

# **Report on the health of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea for the year 1904.**

## **Contributors**

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McCleary, G. F.

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Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

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REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

BY

G. F. McCLEARY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

*MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.*



Health Committee.

---

*Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR A. EMERY.

---

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN W. J. WEST, J.P.).

ALDERMAN H. BARNES.

COUNCILLOR W. A. ANDREWS.

COUNCILLOR J. C. CHOWN.

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COUNCILLOR F. WILLIS.

# Staff of the Public Health Department.

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G. F. McCLEARY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

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I. YOUNG, A.R.S.I.

## *Lady Sanitary Inspectors.*

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Mrs. A. C. YOUNG       "               "

## *Food Inspector.*

A. CHUTER, Cert. San. Inst., and Meat Insp. Cert.

## *Workshop Inspector.*

W. E. BENJAMIN, Cert. San. Inst.

## *District Sanitary Inspectors.*

No. 1	District	...	J. HERRIN, Cert. San. Inst.
" 2	"	...	A. PEVERETT, San. Insp. Board's Cert., and Meat Insp. Cert.
" 3	"	...	J. LAWRENCE, Cert. San. Inst. and Meat Insp. Cert.
" 4	"	...	A. E. PURNELL, Cert. San. Inst.
" 5	"	...	J. T. BAXTER,       "       "
" 6	"	...	H. MARRABLE,       "       "
" 7	"	...	A. ODELL, Cert. San. Inst. and Meat Insp. Cert.
" 8	"	...	H. H. MAY, Cert. San. Inst.

## *Clerks.*

<i>Senior Office Clerk</i>	...	B. W. SEARS.	
<i>Office Clerk</i>	...	F. H. PRESTON, Cert. San. Inst.	
<i>Junior Clerks</i>	{	...	E. COLE.
	{	...	H. E. WRIGHT.
<i>Office Youth</i>	...	D. ROBINSON.	

## *Manageress of Milk Depot.*

MISS A. LOWE.

## *Superintendent of Disinfecting Station.*

C. H. WOODHOUSE.

## *Mortuary Keeper.*

G. STREAT.



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

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to place before you my fourth Annual Report on the Health of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

In accordance with section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, a special report is included on the administration of the Act by the Borough Council.

In the Appendix will be found the tables required by the Local Government Board and by the Secretary of State, and also certain tables suggested by the Medical Officer of Health of the County of London, in order to secure uniformity of tabulation in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs.

It is due to the Staff of the Health Department that I should take this opportunity of acknowledging their excellent work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

G. F. McCLEARY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

February 21st, 1905.

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## Summary of Vital Statistics for 1904.

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Area of Borough (excluding water)		2,139·9 acres.
Population (Census 1901)	....	.... 168,907
„ Estimated to middle of 1904	....	.... 175,465
Density	....	81·8 persons per acre
Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)	....	.... 23,462
Marriages	....	.... 1,465
Births ....	....	.... 4,849
Birth-rate	....	.... 27·5
Deaths....	....	.... 2,543
Death-rate	....	.... 14·4
Infantile Mortality....	....	... 147 per 1,000 births.



Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**Births, Marriages, Deaths.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY

BRUCE MARRINGER, PH.D.

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1998

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## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

### Population.

The population of Battersea at the middle of 1904, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 175,465. This estimate is based on the assumption that the rate of increase of population during the last intercensal period was maintained during the subsequent years, and although it is probably too high, it has been adopted in this Report, so that the Battersea statistics may be comparable with those in other districts.

### Births.

The births registered were 4,849 in number, of which 2,497 were males and 2,352 females, the proportion of male to female births being 1,061 to 1,000. The number of births was 276 below the decennial average, and 426 less than the number in 1884, when the population was only 121,299. The births in the sub-districts were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Borough... ..	2,497	2,352	4,849
East Battersea ...	1,186	1,063	2,249
North-West Battersea ...	792	792	1,584
South-West Battersea ...	519	497	1,016

Table I. shows the birth-rate in each of the sub-districts and in London during the decennium 1894-1903, and in 1904.

TABLE I.

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	The Borough.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.	London.
1894	31·4	32·6	36·6	23·2	30·2
1895	32·3	34·3	37·9	22·2	30·6
1896	32·4	34·8	37·8	22·2	30·2
1897	31·7	33·8	36·6	22·7	30·2
1898	30·9	33·6	35·0	21·9	29·7
1899	30·9	33·6	36·0	21·0	29·6
1900	30·6	33·5	35·2	21·3	29·2
1901	29·7	32·6	33·3	21·3	29·0
1902	28·2	30·3	33·1	20·2	29·0
1903	28·6	31·3	34·1	19·4	28·4
Average 1894-1903	30·6	33·0	35·5	21·5	29·6
1904	27·5	30·4	31·9	19·5	27·8

The birth-rate in 1904 is the lowest ever recorded in Battersea. It will be seen from the above table that there has been a very considerable decline in the birth-rate in each of the sub-districts during the decennium, especially since the year 1900. The rate varies greatly in the three sub-districts, being lowest in South-West Battersea, where the standard of comfort is highest, and highest in North-West Battersea, the district in which there is the greatest poverty.

The following table shows the birth-rate in England and Wales, in London and in Battersea since 1875 :—

TABLE II.

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	England and Wales.	London.	Battersea.
1875	35·4	35·4	40·3
1876	36·3	35·9	42·2
1877	36·0	35·6	39·9
1878	35·6	35·5	40·5
1879	34·7	35·5	40·8
1880	34·2	35·3	39·6
1881	33·9	34·7	41·8
1882	33·8	34·5	39·9
1883	33·5	34·5	40·2
1884	33·6	34·3	43·4
1885	32·9	33·4	37·0
1886	32·8	33·4	39·5
1887	31·9	32·9	38·6
1888	31·2	32·1	36·5
1889	31·1	31·9	36·1
1890	30·2	30·7	34·6
1891	31·4	31·8	34·7
1892	30·4	30·9	32·4
1893	30·7	31·0	33·3
1894	29·6	30·1	31·4
1895	30·3	30·6	32·3
1896	29·6	30·2	32·4
1897	29·6	30·1	31·7
1898	29·3	29·7	30·9
1899	29·1	29·7	30·9
1900	28·7	29·1	30·6
1901	28·5	29·0	29·7
1902	28·6	28·5	28·2
1903	28·4	28·4	28·6
1904	27·9	27·8	27·5

**Marriages.**

The marriages registered during the year numbered 1,465, or 102 more than the decennial average, and 23 more than the number in 1903. The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 population was 16·7, or ·5 above the decennial average. It will be seen that although the birth-rate has steadily declined, the marriage-rate is higher now than it was ten years ago.

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TABLE III.

Year.	BATTERSEA.		LONDON.
	No. of Marriages.	Marriage-rate.	Marriage-rate.
1894	1,158	14·4	17·0
1895	1,241	15·2	17·2
1896	1,334	16·1	18·0
1897	1,357	16·2	18·5
1898	1,441	17·2	18·8
1899	1,429	17·0	18·6
1900	1,451	17·2	18·0
1901	1,407	16·6	17·6
1902	1,372	16·0	17·8
1903	1,442	16·6	17·4
Average 1894-1903	1,363	16·2	17·8
1904	1,465	16·7	...

#### Deaths.

During the year 2,517 deaths were registered. This number includes 372 deaths of non-residents occurring in public institutions in the district. Deducting these and adding 398 deaths of Battersea residents registered in public institutions outside the district, a net total of 2,543 deaths (males 1,327, females 1,216) is obtained. This gives a death-rate of 14·4, the lowest death-rate, with the exception of the rate in 1903, viz., 14·2, ever recorded in Battersea. 1,158 deaths belong to East Battersea, 846 to North-West Battersea, and 539 to South-West Battersea.

The number of deaths registered of males and females in each quarter of the year is set out as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First quarter ...	357	359	716
Second quarter ...	297	266	563
Third quarter ...	364	305	669
Fourth quarter ...	309	286	595

The death-rates in the Borough and in the sub-districts in 1904 and in the preceding decennium are given in the subjoined table.

TABLE IV.  
DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	The Borough.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.
1894	16·1	16·6	19·5	10·8
1895	18·1	19·9	21·1	11·7
1896	18·1	20·5	21·3	10·4
1897	16·4	17·6	20·2	10·4
1898	17·3	19·4	20·4	10·5
1899	17·3	19·6	19·1	11·7
1900	17·6	18·9	21·0	12·1
1901	16·3	16·4	18·7	11·9
1902	15·0	15·5	18·3	10·9
1903	14·2	15·0	17·1	10·3
Average 1894-1903	16·6	17·9	19·6	11·0
1904	14·4	15·6	17·0	10·3



The slight rise in the death-rate in 1904, as compared with the previous year, is due to the fact that the exceptionally hot weather in the summer of 1904 gave rise to an increase in the infantile mortality.

#### Deaths in Public Institutions.

The deaths of Battersea residents occurring in public institutions numbered 751. 353 occurred within, and 398 without the Borough. 415 deaths occurred in Workhouses or Workhouse Infirmaries, as against 348 in 1903, and 356 in 1902.

Table VI. gives a list of the institutions in which the deaths occurred.

Table V. shows the number of deaths of Battersea residents in public institutions in the years 1894-1904, and the proportion in each year of such deaths to the total number of deaths.

TABLE V.

Year.	Total Deaths	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Proportion per cent. of Deaths in Public Institutions to Total Deaths.
1894	2577	527	20·4
1895	2961	537	16·1
1896	2994	560	18·7
1897	2737	576	20·6
1898	2892	625	21·6
1899	2905	644	22·1
1900	2978	625	20·9
1901	2766	640	23·1
1902	2581	731	28·3
1903	2476	673	27·1
Average 1894-1903	2786	613	21·8
1904	2543	751	29·5

TABLE VI.

## DEATHS OF BATTERSEA RESIDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION.	TOTAL.	GROUP TOTALS.
<i>Infirmaries and Workhouses.</i>		
Holborn Workhouse, Mitcham ... ..	7	415
Islington Infirmary ... ..	1	
Lambeth Infirmary ... ..	3	
Lambeth Workhouse ... ..	1	
Lewisham Infirmary ... ..	1	
Paddington Infirmary ... ..	1	
Shoreditch Infirmary ... ..	1	
Tooting Home ... ..	62	
Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary ...	333	
Wandsworth and Clapham Union Workhouse ...	5	
<i>Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.</i>		
Grove Hospital ... ..	30	35
South-Western ,, ... ..	1	
Western ,, ... ..	4	
<i>General Hospitals.</i>		
Anti-Vivisection Hospital... ..	3	227
Belgrave Hospital ... ..	3	
Bolingbroke Hospital ... ..	17	
Brompton Hospital ... ..	2	
Cancer Hospital ... ..	2	
Charing Cross Hospital ... ..	12	
Chelsea Hospital for Women ... ..	1	
Clapham Maternity Hospital ... ..	1	
Evelina Hospital .. ...	3	
Friedenheim Hospital ... ..	3	
General Lying-in Hospital ... ..	1	
Guy's Hospital ... ..	4	
Home for Blind, Islington ... ..	1	
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth ... ..	1	
Hostel of God... ..	5	
Kings College Hospital ... ..	7	
London Hospital ... ..	3	
Middlesex Hospital ... ..	1	
National Hospital ... ..	1	
Royal Chest Hospital ... ..	1	
Royal Free Hospital ... ..	1	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... ..	1	
St. George's Hospital ... ..	41	
St. Johns Hostel ... ..	1	
St. Mary's Hospital ... ..	2	
St. Peter's Home, Meadow Road ... ..	1	
St. Thomas' Hospital ... ..	45	
Salvation Army Maternity Home ... ..	1	
Samaritan Free Hospital ... ..	1	
Throat Hospital, Golden Square ... ..	1	
University College Hospital ... ..	1	
Victoria Hospital ... ..	25	
West London Hospital ... ..	1	
Westminster Hospital ... ..	16	
Elsewhere ... ..	17	
County and other Lunatic Asylums ... ..	...	74
		751

All the above Institutions, except the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary, the Bolingbroke Hospital, and the Anti-Vivisection Hospital are outside the Borough.

TABLE VII.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MORTALITY, &amp;c.

Year.	Mean population for year.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1856	15,069	536	36.2	320	21.2	45	216
1857	15,970	582	36.0	343	21.4	46	239
1858	16,872	562	33.3	380	22.5	100	182
1859	17,774	685	38.5	394	22.1	96	292
1860	18,676	680	36.4	399	21.3	62	281
1861...	19,582...	750...	38.3...	505...	25.7...	112...	245
1862	23,108	784	33.9	491	21.2	106	293
1863	26,635	1,042	39.1	522	19.5	86	520
1864	30,161	1,140	37.7	669	22.1	129	471
1865	33,688	1,357	40.2	785	23.3	177	572
1866	37,145	1,386	37.3	1,002	26.9	244	384
1867	40,741	1,734	42.5	870	21.3	122	864
1868	44,267	1,975	44.6	1,046	23.6	194	929
1869	47,749	2,096	43.8	1,121	23.4	247	975
1870	51,320	2,170	42.2	1,375	26.7	404	795
1871...	54,847...	2,220...	40.4...	1,472...	26.8...	463...	748
1872	60,244	2,349	38.9	1,202	19.9	220	1,147
1873	65,614	2,659	40.5	1,307	19.9	205	1,352
1874	70,984	2,865	40.3	1,387	19.5	238	1,478
1875	76,354	3,080	40.3	1,724	22.5	307	1,356
1876	81,704	3,455	42.2	1,745	21.3	340	1,710
1877	87,094	3,481	39.9	1,725	19.8	280	1,756
1878	92,464	3,748	40.5	1,803	19.4	322	1,945
1879	97,834	4,001	40.8	1,980	20.2	355	2,021
1880	103,204	4,095	39.6	2,040	19.7	383	2,055
1881...	108,342...	4,452...	41.8...	2,033...	18.7...	381...	2,419
1882	112,661	4,504	39.9	2,214	19.6	353	2,190
1883	116,980	4,711	40.2	2,344	20.0	369	2,367
1884	121,299	5,275	43.4	2,569	21.1	568	2,706
1885	125,618	4,654	37.0	2,566	20.4	432	2,088
1886	129,937	5,140	39.5	2,477	19.0	398	2,663
1887	134,256	5,186	38.6	2,451	18.2	502	2,735
1888	138,565	5,061	36.5	2,187	15.7	363	2,874
1889	142,884	5,161	36.1	2,240	15.6	366	2,921
1890	147,203	5,105	34.6	2,854	19.3	543	2,251
1891...	150,880...	5,237...	34.7...	2,697...	17.9...	398...	2,540
1892	153,778	4,990	32.4	2,782	18.1	439	2,208
1893	156,719	5,225	33.3	2,974	18.9	614	2,251
1894	159,724	5,024	31.4	2,577	16.1	526	2,447
1895	162,787	5,264	32.3	2,961	18.1	460	2,303
1896...	165,309...	5,358...	32.4...	2,994...	18.1...	642...	2,364
1897	166,059	5,266	31.7	2,737	16.4	486	2,529
1898	166,814	5,157	30.9	2,892	17.3	531	2,265
1899	167,570	5,179	30.9	2,905	17.3	418	2,274
1900	168,339	5,161	30.6	2,978	17.6	435	2,183
1901...	169,100...	5,025...	29.7...	2,766...	16.3...	491...	2,259
1902	171,401	4,844	28.2	2,581	15.0	367	2,263
1903	173,422	4,973	28.6	2,476	14.2	347	2,497
1904	175,465	4,849	27.5	2,543	14.4	353	2,306

The years marked thus ... were census years

### Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 715, and formed 28·1 per cent. of the total deaths. The "infantile mortality," *i.e.*, the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered, was 147, being 10 below the decennial average. The infantile mortality was distinctly higher in 1904 than in the two previous years. This is due to the fact that the weather in the third quarter of 1904 was unusually hot and dry, whereas in the third quarters of 1902-3 the weather was unusually cold and wet. When the infantile mortality in 1904 is compared with that in previous years since 1894, it cannot be considered excessive, although it is, of course, far higher than it ought to be. The infantile mortality in the County of London was 146. The mortality in the Borough and in each of the sub-districts is given in the following table:—

TABLE VIII.

YEAR.	THE BOROUGH.		EAST BATTERSEA.		NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA.		SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA.	
	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1894	734	146	345	151	308	168	81	88
1895	930	176	435	178	365	192	130	139
1896	947	176	465	186	365	193	117	120
1897	853	161	411	169	326	178	116	114
1898	855	165	441	181	311	178	103	104
1899	837	161	437	180	299	166	101	104
1900	822	159	411	169	314	179	97	97
1901	821	163	407	172	296	178	118	116
1902	657	136	312	141	270	164	75	75
1903	671	135	316	137	268	158	87	88
Average 1894-1908	812	157	398	166	312	175	102	104
1904	715	147	365	162	248	157	102	100

The following table gives the age distribution of the deaths under one year in 1904. The mortality was high in the first week, and 333 deaths, or nearly one-half the total, occurred in the first three months :—

DISTRICT.	AGE IN MONTHS.												TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR.				
	UNDER 1 MONTH.				TOTAL UNDER 1 MONTH.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-		8-	9-	10-	11-
	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.													
East Battersea ...	57	13	20	16	106	45	31	26	18	24	20	18	26	18	20	13	365
North-West Battersea	29	5	7	5	46	20	29	22	23	20	18	17	16	18	9	10	248
South-West Battersea	22	8	5	2	37	14	5	5	6	7	5	3	9	2	6	3	102
Borough of Battersea	108	26	32	23	189	79	65	53	47	51	43	38	51	38	35	26	715

The chief causes of infant deaths are set out as follows :—

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births, 1903.	Rate per 1,000 Births, 1902.	Rate per 1,000 Births, 1901.
Measles ...	20	4.1	5.6	5.0	5.5
Whooping Cough	30	6.3	6.4	6.1	7.5
Diarrhœa ...	159	32.7	15.7	17.3	35.2
Enteritis ...	28	5.7	4.6	4.7	3.7
Tuberculosis	26	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.9
Premature Birth	95	19.5	22.1	21.1	19.9
Debility, Marasmus	59	12.1	14.3	14.4	16.7
Convulsions...	15	3.0	2.6	2.7	4.3
Bronchitis ...	71	14.6	11.5	13.6	12.9
Pneumonia ...	45	9.2	15.5	14.2	18.7
Suffocated in bed	5	1.0	0.2	1.9	3.3
All other causes	162	33.3	31.6	28.7	28.4
Total ...	715	147	135	136	163

It will be seen that although in East and South-West Battersea, and in the Borough as a whole, the infantile mortality was higher in 1904 than in previous years, in North-West Battersea it was lower. There has been a great and progressive reduction in infantile mortality in North-West Battersea since 1901. The Council's Infants Milk Depôt is situated in that sub-district, and most of the babies fed on the milk live there. This has been probably an important factor in the reduction.

Five deaths were recorded as due to suffocation in bed or "over-lying." The following table gives the number of deaths from this cause, occurring on each day of the week in each year since 1896. The day refers to the morning on which the death was discovered, and it will be seen that by far the greater number of deaths were discovered on Sunday morning. This suggests that the over-lying takes place when the parents are under the influence of alcohol, and there are other facts which support this view. These deaths should be taken into account, therefore, in estimating the mortality due to alcohol. That this form of suffocation appears at all in our death returns is a great stain on this country, but until firmer measures are adopted in dealing with the parents, it is to be feared that it will continue to appear.

