

Report on the vital and sanitary statistics of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1903.

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Lambeth (London, England).
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Publication/Creation

London : Fredk. Tarrant, [1904]

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Report
ON THE
VITAL AND
SANITARY STATISTICS
OF THE
Borough of Lambeth,
DURING THE YEAR
1903

*[With an Account of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors,
and of the Proceedings taken under the Food and Drugs,
and Public Health, Acts],*

BY

Joseph Priestley, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



LONDON:

Printed by FREDK. TARRANT & SON,
110, Camberwell Road, S.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

333, KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.

February, 1903.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the

Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report 1903, dealing with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth, and, in doing so, would draw your special attention to the lowness of the death-rate from all causes, and the infantile mortality rate, the former being 15·2 per 1000 of the population, and the latter 125·8 deaths under one year per 1000 births. These figures are lower than any yet registered in the Borough or Parish of Lambeth, and augur well for the future, if the Council continues to pay the same strict attention to sanitary matters in the future as in the past, even making due allowance for the special meteorological conditions that obtained during 1903, and which were exceedingly favourable from the point of view of the Public Health generally and of the Infantile Mortality in particular. As matters calling for special comment during the year 1903, I may draw attention to the following:—

1. The Council, after careful consideration, decided in favour of the establishment for Lambeth Borough of a Municipal Milk Depôt, from which could be obtained by the poorer classes, at a nominal cost, a supply of sterilised (humanised) milk, the use of which, it was felt, would help to materially lessen the large infantile death-rate that is noticeable chiefly in the Inner Wards of the Borough. The L.G.B. has officially decided, however, that, in London, money for such a purpose cannot legally, in the present state of the Law, be taken from the Rates—a most unfortunate decision as far as London is concerned, and an unjust one if Provincial Towns (such as Liverpool, St. Helen's, Glasgow, etc.) are to be allowed to spend their rates for such a purpose without let or hindrance. The Lambeth Council will have to attack the subject of excessive infantile mortality in other ways.

2. A small outbreak of Smallpox occurred at Rowton House, within the Borough, but by the energetic preventative measures that were immediately taken in connection therewith, the outbreak was limited to 25 cases (out of an average number of 300—

400 inmates), and that, too, practically without any interference with the liberty of the lodgers.

3. The systematic inspection by the Female Inspector of the work places of Out-workers throughout the Borough, and of the houses wherein deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa have occurred, has proved most satisfactory, and it remains for the Council to continue and extend this important branch of sanitary administration.

4. The decision of the Council to burn its house refuse (in part at least) in a Destructor instead of barging it away, thereby effecting a sanitary and economical improvement, is wise.

5. The alterations and improvements effected during 1903 in connection with the Underground Bakehouses situated within the Borough, thereby rendering them suitable for use as bake-houses, will benefit the health of a large number of workers.

The Staff (individually and collectively) has worked well during the year, and this fact, coupled with the help and support that has, at all times, been readily forthcoming from the Members of the Public Health Committee, and of the Council generally, make my official work both personally pleasing and of the maximum value to the Borough.

My thanks are due not only to the Members of my own immediate Staff, but also to the other Borough Officials (more especially the Heads of Departments), who have helped me from time to time in connection with my duties as Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Joseph Priestley



I. VITAL STATISTICS.

The Borough of Lambeth contains 4079·6 statute acres, exclusive of 82·1 tidal water, 0·8 inland water, and 31·1 foreshore, with an *estimated* total population of 307,711 persons to the middle of 1903, consisting of 145,585 males and 162,126 females, or an excess of 16,541 females.

The total estimated increase (1902-1903) of the population is 2,609, but the "natural increment," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths (uncorrected) is 4,216, so that an exodus of 1,607 in excess of those who came into the Borough during 1903 must be assumed.

The estimated Populations of the Borough of Lambeth to the middle of 1903 may be tabulated as follow:—

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

(Estimated, Middle 1903.)

I. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Parish Wards.	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Parish Wards.	26939
Bishop's			32024
Prince's			48328
Vauxhall			31957
Stockwell			32906
Brixton			44371
Herne Hill			31618
Tulse Hill			28499
Norwood			31069
Borough of Lambeth ...	145,585	162,126	307,711

II. *Registration Sub-Districts.*

Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waterloo	13722	13217	26939
Lambeth Church (1st) ...	9119	9267	18386
Lambeth Church (2nd) ...	19865	19993	39858
Kennington (1st) ...	26762	27145	53907
Kennington (2nd) ...	20031	23742	43773
Brixton	40005	47064	87069
Norwood	16081	21698	37779
Borough of Lambeth ...	145585	162126	307711

III. *Age-Periods.*

Age-Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	3723	3722	7445
1—5	12836	12765	25601
Total under 5	16559	16487	33046
5—20	42373	44305	86678
20—40	50854	57832	108686
40—60	26900	30267	57167
60—80	8405	12164	20569
80 upwards	494	1071	1565
Total over 5	129026	145639	274665

IV. *Parliamentary Divisions (Old).*

<i>Old</i> Parliamentary Divisions.				Males.	Females.	Total.
North	...	...	...	29505	29443	58948
Kennington	...	...	...	39550	39901	79451
Brixton	...	...	...	35307	41817	76624
Norwood	...	...	...	40077	49721	89798
Parliamentary Lambeth	Area	of	...	144439	160382	304821

N.B.—The Parliamentary Divisions have not been altered by the London Government Act, 1899, nor by the Proceedings that fixed the Boundaries of the Metropolitan Boroughs, so that the above figures do not agree with those for the Borough as a whole, but are comparable with those of the old Parish of Lambeth given in previous Reports.

V. *Parliamentary Divisions (Adjusted).*

* <i>Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Divisions.				New Wards.	Total.
North	...	...	...	{ Marsh ... }	58963
				{ Bishop's ... }	
Kennington	...	...	...	{ Prince's ... }	80285
				{ Vauxhall ... }	
Brixton	...	...	...	{ Stockwell ... }	77277
				{ Brixton ... }	
Norwood	...	...	...	{ Herne Hill ... }	91186
				{ Tulse Hill ... }	
				{ Norwood ... }	
* <i>Adjusted</i>	Parliamentary	Area of Lambeth	...	—	307711

* N.B.—By the adjustment of the old Parliamentary Divisions so as to be co-terminous with the new wards.

1903—Groups of Metropolitan Boroughs (corrected rates).

			Enumerated Population, 1891 (Census).	Enumerated Population, 1901 (Census).	Estimated Population, 1903 (middle of year).	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Zymotic Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
London ...	...	...	4228317	4536541	4613812	28·4	15·2	1·8	129·7
South Group	...	...	1524472	1749956	1803787	29·01	14·5	1·1	126·3
West Group	...	...	770022	826985	841245	22·8	13·8	1·5	131·7
North Group	...	...	1013707	1056070	1067435	26·3	14·4	1·6	119·6
Central Group	...	...	214464	187791	182101	30·9	18·8	1·8	123·5
East Group	...	...	705652	715739	719244	35·7	18·3	2·4	147·4

N.B.—This table has been again added for purposes of comparison with previous Lambeth Reports, but is unsatisfactory on account of the differences between the boundaries of the *old* Sanitary Districts, and the *new* Cities and Boroughs, of the Metropolis.

HOUSES.

At the time of the Census, 1901, there were within the Borough of Lambeth 41,511 inhabited houses and 1825 uninhabited (881 in occupation and 944 not in occupation), whilst 137 were in process of building. At the time of the 1891 Census, the inhabited houses numbered 38,899

The estimated number of inhabited houses to the middle of 1903 is 42,098, which, with an estimated population (to the middle of 1903) of 307,711 gives an average of 7·3 persons per inhabited house.

The total number of tenements in Lambeth Borough at the time of the 1901 Census was 70,887, and of these, 44,495 were tenements of less than five rooms, as follows:—One-roomed, 10,058; two-roomed, 12,311; three-roomed, 12,120; and four-roomed, 10,006.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the year ending March 31st, 1903, was £1,897,711, and a 1d. rate per £1 is estimated to produce £7,590 *net* for the year ending March 31st, 1904.

STATISTICS FOR LONDON AS A WHOLE.

