

Annual report for 1904 of the Medical Officer of Health.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified], 1905.

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Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea.

ANNUAL REPORT

For 1904,

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

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TOWN HALL, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

1905.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SEC. I.—STATISTICAL:—	PAGE.
Population of Chelsea	3
Births and Birth-rate	3
Deaths and Death-rate	3
Statistical Tables (L.G.B. Forms, I., II., III., IV.)	8—11
SEC. II.:—	
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—	
Small-pox ..	12
Scarlet Fever	12
Diphtheria	12
Enteric Fever	13
The Case Mortality	13
Prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever in West London Boroughs	14
Removal of Patients to Hospitals	14
Voluntary Notification of Phthisis	15
SEC. III.:—	
THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES—	
Sir Thomas More Buildings	16
Onslow Dwellings	18
Nos. 21—31, Pond-place	18
The Cadogan and Hans-place Estate, No. 3	19
Demolitions in 1904	19
SEC. IV.:—	
THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH—	
Drainage ..	20
Disinfection	21
Water Supply	22
Dairies, Milk-shops, Restaurants and Bake-houses	22
The Warranty Defence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts..	23
Basement Workrooms ..	23
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904—Verminous Premises	24
Report of work done by the Lady Sanitary Inspector	26
Reports presented to the Borough Council	30
Statistical Tables of action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act	31—33
Statistical Tables of action taken under the Public Health (London) Act	34
Summary of Nuisances and other matters reported upon in 1904	35 & 36
Magisterial Proceedings during 1904 ..	37—40
List of Bake-houses, Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses	41—43



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For 1904.

Section I.—STATISTICAL.

POPULATION OF CHELSEA.

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

The estimated population of the Borough for 1904 is 74,329; the the population of each sub-district being as follows:—

Chelsea North	42,794
Chelsea South	31,535

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE FOR 1904.

TABLE I.

	Number of Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Chelsea North..	393	424	817	19·2
Chelsea South..	379	351	730	23·2
Chelsea	772	775	1,547	20·9
London .....	..	..	129,335	27·9

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

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE FOR 1904.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 1682. Of this number 612 were deaths, within the Borough, of non-parishioners—chiefly occurring in hospitals and in the St. George's Infirmary; and 152 deaths of parishioners of Chelsea occurred outside

the Borough in various public institutions. There were, therefore, 1222 deaths of parishioners of Chelsea. These 1222 deaths are equivalent to a death-rate for the year of 16·5 per 1,000, as against a death-rate of 15·3 per 1,000 in 1903.

Table II. gives the death-rates of the Home District of Chelsea, of Chelsea Borough, and of London during the past 14 years.

TABLE II.

Year.	Chelsea.*	London.
	Death-rate.	Death-rate.
1891	22·1	21·4
1892	21·9	20·7
1893	21·6	21·4
1894	17·6	17·8
1895	20·8	19·9
1896	19·0	18·6
1897	17·9	18·2
1898	18·1	18·7
1899	20·0	19·8
1900	18·1	18·7
1901	16·6	17·7
1902	18·0	17·7
1903	15·3	15·7
1904	16·5	16·6

* 1891-1900, Chelsea Home District.

Zymotic Death-rate.—The death-rate in Chelsea from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 1·71 per 1,000 in 1904, the corresponding rate for London being 2·39. In 1903 the zymotic death-rate in Chelsea was only 1·26 per 1,000.

TABLE III.—For the year 1904.

	Zymotic Death-rate.	Diarrhoea Death-rate.	Phthisis Death-rate.	Other Tubercular diseases death-rate.	Respiratory diseases death-rate.	Cancer death-rate.	Influenza death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births.	Percentage of deaths under 5 to total deaths	Deaths in Public Institutions % of total.
Chelsea . . .	1·71	0·86	1·81	0·49	3·58	1·16	0·27	155	28·0	42·4
London	2·39	1·27	1·67	0·57	3·01	1·00	0·15	145	36·0	35·0

Small-pox.—There was no small-pox in Chelsea in 1904.

Measles.—This disease caused 24 deaths in 1904 as compared with 14 in 1903. Seventeen of the deaths were registered in North Chelsea, and 7 in South Chelsea. Six of the deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and 16 were of children between 1 and 5 years. Although 1904 was an epidemic year for measles, the mortality has been slight as compared with previous epidemic years, and was chiefly confined to the first quarter of the year.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease caused 6 deaths in 1904, as compared with 2 in 1903. All the 6 deaths were of fever hospital patients, 4 being residents of North Chelsea and 2 of South Chelsea.

Diphtheria.—This disease caused 5 deaths in 1904, as compared with 4 in 1903. Two of the fatal cases were of residents in North Chelsea, and 3 in South Chelsea. Three of the deaths were of fever hospital patients, and 2 occurred at the patients' own homes.

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

TABLE IV.—*Cases of, and Deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup in Chelsea,* 1890-1904.*

CASES.														
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
172	162	163	200	207	273	429	242	153	136	150	106	131	99	61

DEATHS.														
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
32	20	32	43	41	52	96	45	22	13	14	9	13	4	5

* 1890-1900, Chelsea Home District.

Whooping Cough.—This disease caused 26 deaths in 1904, as compared with 29 in 1903. Seventeen of the deaths were of North Chelsea residents, and 9 of South Chelsea residents. Eleven of the fatal cases were infants under 1 year of age, and 14 were of children between 1 and 5 years of age.

Enteric Fever.—This disease caused 2 deaths, both being of North Chelsea residents, and occurring in hospital.

TABLE V.—*Zymotic Disease Mortality in Chelsea in 1904.*

	Actual number of deaths in Chelsea.	Chelsea's proportion of total London deaths according to its population.	Average number of deaths annually in Chelsea* in 1896-1903.
Measles	24	36	37
Scarlet Fever ...	6	6	9
Diphtheria	5	12	27
Whooping Cough	26	24	28
Enteric Fever ...	2	5	8
Diarrhœa	64	94	76

* 1896-1900, Chelsea Home District.

Diarrhœa.—The deaths in Chelsea in 1904 from diarrhœal diseases (diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, enteritis, and gastro-enteritis) were 64 in number, as compared with 40 in 1903. Forty-seven of the deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and 8 were between 1 and 5 years of age. Thirty-eight of the deaths were of North Chelsea residents, and 26 were of South Chelsea residents. The summer diarrhœa prevalence of 1904 was considerably in excess of the prevalences in the two previous years, 1903 and 1902, which were unusually small owing to the cold and wet summer seasons of these years.

TABLE VI.—*Mortality from Diarrhœal Diseases.*

Year.	Chelsea.	London.
	Death-rate per Million.	Death-rate per Million.
1896	1,037	1,112
1897	1,340	1,446
1898	1,258	1,556
1899	1,282	1,663
1900	1,187	1,251
1901	788	1,184
1902	692	737
1903	541	837
1904	864	1,267

Influenza.—The number of deaths attributed to influenza amounted to 20, as against 6 in 1903. Thirteen deaths occurred in North Chelsea, and 7 in South Chelsea. In London generally the disease was but slightly prevalent, only 709 deaths occurring in 1904, as against 644 deaths in 1903, and 1,083 in 1902. Of the fatal cases in London in 1904, 338 occurred in the fourth quarter of the year.

Respiratory Diseases.—The death-rate from these diseases in Chelsea in 1904 was 3·58 per 1,000, as against 2·72 per 1,000 in 1903, and 4·14 per 1,000 in 1902. The London death-rate from respiratory diseases in 1904 was 3·01 per 1,000.

Tubercular Diseases.—The death-rate from phthisis and other tubercular diseases in Chelsea in 1904 was 2·30 per 1,000, as against 1·99 per 1,000 in 1903. The death-rate in London in 1904 from these diseases was 2·24 per 1,000.

Cancer.—Malignant cancerous diseases caused 86 deaths amongst Chelsea residents in 1904, the average of the past 8 years being 76 deaths. Fifty-three of the cancer deaths were of North Chelsea residents, and 33 of South Chelsea residents.

Alcoholism.—Eighteen deaths were registered as being due to intemperance or to cirrhosis of the liver, as against 21 in 1903, 26 in 1902, and 31 in each of the years 1900-1901.

