

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

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# The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

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## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902.

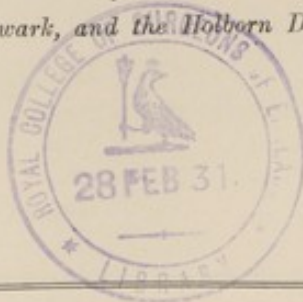
OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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# The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. FOR THE YEAR 1902.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

GENTLEMEN,

In this Annual Report for the year 1902, the various statistics for the year refer to the fifty-three weeks ending Saturday, January 3rd, 1903, as adopted by the Registrar-General, and known as the registration year.

The Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, which came into force on the 1st January, 1902, has much increased the work of the Public Health Department. Under this Act the Council is made the Authority responsible for the sanitary condition of workshops and workplaces in the Borough, while the Factory Inspector is responsible for the sanitary condition of factories, although any sanitary defects reported by the Factory Inspector have to be attended to and remedied under the supervision of this department. The Council is also responsible for the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences in factories as well as in workshops and workplaces.

The Secretary of State for the Home Office has been advised that the word "workplace" is not to be limited to a place where something is being manufactured or made but is of a very wide signification and includes such premises as stables and stable yards, kitchens of restaurants, &c.



Under the new Act the Council must keep a Register of all the workshops in the Borough, and the Medical Officer of Health is required in his Annual Report to the Council to report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of the same to the Secretary of State.

Very important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers were for the first time given to District Councils by the Act of 1901. These powers aim at the prevention of home work being done (1) in premises which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, overcrowding, want of ventilation, or other insanitary conditions, (2) any premises where there is any dangerous infectious disease. In accordance with section 107 of the Act lists of outworkers have to be kept in certain specified trades, and copies of this list have to be sent to the District Council on or before the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August in each year. The details of all outworkers who do not reside in the Borough have to be sent to the Councils of the district in which they work.

Under section 101 new duties of great importance are placed on the Council in regard to underground bakehouses. The Act provides generally that no underground bakehouse whether factory or workshop shall be used as such unless it was so used on the 17th August, 1901, (passing of the Act). Moreover, after the 1st January, 1904, it will not be lawful to use any underground bakehouse wherever established unless the Council are satisfied that it is suitable for the purpose with regard to construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects and have given a certificate of suitability.

Under section 98 of the Act increased power is given for dealing with any bakehouse (whether underground or not) which is unfit on sanitary grounds for use or occupation.

During the year 122 kitchens of restaurants were inspected and the notices that were served included 60 nuisances, all of which were abated.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, increased powers have been given to this Council for regulating the manufacture and sale of ice cream. These increased powers came into force on the 1st November, 1902, and much attention has been given since then by this Department to premises where ice creams are manufactured, sold, or stored.

The serious outbreak of small-pox in the Borough and the work of carrying out the various preventive measures occupied very much of the time of the Public Health Department during the last three months of 1901 and the first five months of 1902.

In the latter part of December, 1901, there was such a large increase in the notifications of small-pox in this Borough, as many as 53 cases having been notified during the last week of December, and I had for some months generally been on duty long after office hours, that I advised the Public Health Committee that it was desirable that a temporary Sanitary Inspector should be engaged, who should be on duty in the evenings until 10 o'clock, and also on Sundays; especially as the new Factory and Workshop Act was coming into force on the 1st January, and the tenement houses in the Borough required much more supervision than had been paid to them during the preceding four months, and that very many more required to be added to the Register of Lodging Houses let in Lodgings. The Public Health Committee finally agreed to let me have the assistance of a medical practitioner, and from 15th January until the end of April Dr. Watkins-Pitchford was on duty after office hours, and he and I took Saturday evenings and Sundays alternately.

I think it is due to the great activity of the Public Health Departments and the Public Vaccinators and the Vaccination Officers of the Metropolis that the outbreak of small-pox was so quickly stamped out and that there was practically no recrudescence of the disease last winter.



### AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

From the Report of the Census 1901, the area of the Holborn Borough is 405·1 acres, the number of inhabited houses 4,703, and the population was 59,405, 29,489 males and 29,916 females.

Details for the different parts of the Borough, and details of the changes in the population due to the changes in the boundaries under the London Government Act were given in the Annual Report for the year 1901.

### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

AGES.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages ... ..	59,405	29,489	29,916
Under 1 Year ... ..	1,095	556	539
Between 1 and 2 Years... ..	965	482	483
"    2    "    3    "    ... ..	877	440	437
"    3    "    4    "    ... ..	958	467	491
"    4    "    5    "    ... ..	900	439	461
TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS ... ..	4,795	2,384	2,411
Between 5-10 Years ... ..	4,385	2,202	2,183
"    10-13    "    ... ..	2,461	1,200	1,261
"    13-14    "    ... ..	899	408	491
"    14-15    "    ... ..	874	463	411
"    15-16    "    ... ..	968	492	476
"    16-17    "    ... ..	990	488	502
"    17-18    "    ... ..	1,090	540	550
"    18-19    "    ... ..	1,249	615	634
"    19-20    "    ... ..	1,301	619	682
"    20-21    "    ... ..	1,320	626	694
"    21-25    "    ... ..	5,512	2,515	2,997
"    25-30    "    ... ..	6,735	3,184	3,551
"    30-35    "    ... ..	5,416	2,711	2,706
"    35-40    "    ... ..	4,913	2,511	2,402
"    40-45    "    ... ..	4,065	2,176	1,889
"    45-50    "    ... ..	3,411	1,782	1,629
"    50-55    "    ... ..	2,818	1,479	1,339
"    55-60    "    ... ..	2,151	1,147	1,004
"    60-65    "    ... ..	1,756	895	861
"    65-70    "    ... ..	1,085	542	543
"    70-75    "    ... ..	662	284	378
"    75-80    "    ... ..	352	153	199
"    80-85    "    ... ..	160	62	98
"    85-90    "    ... ..	32	10	22
"    90-95    "    ... ..	5	1	4
"    95-100    "    ... ..	—	—	—
100 Years and upwards... ..	—	—	—

### ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

In connection with the subject of Alien Immigration, the following details are of interest :—

#### COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGNERS AT THE CENSUS, 1901.

Country of Birth.	County of London.			Holborn Borough.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTALS ... ..	135,377	79,804	55,573	5,706	3,978	1,728
EUROPE.						
Russ'a ... ..	38,117	20,519	17,598	240	141	99
Poland (Russian) ... ..	15,420	8,155	7,265	112	63	49
Sweden ... ..	1,675	1,180	495	44	29	15
Norway ... ..	1,067	857	210	14	12	2
Denmark ... ..	946	676	270	41	26	15
Holland ... ..	4,249	2,402	1,847	109	74	35
Belgium ... ..	2,102	1,108	994	113	68	45
France ... ..	11,264	5,462	5,802	660	374	286
Germany ... ..	27,427	17,215	10,212	1,098	793	305
Austria ... ..	6,189	4,048	2,141	179	161	18
Hungary ... ..	750	533	217	28	24	4
Carried forward ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—



## COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGNERS AT THE CENSUS, 1901—continued.

Country of Birth.	County of London.			Holborn Borough.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Brought forward ... ..						
EUROPE continued—						
Switzerland ... ..	4,419	2,920	1,499	247	202	45
Spain ... ..	666	502	164	50	40	10
Portugal ... ..	128	89	39	8	7	1
Italy ... ..	10,889	8,212	2,677	2,029	1,519	510
Greece ... ..	211	177	34	19	16	3
Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria ... ..	2,116	1,179	937	23	16	7
Turkey ... ..	660	496	164	16	15	1
ASIA.						
China ... ..	120	97	23	3	2	1
Japan ... ..	151	123	28	6	6	—
Other Countries ... ..	148	116	32	19	16	3
AFRICA.						
Egypt ... ..	61	43	18	—	—	—
Other Countries ... ..	107	78	29	4	4	—
AMERICA.						
United States ... ..	5,561	3,100	2,461	611	345	266
Mexico ... ..	58	33	23	4	4	—
Other States of Central America ... ..	79	47	32	1	1	—
Argentine Republic ... ..	138	81	57	6	4	2
Brazil ... ..	142	75	67	8	7	1
Other States of South America ... ..	266	137	129	6	6	—
Country not stated... ..	251	142	109	8	3	5
TOTALS ... ..	135,377	79,804	55,573	5,706	3,978	1,728

## NUMBER OF TENEMENTS.

At the Census of 1901, the total No. of tenements in the Holborn Borough was 13,790. The following table gives details of the tenements of one, two, three and four rooms.\*

Tenements with	No. of Tenements.	Percentage of all Tenements.	Total Occupants.	Percentage of Population in each Group of Tenements.	Average Occupants per room.	Overcrowding.		
						No. of 1 to 4 roomed Tenements with more than 2 Occupants per room.	No. of Occupants of such Tenements.	Percentage of Population in such Tenements.
1 room ... ..	3,725	27.0	8,502	14.3	2.28	1,267	4,916	8.28
2 rooms ... ..	3,834	27.8	13,787	23.2	1.80	1,126	6,747	11.36
3 " ... ..	2,224	16.1	9,175	15.4	1.38	328	2,603	4.38
4 " ... ..	989	7.2	4,260	7.2	1.08	62	609	1.03
Total ... ..	10,772	78.1	35,724	60.1	—	2,783	14,875	25.05

\* The word "overcrowding" is used in the sense that the tenements were occupied by more than two persons per room, and not in the legal sense, for of the 2,783 "overcrowded" tenements there were probably comparatively few for which the Council could take action to abate overcrowding. The table shows that 60.1 per cent. of the population of the Borough lived in tenements of one to four rooms, and that 27.5 per cent. lived in only one or two rooms.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1902.

The following are the estimated populations at the middle of the year 1902:—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	31,020
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	27,522
Holborn Borough ... ..	58,542
London ... ..	4,613,812
England and Wales ... ..	33,378,338
United Kingdom ... ..	42,372,556

**BIRTHS.**

During the 53 weeks ending Saturday, January 3rd, 1903, the number of births registered was :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males ... ..	* 516	329	845
Females ... ..	* 478	323	801
Total ... ..	* 994	652	1,646

In London the number of births was... .. 132,810  
 In England and Wales do. ... .. 942,822

**BIRTH-RATES FOR THE YEAR.**

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	*31·6 per thousand.
Holborn Sub-Division ... ..	23·3 „ „
Holborn Borough ... ..	*27·7 „ „
London ... ..	28·5 „ „
England and Wales ... ..	28·6 „ „

\* The births in Bloomsbury and St. Giles include all that take place at the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, many of which are those of non-residents. Further details are not supplied by the Registrar-General, nor by the District Registrar.

**MORTALITY.**

The following deaths have been registered in the Borough (1902) :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males ... ..	256	416	672
Females ... ..	206	405	611
Total ... ..	462	821	1,283

Of these deaths the following occurred in Public Institutions, &c., within the area of the Borough :—

INSTITUTION.	Residents.		Non-Residents	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury	Holborn.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
St. Giles Workhouse ... ..	72	3	12	—
French Hospital ... ..	8	2	34	—
British Lying-in Hospital ... ..	1	1	17	—
Children's Hospital ... ..	5	16	—	324
National Hospital ... ..	—	1	—	54
London Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	—	8	—	44
Italian Hospital ... ..	1	7	—	17
Alexandra Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	—
Private ... ..	—	1	7	8
Total ... ..	87	39	70	447



The following deaths of Parishioners occurred in Public Institutions outside the Borough (1902).

INSTITUTION.	Number.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
Holborn Workhouse ... ..	—	53
Holborn Workhouse, Mitcham ... ..	—	21
Holborn Infirmary ... ..	2	136
Central London Sick Asylum ... ..	71	3
City of London Workhouse ... ..	—	1
St. Pancras Workhouse ... ..	—	2
Banstead Asylum ... ..	2	—
Camberwell Asylum ... ..	1	—
Cane Hill Asylum ... ..	1	1
Caterham Asylum ... ..	4	6
Claybury Asylum ... ..	1	—
Colney Hatch Asylum ... ..	2	4
Darenth Asylum ... ..	1	1
Dartford Asylum ... ..	1	—
Hanwell Asylum ... ..	2	1
Hoxton House Asylum ... ..	2	—
London County Asylum ... ..	—	1
Manor House Asylum ... ..	3	—
Eastern Fever Hospital ... ..	1	1
North Western Fever Hospital ... ..	9	4
South Western Fever Hospital ... ..	—	1
Gore Farm Small Pox Hospital ... ..	1	—
Small Pox Hospital Ships ... ..	33	9
South Wharf Shelter ... ..	1	—
Brompton Hospital ... ..	1	—
Charing Cross Hospital ... ..	11	—
Friedenheim Hospital ... ..	1	1
German Hospital ... ..	—	1
Guy's Hospital ... ..	3	1
Heart Hospital ... ..	1	—
Hospital for Women ... ..	1	—
King's College Hospital ... ..	16	13
London Hospital ... ..	—	1
London Temperance Hospital ... ..	1	1
Metropolitan Hospital ... ..	1	1
Middlesex Hospital ... ..	12	2
Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital ... ..	1	—
Royal Free Hospital ... ..	1	9
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... ..	—	9
St. George's Hospital ... ..	1	—
St. Thomas's Hospital ... ..	1	—
University College Hospital ... ..	5	—
St. Anne's Home, Stoke Newington ... ..	—	1
St. Joseph's Home ... ..	—	1
St. Pelagie's Crèche ... ..	—	1
Salvation Army Maternity Home ... ..	—	1
H. M. Prison, Stepney Causeway ... ..	—	1
H. M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs ... ..	2	—
Public Way ... ..	5	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>291</b>

#### CORRECTED DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1902.

District.	Total Deaths at all ages registered in District.	Deaths in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of non-residents of Borough registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages. Nett.	Death Rate for 1902 (53 weeks)	Corresponding period 1901.
				In Borough.	Beyond Borough.			
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	462	150	70	6	202	594	18.9	18.4
Holborn Sub-District ...	821	477	447	6	292	666	23.8	21.8
Whole Borough ... ..	1,283	627	517	—	494	1,260	21.2	20.0
Registration London Death Rate ... ..							17.2	17.1
						No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	...	594	18.9	
Holborn Sub-District ...	...	...	...	...	...	666	23.8	
Holborn Borough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	21.2	
London ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	80,105	17.2	
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	537,050	16.3	

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under five years of age was :—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	146
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	192
Holborn Borough ... ..	338

The number of deaths of children under one year of age, and the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand registered births, were the following for :—

	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	86	86
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	127	195
Holborn Borough ... ..	213	129
London ... ..	18,478	139

The principal causes of death of these 213 children under one year of age were :—

Premature Birth ... ..	28
Malnutrition, debility, &c. ... ..	65
Bronchitis ... ..	20
Pneumonia and Pleurisy ... ..	27
Tubercular Diseases ... ..	10
Small-pox ... ..	3
Measles ... ..	6
Whooping Cough ... ..	7
Diphtheria ... ..	5
Diarrhoea ... ..	11
Enteritis ... ..	3
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	1
Venereal Diseases ... ..	5
Septic Diseases ... ..	2
Heart Disease ... ..	3
Suffocation in bed and accidental ... ..	17
	<hr/> 213 <hr/>

### SENILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of persons 65 years of age and upwards was in :—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	121
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	145
Holborn Borough ... ..	<hr/> 266 <hr/>

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	TOTAL.
Of these the numbers were—			
65 years and under 70 ... ..	29	50	79
70 " " 75 ... ..	37	36	73
75 " " 80 ... ..	20	32	52
80 " " 85 ... ..	23	21	44
85 " " 90 ... ..	10	5	15
90 years of age ... ..	1	—	1
92 " " ... ..	—	1	1
94 " " ... ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 121 <hr/>	<hr/> 145 <hr/>	<hr/> 266 <hr/>



## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz. :— Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever (including Enteric or Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fever) and Diarrhoea, and the death rate from these diseases were :—

	Number.	Zymotic Death-Rate.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	80	2.54
Holborn Sub-District	62	2.22
Holborn Borough	142	2.39
And for London	10,280	2.21

The following are the numbers of deaths from the separate diseases :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	Holborn Borough.
Small-pox	37	9	46
Measles	11	19	30
Scarlet Fever	6	2	8
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5	6	11
Whooping Cough	11	16	27
Typhoid Fever	5	1	6
Typhus	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	5	9	14
Total	80	62	142

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1902 AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

## ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1892	—	47	3	17	11	9	17	104
1893	4	15	12	21	18	6	25	101
1894	1	15	2	13	29	11	9	80
1895	1	13	5	13	13	2	30	77
1896	—	41	7	5	13	4	17	87
1897	—	9	7	6	18	6	17	63
1898	—	26	2	6	9	5	22	70
1899	—	16	—	4	1	4	30	55
1900	—	11	4	9	13	6	20	63
1901	19	9	1	6	4	7	18	64
Average for 10 years 1892-1901	2.5	20.2	4.3	10	12.9	6.0	20.5	76.4
1902	37	11	6	5	11	5	5	80

## HOLDORN SUB-DIVISION.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1892	—	54	3	32	50	7	16	162
1893	—	22	4	54	15	11	25	131
1894	—	21	—	37	22	6	13	99
1895	—	45	6	7	8	—	24	90
1896	1	32	—	9	26	5	19	92
1897	—	8	4	17	19	5	35	88
1898	—	36	2	21	12	2	29	102
1899	—	11	3	5	12	7	26	64
1900	—	20	3	4	10	3	25	65
1901	11	13	2	8	6	5	21	69
Average for 10 years 1892-1901.	1.2	26.2	2.7	19.4	18.0	5.1	23.6	96.2
1902	9	19	2	6	16	1	9	62

## WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1892	—	101	6	49	61	16	33	266
1893	4	37	16	75	33	17	50	232
1894	1	36	2	50	51	17	22	179
1895	1	58	11	20	21	2	54	167
1896	1	73	7	14	39	9	36	179
1897	—	17	11	23	37	11	52	151
1898	—	62	4	27	21	7	51	172
1899	—	27	3	9	13	11	56	119
1900	—	31	7	13	23	9	45	128
1901	30	22	3	14	10	12	42	133
Average for 10 years 1892-1901.	3.7	46.4	7.0	29.4	30.9	11.1	44.1	172.6
1902	46	30	8	11	27	6	14	142

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1902, AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

## ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1892	8	64	172	24	—	105	1	—	274
1893	72	81	235	34	—	91	2	—	515
1894	7	40	84	33	—	64	—	—	227
1895	13	63	147	24	—	63	1	—	311
1896	—	60	180	21	—	83	1	—	345
1897	4	56	207	31	—	94	2	—	394
1898	—	39	65	23	—	72	1	—	200
1899	—	28	76	23	—	56	1	—	184
1900	—	58	98	31	—	49	1	—	237
1901	158	60	150	17	—	58	1	1	445
Average for 10 years 1892-1901.	26.2	54.9	141.4	26.1	—	73.4	1.1	.1	323.2
1902	159	44	90	24	—	45	2	—	364

Diarrhoea in persons over 1 year of age was notifiable from August 11th to September 29th, 1894, inclusive, during which time 98 notifications were received.