The Registrar-General returns the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1903 as 4,613,812 consisting of 2,178,213 males, and 2,435,599 females, and states that there were registered during the year 40,214 marriages, 130,906 births (66,591 males and 64,315 females), and 72,109 deaths (37,393 males and 34,716 females). There were registered, 8,166 deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases. The excess of registered births over deaths, *i.e.*, the natural increment, is 58,797, and the estimated increase of population from the middle of 1902 to the middle of 1903 is 34,702.

TABLE A.

Giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 (arranged Quarterly).

Registration Sub-Districts.				No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1903.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
				1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Waterloo Road 1st ...	...	...	...	114	107	117	98	436	49·9*
„ 2nd...	...	...	...	255	215	228	211	909	
Lambeth Church 1st	...	...	...	138	141	135	149	563	30·6
„ 2nd	...	...	...	398	363	387	361	1509	37·9†
Kennington 1st	...	...	...	442	456	460	430	1788	33·2
„ 2nd	...	...	...	260	219	253	241	994	22·2
Brixton	...	...	...	553	517	515	475	2060	22·7
Norwood	...	...	...	204	218	211	177	810	21·4
Borough of Lambeth	...	...	...	7364	2236	2306	2142	9069	29·5

* Including Lying-In Hospital (499 cases, of which 124 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births), = 36·01.

† Including Workhouse (198 cases, of which 169 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births), = 37·1.

TABLE B.

Shewing the Estimated Populations, Numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Corrected Deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, and in the Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.			Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.		
New Boro' { 1903	307711	42098	2452	9069	4664	1138	1625	498	1619
1891	276162	38634	2140	9097	5886	1387	2251	692	1438
1892	280032	38950	2107	9226	5457	1250	2091	705	1578
1893	283956	39265	2233	9222	5219	1325	1925	748	1741
1894	287935	39580	2224	9232	4837	1223	1936	680	1484
1895	291970	39895	2220	9341	5559	1420	2187	732	1511
1896	296061	40210	2445	9592	5098	1313	2045	708	1588
1897	300048	40525	2445	9388	5251	1425	2096	734	1546
1898	304073	40840	2589	9256	5430	1426	2089	726	1543
1899	308108	41155	2523	9433	5886	1488	2198	782	1680
1900	312152	41470	2454	9167	5430	1328	1884	497	1576
Average 1891-1900	294049.7	40052.4	2338	9295.4	5405.3	1358.5	2070.2	700.4	1568.5

NOTE.—(a) Enumerated Population for old Parish at Census 1896 was 295,033, and the enumerated number of inhabited houses at Census 1891 was 38,556. (b) Enumerated population for the new Borough at Census 1901, was 301,895, and the enumerated number of inhabited houses at the same Census, 41,511.

TABLE C.

Shewing the number of persons per house, the Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-Rates, and proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough of Lambeth for the Year 1903, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

The Year		Estimated No. of Persons per house.	Marriage-Rate per 1000 Population.	Birth-Rate per 1000 Population.	Death-Rate per 1000 Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths.	Zymotic Death- Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total uncorrected deaths.
New Boro. O'ld Parish.	1903	7.3	15.9	29.5	15.2	125.8	243.9	348.4	1.6	333.6
	1891	7.3	15.5	32.9	21.3	152.5	235.6	382.4	2.5	236.6
	1892		15.0	32.9	19.5	135.5	229.1	383.2	2.5	272.4
	1893		15.7	32.5	18.4	143.7	253.9	368.8	2.6	305.9
	1894		15.4	32.1	16.8	132.5	252.8	400.3	2.4	284.7
	1895		15.2	31.9	19.0	152.0	255.4	398.4	2.5	257.9
	1896		16.5	32.4	17.2	136.9	257.6	401.1	2.4	295.7
	1897		16.3	31.3	17.5	151.8	271.4	400.1	2.4	281.8
	1898		17.0	30.4	17.9	154.1	262.6	384.7	2.4	277.1
	1899		16.3	30.6	19.1	157.7	252.8	373.4	2.5	277.1
1900	15.7	29.4	17.4	144.9	244.6	346.9	1.6	282.5		
Average 1891-1900.		7.3	15.9	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4	276.7

NOTE.—(a) Enumerated number of Inhabited Houses for the old Parish at Census 1891 was 38,556. (b) Enumerated number of Inhabited Houses for the new Borough at Census 1901 was 41,511.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1903 was 9069. Of the total 9069 births, 4618 were males, and 4451 females, showing an excess of 167 males.

Of the total 9069 births registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 499 took place in the Lying-In Hospital (York Road), and of these, 124 belong to the Borough; whilst 198 took place in the Workhouse (Brook Street), and of these, 169 belong to the Borough. Thus, there are 404 births belonging to other districts, but these may be assumed to counteract in number the births amongst Lambethians that have taken place *outside* the Borough, together with any *unregistered* births.

The Lying-In Hospital and the Workhouse tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Waterloo Road and Lambeth Church Second Districts, and the necessary corrections are, consequently, made in a footnote to Table A (*see* p. 11),

The birth-rate for Lambeth is 29·5 per 1000 inhabitants (31·7 for males, and 27·4 for females); whilst in the various Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates work out as shown in Table A, from which it will be seen that the uncorrected birth-rate in the Inner Districts is 40·1, and that in the Outer Districts 25·4, per 1000—the corrected birth-rates being respectively 28·2 for the whole borough, 35·4 for the Inner, and 25·4 for the Outer, Districts.

Tables B and C show, for comparison, the number of births, and the birth-rates for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth.

The birth-rate for Lambeth (Parish and Borough) has been recently slowly, but steadily, declining. This decline is not peculiar to Lambeth, nor even to England, but is to be found in nearly all civilised countries, and is greater in reality than would appear on the surface; for it must be remembered that *pari passu* with this declining birth-rate is a greater declining death-rate.

What will happen as time goes on, provided the birth-rate continues to decrease, will be that the death-rate will *increase*, as it is clear that a continuous lowering of the birth-rate will give an older population to be dealt with, *i.e.*, one which naturally must have, on the whole, a higher death-rate, *cæteris paribus*, than a younger population.

Many factors are bringing about, to a greater or lesser degree, this lowered birth-rate, viz., the higher average age at marriage, the prevention of child bearing, a reduction in the marriage-rate, a (suspected) diminishing fecundity of man, moral restraint, vice, increased struggle for existence, &c. ; and there can be but little doubt that the condition of affairs to-day is serious and a menace to national prosperity. The rate of natural increase of population (which is based on the balance between births and deaths) is gradually declining.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1903 was 2452 as compared with 2548 during 1902, and a yearly average of 2338 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900.

The marriage-rate for Lambeth Borough is, therefore, 15·9 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 17·4 for London.

Tables B & C show the number of marriages and the marriage-rates for the last ten years in the old Parish of Lambeth, and it will again be noticed that the marriage-rate has been gradually, but persistently, falling during that period (as also during the previous decennium). Marriage statistics are of little value.

THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, during the year 1903, was 4853 as compared with 5553 during 1902, and a yearly average of 5716·7 in the old

Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900. Of the total 4853 deaths, 2453 were males and 2400 females, showing an excess of 53 males.

The death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 15·8 per 1,000 inhabitants (16·9 for males and 14·8 for females), as compared with 15·6 for London (17·2 for males and 14·2 for females). These rates are, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 4853 deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, it is found that 648 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 459 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1903 of 4,664, and a corrected death-rate of 15·2 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 15·2 for London (the total corrected number of London deaths being 69737).