Deaths in Lunatic Asylums.—Thirty-four deaths of Chelsea parishioners occurred in 1904 in lunatic asylums. The average of the 13 years, 1891-1903, is 32 deaths annually in lunatic asylums.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—In 1904, 42·4 per cent. of the total deaths of parishioners of Chelsea occurred in public institutions, as compared with 45·6 per cent. in 1903. In London generally, 35·0 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in public institutions. The deaths in the Chelsea Infirmary in 1904 formed 22·3 per cent. of the total deaths of Borough residents, as compared with 23·2 per cent. in 1903.

TABLE VII.—(I.)
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN CHELSEA.	Deaths of non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate per 1000 Births regist'd	No.	Rate.*				No.	Rate.*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1894	96,508	2700	28.0	356	132	1720	17.8	658	332	229	1617	16.8
1895	96,587	2723	28.2	464	170	2002	20.7	682	323	241	1920	19.9
1896	96,666	2651	27.4	443	167	1903	19.7	648	305	251	1849	19.1
1897	96,745	2549	26.3	410	161	1777	18.4	668	298	235	1709	17.7
1898	96,823	2332	24.1	410	176	1827	18.9	678	300	231	1758	18.2
1899	96,902	2381	24.6	391	164	1927	19.9	661	255	225	1900	19.6
1900	96,990	2245	23.1	333	148	1802	18.6	662	277	218	1737	17.9
Averages for years 1894-1900.	96,746	2512	26.0	401	160	1851	19.1	665	299	232	1785	18.5
1901	73,856	1626	22.1	226	139	1601	21.8	855	546	165	1220	16.6
1902	74,018	1685	22.4	244	145	1896	25.2	1086	716	175	1355	18.0
1903	74,169	1516	20.5	218	144	1579	21.4	964	615	167	1131	15.3
1904	74,329	1547	20.9	240	155	1682	22.7	978	612	152	1222	16.5

* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

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

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

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

At Census of 1901.

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

TABLE VIII.—(II.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CHELSEA.				HOME DISTRICT.				KENSAL TOWN.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year. (a.)	Births registered. (b.)	Deaths at all Ages. (c.)	Deaths under 1 Year. (d.)	Population estimated to middle of each year. (a.)	Births registered. (b.)	Deaths at all Ages. (c.)	Deaths under 1 Year. (d.)	Population estimated to middle of each year. (a.)	Births registered. (b.)	Deaths at all Ages. (c.)	Deaths under 1 Year. (d.)
1894	96,508	2700	1617	356	74,940	2028	1315	271	21,568	672	302	85
1895	96,587	2723	1920	464	75,086	2028	1559	341	21,500	695	361	123
1896	96,666	2651	1849	443	75,233	1999	1453	323	21,433	652	396	120
1897	96,745	2549	1709	410	75,380	1902	1344	287	21,367	647	365	123
1898	96,823	2332	1758	410	75,527	1761	1360	283	21,300	571	398	127
1899	96,902	2381	1900	391	75,674	1772	1505	277	21,234	609	395	114
1900	96,990	2245	1737	333	75,822	1674	1373	243	21,168	571	364	90
Averages for years 1894-1900.	96,746	2512	1785	401	75,380	1881	1416	289	21,367	631	369	112
					CHELSEA NORTH.				CHELSEA SOUTH.			
1901	73,856	1626	1220	226	42,515	914	629	107	31,341	712	591	119
1902	74,018	1685	1355	244	42,615	915	736	139	31,403	770	619	105
1903	74,169	1516	1131	218	42,702	846	588	113	31,467	670	543	105
1904	74,329	1547	1222	240	42,794	817	679	144	31,535	730	543	96

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

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

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

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

TABLE IX.—(III.)

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 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.						Chelsea North.	Chelsea South.	Chelsea North.	Chelsea South.	Whole Borough.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.					
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	60	..	22	25	7	6	..	31	29	25	23	48
Membranous croup ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Erysipelas	45	2	1	2	1	33	6	24	21	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	108	1	30	58	10	9	..	57	51	47	46	93
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	13	..	..	3	3	7	..	8	5	6	4	10
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	5	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	69	6	29	31	2	1	..	29	40	..	..	..
TOTALS	303	9	83	119	24	62	6	151	152	78	74	152

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

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

TABLE X.—(IV.)
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Chelsea North.	Chelsea South.	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	24	6	16	2	..	..	..	17	7	7
German Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	6	..	2	1	2	1	..	4	2	..
Whooping-cough ...	26	11	14	1	..	..	..	17	9	8
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup....	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	3	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
Other continued.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	20	4	..	..	1	6	9	11	9	2
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa (<i>See Notes at foot</i>)	44	36	5	..	..	1	2	25	19	21
Enteritis (<i>See Notes at foot</i>)	20	11	3	..	..	2	4	13	7	7
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	1
Erysipelas	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	2
Other Septic Diseases	4	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	9
Phthisis	134	1	4	3	12	110	4	86	48	170
Other Tubercular Diseases	36	9	12	3	3	7	2	15	21	38
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	86	..	1	..	..	53	32	53	33	134
Bronchitis	196	33	19	2	1	45	96	109	87	151
Pneumonia	63	16	8	2	2	21	14	33	30	31
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	5	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	2	2
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	18	..	..	..	..	12	6	9	9	9
Venereal Diseases	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1
Premature Birth	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	6
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
Heart Diseases	110	..	1	3	1	51	54	53	57	87
Accidents	44	11	5	3	2	19	4	28	16	17
Suicides	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	3	3
All other causes	326	67	8	7	7	108	129	169	157	272
All causes.....	1222	240	102	34	32	455	359	679	543	978

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter. In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

Section II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—There were no cases of small-pox notified in Chelsea in 1904.

In London, during the year 1904, 492 cases of small-pox were notified, as against 417 in 1903. Of the 492 cases 127 occurred in Bethnal Green, 89 in Stepney, and 42 in Poplar, so that the disease was chiefly manifested in the Eastern Boroughs of London. The greatest prevalence was in March, April, and May, 335 cases being notified in these three months. The prevalence declined rapidly in June and July. At the end of the year there was a slight recurrence of small-pox, principally in Deptford and Woolwich. The case mortality, or percentage of deaths to attacks of the 492 London cases was 5.1 per cent. in 1904, as compared with a fatality of 3.1 per cent. in 1903, and 16.4 per cent. during the epidemic period 1901-2.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was less prevalent in Chelsea in 1904 than in any year since 1891, when compulsory notification commenced. Only 108 cases were notified, equivalent to a case-rate of 14.5 per 10,000 of the population, as against 27.9 per 10,000 in 1903. In 12 weeks of the year not a single case of scarlet fever was notified in the Borough, three out of the 12 being consecutive weeks in September, when scarlet fever is usually increasing. The autumnal rise did not commence until the middle of October. The number of cases notified in the first quarter of the year was 35, in the second quarter 17, in the third quarter 9, and in the fourth quarter 47. The number of cases notified in North Chelsea was 57, and in South Chelsea 51. The percentage of cases of school age (3 to 13 years) in the whole Borough was 72 per cent. The average duration of the stay in hospital of 50 cases, of which the records are to hand, was 65 days. Sixteen cases admitted to the M.A.B. hospitals were subsequently certified by the Medical Superintendents of these Institutions not to be suffering from scarlet fever or any other notifiable disease. The average duration of the stay in hospital of these 16 cases was 24 days.

Twelve cases of scarlet fever were notified amongst children attending the Oratory School, Oratory Lane, between the 23th October and the 26th December. Eight of these cases were of children attending the Infants' Department, the average number attending school in this department being 180. The head teacher was advised as to the precautions to be taken to prevent the possibility of any children attending the school whilst in an infective condition.