Chicken-pox was notifiable from October 19th, 1901, to January 6th, 1903, inclusive, during which time 114 notifications were received.



## HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1892	3	71	321	25	—	94	1	—	515
1893	26	135	327	46	2	115	2	2	655
1894	16	59	65	24	—	74	—	—	238
1895	31	60	180	20	—	61	1	—	333
1896	1	67	114	29	1	65	2	1	280
1897	—	158	114	25	—	42	—	—	339
1898	—	138	96	9	—	38	2	—	283
1899	—	63	117	32	2	43	1	—	258
1900	—	65	96	24	—	40	—	—	225
1901	53	101	104	22	—	31	1	—	312
Average for 10 years, 1892-1901.	13.0	91.7	151.4	25.6	.5	60.3	1.0	.3	343.8
1902	58	69	112	15	—	40	4	—	298

Chicken-pox was notifiable from October 19th, 1901, to January 6th, 1903, inclusive, during which time 168 notifications were received.

## WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1892	11	135	493	49	—	199	2	—	889
1893	98	216	562	80	2	206	4	2	1,170
1894	23	99	149	57	—	137	—	—	465
1895	44	123	307	44	—	124	2	—	644
1896	1	127	294	50	1	148	3	1	625
1897	4	214	321	56	—	136	2	—	733
1898	—	177	161	32	—	110	3	—	483
1899	—	91	193	55	2	99	2	—	442
1900	—	123	194	55	—	89	1	—	462
1901	211	161	254	39	—	89	2	1	757
Average for 10 years, 1892-1901.	39.2	146.6	292.8	51.7	.5	133.7	2.1	.4	657.0
1902	217	113	202	39	—	85	6	—	662

Chicken-pox was notifiable from October 19th, 1901, to January 6th, 1903, inclusive, during which time 282 notifications were received.

## SMALL-POX.

The outbreak of Small-pox during 1901—02 is the largest that has occurred since that of 1893-94.

Since the very serious epidemic of 1871 the following have been the number of deaths from Small-pox in the Metropolis, and the annual rates per million of the population :—

Years.	Deaths from Small-pox.		Years.	Deaths from Small-pox.	
	Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of the Population.		Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of the Population.
1871	7,912	2,421	1886	24	5
1872	1,786	537	1887	9	2
1873	113	33	1888	9	2
1874	57	16	1889	—	—
1875	46	12	1890	4	1
1876	736	207	1891	8	2
1877	2,551	709	1892	41	10
1878	1,417	387	1893	206	48
1879	450	120	1894	89	22
1880	471	124	1895	55	13
1881	2,367	617	1896	9	2
1882	430	110	1897	16	4
1883	136	34	1898	1	0.2
1884	1,236	307	1899	3	0.6
1885	1,419	347	1900	4	0.8
			1901	229	51
			1902	1,314	282

Excluding duplicates, the number of notifications of Small-pox during the outbreak was 429; 318 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 111 to the Holborn Sub-Division. The number of deaths was 76, of which 56 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 20 to the Holborn Sub-Division.

The following gives the ages of those notified and of the deaths:—

	Notifications.			Deaths.		
	1901.	1902.	Total.	1901.	1902.	Total.
Under 1 year of age ... ..	2	4	6	—	3	3
1 year and under 5 years of age ... ..	10	8	18	3	7	10
5 years and under 15 years of age ... ..	19	20	39	1	3	4
15 years and under 25 years of age ... ..	46	59	105	3	9	12
25 years and under 65 years of age ... ..	130	123	253	23	19	42
65 years and upwards ... ..	4	4	8	—	5	5
Total ... ..	211	218	429	30	46	76

All the 17 deaths under 15 years of age were of persons who were *unvaccinated* at the time of infection.

#### SUMMARY

Of Notification and genuine cases of Small-pox since the beginning of the outbreak.

Month.	NOTIFICATIONS.						GENUINE CASES.					
	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	Total.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	Total.
1902.—June ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ... ..	—	—	1	2	2	5	—	—	1	2	2	5
September ... ..	4	5	4	1	—	14	2	5	3	—	—	10
October ... ..	2	1	2	2	—	7	1	1	2	2	—	6
November ... ..	36	14	10	14	11	85	33	13	9	11	11	77
December ... ..	20	8	18	53	—	99	19	7	17	52	—	95
1903.—January ... ..	29	48	15	11	—	103	27	47	15	9	—	98
February ... ..	5	10	6	15	—	36	4	9	6	13	—	32
March ... ..	12	8	12	7	8	47	12	8	11	7	8	46
April ... ..	4	2	3	2	—	11	4	2	2	2	—	10
May ... ..	3	1	—	3	1	8	3	1	—	3	1	8
June ... ..	2	2	4	1	—	9	2	2	4	—	—	8
July ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2
August ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
						429						397



Cases notified as Small-pox in the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs during 1901 and 1902; and sickness-rates for each year. The figures for each quarter have been taken from the Quarterly Reports of the Registrar-General.

		1901.				1902.				1901.		1902.		Outbreak 1901-02.	
		Quarters.				Quarters.				Year.	Rate.*	Year.	Rate.*	Total Cases.	Total Rate.
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
WEST—															
Paddington ...		—	—	4	17	62	45	6	—	21	0·14	113	0·77	134	0·91
Kensington ...		1	—	4	10	43	47	9	—	15	0·08	99	0·55	114	0·63
Hammersmith ...		—	—	4	41	61	27	8	4	45	0·39	100	0·87	145	1·26
Fulham ...		1	—	—	15	54	31	6	3	16	0·11	94	0·66	110	0·77
Chelsea ...		—	—	2	3	20	18	1	—	5	0·06	39	0·52	44	0·58
Westminster ...		—	—	9	91	174	56	2	—	100	0·54	232	1·28	332	1·82
NORTH—															
St. Marylebone ...		—	2	41	36	111	39	3	1	79	0·59	154	1·16	233	1·75
Hampstead ...		1	—	3	3	10	10	—	—	7	0·08	20	0·23	27	0·31
St. Pancras ...		1	1	101	153	227	118	15	—	256	1·08	360	1·52	616	2·60
Islington ...		—	1	13	48	137	141	16	8	62	0·18	302	0·88	364	1·06
Stoke Newington ...		—	—	7	12	38	11	2	—	19	0·36	51	0·98	70	1·34
Hackney ...		—	1	18	22	196	221	3	5	41	0·18	425	1·91	466	2·09
CENTRAL—															
Holborn ...		—	—	18	198	186	29	3	1	216	3·64	219	3·74	435	7·38
Finsbury ...		—	—	14	79	131	31	46	3	93	0·91	211	2·09	304	3·00
City of London ...		—	—	2	6	19	11	9	—	8	0·30	39	1·52	47	1·82
EAST—															
Shoreditch ...		—	—	2	1	313	118	7	4	18	0·15	442	3·74	460	3·89
Bethnal Green ...		—	1	3	28	276	199	39	1	32	0·24	515	3·96	547	4·20
Stepney ...		1	1	4	155	929	417	38	3	161	0·53	1387	4·61	1549	5·14
Poplar ...		1	—	2	63	332	282	15	1	71	0·42	630	3·71	700	4·13
SOUTH—															
Southwark ...		—	—	7	82	251	260	7	—	89	0·43	518	2·50	607	2·93
Bermondsey ...		—	—	—	107	101	107	15	1	107	0·81	224	1·72	331	2·53
Lambeth ...		—	—	3	48	189	151	23	—	51	0·16	363	1·18	414	1·34
Battersea ...		—	—	—	53	99	66	23	1	53	0·31	189	1·10	242	1·41
Wandsworth ...		1	—	8	23	70	54	7	—	32	0·13	131	0·54	163	0·67
Camberwell ...		—	—	—	54	147	190	17	2	54	0·20	356	1·35	410	1·55
Deptford ...		—	—	—	4	71	62	10	2	4	0·03	145	1·29	149	1·32
Greenwich ...		—	—	—	11	58	34	9	1	11	0·11	101	1·03	112	1·14
Lewisham ...		—	—	2	10	50	33	5	—	12	0·09	88	0·66	100	0·75
Woolwich ...		—	—	1	22	111	116	7	2	23	0·19	236	1·97	259	2·16
PORT OF LONDON—															
		—	—	—	1	9	4	1	9	1	—	14	—	—	—
LONDON—															
		7	7	272	1416	4475	2928	352	43	1702	0·37	7798	1·70	9500	2·07

\* Annual rates per 1,000 of estimated population.

It is thus seen that the incidence of the disease was greatest in the Holborn Borough, having been 7·38 per 1,000 of estimated population, and least in Hampstead, where it was only 0·31. The maximum number of cases, 1,549, was in Stepney, and the minimum, 27, in Hampstead.

Deaths from Small-pox in the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs during 1901 and 1902; and Death-rates for each year, after Distribution of Deaths in Public Institutions. The figures for each quarter have been taken from the Quarterly Reports of the Registrar-General.

	1901.				1902.				1901.		1902.		Outbreak 1901-02.	
	Quarters.				Quarters.				Year.	Rate.*	Year.	Rate.*	Total Deaths.	Total Rate.
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
WEST--														
Paddington ...	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	20	0.13	20	0.13
Kensington ...	—	—	—	1	6	5	—	—	1	0.11	11	0.06	12	0.07
Hammersmith ...	—	—	2	13	8	—	5	—	15	0.13	13	0.11	28	0.24
Fulham ...	—	—	—	3	8	4	1	—	3	0.02	13	0.09	16	0.11
Che'sea ...	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	1	0.01	7	0.09	8	0.10
Westminster ...	—	—	1	15	33	6	—	—	16	0.09	39	0.21	55	0.30
NORTH--														
St. Marylebone ...	—	1	4	2	17	7	—	—	7	0.05	24	0.18	31	0.23
Hampstead ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	0.02	3	0.03	5	0.05
St. Pancras ...	—	—	20	21	41	31	9	—	41	0.17	81	0.34	122	0.51
Islington ...	—	—	2	6	17	30	7	—	8	0.02	54	0.16	62	0.18
Stoke Newington ...	—	—	1	2	5	3	—	—	3	0.06	8	0.15	11	0.21
Hackney ...	—	—	1	4	25	44	1	—	5	0.02	70	0.31	75	0.33
CENTRAL--														
Holborn ...	—	—	1	29	43	3	—	—	30	0.51	46	0.78	76	1.29
Finsbury ...	—	—	—	7	26	1	9	—	7	0.07	36	0.35	43	0.12
City of London ...	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	2	0.08	7	0.27	9	0.35
EAST--														
Shoreditch ...	—	—	—	5	61	44	1	—	5	0.04	76	0.64	81	0.68
Bethnal Green ...	—	1	—	1	33	27	4	—	2	0.02	64	0.49	66	0.51
Stepney ...	—	—	—	22	172	77	11	—	22	0.07	260	0.86	282	0.93
Poplar ...	—	—	—	10	50	40	3	—	10	0.06	93	0.54	103	0.60
SOUTH--														
Southwark ...	—	—	1	13	29	36	3	—	14	0.07	78	0.37	92	0.44
Bermondsey ...	—	—	—	14	7	22	2	—	14	0.11	31	0.23	45	0.34
Lambeth ...	—	—	1	3	35	23	2	—	4	0.01	60	0.19	64	0.20
Battersea ...	—	—	—	2	14	11	2	—	2	0.01	27	0.15	29	0.16
Wandsworth ...	—	—	—	3	16	7	2	—	3	0.01	25	0.10	28	0.11
Camberwell ...	—	—	—	7	17	42	3	1	7	0.03	63	0.23	70	0.26
Deptford ...	—	—	—	1	18	15	—	—	1	0.01	33	0.29	34	0.30
Greenwich ...	—	—	—	3	9	12	1	—	3	0.03	22	0.22	25	0.25
Lewisham ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	4	—	—	—	12	0.09	12	0.09
Woolwich ...	—	—	—	1	14	22	2	—	1	0.01	38	0.31	39	0.32
LONDON DEATHS ...	—	2	35	192	734	506	73	1	229	0.05	1314	0.28	1543	0.33
Do. Death Rates*...	—	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.64	0.44	0.06	0.00	0.05	—	0.28	—	—	—

\* Annual rates per 1,000 of estimated population.

It is thus seen that the maximum death-rate during the outbreak was 1.29 in Holborn, and the least 0.05 in Hampstead. The maximum number of deaths was 282 in Stepney, and the least, 5, in Hampstead.

The first notification was received on the 4th June. I visited the case with the Doctor, and was of the opinion that it was a severe case of Chicken-pox. As another Doctor also considered it was Small-pox, I advised that a Consultant should be called in. He also thought it was Small-pox, and the patient was removed to the South Wharf at Rotherhithe, but returned the same day certified *not* to be suffering from Small-pox. The patient's brother, a medical student who visited him during his illness, also contracted Chicken-pox.

The first case of Small-pox was C. S., male, 50 years of age, a rent collector, of 21, Portpool Lane, a registered tenement house. He probably contracted the disease at a working man's club near the Holborn Town Hall.

He was taken ill on the 9th August, the rash appeared on the 11th, notified on the 13th, and removed to hospital the same evening.

The rooms and their contents were thoroughly disinfected, the patient's wife and family



were re-vaccinated and were removed to 191, High Holborn, a vacant house the property of the Council, some of the rooms of which were prepared and furnished for the occasion.

Only 20 of the 56 inhabitants of the house could be persuaded to be re-vaccinated.

A second case (an Italian woman) occurred in the same house (not the same family) about a fortnight later, but was not notified until the sixth day of the rash. No other case was notified from this house.

After the first case and prior to the second case at 21, Portpool Lane, the five successive cases notified all occurred at a distance from this house, and in the western half of the Borough, and were all scattered cases, and probably contracted from persons living outside the Borough.

A cause of much of the spread of the disease in the Borough was a woman of the unfortunate class who slept at common lodging houses, and was visiting public houses in the Borough for about a week with the eruption on her. I saw her in the street with another woman of the same class near the Relief Offices, Endell Street, and prevailed upon her to see a doctor there. She was notified and detained, but unfortunately escaped before the ambulance arrived, and was not again found and removed to hospital until after midnight more than two days after her escape.

Delay in notification either on account of neglect in calling in a Doctor, or on account of difficulty of diagnosis, has been another great cause of spread of the disease.

In one house, 48, Great Wild Street, a tenement house which contained 28 persons, 12 contracted Small-pox, and of these ten most probably contracted it from a youth who had not been attended by a Doctor, and a younger brother who had the eruption out for six or seven days before a Doctor was called in. The eleven persons had all refused re-vaccination after the first case.

These two youths also infected at least 8 or 9 relatives and friends who lived in the neighbourhood and had visited them at this house.

In another house, 15, Nottingham Court, a small tenement house of only 6 rooms, and which contained 16 persons, 9 contracted small-pox. The first was a man aged 30 who had been visiting at a common lodging-house in Queen Street where there had been many cases of small-pox. The case was notified on the 30th December, 1901, as soon as the rash appeared, and the patient was at once removed to hospital. The patient's wife was at once re-vaccinated and a child aged 3½ had already been vaccinated, and an unvaccinated daughter aged 2 years was then, fortunately, living with her grandmother. Many others in the house promised to be re-vaccinated, but afterwards refused. No further case was notified until the 15th February, 1902, an infant 10 months old, who had not been vaccinated. This child became ill on the 9th February, and the rash appeared on the 11th, but the child was not seen by a doctor until it was taken to King's College Hospital on the 15th February, from which place it was removed to the hospital ships, and soon afterwards died there. On the 25th February, 10 days afterwards, four other cases were notified from this house, viz., the mother of the child, a brother aged 8 years, who was unvaccinated at the time of infection, having been vaccinated for the first time on February 16th, and two friends of the family, a female aged 28 and a male aged 25. On the following day, February 26th, three other patients were notified and removed; the father (aged 35) of the infant removed on the 15th February, and two friends of the family, a female aged 24, and a female aged 18. Three of these patients were removed from our shelter, No. 191, High Holborn, where they had been kept under observation during the disinfection of the house. One patient (female, 24) was removed as soon as she became ill before the rash appeared, and was re-vaccinated the same day just prior to her removal. Several other patients who lived in the neighbourhood were known to have been infected from the infant mentioned above. One, a boy 7 years old, who lived in the adjoining house, No. 14, who was unvaccinated, although a sister one year old who had been vaccinated did not contract small-pox. Another case was an unvaccinated infant 7 months old.



In another tenement house, No. 2, Clark's Buildings, which contained at the time of the receipt of the first notification 25 persons, there were seven cases of small-pox. These arose through a child who had the disease. The father and mother stated they thought it was chicken-pox and did not call in a doctor. On the 21st February two cases were notified, viz., a male aged 18 years, not vaccinated, and a male aged 33 years, who had been vaccinated only in infancy. The father and mother and a brother and sister of the former had fortunately been vaccinated or re-vaccinated about a month previously, the wife of the latter had been vaccinated recently, and a child of the latter was also vaccinated, so that the disease did not spread in these families.

On making room to room enquiries throughout the house some children of another family were found concealed in one of the basement rooms with well marked scabs of small-pox. This family consisted of father, mother, and eight children, the ages of the children varying from 19 years to 10 months. The first child that had been attacked with small-pox was a girl 12 years of age who was unvaccinated. Her rash first appeared about the 1st February. The father had been re-vaccinated six years previously, and the three elder girls, aged 19, 17 and 14 respectively had been re-vaccinated about a month previously, and they all remained well. All the younger children, aged 10 months, 2½, 5 and 7 years respectively, were all unvaccinated at the time of infection. The two former had not been vaccinated at all, and the two latter were not vaccinated until after infection, a few days before the discovery of the cases. In the four younger children the rash appeared about the 13th and 14th February. With the exception of those who contracted small-pox, there was no unvaccinated person in the house. The premises were thoroughly disinfected, and there was no further case of small-pox.