TABLE IX.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total
Sunday ...	6	4	3	4	4	5	3	—	3	32
Monday ...	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	—	—	18
Tuesday ...	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	15
Wednesday ...	1	5	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	16
Thursday ...	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	—	1	15
Friday ...	4	1	4	1	2	2	1	—	—	15
Saturday ...	—	3	—	3	2	2	1	1	—	12
Total ...	20	21	18	17	15	17	9	1	5	123

### Senile Mortality.

Five hundred and eight deaths of Battersea residents occurred at ages of sixty-five and upwards. The age distribution of these deaths in the sub-districts is given below :—

DISTRICT.	65 and under 75.	75 and under 85.	85 and upwards.	Total over 65.
East Battersea	123	73	11	207
North-West Battersea	79	51	13	143
South-West Battersea	71	66	21	158
Borough of Battersea	273	190	45	508

The deaths over sixty-five were 564, 434, 445 and 404 in the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 respectively. The 508 deaths over sixty-five in 1904 were equivalent to 20 per cent. of the deaths at all ages.







**Infectious**

and other

**Diseases.**



## Infectious and other Diseases.

### Causes of Death.

The causes of death are tabulated in Table XXXI. (Table IV. of the Local Government Board Series), and are set out in greater detail in Table XXXII.

### Zymotic Mortality.

Table X. shows the deaths from the chief zymotic diseases for the ten years 1894-1903, and the year 1904 respectively. The figures for the latter year show a marked reduction in the number of deaths from each of the diseases save diarrhoea. The reduction was greatest in measles and diphtheria. In only one year since 1881 has a lower number of deaths from measles been recorded in Battersea. This was the year 1891, in which year 37 deaths occurred; the population at that time, however, was only 150,880. It will be seen that there were no deaths from small-pox. The increased number of deaths from diarrhoea is to be attributed to the exceptionally hot weather, and also, to some extent, to changes in death certification and classification; many deaths now recorded under diarrhoea would formerly have been certified as due to enteritis or gastro-enteritis.

TABLE X.

*Comparative Table of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the past ten years.*

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Decen- nial average	1904
Small Pox ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	...	3	...
Measles ... ..	151	99	185	76	119	103	81	126	99	107	115	58
Erysipelas ... ..	17	6	16	11	18	17	17	10	11	11	14	11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	30	28	32	47	28	14	13	9	23	7	23	11
Diphtheria ... ..	118	94	82	108	120	63	32	20	18	29	68	14
Enteric Fever, &c. ... ..	29	23	17	18	15	39	32	18	16	17	22	12
Puerperal Fever ... ..	9	6	4	3	6	7	3	8	14	5	6	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	77	52	137	82	71	52	108	79	63	79	80	61
Epidemic Diarrhoea...	93	151	169	141	154	123	149	217	98	92	139	184
Totals ... ..	526	460	642	486	531	418	435	491	367	347	470	353

TABLE XI.

COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Rates calculated per 1,000 persons on the population estimated to the middle of each year).

YEARS.	SMALL-POX.		ERYSIPELAS.		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.		SCARLET FEVER.		ENTERIC AND CONTINUED FEVER.		PUERPERAL FEVER.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1894	0.05	0.01	2.03	0.10	3.16	0.73	5.24	0.18	0.96	0.18	0.06	0.05
1895	0.12	0.00	1.49	0.03	2.52	0.57	5.09	0.17	0.86	0.14	0.06	0.03
1896	0.02	0.00	1.59	0.09	2.57	0.49	6.72	0.19	0.67	0.10	0.06	0.02
1897	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.06	3.69	0.65	9.76	0.28	0.57	0.10	0.04	0.01
1898	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.10	4.74	0.71	4.84	0.16	0.56	0.08	0.05	0.03
1899	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.10	3.61	0.37	4.30	0.08	0.93	0.23	0.08	0.04
1900	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.10	1.81	0.19	3.25	0.07	1.22	0.19	0.03	0.01
1901	0.30	0.02	0.74	0.04	1.56	0.11	3.60	0.05	0.53	0.10	0.04	0.04
1902	0.98	0.14	1.14	0.06	1.60	0.10	4.98	0.13	0.51	0.09	0.08	0.08
1903	0.19	0.00	0.85	0.06	1.62	0.16	2.58	0.04	0.49	0.09	0.04	0.02
Average 1894-1903	0.16	0.01	1.24	0.07	2.68	0.40	5.03	0.13	0.73	0.13	0.05	0.03
1904	0.03	0.00	0.90	0.06	1.13	0.07	2.13	0.06	0.29	0.06	0.04	0.01

This table is recommended for use by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, as a record of "the frequency and mortality of infectious diseases in the whole district for a series of years."

The next table gives the death-rate from each of the chief zymotic diseases compared with the mean death-rate in the preceding decennium, and the gain or loss in each case is also given :—

TABLE XII.

Diseases.	Mean Death-rate per 1000 1894-1903.	Death-rate per 1000 1904.	Gain in 1904.	Loss in 1904.
Small-Pox ...	0·01	0·00	0·01	...
Measles ...	0·68	0·33	0·35	...
Erysipelas ...	0·07	0·06	0·01	...
Scarlet Fever ...	0·13	0·06	0·07	...
Diphtheria ...	0·40	0·07	0·33	...
Enteric Fever ...	0·13	0·06	0·07	...
Puerperal Fever	0·03	0·01	0·02	...
Whooping Cough	0·47	0·34	0·13	...
Diarrhœa ...	0·82	1·04	...	0·22

It will be seen from the above table that in 1904 the death-rate in every disease except diarrhœa, was well below the mean death-rate for the preceding ten years. The reduction is most marked in the case of measles and diphtheria, but is also considerable in scarlet fever, enteric fever and puerperal fever. The death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases—viz., small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa was 1·93, the death-rate from these diseases in the County of London being 2·12.

#### Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Compulsory notification of certain infectious diseases came into force in Battersea in the year 1889 by the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

The diseases at present notifiable are :—Small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, cholera, erysipelas, typhus, typhoid, continued, relapsing and puerperal fevers. By an Order of the Local Government Board, 19th September, 1900, bubonic plague was also made notifiable.

On 29th March, 1904, the London County Council made an Order under section 56, sub-section 6, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, making chicken-pox a notifiable disease in the County of London for a period of four calendar months. The Order came into force on 7th April, and was subsequently renewed, finally expiring on 7th November, 1904.

The number of cases notified during the year was 801, excluding chicken-pox cases. In East Battersea, 357 cases were notified ; in North-West Battersea, 222 ; in South-West Battersea, 222.

The number of cases notified and the proportion per 1,000 population are set out as follows :—

	Total number of cases notified.	No. of cases notified excluding Chicken-pox.	Notifications per 1,000 of the population excluding Chicken-pox.
The Borough ...	1,367	801	4·5
East Battersea ...	545	357	4·8
North-West Battersea	427	222	4·4
South-West Battersea	395	222	4·2

The notifications included 7 cases of small-pox and 566 cases of chicken-pox. No cases of typhus fever, relapsing fever, cholera, or plague were notified.

TABLE XIII.

Year.	No. of Notifications received.	Notifications per 1,000 of the population.	Percentage of cases removed to hospital.
1894	1845	11·5	43·0
1895	1657	10·1	40·5
1896	1929	11·6	46·8
1897	2569	15·4	52·5
1898	1887	11·3	62·9
1899	1702	10·1	70·5
1900	1231	7·3	68·9
1901	1148	6·7	72·1
1902	1597	9·3	78·0
1903	1003	5·7	74·6
Average 1894-1903	1656	9·9	60·9
1904	801	4·5	71·6

In the above table the chicken-pox notifications are excluded.

The cost of the notification of infectious disease in Battersea in each year since 1891 is given below :—

Year.	Amount paid to Medical Practitioners.			Cost per 1,000 Population.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1891	...	...	150 1 0	...	0	19 10
1892	...	...	224 18 6	...	1	9 3
1893	...	...	321 2 6	...	2	0 11
1894	...	...	208 12 0	...	1	6 1
1895	...	...	197 19 6	...	1	4 2
1896	...	...	229 16 0	...	1	7 9
1897	...	...	310 3 0	...	1	17 4
1898	...	...	229 0 6	...	1	7 5
1899	...	...	203 17 6	...	1	4 3
1900	...	...	146 12 6	...	0	17 5
1901	...	...	136 10 0	...	0	16 1
1902 (including Chicken-pox)	...	...	343 19 0	...	2	0 1
1903	..	..	137 11 0	...	0	15 10
1904	..	..	171 4 0	...	0	19 5

The amount paid to medical practitioners for notification certificates of cases of chicken-pox in 1904 was £67 6s.

The notification fees are repaid to the Sanitary Authorities by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Table XIV. gives the number of cases of each of the notifiable diseases in each week of the year, and the same information is recorded in a graphic form on the chart.



TABLE XIV.

WEEKLY SUMMARIES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED  
DURING THE YEAR 1904.

(Cases of Chicken-pox are excluded).

MONTH.	WEEK OF YEAR.	CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.									TOTALS.		
		Small-Pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	1904	1903	1902
January	1	...	6	6	9	...	...	...	1	...	22	18	20
	2	...	4	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	14	20	45
	3	...	5	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	14	26	40
	4	...	4	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	14	35	39
February	5	...	8	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	14	32	29
	6	...	5	5	7	...	5	...	...	...	22	20	29
	7	4	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	24
	8	...	9	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	24	30	40
March	9	2	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	21	31
	10	...	2	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	11	15	42
	11	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	14	25	22
	12	1	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	26	22
	13	...	5	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	14	19	30
April	14	...	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	32
	15	...	6	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	15	13	32
	16	...	...	2	11	...	1	...	1	...	15	15	28
	17	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	35
May	18	...	2	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	10	23	28
	19	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	23	30
	20	...	4	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	14	16	30
	21	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	29
June	22	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	14	15	27
	23	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	9	12	22
	24	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	20	11
	25	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	25
	26	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	28

TABLE XIV.—continued.

MONTH.	WEEK OF YEAR.	CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.									TOTALS.		
		Small-Pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	1904	1903	1902
July	27	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	24
	28	...	3	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	14	16	31
	29	...	3	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	27
	30	...	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	34
August	31	...	3	2	11	...	2	...	...	...	18	22	30
	32	...	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	32
	33	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
	34	...	1	2	9	...	1	...	1	...	14	19	21
September	35	...	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	10	18	21
	36	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	24
	37	...	3	2	11	...	2	...	...	...	18	10	26
	38	...	8	4	9	...	3	...	...	...	24	18	32
	39	...	6	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	19	16	36
October	40	...	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	20	51
	41	...	3	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	50
	42	...	4	5	16	...	1	2	...	...	28	23	42
	43	...	2	5	20	...	1	...	...	...	28	31	35
November	44	...	10	3	9	...	3	...	...	...	25	16	25
	45	...	3	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	41
	46	...	3	5	11	...	1	...	...	...	20	22	42
	47	...	4	4	8	...	2	...	...	...	18	24	21
December	48	...	3	2	9	...	3	...	...	...	17	23	32
	49	...	2	6	9	...	2	...	...	...	19	22	26
	50	...	4	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	14	22	24
	51	...	7	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	38
	52	...	7	1	22	...	2	...	...	...	32	23	41
Whole Year		7	199	159	375	...	51	2	8	...	801	1003	1597

TABLE XV.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE RECEIVED DURING THE  
YEAR 1904 ARRANGED IN WARDS.

WARD.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	TOTALS
No. 1 (Nine Elms)	4	85	19	22	102	7	—	1	240
„ 2 (Park) ...	2	50	15	37	54	7	—	2	167
„ 3 (Latchmere)	1	54	18	16	38	12	—	—	139
„ 4 (Shaftesbury)	—	36	12	11	16	4	—	2	81
„ 5 (Church) ...	—	106	38	16	24	5	—	—	189
„ 6 (Winstanley)	—	66	37	26	28	6	—	1	164
„ 7 (St. John) ...	—	17	15	6	24	—	—	1	63
„ 8 (Bolingbroke)	—	79	22	13	43	5	—	—	162
„ 9 (Broomwood)	—	73	23	12	46	5	2	1	162
Totals ...	7	566	199	159	375	51	2	8	1,367

#### Small-Pox.

The following table gives the number of Small-pox cases and deaths in Battersea and in the County of London since 1891 :—

YEAR.	BATTERSEA.		LONDON.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1891	—	—	114	8
1892	2	1	425	41
1893	108	12	2,815	206
1894	8	2	1,193	89
1895	20	1	980	55
1896	4	—	225	9
1897	1	—	104	16
1898	1	—	33	1
1899	—	—	29	3
1900	—	—	86	4
1901	51	4	1,700	229
1902	169	25	7,797	1,314
1903	33	—	416	13
1904	7	—	491	25

The last of the 33 cases of small-pox that occurred in the year 1903 was notified on 7th September in that year. From that time until February 15th, 1904, no case was notified. On the latter date a case was notified from Culvert Road, and this was soon followed by other cases, the total number of cases occurring in the year being 7. The cases were all traced to one source of infection.

A list of the cases is given below :—

No. of Case.	Initials of Patient.	Street.	Date of Notification.
1	H. W.	Culvert Road	15 Feb.
2	M. W.	Gonsalva Road	17 "
3	N. D.	Gonsalva Road	17 "
4	W. W.	Gonsalva Road	17 "
5	W. W.	Gonsalva Road	1 March
6	R. S.	Culvert Road	3 "
7	G. S.	Culvert Road	25 "

The age-distribution of the cases is given below :—

	AGE PERIODS—YEARS.								
	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-
Cases ...	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	—

The first case of small-pox to be actually notified in the year was notified from a house in Culvert Road on 15th February. On 30th January the patient had called on some friends in Gonsalva Road, and it was stated that one of these friends was unwell at the time, and had "spots" on his face. The house in Gonsalva Road was visited, and three of the inmates were found to be suffering from a mild form of small-pox. In two of these patients the rash had appeared on 31st January, and in the other patient on 16th January. It was then ascertained that another inmate of this house had been unwell about the end of December, and that a few spots had appeared on the face and arms on 1st January; but as the illness was slight, no doctor had been called in. There can be no doubt that this patient's illness was small-pox, and that she was the source of the infection in the other cases. On 1st March another case was removed to hospital from the house in Gonsalva Road, and on the following day a second case was removed from Culvert Road. Another case, the last in the year, subsequently occurred in Culvert Road. In all these cases the infection was derived, directly or indirectly, from the unrecognised case in Gonsalva Road.

#### Scarlet Fever.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases occurring in 1904 was 375, of which 11 were fatal. This is by far the smallest number of Scarlet Fever cases notified in Battersea since 1890. The Scarlet Fever case-rate, death-rate, and case-mortality in 1891 and the subsequent years are given on page 35.

Year.	Cases.	Case Rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case-mortality per cent.
1891	738	4·89	38	0·25	5·1
1892	1,171	7·61	42	0·27	3·5
1893	1,407	8·97	32	0·20	2·2
1894	837	5·24	30	0·18	3·5
1895	830	5·09	28	0·17	3·3
1896	1,111	6·72	32	0·19	2·8
1897	1,621	9·76	47	0·28	2·9
1898	809	4·84	28	0·16	3·4
1899	721	4·30	14	0·08	1·9
1900	548	3·25	13	0·07	2·3
1901	609	3·60	9	0·05	1·4
1902	854	4·98	23	0·13	2·6
1903	448	2·58	7	0·04	1·5
1904	375	2·13	11	0·06	2·9

In the sub-districts, the number of cases per 1,000 population was as follows :—East Battersea, 2·52 ; North-West Battersea, 1·49 ; South-West Battersea, 2·19. The number of cases per 1,000 population in the County of London was 2·89, and the death-rate 0·07.

The following gives the age distribution of the cases notified, and of the fatal cases :—

	AGE PERIODS—YEARS.									TOTAL.
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-65	
Cases	4	8	18	22	38	162	80	28	15	375
Deaths	1	...	2	1	1	4	2	...	...	11

The number of cases removed to hospital was 325 or 86·6 per cent. of the cases notified. In 1903 83·9 per cent., and in 1902 87·7 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to hospital. In the sub-districts the percentage of cases removed to total cases was as follows:—East Battersea, 91·4; North-West Battersea, 97·2; South-West Battersea, 71·9. The high percentage of removals is an indication of the popular confidence in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, for in no case was it found necessary to exercise compulsion to effect a removal.

In 78 cases a history of direct personal contact with a previous case in the district was obtained, and 14 other cases were infected outside Battersea. In 20 cases the patients were infected after the return of an inmate of the same house who had been discharged from an isolation hospital after an attack of Scarlet Fever. In some of these "return" cases the infection was probably derived from the primary case. An outbreak of Scarlet Fever, comprising 6 cases, occurred in a boarding-school early in the year. The first patient (who infected, directly or indirectly, the five subsequent patients), was taken ill on 19th February. On the 16th she received a parcel of pancakes from her home in the country, and it was afterwards ascertained that on 18th February a case of Scarlet Fever was removed to hospital from her home.

In 13 of the cases notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, the diagnosis was found to be erroneous and the patients sent back from hospital.

#### **Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**

The case-rate, death-rate and case-mortality from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup since 1891 are set out in the following table:—

Year.	Cases	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case- mortality per cent.
1891	260	1·72	68	0·45	26·1
1892	366	2·38	57	0·37	15·6
1893	682	4·35	176	1·12	25·8
1894	505	3·16	118	0·73	23·3
1895	411	2·52	94	0·57	22·8
1896	426	2·57	82	0·49	19·2
1897	614	3·69	108	0·65	17·6
1898	791	4·74	120	0·71	15·1
1899	606	3·61	63	0·37	10·4
1900	306	1·81	32	0·19	10·4
1901	264	1·56	20	0·11	7·5
1902	275	1·60	18	0·10	6·5
1903	282	1·62	29	0·16	10·3
1904	199	1·13	14	0·07	7·0

The case-rate in the sub-districts in 1904 was as follows:—East Battersea, 0·78; North-West Battersea, 1·59; South-West Battersea, 1·19.

In the County of London the case-rate was 1·55, the death-rate 0·15, and the case-mortality 10·01 per cent.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 155, or 77·8 per cent. of the total number of cases notified. In 1903 the percentage of cases removed to hospital was 81·9, and in 1902 73·4. The percentage of cases removed in the sub-districts was as follows:—East Battersea, 84·4; North-West Battersea, 82·2; South-West Battersea, 64·5. Ten deaths occurred in



hospital, and 4 at home, the case-mortality at hospital and at home being 6·4 and 9·1 respectively.

The following table gives the age distribution of the cases notified, and of the fatal cases :—

	AGE PERIODS—YEARS.									TOTAL.
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-65	
Cases	6	8	12	19	28	79	19	13	15	199
Deaths	3	1	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	14

The total number of houses invaded by diphtheria was 156. In 30 houses the drainage was defective, and in 105 insanitary conditions other than drainage defects were found.

In 20 cases a history of direct personal infection was obtained. In addition to these, 7 cases imported the disease from other districts, and 2 cases were possibly return cases. Thirty-five cases notified as suffering from diphtheria and removed to hospital were found not to be so suffering, and were returned home.

On 31st October I was informed by the medical officer of one of the boarding schools in the district that he had found three cases of diphtheria amongst the scholars. I immediately accompanied him to the school, and specimens for bacteriological examination were taken from the throats of all the scholars and the members of the teaching staff. The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus was found to be present in two cases, in one of whom no clinical symptoms could be found. Two subsequent cases occurred, the last case being notified on 6th November. The total number of cases was 7.

One patient, a girl aged eighteen months, had diphtheria twice during the year, the first attack beginning on 12th May, the second on 7th July. On both occasions the patient was removed to hospital. I was informed that the patient had had a previous attack on 21st February, when living at Tooting.

Two hundred and forty-four bacteriological examinations were made, 39 of which gave a positive and 205 a negative result.

### Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Twenty cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at periods varying from 4 to 39 days after the return of a previous Scarlet Fever patient from hospital. Two cases of Diphtheria occurred under similar circumstances. In 4 of the Scarlet Fever cases, however, there were other possible sources of infection, and although in the remaining 16 cases no other source of infection could be traced, it is probable that in some of them the return of the first case before the infection of the second was merely a coincidence. In some instances, however, there appeared to be a causal relationship between the two cases. It is not surprising that this should be so. It is impossible thoroughly to disinfect a human being as one disinfects a blanket, and in the present imperfect state of our knowledge of the sources of infection in Scarlet Fever, the absolute prevention of "return cases" appears hardly practicable. For some time past the London Medical Officers of Health have endeavoured to induce the Metropolitan Asylums Board to furnish them with the dates on which it was proposed to discharge from hospital recovered cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and since early in 1903 this has been done. It is now one of Miss Dawson's duties to visit the homes to which recovered patients are to return, and to advise the mothers to take certain precautions; for instance, not to allow the child to sleep with other children soon after his return. She also ascertains to what school it is proposed to send the patient, and a letter is then addressed to the Head Teacher requesting that the child be excluded from school for a fortnight after his return home. This procedure appears to have been beneficial.

The number of days occurring between the date on which the first patient was discharged, and the date on which the disease appeared in the second patient varied from 4 to 39.

The following table shows the number of cases infected after each of the varying periods.

## 1. SCARLET FEVER.

No. of days between the dis- charge of the first patient and the onset of the disease in the second patient.				No. of cases infected.
4 days	...	...	...	1
5 "	...	...	...	2
6 "	...	...	...	1
7 "	...	...	...	3
8 "	...	...	...	1
10 "	...	...	...	1
11 "	...	...	...	1
12 "	...	...	...	2
13 "	...	...	...	1
14 "	...	...	...	2
15 "	...	...	...	1
16 "	...	...	...	1
18 "	...	...	...	1
24 "	...	...	...	1
39 "	...	...	...	1

## 2. DIPHTHERIA.

10 days	...	...	...	1
12 "	...	...	...	1

**Enteric Fever.**

The case-rate, death-rate and case-mortality from Enteric Fever since 1891 are set out in the following table:—

Year.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case- mortality per cent.
1891	118	0·78	23	0·15	19·5
1892	82	0·53	10	0·06	12·1
1893	138	0·88	22	0·14	16·0
1894	154	0·96	29	0·18	18·8
1895	140	0·86	23	0·14	16·4
1896	111	0·67	17	0·10	15·4
1897	95	0·57	18	0·10	19·0
1898	94	0·56	15	0·08	16·0
1899	157	0·93	39	0·23	24·9
1900	206	1·22	32	0·19	15·5
1901	90	0·53	18	0·10	20·0
1902	88	0·51	16	0·09	18·2
1903	85	0·49	17	0·09	20·0
1904	51	0·29	12	0·06	23·5

The reduction in enteric fever prevalence and mortality during the last few years, to which attention was called in previous annual reports, was maintained in 1904, both the case-rate and death-rate being exceptionally low.

The death-rate and case-rate in the sub-districts are set out below :—

	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
East Battersea ...	0·28	0·10
North-West Battersea ...	0·38	0·06
South-West Battersea ...	0·21	0·01

In the County of London the case-rate was 0·40, and the death-rate 0·06.

Forty-one cases, or 80·3 per cent. of the total were removed to hospital, compared with 69·4 per cent. in 1903, and 73·8 per cent. in 1902.

In 7 instances the infection was found to have been derived from a previous case of the disease in the Borough, and in 7 other cases the patient was infected outside Battersea. One of these patients was infected in Madeira, and another at Emsworth. In 6 other cases there were reasons for suspecting shell-fish as carrying the infection. Oysters were suspected in 4 cases, cockles in one, and mussels in one. Two patients had eaten Emsworth oysters, and one patient mussels from Leigh-on-Sea.

The number of houses invaded by the disease was 44. In 11 houses the drainage was found to be defective, and in 28 houses defects other than drainage defects were found to exist. Facilities for bacteriological diagnosis are supplied gratis by the Council to all medical practitioners in Battersea. Each practitioner is supplied with an outfit containing appliances for taking a specimen of blood for examination by the Widal test. The practitioner is apprised of the result of the examination by telegram, and the outfit is returned re-filled. 54 doubtful cases were examined, with a positive result in 12, and a negative result in 42 cases.

#### **Puerperal Fever.**

The number of cases notified was 8, that number being 1 below the decennial average. 7 cases were notified in 1903 and 15 cases in 1902. The case-rate was ·04, or ·01 below the mean case-rate for the preceding ten years, which was ·05. 2 cases were fatal. The death-rate was ·01, or ·02 below the decennial average, ·03. The death-rate for London was ·04. 5 cases occurred in East Battersea, 1 in North-West Battersea, and 2 in South-West Battersea.

### Erysipelas.

One hundred and fifty-nine cases were notified, 11 of which were fatal. The case rate was '90, or '34 below the decennial average; and the death-rate '06, or '01 below the decennial average. 43 cases were removed to hospital, the majority going to Union infirmaries, and the remainder to general hospitals.

### Measles.

The deaths from this disease numbered 58, or 57 below the decennial average. 22 deaths occurred in East Battersea, 32 in North-West Battersea, and 4 in South-West Battersea.

The death-rate was '33, as compared with '68, the mean death-rate for the preceding ten years, and '48, the death-rate in the County of London. The death-rate in the sub-districts was as follows:—East Battersea, '29; North-West Battersea, '64; South-West Battersea, '07.

Twenty deaths were of infants under one year, 37 of children aged from one to five years, and 1 death occurred among children aged from five to ten years.

The deaths in each of the four quarters of the year were as follows:—

First quarter	...	...	...	18
Second „	...	...	...	26
Third „	...	...	...	7
Fourth „	...	...	...	7

The mortality from Measles in 1904 was lower than in any previous year except 1891, when the death-rate from this disease was '24.

On 20th January, 1903, the London County Council made an order which had the effect of applying to Measles practically all the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to the prevention of infectious disease except notification. This order came in force on 1st April, 1903. Disinfection is now carried out in all cases coming to the

knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health. Although Measles is not a notifiable disease, a considerable number of cases are reported to the Medical Officer by the head teachers of elementary schools. Every case reported is now visited by one of the lady inspectors, who endeavours to secure such measures of isolation as are possible. A leaflet which sets out the main provisions of the law relating to the exposure of infected persons, etc., is handed to the person responsible for the care of the patient.

### Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough caused 61 deaths during the year, or 19 less than the decennial average. The deaths were equivalent to a death-rate of '33 per 1,000, or '35 lower than the mean death-rate for the preceding ten years, which was '68. The death-rate in the County of London was '32.

The death-rate in the sub-districts was as follows:—  
East Battersea, '41; North-West Battersea, '52; South-West Battersea, '07.

Thirty deaths were of infants under one year, and 30 of children from one to five. The deaths in each quarter of the year were as follows:—

First quarter	...	...	...	40
Second „	...	...	...	13
Third „	...	...	...	7
Fourth „	...	...	...	1

Whooping Cough in 1904 caused more deaths than any of the notifiable diseases, but its fatality was rather less than in the previous year. Like measles, Whooping Cough is fatal chiefly from pulmonary complications, which could in a large measure be guarded against by proper care and attention. Like measles also, Whooping Cough too often leaves the respiratory organs so seriously impaired that they are rendered peculiarly susceptible to the bacillus of tuberculosis.

### Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa was the cause of 184 deaths, including 95 registered as due to epidemic or zymotic enteritis. The death-rate was 1·04 per 1,000, or ·22 above the decennial average ·82. The death-rate in the County of London was 1·02.

The number of deaths and the death-rate in the sub-districts are set out below :—

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000
East Battersea	90	1·21
North-West Battersea	76	1·53
South-West Battersea	18	0·34

One hundred and fifty-nine deaths, or 86·4 per cent. of the whole, were of infants under one year, and 21 deaths were of children aged from one to five years.

The deaths in each quarter of the year were as follows :—

First quarter	12
Second „	12
Third „	151
Fourth „	9

It will be seen that the exceptionally hot weather during the third quarter of the year was responsible for a heavy mortality from diarrhœa. Compared with former years, however, the mortality is not so heavy as it would appear, as many deaths are now certified as due to “ epidemic enteritis ” or “ zymotic enteritis ” (conditions which are classified as “ diarrhœa ”) which would formerly have been certified as due to “ gastro enteritis ” or “ enteritis,” and would, therefore, have been classified under the heading “ Enteritis.”

In the early part of July the following leaflet was delivered to every house in the borough :—



## Battersea Borough Council.

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### HOW TO PREVENT DIARRHŒA.

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Diarrhœa is caused by eating food which has been contaminated by germs. The germs are carried by dust and dirt, and the way to prevent Diarrhœa is to keep your house and everything in it scrupulously clean. Do not allow dirt and dust to accumulate in the yard. Put the dust in the dust-bin, and see that the dust-bin is kept covered. Burn all animal and vegetable refuse.

Boil all your milk as soon as it comes into the house. This will kill any germs that may be in the milk. Then keep it covered so as to prevent other germs from getting in.

Do not eat tainted meat. Keep your cistern clean, and boil your drinking water.

Thousands of hand-fed babies die from Diarrhœa every summer, but breast-fed babies are seldom attacked. It is, therefore, particularly important that babies should be fed from the mother's breast during the hot weather.

BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

G. F. McCLEARY, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Municipal Buildings, Lavender Hill.

July, 1904.

### **Tuberculosis.**

The following table shows the death-rate from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases per 100,000 persons in each year since 1892.

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis per 100,000 persons.	Deaths from other Tubercular Diseases per 100,000 persons.
1892	135	18
1893	143	82
1894	137	53
1895	151	65
1896	146	79
1897	151	62
1898	154	71
1899	162	56
1900	155	53
1901	146	60
1902	129	44
1903	128	51
1904	139	41

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1904 was 317, as compared with 311 in 1903. The deaths from the various forms of the disease were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Consumption)	...	244
Tuberculosis of the Brain	... ..	23
Tuberculosis of the Larynx	... ..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	... ..	19
General Tuberculosis	... ..	24
Other forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	6

The number of deaths from Phthisis and other Tubercular diseases, and the death-rate per 1,000 in each of the sub-districts is set out in the following table :—

TABLE XVII.

DISTRICT.	PHTHISIS.		OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
East Battersea }	112	1.51	29	.39	141	1.90
Nth.-West Battersea }	74	1.49	34	.68	108	2.17
Sth.-West Battersea }	58	1.11	10	.19	68	1.30
The Borough	244	1.39	73	.41	317	1.80

The deaths from Tuberculosis formed 12 per cent. of the total deaths, and the disease caused a greater mortality than all the "zymotic" diseases, with the exception of diarrhœa, put together.

Disinfection was carried out in 55 per cent. of the fatal cases occurring in private houses.

Fifty-three specimens of sputum from doubtful cases of consumption were submitted to bacteriological examination, the result being positive in 16 and negative in 37 cases.

### Cancer.

Table XVIII. gives the deaths and the death-rate from Cancer during the last ten years. The table appears to show an increased mortality from Cancer during the decennium, but the increase may possibly be due, to some extent, to improved diagnosis and certification.

TABLE XVIII.

Year.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100,000 persons.
1894	110	62
1895	114	70
1896	105	63
1897	104	62
1898	122	73
1899	113	67
1900	130	77
1901	117	69
1902	151	88
1903	141	81
Average 1894-1903.	120	71
1904	164	93

The anatomical distribution of the disease in both sexes is set out in Table XIX. 7 deaths were certified as due to sarcoma, the remainder to cancer, carcinoma or malignant disease.

TABLE XIX.

Situation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mouth and Jaw ... ..	5	1	6
Larynx ... ..	2	2	4
Stomach and Œsophagus ... ..	22	4	26
Liver ... ..	9	16	25
Bowels ... ..	4	7	11
Rectum... ..	10	8	18
Bladder... ..	4	—	4
Breast ... ..	—	22	22
Uterus ... ..	—	19	19
Abdomen ... ..	4	8	12
Other situations ... ..	11	6	17
Totals ... ..	71	93	164

#### Alcoholism.

Sixteen deaths were returned as due to acute and chronic alcoholism, 13 of the cases being males, and 3 females. 15 deaths (males 6, females 9) were due to cirrhosis of the liver, a disease which, in practically every case, is caused by alcohol. This gives a total of 31 cases in which alcohol was the cause of death, as against 38 in 1903, but there is no doubt that this number greatly understates the real mortality from alcoholism. Deaths really due to this cause are usually certified under less invidious headings such as apoplexy, Bright's disease, heart disease, etc.

The mortality from alcohol cannot, therefore, be even approximately estimated from the death returns.

General Sanitary Administration.

**General Sanitary Administration.**



## General Sanitary Administration.

Table XX. gives a summary of the work of the sanitary inspectors, so far as the work admits of tabulation.

TABLE XX.—SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Total Sanitary Operations ...	80423	Dust receptacles provided ...	728
Number of house inspections ...	43456	Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ...	787
Bakehouse inspections ...	286	Houses supplied with water, and fittings repaired ...	316
Bakehouse nuisances abated ...	186	Water closets supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	818
Urinal—inspections ...	579	Cisterns covered, cleansed and repaired ...	629
Do. altered, repaired, or water laid on ...	92	Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ...	153
Intimations served under Sec. 3 ...	5366	Smoke observations ...	262
Notices served under Sec. 4 ...	1975	Certificates of disinfection granted	1333
Notices served under Sec. 62 & 65 ...	1085	Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 48) ...	270
Complaints received & attended to	3424	Proceedings Ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	4593
Number of houses disinfected ...	1215	Summonses issued ...	179
Houses supplied with disinfectants	4171	Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ...	119
House drains flushed with disinfectants after infectious disease ...	1217	Factories & Workshops inspections ...	4701
Overcrowding abated ...	58	Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories & Workshops (Sec. 38) ...	185
Premises cleansed and repaired	1970	Underground sleeping rooms disused ...	39
Drains tested ... By smoke ...	1209	Gipsy van inspections ...	229
„ water ...	5142	Drains laid to new houses and tenements ...	270
Drains cleansed and repaired ...	460	Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	700
Drains relaid ...	689	Other Sanitary operations ...	972
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed ...	152		
Soil-pipes and drains ventilated	561		
Sink and rain water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	532		
Water Closets cleansed & repaired	993		
Cesspools abolished... ..	9		
Mews & Stables drained & paved	132		
Yards and forecourts paved ...	1389		
Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided ... ..	158		

The following table gives particulars as to number of houses inspected in house-to-house inspection during the year :—



TABLE XXI.—HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

EAST BATTERSEA.			NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA.			SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA.		
Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed.
Aegis Grove ...	33	29	Alfred Place ..	15	9	Altenburg Gardens ...	33	28
Arthur Street ...	67	59	Althorpe Grove ...	5	4	Althorp Road ...	45	15
Ascalon Street ...	79	62	Banbury Street ...	16	14	Amies Street ...	40	37
Ashbury Road ...	18	1	Britannia Place ...	39	31	Bramfield Road ...	58	28
Belfour Street ...	37	37	Church Road ...	20	19	Burland Road ...	28	18
Birley Street ...	41	14	Colestown Street ...	27	23	Falcon Road ...	19	4
Brighton Terrace ...	8	4	Cottage Place ...	17	6	Grandison Road ...	32	19
Gideon Road ...	20	8	Edmund's Place ...	10	10	Hillier Road ...	70	27
Henley Street ...	94	85	Ford's Place ...	29	26	Lavender Hill ...	6	2
New Road ...	107	60	Green Lane ...	62	43	Longbeach Road ...	51	35
Poyntz Road ...	43	29	Heaver Road ...	70	65	Mossbury Road ...	46	17
Prince of Wales Road	8	3	Henry Street ...	53	53	Northcote Mews ...	3	3
Savona Place ...	43	25	Ingrave Street ...	99	81	Nottingham Road ...	13	5
Savona Street ...	5	2	Kambala Road ...	91	76	Park Road (St. John's Hill) ...	65	13
Seldon Street ...	17	7	Lithgow Street ...	20	18	St. Ann's Road ...	10	6
Shirley Grove ...	40	34	Little Europa Place ...	36	36	Sarsfeld Road ...	57	38
Sleaford Street ...	56	26	Lombard Road ...	37	17	Sisters Avenue ...	175	75
Spencer Street ...	65	36	Lothair Street ...	9	6	Spencer Road ...	30	11
Tidbury Street ...	18	8	Mantua Street ...	78	49	Sugden Road ...	21	19
Tidmore Street ...	35	27	Mendip Road ...	56	32	Taybridge Road ...	6	5
Tyneham Road ...	24	14	Musjid Road ...	66	64	Thirsk Road ...	34	15
Victoria Dwellings ...	187	160	Orville Road ...	58	36	Wandsworth Common (North Side) ...	28	6
Warriner Gardens ...	82	48	Plough Road ...	8	4	Weston Street ...	29	29
Wellington Road ...	10	7	Stanmer Street ...	12	8	Wroughton Road ...	79	22
			Stockwood Street ...	19	13			
			Thibet Street ...	13	10			
Totals ...	1,137	785	Totals ...	965	753	Totals ...	918	477

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

The number of houses on the register is 121. These houses are kept under regular supervision.

In March, 1903, the Council adopted new bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings. These differed from the existing bye-laws in several respects, the most important being that (1) the exemption clause was omitted, (2) the cubic air space was increased, and (3) by an alteration of the definition of the term "landlord," the responsibility for the structural condition of the premises was thrown upon the owner. The Local Government Board took exception to some of the proposed alterations, and after some correspondence the Council revised the bye-laws, which in their amended form were adopted by the Council on February 10th, 1904. In June, 1904, the Local Government Board informed the Council that owing to recent decisions in the High Court (which were to the effect that certain of the bye-laws were invalid, as they did not provide for notices to be served), they had caused their model bye-laws to be revised, and the Board asked the Council to consider the desirability of amending the proposed bye-laws in a corresponding manner. The Council accordingly amended the bye-laws so as to provide for the proper service of a notice before taking legal proceedings against the keeper or landlord for an offence against the bye-laws. The bye-laws as finally amended were adopted by the Council on 14th September, 1904, and are now being considered by the Local Government Board.

The following are the chief provisions of the amended bye-laws as adopted on 14th September:—

1. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say:—

"Council" means the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

"Lodging-house" means a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

“Landlord,” in relation to a lodging-house, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) who receives, or is entitled to receive the rack rent of a lodging-house.

“Keeper,” in relation to a lodging-house, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf the lodging-house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives or is entitled to receive the profits arising from the said letting.

“Lodger,” in relation to a lodging-house, means a person to whom any room or rooms in the lodging-house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

2. A lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these bye-laws where the keeper resides on the premises, and where in addition to such keeper and his family there are not more than two persons lodging in such house.

3. A lodger in a lodging-house and, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the keeper of the lodging-house or, where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises, the landlord of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which in the case of the lodger has been let to such lodger.

4. A lodger in a lodging-house and, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the keeper of the lodging-house or, where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises, the landlord of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of

the provision of *five hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which in the case of the lodger has been let to that lodger.

5. The keeper, or where there is no keeper, the landlord, of a lodging-house, within a period of *fourteen days* after he shall have been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Town Clerk and duly served upon or delivered to such keeper or landlord as the case may be, to supply the information necessary for the registration of the lodging-house by the Council, shall, himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Council a true statement of the following particulars with respect to the lodging-house ; that is to say—

- (a) The total number of rooms in the house :
- (b) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :
- (c) The manner of use of each room :
- (d) The number, age, and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping :
- (e) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room ; and
- (f) The amount of rent or charge per week payable by each lessee.

6. In any case where the landlord of a lodging-house resides in any part of the premises, the landlord, and in any case where the landlord of a lodging-house does not reside in any part of the premises, every keeper or lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

7. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to the lodger.

8. Where the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house or to the interior of any room or rooms in a lodging-house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of his inspection.

9. In any case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the lodger, and in any case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the keeper or where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises the landlord shall, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, cause the court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a cleanly condition.

10. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every drain or means of drainage, with which any water-closet belonging to the lodging-house may communicate, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall also cause all such means of ventilation as are provided in or in connection therewith to be maintained at all times in good order.

11. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in *every day* from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in *every day* cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

12. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in the lodging-house, the lodger shall cause every part of the staircase, landing, or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

13. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to the lodger or elsewhere upon the premises in such a manner as to render the condition of the room or premises filthy.

14. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the keeper, or where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises, the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every common passage or staircase in the lodging-house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

15. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the landlord of a lodging-house shall, at least once, and when required by the Council, at a specified date in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, when it is necessary for thorough cleansing, cause the walls of every area, the surface of every ceiling, and the interior surface of every wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the lodging-house, and of every water closet belonging to the premises to be thoroughly lime-washed.

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to lime-washing shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such ceiling or wall is painted, or where the material of or with which that surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where the said surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed, if the renewal

thereof be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

16. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the landlord of a lodging-house shall provide adequate means of ventilation in or in connection with every common passage or staircase in the lodging-house, and shall cause the said means of ventilation to be maintained at all times in good order.

17. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as are provided in or in connection with any room in the lodging-house to be maintained at all times in good order.

18. In every case where, in pursuance of any statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging-house to a hospital of a person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease and is without proper lodging or accommodation, the keeper, or where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises the landlord of the lodging-house, and the lodger to whom any room whereof the person aforesaid may be an occupant has been let shall, on being informed of the order, forthwith take all such steps as are requisite on the part of the keeper or landlord and of the lodger respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of the said person in compliance with the order, and shall, in and about the removal adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which such keeper or landlord and such lodger, respectively, may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Council, are most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

19. Where a duty imposed upon or a prohibition applied to the keeper or landlord of a lodging-house, as the case may be, is by any bye-law expressly imposed or applied subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, proceedings shall not be taken against the keeper or landlord, as the case may be, for an offence against the bye-law unless and until the keeper or landlord, as the case may be, after service upon him of a notice in writing by the Council requiring him within such

reasonable time as is specified in the notice to comply with the bye-law has failed to comply with the bye-law within the time so specified.

### The Work of the Lady Sanitary Inspectors.

The work of each of the two lady sanitary inspectors, so far as it admits of tabulation, is set out in the following tables. Miss Dawson, who entered upon her duties in June, 1902, is chiefly concerned in the supervision of workshops, etc., where female labour is employed, but, as will be seen from the following table, she does much important work in other directions. The following is a summary of Miss Dawson's operations :—

New workshops inspected and registered	...	59
Workshop re-inspections	... ..	606
New workshops notified to H.M. Inspector	...	53
Cards distributed showing number of persons legally employed in workrooms	... ..	91
Houses visited which on enquiry were found not to be workshops	... ..	50
Workplace inspections	... ..	165
Inspections of out-workers' premises	...	343
Visits to consumers of Council's milk	...	584
Premises inspected after infantile deaths	...	219
Premises re-inspected after infantile deaths	...	184
Visits to premises to which children recovered from infectious disease returned	... ..	297
Cases of puerperal fever investigated	...	4
Other inspections	... ..	6
Written intimations issued	... ..	420
Statutory notices issued	... ..	240
Inspections of houses let in lodgings	...	77
Re-inspections of houses let in lodgings	...	227
Houses visited during house-to-house inspection		103
Re-inspection of such houses	... ..	144



Mrs. Young, who entered the service of the Council in May, 1904, is chiefly occupied with work having for its object the prevention of infantile mortality in the poorer districts of the borough. Mrs. Young's operations are set out in tabular form below.

No. of houses inspected during house-to-house inspection	...	...	...	...	110
No. of premises inspected after infantile deaths					436
No. of inspections of sanitary works in progress					347
No. of visits to cases of non-notifiable infectious disease	...	...	...	...	95
No. of visits to consumers of Council's milk					429
No. of visits to verminous and exceptionally dirty houses	...	...	...	...	18
No. of addresses given at mothers' meetings, etc.	...	...	...	...	35
No. of premises visited where births had occurred	...	...	...	...	72
No. of visits <i>re</i> neglected children					44
No. of houses visited on complaint					35
No. of other visits	...	...	...	...	25
No. of intimations issued	...	...	...	...	253
No. of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	54

In the early autumn a circular letter was addressed, by order of the Health Committee, to the clergy of all denominations in Battersea, stating that the Committee were prepared to arrange for Mrs. Young to give short practical addresses on the feeding and care of infants at mothers' meetings and similar gatherings. The Committee's offer was accepted by a good number of clergymen, and 35 addresses were given before the end of the year. The addresses met with great success. Large audiences (in some cases exceeding 100 women) were obtained, and the mothers appeared to be interested, and anxious to profit by the instruction given. Similar addresses are being arranged for the present year.

One of Mrs. Young's duties is to visit homes where births have occurred, and to give practical advice to the mothers as

to the feeding and care of the infant. Some delay was experienced before this work could be begun, owing to the inability of the local Registrars to furnish the Council with lists of homes from which births were registered.

In April, the Council addressed a communication to the Local Government Board, asking the Board to take steps to empower the Registrars to give this information, and in November a letter was received from the Board to the effect that the Board had arranged with the Registrar-General to permit the local Registrars to give the desired information. Weekly lists containing certain specified particulars of each birth registered in Battersea are now received from the Registrars, and suitable cases are visited by Mrs. Young. Particulars of each case visited are reported in writing to the Medical Officer of Health, and the information is recorded in a card register. Mrs. Young supplements her oral instructions by leaving a card containing advice as to the feeding of infants. This card, which was drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, by order of the Health Committee, is in the following terms :—

### **Battersea Borough Council.**

#### ADVICE ON THE FEEDING OF INFANTS.

The baby should be fed at the breast for at least nine months.  
MOTHER'S MILK IS BY FAR THE BEST FOOD FOR BABIES.

THE BABY SHOULD BE FED REGULARLY. During the first two months give the breast every two hours in the day, and every four hours at night. After two months gradually increase the time between each meal to three hours in the day, and let the baby sleep from 11 at night to 5 in the morning without a meal.

If the mother has not enough milk, give cow's milk as well. The two milks will not disagree.

Never take stout or other stimulants when suckling; drink plenty of milk instead.

WEAN YOUR BABY GRADUALLY. Never wean during July, August or September if you can possibly help it. If you do your baby may die from summer diarrhœa.

If you cannot feed your baby at the breast, feed the baby on cow's milk. Never give solid food, such as bread, biscuits, tops and bottoms, or anything but milk until the baby is twelve months old, unless your doctor orders it.

The milk should be given in a bottle with a short teat, or in a spoon. **ON NO ACCOUNT WHATEVER SHOULD YOU USE THE BOTTLE WITH THE LONG TUBE.**

Carefully wash the bottle and teat with hot water after each meal. Turn the teat inside out and hold it under the tap, and then keep it in clean water.

Cow's milk must be prepared with great care, or it will not agree with the baby. Prepare the milk in the following way:—

Boil all the milk when you receive it from the milkman. Then keep it in a jug or can closely covered so as to keep out dust and flies. Place the jug or can in cold water, and store it in the coolest place you have.

Make up each meal in the following way:—

*For a Baby under Two Weeks Old.*

Milk, 1 table-spoonful; water, 2 table-spoonfuls. Mix and then warm. Give this to the baby every two hours in the day and every four hours at night.

*For a Baby from a Fortnight to Two Months Old.*

Milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 3; water, 3 table-spoonfuls. Mix and warm. Feed as before.

*For a Baby between Two and Four Months Old.*

Milk, 3 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 4; water, 3 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 4. Mix and warm. Give this every three hours during the day and once at night.

*For a Baby between Four and Six Months Old.*

Milk, 5 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 8; water 5 table-spoonfuls, gradually decreasing to 4. Mix and warm. Give this every three hours during the day and once at night.

*For a Baby between Six and Nine Months Old.*

Milk, 9 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 11; water, 3 table-spoonfuls. Mix and warm. Give this every three hours in the day and once at night.

A tea-spoonful of cream and a tea-spoonful of sugar must be put into each meal before warming.

When the baby is nine months old the milk may be given without anything being added, and the number of table-spoonfuls in each meal may be increased from 14 to 16.

In the summer, instead of warming the milk for each meal, after mixing with the cream and sugar, boil it; then let it cool until the baby can take it. The food must be freshly prepared for each meal, and if any of the meal is left it must not be given again to the baby. But it need not be wasted; give it to the older children.

Keep the bottle, teat, and all the things for holding the milk, cream and sugar perfectly clean.

UNLESS ORDERED BY A DOCTOR, NEVER GIVE YOUR BABY SKIMMED OR SEPARATED MILK, CONDENSED MILK, PATENT FOODS, OR MEDICINES OF ANY KIND.

N.B.—These directions are not intended to apply to those babies who are ordered a special diet by a doctor.

G. F. MCCLEARY, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

### Hygienic Street Paving.

In April, 1904, the Health Committee addressed a communication to the Highways Committee, asking that Committee to take into consideration the question of paving the carriage ways of certain side streets with an impervious paving such as asphalt. The Highways Committee decided to give this form of paving a trial, and during the year the carriageways of 14 streets were paved with tarred slag macadam. This material gives a smooth impervious surface, and is much less expensive than asphalt. Impervious paving of carriageways is an important feature of urban sanitation. Such paving is especially needed in side streets. In many districts side streets are the chief playgrounds of the children.

The following is a list of the streets paved with tarred slag macadam during the year :—

Austin Road	Kennard Street
Balfern Street	Latchmere Street
Balham Park Road	Montholme Road
Britannia Place	Motley Street
Elsbeth Road	Mysore Road
Estcourt Road	Northcote Road
Gonsalva Road	Parkside Street

On 23rd November the Council decided to apply to the London County Council for a loan of £10,000, to pave some 40 streets with tarred slag macadam.

### Sewer Ventilation.

During the year twenty-five ventilating shafts were erected, three of which were erected by the London County Council in connection with their sewers in Battersea Park Road, Thurleigh Road, and York Road, and the remaining twenty-two were erected by Borough Council to ventilate their sewers situated as follows:—

Andoe Road	Queens Road
High Street	Ravenslea Road
Lombard Road	(2 shafts)
Lavender Sweep	Tennyson Street
Lithgow Street	(3 shafts)
Longhedge Street	Totteridge Road
New Road	Usk Road
Poyntz Road	Winstanley Road
Phoenix Wharf Lane	Wycliffe Road
Prairie Street	(2 shafts)
Power Street	

In most of these streets surface ventilators in the roadway were closed after the erection of the tall shafts. During the hot weather many of the surface ventilators gave rise to nuisance, and it is to be hoped that these openings may soon give place to better methods of sewer ventilation.

### Paving of Back-yards and Forecourts.

The following table shows the number of back-yards and forecourts wholly or partly paved during 1904. It will be seen that the work done in this connection was considerable, especially in the Winstanley Ward, where owing to the energy and tact of Inspector Purnell there has been a great improvement in back-yard sanitation.

Ward.	Back-yards.			Forecourts.	
	Wholly paved.	Partly paved.		Wholly paved.	Partly paved.
		Paved as far as 12 feet or more from end of house.	Paved for a lesser distance than 12 feet.		
Nine Elms ...	53	10	126	13	36
Park ...	128	2	61	—	—
Latchmere ...	20	—	67	6	10
Shaftesbury ...	47	15	49	12	1
Church ...	134	28	142	35	27
Winstanley ...	178	50	147	101	24
St. John's ...	4	—	15	—	3
Bolingbroke ...	22	23	30	8	44
Broomwood ...	2	27	9	2	29
Totals ...	588	155	646	177	174

It should be said that no attempt was made to enforce the paving of any yard which was being really cultivated as a garden. The yards which were paved were merely pieces of waste land, usually in a dirty and untidy condition. The paving of the ground round dwelling-houses is a very important feature in urban sanitation. By preventing the pollution of the soil it tends to prevent diarrhoea and other filth diseases. Also, it has a good effect upon the tenants; a paved yard is usually kept in a better condition than an unpaved yard.

#### Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected during the year was 1,637. In most cases the disinfectant used was formic aldehyde, either volatised in an Alformant lamp or applied in

solution as "formalin" by means of a spray. In verminous rooms sulphur dioxide was used. After small-pox cases the rooms were first disinfected by formic aldehyde and then the walls were stripped of paper and washed down before and after stripping with a solution of formalin. In the case of every disease but measles, the process of disinfection included the removal of all bedding, clothing, and fabrics generally from the infected rooms, and the disinfection of these articles by steam in the Equifex machines at the Council's Disinfecting Station. Infected articles which would be destroyed by steam, such as boots, furs, etc., were disinfected by formic aldehyde in a specially constructed zinc-lined chamber.

The following table shows the number of premises and rooms disinfected during each month of 1904.

TABLE XXII.

MONTH.	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.		Phthisis.		Measles.		Other Diseases.		Total.	
	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.
January ...	...	...	18	20	18	23	8	8	13	13	1	1	20	22	1	1	4	4	83	92
February ...	2	21	21	31	34	41	11	11	8	9	...	...	16	20	6	7	5	5	103	145
March ...	3	33	19	30	15	24	3	3	9	11	1	1	16	20	47	48	3	3	116	173
April ...	...	...	17	23	16	23	4	4	11	13	1	2	12	14	35	40	7	7	103	126
May ...	...	...	27	46	15	17	3	3	8	8	...	...	2	2	56	60	4	7	115	143
June ...	...	...	19	24	8	9	1	1	7	7	1	1	12	12	63	67	3	6	114	127
July ...	...	...	31	40	21	21	2	2	9	10	2	2	11	11	18	20	7	7	101	113
August ...	...	...	30	39	15	18	4	4	7	8	1	1	8	14	3	3	7	9	75	96
September ...	...	...	23	24	18	26	6	6	11	11	...	...	9	11	2	2	5	8	74	88
October ...	...	...	54	73	14	31	4	5	8	9	...	...	17	20	13	15	3	3	113	156
November ...	...	...	39	93	21	82	7	8	17	18	...	...	10	21	7	10	7	12	108	244
December...	...	...	43	46	20	37	5	5	7	7	...	...	18	22	14	14	3	3	110	134
TOTALS ...	5	54	341	489	215	352	58	60	115	124	7	8	151	189	265	287	58	74	1,215	1,637



Table XXIII. shows the number of articles removed and disinfected by steam at the Disinfecting Station.

TABLE XXIII.

ARTICLES.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total for year 1904.
Beds ...	250	206	232	253	941
Blankets ...	690	520	526	921	2,657
Bolsters ...	239	195	200	337	971
Carpets ...	274	199	207	313	993
Cushions ...	362	252	215	379	1,208
Mattresses ...	199	179	151	289	818
Palliasses ...	267	200	245	265	977
Pillows ...	626	447	524	647	2,244
Quilts ...	415	353	322	501	1,591
Sheets ...	584	448	485	744	2,291
Wearing Apparel, &c.	11,323	6,844	7,066	10,163	35,396
Totals ...	15,229	9,843	10,173	14,842	50,087

In addition to those set out in the above list, 3,819 articles were removed and subjected to chemical disinfection, the total number removed and disinfected being 53,906.

The following articles were removed and destroyed at the request of the owners :—

Beds	...	...	...	...	30
Blankets	...	...	...	...	16
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	14
Carpets	...	...	...	...	18
Cushions	...	...	...	...	33
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	23
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	47
Pillows	...	...	...	...	29
Quilts	...	...	...	...	8
Sheets	...	...	...	...	28
Articles of wearing apparel				...	1,042
Total					...
					1,288

The whole work of disinfection was carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Woodhouse, the Disinfection Superintendent, and was very well done. The Station, which was opened on March 25th, 1902, has a separate staff on either side, the infected side is completely separated from the non-infected portion of the building and no interchange of duties is allowed to occur between the workers on opposite sides.

The total number of articles of clothing, etc., removed and disinfected was 53,906, and in only one case was any complaint made of damage during disinfection. In this case a claim was made for the sum of £5 for alleged damage to some articles which had been disinfected. Upon enquiry, however, it was found that no damage had been sustained by the articles while they were in the custody of the Council's officers, and when it became evident that the claim would be contested by the Council, it was promptly withdrawn.

Many complaints were, however, received that soiled clothing had been sent home after disinfection unwashed, and until means for washing such articles are provided similar complaints will continue to be made. A steeping-tank and a wringer have been provided lately, and the utility of the Station would be greatly increased if a small laundry were added to it so that the infected articles could, where necessary, be

thoroughly washed and returned home cleansed as well as disinfected. It is to be hoped that during the present year steps will be taken to provide this much-needed addition to what is otherwise an admirably planned and well equipped Disinfecting Station.

The total weight of the articles removed and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station during the year 1904 was 105 tons 15 cwt. 17 lbs.

The disinfection of this weight of articles at the charges made by the contractor formerly employed by the Council would have cost the Council £1,586 7s. 3d. The actual cost is set out in detail below:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages ... ..	691	6	0
Hire of Council's horses ... ..	200	15	0
Fuel ... ..	43	0	0
Water and electric light ... ..	7	1	6
Rates and taxes ... ..	61	18	9
Insurance ... ..	2	11	0
Stores ... ..	4	10	0
Interest on loan ... ..	97	9	4
Repairs (including repairs to vans)	66	15	6
Depreciation—			
Buildings (at 3 per cent.) ... ..	77	16	5
Machinery (at 10 per cent.) ... ..	63	12	0
Vans (at 10 per cent.) ... ..	12	18	0
Van shed (at 3 per cent.) ... ..	3	15	0
Total ... ..	£1,333	8	6

#### Temporary Shelter or House Accommodation.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (section 60, subsection 4) imposes an obligation upon Sanitary Authorities to provide accommodation for persons who have been compelled to leave their dwellings on account of disinfection being carried on therein.





Interior of Shelter, Sheepcote Lane.

The sub-section is as follows :—

“ The Sanitary Authority shall provide, free of charge,  
 “ temporary shelter or house accommodation with any  
 “ necessary attendants for the members of any family  
 “ in which any dangerous infectious disease has  
 “ appeared, who have been compelled to leave their  
 “ dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings  
 “ to be disinfected by the Sanitary Authority.”

The Council's Shelter in Sheepcote Lane (adjoining the Public Mortuary and Coroner's Court) was ready for occupation by the end of the year. The Shelter comprises two tenements, each containing two rooms and a scullery, and one tenement containing three rooms and a scullery. The arrangement of the rooms is shewn on the accompanying plan. Each tenement is fitted with the combined kitchen-range, copper and bath, invented by Mr. Councillor J. Cornes, of Leek. In the same building, but quite separate from the Shelter, is the residence of the Mortuary Keeper. The total cost of the building was £900 and the cost of the furniture, bedding, etc., in the shelter £56.

### **Mortuary.**

The number of bodies removed to the Mortuary in Sheepcote Lane was 221. 204 were inquest cases, 6 bodies of patients dying from infectious disease, and 15 bodies removed for sanitary reasons from crowded homes.

The following table gives the number of bodies removed to the Mortuary in each year since 1892 :—

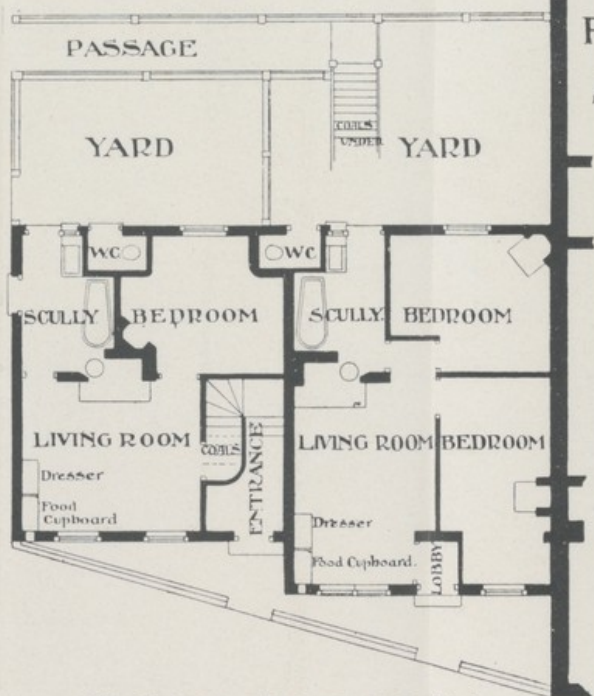
YEAR.	Number of bodies received in the Mortuary.	Number of bodies upon which <i>post-mortem</i> examinations were held.	Number of bodies upon which Coroner's inquests were held.
1892	193	163	187
1893	243	200	237
1894	224	197	208
1895	259	210	232
1896	293	242	278
1897	289	246	273
1898	294	238	267
1899	274	221	260
1900	291	234	273
1901	321	271	304
1902	239	198	224
1903	223	207	213
1904	221	161	204

The largest number of bodies received during any one day of the year was on the 28th January and 6th July, when four bodies were admitted.