Diphtheria.—Only 60 cases of diphtheria and one of membranous croup were notified in Chelsea in 1904, equivalent to a case-rate of 8.2 per 10,000 of the population, the lowest rate recorded since compulsory notification commenced. In 1903 the diphtheria case-rate was 13.4 per 10,000. In 21 weeks of the year not a single case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough, 5 out of the 21 being consecutive weeks in November and December, when diphtheria is generally most prevalent. In the first quarter of the year 15 cases were notified, in the second

quarter 18, in the third quarter 10, and in the fourth quarter 18. The percentage of cases of school age (3 to 13 years) for the whole Borough was 67 per cent. There were no outbreaks in the course of the year specially attributable to school infection. In North Chelsea 31 cases were notified, and in South Chelsea 30 cases. There was no autumnal increase in prevalence of the disease. The average duration of the stay in hospital of 37 cases, of which the records are to hand, was 54 days. Six cases admitted to the M.A.B. hospitals were subsequently certified by the Medical Superintendents of these Institutions not to be suffering from diphtheria or any other notifiable disease. The average duration of the stay in hospital of 4 of these cases was 19 days.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases of enteric fever notified in Chelsea in 1904 was 13, the same number as in 1903, the case-rate again being an exceedingly low one, namely, 1·75 per 10,000 of the population. Four cases were notified in the first quarter of the year, 1 in the second, 5 in the third, and 3 in the fourth quarter. In North Chelsea 8 cases were notified, in South Chelsea 5 cases. Two out of the 13 cases had a fatal termination.

Out of the 13 cases, in 3 the infection of the disease was probably contracted outside the Borough of Chelsea. In one of these cases the consumption of infected oysters at Yarmouth in September was regarded as the cause of the illness.

Case Mortality.—The following Table shows the case mortality, or percentage of deaths to notifications of scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), and enteric fever in Chelsea and in London, in each of the 15 years, 1890-1904.

TABLE XI.—*Case Mortality in Chelsea, and in London, 1890-1904.*

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Enteric Fever.	
	Chelsea.	London.	Chelsea.	London.	Chelsea.	London.
1890.....	7·0	5·7	17·6	24·1	17·4	23 0
1891.....	3·6	5·1	15·4	22·5	17·4	15·6
1892.....	5·3	4·3	22·9	23·9	13 6	17·2
1893.....	5·3	4·3	23·4	24·5	22·1	18·4
1894.....	5·1	5·2	21·7	23·6	14·7	18·1
1895.....	4·0	4·2	18·7	20·4	18·4	17·0
1896.....	4·9	3·7	22·9	19·3	14·7	17·7
1897.....	3·5	3·4	17·9	17·1	26·4	18·8
1898.....	4·2	3·4	15·1	14·8	25·0	19·3
1899.....	2·8	2·2	10·6	14·2	28·1	18·0
1900.....	3·0	2·6	9·9	12·8	24·4	17·5
1901.....	2·6	3·2	8·5	11·1	12·8	16·8
1902.....	4·0	3·1	10·0	11·0	16·6	16·3
1903.....	1·0	2·9	4·0	9·7	31·0	16·6
1904.....	5·6	2·7	8·2	10·1	15·4	15·6

The case mortality of Chelsea scarlet fever cases—5·6 per cent.—is higher than for many previous years. The case mortality of Chelsea diphtheria cases—8·2 per cent.—is also higher than in 1903, when the very low rate of 4·0 per cent. was recorded. The reduction in fatality of London diphtheria cases from 23·6 per cent. in 1894 to 10·1 per cent. in 1904 is largely the result of the almost universal treatment of these cases with diphtheria antitoxine.

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

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

TABLE XII.—*Notifications per 10,000 of Population in 1904.*

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
Chelsea	14·5	8·2	1·7
Kensington.....	14·6	10·4	2·6
Paddington.....	24·8	9·7	3·3
Hammersmith	24·3	17·4	3·5
Fulham	19·3	19·7	2·6
Westminster	17·6	8·2	2·9
West London.....	19·2	12·3	2·8
London	28·9	15·5	4·1

As usual the prevalence of all these diseases was less in the six boroughs constituting West London than in the Metropolis as a whole. Chelsea had the lowest scarlet fever and enteric fever rates, and its diphtheria rate was with that of Westminster, also lower than the 4 other boroughs. Chelsea, during the past year, took the premier position amongst the West London boroughs for freedom from infectious diseases of the compulsory notifiable order. Fulham again, as for many years past, had the highest diphtheria case-rate in 1904.

Removals to Hospitals.—Table XIII. exhibits the removals of patients suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, from the M.A.B. and other hospitals, in each of the 15 years, 1890-1904, expressed as percentages of the total number of cases of each disease notified.

TABLE XIII.—*Percentage Removals to Hospitals.*

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
1890.....	38	20	29
1891.....	40	15	22
1892.....	48	27	32
1893.....	50	41	38
1894.....	71	58	63
1895.....	55	62	51
1896.....	61	56	56
1897.....	76	67	54
1898.....	74	74	54
1899.....	77	76	69
1900.....	81	80	71
1901.....	78	63	72
1902.....	90	83	67
1903.....	91	88	62
1904.....	86	80	77

There was no delay in effecting the removal of any Chelsea cases to the M.A.B. hospitals.

Voluntary Notification of Phthisis.—During 1904 sixteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified by medical practitioners. These cases were visited at their homes by the lady sanitary inspector, and precautionary leaflets, pocket spittoons, disinfectants, and fibre handkerchiefs were distributed where necessary. By the kindness of the Chelsea Guardians information is now being supplied by the Master of the Workhouse as to cases of Phthisis which have been in the Workhouse and Infirmary, and are returning to their homes in the borough.

The number of cases voluntarily notified by medical practitioners is very small, and it is a matter of regret that greater advantage has not been taken of the opportunities offered for bringing these cases to the notice of the Public Health Department.

Section III.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

SIR THOMAS MORE BUILDINGS.

During the year 1904 the London County Council sanctioned the loan of £57,000 for the erection of these buildings, the period of repayment being fixed at 60 years, instead of 80 as asked for by the Borough Council, the principal to be repaid by equal yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments. The loan was obtained from the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, with interest at the rate of £3 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum, £17,000 being taken up at once, and the remainder in four sums of £10,000 each, when called for, the principal sum to be repaid by 120 equal half-yearly instalments, with interest on the balance for the time being unpaid.

The question of ancient lights rights appertaining to certain houses in Danvers-street was settled by agreements entered into between the Chelsea Borough Council and Mr. Roger Cyril Hans Sloane Stanley, and between the Borough Council and the executors of the will of Thomas Richards, deceased, lessee of Stanley Cottage, 35, Danvers-street (Minutes 1904, p. 98), the sum of £150 being paid to the executors of Thomas Richards in full satisfaction of their claim in respect of Stanley Cottage, and in full satisfaction of any claims made by any under-lessee or tenant of the lessees. The costs of the settlements amounted to £71.

The Council resolved that the dwellings should be designated Sir Thomas More Buildings, and that the names of the five blocks, proceeding from the north, should be Cadogan House, Winchester House, Dacre House, Burleigh House, and Kingsley House.

The accommodation provided consists of 37 one-room tenements at rents of from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per week, 130 two-room tenements at rents of from 6s. to 7s. per week, and 94 three-room tenements at rents of from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per week. The average rent per room per week is 3s. 1½d. The prices per foot super. per week are as follows:—

One-room tenements (240 s. ft.)	0.17d. to 0.20d.
Two-room tenements (372 and 384 s. ft.)	0.17d. to 0.22d.
Three-room tenements (525 s. ft.)	0.19d. to 0.22d.

The above superficial measurements include in each case the areas of the lobby, scullery, balcony, and w.c., as well as the living and bedrooms.

The following Table shows the superficial areas of the living and bedrooms in the different classes of tenement, the maximum number of persons allowed, and the cubic capacity per head (two children under 10 count as one adult or person over 10). The rooms are 8-ft. 6-in. in height.

	Day Room.		Bed-room.		Bed-room.		Occupants	Cub. Cap. per head.
	S. Area.	C. Cap.	S. Area.	C. Cap.	S. Area.	C. Cap.		
1-room tenements	176	1496	—	—	—	—	2	748
2-room tenements in Cadogan House	192	1632	122	1037	—	—	3½	762
2-room tenements in other houses	177	1504	123	1045	—	—	3½	728
3-room tenements	216	1836	128	1088	106	901	5	765

Assuming that 20 per cent. of the population of the Buildings consists of children under 10 years of age, then the Buildings will accommodate 1,400 persons of all ages, equivalent to 2·4 persons per room, and 875 persons per acre.