At No. 24a, High Street, on the ground floor of which was a stationer's shop, the remainder of the house being let in tenements, there were six cases of small-pox out of 18 persons who occupied the house. My attention was first called to this house on the 24th December, 1901, by an undertaker, who informed me that he had been requested to bury the body of a person that he thought might have died from small-pox. On visiting the premises I found that the body was that of a man aged 39 years, who had died from hæmorrhagic small-pox. This person's illness began on the 18th December, and the rash appeared on the 20th; he had been attended by a doctor, but the case was not notified until after I saw the doctor respecting the same. The wife of the deceased had only been vaccinated in infancy, and was re-vaccinated the following day, December 25th. The two children, boys aged 6 and 1 year 4 months, had fortunately been vaccinated in infancy, and did not contract small-pox. The deceased's wife was removed on the 2nd January, 1902, as soon as the rash appeared, she unfortunately not having been re-vaccinated until some days after infection.

The next case was that of a girl 7 years old, the daughter of an anti-vaccinator, who had refused re-vaccination for himself and children on the 24th December when I had the information of the first case in the house. This patient was removed on Monday the 6th January, 1902, and had not been vaccinated at all until two days previously, i.e., not until eleven or twelve days after infection. The other children of the family were vaccinated for the first time on Sunday the 5th January, 1902. Two other cases were also removed from this house on this day, the sister-in-law of the first case (deceased), this patient at first refused re-vaccination on December 24th, but was re-vaccinated on January 2nd, the date on which her sister was removed, and the wife of the anti-vaccinator, the mother of the child before mentioned, she was 42 years of age, and had only been vaccinated in infancy.

On the 9th January, the husband, age 46, a well-known anti-vaccinator, was removed. He had previously informed me that he had had small-pox when a child.

Eighteen cases of small-pox were traced to have had their origin from the first case which had not been diagnosed and notified by the doctor in attendance until after I had made enquiries of him respecting the case. The deceased's wife and her two children instead of coming to our shelter during the disinfection of her rooms, as promised, went to sleep with some friends in a small tenement house in Denmark Place, and two cases of small-pox were removed from this family about a fortnight later. One of the undertaker's men who, notwithstanding my advice,



neglected to be re-vaccinated, contracted small-pox, also the daughter of the housekeeper at the doctor's residence contracted small-pox and died.

On account of evidence that the Council obtained, that the doctor, before the death of his patient, knew that he was suffering from small-pox, the Council took proceedings against him for failure to notify the case; but the magistrate gave the doctor the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him. Many eminent medical men gave evidence as to the great difficulty of diagnosis in such cases.

In many other cases the spread of the disease was due either to neglect in calling in a doctor or on account of the difficulty of diagnosis. In all houses in which a case was notified on the first day of the rash and all the people in the house were vaccinated or re-vaccinated who had not been vaccinated within five years, no further case of small-pox arose. I think, however, I need not give further details to show the very great value of prompt notification and efficient vaccination and re-vaccination.

#### CASES IN COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Of the 397 genuine cases during the outbreak 73 occurred at the following Common Lodging Houses :—

	Cases.	No. of Beds.
22-25, Queen Street (men) ... ..	21	285
8-10, Parker Street (women) ... ..	12	83
4, Greville Street (men) ... ..	12	55
Salvation Army Shelter, Charles Street (men)	8	333
Fulwood's Rents (men) ... ..	6	114
„ „ (women) ... ..	4	82
16, Castle Street (men) ... ..	3	33
Kennedy Court (women) ... ..	2	113
Parker Street Municipal (men) ... ..	3	324
11, Short's Gardens (men) ... ..	1	36
6, Betterton Street (men) ... ..	1	95
	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 1,553

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The preventive measures which were adopted may be arranged under the following headings :—

1. Vaccination and re-Vaccination.
2. Early diagnosis of the disease.
3. Prompt removal of the patient to Small-pox Hospital.
4. Disinfection.
5. Temporary shelter or house accommodation for persons during the disinfection of their rooms.
6. Visits to infected houses day by day for a fortnight, so that any person who is ill can be medically examined, in order to ascertain whether the person has contracted Small-pox.
7. Information to the respective Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which contacts with the patient reside or work, and to Schools, Libraries, Workplaces, &c.

##### 1.—VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

The most effective measure for the prevention of Small-pox is Vaccination and Re-Vaccination. It is most anomalous that the control of Vaccination should be in the hands of Boards of Guardians, and this Council agreed that this control should be transferred to the Sanitary Authorities.

I at once advised that prompt measures should be taken to secure efficient vaccination and re-vaccination throughout the Borough. I wrote to the Boards of Guardians of St. Giles and Bloomsbury and of Holborn, suggesting that they should give directions for a house-to-house visitation in order to endeavour to secure this. I also saw the clerks and vaccination officers of these Boards.

I alluded to the results of the inspection of the arms of children attending Voluntary Schools in the Borough of Marylebone, and suggested that the Council should endeavour to secure this in the Board and Voluntary Schools throughout the Borough.

The Board of Guardians of St. Giles and Bloomsbury very promptly took action. The Board had placards respecting Small-pox and Vaccination posted throughout the Parishes, and similar handbills distributed in the house-to-house visitation; also the leaflets of the Jenner Society on the subject of Vaccination and Sanitation.

An assistant Vaccination Officer was also appointed to assist in the house-to-house visitation. By the 24th December, 1901, every house, tenement, common lodging-house, factory, laundry, &c., had been visited, 13,000 hand-bills and 3,000 Jenner leaflets had been distributed.

The number of Vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Hallen, up to the 30th December, 1901, was :—

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	469
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	1,714
Total	...	...	...	...	2,183

Including these the totals to the 30th June, 1902, were :—

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	692
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	5,132
Total	...	...	...	...	5,824

The numbers diminished very much during the second quarter of the year, as the outbreak was then abating.

The following are the details of the examination of the arms of children attending schools in the Parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury :—

SCHOOL.	Number in Attendance.	Number of Objectors.	Number Examined.	Number Vaccinated.	Number Doubtful.	Number Unvaccinated.
Endell Street National	529	—	529	433	—	96
Christ Church do	295	87	208	173	9	26
Drury Lane Industrial	129	21	108	83	—	25
Tower Street Board	351	94	257	191	—	66
Great Wild Street Board	751	61	690	542	41	107
Galen Place National	354	—	354	302	—	52
Macklin Street Catholic	239	—	239	134	—	105
Gate Street Catholic	272	—	272	181	—	91*
TOTAL	2,920	263	2,657	2,039	50	568

\* Including 46 who had been only recently vaccinated through house-to-house visitation.

At the last school in the list, the examination was not made until the 9th January, 1902, as the Managers of the School at first refused to allow this to be done.

The percentage of children found to be unvaccinated was 21·4.

Of the 568 children found unvaccinated, 398 have been successfully vaccinated.



155 reside in other parishes, and notices were posted to the Vaccination Officer of the district in which they resided.

4 have died.

8 have gone away.

2 have been postponed by Medical Certificate.

1 is insusceptible.

In the Holborn Sub-Division of the Holborn Union much vaccination and re-vaccination was also carried out. House-to-House visitation, in proximity to the cases of Small-pox notified, was made by the Vaccination Officer. From August, 1901, to the end of June, 1902, the numbers of vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Gabe, was as follows :—

Primary Vaccinations...	...	...	...	...	...	2,346
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	5,610
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7,956
						—

In addition to these, many large firms have had their employees vaccinated at private expense, and many of the residents have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated by their own doctors during the present outbreak, so that a large proportion of the population is fully protected against Small-pox, and thus prevents spread of the disease.

The Vaccination Officer of this Division of the Borough also informs me that, as a result of the examination of the arms of children at the Board and Voluntary Schools, about one-third refused examination; about one-third were vaccinated; about one-third were not vaccinated. He found that most of the children who were not examined had been vaccinated, the parents objecting to the examination on the ground of a false idea of re-vaccination being made compulsory. As a result of this examination fully 1,000 children were primarily vaccinated and more than 1,000 were re-vaccinated.

#### CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

From the 12th August, 1898, when the Conscientious Objectors Clause of the Vaccination Act, 1898, came into operation, until the end of the year 1902, there have been only 46 Certificates of Conscientious Objections of the parents of children born and resident in the Borough, viz :—

Year.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	Total.
1898	8	4	12
1899	6	4	10
1900	4	5	9
1901	3	7	10
1902	2	3	5
1898—1902	23	23	46

#### RE-VACCINATION OF THE COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

At the beginning of the outbreak I was again re-vaccinated, and advised the staff of the Public Health Department to be re-vaccinated, pointing out that cases of small-pox had occurred amongst the Sanitary Inspectors and Disinfecting Staff of other Boroughs. All the Sanitary Inspectors were re-vaccinated (except the one who had been successfully re-vaccinated 18 months previously) also the two Clerks of this department, and all have escaped small pox.



On account of the great increase of disinfections required, fresh men were employed who had not been re-vaccinated, and six of these men contracted small-pox, one of whom was re-vaccinated too late, five days after he had begun this work, and after he had contracted small-pox. No case occurred amongst any of the Disinfecting Staff after having been re-vaccinated twelve days, nor has any other employee of the Council contracted small-pox.

The Town Clerk was also re-vaccinated, and the majority of the staff of his and of the other departments.

#### THE GREAT IMPORTANCE AND VALUE OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

The present outbreak of Small-pox has again demonstrated the very great importance and value of successful vaccination and re-vaccination.

The Registrar-General has published statistics of the 1,015 deaths from Small-pox of London residents which have been registered from the beginning of the outbreak to the 5th of April, 1902. Of these there has been *no death* of a person who had been re-vaccinated within the previous ten years, and but *one* death of a vaccinated child under ten years of age, and this child was certified to have been but imperfectly vaccinated. On the other hand, there were 264 deaths of *un-vaccinated* children under ten years of age, including 38 deaths of children under ten who were not vaccinated until *after* they had contracted Small-pox.

In the Holborn Borough, I estimate that about 20,000 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the present outbreak, and allowing the usual twelve days for protective incubation, *not one* of them has contracted Small-pox. I have also mentioned that there was no death of a person under 15 years of age who was vaccinated at the time of infection.

The special report dated the 10th January, 1902, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, stated that during the past year a very large number of new staff have joined the Ships and the Gore Farm Hospital, *but not one case of Small-pox has occurred. Not one of the staff of the Hospital Ships has ever died of Small-pox.*

Similar evidence was afforded by the severe epidemic of small-pox in 1870-1872. The Special Committee appointed by the Managers to collate statistics of this epidemic resorted as follows :—

“The necessity of re-vaccination, when the protective power of the primary vaccination has to a great extent passed away, cannot be too strongly urged. No greater argument to prove the efficacy of this precaution can be adduced than the fact that out of upwards of 14,800 cases received at the hospitals only four well-authenticated cases were treated in which re-vaccination had been properly performed, and these were light attacks. Further conclusive evidence is afforded by the facts that all the nurses and servants of the hospitals, to the number at one time of upwards of over 300, who are hourly brought into intimate contact with the disease, who constantly breathe its atmosphere, and than whom none can be more exposed to its contagion, have with but few exceptions, enjoyed complete immunity from its attacks. These exceptions were cases of nurses or servants, whose re-vaccination in the pressure of the epidemic was overlooked, and who speedily took the disease, and one case was that of a nurse who, having had small-pox previously, was not re-vaccinated, and took the disease a second time.”

From the Report and voluminous Appendices of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination I prepared the following table, giving statistics of the incidence, number of deaths and death-rates amongst the vaccinated and unvaccinated under ten years of age in the large towns in which detailed enquiry was made. The figures for London are obtained from the Annual Reports of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the ten years 1891 to 1900.



## STATISTICS OF THE FOLLOWING LARGE TOWNS:—

	Total number of cases of Small-pox.	UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE.					
		VACCINATED.			UNVACCINATED.		
		No.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
London, 1891-1900 ... ..	5,166	125	—	—	672	153	22.8
Leicester, 1892-1893 ... ..	357	2	—	—	107	15	14.0
Sheffield, 1887-1888 ... ..	4,703	353	6	1.7	228	100	43.9
Dewsbury Union, 1891-1892 ... ..	1,029	44	1	2.2	174	56	32.1
Warrington, 1892-1893 ... ..	667	33	2	6.0	32	12	37.5
Gloucester, 1895-1896 ... ..	1,979	26	1	3.8	680	279	41.0
Manchester, 1892-1893 ... ..	805	11	—	—	36	7	19.4
Oldham, 1892-1893 ... ..	124	3	—	—	15	5	33.3
Leeds, 1892-1893 ... ..	200	4	—	—	8	3	37.5
Halifax, 1892-1893 ... ..	330	4	—	—	38	15	39.5
Bradford, 1893... ..	658	17	—	—	57	23	40.3
Total ... ..	16,018	662	10	1.6	2,047	668	32.6

NOTE.—The vaccinated include all cases that had any evidence of vaccination, however imperfect.

A further conclusive proof of the life-saving power of vaccination is the great change in the age incidence of the disease. Before vaccination was introduced, the number of deaths of children under 10 years of age was enormous, and greater than the total number of deaths of persons of all other ages. Now the deaths of children under 10 years of age is but a small percentage of the total deaths from small-pox, and practically include only children that had not been vaccinated.

## (2) EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASE.

The early diagnosis of the disease is of great importance, as if the patient is removed to Hospital the first day of the rash, and all contacts at once re-vaccinated and disinfection carried out, the disease will not spread.

It is well known that there is great difficulty in the diagnosis of many cases of Small-pox.

I was asked by Medical Practitioners to see very many cases of Small-pox, Chicken-pox and suspicious cases before the notifications were made.

The Council adopted the notification of Chicken-pox, and several of the cases notified, I found on examination, were cases of Small-pox. Also several notified as Small-pox, I found to be really suffering from Chicken-pox.

The Metropolitan Asylum Board kindly made arrangements for Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health to visit the South Wharf and Small-pox Ships. I gladly availed myself of the opportunity.

Arrangements ought to be made for all medical students to see cases of Small-pox.

## (3) PROMPT REMOVAL OF THE PATIENT TO HOSPITAL.

This service is admirably carried out by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. On receipt of a message by telephone or telegram, an ambulance with a driver, porter, and nurse, is at once despatched at any time during the day or night.

I was generally on duty long after office hours; and at the beginning of the present year the Public Health Committee consented to an Inspector being on duty till 10 p.m., and on Sundays till 1 p.m., and Dr. Watkins-Pitchford was appointed to assist me. He was on duty after office hours, from January 15th until the end of April, 1902, and he and I took Saturday evening and Sunday duty alternately.



## (4) DISINFECTION.

All infected rooms and articles were thoroughly disinfected, all bedding, clothing, linen, etc., being removed from the house and disinfected in the Council's steam disinfecter. Additional men were furnished by the Borough Surveyor as the outbreak increased. Shafts were added to the disinfecting trucks, and a pony was employed to draw them. A new Defries Steam Disinfecting Apparatus was provided.

All rooms were also stripped and limewashed by the Surveyor's Department. In common lodging houses this was done the same day that the patient was removed, even if this took place after office hours, the men being at work sometimes till after midnight.

## (5) TEMPORARY SHELTER OR HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR PERSONS DURING THE DISINFECTION OF THEIR ROOMS.

As soon as the first case of Small-pox was notified an empty house, 191, High Holborn, belonging to the Council was prepared and furnished as a shelter for persons during the disinfection of their rooms.

The family of the first case remained there for a fortnight, but the families generally only remained at the shelter until the disinfection and stripping of the rooms was completed.

At first, food for the families was supplied by the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Guardian Board. As soon as the Council had the opinion of the Local Government Board, dated the 22nd February, 1902, that it is competent to a Metropolitan Borough Council to supply the necessary food to any inmate of a temporary shelter provided by them, the Council did this instead of the Guardian Board.

During the outbreak the number of inmates was 240, of these 187 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 53 to the Holborn Sub-Division.

(6) VISITS TO INFECTED HOUSES DAY BY DAY FOR A FORTNIGHT SO THAT ANY PERSON WHO IS ILL CAN BE MEDICALLY EXAMINED IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE PERSON HAS CONTRACTED SMALL-POX.

(7) INFORMATION TO THE RESPECTIVE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH CONTACTS WITH THE PATIENT RESIDE OR WORK, AND TO SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, WORKPLACES, &c.

During the last three months of the year (1901 and the first five months of 1902) the work of carrying out these various preventative measures occupied much of the time of the Public Health Department. Visits were also made on the 17th day after the removal of a patient suffering from Small-pox as an additional precaution.

**CONFERENCE ON SMALL-POX.**

A Conference of Representatives of the Sanitary Authorities of the Metropolis, convened by the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, was held on the 7th February, at the offices of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on the embankment, for the purpose of considering whether the measures at present adopted in dealing with outbreaks of Small-pox can be in any way improved.

Mr. R. M. Hensley, Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, welcomed the delegates. He reminded them of some of the figures contained in the report presented at a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board as proving the value of vaccination and re-vaccination.

Professor W. R. Smith was elected to the chair, and Mr. Henry C. Jones, Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, was appointed Clerk to the Conference, and various resolutions were afterwards proposed.



After considerable discussion, the following resolutions, submitted on behalf of the Borough of Holborn, were agreed to :—

(a) That, in the opinion of the Conference, the powers and duties at present vested in Guardians of the Poor, with regard to vaccination and re-vaccination, should be transferred to, and enforced by, Borough Councils.

(b) That in the opinion of the Conference, an amendment of the law is necessary, to ensure compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of all persons (who have not been vaccinated within five years) in a dwelling house wherein small-pox has broken out.

(c) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it should be declared an offence, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to refuse or withhold information, or give false information, with respect to persons living in a house in which small-pox has broken out, with regard to (A) their names, (B) employment or occupation, (c) schools attended by their children, or (D) as to any persons not living in such house, but employed therein.

