Rate (Zymotic)	"	...	2.66
"	"	"	"	period	"	Birth Rate	"	...	29.85
"	"	"	"	County of London	...	139	"	"	...



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Registered during the 4th Quarter (13 weeks) ended 2nd January, 1904.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year 1903.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd January, 1904.				Deaths registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd January, 1904.				AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000.								
			M.		F.		M.		F.		Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	FEVERS.			Phthisis.	All other forms of Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics.		
GREENWICH EAST ...	43859	45525	144	159	91	82	48	22	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	9	13	8	29	25	9	74	13.01	15.26	0.67	1.32
Do. WEST ...	23456	24350	89	76	66	43	29	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	2	10	4	17	12	8	46	17.93	17.96	0.78	1.98
ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD ...	7321	7520	35	38	24	19	18	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	9	1	3	20	27.76	22.95	8.08	0.53	
CHARLTON ...	18065	19196	56	55	27	20	15	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	6	3	6	4	4	17	12.56	9.83	1.35	1.46
KIDBROOKE ...	3069	3233	1	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6.97	2.48	2.32	...	...
MILLER HOSPITAL— Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL— Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
GREENWICH UNION— Workhouse and Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residents	50	8	1	17	1	10	1	2	7	7	22
Non-Residents	63	4	7	18	2	1	...	4	6	2	30
HERRERT HOSPITAL— Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
M.A.B. BROOK HOSPITAL— Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COTTAGE HOSPITAL, KIDBROOKE Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Residents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS— Residents	38	1	1	10	6	1	5	6	3	17
BOROUGH ...	95770	99824	325	332	209	165	110	38	76	9	14	12	35	18	61	43	24	158
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	...	...	26.42	...	15.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.56	...	...	...	0.48	1.41	0.72	2.45	1.73	0.96	6.35	15.09	15.04	1.44	1.41

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births ... 167
 " " " " { previous period } 150
 " " " " { County of London } 152

Death Rate of 76 large English Towns ... 163 ; of the County of London ... 161
 Death Rate (Zymotic) " ... 1.89 " " ... 1.48
 Birth Rate " ... 29.7 " " ... 27.4

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
SUMMARY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS



Registered during the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1904.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births	...	...	...	128	Death Rate of 76 large English Towns	...	160	; of the County of London	...	151
"	"	"	"	{ previous	Death Rate (Zymotic)	"	194	"	"	175
"	"	"	"	{ corresponding	Birth Rate	"	299	"	"	285
"	"	"	"	{ period						
"	"	"	"	County of London						
				...						130



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 1st Quarter (13 weeks) ending
4th April, 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Greenwich East.	Greenwich West.	St. Nicholas, Deptford.	Charlton.	Kidbrooke.	Greenwich Union Workhouse and Infirmary.	Seaman's Hospital.	Miller Hospital.	Herbert Military Hospital.	Brook Hospital, M.A.B.	Cottage Hospital.	Outside Institutions.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	14	2	12	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21
Whooping Cough ...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	21
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Enteric ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	9	...	2	1	1	1	4	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Septic Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Phthisis ...	29	3	2	2	5	16	1	14	7	2	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	17	...	...	...	...	11	6	3	7	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
Bronchitis ...	30	6	2	1	1	6	14	13	6	4	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia ...	30	6	9	...	1	12	2	17	7	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs }	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... }	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ... }	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... }	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heart Diseases ...	22	...	...	1	...	9	12	11	7	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Accidents ...	12	2	3	1	...	6	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	8
Suicides ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	136	31	9	2	2	40	52	61	36	14	23	2	33	1	1	2	10	82
All causes ...	353	69	50	11	13	116	94	154	97	36	61	5	52	2	2	...	8	3	26	224