The gross annual rental of the Buildings is estimated to produce £4,690; the net annual rental, after deducting 39 per cent. for outgoings, is estimated to produce £2,855.

The cost of land and buildings, so far as can be judged at present, are as follows:—

	£
Land	12,700
Buildings as per Contracts ..	53,756
Architect's Commission at 5 per cent. ..	2,688
Clerk of Works Salary	380
Other Costs and Charges ..	546
Total Capital outlay	<u>£70,070</u>

The net annual rental of £2,855 will pay 4 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

The total assessments are as follows:—

	Gross. £	Rateable Value. £
Cadogan House	649	505
Winchester House	679	521
Dacre House	656	503
Burleigh House	686	526
Kingsley House	685	525

On the 3rd November, Kingsley House was formally opened by the Mayor, and the tenancies of this house commenced on the 7th November, 18 months having elapsed since the commencement of the work on the foundations (tenders for foundations accepted by the Borough Council on 22nd April, 1903), and 15 months having elapsed since the commencement of the work on the superstructure (tenders for superstructure accepted by the Borough Council on the 22nd July, 1903). Burleigh House was ready for occupation on the 14th November, and Cadogan House on the 19th December. Winchester and Dacre Houses were opened respectively on the 16th January, 1905, and the 6th February, 1905.

The tenements in all the houses have been very quickly taken up by a good class of tenants, and there can be no doubt that the Sir Thomas More Buildings offer accommodation of a kind, which is not easily obtainable elsewhere, and at rents of a moderate nature.

A resident superintendent and two resident porters have been appointed to the Buildings, the former with a salary of 30s. per week, with three rooms, an office, gas, and uniform, and the latter with salaries of 24s. per week, with two rooms, gas, and uniform.

The Buildings have been insured for a total sum of £42,000 in the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., with an additional sum of £2,380 for 6 months rent of the Buildings.

No charge is made to the tenants for the use of the baths, drying-room, or hot-water (urn) room.

ON SLOW DWELLINGS.

The result of the first year's working (31st March, 1903, to 31st March, 1904) was most satisfactory. The rents and deposits received amounted to £1,456, the full letting value of the entire premises being only £1,427. The total income from the Dwellings for the year was £1,462 5s. 9d., and the outgoings (rates and taxes, gas, water, insurance, salary of rent collector, wages, printing and stationery, and repairs) amounted to £691 1s. 4d. Of this amount £135 was a special expenditure incurred for replacing worn-out kitchen ranges in a majority of the tenements. Deducting this item, the outgoings were only £556 1s. 1d. or 38 per cent. of the gross rental, which is a fair figure, having regard to the fact that this was the first year of the Council's management, and that the Dwellings required considerable repairs to bring them up to a proper standard of tenantable condition. The interest on loans and the instalments of loans repaid amounted to £1,025 7s. 7d., so that the balance of loss on working was a charge on the general rate of £254 3s. 2d., equivalent to a rate of 0·08d. in £1 on the rateable value of the Borough.

Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 AND 31, POND PLACE.

During the year negotiations were undertaken and carried through for the purchase of the leasehold interests in these houses, and the obtaining of vacant possession, for the sum of £535.

CADOGAN AND HANS PLACE ESTATE (No. 3) LTD.

During the year 1904 communications passed between this estate Company and the Chelsea Borough Council as to the development of the estate of which the reversionary interests had been purchased by the Company from the ground-landlord, Earl Cadogan. The estate is situated in the northern portion of the Borough, and is bounded by Fulham-road, Marlborough-road, and Green-street on the North; Rawlings-street, Cadogan-street, and Marlborough-road on the East; Cumberland-place and College-place on the South; and College-street, Marlborough-street, and Leader-street on the West.

The total number of inhabited houses on this estate is about 790, the area of the private land, excluding public streets, being some 20 acres. The population of the area is about 6,300 persons. The majority of the leases expire at Christmas, 1908. A large proportion of the 6,300 people inhabiting the area, who will be displaced during the development of the estate, are of the artizan and labourer or small trader class.

As the result of representations made to the Company by the Borough Council with regard to the re-housing of a portion of the displaced working population, the Company replied that they were unable to sell any of the land on the estate to the London County Council at a housing value, and that they would be unable to make any provision for re-housing persons, who are now living on the estate, and will be displaced when the leases expire.

The Borough Council subsequently considered the question of extending the provisions of Section 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, to cover the case of demolitions of houses by private individuals or companies, so as to bring such cases within the Schedule of the Act, in like manner as is required where demolitions are undertaken under the powers given by the Act, by any local Act, or by Provisional Order. The Borough Council resolved to take no action, having regard to the difficulties that would arise if Section 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, was extended in the manner indicated.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR VACATED FOR DEMOLITION
DURING THE YEAR 1904.

	HOUSES.			
Durham-terrace	12
Ormond-row	15
Manor-street	5
Selah-place	1
Pond-place	1
				—
				34
				—

Taking the number of persons per house as 6, 204 persons have been displaced during 1904 as the result of demolition.

Section IV.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH.

The tabular statements prepared by the Sanitary Inspectors show that 1,346 separate premises were reported on by them during 1904, 313 of this number being with reference to cases of infectious disease (notifiable). In addition 431 separate houses have been inspected in the course of house-to-house inspections made in certain of the poorer streets in the Borough.

It has been necessary to take legal proceedings for breaches of the Public Health (London) Act in only 6 cases in 1904.

Drainage.—During the year 81 new drains for single houses have been reconstructed in accordance with the Council's drainage regulations.

Combined Drainage.—Six systems of combined drainage, for which the owners of the houses were responsible, were sanctioned by the Council in the course of 1904. In addition, two systems of combined drainage, which were sewers for which the Borough Council was responsible, were executed at the cost of the latter body, as follows:—

1904.		£	s.	d.
April ..	Nos. 1 and 2, Paulton-street ..	2	0	0
December ..	Nos. 9 and 10, Paulton-street, and 33, Paulton-square ..	37	15	6

The total amount previously expended on similar works (1896-1903) was £455 5s. 2d.

Inspection of Restaurant Kitchens, 1904.

Number of restaurant and hotel kitchens.	63
„ inspections made	136
„ premises found satisfactory	53
„ premises with sanitary defects ..	10
„ notices served	10

Underground Bakehouses.—During the past year the works required in 2 underground bakehouses, in order that certificates of suitability in accordance with Section 101, Sub-section 4, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, might be obtained, were completed.

Sanitary Accommodation at Licensed Premises.—During the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector made an inspection of 96 licensed premises in the Borough, where drink is sold to be consumed on the premises. In 88 of these premises there is urinal accommodation for the use of customers, 31 of these urinals being entered from the street, and 57

being entered from the premises of the licensee. Eight licensed premises were found to be without urinal accommodation, but in nearly all these cases public street urinals are closely contiguous to the licensed premises. All the urinals inspected were found to be kept in a cleanly condition. With regard to w.c. accommodation, on inquiry it was found that in no instance was there any w.c. accessible to the customers without the asking of permission. In 66 out of the 96 premises visited it was stated that customers were allowed the use of a w.c. on applying at the bar. These w.c.'s were inspected and found to be kept clean and in good condition.

Disinfection.—During the year 213 premises have been disinfected after cases of infectious or other disease, 55 of these being rooms which had been in occupation by persons suffering from phthisis.

The articles disinfected at the disinfecting station numbered 3,559, as compared with 7,354 in 1903, when a large number of articles were received from the Duke of York's School on account of scarlet fever. During 1904, 1,036 articles, chiefly filthy and verminous beds and mattresses were received from the Surveyor's Department, and were burned in the incinerator by the Public Health Department.

Water Supply.—During the year a daily examination of the water drawn from the King's-road main of the Metropolitan Water Board has been made at the Town Hall, as regards the temperature of the water and its appearance in a 2-ft. tube. The highest temperature attained during the year was 71° F on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August. This is 3 degrees higher than the highest temperature in 1903. The lowest temperature reached was 39·5° F on the 25th and 26th January. Throughout the year the water was clear and free from any turbidity.