(d) That, in the opinion of the Conference, the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with regard to the prevention of infectious diseases, require amendment by (A) shortening the period of twenty-four hours, allowed by Section 60, for the master of a house to decide whether he will undertake the disinfection or allow the Sanitary Authority to do so; and (B) extending the provisions of Section 64 to the taking of any house, or part of a house, by a person suffering from an infectious disease, or who has been exposed to infection.

(e) That, in the opinion of the Conference, all disinfections should be carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

It was further resolved :—

(f) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is advisable that application be made to the Metropolitan Asylums Board to send out, to every Medical Officer of Health in London, *daily* lists of small-pox cases only, with age and addresses of patients, as is done *weekly* in the case of all infectious diseases.

Upon consideration of a letter addressed by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras to the President of the Local Government Board, with regard to the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of small-pox by contact, the following resolution was passed :—

(g) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is desirable to amend the law by providing that when a person inhabits any part of a house in which there have been cases of small-pox, and knowingly associates with other persons without having his own person and clothes disinfected and cleansed to the satisfaction of the Local Sanitary Authority, he should be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

On consideration of a communication addressed by the Town Clerk of the Royal Borough of Kensington to the Local Government Board, requesting them to undertake the supply of lymph to any registered Medical Practitioner who may apply for the same, instead of to Public Vaccinators only, the Conference unanimously approved the suggestion.

#### **RESOLUTIONS AS TO VACCINATION ADOPTED BY THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.**

In view of a new Vaccination Act, suggested amendments were the subject of much consideration and discussion by the Society of Medical Officers of Health and its various Branches, and the following were the resolutions adopted by the Society :—

“ 1. It is expedient, in the interests of children as well as of the community at large, that



the present statutory enactments requiring the vaccination of children in infancy should be maintained."

[NOTE.—Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1898: "(1) The period within which the parent or other person having the custody of a child shall cause the child to be vaccinated shall be six months from the birth of the child."]

"2. That any relief from these requirements which Parliament, when considering the Vaccination Act, 1898, may see fit to give should be given by an extension of the existing provisions of the law empowering magistrates to suspend vaccination for a definite period, and not by unlimited exemption, as at present."

[NOTE.—Section 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898: "(1) No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867, if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two Justices or a Stipendiary or a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in Petty Sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the Vaccination Officer for the district a certificate by such Justices or Magistrate of such conscientious objection."]

"3. That such postponement should not be for a longer period than four years, when the requirements of the law should automatically revive, subject to further postponement to the age of twelve years (or to an earlier age in case of prevalence in the neighbourhood of the child of epidemic small-pox) in case of the renewed objection of the parent, and that at this latter age all children who have not been vaccinated efficiently within five years shall be required to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated as the case may be.

"4. That the Local Government Board should have the power, on the occurrence of small-pox in any locality to make an order requiring the children residing therein to be re-vaccinated at an earlier age than the twelfth year during such period as the Board may deem necessary.

"5. That all persons who have been in contact with a case of small-pox should be required to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated forthwith, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health such vaccination or re-vaccination is necessary.

"Persons occupying the same ward in a workhouse or lodging in a common lodging-house in which a case of small-pox occurs should be deemed to be in contact.

"6. That the administration of the Vaccination Acts should be transferred from the Poor Law Authorities to Sanitary Authorities and be administered—

"(a) As regards the Metropolis, by the Councils of the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs;

"(b) As regards County Boroughs, by the Councils of such Boroughs; and

"(c) As regards the rest of England and Wales, by the Councils of Administrative Counties, provided that the Council of an Administrative County should be empowered to delegate any or all of the duties under the Acts to any or all of the Councils of the Sanitary Authorities within such Administrative County, with power to revoke such delegation at any time.

"7. That, in the event of any of the aforesaid Councils failing to carry out the duties imposed upon them by the Acts, the Local Government Board should undertake the duties, and recover any expenses incurred from the Council making such default.

"8. That Sanitary Authorities should be empowered to expend public funds in promoting vaccination and re-vaccination whenever their districts are visited by or threatened with small-pox.



"9. That a minimum standard of vaccination and of re-vaccination should be prescribed by the Local Government Board, such standard to state the number, area, and description of marks to be produced.

"10. That the Local Government Board should prescribe forms of certificate for vaccination and re-vaccination, which, when filled up, should state the results obtained as to the number, area, and description of marks produced.

"11. That every registered medical practitioner giving a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination should do so by properly filling up the form prescribed.

"12. That calf lymph, guaranteed by the Local Government Board, should be supplied on demand to every registered medical practitioner.

"13. That stations for the preparation of vaccine should be established under Government supervision in the large provincial centres.

"14. That the tenure of office of all officials under the Vaccination Act should be on similar lines to those conditions under which Poor Law Medical Officers are appointed."

NOTE.—Poor Law Medical Officers are appointed under an Order of the Poor Law Board (now the Local Government Board), dated May 25th, 1857, Article 2 of which is substantially as follows :—"Every District Medical Officer duly qualified at the time of his appointment, and then being, or within two months after his appointment becoming, resident within the district for which he shall be appointed to act, shall hold his office until he shall die or resign, or be proved to be insane (by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient), or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the said Board, or cease to reside within such district."

"15. That a Medical Officer of Health should be given power to detain contacts under observation.

"16. That Medical Officers of Health should have power to cause to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated contacts at the expense of the Sanitary Authority, or, in emergency, himself to vaccinate such contacts.

"17. That a penalty should be provided against false information being given by any person in connection with an outbreak of small-pox—*e.g.*, false names and incorrect addresses.

"18. That in the opinion of this Society all vagrants should be required to be vaccinated, unless they can show the marks of recent vaccination, or produce a certificate of re-vaccination."

#### CHICKEN-POX.

In my Annual Report for 1901 I included my report on the notification of chicken-pox, and on the 9th October, 1901, the Council unanimously agreed to the notification of chicken-pox, which came into force one week after the advertisement on the 12th October.

During the year 1902, 226 cases of chicken-pox were notified, 90 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 136 to the Holborn Sub-District. The notification of chicken-pox was continued until January 6th, 1903, inclusive, and during the whole period that the notification was in force 262 notifications were received, 114 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 168 to the Holborn Sub-District.

I was called in consultation by many medical practitioners before many doubtful cases of chicken-pox or small-pox were notified. All the cases of chicken-pox notified were also visited, and in a few cases it was found that the patients were really suffering from small-pox, and they were removed to the hospital ships.



### SCARLET FEVER.

During the 53 weeks ended Saturday the 3rd January, 1903, the number of scarlet fever notifications, excluding duplicates, was 202; 90 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 112 in the Holborn Sub-District. All except three were removed to Hospital. The decennial average for St. Giles and Bloomsbury was 141, and for the Holborn Sub-District 151. There were 8 deaths registered as due to this disease, 6 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 2 to the Holborn Sub-District.

The disease was not very prevalent in the Borough last year, and the weekly fluctuations in the two divisions of the Borough were more marked than usual.

### REDUCTION OF THE STAY OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

I read a Paper at the meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, on December 19th, 1902, in which I prepared statistics of the average detention of scarlet fever patients in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and shewed that this period was longer than in most of the Provincial hospitals, and in hospitals in America and on the Continent. I then gave reasons and evidence for the adoption of measures that in the opinion of many experts, would reduce the average period of detention of patients in hospital, not only to the advantage of the patients but also of the parents, the public, and the ratepayers.

It was generally considered that the conference with the Medical Superintendents of the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, at the reading of the Paper and at the adjourned discussion thereon, would result in increased co-operation, and a reduction in the average period of detention of patients in hospital.

The Paper was published in "Public Health," February, 1903.

### DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified was 113, of which 44 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 69 to the Holborn Sub-District. All but 6 were removed to hospital. The decennial average for the two divisions being 55 and 92 respectively. There were 11 deaths from this disease, 5 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 6 to the Holborn Sub-Division. The mortality was only 9·7 per cent.

The disease was not very prevalent during the year, and as in scarlet fever the weekly fluctuations of the disease were more marked than usual.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

39 cases were notified, the same as last year, of which 24 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 15 to the Holborn Sub-District, the decennial average being 26 for each division. 34 of the 39 cases were removed to hospital, and two of them were returned as not enteric fever. The number of deaths was 6, 5 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 1 to the Holborn Sub-District.

In four of these cases there was strong evidence that the disease was caused by eating shell-fish. One of them was a boy aged 13, who had been at a school outing at Southwick for a fortnight, and had also visited Southend-on-Sea. Of the boys who went to this outing 18 were attacked with enteric fever, and all of them had eaten cockles, or mussels, or both.

Many outbreaks of enteric fever have been proved to be due to sewage contaminated shell-fish. In many cases oysters and other shell-fish which have been laying in beds where there was a probability of sewage contamination have been proved on bacteriological examination to have been so contaminated. During December, 1902, and January, 1903, oysters from various



sources were submitted by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers for bacteriological examination, and the majority of them were found to have sewage contamination.

In order to prevent outbreaks of this disease due to the eating of contaminated shell-fish, an Act ought to be passed prohibiting the use for food of any shell fish that have been laid or stored in places liable to sewage contamination.

### MEASLES.

All the 30 deaths from measles during the year were of young children under five years of age. Eleven of the deaths belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 19 to the Holborn Sub-Division. The decennial averages for these districts of the Borough were 20 and 26 respectively.

In no school had I intimation of the sufficient prevalence of measles amongst children attending them to close even one of the infant departments.

During the year the Council made a recommendation to the London County Council that the provisions of Sections 60 to 65 inclusive, Sections 68 and 69, and 70 to 74 inclusive of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to dangerous infectious diseases should also apply to measles in the administrative County of London. This order was made by the London County Council and duly approved by the Local Government Board, and came into force from and including the 1st April this year (1903).

The following is a brief summary of the Sections above referred to :—

Section 60 gives power to sanitary authorities to require the cleansing and disinfection of infected houses or parts of houses and the disinfection or destruction of infected articles, and requires them to pay compensation for articles destroyed or for unnecessary damage caused by disinfection, and to provide, free of charge, temporary accommodation for the shelter of persons during the disinfection of the dwellings.

Section 61 enables sanitary authorities to require infected bedding, clothing or other articles to be delivered up to them for disinfection or destruction, and provides that they shall pay compensation for any unnecessary damage or for any articles destroyed. Any person failing to comply with a notice by the sanitary authority under this section is liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Section 62 prohibits persons from knowingly casting, or causing or permitting to be cast, infectious rubbish into ashpits without previous disinfection. Any person infringing the provisions of this section is liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds, and to a further fine of Forty Shillings for every day during which the offence continues after notice of such provisions has been served on the master of the house by the sanitary authority, which shall on his request provide for the removal and disinfection or destruction of the aforesaid rubbish.

Section 63 prohibits persons, under a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, from knowingly letting houses or parts of houses in which infected persons have been lodging until such premises have been disinfected, and until all infected articles therein have been disinfected or destroyed.

For the purposes of this section the keeper of an inn shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn.

Section 64 provides that any person letting, or showing for the purpose of letting, a house or part of a house, who knowingly makes a false statement as to a case of infectious disease being, or having within six weeks previously been, therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or to a month's imprisonment with or without hard labour.



Section 65 provides for a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, on persons ceasing to occupy infected houses or parts of houses without disinfection or notice to the previous existence of the disease to the owner or master of the house or part of the house, or knowingly making a false answer to questions on the subject.

Section 68 prohibits, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, the exposure of infected persons and articles without proper precautions against spreading the disease.

Section 69 prohibits, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, infected persons from carrying on any occupation in such a manner as to be likely to spread disease.

Section 70 prohibits the conveyance of infected persons in public conveyances. The person responsible for such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds and the driver of the conveyance is further liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds, if after conveying any such person, he fails to give notice to the sanitary authority and to have the conveyance disinfected.

Section 72 prohibits, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, the retention for more than 48 hours in a dwelling room, sleeping room or work room, of the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease, unless such body is retained with the sanction in writing of a doctor.

Section 73 requires that, in certain cases, the body of a person who has died in hospital of an infectious disease shall be removed only for burial. Any person wilfully offending against this section is liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Section 74 prohibits, without previous notice to the owner or driver, the use of a public conveyance for carrying the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease, and requires the disinfection of the conveyance if so used. Any person offending against this section is liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding Forty Shillings for every day during which the offence continues.

#### **WHOOPIING COUGH.**

The number of deaths from whooping cough was much greater than last year, there having been 11 deaths in Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 16 in the Holborn Sub-Division in comparison with only 4 and 8 in the preceding year. The decennial average for these divisions was 13 and 18 respectively.

#### **DIARRHŒA.**

The number of deaths assigned to diarrhœa (including deaths from epidemic diarrhœa, epidemic enteritis and deaths of young children in the summer months certified as deaths from enteritis) was much less than in the preceding year, being only 14 in comparison with 42 last year. Of these 5 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 9 to the Holborn Sub-Division. The decennial average for these divisions was 21 and 24 respectively.

#### **PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.**

No notification of Plague or Cholera was received.

If any case of Plague, Cholera or Small-pox occurs on a vessel, the Port Medical Officer of Health, on its arrival, sends the names of the passengers and the address to which they are proceeding to the respective Medical Officers of Health. Only 2 names of passengers respecting Plague and 6 respecting Small-pox were sent to me during the year. The usual enquiries were made, no one of the passengers afterwards suffering from plague or small-pox.



**DISINFECTIONS**

During the 53 weeks ending January 3rd, 1903.

DISTRICT.	Rooms.	Bedding, &c. No. of Articles.	Number of Persons using Refuge.	Persons Cleansed under the Cleansing of Persons Act.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	337	14,053	91	21
Holborn ... ..	275	6,435	38	1
Total ... ..	612	20,488	129	22

**BACTERIOLOGY.**

District.	Diphtheria.	Result of Examination.	Enteric Fever.	Result of Examination.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ...	1	1 bacilli not found. 8 bacilli found.	4	3 positive. 1 negative.
Holborn ... ..	16	8 bacilli not found.	1	1 positive.
Total ... ..	17	8 bacilli found. 9 bacilli not found.	5	4 positive. 1 negative.

**PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION.**

The number of deaths from Phthisis during the year 1902 was 182, equivalent to a death-rate of 3·06 per 1,000. Of these 93 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, or a death rate of 2·92 per 1,000, and 89 to the Holborn Sub-district, or a rate of 3·19 per 1,000.

The corresponding rate for London was 1·60.

The number of deaths from other tubercular diseases was 31; of these, 11 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 20 to the Holborn Sub-district.

**PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.**

In March, 1901, in a Report on this subject I advised the voluntary notification of the disease, disinfection of rooms, provision of sanatoria for the open air treatment of consumption, bacteriological examination of sputum in doubtful cases, and the instruction of the public in precautions to be taken. At the same time a leaflet, which was approved by the Public Health Committee, was distributed in the Borough. This Report was again considered after the meetings of the British Congress on Tuberculosis in July, 1901, but no further action was taken. The subject was again carefully considered by the Public Health Committee and the Council this March (1903) and has been postponed for further consideration. I will therefore include the further Report on the subject in this Annual Report in order that every Member of the Council may have a printed copy.

It is now well-known that consumption is an infectious disease and that the terrible waste of life caused by it and the distress, moral and material, which it involves is preventable.

In the Holborn Borough, as in other districts of a similar character, the death-rate from consumption is very high. I have obtained from the Registrar-General's Department the following statistics for the eight years 1894 to 1901 inclusive. I tried to get them for the ten years, but was informed that the Holborn figures for the years 1892 and 1893 were not available. Prior to 1901 the figures are for the combined areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District

Boards, and the rates have been calculated on the estimated populations as revised by the published Census Returns, 1901 :—

Year.	Holborn Borough.		London. Rate per 1,000.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	
1894	196	2.75	1.69
1895	225	3.19	1.77
1896	215	3.03	1.68
1897	197	2.87	1.72
1898	220	3.26	1.74
1899	207	3.12	1.85
1900	193	2.96	1.74
1901	166	2.81	1.66

The Registrar-General has published the death-rates in the old London Districts from the year 1896 to the year 1900 inclusive and since then for the areas of the new Boroughs. I have also included the figures for 1901 and 1902 as obtained from the Returns sent to me :—

Year.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
1896	2.91	3.24
1897	2.99	2.76
1898	3.34	3.17
1899	3.13	3.08
1900	2.99	2.85
1901	3.07	2.62
1902	2.92	3.19

Although from the Registrar-General's return for the year 1901 the phthisis death-rate in this Borough (2.81) was the highest of all the London Boroughs, the following table shows that in districts of other Boroughs in which there is great density of population the death-rates from consumption are also very high and in some of them even higher than in the sub-divisions of this borough :—

DEATH-RATES FROM CONSUMPTION IN SANITARY AREAS FOR THE YEARS 1899, 1900, AND 1901.

	1899.	1900.	1901.
<b>HOLBORN—</b>			
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ... ..	3.13	2.99	} 2.81
Holborn Sub-Division ... ..	3.08	2.85	
<b>CITY OF LONDON ... ..</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<b>FINSBURY—</b>			
St. Luke's ... ..	3.53	3.16	} 2.19
Clerkenwell ... ..	2.32	2.57	
<b>SOUTHWARK—</b>			
St. George-the-Martyr ... ..	3.53	3.66	} 2.51
Newington ... ..	2.62	2.21	
St. Saviour's ... ..	3.44	3.11	
<b>WESTMINSTER—</b>			
St. Margaret and St. John ... ..	3.31	2.41	} 1.89
St. George, Hanover Square... ..	1.36	1.36	
St. James ... ..	2.11	1.64	
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ... ..	1.82	2.37	
Strand ... ..	2.70	3.26	

In the eight years 1894 to 1901 inclusive the number of deaths from consumption in this Borough was 1,619. On the other hand the total number of deaths in the same years from the six principal epidemic or zymotic diseases, viz., small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough and enteric fever was only 870, or in other words for every 100 deaths from the six principal epidemic diseases in Holborn there were 186 deaths from consumption.



These statistics show the great importance of further steps being taken for the prevention of consumption in this Borough.

In London in the ten years 1892 to 1901 inclusive the total number of deaths from phthisis was 79,615, and if deaths from the other forms of tuberculosis are included the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis was 111,761; on the other hand the number of deaths from the six principal epidemic or zymotic diseases was 83,133.