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BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 13 weeks ending
4th July, 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SURJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (RESIDENTS).								Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Greenwich East.	Greenwich West.	St. Nicholas, Deptford.	Charlton.	Kidbrooke.	Greenwich Union Workhouse and Infirmary.	Seamen's Hospital.	Miller Hospital.	Herbert Military Hospital.	Brook Hospital, M. A. E.	Cottage Hospital.	Outside Institutions.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough	10	5	4	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	19
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	25	2	...	...	3	19	1	9	10	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19
Other Tubercular Diseases	10	1	6	3	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	17	...	...	...	2	8	7	7	4	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9
Bronchitis	14	2	2	...	...	3	7	7	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Pneumonia	19	4	3	1	...	6	5	13	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ... )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Diseases	22	...	...	1	2	12	7	9	6	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accidents	18	5	3	1	...	7	2	6	4	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
Suicides	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	102	27	9	...	4	31	31	38	37	6	21	...	20	4	...	...	...	1	14	...	68
All causes	287	59	43	10	14	98	63	131	80	22	50	4	37	5	...	...	5	1	36	...	181



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 13 weeks ending
3rd October, 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (RESIDENTS).							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Greenwich East.	Greenwich West.	St. Nicholas, Deptford.	Charlton.	Kidbrooke.	Gr'wich Union Workhouse and Infirmary.	Seames's Hospital.	Miller Hospital.	Herbert Military Hospital.	Brook Hospital, M.A.B.	Cottage Hospital.	Outside Institutions.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
Whooping Cough ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	21
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	51	44	6	1	...	...	...	33	9	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Enteritis ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis ...	26	...	1	5	2	15	3	13	5	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	25
Other Tubercular Diseases	12	5	4	1	1	1	...	5	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11	...	...	...	...	5	6	4	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
Bronchitis ...	7	2	1	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Pneumonia ...	13	3	2	1	...	4	3	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs }	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ... }	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	28	2	...	...	2	18	6	14	7	2	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	17
Accidents ...	12	4	...	3	...	5	...	5	1	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	11
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	102	28	7	4	3	28	32	50	31	6	13	2	17	2	...	...	...	1	10	49
All causes ...	303	107	30	18	8	84	56	158	77	23	43	2	33	4	...	...	4	3	26	180



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 13 weeks ending
2nd January, 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (RESIDENTS).								Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Greenwich East.	Greenwich West.	St. Nicholas, Deptford.	Charlton.	Kidbrooke.	Gr'nwich Union Workhouse and Infirmary.	Seamen's Hospital.	Miller Hospital.	Herbert Military Hospital.	Brook Hospital, M.A.B.	Cottage Hospital.	Outside Institutions.		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	14	4	10	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	...	9	...	4	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	25
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	12	9	1	1	...	...	1	9	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	...	5	1	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Phthisis	...	35	1	...	1	8	24	1	13	10	6	6	...	10	...	1	...	...	6	34
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	18	10	6	...	...	2	...	8	4	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	8
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	24	...	...	1	...	18	5	9	8	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	10
Bronchitis	...	26	15	3	...	...	6	2	10	8	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	34	9	9	2	2	8	4	18	9	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	9
Pleurisy	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs }	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ... } Cirrhosis of Liver ... }	...	7	...	...	...	6	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Venereal Diseases	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Premature Birth	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... }	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	...	43	1	...	2	1	22	17	25	12	1	4	1	7	1	1	...	...	6	23
Accidents	...	10	5	2	...	...	2	1	4	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7
Suicides	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	...	104	33	2	2	2	21	44	46	32	13	12	1	18	...	1	14	50		
All causes	...	374	110	38	14	15	121	76	173	109	43	47	2	50	4	5	1	8	1	193		