Dairies, Milkshops, Restaurants, and Bakehouses.

Early in the summer of 1904 I made an inspection of the following premises in the Borough, and was accompanied by the chief Sanitary Inspector :—

Dairies and milkshops, having milk rounds and serving customers in shop, the principal business being the sale of milk	.....	41
Grocers and small general shops, selling a few quarts of milk a day over the counter, but having no rounds	.....	80
Confectioners and others selling ice creams ..	.....	39
Restaurants and coffee shops—		
Kitchens above ground	.....	29
„ under ground	.....	19
		— 48
Fried fish shops	.....	12
Bakehouses—Under ground	.....	34
„ Above ground	.....	7
		— 41

On the 29th June, 1904, a report made by me to the Public Health Committee on the subject was approved by the Borough Council, and it was resolved that the Local Government Board and the London County Council be asked to initiate legislation to the effect that all new dairies, milkshops, restaurants, and bakehouses should be registered with the local Sanitary Authority, before such premises can be used for trade purposes; the local Sanitary Authority being given power to refuse registration, if the premises are found to be unsuitable for the purpose for which they are intended. It was also resolved that the Agricultural Department, the Local Government Board, and the London County Council be asked to consider the question of the amendment of the Milk Regulations, made in pursuance of Section 13 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, with a view to their being brought up to a standard consonant with modern knowledge on the constitution and properties of cows' milk.

*The Warranty Defence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,
1875-1899.*

On the 27th July, 1904, a report made by me to the Public Health Committee on the above subject was approved by the Borough Council, and it was resolved that a copy of the report and of the legal proceedings against the vendor of an adulterated milk, and against a wholesale dairy company for giving a false warranty in respect of a consignment of milk which was alleged to be adulterated, be sent to the Local Government Board, the Agricultural Department, the London County Council, and each of the Metropolitan Borough Councils. It was also resolved that the Local Government Board and the Agricultural Department be requested to introduce a Bill in Parliament next Session (1905), having for its object the repeal of the Warranty Sections of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899, and the insertion of such clauses as would enable the vendor, who has a warranty, to recover the penalties and costs of a conviction by simple civil process from the warrantor.

Basement Workrooms.

In the much frequented, fashionable, and highly rented streets of London, as the existing leases fall in, the old houses are being replaced by buildings containing shops on the ground floor, workrooms and storerooms in the basement, and suites of flats on all the upper floors. West End milliners and dressmakers rent the shops and basements in such streets, as their trade lies in the fashionable thoroughfares; and they are unable now, as formerly, to rent upstairs rooms as workshops. In Chelsea there are at present some twenty basement workrooms for milliners and dressmakers; and this number will be continually added to as the leases of the old houses fall in.

The basement workrooms are almost invariably badly lighted for daylight illumination, are defectively ventilated by bulkhead fanlights,

put in to replace the shop stall-boards, and are frequently unprovided with an open fireplace and flue, so that they have to be warmed by flueless gas stoves of what is known as the "condensing" pattern. The workroom is sometimes a front room, with no communication with a back room; but in some of this class of workrooms there is a door opening into a back room, which may be also used as a workroom, this room being lighted by a window opening into an enclosed courtyard, very dark by reason of the height of the enclosing buildings, the room itself being often also unprovided with any fireplace or flue. In again another class, there may be no wall separating the front of the workroom from the area under the pavement lights, and the w.c. in the vault ventilates directly into the workroom.

If regulations were made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, prohibiting the use of underground rooms for workshops unless they complied with certain conditions, architects in designing new buildings of this class would cause the underground rooms to conform with the regulations, so that the shops and basements might be let at the full rental value.

I would suggest that the regulations to be framed should require (1) a certain proportion of glazed fanlight area (above the street level), according to the floor surface of the basement room, a certain proportion of this fanlight area to be made to open for ventilation; (2) that no room should be used as a workroom, which has not some means of through ventilation, either by a window, or through a door and adjoining room with window, to the back area or courtyard; (3) that the w.c. should not be in a vault under the street ventilating directly into the workroom, or into an area which is only top-lighted, without means of ventilation, and which either is part of the workroom or has a window from the workroom opening into it; (4) that the w.c. should not open directly or be ventilated into an underground workroom; (5) that there should be an open fireplace and flue in every basement workroom; or, if a gas stove is to be used, a proper flue should be provided to carry off the products of combustion.

It probably would not be possible to make existing underground workshops comply at once with the regulations to be framed; but it might be feasible to apply the regulations to existing workshops after a certain period, in the same manner as the Factory and Workshops Act Sections were made to apply to underground bakehouses after a certain period, which allowed owners and occupiers to make the necessary alterations after due notice.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

Under Part IV. (Sanitary) of this Act, which came into force in 1904, power is given to the London Sanitary Authorities on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health (1) to cleanse, purify, or destroy any articles in any house that are in such a filthy, dangerous, or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered thereby,

or the cleansing, purifying, or destruction of which is requisite to prevent risk of or to check infectious disease; (2) to serve notice upon the owner or occupier of any house or part of a house which is infested with vermin, calling upon him to cleanse such house or part of a house, to remove the wall papers from the walls, and to take such other steps for the purpose of destroying and removing vermin as the case may require.

These powers supplement those contained in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and will undoubtedly prove of service in dealing with conditions which are unfortunately of far too common occurrence in the tenement houses occupied by the lower wage-earning classes. Already action is being taken by the Elementary School Authorities in refusing to allow children to attend school, who are in a verminous condition; and the powers now possessed by the Borough Councils in dealing with verminous premises should prove valuable in supplementing the crusade against personal uncleanness that the action of the Public Elementary School Authorities has initiated.

REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING 1904, BY MISS
M. W. RICHARDSON, *Lady Sanitary Inspector.*

The work done during 1904 has comprised the following :—

- (1) Inspection of all Workshops and Laundries at which women are employed.
- (2) Inspection of Out-workers' premises.
- (3) Investigating cases of Infantile Mortality.
- (4) Visiting all cases of Phthisis voluntarily notified by Medical Practitioners.
- (5) Visiting cases of Measles and other non-notifiable infectious cases reported by the School Authorities.
- (6) Visiting special cases for the purpose of giving instruction in cleanliness, ventilation, infant feeding, &c.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND LAUNDRIES.

At the end of 1903 there were 293 workshops on the register at which women were employed.

During the year 1904, 82 have been added, and 36 removed, making a total of 339 on the register at the end of the year.

Those added were found chiefly through the directory by noting advertisements for apprentices in the newspapers, and through private enquiries.

From the classification of trades appended, it will be seen that the majority of the workshops are dressmakers and milliners, being together 79 per cent. of the whole. The number of these is steadily increasing, as the district is particularly suitable for this class of business, but much of the work is season trade only.

The number of laundries on the other hand is gradually decreasing. During the last eighteen months seven laundries, employing in the aggregate about 48 persons, have either given up work or removed from the district.

These are being largely replaced by receiving offices. Five new depots have been established during the year for steam laundries in the suburbs.

A special report was made of all the basement workrooms in the district. These were subsequently visited by the Medical Officer of Health.

Classification of Workshops. (Women Employés).

Trade.	1903.	No. Added.	No. Removed.	Total.
Art Needlework	2	—	—	2
Blind Maker ..	1	1	1	1
Blouse Maker ..	8	1	1	8
Boot Close ..	2	1	—	3
Corset Maker ..	—	1	—	1
Dressmaker ..	185	60	25	220
Furrier ..	1	1	—	2
Household Linen	—	1	—	1
Lampshades ..	3	1	—	4
Lace Making ..	1	—	—	1
<i>Laundries—</i>				
Factory ..	5	—	—	5
Workshops ..	22	—	5	17
Domestic ..	16	3	1	18
Milliner ..	36	8	3	41
Outfitting ..	6	2	—	8
Perfumes ..	1	—	—	1
Tailoring (Men's)	2	2	—	4
Upholstery ..	2	—	—	2
	293	82	36	339

Cleanliness.—In a few cases only was it found necessary to serve notices for cleansing. Those workshops and laundries which shortly required cleansing were visited before the busy time, and the attention of the occupier drawn to Section 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The obvious advantage was pointed out of doing the work without waiting for a formal notice, if they wished to choose a time least likely to cause interruption to the business. The employers show increasing willingness to act on verbal instructions only. This was especially the case with regard to the laundries, as eighteen were cleansed in this way, without notice being served. In several cases, where intimations were sent last year, the work was done voluntary this year.