It is also important to bear in mind that about 90 per cent. of the deaths from consumption occur between the ages of 15 and 65, or the period when life is most valuable to the community. On the other hand over 75 per cent. of the deaths from the six principal epidemic or zymotic diseases are of very young children under five years of age.

Moreover consumption is generally a very lingering chronic disease lasting for several years, and a large number of the patients have to be maintained in Poor Law Infirmarys or other similar institutions at the public expense, and as the patients are very often the bread-winners of the families, the families also often become destitute. In the Holborn Borough last year of the 182 deaths, 103 were in Poor Law or other institutions at the time of their death.

Statistics have recently been published in Prussia showing that the tuberculosis death-rate in that country has dropped from 31 per 10,000 in 1886 to 21 per 10,000 in 1900. During the same period the English tuberculosis death-rate has only fallen from 24 to 19 per 10,000.

In the opinion of the Council of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption the causes of this phenomenal drop in the Prussian tuberculosis death-rate are:—(a) the widespread knowledge as to the infectious character of tuberculosis, which has led to precautions being taken amongst the working classes; (b) the provision of a large number of sanatoria for the working classes; (c) the early and systematic resort to sanatoria which the Workmen's State Insurance Department in Germany encourages and assists.

#### VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION.

In order that preventible measures may be carried out by this Council in individual cases the Council must have information of their existence. Since my Report of March, 1901, the feeling in favour of voluntary notification in England and other countries has very much increased, and it has now been adopted in the following eleven of the London Cities and Boroughs:—

City of London,	Hammersmith,	Southwark,
City of Westminster,	Hampstead,	Stoke Newington,
Finsbury,	Kensington,	and
Greenwich,	Lambeth,	Woolwich.

In the provinces about forty Urban Authorities have adopted this form of notification. Among the more important of these districts may be mentioned:—

Blackburn,	Huddersfield,	Plymouth,
Bolton,	Leeds,	Salford,
Brighton,	Leicester,	Sheffield,
Cardiff,	Liverpool,	Southampton,
Derby,	Manchester,	and
Edinburgh,	Nottingham,	Sunderland.

As I mentioned in a former Report, voluntary notification was begun in the City of New York on March 1st, 1894, and in January, 1897, the notification was made compulsory. In New York the following cases of consumption were notified voluntarily:—In 1894, 4,166; in 1895, 5,824; in 1896, 8,334; so that the system cannot be said to be impracticable or unsuccessful.



As I have just mentioned, the notification of consumption is now compulsory in New York, and it is also compulsory in Norway and Saxony, and is reported to be working satisfactorily. A Bill asking for compulsory notification is about to be brought before the Prussian Diet.

The principal advantages to be gained from notification are :—

1. To advise the patient as to the conditions which would tend to promote recovery.
2. To see that the patient's home and workplace are in a satisfactory sanitary condition.
3. To advise other occupants of the house or workshop as to the precautions they should take to prevent their becoming tuberculous.
4. To disinfect the room and clothing of the patient when necessary.
5. To give special warning respecting spitting and the disinfection of sputum.

As the question has been raised whether this Council has the power to pay fees for the voluntary notification of consumption, I may inform the Council that the question was raised by the Borough of Southwark, and that the Town Clerk of that Council received a reply from the Local Government Board, dated the 31st October, 1901, stating "that the Council of the Borough of Southwark have power, without any sanction on the part of the Board, to pay a reasonable fee to Medical Practitioners for the voluntary notification of phthisis occurring in their respective practices."

In view of this statement by the Local Government Board it would appear that the Council would be justified in paying reasonable fees to medical practitioners for the voluntary notification of cases of phthisis occurring in the Borough.

If the Council agree to pay such fees it would be safe to prescribe the same fee as that prescribed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 55 (3), for each certificate of a notifiable infectious disease—viz., half-a-crown if the case occurs in the medical practitioner's private practice, and one shilling if the case occurs in his practice as Medical Officer of any public body or institution.

#### **DISINFECTION.**

Many experiments have proved that the dust of rooms in which a consumptive patient has been living is generally infected with the germs of tuberculosis; hence the necessity for the periodical disinfection of the rooms occupied by the patient and his clothing and other articles. When a consumptive removes to a Sanatorium, hospital, or other premises, or dies, the room ought to be thoroughly disinfected as after other infectious diseases.

On the receipt of information in the death returns of a death from consumption, the premises are visited and disinfected if the consent for this can be obtained. This Council recently made arrangements with the district Registrars for a copy of the return of the death of a consumptive to be sent to me as soon as the death has been registered.

#### **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.**

As the sputum or expectoration of a consumptive often contains large numbers of the germs of tuberculosis before a certain diagnosis can be made by other methods and measures for prevention and cure can be more successfully carried out in the early stages of the disease it is advisable that medical practitioners attending patients in the Borough should have facilities for this bacteriological examination given them by the Council, as is already done for doubtful cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.



### SANATORIA.

Since my last report on this subject, much progress has been made in the provision of Sanatoria for consumptives, and there are now over 50 of these institutions in the United Kingdom, containing a total of about 2,500 beds.

Sanatoria for the early cases and homes for the advanced cases amongst the poorest classes are a pressing necessity. The early cases may then be restored to health and activity. The advanced consumptive left to die in a small tenement of only one or two rooms is the most common cause of spreading the infection.

Many Boards of Guardians are of opinion that they should erect proper sanatoria for the open-air treatment of their consumptive patients instead of sending them, as at present, to the general infirmaries. This, of course, would be a great improvement, but public opinion is now so rapidly advancing that I think the best course would be for these Sanatoria to be provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, as that is the authority in London for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

### SPITTING.

I am of opinion that this Council ought to co-operate with the other Metropolitan Borough Councils in order to secure the passing of a bye-law to prohibit spitting in all places of public resort.

In Liverpool there is already a bye-law against spitting in tramcars or tramway stations or in premises connected therewith. Manchester and Glasgow have bye-laws against spitting in the Corporation tramcars. In Glamorganshire the following bye-law is in force:—"A person shall not spit on the floor, side, or wall of any public carriage or of any public hall, public waiting room or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not."

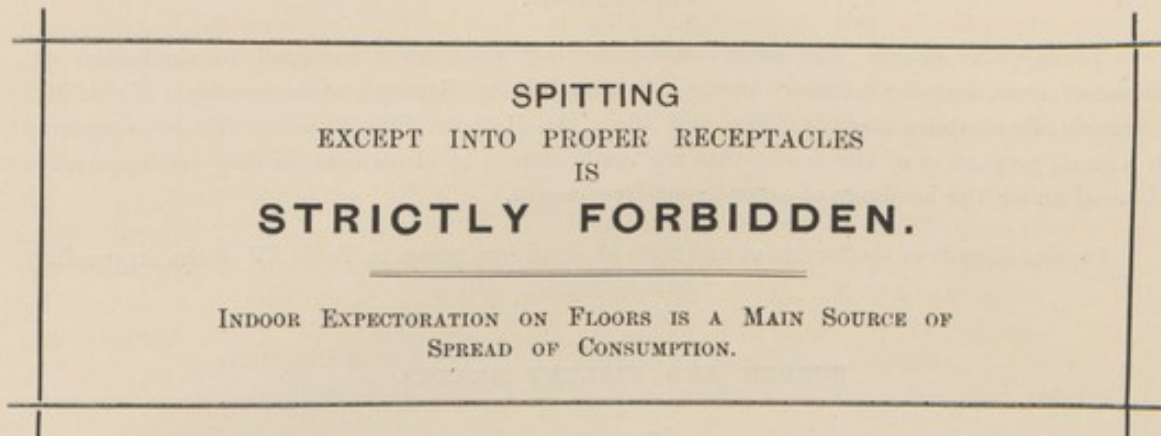
The Council of the National Association for the prevention of consumption has recently passed the following resolution:—"That spitting on the floors of public buildings, on platforms, corridors, staircases, and in public carriages or passenger boats, or in any covered place of public resort should be forbidden by law." A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to the Presidents of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, and has been circulated widely in the Press.

In Boston, U.S.A., the Board of Health on the 23rd March, 1899, issued the following regulations:—"The Board of Health hereby adjudges that the deposit of sputum in public places is a nuisance, source of filth, and cause of sickness, and hereby orders that spitting upon the floor, platform, or steps of any railroad or railway station, car, public building, hall, church, theatre, market, or any side walk immediately connected with the said public places be and hereby is prohibited."

In many other towns of the United States and Canada similar bye-laws have been passed; also in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and Hungary various laws prohibiting spitting have been passed.

In the City of London and in many other towns a circular letter drawing attention to the filthy and dangerous habit of indiscriminate spitting has been addressed to all Railway, Omnibus and Tramway Companies, Markets, Public Offices, Restaurants, Licensed Victuallers, Common Lodging Houses and Public Libraries, and a suitable notice for hanging up has been issued. I would therefore advise that this Council should draw the attention of Owners of Common Lodging Houses, Public Houses, Restaurants, and Workshops to the danger which is known to

arise from indiscriminate spitting, and that an offer be made to supply cards of warning to hang up if they so desire. An appropriate form of wording for the card would be as follows :—



#### **EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC.**

As I have already mentioned, in 1901 a leaflet on the Prevention of Consumption was approved by the Public Health Committee and distributed in the Borough.

The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis has been doing excellent work for the promotion of the education of the public, and it has now many local branches in various parts of the Kingdom. During the past year this Association has been successful in securing the co-operation of the Friendly Societies. This co-operation is very valuable as it will bring to the whole movement for the prevention of tuberculosis a wide-spread public interest among the working classes of the country as the Friendly Societies represent some 3,000,000 adult and 600,000 child members. The Council of the National Association has recently forwarded 500 copies of their leaflets to the National Conference of Friendly Societies, and arrangements for keeping the Friendly Societies supplied with leaflets from time to time at a minimum cost will be entered into.

An elementary course on matters relating to Public Health ought to form part of the curriculum of all schools.



**INFLUENZA.**

Only 15 deaths were last year assigned to Influenza, 6 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 9 in the Holborn Sub-division.

**ALCOHOLISM.**

Twenty-nine deaths, the same number as last year, were assigned to alcoholism or cirrhosis of liver, but the numbers in the Divisions of the Borough were reversed. In 1902, 10 were in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 19 in the Holborn Sub-division. These represent only a small proportion of the deaths that are really caused by alcoholism, as they are frequently registered under the headings of other secondary causes.

Further details of the causes of and ages at death are given in Table IV of the Appendix.

**SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.****INQUESTS.**

The following inquests on the bodies of Parishioners were held:—

Coroner: Dr. G. P. Danford Thomas, 20, Brunswick Square.

Inquiry Officer: Mr. J. Bryant, 7, Cobden Buildings, King's Cross Road.

	Total Number.	Cause of Death.			
		Natural.	Accidents.	Suicide.	Manslaughter.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	60	38	17	4	1
Holborn ... ..	59	32	23	4	—
Total ... ..	119	70	40	8	1

**THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, GOLDSMITH STREET.**

200 bodies were received (38 being non-parishioners), and on these 110 inquests were held, and 62 post-mortems made.

District.	Bodies received.	Inquests held.	Post-mortems.	Non-Parishioners.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	88	51	30	17
Holborn ... ..	112	59	32	21
Total ... ..	200	110	62	38

**HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.**

*Under Part I. of the Act.*

**ITALIAN COLONY.**

Details of this area which was represented by me in 1901, were given in my Annual Report for that year. This Council has sent several communications to the London County

Council urging that Council to proceed with this area. Since the representation was made, Nos. 27 to 31 (inclusive), Eyre Street Hill, have been demolished and rebuilt as warehouses, and Nos. 1 and 2, Eyre Court, and 4½, Little Bath Street, have been closed as inhabited houses, and are now used entirely for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, and I have received information that other parts of the area have been let on building leases.

The area has received much attention from this Department during the year in the endeavour to maintain it in as sanitary condition as is possible without altering the structural defects and bad arrangement of the houses, which could only be done by an improvement scheme or by rebuilding.

#### UNION BUILDINGS AREA.

Aylesbury Place, Clerkenwell, and Union Buildings, Holborn,  
Improvement Scheme, 1899.

After local enquiry in the year 1900 a Provisional Order was made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and an Act confirming the Provisional Order was afterwards passed.

During the year 1902 Nos. 15, 16, and 17, Verulam Street, were being rebuilt, and in the latter part of the year Nos. 18 to 21 (inclusive), Verulam Street, were represented under Part II. of the Act, and were afterwards closed.

#### *Under Part II. of the Act.*

Under Part II. of the Act, Section 30, the following were represented as unhealthy dwelling houses:—Nos. 4 and 5, Fisher Street, Nos. 41, Kingsgate Street, and Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21, Verulam Street.

Closing Orders were obtained for Nos. 4 and 5, Fisher Street, and the London County Council, after notices were served for the other houses, agreed to close the premises without further action being taken.

#### *Under Part III. of the Act.*

#### REID'S BREWERY SITE.

The Reid's Brewery site was purchased by the London County Council for the erection of working class lodging houses for 1,681 of the 3,700 persons of the working classes that will be displaced by the new Holborn to the Strand Street (Kingsway). During 1902 the erection of these houses was continued and Skipwith Buildings, Denys Buildings, Freewell Buildings and Scrope Buildings, Blocks C, D, E and F respectively were completed, and Ledham Buildings, Block B and Block A were nearly completed.

From the following Report of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the London County Council it appears that the general scheme will be extended so as to include accommodation in all for 2,614 persons exclusive of shops.



" We have had under consideration plans for the development of the Reid's Brewery site, Clerkenwell, which was acquired by the Council for the provision of accommodation for persons to be displaced by the formation of the new street from Holborn to the Strand. The site has frontages to Clerkenwell Road, Leather Lane, Portpool Lane, and Gray's Inn Road. The plan which we have approved and which has also received the approval of the Secretary of State provides for the erection of five-story block dwellings all round the site except on the frontage to Gray's Inn Road, where the existing buildings will remain for the present. These dwellings will be pierced with six archways up to the second floor, giving access to the interior of the site. There are also two existing archways from Gray's Inn Road. The main interior of the site will be occupied by five five-story transverse blocks of dwellings divided by yards and gardens. The narrow end of the site next Gray's Inn Road will contain another short block of five-story dwellings, and the remainder of the site between this block and Gray's Inn Road frontages will be laid out as a playground and garden. An estate office and twenty-three shops will be provided on the ground floor of the dwellings facing Clerkenwell Road and Leather Lane. The accommodation will consist of 551 tenements, of which only 13 will be associated and the remainder self-contained. The 13 associated tenements will consist of one room; there will be 361 two-roomed tenements, 136 three-roomed tenements, and 41 four-roomed tenements. Accommodation will be provided in all for 2,614 persons, exclusive of the shops."

#### HERBRAND STREET SITE.

In 1901 this site was acquired for the purpose of providing for 680 of the 3,700 persons of the working classes displaced by the new Holborn to the Strand street, and building operations were begun about August, 1902.

#### HOUSES CLOSED VOLUNTARILY, DEMOLISHED, REBUILT, &c.

##### BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Alfred Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Demolished.  
 Alfred Place, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Closed.  
 Betterton Street, No. 28. Demolished and Extension of the British Lying-in Hospital built.  
 Bernard Street and Herbrand Street (corner of). New Flats being erected.  
 Bloomsbury Street, Nos. 9, 11, 19. Closed.  
 " " Nos. 14, 16. Demolished.  
 " " No. 20. Rebuilt.  
 " " Nos. 21 and 23, and Nos. 94, 95, 96, and 97, Great Russell Street. Partly rebuilt as the Kenilworth and Waverley Hotel.  
 Chenies Street, Nos. 8 and 10. Closed.  
 Coptic Street, Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Demolished.  
 Coemo Place, No. 4. Remains closed.  
 Francis Street, No. 18. Demolished.  
 Francis Street, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, and 37 and 39, Huntley Street. Rebuilding as Public House, Shops and Flats (Blenheim Mansions). Nearly completed.  
 Great Russell Street, No. 29. Closed.  
 Great Russell Street, Nos. 94, 95, 96, and 97, and Nos. 21, and 23, Bloomsbury Street. Partly rebuilt as the Kenilworth and Waverley Hotel.  
 Great White Lion Street, No. 3. Closed.  
 Great Wild Street, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35. Closed.  
 Herbrand Street. New Houses for the Working Classes being erected for the L.C.C.  
 " " and Bernard Street (corner of). New Flats being erected.  
 High Street, No. 47. Demolished and New Warehouse built,

High Holborn, Nos. 109 and 110 (with No. 108, Holborn Sub-division). Rebuilding completed.

Huntley Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35. Demolished.

Kingsgate Street, Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 25, 27, 29, 35, 39, 41, 43. Demolished.

Keppel Mews North, Nos. 6 and 10. Demolished.

„ „ No. 13. Rebuilt.

„ South, Nos. 14, 16, and 17. Demolished.

Lawrence Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Warehouses and Workshops. Rebuilding completed.

Little Queen Street, Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40. Closed.

Little Russell Street, Nos. 1 and 2. Demolished.

Little Wild Street, Nos. 22 and 23. Demolished.

Neal Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 26, 28, 30, and 32. Demolished.

Newton Street and Parker Street. New Premises for the "Pall Mall Gazette" being erected.

Nottingham Court, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Demolished.

Queen Street, No. 14. Demolished.

Plummer's Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Demolished.

Red Car Yard, Nos. 1 and 2. Closed.

Sardinia Street, Nos. 30, 32, 42, and 44. Demolished.

„ „ Nos. 34, 36, 38, and 40. Being demolished.

Southampton Row widening—

Nos. 2 and 4, Baptist Church House. Rebuilt.

Nos. 116 and 118, High Holborn, and Nos. 1 and 2, Eagle Street. Rebuilt.

Nos. 14, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, and 38, Southampton Row. Closed.

Southampton Row, Nos. 11 and 13. Rebuilt.

„ „ Nos. 67, 69, and 71. Demolished, and being rebuilt.

„ „ Walduck's Bedford Hotel Extension being erected.

„ „ Nos. 126 and 128. Closed for rebuilding.

Theobald's Road, No. 91. Demolished.

Torrington Mews East, No. 10. Demolished.

Tottenham Court Road, Nos. 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 226. Demolished.

#### HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Bedford Row, No. 24. Rebuilt.

„ „ No. 44. Demolished. Rebuilding.

Charles Street, Nos. 8 and 9. Rebuilding.