The outside Institutions, &c., where 459 Lambethians died during 1903, may be grouped as follows :—

I. *General Hospitals*

Charing Cross	...	12	Middlesex	...	...	1
French	3	Royal Free	1
Guy's	...	...	25	St. Bartholomew's	...	14
Hostel of God	...	8	St. George's	...	4		
King's	16	University	3
London	...	...	2	Westminster	...	54

II. *Special Hospitals*

Bolingbroke Hospital	1	Hospital of St. John	1			
Brompton	...	8	London Throat	...	1	
Cancer	...	...	5	Mount Vernon Con-	
Central London Sick	2	sumption	...	...	1
Children's Hospital,		National Hospital	...	1		
Paddington	...	1	Royal Chest	...	3	
Evelina	23	St. Mary's	...	1

Friedenheim ...	...	4	St. Peter's ...	...	1
German Hospital ...	...	1	Temperance Hospital		2
Gt. Ormond Street ...	...	7	Victoria ...	...	1
Heart Hospital, Soho		1			

Fever

Fountain ...	...	9	Park ...	...	1
Grove ...	...	18	Western ...	...	1
Hospital Ships	...	4			

III. Infirmarys and Workhouses

Camberwell Infirmary		2	Southwark Infirmary		6
Greenwich „	...	1	St. George's „	...	3
Kensington „	...	1	St. Pancras Work-		
Marylebone „	...	1	house ...	...	1
Newington Workhouse		1	Wandsworth Infirmary		8

IV. Asylums

Banstead ...	...	10	Hanwell ...	...	3
Bethnal House Asylum		3	Horton Asylum,		
Camberwell House ...	...	3	Epsom ...	..	27
Caterham ...	...	24	Ilford ...	...	1
Cave Hill ...	...	27	Leavesden ...	...	6
City of London ...	...	2	Licensed Victuallers		2
Claybury ...	...	13	Manor ...	...	5
Colney Hatch ...	...	4	Peckham House ...	...	5
Darenth ...	...	7	Tooting Bec ...	...	10
Dartford ...	...	12			

V. Unclassifiable Places

Brought dead to			Private Houses ...	...	10
Hospital ...	...	3	Post Office Depot,		
Clapham Common ...	...	1	Bedfordbury ...	...	1
Pond, Clapham Com-			River Thames ...	...	10
mon ...	...	1	Streets ...	...	1
Denmark Hill Railway			Waterloo Pier Police		
Station ...	...	1	Station ...	...	1
H.M. Prison, Penton-					
ville ...	...	1			

SUMMARY.

I. General Hospitals	143
II. Special and Fever Hospitals	98
III. Infirmaries and Workhouses	24
IV. Asylums	164
V. Elsewhere (unclassifiable)	30
	<hr/>
	459
	<hr/>

Whether the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for the Borough of Lambeth (as a whole) be taken, they are very satisfactory for the year 1903, the third year of existence of the newly-formed Borough. Sub-dividing the death-rates amongst the several Registration Sub-Districts, it will be again noted that the Inner Districts, *e.g.*, Waterloo, Lambeth Church 1st and 2nd, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, Kennington 1st and 2nd, Brixton and Norwood. So, too, if the death-rates be sub-divided amongst the 9 new Wards, it will also be noted that the Inner Wards, *e.g.*, Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's, and Vauxhall, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Wards, *e.g.*, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill and Norwood.

The Inner Districts and Wards are more congested than the Outer, and as a general law it is found that the more congested a district (houses over area), the higher the mortality, and the greater the morbidity. The status of the inhabitants, and the general conditions (sanitary and otherwise) under which they live, are matters to bear in mind when dealing with this difference in death-and sickness-rates in the Inner as compared with the Outer Districts and Wards of the Borough of Lambeth. No efforts must be spared to lessen this difference (as it is practically impossible to obliterate it), and this can be best done (as I have often pointed out) by seeing that the crowded Inner Districts are kept in good sanitary condition by means of constant and

regular inspections. In this way, the evil effects arising from crowding and defective ventilation may be, in part, counteracted. Taking the Registration Sub-Districts (Table D), and the new Wards (Table E), into which the Borough is sub-divided, the corrected rates for 1903 will be found to vary between the Inner and the Outer Districts as follows :—

1903.	Registration Sub-Districts.		New Wards.	
	Inner.	Outer.	Inner.	Outer.
General Death-rate (corrected) ...	20·1	13·3	18·4	12·5
Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)...	2·6	1·2	2·3	1·03

Of the New Wards, Tulse Hill has the lowest, and Bishop's the highest, general and zymotic death-rates, whilst, of the Registration Sub-Districts, Norwood has the lowest, and Waterloo the highest, general death-rate, and Norwood the lowest, and Lambeth Church 2nd the highest, zymotic death-rate.

It is only by sub-dividing the rates up in this way that it is possible to see where the (sanitarily) unsatisfactory parts of the Borough are situated, and where, consequently, most care and attention are required at the hands of the Borough Council. In this connection, Table E deals with the new Borough Wards during 1902 and 1903, whilst on page 20 is given a similar comparison between the 1903 and the 1902 statistics for the Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1902 AND 1903.
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Death-Rates (corrected).				Birth-Rates (uncorrected).		Infantile Mortality (uncorrected).	
	General.		Zymotic.		1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.				
INNER DISTRICTS—	20·1	23·4	2·6	2·1	40·1	39·2	151·9	174·2
*Waterloo	20·5	25·1	1·8	3·03	49·9	47·9	101·9	128·2
Lambeth Church 1st ...	18·8	22·1	2·4	2·9	30·6	32·8	266·4	320·7
†Lambeth Church 2nd ...	20·4	22·9	3·2	2·6	37·9	36·2	153·8	154·3
OUTER DISTRICTS—	13·3	15·4	1·2	1·4	25·4	26·02	119·4	110·4
Kennington 1st	14·9	16·8	1·8	1·7	33·2	33·9	110·7	114·5
Kennington 2nd	14·1	17·1	1·1	1·6	22·2	23·3	126·8	117·7
Brixton	12·9	14·9	1·1	1·3	23·7	24·5	124·8	107·2
Norwood	10·9	12·5	0·9	0·9	29·4	21·4	116·1	114·2
Lambeth	15·2	17·7	1·6	1·8	29·5	29·7	131·7	134·0

* Excluding the 499 Lying-In Hospital Births, the birth-rate is 31·4, and the infantile mortality rate 162·4, for 1903.

† Excluding the 198 Workhouse Births, the birth-rate is 32·9, and the infantile mortality rate 176·9, for 1903.

Tables F, G, H and I shew the uncorrected returns (male and female) arranged as to Registration Sub-Districts, age periods, and quarters respectively, and are given for comparison with similar tables in former Lambeth Reports.

The place that the Borough of Lambeth takes amongst the Metropolitan Sanitary Districts is worthy of note, there being 17 other districts (out of 29) with a less death-rate, 15 with a less zymotic death-rate, and 11 with a less infant mortality. Taking the South Metropolitan Districts, Lewisham has a general death-rate per 1,000 of the population of 11.1, and Wandsworth 12.4, as compared with Lambeth 15.2, Bermondsey 18.4, and Southwark 18.1, respectively.

London, as a whole, has a birth-rate of 28.5, corrected death-rate of 15.2, a zymotic (death-) rate of 1.76 per 1000 population and an infant mortality of 130 per 1000 births; and England and Wales a birth-rate of 28.4, a corrected death-rate of 15.4, a zymotic death-rate of 1.46 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 132 per 1000 births; and the 76 great towns of England and Wales a birth-rate of 29.7, a corrected death-rate of 16.3, a zymotic death-rate of 1.89, per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 144 per 1000 births.

Age-Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 4664 corrected deaths during 1903 may be further analysed, and tabulated as follow :—

1138, <i>i.e.</i> , 24.4	per cent.	of the total (corrected) deaths took place under 1 year of age.
487, <i>i.e.</i> , 10.4	„	between 1 and 5 years.
1625, <i>i.e.</i> , 34.8	„	under 5 years.
228, <i>i.e.</i> , 4.9	„	between 5 and 20 years.
544, <i>i.e.</i> , 11.7	„	20 to 40 years.
952, <i>i.e.</i> , 20.4	„	40 to 60 years.
1041, <i>i.e.</i> , 22.3	„	60 to 80 years
274 <i>i.e.</i> , 5.9	„	80 years and over.
3039, <i>i.e.</i> , 65.2	„	over 5 years.

These results may be compared with those for London given in Table F, which shows the estimated mortalities per 1000 persons at each age-period for London during 1903 and the London averages for the 10 years 1881-90.

TABLE D.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths, with Birth- and Borough during 1903. The Deaths are from all causes, and Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting strangers (who die in Public Institutions) into the Districts from which

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Persons per Acre.	Estimated Population (middle 1903).	Total Births (uncorrected).	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
Waterloo Road 1st	156.5	26939	436	49.9*	268	20.5
" " 2nd			909		255	
Lambeth Church 1st...	114.4	18386	563	30.6	330	18.8
" " 2nd...	218.4	39858	1509	37.9†	797	20.4
Kennington 1st	109.9	53907	1788	33.2	788	14.9
" 2nd	82.8	43773	994	22.7	603	14.1
Brixton	64.6	87069	2060	23.7	1106	12.9
Norwood	31.6	37779	810	29.4	399	10.9
District not stated	...	...	...	...	118	...
Borough of Lambeth	75.4	307711	9069	29.5	4664	15.2

N.B.—In the 118 cases where the District is not stated, the deaths were sub-divided equally in the eight Districts, statute acres (exclusive of 82.1 tidal water, 0.8 inland

* Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births
† Excluding all the Workhouse births

TABLE D.