Ventilation.—The workrooms, on the whole, are provided with sufficient *means* of ventilation, but the ventilation itself still leaves much to be desired. It is a matter for regret that the workers themselves do not help as they ought in this respect.

The statement is continually being made that the windows are constantly opened, and always during mealtimes. As it is not desirable to rely upon evidence obtained in single visits that this is so, some attempt has been made to take observations from the street, which is often possible. In some cases after notices had been served for insufficient ventilation, observations were made at intervals to ascertain that the improvement was being maintained. It is proposed to extend this method in order to exercise more supervision in this respect, without making too frequent inspections.

Overcrowded.—Several cases of overcrowding were noted, all being in dressmaking or millinery workrooms. In six cases notices were served. The majority were, however, dealt with at the time of inspection, being largely due to unequal distribution of workers rather than to actual want of space. The workers themselves are sometimes to be blamed for this, as they do not always keep to their allotted rooms. A large number of workroom cards have been filled in and distributed. These have proved to be of great advantage, as they specify the number of workers allowed in each room. When the full number is employed, the managers are usually reminded that no extra workers must be taken on, unless further accommodation is provided. In one case after warning was given, the occupier enlarged the workroom by knocking down part of the partition wall, in order to be able to accommodate more workers in the coming season.

Outworkers.—Under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, all persons employing outworkers must forward their names and addresses to the Local Authority twice a year, on or before the 1st February and the 1st August.

At the last return 26 lists were received with a total of 287 outworkers. Of this number only 63 (or 22 per cent.) live in Chelsea. The nature of the work carried on by outworkers consists chiefly of tailoring, outfitting, or boot-making. With the exception of those in the last-named trade, the majority are women. These have all been visited. Several of the outworkers employ assistants, when the premises are registered as a workshop. In a few cases the outworkers give out the work to others, but information on this point is difficult to obtain.

The majority of the outworkers in other Boroughs who work for Chelsea firms come from Westminster (chiefly tailors), Fulham (chiefly bootmakers), or Battersea. According to the returns only a small number of Chelsea residents work for firms in other Boroughs. The greatest number of names and addresses being again received from Kensington.

		Jan. to June.	June to Dec.
Number of Lists received . . . .	....	27	.. 26
Total number of Outworkers..	....	61	.. 287
Number living in Chelsea . . . .	....	52	.. 63
Number of Inspections made..	....	47	.. 47
Number forwarded . . . . .	....	206	.. 208
Received from other Boroughs	....	43	.. 24

INFANTILE MORTALITY INQUIRY.

Investigation have also been made with regard to cases of Infantile Mortality. Particulars are obtained from the mother as to length of illness, cause of death, whether other children have previously died, condition of the premises, &c.

The information received is tabulated and kept for reference. The number of deaths investigated during the year amounted to 135. In

30 cases (22 per cent.) the family occupied one room only. In 26 cases (19 per cent.) the deceased infant had been the first child. Excluding the latter, in 46 cases out of the remaining 101, previous infantile deaths had occurred. In one family ten children had previously died under two years of age. In four cases, two infantile deaths (one in one instance twins) occurred in the same family within the year. Of the deceased infants 15 (11 per cent.) were stated to be illegitimate, two of which had been entirely handed over to the charge of other people.

Since much of the mortality among infants may be traced to improper feeding and ignorance on the part of the mother, a leaflet containing simple instructions has been drawn up. In future where it seems desirable, those houses at which a birth has occurred will be visited and a leaflet given to the mother.

PHTHISIS.

All cases of phthisis voluntarily notified by Medical Practitioners have been visited. A few cases have also been unofficially reported from other sources, such as the Charity Organization, and the Hospital Almoner.

Inquiries were made in each case as to the probable cause of the disease, the conditions under which the patient was living, and whether due precautions were being taken to prevent other members of the same family being infected, &c.

Simple instructions were given as regards ventilation, cleanliness, and treatment of expectoration. Where it seemed desirable, pocket spittoons, fibre handkerchiefs, leaflets of instructions, and disinfectants were distributed.

The visits, which are repeated at intervals, are paid as far as possible in a friendly manner rather than officially, in order that the patients and their friends may understand that all information is voluntary on their part; also that they may be encouraged to state their difficulties (if any) in carrying out the necessary precautions.

Other cases suspicious of phthisis have been noted in house to house visiting. It would seem that in the earlier stages of consumption, many amongst the very poor neglect to get medical treatment until such time as the symptoms become acute, and there is inability to follow the usual employment. The danger of delay is then pointed out.

SCHOOL CASES.

Measles remained prevalent throughout the summer, especially in West Chelsea. All premises at which cases of measles were reported by the schools during the year have been visited, amounting to 251. This number does not include duplicate notifications, nor more than one case at each house. The actual number of cases would therefore be considerably greater. The total number of visits paid was 585. Since September, all non-notifiable infectious or contagious cases have been visited, such as mumps, whooping cough, chicken-pox (when non-notifiable), and ringworm.

Advice was given as regards isolation of the patient, and other precautions to be taken. There is a tendency to look upon measles and whooping cough as very slight complaints, in which little care is needed; and it would seem that the value of the visits lay chiefly in counteracting this idea, and emphasizing the need for special precautions and often for medical treatment.

Inquiries were also made as to whether other children in the house were excluded from school. In cases where children of the same family are sent to different schools, those attending one will perhaps be kept at home, and those attending another will be sent as usual, or all kept from day schools but allowed to go to Sunday schools.

Tabulated Statement of Work.

(1)	Number of Workshop inspections	667
	Number of New Workshops registered	82
	Workrooms measured	147
	Workroom Cards distributed	97
	Visits of Inquiry <i>re</i> Employment of Women, &c.	483
	Number of Notices served	13
(2)	Number of inspections of Outworkers' premises. .	94
	Visits of inquiry <i>re</i> Outworkers	106
(3)	Cases of Infantile Mortality investigated	135
	Number of visits paid	204
(4)	Phthisis cases voluntary notified	17
	Number of visits paid (including visits of inquiry) ..	179
(5)	School cases notified	251
	Number of visits paid	585
(6)	Visits of instruction	89

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

- February 10th. The appointment of Public Analyst. Resignation of the appointment by Dr. Louis Parkes. The distribution of leaflets of precautions to consumptives.
- February 24th. The seizure of turkeys. The Mansion House proceedings *re* condemned turkeys. The inspection of milk supplies.
- March 9th. The disinfecting station. A Metropolitan street ambulance service.
- March 23rd. Underground bakehouses.
- April 27th. Combined drainage, Nos. 1 and 2, Paulton-street.
- May 11th. Onslow Dwellings income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1904.
- June 1st. Agreements *re* ancient lights in Beaufort-street.
- June 15th. Compensation for quarantine in small-pox outbreaks.
- June 29th. Inspection of dairies, milkshops, restaurants, and bakehouses.
- July 13th. Scheme of rents for Sir Thomas More Buildings, rules and regulations and application form for tenancies in Sir Thomas More Buildings.
- July 27th. Cadogan and Hans Place Estate (No. 3) Ltd. The appeal of the Great Western and Metropolitan Dairies, Ltd. Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899; the warranty defence. The acquisition of the leasehold interests in 21-31, Pond-place.
- September 28th. The appointment of a superintendent for Sir Thomas More Buildings.
- October 12th. The voluntary notification of phthisis. The Cadogan and Hans Place Estate (No. 3) Ltd.
- November 9th. Insurance of Sir Thomas More Buildings against fire. The appointment of a porter for Sir Thomas More Buildings. Underground bakehouses.
- November 23rd. Detailed returns of births. The demolition of working-class houses.
- December 7th. Combined drainage at Nos. 9 and 10, Paulton-street, and 33, Paulton-square. Modification of bye-laws for the deposit of drainage plans. Leaflet on the management of infants.