Cockpit Yard. Back part of 21, Little James Street. Rebuilt.

Eagle Street, No. 59. Closed.

„ „ No. 60. Demolished.

„ „ Nos. 33 and 34. Rebuilt.

Emerald Street, No. 1. Demolished.

„ „ Nos. 6, 8, and 12. Rebuilt.

Eyre Street Hill, Nos. 27 to 31. Rebuilt.

Ely Place, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Being demolished.

Ely Buildings (15 tenements). Being demolished.

Fisher Street, No. 13. Closed and being demolished.

„ „ No. 14. Demolished.

Fulwood's Rents, Nos. 1 and 2. Demolished and being rebuilt.

Great Saffron Hill, Nos. 68, 70, and 72. Rebuilt.

High Holborn, Nos. 79 and 80, 82 and 83, and Prudential Assurance Company's Buildings. Being rebuilt.

High Holborn, No. 35. Demolished and being rebuilt.

„ „ No. 84. Rebuilt.



John's Mews, No. 14½. Demolished and rebuilt.  
 Kingsgate Street, Nos. 30, 32, 34, and 36. Closed for demolition.  
 Lamb's Conduit Street, Nos. 14, 16, and 18. Being rebuilt.  
 " " No. 24. Closed.  
 Leather Lane, Nos. 1 to 9A. Being rebuilt.  
 Little Gray's Inn Lane. Workhouse. Being demolished.  
 " " Casual Ward. Rebuilt.  
 Little James Street. Premises at back of 28, John Street. Rebuilding completed.  
 Orange Street, No. 11. Closed for demolition.  
 Portpool Lane. Washhouses, Thanksgiving Buildings. Closed.  
 Reid Brewery Site, Clerkenwell Road and Portpool Lane. L.C.C. Houses for the Working  
 Classes—viz., Ledam Buildings, Skipwith Buildings, Denys Buildings, Freewell Buildings, Scrope  
 Buildings, and one other block. Nearly completed.  
 Sandland Street, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, with No. 44, Bedford Row. Demolished,  
 and being rebuilt.  
 Theobald's Road, Nos. 66 and 68, with No. 1, Emerald Street. Demolished, and being  
 rebuilt.  
 Verulam Street, Nos. 15, 16, and 17. Being rebuilt.

#### SANITARY WORK.

During the year ending the 3rd January, 1903 :—

The number of inspections and visits made was	...	...	17,685
" " " intimation notices served was	...	...	1,854
" " " statutory " " "	...	...	642
" " " summonses under the Public Health Act	...	...	67
" " " " under the Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	24

Further details of the Sanitary Inspectors' work are given in the Appendix, Table V.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Further details of the Legal Proceedings are given in the Appendix, Tables VI. and VII.

#### HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

The following House to House Inspections were made during the year :—

##### ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Arthur Street.	Little Earl Street.	Queen's Place.
Barter Street.	Little Russell Street.	Red Car Yard.
Betterton Street.	Little St. Andrew Street.	Ridgmount Street.
Bloomsbury Court.	Little White Lion Street.	Sardinia Place.
Castle Street.	Luraber Court.	Shaftesbury Avenue.
Clark's Buildings.	Marchmont Street.	Short's Gardens.
Dyott Street.	Model Buildings, Streatham	Silver Street (North side)
Great Earl Street.	Street.	Smart's Buildings
Great Queen Street.	Neal Street.	Southampton Row (West
Great St. Andrew Street.	New Compton Street.	side).
Great White Lion Street.	New Oxford Street.	Stacey Street.
Great Wild Street.	North Crescent.	Stedham Chambers, Coptic
Goldsmith Street.	Nottingham Court.	Street.
Gower Mews.	Phoenix Street.	Torrington Mews.
Herbrand Street.	Plummer's Court.	Tower Street.
Huntley Street.	Queen Street.	Twyford's Buildings.



## HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Back Hill.	Featherstone Buildings.	Millman Mews.
Baldwin's Gardens.	Fleet Row.	Millman Street.
Beauchamp Street.	Fox Court.	Mount Pleasant.
Bishop's Head Court.	Fulwood's Rents.	New North Street.
Brownlow Street.	Gray's Inn Road.	Old North Street.
Boswell Court.	Greville Street.	Ormond Yard.
Castle Street.	Hatton Yard.	Portpool Buildings.
Devonshire Street (Eastside).	Hatton Garden.	Portpool Lane.
Dove Court.	Half Moon Court.	Providence Place.
Dunstable Court.	Jockey's Fields.	Red Lion Passage.
Eagle Street.	John's Mews.	St. Alban's Buildings.
Evelyn Buildings.	Kirby Street.	Summer Court.
Eyre Court.	Lamb's Conduit Passage.	Summer Street.
Eyre Place.	Laystall Street.	Verulam Street.
Eyre Street Hill.	Leather Lane Buildings.	Vine Street.
Eyre Terrace.	Little Gray's Inn Lane.	Warner Street.

## REGULATIONS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

In this Borough the following houses are registered under these Regulations. Of these 522 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 72 are in the Holborn Sub-District. All have been inspected from time to time during the year, and the regulations enforced.

## BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Arthur Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	21	Denmark Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	6
Betterton Street, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 22, 33, 34	29	Drury Lane, Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169, 170, 171, 175, 176, 178, 180, 186, 187, 188, 192	23
Castle Street, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32, 40, 48, 50, 52, 60, 62, 64, 70	18	Dyott Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	12
Eagle Street, No. 3	1	New Compton Street, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71	59
Goldsmith Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 25, 29, 31	8	New Turnstile, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	8
Great St. Andrew Street, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47	28	Nottingham Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16	17
Great Queen Street, Nos. 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 34, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 60, 69, 69A	21	Parker Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6	3
Great White Lion Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	10	Phoenix Street, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	13
Great Wild Street, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58	25	Queen Street, Nos. 2, 3, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27	8
Kenton Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27	13	Sardinia Street, Nos. 6, 12, 34, 56, 38, 40	6
Kingsgate Street, Nos. 17, 29, 33, 37, 41	5	Sardinia Place, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17	7
Little Earl Street, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28	9	Shaftesbury Avenue (formerly Dudley Street) Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187	28
Little St. Andrew Street, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 28A	13	Short's Gardens, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 23, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	12
Little Wild Street, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26	12	Smart's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10	7
Lumber Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	13	Stacey Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	15
Neal Street, Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 58, 60, 62, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82	39	Tower Street, Nos. 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21	8
Clark's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8...	8	Twyford Buildings, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	6
		West Street, Nos. 4, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22	6
		Wild Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...	5



## HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Baldwin's Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ...	8	Leigh Street, Nos. 4, 8 ... ..	2
Castle Court, Nos. 5, 6 ... ..	2	Little Bath Street, No. 9 ... ..	1
Charles Street, No. 4A ... ..	1	Little Saffron Hill, No. 13 ... ..	1
Devonshire Street, Nos. 4, 52 ... ..	2	Mount Pleasant, Nos. 47, 49, 63 ... ..	3
Dove Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 ... ..	4	New North Street, Nos. 2, 20, 21, 22 ... ..	4
Drake Street, Nos. 9, 10 ... ..	2	Portpool Lane, Nos. 19 and 21 ... ..	1
Eagle Street, Nos. 9, 20, 28, 45, 46, 53 ... ..	6	Princeton Street, Nos. 22, 24 ... ..	2
Emerald Street, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 ... ..	6	Red Lion Street, Nos. 26, 58 ... ..	2
Evelyn Buildings (17 tenements) ... ..	1	Red Lion Passage, No. 5 ... ..	1
Falwood's Rents, No. 21 ... ..	1	Verulam Street, Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 ... ..	8
Half Moon Court Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 ... ..	4	Warner Street, Nos. 32 and 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52 ... ..	8
Lamb's Conduit Passage, No. 17 ... ..	1		
Leather Lane Building* (48 tenements) ... ..	1		

Some of these houses have been closed for demolition during the year.

The following is the Report of the Public Health Committee, after the interview of the Chairman (C. Fitz-Roy Doll, Esq.) and the Town Clerk, with the Local Government Board respecting the proposed new Bye-Laws as to Houses let in Lodgings:—

It will be within the recollection of Members of the Council that some time since, at the request of the Local Government Board, we prepared a set of Bye-Laws as to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family with the view to the code of bye-law, being similar over the whole of the Borough. At the present time the registration of tenement lodging-houses is effected under bye-laws made respectively by the Board of Works for the St. Giles and Holborn Districts, which bye-laws the Town Clerk points out to us still remain in force by virtue of the London (Miscellaneous) Scheme, 1900.

When the draft bye-laws approved by the Council were submitted to the Local Government Board for their consideration, a number of amendments were made, to many of which we saw no reason to raise any objection, but there were two points which we regarded as of considerable importance, and on which we did not see our way to fall in with the views of the Local Government Board. These were, firstly, the insertion of a bye-law which would in effect make it compulsory on the Council to register all houses, or parts of houses, let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, the rental of the tenements of which were below a certain minimum, and, secondly, the omission of a proposal that a card to be supplied by the Council, fixing the number of persons who might lawfully occupy any room in a registered lodging house, should be placed in that room, and produced whenever demanded by any duly authorised officer of the Council.

The Local Government Board having intimated their willingness to receive a deputation upon the subject, our Chairman and the Town Clerk attended at the offices of the Board on the 23rd January, 1903, when they were received by Dr. Parsons, the Assistant Medical Officer, and a member of the legal staff. We have now received a report as to what took place at the interview in the course of which the difficulty of the question raised was frankly admitted by the officers of the Local Government Board, who stated that if they could be satisfied that every Authority would enforce the bye-laws within its area, no difficulty need arise, but they stated that there were cases in which, under the pretence of exercising their discretion, authorities had resolved not to place any of the tenement lodging-houses within their district under the scope of the bye-laws. The Town Clerk pointed out that the proposal of the Local Government Board in framing the bye-law in the manner proposed, would have the effect of depriving the Council of the power of exercising its discretion, as he claimed it had a right to do, and moreover would be contrary to the terms of an opinion which had been obtained by the London County Council from Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C.



With regard to the second point, it is suggested that possibly the words of the 94th Section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, while they authorise the making and enforcement of a bye-law for fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house, or part of a house, do not appear to the Local Government Board to impose upon the occupier of a lodging house the obligation to produce a card as suggested. It was however pointed out by our Chairman and the Town Clerk, that there could be no hardship imposed upon the landlord or occupier of a lodging house, by merely being required to produce the card provided by the authority.

At the conclusion of the interview, Dr. Parsons stated that he was afraid the Local Government Board would not see their way to alter their views upon the subject; the Town Clerk, therefore, intimated that if this were so, it would be necessary for the Council to consider whether they should not instead of repealing the existing bye-laws, retain and enforce them. An examination of the bye-laws shows that with the exception of a difference in the amount of cubic space required in the case of a room used both as a sitting room and a bedroom, the bye-laws are almost identical in their terms. In the St. Giles District they have been in force for very many years, and have been found to work satisfactorily without causing hardship to the owners or occupiers of tenement lodging houses. We have given the matter most careful consideration, we see no reason to advise the Council to alter their previous decision, and if the Local Government Board still decline to sanction the bye-laws in the form proposed, we think that the application for confirmation had better be withdrawn and the existing bye-laws continued in force. We recommend:—

“ That the Town Clerk be instructed to address a communication to the Secretary of the Local Government Board, and point out that for the reasons stated, the Council cannot see their way to depart from their previous decision on the subject of the proposed bye-laws, and intimate that in the event of the Local Government Board still feeling themselves unable to confirm the bye-laws in the form proposed, that the Council will not proceed further with its application for confirmation, but will continue to enforce the existing bye-laws.”

Many houses let in lodgings in the Holborn Sub-division have been ordered by the Council to be registered, but the Council is waiting for the reply from the Local Government Board to the above Report before having them placed on the Register.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES ACTS, 1851 & 1853.

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

The following is a list of the Common Lodging-houses registered in this Borough:—

Of these 33 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles for	...	1,796 lodgers.
„ 14 „ Holborn Sub-District for	...	1,062 „
Total 47 in the Borough	...	2,858 „

#### BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised, No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised, No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
11, Short's Gardens ... ..	36	M	25, Great Queen Street ... ..	50	M
12, ditto ... ..	62	M	16, Castle Street ... ..	33	M
13, ditto ... ..	20	M	9, Dyott Street ... ..	29	M
20, ditto ... ..	34	M	14, Lumber Court ... ..	73	M
21, ditto ... ..	46	M	3, Neal's Yard ... ..	44	M
22, ditto ... ..	36	M	22 to 25, Queen Street ... ..	151	M
6, Betterton Street ... ..	95	M	20 and 21, ditto ... ..	134	M
6, Wild Court ... ..	30	M	2, Kennedy Court ... ..	10	M
7, ditto ... ..	35	M	3, ditto ... ..	12	M
1 to 7, Macklin Street ... ..	96	M	4, ditto ... ..	24	M
19, ditto ... ..	45	M	5, ditto ... ..	10	W
21, ditto ... ..	23	W	6, ditto ... ..	8	W
Parker Street Municipal Buildings	324	M	7, ditto ... ..	11	W
8, Parker Street ... ..	33	W	8, ditto ... ..	38	W
10, Parker Street (back addition) ...	50	W	25, Drury Lane ... ..	34	W
36, Parker Street ... ..	115	M	13, Sardinia Street ... ..	54	M
			15, ditto ... ..	*	M

A total of 33 Common Lodging-houses registered for 1,796 Lodgers.

\* Part of a Common Lodging-house in the City of Westminster.



## HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging-House	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
18, Fulwood's Rents... ..	50	W	45, Mount Pleasant ... ..	9	M
19, ditto ... ..	32	W	39, Hatton Wall ... ..	101	M
20, ditto ... ..	114	M	28, Red Lion Square ... ..	72	M
7, Castle Court ... ..	57	M	39, Queen Square ... ..	52	M
40, Eagle Street ... ..	50	M	28, Orde Hall Street... ..	22	M
12, Took's Court ... ..	63	M	25, Charles Street, Salvation Army		
13, Took's Court ... ..	52	M	Shelter ... ..	333	M
4, Greville Street ... ..	55	M			

A total of 14 Common Lodging-houses registered for 1,062 Lodgers.

## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

According to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the administrative County of London for the year 1901, the number of Common Lodging-Houses on the Register was at the end of that year 514 (or fourteen less than the preceding year), providing accommodation for 28,037 persons.

35,225 visits were paid by day and 2,133 night visits. In addition to these there were 4,241 day visits and 55 night visits to unregistered houses, including 3,185 visits to seamen's lodging-houses.

The number of new houses placed on the Register in 1901 was nine, and the number of cases of infectious disease reported from Common Lodging-Houses was as follows:—Small-pox, 135; Erysipelas, 17; Diphtheria, 6; Enteric fever, 5; Scarlet fever, 2; and Measles, 1; a total of 166.

A marked improvement in the standard of cleanliness maintained in Common Lodging-Houses in London is observable. Much attention has been devoted by the Council's officers to the maintenance of these houses in a condition free from noxious insects. Particularly may be mentioned the use of the plumber's blowpipe, the flame of which is able to penetrate the interstices of iron bedsteads and of woodwork.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SHOPS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

Under the London Government Act, 1899, it became the duty of the Borough Councils to enforce the bye-laws and regulations for the time being in force with respect to dairies and milk shops, and with respect to slaughter-houses, knackers' yards, and offensive businesses. All these premises have been inspected from time to time, and all nuisances or breaches of regulations abated.

## DAIRIES, COW SHEDS AND MILK SHOPS.

The number of registered dairies and milk shops in the borough is 157, of which 66 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 91 are in the Holborn Sub-District.

During the year, 7 were newly registered in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 12 in the Holborn Sub-District. On application for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1885, the premises were also carefully inspected by me, and notices served to remedy any sanitary defects.

There are only two cow sheds in the Borough, viz:—

No. 4, Goldsmith Street, and  
Union Buildings, Leather Lane.

The latter is included in the Union Buildings area, for which after a local enquiry, a Provisional Order was made in 1900 for improving the area, and which was subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament.

The London County Council did not insist on the covering of milk for preserving its purity and for protecting it against infection or contamination. We have, therefore, had much difficulty in enforcing this. In many cases we cautioned the occupiers, and when the milk was dirty on account of neglect of this covering I had the milk filtered, or if very dirty had it thrown away down a gully.

#### **SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.**

There are now only two slaughter-houses in the Borough, as the Licence for No. 23, Store Street, was not renewed last October, viz. :—

No. 29, Red Lion Street,  
Yorkshire Grey Yard, Eagle Street.

#### **OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.**

The only offensive business in the Borough, is that of a tripe dresser and boiler at Nos. 67 and 68, Leather Lane. These premises are also included in the Union Buildings area, and will be demolished as provided by the scheme for improving the area.

#### **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

The Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, which came into force on the 1st January, 1902, has much increased the work of the Public Health Department. Under this Act the Council is made the Authority responsible for the sanitary condition of workshops and workplaces in the Borough, while the Factory Inspector is responsible for the sanitary condition of factories, although any sanitary defects reported by the Factory Inspector have to be attended to and remedied under the supervision of this department. The Council is also responsible for the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences in factories as well as in workshops and workplaces.

The Secretary of State for the Home Office has been advised that the word "workplace" is not to be limited to a place where something is being manufactured or made but is of a very wide signification and includes such premises as stables and stable yards, kitchens of restaurants, &c.

Under the new Act the Council must keep a Register of all the workshops in the Borough, and the Medical Officer of Health is required in his Annual Report to the Council to report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of the same to the Secretary of State.

Very important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers were for the first time given to District Councils by the Act of 1901. These powers aim at the prevention of home work being done (1) in premises which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, overcrowding,



want of ventilation, or other insanitary conditions, (2) any premises where there is any dangerous infectious disease. In accordance with section 107 of the Act lists of outworkers have to be kept in certain specified trades, and copies of this list have to be sent to the District Council on or before the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August in each year. The details of all outworkers who do not reside in the Borough have to be sent to the Councils of the district in which they work.

Under section 101 new duties of great importance are placed on the Council in regard to underground bakehouses. The Act provides generally that no underground bakehouse whether factory or workshop shall be used as such unless it was so used on the 17th August, 1901, (passing of the Act). Moreover, after the 1st January, 1904, it will not be lawful to use any underground bakehouse wherever established unless the Council are satisfied that it is suitable for the purpose with regard to construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects and have given a certificate of suitability.