Death-rates in each of the Registration Sub-Districts of the from the chief Zymotic Diseases, and are corrected by adding who die within the Borough, and by re-distributing persons they have been removed during illness.

Total Deaths (corrected) from									Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths.	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births (uncorrected).
Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea.					
{ ...	10	1	2	7	...	2	...	8	30	1.8	88.7	4.5	101.9
{ ...	5	3	...	6	...	...	...	4	18				
...	9	3	1	14	...	...	...	17	44	2.4	129.1	9.2	266.4
2	28	6	7	33	...	4	...	46	126	3.2	155.8	11.5	153.8
1	43	1	4	30	...	2	...	17	98	1.8	121.5	3.2	110.7
1	10	4	5	6	...	4	...	19	49	1.1	80.1	4.1	126.8
...	18	5	10	17	...	9	1	32	92	1.1	83.4	3.7	124.8
...	4	...	...	12	...	3	...	18	37	0.9	90.6	4.8	116.05
...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4	130	23	29	126	...	24	1	161	498	1.6	106.8	5.2	131.7

death-rates have been calculated on the assumption that these Census 1901 Return gives the area of Lambeth as 4079.6 water, and 31.1 foreshore).

he corrected rate = 31.4 per 1000.
he corrected rate = 32.9 per 1000.

TABLE E.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1902 AND 1903—NEW WARDS.

New Wards.	Death-Rates (corrected).				Zymotic Incidence per 1000 population.*		Total Number of Deaths (corrected).		Total Number of Cases. Zymotic 1903.
	General.		Zymotic.				General.	Zymotic.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1903.	
INNER—	18·4	20·9	2·3	2·5	5·3	11·2	2556	325	742
Marsh ...	20·6	24·2	1·9	3·03	5·5	10·8	554	51	149
Bishop's ...	24·1	28·9	2·8	2·9	6·2	14·1	772	91	198
Prince's ...	14·3	14·9	2·2	2·3	5·1	10·6	690	105	245
Vauxhall ...	16·9	18·9	2·4	1·9	4·7	9·5	540	78	150
OUTER—	12·5	14·9	1·03	1·3	4·3	6·9	2108	173	805
Stockwell ...	14·01	14·3	1·3	1·4	6·1	7·9	461	43	200
Brixton ...	12·9	16·9	1·01	1·6	5·4	8·4	574	45	241
Herne Hill ...	12·7	14·9	0·9	1·03	5·2	9·2	402	29	165
Tulse Hill ...	9·9	12·03	0·8	1·2	3·8	4·4	283	24	93
Norwood ...	12·5	15·2	1·03	1·1	3·4	3·7	388	32	106
Borough of Lambeth	15·2	17·7	1·6	1·8	5·03	8·9	4664	498	1547

*N.B.—The 40 Chicken-pox cases are excluded from this table.

TABLE F.

Shewing Mortalities in Lambeth Borough at different Age-Periods during 1903, compared with (1) those for London 1903, and (2) the averages for London, for years 1881-90.

Age-Periods.	LAMBETH.			LONDON.	
	Estimated Populations (middle 1903),	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1903.		Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1903. Uncorrected.	Average of Ten Years, 1881-90, per 1000.
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.		
0—5	33046	51·8	40·9	51·04	68·4
5—20	86678	2·6		2·7	4·3
20—40	108686	5·01	6·8	5·5	7·7
40—60	57167	16·7	7·1	17·2	20·2
60—80	20569	50·6		53·9	63·3
80 and upwards	1565	175·1	59·4	180·8	206·3
*Under 1 year	7445	125·5	131·7	131·5	152·0
All Ages	307711	15·2	15·8	15·6	20·5

The Age-periods adopted in previous Lambeth Reports, are used for purposes of comparison, though it is considered more accurate to sub-divide as follows :—1-5, 5-15, 15-25, 25-35, 35-45, 45-55, 55-65, 65-75, 75-85, 85 and over.

*N.B.—The Rates under 1 year are given in terms of 1000 births.

TABLE G.

Shewing the Uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) in the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth (arranged Quarterly) during the year 1903.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total No. of Deaths in each District.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo Road 1st ...	18	42	60	16	20	36	19	16	35	15	21	36	167
" 2nd ...	28	30	58	20	22	42	23	28	51	19	20	39	190
Lambeth Church 1st ...	139	89	228	131	103	234	131	77	208	105	78	183	853
" 2nd ...	186	183	369	147	129	276	127	110	237	153	168	321	1203
Kennington 1st ...	81	80	161	64	76	140	74	60	134	79	103	182	617
" 2nd ...	63	69	132	43	55	98	50	47	97	61	76	137	464
Brixton ...	113	137	250	122	116	238	102	102	204	132	151	283	975
Norwood ...	55	72	127	43	44	87	51	34	85	43	42	85	384
TOTALS ...	683	702	1385	586	565	1151	577	474	1051	607	659	1266	4853

TABLE H.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (*i.e.*, including that of Strangers) at different Ages in each Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1903.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 yrs. & upwards.			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo Road 1st ...	27	38	65	7	18	25	26	33	59	8	10	18	167
" 2nd ...	34	38	72	8	15	23	38	30	68	10	17	27	190
Lambeth Church 1st ...	79	71	150	48	52	100	311	186	497	67	39	106	853
" 2nd ...	143	89	232	39	48	87	244	220	464	187	233	420	1203
Kennington 1st ...	97	101	198	44	33	77	80	74	154	77	111	188	617
" 2nd ...	64	62	126	15	17	32	74	75	149	64	93	157	464
Brixton ...	145	112	257	69	49	118	139	158	297	116	187	303	975
Norwood ...	50	44	94	24	33	57	65	49	114	53	66	119	384
TOTALS ...	639	555	1194	254	265	519	977	825	1802	582	756	1338	4853

TABLE I.

Shewing the uncorrected Deaths (*i.e.*, Parishioners and Strangers) that have been registered in the Borough of Lambeth at various Age-Periods in each quarter during the year 1903.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year... ..	175	154	329	134	114	248	176	139	315	154	148	302	1194
Between 1 and 5 years	66	96	162	72	64	136	45	33	78	71	72	143	519
Between 5 and 60 years	273	204	477	243	218	461	227	181	408	234	222	456	1802
60 years and upwards	169	248	417	137	169	306	128	122	250	148	217	365	1338
TOTALS ...	683	702	1385	586	565	1151	577	474	1051	607	659	1266	4853

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1903.

Of the 4,664 corrected deaths, 1,138 were infants under one year of age. The total number of births is 9,069, and of these 375 occurred at the Lying-In Hospital, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, and 29 occurred at the Workhouse, and belong also to districts outside Lambeth Borough. In this way, the corrected number of births for Lambeth Borough is 8,665. The corrected infantile mortality (*i.e.*, rate of corrected deaths under one year per 1,000 corrected births) is, therefore, 131·3. In calculating this corrected infantile mortality, it must be remembered that, whilst we subtract the births amongst persons who are not Lambethians, we do not add the births amongst Lambethians who may happen to be residing elsewhere at the time of such births. Taking the uncorrected births and the corrected deaths under 1 year, the infantile mortality rate is 125·5.

Taking the uncorrected number of births (9,069), and the uncorrected number of deaths under 1 year of age (1,194), the uncorrected infantile mortality is 131·7, as compared with 134·0 during 1902, and an average of 150·5 for the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). The chief causes of these deaths were debility, atrophy and inanition, whooping cough, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhoea, premature births, and convulsions. Table J gives the infantile mortality in different towns in England and Wales, and in the London Districts.