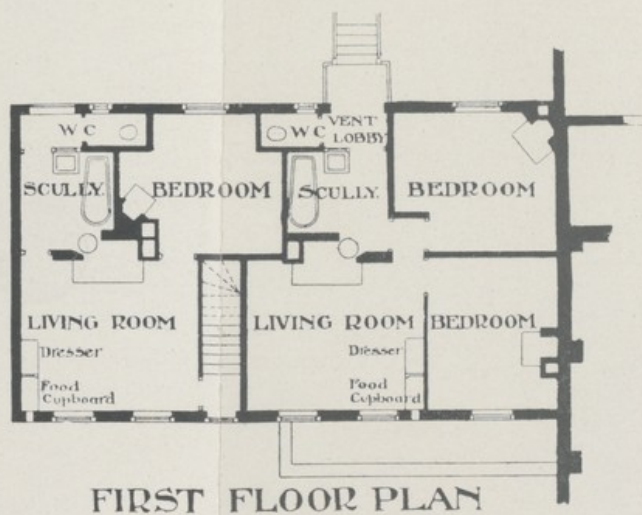
Inquests were held in 204 cases, and verdicts were returned as follows :—

NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	101
OPEN VERDICT—				
Found dead	...	...	7	
Found drowned	...	...	9	
			—	16

BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL  
 PLAN OF DISINFECTING SHELTER  
 SHEEPCOTE LANE.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 SCALE

Feet 5 10 15 20 25 30 Feet.

TWAHAYWARD AMINSICE.  
 BOROUGH SURVEYOR.





## ACCIDENTAL—

Misadventure ... ..	2
Suffocation in bed with parents ...	5
Falls, &c. ... ..	19
Run over in streets and on railway	10
Burns and scalds ... ..	8
Poisoning ... ..	1
Asphyxia ... ..	2
Improper feeding ... ..	9
Drowning ... ..	3
Other injuries, &c. ... ..	6
	— 65

## SUICIDE—

Cut throat ... ..	3
Poisoning ... ..	9
Hanging ... ..	4
Drowning ... ..	4
	— 20

## HOMICIDE—

Fall ... ..	1
Stabbing ... ..	1
	— 2

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Total 204

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**Block Dwellings.**

The following is a list of the artizans' dwellings of the "block" type in Battersea with the number of tenements in each :—

Name of Buildings.	Situation.	Owner.	No. of tenements.
Battersea Bridge Buildings	Bridge Road	London County Council	69
Durham Buildings	York Road	"	108
Victoria Dwellings	Battersea Park Road	Victoria Dwellings Asso., Ltd.	185
Lombard Dwellings	Lombard Road	Exors. of Francis Ravenscroft	36
Shaftesbury Chambers	Ashbury Road	Artizans, &c., Dwellings Co.	22

#### Van Dwellings.

There were 78 dwellings of this description in Battersea in 1904, situated as follows:—

SITUATION OF VANS.	NO. OF VANS.	NO. OF OCCUPANTS.	
		Males.	Females.
Mill's Yard, 88 Sheepcote Lane...	3	3	5
" 80 " ...	4	4	4
Gurling's Yard, High Street ...	10	21	15
Barnett's Yard, York Road ...	10	17	19
Manley's Yard, Falcon Road ...	4	5	5
" Cabul Road ...	20	17	27
Donovan's Ground, " ...	13	20	16
Mill's Yard, Culvert Road ...	14	16	24
Total ...	78	103	115

During the year the Local Government Board gave their sanction to a new set of bye-laws relating to these structures. These bye-laws give the Council more adequate powers to secure the sanitary condition of the vans and of the ground upon which they stand, than were given by the provisions contained in the old bye-laws, which were made by the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District in 1887.

#### Common Lodging Houses.

The following is a list of the common lodging houses in Battersea :—

Premises.	Authorised number of lodgers.	Whether males or females.	Date registered.
75 Falcon Road ...	78	Males	March, 1890
5 Sheepcote Lane	11	Males	July, 1901
7 " "	10	Males	" "
53 Surrey Lane ...	39	Females	May, 1885
55 " " ...	36	Females	" "
57 " " ...	22	Males and Females	July, 1895
59 " " ...	24	Males and Females	Opened since June, 1903
89 " " ...	28	Males	August, 1885
91 " " ...	30	Males	Nov., 1887
6 Orville Road ...	18	Males	June, 1902

The common lodging houses are under the control of the London County Council, but they are visited from time to time by the officers of the Sanitary Authority in connection with drainage defects, cases of infectious disease, etc.

By the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, the County Council has become a licensing authority for the common lodging houses within the county. Licences may be granted, or refused, annually.

### Smoke Nuisance.

Emission of black smoke was reported on 72 occasions. 63 reports were made by the Council's inspectors, 1 by the London County Council, and 8 by the Coal Smoke Abatement Society. 60 intimations and 19 statutory notices were served, and 5 summonses were taken out. As a result of the proceedings arising out of these summonses, penalties amounting with costs to £5 17s. were imposed.

### Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.

The following is a list of certificates for exemption from inhabited house duty granted by the Medical Officer of Health in each year since 1890:—

Year.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Year.	No. of Certificates Granted.
1890	243	1898	82
1891	113	1899	68
1892	165	1900	93
1893	201	1901	32
1894	91	1902	28
1895	91	1903	97
1896	120	1904	232
1897	27		

The total number of houses inspected by the Medical Officer of Health during 1904 was 232, all of which, except 4 were houses erected by the Council on the Latchmere Estate.

### Châlets.

The following châlets are now in use, under the control of the Health Committee:—

- (1) Lavender Hill, at junction with Falcon Road.
- (2) Battersea Park Road, at corner of Cabul Road.
- (3) Queen's Road, by Victoria Suspension Bridge.
- (4) Queen's Road, corner of Prince of Wales' Road  
(opened 1899).
- (5) York Road, at corner of Plough Road (opened  
1900).
- (6) Bridge Road, at corner of Cambridge Road  
(opened 1902).

Each of the châteaux is provided with free accommodation for both sexes, and has two lavatories, one for each sex, attached. There are also 9 public urinals maintained by the Borough Council at:—

Town Hall Road.

Nine Elms Lane (near steam-boat pier).

Do. (by Rifleman public-house).

Battersea Park Road (near S.E. & C.D. Railway Station).

Do. (near L.B. & S.C. Railway Station).

Forfar Road.

Church Dock, Church Road.

Wye Street.

Vicarage Road.

Urinal accommodation, accessible to the general public, is also provided at 97 public-houses.

The number of public conveniences in Battersea is therefore 112, and these are all kept under close supervision by the sanitary staff.

#### **Ambulances.**

The Council has for some years provided a wheeled hand-ambulance at the châteaux in Battersea Park Road, Queen's Road (2), York Road and Lavender Hill, and one is stationed at the corner of Nightingale Lane and Bolingbroke Grove, there being six ambulances in all. The ambulances are freely accessible to the public, and each is provided with splints and surgical dressings. The ambulances are not infrequently used, particularly by the police, to convey injured persons to hospital, and they are undoubtedly of considerable service to the district.

#### **Stables.**

During the year a systematic inspection was made of all the stables in Battersea. The total number of stables was 570, and in these were kept 3,065 horses and 18 donkeys. In 213 stables only one animal was kept on the premises, in 296

instances the number of animals varied from 1 to 10, in 53 instances the number varied from 10 to 50, and there were 8 stables in each of which over 50 horses were kept. In 223 instances the stables were in connection with dwellings and in 63 of these the dwelling was situated above the stable. There were 9 cases in which a pony or donkey was stabled in the yard of a dwelling-house, the only outlet from the yard being through the passage of the house. The arrangements for the removal of manure from the stables were as follows:—

Frequency of Removal.	No. of Stables.
Daily ... ..	78
Three times a week ... ..	52
Twice a week ... ..	148
Weekly ... ..	267
Fortnightly ... ..	17
Monthly ... ..	8

The defects discovered and remedied in the course of this inspection were as follows:—

Defects.	No. of Stables.
Manure receptacle absent or defective	231
Defective paving of stable or yard ...	122
Defective drainage ... ..	38
Defective gutters and roofs ...	12
Defective lighting and ventilation ...	48
Dirty stables ... ..	41
Other defects ... ..	28

The number of horses stabled in Battersea in 1904 was 3,065, and the population of Battersea was 175,465. Assuming the same proportion of horses to population to obtain in the whole County of London, it follows that the number of horses stabled in London was 81,207. According to Veterinary-Captain Smith's "Manual of Veterinary Hygiene," the average amount of excreta passed by a horse in twenty-four hours is about 30 lbs. of solid, and about 5 quarts of liquid matter, and one-half of the solid and one-fourth of the liquid matter is deposited in the streets. Assuming, however, that the amount of excremental matter deposited in the streets is equal to

one-third of the solid and one-fourth of the liquid matter, we arrive at the conclusion that over 362 tons of solid, and over 23,377 gallons of liquid horse manure are deposited in the streets of London every day, while the daily amount of manure deposited in stables is over 725 tons of solid matter, and 76,131 gallons of liquid matter. Future generations of Londoners will find it difficult to believe that such a disgusting state of things was tolerated in London at the beginning of the twentieth century. The disappearance of the horse from the streets of London would be a sanitary reform of the first magnitude, and anything, therefore, which tends to improve and cheapen mechanical traction tends to improve public health.

#### **Water Supply.**

At the beginning of the year 1904 the water supply of Battersea was derived from the Lambeth and the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies, the latter supplying the whole of the Borough except the southern part of the South-Western sub-district. In June, 1904, the property of these Companies was transferred to the Metropolitan Water Board, who are now responsible for the water supply of Battersea, except the houses on the Latchmere Estate, which are supplied with water from the wells sunk by the Council in the vicinity.

During the year monthly samples from the rising mains were taken in the areas formerly supplied by the two Water Companies, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The houses, from the mains of which the samples were taken are given in the following table :—



TABLE XXIV.

DATE TAKEN.	WATER COMPANY.	
	Lambeth.	Southwark & Vauxhall.
Jan. 20	43 Broomwood Road	15 Rush Hill Road
Feb. 25	55 Hillier Road	57 Taybridge Road
March 11	55 Bolingbroke Grove	2 Amies Street
April 30	12 Ballingdon Road	84 Latchmere Road
May 30	106 Balham Park Road	4 Britannia Place
June 29	127 Broomwood Road	2 St. Philip Street
July 19	10 Wroughton Road	84 Latchmere Road
Aug. 16	4 Dents Road	78 Shillington Street
Sept. 27	"Meadowside," Thurleigh Road	2 Altenburg Gardens
Oct. 25	28 Broomwood Road	34 Lindore Road
Nov. 22	32 Winsham Grove	25 Knowsley Road
Dec. 29	15 Althorp Road	5 Amies Street

According to the reports of the Public Analyst, the water supplied in the districts in Battersea, formerly served by these Companies, was during the greater part of the year of "fair" quality. Both the February samples, however, and the sample of the Lambeth Company's supply in March were reported as being of from "fair to tolerably fair" quality.

The Council's dwellings on the Latchmere Estate are supplied with water from deep wells sunk near the Latchmere Baths. The water from these wells has been several times analysed and found to be of exceptionally good quality.

### Slaughter Houses.

Under the London Government Act, 1899, the duty of inspecting slaughter-houses, cow-houses and milk-shops was transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Councils.

The slaughter-houses are frequently inspected by the Food Inspector. They are generally kept in a clean condition, and very little slaughtering is done therein, most of the meat being imported from outside Battersea.

The following is a list of the premises licensed as slaughter-houses :—

205 St. John's Hill.	345 Battersea Park Road.
163 St. John's Hill.	235 Battersea Park Road
351 York Road.	96 Falcon Road.
49 York Road.	

The number of slaughter-houses in Battersea is now 7, as against 9 in 1901. The private slaughter-houses in London generally are being gradually reduced to make way, it is to be hoped for public abattoirs.

### Cow-houses.

A list of the cow-houses in the Borough is given below :—

14 Belle Vue Road.	122 Usk Road.
17 Wiseton Road.	

The cow-houses and slaughter-houses were visited by a sub-committee of the Health Committee before the annual licensing meeting, and it was decided not to oppose the renewal of any of the licences.

### Milk-Shops.

In 1904 the Milk-shops were supervised by Inspector Benjamin. The number of milk-shops on the register at the end of 1903 was 225 ; during 1904, 43 new milk-shops were added and the use of 22 discontinued, the total number at the end of 1904 being 246. In 150 instances milk was sold in general shops ; in 74, in shops where only dairy produce was

sold ; in 14, in confectioners' shops, and in 8 cases milk was found to be sold from a dwelling house. Only 16 milk sellers in Battersea obtain milk direct from the farmer ; 132 are supplied by wholesale dealers, 87 by other retail purveyors of milk in Battersea, and 11 from retail dealers outside Battersea. In 104 instances less than 1 gallon of milk is sold daily, in 51 shops between 1 and 10 gallons are sold daily per shop, and in 87 shops the daily quantity of milk sold per shop is over 10 gallons. 79 intimations were served for offences under the Public Health Act discovered in milk-shops, and 235 special letters were sent calling upon defaulting purveyors of milk to comply with the Regulations of the London County Council. In 25 milk-shops the utensils were washed in the same copper as was used for washing the family linen, &c. ; in 8 cases the milk was found to be stored in the lobby of a dwelling-house, and in very many cases the milk was found to be stored in the shop in uncovered vessels. In all the latter cases the milk seller was called upon to keep his milk in covered vessels, and in this respect a great improvement has taken place.

The Regulations relating to milk-shops now in force were made by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1885 and the powers these Regulations confer are inadequate to deal with many of the improper conditions under which milk is stored and distributed in London. For sixteen years the London County Council have had the power to make new Regulations and it is much to be regretted that this power has not been exercised.

#### **Unsound Food.**

In cases where the retail vendor has unknowingly purchased articles of food unfit for human consumption, and has made no attempt to sell the articles, it is the practice, when the latter are brought to the Health Office, to grant a certificate, which enables the retailer to claim the return of the money paid for the articles to the wholesale dealer. The food is destroyed at the Council's destructor. During the year certificates were granted in respect to the following articles of food, all of which were first covered with disinfectant and then taken to the destructor and destroyed.

Food.	Quantity.	Where purchased.
Hake ...	1 box ...	Billingsgate Market.
" ...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. ...	" "
Cod's Roes	$\frac{3}{4}$ -cwt. ...	" "
Mixed Fish	6 stone ...	" "
Beef ...	116 lbs. ...	Central Meat Market
Potatoes ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -ton ...	Midland Railway Depôt, Wandsworth Road
Mackerel ...	80 lbs. ...	Billingsgate Market
Strawberries	55 punnets ...	Covent Garden Market
Roker ...	100 lbs. ...	Billingsgate Market ...
Haddocks...	5 boxes ...	" "
" ...	1 cwt. ...	" "
Herrings ...	1 barrel ...	" "
" ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. ...	" "
Bananas ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons ...	(Condemned at Nine Elms Goods Yard)
Herrings ...	1 box ...	Billingsgate Market

### Fish Shops.

These premises were closely supervised during the year. There are 62 premises in Battersea where fish is sold. In 43 of these places fried fish only is sold, in 15, wet and dried fish only is sold, and 4 shops sell wet, dried and fried fish.

At the first inspection the offal at these premises was found to be collected as follows:—

Number of premises where a daily collection was made ... ..	36
Number of premises where four collections weekly were made ... ..	3
Number of premises where three collections weekly were made ... ..	13
Number of premises where two collections weekly were made ... ..	6

At three shops the offal was collected at irregular intervals, and at one place it was burnt nightly.

The total amount of fish offal produced at these shops daily is about 2 tons 11 cwt. After the first inspection steps were taken to secure a daily removal of offal from all the fish shops.

Various defects were found and remedied during the year. In four shops a w.c. was found within the place where the fish was stored.

#### **Ice Cream.**

During the year ice-cream was sold on 116 premises in Battersea, the number in 1903 being 115. These premises were supervised by Inspector Benjamin. Various offences against the Public Health Act were discovered, and in 30 instances there was failure to comply with the provisions relating to ice-cream in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902. In all these cases, however, the defects were remedied without any recourse to legal proceedings.

In the early part of July a serious outbreak of food poisoning occurred, which there was reason to attribute to the consumption of contaminated ice-cream. The persons affected had all eaten ice-cream from a certain shop; a few ate the ice-cream on the evening of 8th July, and the greater number on 9th July. Particulars were obtained from 54 patients, but there were others affected of whom no particulars could be obtained. In all the known cases the symptoms were similar, and appeared within twenty-four hours after eating the ice-cream, the usual period being from eight to fourteen hours. The symptoms began with violent abdominal pain, followed by severe diarrhoea and sickness. The temperature was raised in most cases, varying from  $101^{\circ}$  to  $103^{\circ}$  F. The pulse was rapid and feeble, and in most of the cases the patient soon became collapsed. No case was fatal. Unfortunately, the ice-cream which gave rise to this outbreak was all consumed by the evening of Saturday, the 9th, and no sample, therefore, could be taken for analysis. When the first cases were reported to me early on the following Monday morning, I at once visited the shop, and seized all the ice-cream on the premises. A

sample was submitted for bacteriological examination. This examination showed that "the specimen contains at least 10,000 coliform organisms per cubic centimetre of the sample, that the typical *Bacillus Coli Communis* is apparently only present in very small numbers, and that the *Bacillus Sporogenes Enteritidis* is probably entirely absent." The examination of the ice-cream which caused the outbreak would, of course, have given very different results.

The premises on which this ice-cream was sold were clean and well kept, comparing very favourably with the conditions which are usually found in such places. From my investigations of this outbreak I have no doubt that one of the receptacles used for storing the ice-cream was contaminated by bacteria-containing dust from a dust-bin on premises in the neighbourhood, that the ice-cream stored in this receptacle also became contaminated, and that the consumption of this ice-cream gave rise to the outbreak.

The outbreak well illustrates the dangers which may arise from the contamination of milk foods, and it emphasises the necessity for taking precautions against such contaminations. It also throws light on the dangers of the present primitive methods of dust collection in London. The practice of keeping refuse in close proximity to human beings for a week in crowded districts cannot be defended on sanitary grounds. In hot weather such a practice is especially dangerous. A daily collection of dust is much needed.

### **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

Early in the year the number of samples taken under these Acts was raised from 500 to 700, and Inspector Chuter was appointed to take the whole of the samples. It was thought that the Acts could be administered more efficiently if a special inspector were appointed for the work, and this expectation has been amply fulfilled. Inspector Chuter has displayed exceptional ability in detecting and bringing to justice the adulterating traders in the district, and his operations

have had the effect of inducing some of the worse of these scoundrels to practise their dishonest methods elsewhere than in Battersea. Although the number of samples taken has been considerably increased, Inspector Chuter's detective skill has exposed a much higher percentage of adulterated samples than was secured in any previous year. The following is a statement of the adulteration detected in the last seven years. The whole of the samples in 1904, and about one-half of those in 1903, were taken by Inspector Chuter.