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

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

CLASS OF WORKS.		NUMBER OF PLACES.†					Numb'r of Inspec- tions, 1904.	Numb'r of Notices, 1904.	Numb'r of Prose- cutions, 1904.
		On Regist'r at end. of 1903	Added in 1904.	Re- moved in 1904.	On Register at end of 1904.				
					Premi's	Rooms.			
Factories	Factory Laundries	1	4	—	5	29	5	—	—
	Factory Bakehouses	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
	Other Factories ..	6	1	—	7	11	4	—	—
Work- shops.*	Workshop Laundries	38	3	6	35	87	92	1	—
	Workshop Bake'ses	41	2	—	43	86	108	—	—
	Other Workshops..	457	90	4	543	713	795	—	—
Work- places	Places where Food is prepared for sale†	50	15	2	63	63	136	12	—
	Workplaces other than the above ..	17	—	—	17	25	46	—	—
Home-workers' premises ‡ ..		66	25	4	87	91	94	—	—
Total		677	140	16	801	1107	1282	13	—

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

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

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

§ Not being factories or workshops, domestic or otherwise, and in which the occupations carried on are limited to those specified in s. 107.

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

MATTERS DEALT WITH.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Notices Issued.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Notified by Home Office.	Remedied	Notified to Home Office.		
<i>Matters under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.</i>						
Want of Cleanliness	10	4	13	—	12	—
Want of Ventilation	3	3	4	—	4	—
Want of Air Space: Overcrowding	6	1	1	—	7	—
Sanitary Accommodation (s. 38).	Absent or Insufficient	2	1	3	3	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	3	—	3	3	—
	Not Separate for Sexes	1	—	1	1	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	6	—	6	—	6	—
<i>Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.</i>						
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giving out work to be done in premises which are	Unwholesome (s. 108)	—	—	—	—	—
	Infected (s. 110)	—	—	—	—	—
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (s. 109)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Contraventions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	9	31	—	36	—

Cases Reported to H.M. Inspector.

Failure to affix abstract	16
Replies as to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector ..	11
Other matters	1
Number of underground bakehouses in use at the end of 1904 ..	43
Certificates granted during the year (s. 101)	2
Number of workshop rooms measured	147

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	1904. NO. OF LISTS RECEIVED.				NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS.	
	Up to Feb. 1st.		Up to Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to Other Authorities.	Received from Other Authorities.
	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.		
Wearing Apparel*						
Dressmaking ..	5	17	5	16	25	2
Tailoring	10	46	10	62	66	33
Bootmaking ..	2	71	1	61	116	14
Outfitting	7	114	8	130	184	15
Millinery	1	2	—	—	2	—
Lace	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabinet making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	11	2	18	15	3
Total	27	261	26	287	408	67

Number of outworkers (persons) on register at end of year 1904 ...	287
" " premises " " " ...	87
Total number of outworkers (persons) dealt with during the year...	548
" " premises " " " ...	182
Number of Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)	1

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1904.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1904.	Number of Notices, 1904.	Number of prosecutions, 1904.
	On register at end of 1903.	Added in 1904.	Removed in 1904.	On register at end of 1904.			
Milk premises ...	123	10	—	133	315	16	—
Cowsheds ...	4	—	—	4	65	1	—
Slaughter-houses ...	8	—	2	6	71	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	60	—	5	55	68	—	—
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	602	—	—	602	180	(a)* (b)*	(a)* (b)*

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Overcrowding, 1903—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ...	...	...	11
Number remedied ...	...	...	11

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year ...	...	...	2
Number of rooms closed ...	...	...	2

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891...	...	1
---	-----	---

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year : adults, 10, children, 9	19
--	-----	-----	----

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year ...	...	13
Number of tenements comprised therein ...	...	190
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted ...	...	11
" " " " refused ...	...	2

Mortuaris—

Total number of bodies removed ...	...	112
Total number of infectious bodies removed ...	...	2

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS REPORTED ON AND WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1904.

HOUSES AND PREMISES :—

*Reported on respecting nuisances complained of	602
Reported on with reference to infectious cases	313
Cleansed, whitewashed, and repaired	236
Defective roofs repaired	55
Disinfected after communicable diseases	213
Cases of overcrowding abated	18
Dust-bins, new, provided	148
" repaired	—
Underground rooms occupied contrary to Act	2
Inspections of restaurant kitchens	136

DRAINAGE :—

Drains opened, cleansed, and made sound	} 244
" trapped with stoneware gullies	
Water-closets cleansed and repaired	65
" new pans and traps provided	202
Spout drains cleansed, repaired, or renewed	66
Sink, bath, and lavatory waste pipes provided and repaired	156
Drains and soil pipes ventilated or repaired	125
Soil pipes, new, provided	68
New drains laid, in accordance with Council's regulations (including 6 systems of combined drainage)	87
Additional w.c. accommodation provided	12

WATER SUPPLY :—

For domestic purposes, provided where cut off by Water Board	12
For water-closets, or check cisterns provided and repaired	66
Main cisterns cleansed or repaired	37
" new, provided	4
Water certificates, issued in respect of newly erected dwelling-houses	36

NUISANCES ABATED RISING FROM :—

Keeping of animals	2
Accumulations of manure and other filth	50
Yards, areas, and wash-houses paved or drained	170
Smoke	4
Dung-pits repaired, drained, &c., or cages, &c., provided	1

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

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Dead bodies removed to public mortuary for sanitary reasons	2
Goods disinfected after infectious cases at station	3559
Goods destroyed after infectious cases	2
Mattresses, beds, &c., received from Surveyor's Department and destroyed in the incinerator	1036
Number of samples taken for analysis (Food and Drugs Act), including 31 samples taken on delivery at St. George's Infirmary, Workhouse and Home ...	389
Unsound Food. Number of boxes of fruit, fish, birds, &c., condemned and destroyed	57†
Library books destroyed at Librarian's request	19

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN :—

Statutory notices issued	246
Intimations issued for sanitary works, &c., including infectious disease cases	682
Legal proceedings in respect of defective sanitary arrangements, nuisances, &c.	6
Legal proceedings in respect of food adulteration	24

CORRESPONDENCE :—

Number of letters written in connection with sanitary matters	712*
Daily returns of infectious cases sent to Metropolitan Asylums Board	97
Notification of infectious cases sent to School Authorities	237
Entries in Inspectors' Report Books	602
„ Inhabitants' Complaint Book	50
Certificates of Disinfection given.....	160
Certificates of infectious diseases for removal cases.....	117
Notices sent to Public Library of premises wherein infectious disease has occurred	79

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

There are 128 Dairies and Milkshops, and 68 Ice Cream vendors in the Borough. These have been registered and periodically inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

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

Sanitary Inspectors.

ALEXANDER GRANT (Chief).

G. R. METZLER.

R. J. DAVIS.

M. RICHARDSON (Lady).

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

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

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1904, UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Streets where purchased.	Articles Purchased.	Extent of Adulteration or Abstraction.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
King's-road	Milk ...	7% of added water ...	Feb. 9th ...	Fine £5, and 10s. 6d. costs.
Markham-street...	" ...	40% of fat abstracted ...	" ...	Adjourned to 1st March and dismissed; warranty proved, and summons granted against the farmer for hearing, 15th March, 1904.
King's-road	" ...	7% of added water ...	March 1st...	Fine £2 and 10s. 6d. costs.
Henry W. Justice, the farmer from Oxford, re Markham-street milk case, was summoned for giving a false warranty with respect to milk consigned on 17th January, 1904			March 15th	Fine £2 and £1 1s. costs.
Gunter-grove	Milk ...	6% of added water ...	May 17th ...	Dismissed; warranty proved; summons granted against the Great Western and Metropolitan Dairy Co., Ltd.
King's-road	" ...	20% of fat abstracted ...	" ...	Dismissed; warranty proved; contract out of time.
Redesdale-street...	" ...	9% of added water ...	" ...	Dismissed; summons not served with copy of analyst's certificate.
Collingwood-street	" ...	14% of added water ...	June 7th ..	Fine £5 and 10s. 6d. costs.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1904, UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—continued.