Under section 98 of the Act increased power is given for dealing with any bakehouse (whether underground or not) which is unfit on sanitary grounds for use or occupation.

Summary of Sanitary work done during 1902 under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901:

Workshops placed on the Register ...	350	Workshops Improperly ventilated ...	20
„ (No. of rooms) „ ...	540	„ Overcrowded... ..	27
Outworkers residing in the District,		„ Other nuisances ... ..	8
placed on the Register ... ..	148	„ Notices sent to H. M. I. of	
Outworkers residing in other Districts		Factories, women, young	
placed on the Register ... ..	122	persons or children em-	
Workshops inspected ... ..	750	ployed, in which no	
„ Notices served ... ..	162	abstract of the Act is	
„ Dirty ... ..	65	posted ... ..	94
„ Waterclosets, defective or		Factories and Workshops. Sanitary	
dirty ... ..	63	defects reported by H. M. I. of	
„ Waterclosets, insufficient ...	19	Factories ... ..	52
„ Drains, soil pipes, &c.,			
defective ... ..	17		

#### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 41 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 23 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 18 are in the Holborn Sub-Division.

The following is a list of bakehouses in the Borough :—

#### BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

160 Drury Lane (closed during the year).	2 Bloomsbury Court.
166 do.	10 Bury Street.
200 Shaftesbury Avenue.	155 High Holborn.
63 High Street.	162 High Holborn.
19 Little Earl Street.	217, 218 „ (Holborn Restaurant).
5 Little St. Andrew Street.	21 Marchmont Street.
6 Torrington Place.	77 Marchmont Street.
233 Tottenham Court Road.	8 Museum Street.
33 Great Wild Street (closed during the year).	24, 26, 28 New Oxford Street.
60 Neal Street.	88 Southampton Row.
21 Sardinia Street.	34 do. (closed during the year).
26 Little Queen Street (now closed).	

## HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

92 Theobald's Road.	9 Cosmo Place.
124 do.	33 Great Ormond Street.
136 do.	13 Leigh Street.
19 Red Lion Street.	58 Leather Lane.
50 do.	70 do.
74 do.	172 Clerkenwell Road.
6 Lamb's Conduit Street (two).	1 Greville Street.
28 do.	36 Warner Street.
50 do.	49-57 Farringdon Road (Factory).
8 High Holborn.	

All are underground bakehouses with the exception of Nos. 162, High Holborn, 88, Southampton Row, 74, Red Lion Street, and one of the two at No. 6, Lamb's Conduit Street.

They were all inspected from time to time during the year, and notices served where necessary.

In addition, very detailed reports, with plans and sections, and the measurements of the various dimensions, and the areas of the windows and other openings for light and ventilation of all the underground bakehouses were prepared.

The following was my Report to the Public Health Committee respecting Underground Bakehouses:—

I have had consultations with the Town Clerk respecting Underground Bakehouses, and we have agreed that it is desirable that the Council should at once inform the occupiers of all underground bakehouses in the Borough that, after the 1st day of January, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose, and request the occupiers to inform the Council whether they wish to make application for such certificate. We also think it is undesirable for the Council to lay down any hard-and-fast rules that could be applied equally to all.

I think, however, that the following minimum requirements might be applied to the great majority of the underground bakehouses.

The Council has to be satisfied that the underground bakehouse is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.

## A.—CONSTRUCTION.

1. The bakehouse shall be of a minimum capacity of 1,000 cubic feet, and shall be in every part thereof at least 8 feet high, measured from floor to ceiling.
2. The walls shall be smooth throughout and impermeable to damp.
3. The ceiling shall be properly ceiled with smooth and impervious material.
4. The floors shall be of smooth and impervious material throughout.
5. Any drain or sewer under the bakehouse shall be constructed of gas and watertight pipes. No gully shall be within the bakehouse, unless the drain connected therewith be made to discharge into a trapped inlet outside the bakehouse.
6. The drainage and sanitary conveniences must comply with the present requirements for new houses, unless the Council is satisfied that there is no nuisance from the existing arrangements.
7. Provision shall be made for safe and suitable means of access to the bakehouse.

## B.—LIGHT.

1. The bakehouse shall be sufficiently lighted by daylight by means which shall exclude the entrance of street dust or dirt.



As so many points have to be taken into consideration in connection with the suitable lighting of a bakehouse, I think it is undesirable that any hard-and-fast rule should be agreed to. For example, an underground bakehouse might be provided with an external area, the walls of which might be covered with white glazed bricks.

In accordance with the London Building Acts, 1894, Section 70 (1) (c), "Every habitable room shall have one or more windows opening directly into the external air, or into a conservatory with a total superficies clear of the light equal to at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room." I think this standard might be generally adopted for underground bakehouses.

#### C.—VENTILATION.

The bakehouse shall be properly and effectually ventilated by permanent inlets and outlets communicating directly with the open air, in such a way and at such a height above its street level as to prevent the entrance into the bakehouse of street dust or dirt. Where natural ventilation is not effective or in the opinion of the Medical Officer insufficient, ventilation by fans or other artificial means shall be provided.

#### D.—ALL OTHER RESPECTS.

Dough troughs and other furniture or fittings (if any) shall be mounted on strong castors, or wheels, so as to be readily movable for cleansing purposes, or where fixed, shall be raised at least 1 foot from the floor, and set sufficiently away from all walls so as to allow of access to all parts.

There shall not be in direct communication with the bakehouse any coal or other cellar, room, unpaved yard or area which may be a nuisance, or cause contamination by foul air, dust or dirt.

Provision shall be made for the proper storage of flour elsewhere than in the bakehouse itself.

Sufficient and suitable lavatory accommodation, including clean towels, soap and water, shall be provided outside the bakehouse for the persons employed therein.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL BAKEHOUSES.

##### A.—STRUCTURAL.

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

2. No water-closet, earth closet, privy or ashpit to be within, or communicate directly with the bakehouse.

3. Every cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse to be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water-closet.

4. No drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter to have an opening within the bakehouse.

5. All the inside walls of the rooms of a bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of the rooms (whether those walls, ceilings, or tops are plastered or not), and all the passages and staircase of a bakehouse, to be either painted with oil or varnished, or be lime-whited, or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; and



(a) Where the bakehouse is painted with oil or varnished there must be three coats of paint or varnish, and the paint or varnish must be renewed once at least in every seven years, and must be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months; and

(b) Where the bakehouse is limewashed, the limewashing must be renewed once at least in every six months.

6. No place on the same level with a bakehouse, and forming part of the same building, be used as a sleeping place unless it is constructed as follows, that is to say:—

(a) Is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and

(b) Has an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet in area, of which at the least four and a half superficial feet are made to open for ventilation; and unless such sleeping room (if separately occupied) comply with the requirements as to underground rooms (so occupied) laid down in the Public Health Acts.

#### B.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The bakehouse to be kept at all times periodically cleansed and in a cleanly state, and free from offensive effluvia arising from drains, w.c.s, urinals or other nuisance.

2. Nothing to be stored within the underground bakehouse itself, and no sweepings, ashes, or other refuse matters to be allowed to remain and accumulate, but to be removed from such underground bakehouse immediately after the day's work be concluded or shift changed.

3. All utensils, troughs, &c., to be kept at all times scrupulously clean.

4. No animal to be kept in a bakehouse on any pretence whatever.

5. No overcrowding to be allowed at any time within a bakehouse, a minimum 250 cubic feet of space being allowed for each person employed therein during ordinary work, and 400 cubic feet of space during overtime.

6. The bakehouse is never to be used for any other purpose except that for which it is intended. No laundry or other work is to be carried on in the bakehouse.

(7) In the part of a bakehouse in which the process of baking bread is carried on, the period of employment for any male young person above the age of sixteen years may be between five o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, viz. :—

(a) Where he is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the ordinary period of employment there must be allowed him for meals and absence from work between the above mentioned hours of five in the morning and nine in the evening not less than seven hours; and

(b) Where he is employed on any day before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment he must not be employed on the same day after the end of that period; and

(c) Where he is employed on any day after the end of the ordinary period of employment he must not be employed next morning before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment.

(d) For the purpose of this exception the ordinary period of employment means the period of employment for women or young persons under the age of sixteen years in the bakehouse, or, if none are employed, means such period as can under this Act be fixed for the employment of women and young persons under the age of sixteen years in the bakehouse, and notice of that period shall be affixed in the bakehouse.



As suggested by the Town Clerk and myself, he was instructed to draw the attention of the owners or occupiers of underground bakehouses within the Borough to the terms of the Act, and furnish them with forms on which applications for certificates should be made.

#### ICE CREAMS.

This Council suggested to the London County Council that the following notice should be also printed in Italian, and copies of it in English and Italian were posted and circulated throughout the Borough:—

The London County Council hereby gives notice that Part VIII. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, which will come into operation on 1st November, 1902, provides as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

SPRING GARDENS, S.W.,

11th September, 1902.

Much attention was given to the area known as the Italian Colony during the year, and many notices for the abatement of nuisances were served. All premises in which ice cream was manufactured, sold, or stored were carefully inspected and the new Act enforced. Many premises which before the Act were used for the manufacture, selling, or storage of ice cream will no longer be used for this purpose, and many other changes will be effected by the new Act.

**KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS.**

During the year 1901, 67 kitchens of restaurants were inspected and 17 notices served. During the year 1902, the kitchens of hotels and public houses that had restaurants were also inspected and in all, 122 kitchens were inspected and the 40 notices that were served included the following nuisances :—

Kitchens dirty ... ..	16	Additional W. C. required .. ..	2
Drains defective ... ..	9	Gully choked ... ..	1
Soil pipe defective ... ..	1	Paving defective ... ..	12
W. C. in improper position ... ..	6	Dustbin, defective or absent ... ..	2
W. C. defective ... ..	5	Insufficient ventilation ... ..	6

**OTHER FOOD SHOPS.**

During the year other food shops were from time to time inspected, such as butchers, poulterers, fishmongers and fried fish shops, greengrocers and fruiterers, and much tinned food was also inspected.

**UNSOUND FOOD.**

Applications were received for the removal as trade refuse of the following articles of food, all of which were unsound :—

5 cases of tinned salmon.	8 rabbits.
4 „ „ „	1½ cwt. apples.
70 lbs. rabbits.	43 cases and 4 drums bananas.
19 rabbits.	18 „ bananas.

Application was also made for the removal of 20 cases of unsound apples, but on inspection a large portion was found to be sound, and only those that were unfit for food were removed and destroyed.

The whole of this unsound food was seen by me prior to its removal and destruction by the Council's contractor.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

Much attention was given to the abatement of smoke from boilers and furnaces. The chimney shafts of the Borough were frequently kept under observation, and 27 notices were served to abate smoke nuisances.

**METEOROLOGY.**

The mean temperature for the year was 49°·2—the same as for the year 1901. The rainfall was 19·34 inches, being 5·46 inches below the average of the preceding 86 years. Further details are given in Table VIII.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent assistance and hearty co-operation that I have received from the Staff of the Public Health Department during the year, and the readiness with which they have taken their turns for work after office hours and on Sundays, during the outbreak of small-pox and for the inspection of the market streets.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. BOND.



**TABLE I.**  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1902 and Previous Years.  
NAME OF DISTRICT—THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

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.	
				Under 1 Year of Age. (Nett.)		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1892	70,570	2,014	28.6	367	182	1,634	23.2	526	363	545	1,816	25.8
1893	69,827	1,958	28.1	340	174	1,678	24.5	600	431	565	1,812	26.0
1894	69,088	1,902	27.6	294	155	1,384	20.1	568	426	447	1,405	20.4
1895	68,349	1,941	28.5	359	185	1,546	22.7	526	355	470	1,661	24.4
1896	67,785	1,959	28.5	331	169	1,366	19.8	509	380	457	1,443	21.0
(53 weeks)												
1897	67,074	1,772	26.5	289	163	1,335	20.0	568	447	478	1,366	20.4
1898	66,371	1,840	27.8	336	183	1,467	22.2	605	461	477	1,483	22.4
1899	65,677	1,857	28.4	298	161	1,439	22.0	628	471	496	1,464	22.4
1900	64,990	1,762	27.2	311	177	1,326	20.5	516	412	514	1,428	22.1
1901	59,232	1,660	28.4	203	122	1,214	20.5	572	481	448	1,181	20.0
Averages for years 1891-1900	66,896											
		1,866	28.0	312	167	1,438	21.5	561	422	489	1,505	22.4
1902	58,542	1,646	27.7	213	129	1,283	21.9	627	517	494	1,260	21.2
53 weeks												

\* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 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 district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

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

N.B.—The years 1891 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 405.1

Total population at all ages ... 59,405 at Census of 1901.

Number of inhabited houses ... 4,703

Average number of persons per house ... 12.6

**TABLE II.**  
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1902 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.				HOLBORN BOROUGH.				BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.				HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.			
YEAR.				Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
				<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1892	...	...		70,570	2,014	1,816	367	37,861	1,129	919	180	32,709	885	897	187
1893	...	...		69,827	1,958	1,812	340	37,563	1,094	926	155	32,264	864	886	185
1894	...	...		69,088	1,902	1,405	294	37,268	1,070	745	144	31,820	832	660	150
1895	...	...		68,349	1,941	1,661	359	36,974	1,120	851	185	31,375	821	810	174
1896	...	...		67,785	1,959	1,443	331	36,683	1,064	734	162	31,102	895	709	169
1897	...	...		67,074	1,772	1,366	289	36,394	981	676	146	30,680	791	690	143
1898	...	...		66,371	1,840	1,483	336	36,108	1,027	746	158	30,263	813	737	178
1899	...	...		65,677	1,857	1,464	298	35,824	1,132	748	136	29,853	725	716	162
1900	...	...		64,990	1,762	1,428	311	35,542	1,018	679	137	29,448	744	749	174
1901	...	...		59,232	1,660	1,181	203	31,401	1,040	575	88	27,831	620	606	115
Averages of Years 1892 to 1901				66,896	1,866	1,505	312	36,161	1,067	759	149	30,734	799	746	163
1902	...	...		58,542	1,646	1,260	213	31,020	994	594	86	27,522	652	666	127

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1892 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.



TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1902.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Smallpox ...	218	4	8	20	59	123	4	160	58	156	57
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	113	7	38	42	13	13	—	44	69	44	65
Erysipelas ...	85	2	3	9	5	50	16	45	40	7	5
Scarlet Fever ...	202	4	62	101	29	6	—	90	112	88	108
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	39	—	1	8	15	15	—	24	15	20	14
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	4	1	1
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	226	19	103	88	13	3	—	90	136	1	7
Totals ...	889	36	215	268	137	213	20	455	434	317	257

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospitals are those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	
Small-pox ...	46	3	7	3	9	19	5	37	9	1
Measles ...	30	6	24	—	—	—	—	11	19	5
Scarlet Fever ...	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	6	2	1
Whooping Cough ...	27	7	20	—	—	—	—	11	16	31
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	11	5	3	3	—	—	—	5	6	19
Fever { Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ...	6	—	—	—	2	4	—	5	1	3
Other Continued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	15	1	1	—	—	9	4	6	9	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	14	11	2	—	—	—	1	5	9	37
Enteritis ...	7	3	3	—	—	—	1	5	2	6
Puerperal Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Septic Diseases ...	11	2	2	—	2	4	1	3	8	14
Phthisis ...	182	1	2	3	13	153	10	93	89	54
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	31	9	11	3	2	6	—	11	20	71
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	55	—	—	—	—	35	20	22	33	29
Bronchitis ...	144	20	7	—	—	58	59	49	95	16
Pneumonia ...	134	27	26	4	2	61	14	69	65	85
Pleurisy ...	11	—	—	—	—	9	2	5	6	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	4
Alcoholism ...	29	—	—	—	—	24	5	10	19	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	8	5	—	—	—	3	—	4	4	9
Veneral Diseases ...	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	8
Premature Birth ...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	91	3	—	—	1	60	27	48	43	31
Heart Diseases ...	42	17	4	2	1	14	4	17	25	9
Accidents ...	9	—	—	—	1	7	1	4	5	—
Suicides ...	312	65	7	2	4	122	112	152	160	182
All other causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	1260	213	125	23	38	595	266	594	666	627



TABLE V.  
SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

	Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Gregory.	Inspector Larard.	Inspector Freeman.	Whole Borough.
Complaints ... ..	48	63	45	138	33	327
Infectious Diseases ... ..	158	198	146	173	116	791
Dwelling Houses ... ..	94	459	389	448	54	1,444
Lodging Houses ... ..	485	69	75	163	406	1,198
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	46	47	43	49	23	208
Slaughter-houses ... ..	—	26	17	1	—	44
Market Streets ... ..	144	9	21	239	73	486
Butchers' Shops ... ..	2	10	14	1	3	30
Bakehouses ... ..	1	28	36	9	29	103
Other Food Shops ... ..	6	13	13	21	161	214
Other Workshops ... ..	41	179	195	200	32	647
Smoke Shafts ... ..	13	33	24	69	2	136
Urinals ... ..	7	99	16	11	—	133
Miscellaneous ... ..	44	127	57	234	20	500
Total Inspections ... ..	1,041	1,297	1,046	1,618	919	5,921
No. of Re-inspections ... ..	986	1,677	2,000	1,105	1,397	7,165
Visits other than Inspections and Re-inspections	605	978	552	1,733	731	4,599
Total ... ..	2,632	3,752	3,598	4,456	3,047	17,685
INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED:	257	436	380	513	268	1,854
HOUSES:—	238	378	359	475	215	1,665
Waterclosets defective or dirty ... ..	116	164	172	200	80	732
“ insufficient ... ..	18	24	5	15	16	78
Drains defective ... ..	54	34	182	51	47	368
Soil pipes or waste pipes defective ... ..	31	53	102	71	26	283
Gullies defective ... ..	2	13	6	28	12	61
Ash-bins defective ... ..	7	14	10	13	19	63
“ absence of ... ..	5	14	37	9	5	70
Water supply defective ... ..	—	3	1	2	6	12
“ cistern dirty or defective ... ..	13	21	25	21	20	100
“ fittings defective ... ..	1	6	—	—	1	8
Yard or area paving defective ... ..	10	29	24	13	20	96
Roof or guttering defective ... ..	8	25	39	26	27	125
Accumulations ... ..	19	38	14	34	10	115
Premises dirty ... ..	115	109	141	150	100	615
“ overcrowded ... ..	7	20	2	40	18	87
“ other defects ... ..	8	24	15	35	17	99
Underground rooms ... ..	2	13	6	1	3	25
Animals improperly kept ... ..	—	1	2	1	2	6
Smoke nuisances ... ..	4	3	6	14	—	27
Urinals ... ..	3	4	2	7	—	16
Other nuisances ... ..	8	14	25	10	6	63
Manure Receptacles, absence of ... ..	—	37	15	—	—	52
*WORKSHOPS:—	19	31	21	38	53	162
Dirty ... ..	9	14	9	10	23	65
Waterclosets defective or dirty ... ..	8	7	8	26	14	63
“ insufficient ... ..	4	5	3	5	2	19
Drains, soil-pipes, &c., defective ... ..	2	—	1	4	10	17
Improperly ventilated ... ..	—	2	3	7	8	20
Overcrowded ... ..	1	5	3	2	16	27
Other nuisances ... ..	2	2	2	2	—	8
BREACH OF REGULATIONS:—						
† Lodging Houses ... ..	6	29	9	1	—	45
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, and Slaughter-houses ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
STATUTORY NOTICE SERVED ... ..	62	155	174	149	102	642

\* Many nuisances at workshops that are parts of dwelling houses are included in the Intimation Notices served under "Houses."  
† Many Breaches of Regulations are included in Intimation Notices served under "Houses."