In the Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth, the uncorrected infantile mortality varies from 266·4 per 1,000 births in Lambeth Church 1st to 79·2 in Waterloo Road 2nd (the rates of 79·2 in Waterloo Road 2nd and 153·8 in Lambeth Church 2nd being due to the fact that these Sub-Districts contain the General Lying-In Hospital and the Workhouse respectively), thus :—

		Total No. of Births.	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (uncorrected).
Waterloo Road 1st	...	436	65	149·3
" " 2nd*	...	909	72	79·2*
Lambeth Church 1st	...	563	150	266·4
" " 2nd†	...	1509	232	153·8†
Kennington 1st	...	1788	198	110·7
" 2nd	...	994	126	126·8
Brixton	...	2060	257	124·8
Norwood	...	810	94	116·05
Lambeth	...	9069	1194	131·7

N.B.—Waterloo Road 1st and 2nd have been amalgamated by the Registrar-General, and now form one District called Waterloo.

*Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births, the corrected rate is 175·6.

†Excluding all the Workhouse births, the corrected rate is 176·9.

The Infantile Mortality (like the deaths under 1 year of age) is regarded as a sensitive index of the Sanitary state of a District, and, judged by this index, Lambeth Borough takes a most satisfactory position amongst Sanitary Districts. Taking the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales, the uncorrected infantile mortalities vary from a *minimum* 108 Croydon, to a *maximum* 217 Burnley, London and Lambeth being 131. Lambeth ranks ninth *lowest* in such list, being bracketed with London, 24 Towns having higher infantile mortality rates. The corrected rate for Lambeth is 125, and of the 29 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, 11 have lesser infantile mortality rates than Lambeth Borough; and of the 10 South Metropolitan Districts, 4 only have lesser infantile mortality rates, viz. :—Lewisham, Woolwich, Wandsworth and Camberwell with 92, 108, 109, and 123 per 1,000 births respectively, as compared with 125 for Lambeth Borough—the 2 highest rates being registered in Southwark and Bermondsey, viz., 148 and 158.

TABLE J.

Shewing the Infantile Mortalities in the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Borough, during 1903.

			Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Average Ten Years, 1839—1902.
England and Wales— (33 Large Towns.)				
Croydon	...	...	108	141
Brighton	...	...	114	156
Portsmouth	...	...	114	162
Bristol	...	...	116	144
Huddersfield	...	...	120	146
Halifax	...	...	122	148
Cardiff	...	...	122	159
Derby	...	...	128	154
London	...	...	131	158
Wolverhampton	...	...	141	188
Plymouth	...	...	144	172
West Ham	...	...	146	169
Bradford	...	...	148	168
Norwich	...	...	150	181
Bolton	...	...	152	175
Leeds	...	...	153	179
Birkenhead	...	...	156	172
Sunderland	...	...	157	175
Blackburn	...	...	157	199
Gateshead	...	...	159	174
Liverpool	...	...	159	189
Birmingham	...	...	159	188
Oldham	...	...	160	177
Leicester	...	...	160	187
Preston	...	...	161	232
Hull	...	...	162	176
Swansea	...	...	165	165
Newcastle	...	...	165	173
Nottingham	...	...	165	185
Salford	...	...	167	202
Manchester	...	...	169	188
Sheffield	...	...	182	186
Burnley	...	...	217	210
London Districts—				
North	...	...	119	
South	...	...	126	
West	...	...	131	
Central	...	...	123	
East	...	...	147	
Lambeth	...	...	125	

N.B.—The rates for London Districts (including Lambeth) are corrected. The uncorrected rate for Lambeth is 131·7

CLASS 1.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal Zymotic diseases are seven in number, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping cough, "fevers" (including typhus, typhoid or enteric, and simple or continued), and diarrhoea; and the zymotic death-rate is made up from the total deaths from these diseases. As a test of the sanitary condition of a Community, the zymotic death-rate is of approximate value, and the statistics for the Borough of Lambeth are very satisfactory for 1903, being 33·3 per cent. *below* the average (1891-1900).

In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1903, there were registered 540 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 82 were strangers belonging to other districts, and 498 parishioners who died within the Borough. 40 parishioners, however, died without the Borough. Subtracting the strangers, and adding on the parishioners who died without the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 498, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 1·6 per 1,000 inhabitants, the corrected rate for London being 1·8, varying in the various Metropolitan Districts, as shown on page 9. The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth vary also, as shown in Table D, which in addition gives the death-rates and birth-rates for comparison. Lambeth Church, 2nd and 1st, Waterloo Road and Kennington 1st, show the highest, and Norwood, Brixton, and Kennington 2nd the lowest, zymotic death-rates respectively. The corrected zymotic death-rate for the Inner Districts is 2·6, and for the Outer, 1·2—a difference explainable, as before, from the crowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in the former, as compared with the latter, Districts. Crowded Districts naturally suffer more in this respect than those more sparsely populated.

Similar conclusions are obtainable by comparing the zymotic death-rates and zymotic incidences for the different new Wards of the Borough, as shewn in Table E, from which it is seen that, of the 9 new Wards into which the Borough is now divided, Bishop's, Vauxhall and Prince's show the highest, and Tulse Hill, Herne Hill and Brixton the lowest, zymotic rates; and Marsh, Bishop's, and Prince's the highest, and Norwood, Tulse Hill, and Herne Hill the lowest, zymotic incidences respectively.

During the year 1903, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1,547 cases* of Infectious Diseases have been reported, and of this number 993, *i.e.*, 64·2 per cent. were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board, or to other Hospitals, and 554, *i.e.*, 35·8 per cent, remained under treatment at their homes. It is still satisfactory to note the large percentage of cases removed to Hospital, showing the growing favour with which the Isolation Hospitals are being looked upon, and pointing to the fact that it is coming to be more and more realised that infectious diseases cannot be properly isolated in the homes of the people. The percentage removed during 1903 is well above the average, though not so large as last year. Thus, since the introduction of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the percentages of notified infectious cases removed from Lambeth are as follow:—

1891—36·6,	1895—30·4,	1899—61·2,	1903—64·2
1892—33·7,	1896—43·0,	1900—64·5,	
1893—23·0,	1897—49·0,	1901—66·1,	
1894—33·9,	1898—55·9,	1902—70·3,	

*40 cases of Chicken-pox were also notified by Medical Practitioners during 1903, but no single case was removed to Hospital. For proper comparison with previous years, these Chicken-pox cases have been omitted, in dealing with the different Tables throughout the present Report, as was the case in last year's Report (1902). Chicken-pox was compulsorily notifiable throughout the County of London from February 7th, 1902, to January 6th, 1903.

Examining the removals more in detail (*e.g.*, nature of disease), it is seen that during 1903 in the Borough of Lambeth, the following are the percentages :—

Smallpox	...	...	100·0	Typhoid	...	69·2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	76·5	Puerperal	...	23·5
Diphtheria	}	73·9	{	Erysipelas	...	1·7
Membranous						
Croup						
						0·0

It will be noted that *all** the notified Smallpox patients, who were infectious, were removed to Hospital, whilst the large percentages of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Diphtheria patients also removed to Hospital are again cause for congratulation. Yearly, more and more Typhoid patients are being removed to Hospital, where treatment is more satisfactory, and where proper precautions can be taken to prevent the spread of the disease—a practical impossibility in the crowded homes of the poor, or even in the homes of the middle-classes. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys are infectious, and many ways suggest themselves by which the germs can be transferred from infected to non-infected persons during nursing.

Taking the total number of notified cases of infectious diseases (excluding Chicken-pox) during 1903, it will be noticed that the zymotic incidence throughout the Borough of Lambeth is less than it has ever been since the Notification Act, 1899, came into force (*vide* Table K), a fact to be explained in part by the favourable meteorological conditions that existed during 1903.

The total number of notifications received during 1903 is 41·8 per cent. below the average (Parish) of the ten years (1891-1900), and less than those received during either 1901 or 1902.

There is again a marked decrease in the number of Diphtheria certificates received during 1903, *i.e.*, 53·9 per cent. below the

* One patient (convalescent and free from infection when notified) was not removed to Hospital.

average of the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth for 10 years, and a decrease of 28·3 per cent. from those received in the Borough in 1902. The 329 Diphtheria cases occurred in 292 infected houses, and in only 15·8 per cent. of these were the drains, on testing, found defective.

The Scarlet Fever notifications were 44·1 per cent. below the average of the Parish of Lambeth statistics for the 10 years 1891-1900. The cases occurred in 615 infected houses, and in 14·5 per cent. of these, the drains were, on testing, found defective.