Year.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Adulterated Samples.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
1898	357	44	12·32
1899	506	56	11·06
1900	514	46	8·92
1901	474	35	7·38
1902	500	52	10·40
1903	500	67	13·40
1904	700	107	15·28

TABLE XXV.

Description of Article.	Total No. of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Inferior.
Ale ...	1	1	...	...
Arrowroot ...	11	10	1	...
Bread & Butter	9	6	2	1
Butter ...	103	71	15	17
Camphorated Oil	13	6	7	...
Cheese ..	3	3	...	...
Cocoa (flake) ...	3	3	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	3	2	...	1
Coffee ...	16	15	1	...
Cream ...	2	1	1	...
Cream of Tartar	3	3	...	...
Gin ...	7	6	1	...
Ginger (ground)	4	4	...	...
Glycerine ...	4	4	...	...
Honey ...	3	3	...	...
Lard ...	8	8	...	...
Margarine ...	3	3	...	...
Milk ...	438	345	71	22
„ (separated)	10	5	4	1
„ (skim) ...	2	1	1	...
Mustard ...	10	9	1	...
Oatmeal ...	3	3	...	...
Olive Oil ...	4	4	...	...
Pepper (white)	6	6	...	...
Rum ...	5	5	...	...
Sweets ...	1	...	...	1
Tomatoes (tinned)	4	4	...	...
Vinegar ...	12	10	1	1
Whisky ...	9	8	1	...
Totals ...	700	549	107	44
Totals (1903) ...	500	386	67	47



### Summary of Legal Proceedings.

The facts relating to the legal proceedings instituted by the Council in connection with the work of the Health Department are set out on pages 92-110, and are summarised below :—

	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Fines.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	143	86	163	15	0	66	0	0
Smoke nuisances ...	5	5	5	0	0	0	17	0
Unsound Food ...	11	10	59	0	0	9	12	0
Contravention of Bye-laws	14	13	1	1	0	1	6	0
Other proceedings ...	6	5	6	0	0	2	2	6
Total ...	179	119	234	16	0	79	17	6

TABLE XXVI.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855,  
AND RAILWAY CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1845.

DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1904. Jan. 20	Mr. Francis	C.H., 46 New Road	Deposit of unsound meat for sale or preparation for sale	Fined £10 and 4s. costs
"	" "	B.S., 132 Lower Marsh, Lambeth, S.E.	No water supply at No. 31 York Road	Closing Order unless supply put on within 14 days, and 5s. costs
Feb. 3	" "	N. & Sons, 73 Clapham Road, S.W.	Default in depositing drainage plans	Fined 5s. and 2s. costs
"	" "	W. S., 2 Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W.	Do. do.	The plans been having deposited and 2s. the costs of the summons paid before the hearing the summons was withdrawn
"	" "	W.H.M.P., 33 Union Road, Clapham, S.W.	Default in complying with notice to abate nuisance at No. 38 Sterndal Road	) Fined £4 and 4s. costs
"	" "	Do. do.	Ditto to provide fittings to w.c., at ditto	
Feb. 3 & 17 Mar. 2 & 16	" "	G.C., 191 Fleet Street, E.C.	Default in complying with notice to abate nuisance at 90 Stewarts Road	Defendant having abated nuisance, the summons was withdrawn on payment by him of £1 11s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891; METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855,  
AND RAILWAY CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1845—(continued.)

DATE OF HEARING	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1904. Mar. 30	Mr. Francis	A.S., 187 York Road	Default in complying with notice to abate black smoke nuisance	Fined £2 and 2s. costs
"	" "	Do. do.	Do. do.	Defendant ordered to pay 2s. costs
"	" "	Do. do.	Black smoke nuisance	Prohibition Order with 5s. costs
April 13	" "	W.K., 332 Balham High Road, S.W.	Breach of London County Council Bye-law	Fined 3s. and 2s. costs
"	" "	Do. do.	Breach of London County Council Bye-law	Fined 3s. and 2s. costs
Mar. 30 & April 19	Mr. Garrett	J.W.G., 140 Northcote Road (Employer)	Exposing unsound bananas for sale	Fined £1 and £3 3s. costs
"	" "	A.J.R., 140 Northcote Road (Employe)	Do. do.	Ordered to pay 2s. costs
"	" "	H.E.S., 42 Falcon Road	Do. do.	Fined £2 and 4s. costs
April 13 & 27	Mr. Fenwick	E.H., 280 Battersea Park Road	Having deposited on his premises for the purpose of preparation for sale diseased meat intended for the food of man	Fined £20 and £3 3s. costs

DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Mar. 30, April 27, & May 6	Mr. Garrett	W.W., 68 York Road	Deposit for sale of unsound meat	Fined £5 and £2 2s. costs
April 13 & 27, May 11 & 25	Mr. Lane	P., 26 Benfield Street	Overcrowding at No. 26 Benfield Street	Nuisance having been abated, summonses withdrawn
June 8	Mr. Garrett	F.R., 50 Plough Road	Exposing unsoundmeat for sale	Fined £5 and 4s. costs, or one month
June 22	" "	J.W.G., 150 Northcote Road	Exposing unwholesome meat for sale	Fined £10 and 4s. costs
"	" "	G.S., 150 Northcote Road	Obstructing Inspector in execution of his duty	Fined £2 and 2s. costs
June 22 & July 6	" "	S., 4 Ægis Grove	Breach of London County Council Bye-law re removal of offensive matter	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs
July 6	" "	G.H. & Co., York Road	Black smoke nuisance	Fined £2 and 4s. costs
July 20	" "	E.S., 187 York Road	Breach of prohibition order against smoke nuisance	Fined £1 and 4s. costs
July 20	" "	G., 22 Lebanon Gardens	Defective paving at Nos. 8, 10, 12 and 14 Lithgow Street	Work having been done, defendant ordered to pay 8s. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891; METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855,  
AND RAILWAY CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1845—(continued).

DATE OF HEARING	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Sept. 28 & Oct. 26	Mr. Garrett	T.J., 7 Bedford Row, W.C.	Default in paving of yards at 39 Harroway Road, 2 Urswick Road and 8, 9 and 11 Totteridge Road	Work having been done, defendant ordered to pay 10s. costs
Oct. 25	Mr. Horace Smith	A.D., 13 York Road	Depositing for sale, six unsound turkeys	Fined £3 and 4s. costs
"	" "	Do.	Exposing for sale unsound pig's head and rabbit	Fined £3 and 2s. costs

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEIZURE OF UNSOUND FOOD.

DATE OF SEIZURE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE AND QUANTITY OF FOOD SEIZED.	NAME OF INSPECTOR.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1903.				
Dec. 18	C. H., 46 New Road ...	{ 2½ lbs. of pigs' lungs ... 3 lbs. of calves' lungs ... 4 lbs. of pork and beef ... }	J. Herrin ...	Fined £10 and 4s. costs
1904.				
Feb. 18	W. W., 68 York Road ...	24 lbs. of meat ...	A. Chuter ...	Fined £5 and £2 2s. costs
" 26	H. E. S., 42 Falcon Road ...	5 lbs. of bananas ...	J. T. Baxter ...	Fined £2 and 4s. costs
March 3	J. W. G., 140 Northcote Road ...	" " ...	A. Odell ...	Fined £1 and £3 3s. costs
" 3	A. J. R., 140 Northcote Road ... (employé)	" " ...	" ...	Ordered to pay 2s. costs
" 25	E. H., 280 Battersea Park Road ...	{ 14½ ozs. of pig's liver ... 8 lbs. 1½ ozs. of beef ... }	A. Chuter ...	Fined £20 and £3 3s. costs
May 16	F. R., 50 Plough Road ...	27 lbs. of beef ...	" ...	Fined £5 and 4s. costs, or one month
June 11	J. W. G., 150 Northcote Road ...	4 lbs. of pork ...	" ...	Fined £10 and 4s. costs
" 11	G. S., 150 Northcote Road ...	Obstructing the Inspector while making the seizure	" ...	Fined £2 and 2s. costs
Sept. 26	A. D., 13 York Road ...	6 turkeys ...	" ...	Fined £3 and 4s. costs
" 26	" " ...	1 pig's head and 1 rabbit ...	" ...	Fined £3 and 2s. costs

TABLE XXVII.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS.

NO. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
307	1904. Jan. 6	Mr. Francis ...	A. D., 64 Plough Road ...	Selling Irish whiskey 26.57 degrees under proof	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
302	" 20	" " ...	W. W., 62 and 64 St. John's Hill	Selling preserved peas contain- ing 0.01083 per cent. of copper	Fined £2 and £1 13s. 6d. costs
301	"	" " ...	F. & S., Ltd., 450 Brixton Road, S.W.	Selling preserved peas contain- ing 0.00637 per cent. of copper	Fined £1 and £1 13s. 6d. costs
303	"	" " ...	A. M., 242 Battersea Park Road...	Selling preserved peas contain- ing 0.00702 per cent. of copper	Fined £1 and £1 13s. 6d. costs
298	"	" " ...	W. H. M., 143 Lavender Hill ...	Selling preserved peas contain- ing 0.00777 per cent. of copper	Fined £1 and £1 13s. 6d. costs
299	"	" " ...	S. S. N., 171 Lavender Hill ...	Selling preserved peas contain- ing 0.00536 per cent. of copper	Fined 10s. and £1 13s. 6d. costs

NO. OF SAMPLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
300	Jan. 6	Mr. Francis ...	W. T. P., 161 St. John's Hill ...	Selling preserved peas containing 0.00443 per cent. of copper	Fined 10s. and £1 13s 6d. costs.
305	Jan. 6 and Feb. 17	" " ...	W. B., Plough Hotel, St. John's Hill	Selling Irish whiskey 35.24 degrees under proof	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
309	"	" " ...	Do. do. ...	Selling Scotch whiskey 26.38 degrees under proof	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
332	Jan. 6 and 20 and Feb. 17	" " ...	H. N., Hope Dairy, Hope Street	Selling milk containing 7.8 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
333	"	" " ...	Do. do. ...	Selling milk containing 7.4 per cent. of extraneous water	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
376	Feb. 17	" " ...	T. S., 20 Castle Street	Selling milk containing 13.4 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed without costs (Warranty defence)
383	"	" " ...	G. T. E., 14 Poyntz Road	Selling milk containing 11.7 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
404	March 2	" " ...	F. C., 221B Eversleigh Road	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
391	"	" " ...	W. B., 4 Simpson Street	Selling milk containing 10.5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

No. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
401	1904. Mar. 2	Mr. Francis ...	A. L., 16 Miles Street, Wandsworth Road, S.W.	Selling milk containing 16 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
407	..	.. ..	A. A., 123 York Road ...	Selling butter containing 82 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
393	..	.. ..	J. P. D., 11 York Road ...	Selling camphorated oil 55.7 per cent. deficient in camphor	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
394	..	.. ..	G. B. & Co., 77 Walworth Road, S.E.	Selling camphorated oil devoid of camphor	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
408	..	.. ..	D. J., 121 Maysoule Road ...	Selling butter containing 85 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £1 and 12s. 6s. costs
431	.. 16	.. ..	B. L. Q., 36 Prairie Street ...	Selling vinegar containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
420	..	.. ..	S. B., 35 Grayshott Road ...	Selling camphorated oil containing an oil not having the characters of olive oil	Withdrawn—Analyst's certificate insufficient

No. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
392	Mar. 2 and 16	Mr. Francis ...	W. F., 33 Queens Road ...	Selling camphorated oil 41·3 per cent. deficient in cam- phor	Withdrawn by instructions of Health Committee, defendant paying 12s. 6d. costs
435	" 16	" " ...	W. G., 17 The Parade, Earlsfield	Selling separated milk contain- ing 12 per cent. of ex- traneous water	Fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs or, in default, 1 month's imprison- ment
462	" 30	" " ...	G. G. & Co., 7 Northcote Road ...	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed without costs (Warranty defence)
412	" 2 and 30	" " ...	E. W. E. (trading as E. & Sons), 75 Northcote Road	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons withdrawn (warranty defence). Defendant paying 12s. 6d. costs
458	" 30	" " ...	A. M. & Co., 55 Stewarts Road...	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
398	"	" " ...	A. L. J., 28 Crichton Street ...	Selling butter containing 84 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
449	"	" " ...	Do. do. ...	Exposing for sale margarine without having the pre- scribed label attached	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
465	"	" " ...	G. H. P., 46 Winstanley Road ...	Selling mustard containing 10 per cent. of starch	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

No. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
432	1904. Mar. 16	Mr. Francis ...	A. H., 2 Tennyson Street ...	Selling milk containing 27 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> for service. Defendant stated to have left address
506	April 13	" " ...	G. K. J., Field Farm, Minety, Wilts	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of extraneous water (sample taken at Clapham Junction Railway Station in course of delivery)	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
534	" 27	Mr. Fenwick ...	W. H., Braddenstoke Abbey, Chippenham, Wilts	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
528	"	" " ...	J. P., 101 Meyrick Road ...	Selling milk containing 28 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
477	" 13 and 27	" " ...	F. J., 3 Culvert Road ...	Selling milk containing 8.5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
531	" 27	" " ...	C. D. S., 64A Winstanley Road ...	Selling milk containing 4 per cent. of extraneous water and 12 per cent. of which was devoid of fat	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs

NO. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
521	April 27	Mr. Fenwick ...	S. L., 11 Everett Street ...	Selling margarine by retail in a plain wrapper	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
9	May 25	Mr. Lane ...	W. E., 99 Latchmere Road ...	Selling milk containing 8 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
17	"	" "	C. G., 48 Bridge Road ...	Selling milk containing 26 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
16	"	" "	M. S., 14 Howie Street ...	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
21	"	" "	O. O., 27 Plough Road ...	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs
11	"	" "	J. R., 42 Battersea Park Road ...	Selling milk containing 8 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (Warranty defence)
22	"	" "	D. P., 111 York Road ...	Selling milk containing 7 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
5	" 11 and 25	" "	G. T., 1 Tennyson Street ...	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons withdrawn at Magistrate's suggestion.* (See note below)

\* In this case Defendant's Analyst analysed the milk two days after the sample was taken by the Inspector, and his analysis showed extraneous water to the extent of 3.52 per cent. and deficiency in fat to the extent of 8 per cent. He, however, stated that the milk was too sour to make an exact analysis, and having regard to this the Magistrate considered it was useless to send the third sample to the Government Analysts, and intimated that under all the circumstances, if the summons were not withdrawn he should have to dismiss it.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

NO. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
34	1904. June 8	Mr. Garrett ...	T. R., 28 Silverthorne Road ...	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
29	"	" "	H. J. A., 18 Newman Street ...	Selling separated milk contain- ing 6.5 per cent. of added water	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
41	"	" "	C. E. P., 44 New Road ...	Selling milk containing 11.5 per cent. of added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
495	"	" "	F. O., Lake Farm, Draycott, Chippenham	Selling without disclosure milk with 4 per cent. of fat abstracted	Ordered to pay 14s. 6d. costs
64	" 22	" "	W. R. J., Whitnell House, Binegan, Somerset	Selling milk 12 per cent. devoid of fat	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
83	"	" "	J. G., 33 High Street...	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
—	"	" "	Do. do.	Refusal to sell ...	Fined £1 and 2s. costs
27	June 8 and July 6	" "	A.M. & Co., 55 Stewarts Road ...	Selling milk containing 4 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs

NO. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
51	June 8 and July 6	Mr. Garrett ...	D. J., 121 Maysoule Road ...	Selling milk containing 15 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
62	June 22 and July 6	" " ...	B. B., 2 Ashness Road ...	Selling milk containing 16.5 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
77	"	" " ...	T. R., 21 Pearson Street ...	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water and 36 per cent. devoid of fat	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
104	" 6	" " ...	W. S., 42 Lockington Road ...	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
106	"	" " ...	A. G., 38 Orkney Street ...	Selling milk containing 0.0313 per cent. of boron trioxide equal to 4.99 grains per pint of boracic acid	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
97	"	" " ...	E. J. H., 31 Falcon Road ...	Selling camphorated oil 22.82 per cent. deficient in camphor	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
100	"	" " ...	H. W. J., 67 Wye Street ...	Selling butter containing 44 per cent. foreign fat	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
144	" 20	" " ...	J. T., 57 Wayford Street ...	Selling milk 76 per cent. devoid of fat	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

NO. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
105	1904. July 20	Mr. Garrett ...	M. A. G., 32 Carpenter Street ...	Selling milk 76 per cent. devoid of fat	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
126	"	" " ...	C. C., 62 Henley Street ...	Selling arrowroot containing 20 per cent. of wheat flour	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
114	"	" " ...	H. T., 2 Pearson Street ...	Selling milk 83 per cent. devoid of fat	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
110	"	" " ...	A. W., 30 Falcon Grove ...	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
130	"	" " ...	D. L. R., 78 Taybridge Road ...	Selling coffee containing 50 per cent. of vegetable matter other than coffee and having the characters of chicory	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
146	" 26	Mr. Francis ...	W. P., 51 Gwynne Road ...	Selling butter containing 87.6 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £2 and 17s. 6d. costs
165	"	" " ...	A. P., 52 Surrey Lane ...	Selling milk containing 8.5 per cent. of extraneous water.	Fined £1 and 17s. 6d. costs

NO. OF SAMPLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
164	July 26	Mr. Francis ...	W. H., 1 Simpson Street ...	Selling milk containing 14 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
174	"	" "	D. J., 3 Cabul Road ...	Selling butter containing 77.9 per cent. of foreign fat	Summons adjourned for service, defendant having left address
246	Aug. 31	Mr. Lane ...	J. Bros., 85 Falcon Road ...	Selling milk from a vehicle without their name and address conspicuously inscribed thereon	Fined £1 and 2s. costs
238	"	" "	F. C., 29 Cross Street, Clapham	Selling milk containing 13 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
231	"	" "	C. S., 301 York Road ...	Selling milk from which 20 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
249	"	" "	W. H., 145 Stewarts Road ...	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. costs
221	"	" "	G. H. P., 46 Winstanley Road ...	Selling margarine by retail in a plain wrapper	Fined 10s. and 17s. 6d. costs
—	"	" "	G. E. F., 62 High Street ...	Selling milk from a can without his name and address conspicuously inscribed thereon	Fined 5s. and 2s. costs



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

NO. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
237	1904. Aug. 31	Mr. Lane ...	G. E. F., 62 High Street ...	Selling milk containing 7.5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. costs
206	Oct. 12	" " ...	M. A. P., 14 Currie Street ...	Selling milk containing 5.7 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
197	"	" " ...	J. R., 76 Park Grove...	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
202	"	" " ...	A. L., 16 Miles Street, Wandsworth Road	Selling milk containing 0.025 per cent. of boron trioxide and 8 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
184	"	" " ...	H. W. B., 491 Battersea Park Road	Selling bread and butter containing 44.5 per cent. of foreign fat in the butter on the bread	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
187	"	" " ...	A. R., 42 York Road ...	The like containing 76.5 per cent. of foreign fat in the butter on the bread	Summons withdrawn by instructions of the Health Committee

NO. OF SAMPLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
311	Oct. 26	Mr. Garrett ...	D. J., 121 Maysoule Road ...	Selling butter containing 85·6 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
269	"	" " ...	J. J., 437 Battersea Park Road ...	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
283	"	" " ...	C. E. F., 114 Meyrick Road ...	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
314	"	" " ...	L. E., 38 Chatham Street ...	Selling milk containing 27 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
301	"	" " ...	J. M., 117 Clapham Park Road...	Selling milk containing 7 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
95	July 6 and 20, Oct 26 and Nov. 4	" " ...	B. & B., 145 Northcote Road ...	Selling camphorated oil 18·61 per cent. deficient in camphor	Fined £1 and £2 12s. 6d. costs
157	Sept. 14, Oct. 26 and Nov. 4	" " ...	F. T., 298 Battersea Park Road...	Selling camphorated oil 11·8 per cent. deficient in camphor	Fined 10s. and £2 12s. 6d. costs.
344	Nov. 9	Mr. Plowden ...	G. E. T., 24 Falcon Road ...	Selling butter containing 77 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
346	"	" " ...	A. A., 123 York Road ...	Selling butter containing 86 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

No. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
245	1904. Nov. 9	Mr. Plowden ...	W. C. & Sons, 56 Bridge Road West	Selling milk containing 0.00333 per cent of formaldehyde	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
265	"	" " ...	J. B., 17 Bridge Road ...	Selling milk containing 0.00285 per cent. of formaldehyde and 0.03984 per cent. of boracic acid	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
379	" 23	" " ...	C. S., 55 Bridge Road West ...	Selling milk containing 10 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
279	"	" " ...	G. M., 50 Battersea Rise ...	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
369	"	" " ...	G. E. F., 62 High Street ...	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
368	"	" " ...	W. J., 46 St. Andrew's Street ...	Selling milk containing 14.5 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)

No. OF SAM- PLE.	DATE OF HEARING.	NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
299	Dec. 21	Mr. Kennedy ...	W. J. J., late of 54 Winstead Street, and now of 49 Pembroke Road, Seven Kings, Ilford ...	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs or 21 days in default of distress
414	"	" " ...	W. P., 51 Gwynne Road ...	Selling butter containing 78 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs
410	"	" " ...	F. J., 3 Culvert Road ...	Selling butter containing 84 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs
416	"	" " ...	B. B., 2 Ashness Road ...	Selling milk containing 4 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons dismissed (warranty defence)
423	"	" " ...	J. B., 53 Lavender Hill ...	Selling butter containing 82 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs
401	"	" " ...	E. B., 39 Inman Road, Earlsfield	Selling separated milk con- taining 10 per cent. ex- traneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs



**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**



## Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

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### Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The following part of this report is made pursuant to section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which provides as follows:—"The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall in his Annual Report to them report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State." The report, however, is not limited to an account of the administration of the above Act in workshops and workplaces; it contains in addition a statement of the work done by the Council in carrying out their duties in relation to factories under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

### Workshops.

The workshops in Battersea are supervised by the two Workshop Inspectors, Miss Dawson and Mr. Benjamin. Workshops in which women only are employed are inspected by Miss Dawson. Mr. Benjamin has charge of the men's workshops, while those in which both sexes are employed are supervised by both Inspectors.