TABLE VI.

Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1902. January 17...	Walter Hill and Co. Limited	Workshop situated in Gilbert Street	A chimney sending forth black smoke	Defendants convicted and fined £10 and 10s. 6d. costs
" 31 } February 9 }	J. Colin Matheson		Failure to notify case of small-pox	Summons dismissed with costs
February 5...	Percy Osborne ...	33 Kingsgate Street ...	Drain defective and un- ventilated	Order for abatement in 28 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
" ...	Shaftesbury Avenue, Freehold Land Syndicate	11 Broad Street ...	Yard paving defective; roof defective; sink waste pipe on top floor defective; premises, ceilings, and walls dirty; improper position of W.C. in base- ment; drain not venti- lated; defective traps	Order for abatement in 28 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
" ...	The Owner ...	30 Upper Bedford Place	Soil pipe not ventilated; rain water pipe and scullery waste pipe con- nected to drain; long hopper pan in basement W.C.; pan closet on top floor water cistern dirty; premises dirty; sash line broken; drain not venti- lated	Order for abatement in 28 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
April 16 ...	Henry Hanson ...	No 9 Sardinia Place ...	Defective traps to drain; drain not ventilated; no door to W.C. and im- proper pan and dirty; dustbin dilapidated; basement dirty	Order for abatement in 14 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
" ...	Henry Hanson ...	11 Sardinia Place ...	Basement dirty and not paved; improper dust- bin; W.C. improper pan and dirty flooring and stairs broken; accumulation of rubbish in area and area not drained; drain not ven- tilated	Order for abatement in 14 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	41, Great Wild Street ...	Soil pipe defective; W.C. dirty; accumulation in basement; no traps to drain	Do.
May 2 ...	Do. ...	13, Sardinia Place ...	Improper pan and no water supply to same; yard paving defective and walls dirty; first floor back room overcrowded; top floor dirty; accumu- lation in area; area not drained; drain not ven- tilated	Summons dismissed
" ...	William Wells ...	49, Red Lion Street ...	Soil pipe of W.C.s on ground floor and base- ment unventilated; sink wastes in front basement directly connected to drain; cistern in front basement not covered; W.C.s in basement badly lighted	Summons withdrawn; work done
" ...	Messrs. Johnson and Masters ...	8, Beauchamp Street ...	Flushing pipe defective; connections to W.C. pan	Order for abatement in 14 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Insufficient W.C. accom- modation	Number of inhabitants reduced; £2 2s. costs paid; summons with- drawn
" ...	The Owner ...	6, Herbrand Street ...	Drain not ventilated; foul long hopper pan to W.C.; back yard, walls and ceilings of basement and staircase require cleansing and distemper- ing	Order to abate within 7 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs



TABLE VI.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
May 21 ...	Mrs. Howell ...	50, Great Wild Street ...	Defective paving in yard; improper pan to W.C.; premises dirty and first floor front room overcrowded	Order to abate within 14 days; defendant to pay 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Insufficient W.C. accommodation	Summons withdrawn
" 27 ...	Frank Rippingille... Stove Co. Ltd.	69, Hatton Garden ...	W.C. on ground floor stopped up; ceiling walls and flooring of same dirty and defective; flushing apparatus defective; rainwater pipe defective	Order to abate forthwith; defendants to pay 6s., costs.
" 23 ...	Meux Brewery Ltd	The Brewery, Tottenham Court Road ...	Emission of Black Smoke	Costs paid; summons withdrawn
" 27 ...	Hazell, Watson, and Viney ...	5 & 8, Kirby Street and, 26, Charles Street ...	Emission of Black Smoke	Defendants convicted and fined 40s. and 2s. costs
June 24 ...	Mrs. Rhimes ...	24, Little Russell Street	Drain unventilated soil pipe in house, not ventilated; Insufficient flush of water to W.C.; Premises require lime-whitening throughout	Order to abate in 7 days 6s. costs
July 1 ...	The Owner ...	17, Little James Street	Drain defective and not properly ventilated; Bell traps in front and back areas; Sink waste in back kitchen direct communication to drain W.C. and flushing tern	Order to abate in 21 days. 6s. costs
July 1 ...	The Owner ...	19, Little James Street	Drain defective and not properly ventilated; rain water pipes directly connected to drain; bell traps in front and back areas; walls and ceiling of passage and basement defective and dirty	Order to abate in 21 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	21, Do. do. ...	Drain defective and not properly ventilated; sink waste in wash house directly connected to drain, walls and ceiling of rooms and passages defective and dirty	Order to abate in 21 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Mr. Child ...	31, Great Ormond Street	W.C. in basement in improper position; Rain water pipe in front of house and pipe taking sink waste from first floor directly connected to drain; soil pipe unventilated	Order to abate in 14 days. 6s. costs
" ...	H. Goldstein ...	9, Leigh Street ...	Accumulation in back basement cistern of W.C. defective	Work done; costs paid; summons withdrawn
June 3 to August 19...	Messrs. Thomas Wolfe and Sons...	9, Upper Montague Mews	Drain badly trapped and unventilated; W. C. badly situated; foul long hopper pan; roof leaky; scullery waste pipe untrapped; stable and coach house dirty	Work done; costs paid; summons withdrawn
" ...	Do. ...	10, Do. do. ...	Drain badly trapped and unventilated; W. C. badly situated; foul long hopper pan; insufficient flush of water to same; stable and coach house dirty	Do. do.

TABLE VI—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
June 3 to August 19	Messrs. Thos. Wolfe & Sons	16, Upper Montague Mews	Drain badly trapped and unventilated; W. C. badly situated; foul long hopper pan; roof leaky; walls and ceilings of coach house and stable dirty	Order to abate in 14 days; defendants to pay 27s. costs.
" ...	Do.	12, Do.	Drain defective and unventilated; W.C. badly situated; pan foul; no flush of water; walls and ceilings of rooms and the stable and coach house dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	13, Do.	Drain badly trapped and unventilated; W.C. badly situated foul long hopper pan; insufficient flush of water to same; stable and coach house dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	14, Do.	Drain defective; W.C. badly situated and drain unventilated; Sink waste untrapped; walls and ceilings of stables and coach house broken and dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	15, Do.	Drain badly trapped; soil pipe unventilated; W.C. dark and unventilated; pan dirty; roof defective; stables dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	11, Do.	W.C. badly situated; drain badly trapped and unventilated; roof leaky; back walls damp; walls and ceilings of stable and coach house broken and dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	17, Do.	Drain badly trapped and coach house dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	18, Do.	Drain badly trapped; soil pipe unventilated; stable and coach house dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	19, Do.	Drain badly trapped; soil unventilated; sink waste pipe untrapped; stable dirty	Work done, costs paid. Summons withdrawn.
" ...	Do.	20, Do.	Drain badly trapped; soil pipe unventilated; stable and coach house dirty	Do.
" ...	Do.	22, Do.	Drain defective; W.C. badly situated; long hopper pan	Do.
" ...	Do.	23, Do.	Drain defective; soil pipe unventilated; sink waste pipe untrapped	Do.
" ...	Do.	24, Do.	Drain defective; soil pipe unventilated; W.C. pan foul; sink waste pipe untrapped; coach house dirty.	Do.
" ...	Do.	25, Do.	W.C. badly situated; drain defective; foul long hopper pan; stable and coach house dirty.	Do.
" ...	Do.	26, Do.	Drain defective and unventilated; long hopper pan badly connected to trap; paving of coach house defective.	Do.



TABLE VI.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
June 3 to August 19	Messrs. Thos. Wolfe & Sons	27, Upper Montague Mews	Scullery waste pipe untrapped; foul long hopper pan to W.C., and rain water pipe in front insufficient length.	Work done, costs paid, summons withdrawn.
Do. ...	Do.	28, do.	W.C. badly situated, foul long hopper pan, ventilating shaft defective	Do.
July 28 ...	Mr. Harris ...	4, Woburn Street ...	Drain not intercepted, defective traps to W.C.'s on ground, first, and second floors	Order to abate in 7 days, defendants to pay 6s. costs.
" 28 ...	Mr. Harvey...	53, Southampton Row...	Soil pipe unventilated ...	Order to abate in 7 days, defendant to pay 6s. costs.
July 28 to September 2	Mr. de Matteo ...	2, Torrington Street ...	Drain not intercepted, defective traps to W.C. on ground floor, improper W.C. on top floor, defective roof, stack pipe defective	Summons withdrawn.
July 18 ...	Mrs. Lawlor ...	5, Gt. White Lion Street	Rooms, staircase, water-closet, yard, and basement dirty (breach of Lodging-house Regulations)	Defendant convicted and fined 1s. and 20s. continuing penalty and 2s. costs.
" 29 ...	Alex. Hayman Wilson	21, New North Street...	Ashbin uncovered, premises dirty, no water supply to w.c., yard paving defective (breach of lodging-house regulations)	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 23s. costs.
" 29 ...	Alex. Hayman Wilson	22, New North Street ...	Premises dirty (breach of the lodging house regulations)	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 29 ...	Mrs. MacAnnaly ...	26, Red Lion Street ...	Premises dirty (breach of the lodging house regulations)	Defendant convicted and fined 1s. and 21s. costs.
October 7 ...	The Owner ...	7, Great Russell Street...	Drain unventilated, soil pipe unventilated	Order to abate in 7 days, and 6s. costs.
October 7 ...	E. H. Chalmers, trading as The Scottish Press, Ltd.	12, Verulam Street ...	W.C. in basement improperly situated, and in direct communication with workroom, also insufficient w.c. accommodation to premises	Order to abate in 21 days and 6s. costs.
" 13...	Mr. Smith ...	6, Twyfords Buildings...	Yard drain choked, defective wooden ashbin	Do.
" 13...	Do. ...	7, do. ...	Drain in basement choked and accumulation of refuse	Do.
" 13...	The Owner ...	37, Neal Street ...	Breach of L.C.C. by-laws. Insufficient w.c. accommodation	Numbers reduced, summons withdrawn.
" 13...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Drain not intercepted or ventilated, and defective soil pipe	Order to abate in 21 days and 6s. costs.
" 20...	Rees Jones ...	13, Stacey Street ...	Breach of L.C.C. by-laws. Insufficient w.c. accommodation	Numbers reduced, summons withdrawn
" 20...	Do. ...	5, do. ...	Do.	Do.
" 20...	Do. ...	11, Phoenix Street ...	Do.	Adjourned 3 weeks.
November 3...	E. La Hooke ...	33, Gower Street ...	Drain defective and improperly ventilated, w.c. on ground floor badly trapped	Order to abate in 14 days, and 6s. costs.
" 21...	Mr. Hornsey ...	174, Shaftesbury Avenue	The w.c. stopped and foul	Order to close premises, with 6s. costs

TABLE VI.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
November 21	The Manager ...	Bedford Head Hotel ...	Smoke nuisance ...	Fined £10 and 2s. costs.
December 9	The Owner...	50, Ormond Yard ...	Walls and ceilings of rooms occupied by Mrs. Mayhew require cleansing: w.c. choked: improper pan to same: no external light and ventilation to w.c.	Summons withdrawn, premises to be demolished and reconstructed.
" 9	Messrs. Barry and Barry	50, Devonshire Street ...	No water supply to w.c.: underground room occupied contrary to the provisions of the Act.	Order to abate in 10 days, 6s. costs.
" 9	Do.	4, Devonshire Street ...	Paving back area defective and dirty walls of front basement damp: staircase to basement defective.	Work done, costs paid, summons withdrawn.
" 15	Mr. Jones ...	15, Little Earl Street ...	Walls and ceilings throughout the house require cleansing: no dust bin: no supply of water to w.c.	Order to abate in 21 days.
" 15	Messrs. J. C. & W. W. Isaacson	Vacant land in West Street	Accumulation of offensive refuse.	Accumulation removed, summons withdrawn.



TABLE VII.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Offence.	Result.
January 16...	Sarah Garrett ...	53, Gloucester Road ...	Selling butter adulterated with 75 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 2s. costs.
" 24...	Henry Jenkins ...	73, Red Lion Street ...	Selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 76 per cent.	Defendant convicted and fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 24...	Arthur Spinks ...	134, Theobald's Road ...	Selling paregoric elixir deficient in alcohol to the extent of 18.10 per cent.	Summons dismissed, application for costs refused.
" 24...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Selling soap liniment adulterated with 40 p.c. of methylated spirit	Summons dismissed.
March 18 ...	Margaret Clifton ...	8A, Fisher Street ...	Selling milk without being registered	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 2s. costs.
" 18 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keeping milk in a sleeping apartment	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 2s. costs.
May 2 ...	J. Mayhew ...	20, Bell Court ...	Selling butter containing 87 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 2, 9, 16	Padroni ...	40, Warner Street ...	Selling milk from which 9.3 of fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 28 ...	C. Keele ...	3, Gt. Russell Street ...	Selling sweet spirits of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrate to the extent of at least 52.5 per cent.	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 28 ...	Thomas Williams, trading as Messrs. Pryce & Co. ...	98, Gray's Inn Road ...	Selling Gregory's powder prepared with magnesium carbonate, and not in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia	Defendant convicted and fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 28 ...	E. P. Boutall ...	239, High Holborn ...	Selling sweet spirits of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrate to the extent of at least 58.2 per cent.	Defendant convicted and fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
July 8 ...	Henry Hanson ...	61, Marchmont Street ...	Selling milk from which at least 6.0 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Warranty produced, summons not properly served, withdrawn.
" 8 ...	Luigi Cosavella ...	233, Tottenham Court Road	Selling milk from which at least 6.6 of fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 8 ...	David Lloyd ...	73, Mount Pleasant ...	Selling milk from which 4.6 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted.	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ...	The Belgrave Bakery Co., Ltd.	8, High Holborn ...	Selling milk containing 9.8 per cent. added water.	Defendant convicted and fined £3, 12s. 6d. costs.
" ...	J. S. Hubert ...	65, Red Lion Street ...	Selling butter containing 1.20 per cent. excess of water.	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" ...	George W. Gadsden	29, Doughty Mews ...	Selling butter adulterated with 82 per cent. foreign fat.	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 28 ...	David R. Evans ...	23, Windmill Street ...	Selling milk from which 5.3 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted.	Warranty proved, summons dismissed.
" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Selling milk adulterated by the addition of 4.3 per cent. of water	Warranty proved, summons dismissed.
" ...	Express Dairy Company, Limited	40, New Oxford Street...	Selling milk from which 18 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted	Warranty pleaded, summons dismissed.
December 3	John Stormont ...	30, Devonshire Street ...	Selling butter containing 72 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 3	Jack John Lauterwasser	1, Clark's Buildings ...	Selling milk containing .038 per cent. of boric anhydride (B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) equal to 47.08 grains per gall. of boric acid	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

TABLE VII.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Offence.	Result.
December 2	O. Milordini ...	1, Little Bath Street ...	Selling milk from which 18·0 per cent. of fat had been abstracted.	Defendant convicted and fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 2	Antonio Perella ...	13, Eyre Street Hill ...	Selling milk from which 32·6 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted.	Defendant convicted and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.

TABLE VIII.

1902. MONTHS.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.								RAIN.	
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for the Month.	Departure from Average of 131 Years, 1771—1901.	Number of Days it Fell.	Amount Col- lected.
January ...	in. 29·985	52·7	24·7	28·0	45·7	37·2	8·5	41·8	+ 5·0	9	in. 0·64
February ...	29·691	54·1	14·3	39·8	40·2	30·6	9·6	35·2	—3·6	13	0·79
March ...	29·683	60·5	26·6	33·9	51·9	37·4	14·5	44·4	+ 3·3	15	1·36
April ...	29·775	68·2	30·9	37·3	55·6	38·9	16·7	46·9	+ 0·7	7	0·42
May ...	29·794	71·0	29·8	41·2	57·3	41·2	16·1	48·4	—4·2	22	3·33
June ...	29·743	80·7	41·1	39·6	66·9	49·6	17·3	57·6	—0·8	15	3·10
July ...	29·853	86·1	42·4	43·7	71·7	51·6	20·1	61·7	—0·1	12	1·09
August ...	29·753	79·0	42·8	36·2	69·5	51·7	17·8	60·6	—0·4	19	2·93
September ...	29·891	75·1	36·8	38·3	65·6	47·5	18·1	56·6	0·0	8	1·65
October ...	29·808	67·1	32·6	34·5	55·9	43·7	12·2	49·8	+ 0·3	14	1·24
November ...	29·710	57·9	27·2	30·7	49·5	39·8	9·7	44·7	+ 2·1	12	1·29
December ...	29·881	56·7	24·5	32·2	44·9	37·5	7·4	41·2	+ 2·1	13	1·50
Year ..	29·797	86·1	14·3	71·8	56·2	42·2	14·0	49·2	+ 0·5	159 sum.	19·34 sum.