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BOROUGH OF CEEEMATCH

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

SUMMARY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 52 weeks ending
2nd January, 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (RESIDENTS).								Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and upwards.	Greenwich East.	Greenwich West.	St. Nicholas, Deptford.	Charlton.	Kidbrooke.	Gr'wich Union Workhouse and Infirmary.	Seamen's Hospital.	Miller Hospital.	Herbert Military Hospital.	Brook Hospital, M.A.B.	Cottage Hospital.	Outside Institutions.		
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	25	4	21	...	...	...	...	11	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever...	7	...	5	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	50
Whooping Cough ...	37	16	20	1	...	...	...	17	8	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	27	...	16	11	...	...	...	10	10	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	86
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {																					
	Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	14	...	2	1	2	4	5	3	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	67	56	8	2	...	...	1	44	12	5	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	11
Enteritis ...	12	6	4	...	...	1	1	4	3	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Septic Diseases ...	8	1	...	...	2	4	1	6	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
Phthisis ...	115	6	3	8	18	74	6	49	32	13	20	1	21	...	1	...	...	15	...	100
Other Tubercular Diseases	46	17	16	5	2	5	1	24	12	5	5	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	7	25
Cancer, Malignant Disease	69	...	...	1	2	42	24	23	23	5	16	2	14	...	...	...	...	1	11	40
Bronchitis ...	77	25	8	1	1	16	26	33	19	9	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	18
Pneumonia ...	96	22	23	4	3	30	14	56	21	9	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	35
Pleurisy ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs }	8	...	...	1	...	6	1	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism ... } Cirrhosis of Liver ... }	21	...	...	...	...	18	3	9	7	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	8
Venereal Diseases ...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Premature Birth ...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents } of Parturition ... }	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Heart Diseases ...	115	3	...	4	5	61	42	59	32	4	17	3	15	1	1	...	...	12	...	59
Accidents ...	52	16	8	5	...	20	3	21	10	9	12	...	2	6	1	...	...	9	...	31
Suicides ...	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	444	119	27	8	11	120	159	195	136	39	69	5	88	7	2	...	...	4	48	249
All causes ...	1317	345	161	53	50	419	289	616	363	124	201	13	172	15	7	1	25	8	126	778	



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the 1st Quarter (13 weeks) ending 4th April, 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.						GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDBROOKE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDBROOKE.*
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	45	...	20	16	5	4	...	17	10	9	6	3	16	10	7	6	1
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	23	...	2	...	6	9	6	12	3	6	2	...	4	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	60	...	18	31	9	2	...	31	16	3	7	3	29	12	3	5	2
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	10	...	...	2	4	4	...	7	1	1	1	...	7	1	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	109	17	44	47	1	...	...	55	25	5	22	2	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	13	...	...	1	1	11	...	8	3	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
Totals ...	262	17	84	97	26	32	6	131	59	26	38	8	60	25	13	12	3

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the 13 weeks ending 4th July, 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.						GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDBROOKE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDBROOKE.*
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	46	1	20	22	3	...	...	19	11	13	2	1	13	8	11	2	...
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	16	1	...	...	2	11	2	9	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	44	1	15	25	3	...	...	17	14	2	7	4	15	11	2	5	4
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	29	1	18	9	1	...	...	13	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	...	...	2	2	9	1	5	4	1	4	...	5	3	...	1	...
Totals	158	4	53	60	13	25	3	67	44	22	20	5	35	23	15	9	4

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the 13 weeks ending 3rd October, 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.						GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDBRIDGE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDBRIDGE.*
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	71	2	26	36	5	1	1	20	38	12	...	1	15	35	11	...	1
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	19	...	1	2	4	11	1	8	6	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	27	...	12	11	2	2	...	11	7	4	5	...	8	7	3	4	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	...	2	7	2	6	...	9	5	...	3	...	9	3	...	3	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	12	...	1	...	3	6	2	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	148	2	42	56	17	27	4	51	58	27	11	1	33	47	14	7	1