Pursuant to section 131 of the Factory Act, a register of workshops is kept, and it has been found that the card register, which has now been in use nearly three years, has many advantages over the ordinary book register. Each workshop has a special dossier, in which are filed all the reports, plans, letters, and other papers relating to that particular workshop.

At the beginning of the year 1904, there were 541 workshops on the register. During the year the occupation of 108 of these premises as workshops was discontinued, while 60 new workshops were registered, so that at the end of the year the number on the register was 493, in which were employed 1,920 persons, 877 males and 1,043 females.



The following is a list of the workshops on the register at the end of 1904:—

## WORKSHOPS.

TRADE.	No. of Workshops on Register.	No. of Work-rooms.	Persons Employed.			
			Males.		Females.	
			Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Bakers ...	89	140	220	9	—	—
Billiard Table Makers...	2	6	19	2	—	—
Blindmakers ...	2	6	16	—	—	—
Bootmakers ...	61	63	139	14	—	—
Carpenters ...	8	9	27	6	—	—
Coach Builders ...	7	11	41	5	—	—
Coffin Makers ...	3	3	6	—	—	—
Crayon Makers ...	2	5	5	1	3	—
Cycle Makers ...	19	27	36	13	—	—
Dressmakers ...	107	123	—	—	205	132
Embroiderers ...	3	8	1	1	15	33
Farriers ...	8	8	26	—	—	—
Firewood Cutters...	6	6	13	2	2	—
Florists ...	3	3	—	—	3	2
Furniture Makers...	3	3	10	—	—	—
Glaziers ...	2	3	15	—	—	—
Ironmongers ...	3	3	7	2	—	—
Jewellers ...	4	4	9	—	—	—
Laundries ...	41	105	2	—	385	18
Masons ...	4	4	24	3	—	—
Milliners ...	32	34	—	—	52	40
Musical Instrument Makers ...	4	5	12	—	—	—
Photographers ...	6	9	2	7	5	—
Picture Frame Makers ...	3	3	6	3	—	—
Plumbers ...	2	3	8	—	—	—
Rag Sorters ...	4	4	17	—	—	—
Saddlers ...	5	6	12	—	—	—
Sculptors ...	3	3	10	—	—	—
Tailors ...	32	34	31	3	28	14
Trunk and Hat-case Makers ...	3	10	15	6	2	1
Underclothing Makers ...	3	3	—	—	15	2
Upholsterers ...	5	9	26	—	9	1
Other Trades ...	14	32	34	11	69	7
Totals ...	493	695	789	88	793	250

Section 133 of the Act provides that "When any woman, young person, or child is employed in a workshop in which no abstract of this Act is affixed as by this Act required, and the Medical Officer of Health of the District Council becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the inspector for the district." This section is important, as it provides the procedure by which most workshops become known to the factory inspectors, who, upon receiving the notice, enter the workshop in the Home Office register and send an abstract of the Act to the occupier.

WORKSHOPS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR DURING 1904 IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 133 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

TRADE.	Number of Work-shops.	Protected Persons employed.			
		Women	Young Persons	Chil-dren.	Total.
Bakers ...	3	—	3	—	3
Barge Builder ...	1	—	3	—	3
Blouse Maker ...	1	5	—	—	5
Bootmakers ...	6	—	5	—	5
Boot Polish Maker ...	1	1	—	—	1
Carpet Maker ...	1	2	—	—	2
Carriage Builder ...	1	—	1	—	1
Crayon Maker ...	1	4	—	—	4
Cycle Maker ...	1	—	1	—	1
Dressmakers ...	32	121	9	—	130
Farrier ...	1	—	1	—	1
Firewood Cutters ...	2	2	—	—	2
Hat Maker ...	1	—	1	—	1
Laundries ...	3	14	—	—	14
Motor Car Maker ...	1	—	2	—	2
Rag Sorter ...	1	—	1	—	1
Smiths ...	2	—	2	—	2
Tailors ...	10	21	2	—	23
Totals ...	69	170	31	—	201

**Bakehouses.**

There are 89 workshop bakehouses and 5 factory bakehouses in Battersea. The former are supervised by the Council's Inspectors, the latter mainly by the Factory Inspectors. The

factory bakehouses are all above ground, while of the workshop bakehouses, 56 are above ground and 33 underground, according to the definition given in the Factory Act. When the Factory Act of 1901 was passed, there were 49 underground bakehouses in Battersea; 16 of these have been closed, and the remaining 33 greatly improved and certified as suitable by the Sanitary Authority. In 9 of the 16 cases in which the use of the bakehouse was discontinued, the occupier removed to a newly-built bakehouse in or near the same premises. In 6 cases the shop was closed or used for another business, and in one case the occupier continues to sell bread, but has it baked by another baker.

A list of the workshop bakehouses is given below:—

ABOVE GROUND.

ADDRESS.	ADDRESS.
25 Battersea Park Road	29 Meyrick Road
257 " "	48 New Road
292 " "	89 " "
343 " "	148 " "
465 " "	†205 " "
†1 The Parade, Battersea Rise	10 Northcote Road
78 Battersea Rise	23 " "
31 Bridge Road	†64 " "
84 " "	†94 " "
64 Castle Street	†62 Plough Road
45 Culvert Road	76 " "
83 " "	112 " "
139 Chatham Road	41 Queens Road
47 Este Road	121 " "
29 Falcon Road	38 Rowena Crescent
88 " "	93 Stewarts Road
†37 Grayshott Road	29 Stockdale Road
88 " "	10 St. Philip Street
45 Harroway Road	90 St. John's Hill
11 Hanbury Road	† Sugden Road
†49 High Street	32 Tyneham Road
80 " "	47 " "
173 " "	102 Usk Road
40 Lavender Hill	46 York Road
137 " "	70 " "
313 " "	187 " "
64 Latchmere Road	†198 " "
93 " "	287 " "

† Newly built during 1903-4.

## UNDERGROUND.

ADDRESS.	ADDRESS.
163 Battersea Park Road	103 Falcon Road
189 " "	46 Frances Street
200 " "	30 Lavender Hill
219 " "	291 " "
265 " "	123 Maysoule Road
310 " "	36 Orkney Street
373 " "	23 Plough Road
501 " "	34 " "
525 " "	109 Salcott Road
48 Broomwood Road	140 St. John's Hill
2 Burland Road	8 Tyneham Road
35 Castle Street	23 Webbs Road
83 Chatham Road	47 Winstanley Road
83 Church Road	79 " "
4 Currie Street	6 York Road
28 " "	345 " "
43 Falcon Road	

During the year the bakehouses were kept under close supervision. In many of the premises above ground, improvements were made on the lines of the alterations carried out in the underground bakehouses.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work carried out in connection with workshop inspection during the year, so far as it admits of tabulation:—

Workshop inspections and re-inspections	...	...	3,008
Workrooms measured	...	...	133
Workshops notified to H.M. Inspector	...	...	69
Cards distributed showing number of persons legally employed in workrooms	...	...	914
Written intimations issued	...	...	366
Statutory notices served	...	...	44

## Defects discovered in Workshops and remedied :—

Workrooms in a dirty condition	...	...	141
„ overcrowded	...	...	12
„ badly lighted	...	...	2
„ badly ventilated	...	...	22
„ with defective walls or ceilings	...	...	23
„ with defective floors	...	...	20
„ floors not properly constructed to drain off wet	...	...	10
Workshops with defective yard paving	...	...	15
„ with defective drains	...	...	4
„ with blocked drains	...	...	9
„ without proper dustbins	...	...	29
„ with defective w.c. apparatus	...	...	29
„ with sanitary conveniences insufficient in number or absent	...	...	8
„ with sanitary conveniences badly ventilated	...	...	4
„ with sanitary conveniences opening into workrooms	...	...	8
„ with sanitary conveniences without proper doors or fastenings	...	...	11
„ with sanitary conveniences in dirty condition	...	...	24
Gullies removed from bakehouses	...	...	7
Coal bins provided in bakehouses	...	...	27
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	8
Other defects remedied	...	...	36

The following notices of defects in workshops were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories. In each case a notice was served on the person responsible, and the defects remedied.

PREMISES.	TRADE.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.
100 Battersea Rise	Laundry ...	Defective wash-house floor.
23A Bridge Road	Smith ...	Dirty and defective condition of water-closet.
220 „ „	Crayon maker	Premises require lime-washing.
Printing Factory, Stormont Road	Printer ...	Defective flush to water-closet.
Surrey House Laundry, Surrey Lane South	Laundry ...	Water leaking over approach to sanitary accommodation for women.
72 York Road	Carpenter	Dirty condition of water-closet.

### Workplaces.

Although the term "workplace" occurs in both the Factory Act and the Public Health (London) Act, in neither Act is it defined; but in the case of *Bennett v. Harding*, under section 38 of the latter Act, it was held that the term "workplace" includes any "place where work is done permanently and where people assemble together to do work permanently of some kind or other." In this case a stable and stable-yard, where men were employed as cab-cleaners and horse-keepers, was held to be a workplace. The Home Secretary has been advised that kitchens of restaurants, etc., are workplaces.

In 1902, the first systematic inspection of the restaurant and coffee-house kitchens was made by Inspector Benjamin. The kitchens then numbered 83. In 1903, the use of two of these places was discontinued, while two new kitchens were opened, leaving the same number on the register as in 1902. In 1904, thirteen new kitchens were opened, and the use of four discontinued, so that the total number on the register at the end of 1904 was 92.

A list of the kitchens is given on the following page.

## RESTAURANT AND COFFEE-HOUSE KITCHENS.

PREMISES.	PREMISES.
4 Abercrombie Street	291 Lavender Hill
16 Battersea Park Road	23 New Road
17 " "	64 " "
34 " "	10 Nine Elms Lane
35 " "	93 " "
24 " "	4 Northcote Road
126 " "	8 " "
141C " "	14 " "
157 " "	63 " "
160 " "	151 " "
178 " "	13 Park Road
183 " "	30 Plough Road
231 " "	96 " "
262 " "	138 " "
295 " "	35 Queen's Road
335 " "	38 " "
431 " "	174 " "
491 " "	218 " "
503 " "	35 St. Andrew's Street
509 " "	1C St. John's Hill
575 " "	17 " "
583 " "	26 " "
64 Battersea Rise	39 " "
94 " "	64B " "
21 Bridge Road	73 " "
41 " "	85 " "
42 " "	93 " "
68 " "	146 " "
70 Chatham Road	45 St. John's Road
50 Church Road	62 " "
114 Culvert Road	73 Stewarts Road
23 Falcon Road	159 Usk Road
101 " "	45 Webbs Road
125 " "	24 Winstanley Road
135 " "	10 York Road
166 " "	42 " "
184 " "	73 " "
19 High Street	76 " "
22 " "	139 " "
86 " "	159 " "
130 " "	167 " "
150 " "	183 " "
93 Latchmere Road	201 " "
233 Lavender Hill	216 " "
235 " "	329A " "
266 " "	357 " "

Since the kitchens have been regularly inspected there has been a marked improvement in their condition, but, as was pointed out in the Annual Report for 1903, there is need for bye-laws to deal with the structural conditions of the premises, the way in which they are kept, and the way in which the food is stored and prepared. The restaurant is becoming more and more prominent a feature in modern life, as the tendency of the workers to live at a distance away from their work increases with the growth of large towns ; and it is important that the food should be stored and prepared under the best conditions, which is certainly not the case at the present time.

The following is a statement of the work done in connection with restaurant kitchens during 1904:—

Inspections	...	...	...	...	252
Intimations issued	...	...	...	...	37
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	—
No. of premises licensed to sell intoxicants	...	...	...	...	4
No. of premises where gas only is used for cooking	...	...	...	...	29
No. of premises where sanitary conveniences are provided for customers	...	...	...	...	4
Defects found and remedied—					
Refuse receptacles absent or defective	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	20
Dirty and defective yards	...	...	...	...	7
Drainage defects	...	...	...	...	6
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	5
Other defects	...	...	...	...	7

#### Out-Workers.

The Factory Act of 1901 provides that in certain trades to be specified by the Home Secretary, the employers shall twice a year send to the Sanitary Authority lists of the out-workers employed by them. The trades so far specified by the Home Secretary are as follows:—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto ;



The making, ornamenting and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets ;

Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work ;

The making of electro-plate ;

The making of files ;

Fur-pulling ;

The making of iron and steel cables and chains ;

The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels ;

The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds ;

The making of locks, latches and keys.

The names and addresses of 349 out-workers were received during the year. Lists were sent in by employers and by the Medical Officers of Health of the following Metropolitan Boroughs :—

BOROUGH.	No. of Lists.	BOROUGH.	No. of Lists.
Camberwell ...	2	Hammersmith ...	1
Chelsea ...	4	Kensington ...	8
City of London	1	St. Marylebone	1
Deptford ...	1	Southwark ...	3
Finsbury ...	9	Wandsworth ...	17
Guildford ...	1	Westminster ...	4
Hackney ...	1		

Thirty-seven out-workers whose names were sent in by employers were found to live outside Battersea, and their names and addresses were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts.

The premises occupied by the out-workers are registered and regularly inspected. The following table shows the number of such places which have been registered, together with the trades and the number of persons employed :—

Trade.	Number on Register.	Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females.
Blouse makers ... ..	7	—	9
Cleaners and Dyers ... ..	2	1	2
Dressmakers ... ..	10	—	10
Embroiderers ... ..	54	—	58
Florists ... ..	1	—	1
Glove makers ... ..	46	—	53
Hosiers ... ..	4	—	4
Milliners ... ..	4	—	4
Shoemakers ... ..	9	10	—
Tailors ... ..	22	9	19
Underclothing makers ... ..	10	—	10
Upholsterers ... ..	2	—	5
Other trades ... ..	6	—	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>181</b>

#### Underground Workrooms.

There are 30 underground workrooms in the Battersea workshops and workplaces, not counting underground bake-houses, and the number in each trade is given on the following page.

## WORKSHOPS.

Laundries	...	...	...	5
Dressmaking	...	...	...	2
Embroidery	...	...	...	1
Picture frame making	...	...	...	3
Cycle making	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	1

## WORKPLACES.

Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	7
Meat-chopping	...	...	...	2
Small exempted laundries	...	...	...	8

**Factories.**

The Factory Act contains a special sanitary code for factories, which is administered by the Factory Inspectors ; but for the most part this code supplements, not displaces, the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, which are administered by the Sanitary Authorities. The definition of the word " house " in the latter Act includes a factory, and where there is no express statutory provision to the contrary, the sections of that Act apply to factories as to dwelling houses. Moreover, section 38 of the Public Health Act lays upon the Sanitary Authorities the duty of securing for the workers " sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences " in all factories.

The following is a list of the factories in Battersea :—

Trade.	Number of Factories on Register	Persons Employed.			
		Males.		Females.	
		Adults	Young Persons	Adults	Young Persons
Barge and Boat builders	2	39	2	...	...
Bakers ... ..	5	158	10	62	10
Builders ... ..	7	123	15	...	...
Brewers ... ..	2	78	...	...	...
Chemical manufacturers	3	129	11	30	14
Chaff Cutters ... ..	3	30	...	...	...
Dyers ... ..	2	30	...	21	6
Engineers ... ..	12	599	50	...	...
Flour Mills... ..	2	133	11	...	...
Firewood cutters ... ..	2	21	10	14	4
Founders ... ..	4	63	7	...	...
Masons ... ..	7	532	21	...	...
Printers ... ..	10	74	3	2	...
Steam Laundries ... ..	25	79	...	687	117
Other trades ... ..	32	3,461	362	368	227
Totals ... ..	118	5,549	502	1,184	378

The following is a list of the defects discovered and remedied in factories during 1904 :—

Defects in sanitary conveniences :—

Defective w.c. apparatus	...	...	4
Sanitary conveniences inside workrooms	...	...	11
Want of proper flush in w.c.'s	...	...	7
Want of proper flush in urinals	...	...	7
Dirty condition of w.c.'s	...	...	12
Dirty condition of urinals	...	...	8
Defective condition of urinals	...	...	4

Defects in sanitary conveniences—*continued.*

Want of doors to w.c.'s	...	...	6
„ light to w.c.'s	...	...	1
„ screens to w.c.'s	...	...	4
„ fastenings to w.c.'s	...	...	8
„ partitions in w.c.'s	...	...	4
„ ventilation in w.c.'s	...	...	1
„ separate accommodation for two sexes	...	...	1
„ proper and sufficient number of w.c.'s	...	...	1
Stoppage of drains	...	...	3
Defects in drains	...	...	1
Want of drainage of wet floors	...	...	3
Defective condition of roof	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	3
Defective condition of yard paving	...	...	1
Dilapidations	...	...	2



# Infants Milk Depot.

The following report is submitted to the Board of Health for the year ending 1900. The Depot has continued to be successful during the year from the receipt of the milk of the various dairies, and the quantity of milk distributed has been increased. The value of the milk is estimated to be \$100,000. The following table shows the number of infants supplied with milk during the year.

## REPORT

### Infants Milk Depot.

The following table shows the number of infants supplied with milk during the year. The total number of infants supplied is 1,200. The number of infants supplied during the year is 1,200. The number of infants supplied during the year is 1,200.

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Alabama Milk Report

## Infants Milk Depôt.

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Many requests for information as to the methods upon which the Depôt is conducted were received during the year from the officers and members of other authorities, and from other persons at home and abroad who were interested in the subject. In order to supply such information in a convenient form, the following memorandum was prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, by order of the Health Committee :—

### MEMORANDUM.

In June, 1902, the Battersea Borough Council opened a depôt for the supply of specially prepared milk for infants whose mothers are unable to suckle them.