A small outbreak of Smallpox in connection with Rowton House (Vauxhall), and one or two introductions of the disease into the Borough from outside sources, during 1903, account for the 72 cases notified, and full particulars of these will be found on pages 49-55. There were 41 infected houses, and of these 4·9 per cent. showed defective drains, on testing with the chemical test.

The Enteric Fever (or Typhoid) notifications received were 29·9 per cent. above the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 123 infected houses, of which 17·9 per cent. of the drains were shewn, on testing with chemical, to be defective.

No cases of plague, nor of *suspected* plague, nor of cholera have been notified during 1903, within the Borough.

In the case of each of the 1,336 infected houses, an inspection was made, and the drains and the sanitary fittings tested with chemical, with the following results as tabulated :—

- (a.) 195 (*i.e.*, 14·6 per cent.) were found to have defective drains.
- (b.) 473 (*i.e.*, 35·4 per cent.) were found to have defective traps, fittings, or appliances.
- 668 (*i.e.*, 50 per cent.) gave no results with the tests.

It will be noted that only 14·6 per cent. of the total infected houses showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained from the tests in the other cases ; and 35·4 per cent. shewed defective traps, fittings and appliances.

Drains and sanitary fittings are tested, as a routine, in all infected houses, though it does not follow that, when defects are found, such defects are the causes of the diseases under investigation. They *may* indirectly be so.

The test used is the chemical test (Kingzett's), and, when a result is obtained, the drain (tested) is defective, but, when no result is obtained, it would be unsafe to state that, therefore, the drain (tested) was sound. A negative result proves nothing with the chemical (or smoke) test. The hydraulic (water) and pneumatic (air) tests are the only reliable tests, but too severe for the routine testing of drains of old buildings. The pneumatic (air) test is comparatively new, and most delicate, but is not much used in London at the present day.

Bearing this explanation in mind, the statistics are still useful as showing that, year by year, the number of defects found decreases. Taking the statistics for the Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900), it will be noticed that the percentage of houses showing defective drains has decreased from 22·3 in 1891 to 14·3 in 1900, whilst the percentage of houses showing defective traps, fittings, and appliances has decreased from 41·4 to 30·2 per cent. during the same 10 years. Table L gives full particulars, with the averages for the 10 years worked out, and on comparing these (which relate to the old Parish of Lambeth) with those for 1903 (relating to the new Borough of Lambeth), it will be seen that the latter show a *décrease* of 25·1 per cent. *below* the average in respect of defective drains.

Sub-divided according to the different notifiable diseases, the results show as follow :—

Disease.	No. of Infected Houses.	Numbers shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage giving no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox ...	41	2	15	17	41.5	58.5
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	292	46	105	151	51.7	48.3
Membranous Croup	9	3	3	6	66.7	33.3
Erysipelas ...	232	31	72	103	44.4	55.6
Scarlet Fever ...	615	89	220	309	50.2	49.8
{ Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typoid ...	123	22	51	73	59.4	40.6
{ Continued or Relapsing	7	—	1	1	14.3	85.7
Puerperal ...	17	2	6	8	47.1	52.9
TOTALS ...	1336	195	473	668	50.0	50.0

N.B.—The 36 Chicken-pox infected houses shewed defective drains in 3; defective traps, fittings and appliances in 11; and no defects in 22. To keep the records comparable for the past years, Chicken-pox is omitted from the above table.

TABLE K.

Shewing the number of Certificates for the Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for ten years since the introduction of the Notification Act, *i.e.*, 1891-1900.

Disease.	PARISH OF LAMBETH.										Annual Average of 10 years 1891-1900 (Parish.)	Borough of Lambeth. Notifications received during 1903.
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Smallpox ...	3	22	99	26	51	16	2	0	1	—	22·0	72
Cholera...	4	26	23	10	16	6	18	7	3	2	11·5	—
Diphtheria ...	330	504	789	521	614	652	704	813	1080	844	715·1	329
Membranous Croup ...	29	47	49	26	23	27	17	16	22	6	26·2	9
Erysipelas ...	258	420	587	315	355	352	325	294	330	234	347·0	236
Scarlet Fever ...	858	1832	2275	1198	1389	1550	1375	1009	1006	821	1331·3	744
{ Typhus ...	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	—	1·1	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric ...	149	117	160	268	201	162	185	163	219	272	189·6	133
{ Continued or Relapsing ...	33	34	58	48	20	16	11	13	7	17	25·7	7
Puerperal ...	11	20	27	19	16	19	26	14	24	13	18·9	17
*Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2658·4	1547
Average per 1000 of population	6·1	10·9	14·5	8·6	9·4	9·5	8·9	7·7	8·7	7·1	9·04	5·03

356 cases of Chicken-pox were notified during 1903 within the Borough of Lambeth (40 by Medical Practitioners, and 316 by others), this disease being made compulsorily notifiable on February 7th, 1902, and remaining so up to January 6th, 1903. The Health Department has also heard of, and dealt with, the following non-notifiable infectious diseases :—Measles, 1346; Whooping Cough, 325; Consumption, 269; Cancer, 13; Pneumonia, etc., 52.

* Plague was made notifiable on September 19th, 1900.

TABLE L.

Giving number of infected houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1903, and throughout the old Parish during ten years (1891-1900).

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Number of Infected Houses ...	1417	2430	3179	2012	2111	2417
Number of Houses with defects found	903 =63·7%	1474 =60·7%	1641 =52·6%	1089 =54·1%	993 =47·04%	1177 =48·7%
Number of Houses with defective drains found ...	316 =22·3%	720 =24·7%	658 =20·6%	464 =23·06%	392 =18·6%	423 =17·5%
Number of Houses with no defects found	514 =36·3%	956 =39·3%	1538 =48·4%	923 =45·9%	1118 =52·96%	1240 =51·3%

N.B.—Only 14·6 per cent. of the houses in 1903 showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

TABLE L—*continued*

Giving number of infected houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough since 1903, and throughout the old Parish during ten years (1891-1900).

	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average for ten years 1891-1900.	1903
Number of Infected Houses ...	2374	2094	2435	1992	2246·1	1336
Number of Houses with defects found	1210 =50·9%	1044 =49·9%	1163 =47·5%	886 =44·5%	1158·0 =51·6	668 =50%
Number of Houses with de- fective drains found ...	390 =16·4%	351 =16·9%	384 =15·8%	285 =14·3%	438·3 =19·5	195 =14·6%
Number of Houses with no defects found	1164 =49·1%	1050 =50·1%	1272 =52·5%	1106 =55·5%	1088·1 =48·4	668 =50%

N.B.—Only 14·6 per cent. of the houses in 1903 showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

TABLE M.

Shewing corrected zymotic seasonal variations (deaths) in the Borough of Lambeth in the different Registration Sub-Districts during 1903.

Registration Sub-District.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1903.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st	11	6	9	4	30	1·8
" " 2nd	5	6	6	1	18	
Lambeth Church 1st	17	11	13	3	44	2·4
" " 2nd	44	22	38	22	126	3·2
Kennington 1st... ..	30	16	15	37	98	1·8
" 2nd	11	7	17	14	49	1·1
Brixton	22	11	29	30	92	1·1
Norwood	6	10	13	8	37	0·9
District not stated	2	1	—	1	4	
Borough of Lambeth...	148	90	140	120	498	1·6

N.B.—In the case of the four zymotic deaths occurring in Districts which are not stated, they have been distributed equally amongst the eight sub-districts before working out percentages. Inner Districts 2·6; Outer Districts 1·2.

TABLE N.

Shewing the total cases notified under the Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for 1903.
Smallpox	—	29	35	8	72
Scarlet Fever	181	193	195	175	744
Diphtheria	89	65	76	99	329
Membranous Croup	5	2	1	1	9
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid	24	20	32	57	133
{ Continued Fever	3	1	1	2	7
Erysipelas	46	65	58	67	236
Puerperal	6	4	2	5	17
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	354	379	400	414	1547
Chicken-pox (Compulsorily notifiable up to January 6th, 1903.)	40	—	—	—	40

N.B.—Chicken-pox was made, by special order of the London County Council, a compulsorily notifiable disease on February 7th, 1902, and remained so until January 6th, 1903. During 1903 (up to January 6th, 1903), 40 cases were compulsorily notified by medical men, and 316 other cases of the same disease were voluntarily notified also during the year.

TABLE O.

Deaths from zymotic diseases (Strangers deducted).