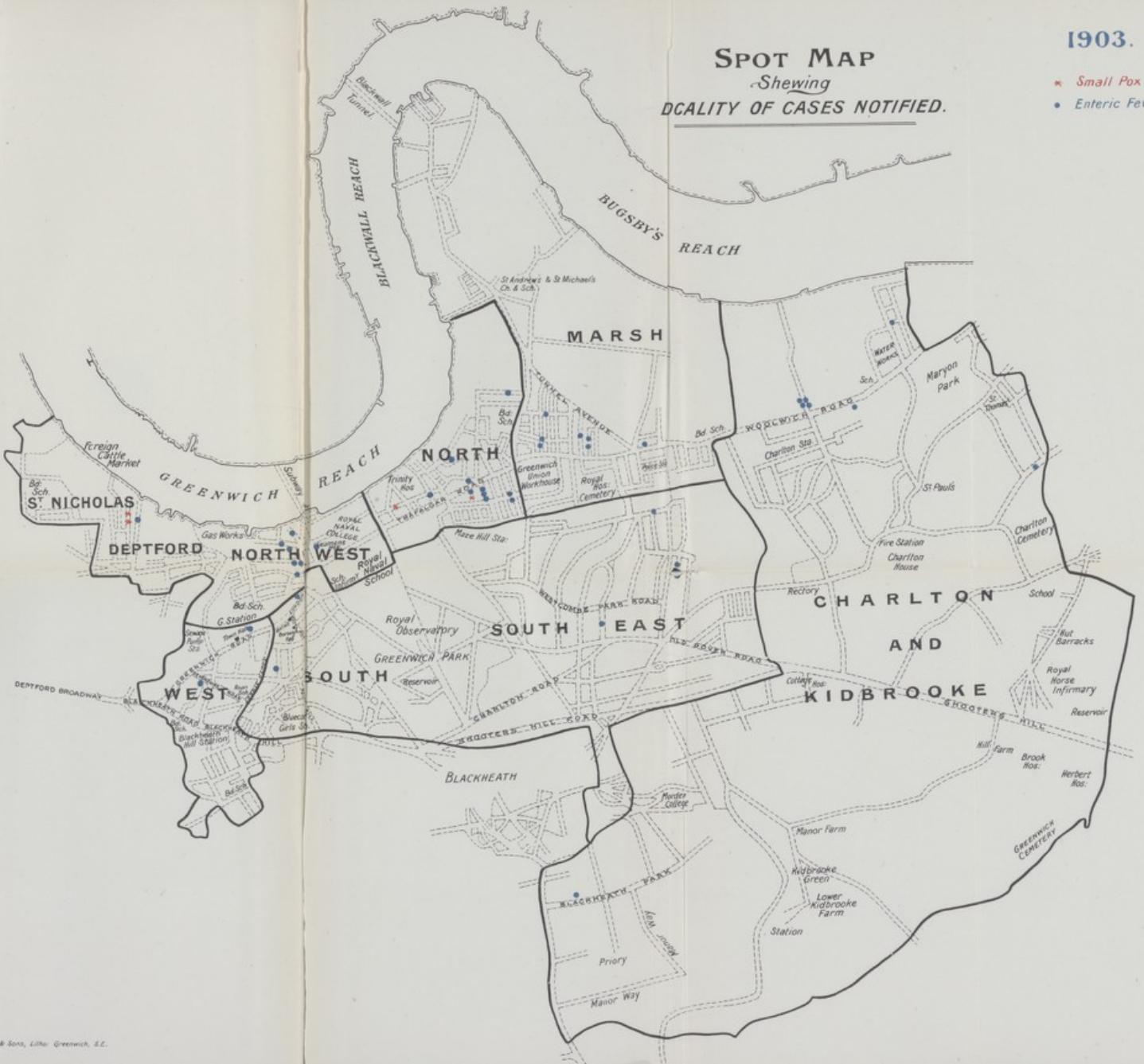
* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.