The milk is obtained from a herd of tuberculin-tested cows on a farm which is from time to time inspected by the Medical Officer of Health. Shortly after being drawn from the cow, the milk is strained and cooled down to 40° F., and it is sent direct to the depôt in sealed churns. The following is a list of the conditions under which the milk is supplied by the contractor :—

The Contractor shall supply milk which must contain not less than 3·25 per cent. of butter fat and 8·75 per cent. of solids not fat, and cream which must contain not less than 50 per cent. of butter fat; and the milk and cream must be free from chemical preservatives or colouring matter, and be drawn from healthy cows only.

The Contractor shall deliver the milk and cream in sealed churns or cans to the Council's Depôt, No. 28 York Road, before 8 a.m. every morning, Sunday excepted.



The Contractor must be prepared to increase or diminish the supply within reasonable limits, at one day's notice from the Medical Officer of Health.

A warranty ticket must be attached to every churn and can guaranteeing its contents to be in accordance with the specification.

No charge is to be made for the use of churns or cans, which when empty are to be removed by the Contractor from the Council's Dépôt free of charge.

All pails, strainers, railway churns, refrigerators, fittings and other vessels and implements brought into contact with the milk shall be thoroughly inspected before being used, be properly cleansed, scalded and dried immediately after being used, and exposed to the air in a clean place, without lids or covers.

The farms, water supply, drainage system, farm buildings, dairy and cattle shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of the Council's Medical Officer of Health, or any person duly authorised by him, and no milk or cream shall be supplied from any farm which has been certified by the said Medical Officer of Health to be in an insanitary condition.

The cows shall be subject, if required, to a periodical veterinary inspection by a Veterinary Surgeon duly appointed by the Council, and the Contractor shall undertake not to supply milk or cream from any cow which is diseased, newly calved or under physic.

The cows shall during the summer be pastured, and during winter so fed that no taint is imparted to the milk. The Contractor undertakes to use no brewers' grains (wet or dry), turnip-tops or vetches.

The udders of the cows shall be carefully cleansed before milking, and the utmost possible cleanliness observed at every point connected with the cows, cowhouse, utensils and attendants.

The milk shall be carefully strained and cooled to at least 56° F., immediately after milking, over a Lawrence, or other cooler of approved design, and shall be delivered at the Council's Milk Depôt at a temperature not higher than 56° F.

The Contractor shall undertake that the refrigerators and the in-flow and out-flow pipes, etc., are examined daily in order to see that everything is in thorough repair, and that there is no leakage.

No milk or cream shall be supplied from any farm on which there is a case of infectious disease.

The Council shall have the right to take samples of the milk or cream at any time, either at the farm or at any point in course of delivery.

From June to September inclusive, the Contractor, when required by the Medical Officer of Health, shall pasteurise the milk before delivery.

Should any breach of any one or more of these clauses be at any time proved, the Contractor shall pay to the Council the sum of twenty pounds, or any lesser sum the Council may think fit, as and for liquidated damages, for each and every time such breach of any clause shall have been committed, and the Council shall deduct the same from any amount which may be due to the Contractor

Upon arrival at the depôt the milk, after being strained, is modified and bottled. The modifications and quantities are as follows :—

AGE OF CHILD.	MODIFICATIONS.	NO. OF BOTTLES PER DAY.	AMOUNT PER BOTTLE.	AMOUNT PER DAY.
During first fortnight ...	Milk 1 part, water 2 parts	9	1½ oz.	13½ oz.
„ second „ ...	„ „	9	2½ oz.	22½ oz.
„ second month ..	„ „	9	2½ oz.	22½ oz.
„ third „ ...	Milk 1 part, water 1 part	9	3 oz.	27 oz.
„ fourth „ ...	„ „	8	4 oz.	32 oz.
„ fifth „ ...	Milk 2 parts, water 1 part	7	5 oz.	35 oz.
„ sixth „ ...	„ „	7	5 oz.	35 oz.
„ seventh „ ...	Milk practically unmodified	6	6 oz.	36 oz.
„ eighth „ ...	„ „	6	6 oz.	36 oz.
Over eight months ...	„ „	6	7 oz.	42 oz.

To each modification, cream, sugar and salt are added in proper quantities ; cane sugar is used in all the modifications, except the first, which contains milk sugar.

The bottled milk is placed in the sterilising chamber, steam is injected into the chamber, and the temperature raised to 212° F., and maintained there for about ten minutes. The milk is then removed from the steriliser and cooled down in a cooling tank. It is then ready for distribution. In addition to the central depôt at 28 York Road, distributing stations have been opened at the Town Hall, and at Lurline Gardens Library. The demand for the milk has always been good, and in the summer of 1904 it was so great that the resources of the depôt were unable to cope with it. As many as 400 infants have been supplied daily with the milk.

The following leaflet is given to the mothers of infants fed from the depôt :—

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF HUMANISED MILK.

1. The charge for the full weekly supply of Humanised Milk for infants under six months is 1s. 6d., payable in advance. If a day's supply only is taken, the charge is 3d. The charge for the full weekly supply for infants aged from six to twelve months is 2s., or 4d. per day. Children above one year old will be charged 2s. 6d. per week, or 5d. per day. The scale of charges for children living outside the Borough is as follows:—

Under six months - - -	2s. 3d. per week, or 4d. per day.
Six months to twelve months -	2s. 9d.           ,,       5d.       ,,
Over one year old - - -	3s. 3d.           ,,       6d.       ,,

2. The Depôt is open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days, and is closed on Sundays.

3. The milk will be supplied in bottles in a basket, each bottle containing sufficient milk for one meal, the amount varying with the age of the child. Infants under two months receive nine bottles per day; older children receive fewer bottles, as they should be fed less frequently.
4. If children are sent for the milk, they must be warned not to tamper with the stoppers of the bottles. On no account must a bottle be opened until the infant is ready to be fed.
5. Just before using, each bottle should be placed unopened in a basin, or jug of hot water, and warmed to the proper temperature. The bottle should then be opened and the teat put on. The child should be fed at regular intervals, and fed from these bottles only. On no account should any other feeding-bottle be used. The teat should be kept scrupulously clean.
6. When all the milk in one bottle is not used, the remainder must not be warmed up again, but a fresh bottle opened for the next meal. Where there are other children this milk need not be wasted.
7. On no account should any other food be given unless ordered by a doctor.
8. After using, the bottles should be thoroughly rinsed in cold water.
9. Breakages will be charged for at the rate of 1d. per bottle, and damage to baskets must be made good. All bottles, baskets, and rubber rings not returned to the Dépôt will be charged full value.
10. It is important that the child should be brought once a week to be weighed. The Dépôt is open for this purpose on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 2.30 to 4 p.m.

11. The presence of Infectious Disease in a house must be at once notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

*N.B.—The milk should never be used in preference to mothers' milk, which is the best of all foods for young infants.*

The homes of the infants fed on the milk are visited by a lady sanitary inspector, who endeavours to secure that the instructions are properly carried out.

The staff employed at the depôt consists of a manageress and five female assistants.

The appliances in use are as follows:—

One 1-H.P. boiler.

„ sterilising chamber with trolleys.

„ cooling tank.

„ cold storage chamber.

„ bottle-washing machine, with three soaking tanks and sets of rinsing jets.

„ weighing machine.

„ Ulax strainer.

Two bottle-filling machines.

„ churns, with pails, measures and stirrer.

Wire baskets, bottles and rubber teats.

The initial cost of the depôt was £400; the sum of £250 was spent in alterations to premises, and £150 in appliances. Since the depôt was opened, additional alterations have been carried out on the premises, and the appliances have been considerably increased.



# Appendix.

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TABLES.





TABLE XXVIII.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	159,724	5,024	31.4	718	142	2,404	15.6	354	204	377	2,577	16.1
1895	162,787	5,264	32.3	907	172	2,901	17.8	477	247	307	2,961	18.1
1896	165,309	5,358	32.4	937	174	2,941	17.7	507	266	319	2,994	18.1
1897	166,059	5,266	31.7	845	160	2,620	15.7	459	270	387	2,737	16.4
1898	166,814	5,157	30.9	840	162	2,762	16.5	495	258	388	2,892	17.3
1899	167,570	5,179	30.9	838	161	2,858	17.0	597	301	348	2,905	17.3
1900	168,339	5,161	30.6	826	157	2,951	17.5	598	293	320	2,978	17.6
1901	169,100	5,025	29.7	828	164	2,729	16.1	603	311	348	2,766	16.3
1902	171,401	4,844	28.2	654	135	2,451	14.2	601	298	428	2,581	15.0
1903	173,422	4,973	28.6	688	138	2,425	13.9	622	299	350	2,476	14.2
Averages for years 1894-03.	167,052	5,125	30.6	808	156	2,704	16.2	531	274	357	2,786	16.6
<b>1904</b>	<b>175,465</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>14.4</b>

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough. 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 Borough on account of sickness and infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the Borough on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2139.9 acres. Total population at all ages, 168,907; number of inhabited houses, 23,466; average number of persons per house, 7.19—at Census of 1901.

TABLE XXIX.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

## VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA.				2. EAST BATTERSEA.				3. NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA.				4. SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA.			
	YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.
1894 ... ..	159,724	5024	2577	734	69,995	2284	1168	345	49,861	1825	975	308	39,868	915	434	81
1895 ... ..	162,787	5264	2961	930	70,981	2439	1418	435	49,832	1892	1052	365	41,974	933	491	130
1896 ... ..	165,309	5358	2994	947	71,753	2500	1472	465	49,804	1886	1064	365	43,752	972	458	117
1897 ... ..	166,059	5266	2737	853	71,848	2431	1265	411	49,775	1824	1007	326	44,436	1011	465	116
1898 ... ..	166,814	5157	2892	855	71,942	2424	1400	441	49,747	1744	1017	311	45,125	989	475	103
1899 ... ..	167,570	5179	2905	837	72,020	2424	1412	437	49,719	1791	954	299	45,831	964	539	101
1900 ... ..	168,339	5161	2978	822	72,119	2418	1370	411	49,691	1749	1044	314	46,529	994	564	97
1901 ... ..	169,100	5025	2766	821	72,226	2357	1271	407	49,663	1658	932	296	47,211	1010	563	118
1902 ... ..	171,401	4844	2581	657	72,797	2208	1133	312	49,631	1643	911	270	48,973	993	537	75
1903 ... ..	173,422	4973	2476	671	73,310	2298	1101	316	49,593	1692	851	268	50,519	983	524	87
Averages of years 1894 to 1903	167,052	5125	2786	812	71,899	2378	1401	398	49,731	1770	980	312	45,421	976	505	102
1904 ... ..	175,465	4849	2543	715	73,931	2249	1159	365	49,564	1584	845	248	51,970	1016	539	102

Note.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the Borough, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE XXX.

*(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health).*

## 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.						East Battersea.	N. West Battersea.	S. West Battersea.	East Battersea.	N. West Battersea.	S. West Battersea.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox ...	7	...	...	1	4	2	...	7	...	...	7	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	193	5	63	97	13	15	...	54	79	60	47	66	39
Membranous croup ...	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	1
Erysipelas ...	159	11	5	9	18	97	19	79	49	31	26	13	4
Scarlet fever ...	375	4	86	242	28	15	...	187	74	114	171	72	82
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	51	...	2	11	11	27	...	21	19	11	15	17	9
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	5	1	2	2	1	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	801	21	162	361	77	161	19	357	222	222	270	169	135

TABLE XXXI.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE 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 years.	3 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	58	20	37	1	...	...	...	22	32	4	27	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	11	1	4	6	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	
Whooping Cough ... ..	61	30	30	1	...	...	...	31	26	4	6	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	14	3	6	5	...	...	...	4	6	4	...	
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fever {	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Enteric ... ..	12	...	...	...	3	9	...	8	3	1	
	Other Continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	21	...	...	...	2	9	10	3	8	10	1	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea ... ..	184	159	21	...	1	1	2	90	76	18	2	

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Enteritis ... ..	45	28	7	3	...	2	5	25	16	4	15
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas ... ..	11	5	...	...	1	4	1	7	2	2	12
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	17	4	1	...	1	8	3	11	5	1	9
Phthisis ... ..	244	...	4	10	44	179	7	112	74	58	89
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	73	26	20	5	7	14	1	29	34	10	11
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	164	...	1	1	2	102	58	66	45	53	61
Bronchitis ... ..	260	71	17	2	1	68	101	124	101	35	68
Pneumonia ... ..	189	45	46	7	4	64	23	88	67	34	41
Pleurisy ... ..	6	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	2	...	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	17	...	...	1	...	11	5	5	3	9	4
Alcoholism	31	...	...	...	...	28	3	13	8	10	10
Cirrhosis of Liver											
Venereal Diseases ... ..	16	14	...	...	...	1	1	7	7	2	15
Premature Birth ... ..	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	51	25	19	4
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition... ..	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	4	2	2	2
Heart Diseases ... ..	111	...	...	8	5	58	40	56	34	21	70
Accidents ... ..	50	6	7	3	5	25	4	27	16	7	28
Suicides ... ..	15	...	...	...	...	14	1	7	2	6	4
All other causes ... ..	828	208	41	32	30	276	241	359	244	225	242
ALL CAUSES ... ..	2543	715	242	85	109	884	508	1158	846	539	725

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The tables on pages 144-146 have been drawn up by the Secretary of State, "for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their annual report which relates to factories, workshops, work-places and home work." It is intended "to provide for uniformity in the presentation of such particulars as lend themselves to statistical treatment."

### Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	705	78	} Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	3,008	410	
Workplaces ... ..	645	83	
Homeworkers' Premises ... ..	343	98	
Total .. ..	4,701	669	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>						
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	192	192	}	Nil.		
Want of Ventilation ... ..	17	17				
Overcrowding ... ..	9	9				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	31	31				
Other Nuisances ... ..	350	350				
Sanitary accommodations {	Insufficient ... ..	9			9	
	Unsuitable or defective ... ..	175			175	
	Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	3			3	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>						
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (sec. 101) ... ..	—	—			}	Nil.
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (secs. 97 to 100) ... ..	68	68				
Failure as regard Lists of Outworkers (sec. 107) ... ..	—	—				
Giving out work to (Unwholesome (sec. 108) to be done in premises which are (Infected (sec. 110) ... ..	—	—				
	—	—				
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Smallpox (sec. 109) ... ..	—	—				
Other Offences ... ..	3	—	3	—		
Total ... ..	857	854	3	—		

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

## Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	69
--	----

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors, as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5):—

Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	6
-----------------------------------	---

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ... ..	6
---	---

Other ... ..	3
--------------	---

## Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—

In use during 1903 ... ..	49
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## Certificates granted :—

In 1903 ... ..	29
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In 1904 ... ..	4
----------------	---

In use at the end of 1904 ... ..	33
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## Homework :—Lists of Outworkers (s. 107)—

Lists received ... ..	10
-----------------------	----

No. of outworkers to which lists referred ...	174
---	-----

Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Authorities ... ..	37
--	----

Addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities ... ..	175
---	-----

## Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—

Notices prohibiting homework in un- wholesome premises (s. 108) ... ..	—	—
---	---	---

Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..	—	—
---	---	---

Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110) ... ..	—	—
---	---	---



Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end  
of 1904:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	89
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	61
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	107
Laundries	...	...	...	...	41
Milliners	...	...	...	...	32
Tailors	...	...	...	...	32
Other trades	...	...	...	...	131
Total	...	...	...	...	493

**Proceedings during 1904.**

(The tables on pages 147-151 are suggested by the Medical Officer of Health to the County of London in order to secure uniformity of tabulation in the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs).

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1904.	Number of Intimation 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 ...	225	43	22	246	583	79	} Nil.
Cowsheds ...	3	—	—	3	†	—	
Slaughter-houses	7	—	—	7	†	—	
Other offensive trade premises	3	—	—	3	†	—	
Ice-cream premises	115	13	4	116	267	22	
Registered houses let in lodgings	121	—	—	121	†	{ (a)* — (b)* 79 }	

(a)\* For overcrowding. (b)\* For other conditions.

† These premises are subject to frequent inspection.

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	NUMBER OF LISTS RECEIVED, 1904.				NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUT-WORKERS.			
	Due Feb. 1st.		Due Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to other Authorities.		Received from other Authorities.	
	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	Due Feb. 1st.	Due Aug. 1st.	Due Feb. 1st.	Due Aug. 1st.
Blouse making ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	10
Dressmaking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Glove making ...	1	60	1	57	18	13	—	—
Hosiery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Millinery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Shoemaking ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	8
Tailoring ...	—	—	2	8	1	—	19	4
Underclothing ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	12	7
Other ...	1	21	3	24	1	1	52	17
Total ...	3	84	7	90	22	15	123	52

	FAC- TORIES.	WORK- SHOPS.	WORK- PLACES.	TOTAL.
Number of out-workers (persons) on register at end of year 1904 ... ..	—	65	136	201
Number of out-workers premises on register at end of year 1904 ... ..	—	43	134	177
Total number of out-workers (persons) dealt with during the year 1904 ... ..	—	165	172	337
Total number of out-workers premises dealt with during the year 1904 ... ..	—	51	202	253

Number of Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) ... ..	—
Number of Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..	—
Number of Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110) ... ..	—
Number of Cases reported to H.M. Inspector :—	
Failure to affix Abstract ... ..	69
Replies as to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	6
Other matters ... ..	3
Number of underground bakehouses in use at the end of 1904 ... ..	33
Certificates granted during the year (s. 101) ... ..	4
Number of workshop rooms measured ... ..	133
<i>Overcrowding, 1903.</i>	
Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ... ..	58
Number remedied ... ..	58
Number of prosecutions ... ..	1
<i>Underground Rooms.</i>	
Illegal occupation dealt with during year ... ..	5
Number of rooms closed ... ..	5
<i>Insanitary Houses.</i>	
Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ... ..	—
Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act ... ..	—
<i>Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.</i>	
Number of persons accommodated during the year ... ..	—
<i>Revenue Acts.</i>	
Number of houses for which applications were received during the year ... ..	232
Number of tenements comprised therein ... ..	244
Number of tenements for which certificates were—	
(a) granted ... ..	244
(b) refused ... ..	—
(c) deferred ... ..	—

*Number of Prosecutions under Bye-laws under Public Health Act, 1891.*

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc. ... ..	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc. ...	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health ...	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	9
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ... ..	1
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc. ... ..	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ... ..	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	1
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ... ..	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, sec. 202) ... ..	1
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Bye-laws) Act, 1889) ... ..	2

*Mortuaries.*

Total number of bodies removed ... ..	221
Total number of infectious bodies removed ...	6

**Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

CLASS OF WORKS.	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.					
				Premises	Rooms.				
Factories ...	Factory Laundries ...	24	2	1	25	70	92	21	) Nil.
	Factory Bakehouses ...	4	1	—	5	13	19	3	
	Other Factories ...	65	34	11	88	340	594	54	
Workshops ...	Workshop Laundries ...	67	—	26	41	105	} 3,008	410	
	Workshop Bakehouses ...	91	1	3	89	140			
	Other Workshops ...	383	59	79	363	450			
	Outworkers' Premises ...	178	9	10	177	177	343	98	
Workplaces...	Places where Food is prepared for Sale* ...	149	5	—	154	170	480	47	
	Other Workplaces ...	66	8	15	59	117	165	36	
Total ...	...	1,027	119	145	1,001	1,582	4,701	669	

\* Under this head are included the kitchens of hotels, restaurants, eating-houses of all sorts, tripe, fried fish and eel shops and other places where food is prepared.



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Locus ...	1917		1918		1919		1920		Total	Percentage of total
	Number of plants	Number of seeds	Number of plants	Number of seeds	Number of plants	Number of seeds	Number of plants	Number of seeds		
Hesperis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hesperis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lycium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of Lycium hesperis and Lycium ...