For the 4 weeks ending.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Measles	13	16	16	12	15	8	5	3	4	14	14	10	130
Scarlet Fever	4	4	1	—	4	—	1	3	1	2	2	1	23
Diphtheria	5	4	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	3	3	5	28
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	27	18	19	12	10	9	4	3	6	3	5	10	126
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	3	3	—	3	3	—	1	1	1	3	3	3	24
{ Continued Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa*	2	4	10	2	3	3	10	37	53	25	8	4	161
Total of Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases ...	54	49	48	31	37	21	24	48	68	50	35	33	498
Erysipelas	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	12
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	6

* Including the one case registered from Cholera Nostras in September.

TABLE P.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the 7 principal zymotic ten years 1891—1900, and in the new Borough

Disease.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Smallpox	0	1	5	1	2
Diphtheria (and Membranous Croup)	78	127	172	138	103
Scarlet Fever	46	76	69	64	53
Fever {	1	0	1	0	0
	28	22	36	46	26
	7	2	4	0	2
Measles	128	187	113	182	151
Whooping Cough	239	135	151	110	132
Diarrhoea	165	155	197	139	263
Borough of Lambeth	692	705	748	680	732
County of London	9675	11983	13223	11544	11467

TABLE P.

diseases in the old Parish of Lambeth and in London, in the of Lambeth and in London during 1903.

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual Average of ten years 1891—1900 (old Parish).	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths in 10 years.	Total Deaths in 1903.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths 1903.
2	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.2	4	0.9
140	145	115	159	103	127.6	23.6	29	6.2
63	42	30	25	20	53.6	9.9	23	4.9
1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.07	—	—
24	26	35	50	54	32.8	6.1	24	5.1
1	—	—	—	1	2.2	0.4	1	0.2
185	139	133	169	69	144.4	26.7	130	27.9
140	144	159	130	97	144.4	26.7	126	27.02
152	238	254	249	153	188.4	34.8	161	34.5
708	734	726	782	497	694.9	128.6	498	106.8
14009	11525	12482	11147	10136	11575.3	130.8	8088	115.9

The seasonal mortality (corrected) from the different zymotic diseases during 1903 is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus :—

1903.	Smallpox	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.*	Influenza.	TOTAL.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1st Qr.	—	44	63	8	11	—	—	6	—	16	2	1	—	29	180
2nd Qr.	2	36	31	4	2	—	—	6	1	8	3	2	—	13	108
3rd Qr.	2	12	13	5	4	1	—	3	—	99	5	1	1	5	151
4th Qr.	—	38	19	6	11	—	—	9	—	37	2	2	—	5	129
TOTALS.	4	130	126	23	28	1	—	24	1	160	12	6	1	52	568

* The Cholera case was, in all probability, Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Taking the zymotic diseases collectively, it is noticed that the 1st quarter shewed the highest mortality, and the 2nd quarter the lowest. Influenza, Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever reached their maxima in the 1st quarter; Diarrhœa in the 3rd; and Typhoid in the 4th. Diphtheria reached its maximum in the 1st and 4th quarters.

Table M shews the zymotic seasonal variations in the different Registration Sub-districts, while Table O gives the monthly mortalities from the zymotic diseases.

Table Q gives the deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth from the seven principal zymotic diseases during 1903, and for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Lambeth Parish. For comparison, the deaths registered in London for the same period are also given

SMALLPOX.

From August 5th, 1902, no further case of Smallpox was notified, within the Borough, until May 18th, 1903, when Harry T. (aged 58 years) and Dan E. (aged 23 years) were found to be suffering from Smallpox at Rowton House, Bond Street, Vauxhall, contracted (it was found on enquiry) from an unrecognised case of Smallpox which had existed at the same house for several days at the end of April, 1903. 23 other cases arose from Harry T. and Dan E. at Rowton House. In addition to these 25 Rowton House cases, 47 other Smallpox cases came to the knowledge of the Lambeth Borough Council up to the end of the year 1903, making a total of 72 cases for the whole year, and of these, 4 died. Two other cases, notified during 1903 as Smallpox, proved, on examination, to be Chicken-pox, and these cases do not appear, consequently, in the Returns.

Of the 4 cases that died, the following are the particulars :—

- (1.) Harry T., aged 58 years, vaccinated (infancy), Rowton House.
- (2.) Frank E., aged 32 years, vaccinated (infancy), 61, South Island Place.
- (3.) Edward Wm. S., aged 3 years, unvaccinated, 7, Spring Gardens, Vauxhall.
- (4.) Frederick H. O., aged 36 years, ? vaccinated (infancy), 5, Spring Gardens, Vauxhall.

Death took place on the 13th, 5th, 10th and 11th days of the disease respectively.

Taking the 72 cases (notified), and the 4 deaths (registered), that have occurred during 1903 within the Borough of Lambeth, the particulars as to sex, age, vaccination and mortality may be tabulated as follows :—

63 Adults (over 12 years of age).	44 Males	{ Revaccinated 6 { Vaccinated 32 (2 deaths) { Doubtful 3 (1 death) { Unvaccinated 3
	19 Females	{ Vaccinated 18 { Unvaccinated 1
9 Children (under 12 years of age).	4 Males	{ Vaccinated 1 { Unvaccinated 3 (1 death)
	5 Females	{ Vaccinated 0 { Unvaccinated 5

72 Total cases notified.

Further, of the 72 notified cases, the ages were :—

- 0—Under 1 year of age.
- 5—Between 1 and 5 years (all unvaccinated).
- 3—Between 5 and 10 years (1 vaccinated and 2 unvaccinated).
- 9—Between 10 and 20 years (6 vaccinated and 3 unvaccinated).
- 42—Between 20 and 40 years (4 revaccinated, 33 vaccinated, 3 doubtful and 2 unvaccinated).
- 12—Between 40 and 60 years (2 revaccinated and 10 vaccinated).
- 1—60 and over (vaccinated).

72 Total cases notified.

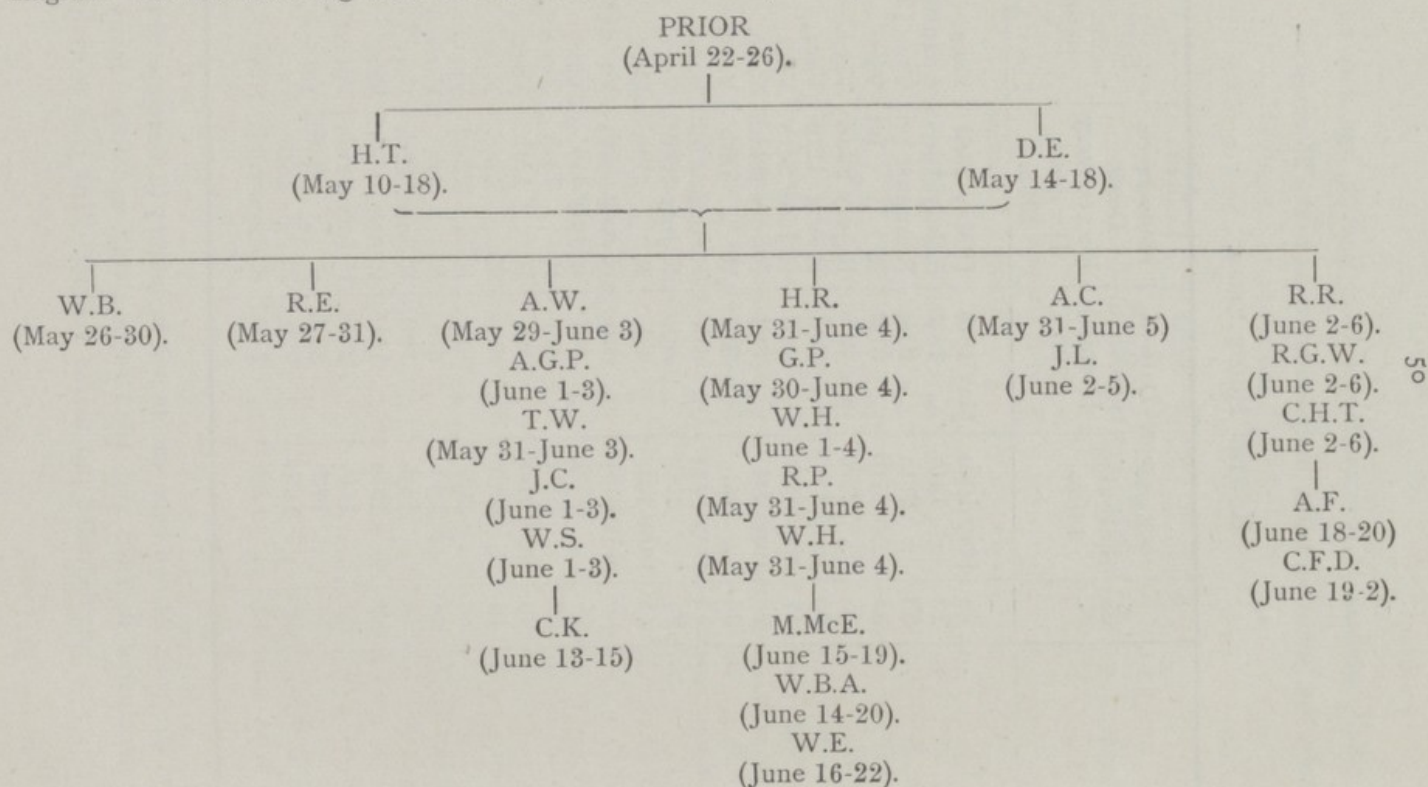
The small outbreak at Rowton House is of interest, and may be treated separately, the following being the particulars as to the 25 cases :—