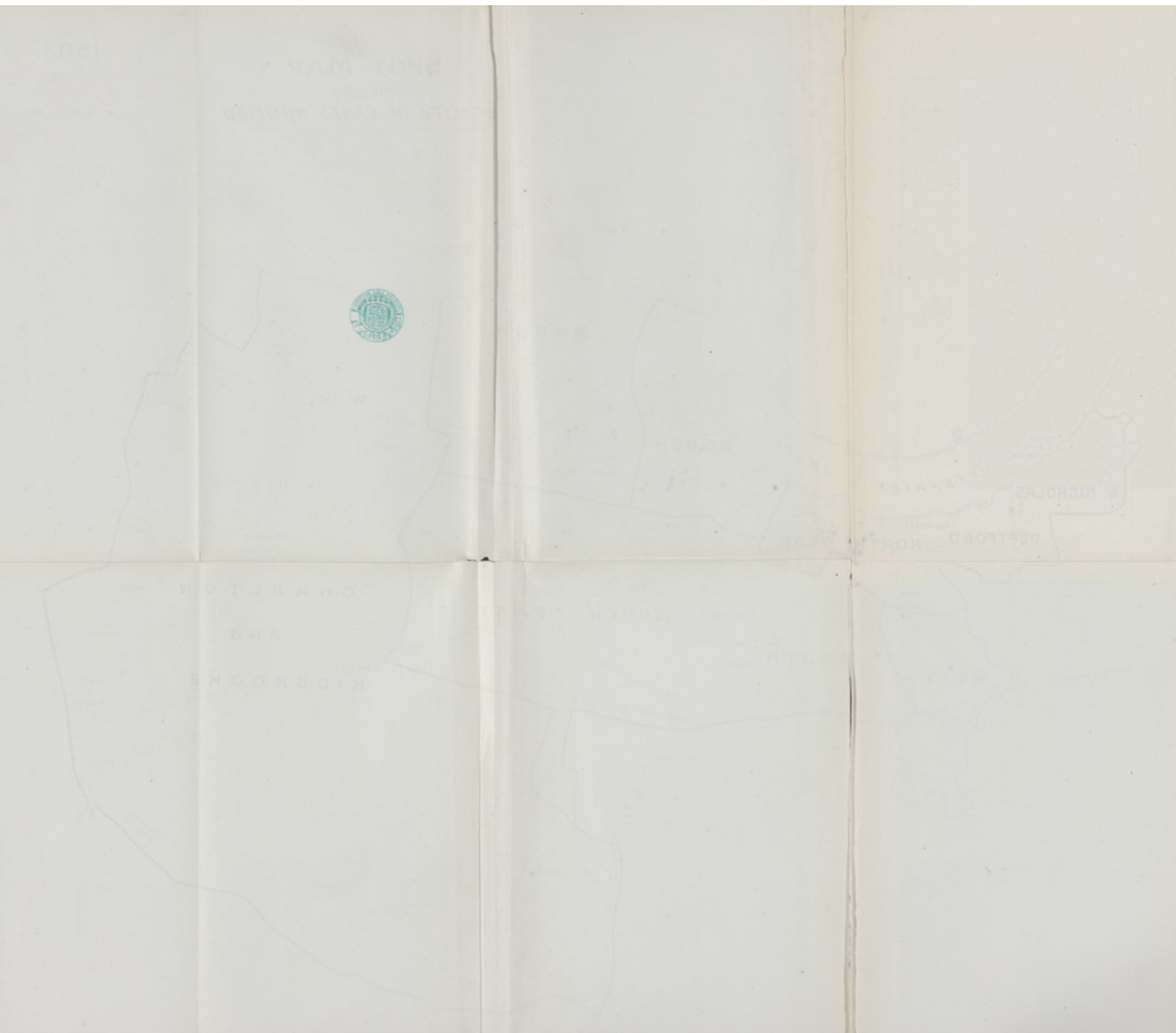


1903.

SPOT MAP
Shewing
LOCALITY OF CASES NOTIFIED.