Streets where Purchased.	Articles Purchased.	Extent of Adulteration or Abstraction.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
Royal-avenue	Milk ...	8% of added water ...	June 7th ...	Fine £1 and 10s. 6d. costs.
The Great Western and Metropolitan Dairies Ltd., of Paddington, was summoned for giving a false warranty in respect of a consignment of milk on 11th April, 1904			„ ...	Adjourned to 21st June, 1904.
Do. do. do. do.			June 21st ...	£2 fine and £5 5s. costs; appeal to Quarter Sessions; conviction quashed.
Flood-street	Whiskey ...	28·2% under proof ...	„ ...	Dismissed; notice of dilution displayed.
Royal Hospital-road	„ ...	33·3% under proof ...	„ ...	£2 fine and 10s 6d. costs.
Lower Sloane-street	„ ...	26·7% under proof ...	„ ...	£2 fine and 10s. 6d. costs.
Britten-street	„ ...	31·1% under proof ...	„ ...	Dismissed; notice of dilution displayed.
Lots-road	Brandy ...	28·7% under proof ...	„ ...	Dismissed; notice of dilution displayed.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1904, UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—continued.

Streets where Purchased.	Articles Purchased.	Extent of Adulteration or Abstraction.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
Kings-road	Cod liver oil	20% of foreign fish oil ...	Nov. 15th ...	Adjourned to 6th Dec., and sample sent to Somerset House.
„	„	„ „ „ ...	Dec. 6th ...	Adjourned to 17th January, 1905.
„	„	„ „ „ ...	Nov. 15th ...	Adjourned to 6th Dec., and sample sent to Somerset House.
„	„	„ „ „ ...	Dec. 6th ...	Adjourned to 17th January, 1905.
Marlborough-road	„	10% „ „ ...	Nov. 15th ...	Adjourned to 6th Dec., and sample sent to Somerset House.
„	„	„ „ „ ...	Dec. 6th ...	Adjourned to 17th January, 1905.
First-street	Milk ...	7% of added water ...	Nov. 15th ...	1s. fine and 10s. 6d. costs.
Collingwood-street milk seller committed in default of payment of balance of fine inflicted 7th June, 1904			„ ...	Fourteen day's imprisonment.

Fines, £21 1s.; Costs, £9 19s. 6d. Total, £31 0s. 6d.

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

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Nuisance or Complaint.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
4, Cheyne-row ...	Want of a proper and sufficient supply of water to the premises	9th Feb., '04	Time allowed by magistrate, and water provided in seven days.
King's-road ...	John Nixon, of Leadenhall Market, was summonsed for selling turkeys unfit for the food of man	17th Feb. ...	Heard at Mansion House Police Court; dismissed; the owner did not know the state of the turkeys when sold by him in the market.
337, King's-road ...	Want of a proper and sufficient supply of water to the premises	21st June ...	Withdrawn; water supply provided on date of hearing.
482, King's-road ...	Defective main, wash-house, and W.C. roofs; dirty, damp, and dilapidated premises; want of a dust receptacle, and dirty cistern. Defective guttering and stackpipes	19th July ...	Abatement order granted; works to be executed within fourteen days; works completed.
Flats 57 to 64, Beaufort-street	Defective branch drains and soil pipes at rear of the flats	18th Oct. ...	Fine £3; abatement order for work to be executed within seven days.
King's-road ...	George Adams, of Fulham, was summonsed for selling 10 barrels of grapes unfit for the food of man	20th Dec.'04	£5 fine, and £2 2s. costs.

Total, £8 fines, and £2 2s. costs.

BAKEHOUSES IN USE ON JANUARY 1st, 1905.

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

Street.	Occupier.	Above Ground.	Below Ground.
351, King's-road	H. J. Mardon .....	.....	Below.
399, „	H. Kohler .....	.....	„
414, „	J. Brewer .....	.....	„
488, „	Matthiae .....	.....	„
502, „	W. Schafer .....	.....	„
517, „	J. Morgan .....	.....	„
1, Leader-street	J. T. Pratt	Above.	.....
48, Lots-road	M. & C. West .....	.....	Below.
83, Lower Sloane-street	Miles	Above.	.....
43, Manor-street	L. Lorenz .....	.....	Below.
62, Marlborough-road ...	Kremers .....	.....	„
100, „	C. Reitze .....	.....	„
110, „	William Herwig ...	Above.	.....
7, Pavilion-road	Mason	Above.	.....
3, Pont-street	Hue & Co. .....	.....	Below.
14, Riley-street	W. E. Knee .....	.....	„
29, „	F. W. Fox .....	.....	„
150, Sloane-street	Pennycuick .....	.....	„
6, Symons-street	Spiking & Co. ....	.....	Dis. baking 4/8/04.
43, Stayton-street	E. Schindewolf ...	Above.	.....
25, Walton-street	Burrows .....	.....	Below.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Street.			Occupier.
Crooked Usage	.....	.....	Cridlan, P. and J. W.
169, Fulham-road	.....	.....	Philp, J.
341, „	.....	.....	Vaughan, T.
52, King's-road	.....	.....	} Cobb, G. A.
54, „	.....	.....
413, „	.....	.....	Goulding, F.
82, Marlborough-road	.....	.....	Iggulden, F.

COW-HOUSES.

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

Street	Owner
100	Chadler, R. and J. W.
101	Philip, J.
102	Vaughan, T.
103	Cobb, G. A.
104	Goulding, E.
105	Igallan, R.



Street	Owner
106	Chadler, R. and J. W.
107	Philip, J.
108	Vaughan, T.
109	Cobb, G. A.
110	Goulding, E.
111	Igallan, R.
112	Chadler, R. and J. W.
113	Philip, J.
114	Vaughan, T.
115	Cobb, G. A.
116	Goulding, E.
117	Igallan, R.
118	Chadler, R. and J. W.
119	Philip, J.
120	Vaughan, T.
121	Cobb, G. A.
122	Goulding, E.
123	Igallan, R.
124	Chadler, R. and J. W.
125	Philip, J.
126	Vaughan, T.
127	Cobb, G. A.
128	Goulding, E.
129	Igallan, R.
130	Chadler, R. and J. W.
131	Philip, J.
132	Vaughan, T.
133	Cobb, G. A.
134	Goulding, E.
135	Igallan, R.
136	Chadler, R. and J. W.
137	Philip, J.
138	Vaughan, T.
139	Cobb, G. A.
140	Goulding, E.
141	Igallan, R.
142	Chadler, R. and J. W.
143	Philip, J.
144	Vaughan, T.
145	Cobb, G. A.
146	Goulding, E.
147	Igallan, R.
148	Chadler, R. and J. W.
149	Philip, J.
150	Vaughan, T.
151	Cobb, G. A.
152	Goulding, E.
153	Igallan, R.
154	Chadler, R. and J. W.
155	Philip, J.
156	Vaughan, T.
157	Cobb, G. A.
158	Goulding, E.
159	Igallan, R.
160	Chadler, R. and J. W.
161	Philip, J.
162	Vaughan, T.
163	Cobb, G. A.
164	Goulding, E.
165	Igallan, R.
166	Chadler, R. and J. W.
167	Philip, J.
168	Vaughan, T.
169	Cobb, G. A.
170	Goulding, E.
171	Igallan, R.
172	Chadler, R. and J. W.
173	Philip, J.
174	Vaughan, T.
175	Cobb, G. A.
176	Goulding, E.
177	Igallan, R.
178	Chadler, R. and J. W.
179	Philip, J.
180	Vaughan, T.
181	Cobb, G. A.
182	Goulding, E.
183	Igallan, R.
184	Chadler, R. and J. W.
185	Philip, J.
186	Vaughan, T.
187	Cobb, G. A.
188	Goulding, E.
189	Igallan, R.
190	Chadler, R. and J. W.
191	Philip, J.
192	Vaughan, T.
193	Cobb, G. A.
194	Goulding, E.
195	Igallan, R.
196	Chadler, R. and J. W.
197	Philip, J.
198	Vaughan, T.
199	Cobb, G. A.
200	Goulding, E.