- ✖ Small Pox
- Enteric Fever

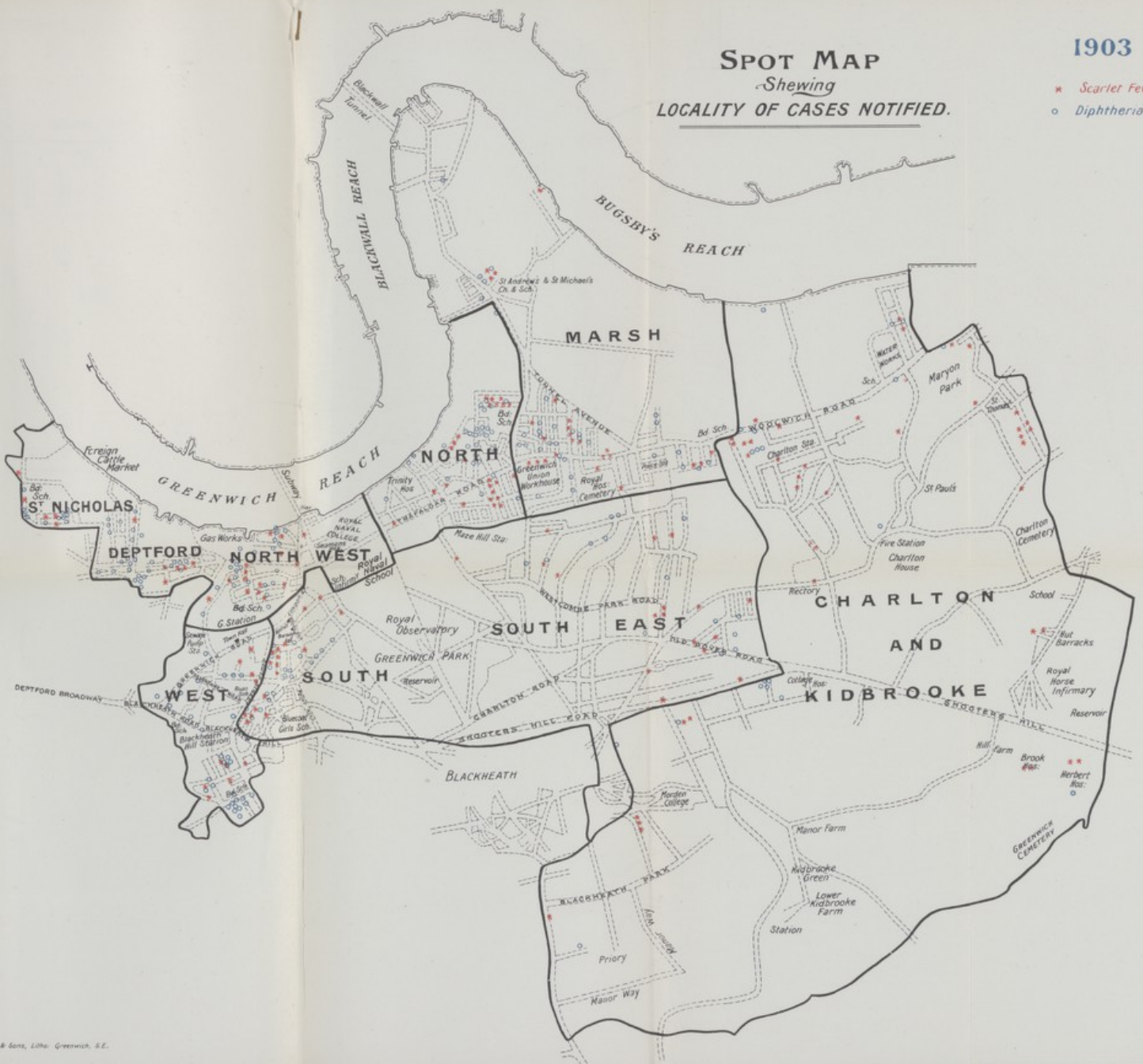




SPOT MAP
Shewing
LOCALITY OF CASES NOTIFIED.

1903

- ★ Scarlat Fever
- Diphtheria





BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the 13 weeks ending 2nd January, 1904.

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.						GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDDEROKE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDDEROKE.*
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	45	1	13	19	5	7	...	17	17	4	3	4	14	16	3	1	...
Membranous Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	15	...	...	1	1	10	3	6	3	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	33	1	11	16	3	2	...	8	6	2	13	4	8	5	...	11	4
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	15	...	...	5	5	5	...	8	3	...	4	...	6	2	...	3	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	12	...	1	1	2	8	...	4	1	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	121	2	25	43	16	32	3	44	30	14	24	9	28	23	5	15	4

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the 52 weeks ending 2nd January, 1904.

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.						GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDDEROKE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON.	KIDDEROKE.*
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	207	4	79	93	18	12	1	73	76	38	11	9	58	69	32	9	2
Membranous Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	73	1	3	3	13	41	12	35	14	15	8	1	4	1	2	1	...
Scarlet Fever	164	2	56	83	17	6	...	67	43	11	32	11	60	35	8	25	10
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	44	...	2	14	12	16	...	25	10	1	8	...	22	7	1	6	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	3	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	138	18	62	56	2	...	...	68	37	5	26	2	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	51	...	2	4	8	34	3	19	9	16	7	...	8	5	2	1	...
Totals	689	25	204	256	72	116	16	293	191	89	93	23	156	118	47	43	12

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidderoke.

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR 1903.

The Deaths occurring in the various Public Institutions in this State are recorded, and are collected in the respective districts in the Annual