ROWTON HOUSE CASES.

Name.	Age.	Date of Sicken- ing 1903.	Date of removal to Hospital 1903.	Date of recovery or Death R=recovery D=death 1903.	State as to vaccination of patients.
Harry T. ...	58	May 10th	May 18th	D May 23rd	Vacc.
Dan E. ...	23	" 14th	" 18th	R July 4th	? Unvacc.
William B. ...	30	" 26th	" 31st	R August 1st	Vacc.(? revac.)
Richard E. ...	38	" 27th	" 31st	R " 1st	Vacc.
Arthur W. ...	38	" 29th	June 3rd	R July 22nd	Vacc.
Alfred G. P. ...	35	June 1st	" 3rd	R Aug. 12th	Vacc.
Thomas W. ...	47	May 31st	" 3rd	R June 24th	Vacc.
Joseph C. ...	28	June 1st	" 3rd	R July 22nd	Vacc.
William S. ...	36	" 1st	" 3rd	R " 18th	Vacc.
Henry R. ...	59	May 31st	" 4th	R August 5th	Vacc.
George P. ...	26	" 30th	" 4th	R July 15th	Vacc.
William H. ...	41	June 1st	" 4th	R " 18th	Vacc.
Richard P. ...	30	May 31st	" 4th	R Aug. 15th	Vacc.(? revac.)
William H. ...	26	" 31st	" 4th	R July 4th	Vacc.
Arthur C. ...	52	" 31st	" 5th	R " 11th	Revacc. (1872)
John L. ...	39	June 2nd	" 5th	R " 15th	Vacc.
Robert R. ...	45	" 2nd	" 6th	R " 4th	Vacc.
Robert G. W. ...	18	" 2nd	" 6th	R " 22nd	Vacc.
Christopher H. T.	26	" 2nd	" 6th	R " 4th	Vacc.
Morris McE. ...	38	" 15th	" 19th	R Sept. 12th	Vacc.(? revac.)
Charles K. ...	39	" 13th	" 15th	R Aug. 15th	Vacc.
William A. ...	33	" 14th	" 20th	R July 22nd	Vacc.(? revac.)
Alfred F. ...	38	" 18th	" 20th	R " 22nd	Vacc.
William E. ...	32	" 16th	" 22nd	R " 18th	Vacc.
Charles F. D. ...	45	" 19th	" 24th	R August 5th	Revacc. (1883)

Of the 25 cases, 24 had been vaccinated in infancy (2 were stated to have been re-vaccinated in 1872 and 1883 respectively, and 4 also many years ago), and 1 was unvaccinated (no marks visible). The case-mortality was per cent.

Each individual case was traced to its source of infection, and the result is shewn in the accompanying diagram—the disease being introduced into Rowton House by a lodger of the name of Prior :—



N.B.—The cases fit into one another like a Chinese puzzle.

Shortly, the history of the outbreak is as follows :—

A man (Prior) came to Rowton House, where he stayed from April 22nd to 26th, during which time he was suffering from unrecognised Smallpox. Directly from him arose 2 other cases, which were also unrecognised as Smallpox from May 10th to 18th, during which time these 2 patients mixed with the other inmates of Rowton House in the Common Rooms, *e.g.*, Kitchen Dining and Smoke Rooms, Lavatories, and Dormitories, etc., with the result that 17 other cases arose directly therefrom during the following 2 to 3 weeks, and from these 17 a further batch of 7 cases (6 belonging to Rowton House and 1 outside). By careful and daily inspections, the 17 cases were weeded out, and removed at once to Hospital, with the result that only 7 further cases arose within the following 2 to 3 weeks, and these 7 cases in their turn were treated in the same way (*i.e.*, isolated in Hospital at once), and no further case occurred. The value is well-shewn of prompt isolation of all cases, followed by immediate disinfection, and a careful daily Medical Inspection of all "Contacts" or "Suspects." Taking the average number of lodgers at Rowton House as 300-400, and adding to these the 40 officers (superintendents, bedmakers, etc.), it is cause for congratulation that the outbreak did not assume larger proportions—a condition of affairs brought about by the picking out daily of the cases and their immediate removal to Hospital. Re-vaccination was offered to the inmates free of cost, and even a gratuity of 2/- per man re-vaccinated added as an incentive, but in vain—59 lodgers only accepting the offer. The 40 officers had been re-vaccinated (in connection with previous outbreaks) and not one caught the disease, whilst enquiry elicited that (roughly) 25 of the lodgers had been previously re-vaccinated at intervals varying from 25 to 3 years ago, 7 had had smallpox previously, and 4 were unvaccinated. It is due to the Rowton House Company to state that a free hand in dealing with the outbreak was given to the officers of the Borough Council, and every suggestion offered readily, and at once, carried out by the Superintendent.

Closure of the House was not deemed necessary, the inmates being under daily supervision (medical), but during a period of 3 weeks no new lodger was taken in unless he had been previously re-vaccinated. During the scare, 50 lodgers left and went away to other Rowton Houses in London, or elsewhere, but the most careful enquiries failed to shew any spread of the disease in consequence throughout the other districts of London. The contacts were estimated at 350 (excluding 40 officers).

Particulars as to the other 47 cases of Smallpox (exclusive of the Rowton House cases), that have been notified in Lambeth Borough during 1903, are as follows :—

(1) Alice B., of 146, Prince's Road, aged 33 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened May 31st, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on June 3rd, 1903. Alice B., contracted the disease at her work in the City (buttonhole making), where other cases of Smallpox had already occurred.

(2-3) Rose M., aged 17 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened on June 4th, 1903, at 30, Murphy Street, Oakley Street, and was removed to Hospital on June 10th, 1903. Rose M. caught her disease at a Music Hall, and infected her mother (Charlotte M.), aged 46 years and vaccinated in infancy, who sickened June 18th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on June 20th, 1903.

(4) Frank E., aged 32 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened on June 16th, 1903, at 61, South Island Place, and was removed on June 20th, 1903, to Hospital, where he died on June 21st, 1903. Frank E., contracted his disease from Christopher H. T., of Rowton House, who sickened June 2nd, 1903, but was not removed to Hospital until four days afterwards, *i.e.*, on June 6th, 1903, having visited Frank E., at 61, South Island Place, meanwhile.

(5-6) Florrie L., aged 17 months, unvaccinated, sickened June 27th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on July 2nd, 1903, from 75, Newburn Street. The source of infection could not be traced, but from this centre arose another case, *i.e.* Margaret B., aged 22 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 53, Neville Street (near to 75, Newburn Street, which house she passed daily). Margaret B., sickened July 14th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on July 17th, 1903.

(7-8) Edward H., lodging at 5, Shepherd's Place, Upper Kennington Lane, suffered from an unrecognised attack of Smallpox, (sickening June 17th, 1903), and infected his wife (Florence M. H.), aged 22 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened June 30th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on July 6th, 1903. Florence M. H., in her turn, infected the landlady, living in the same house, Lillie B., vaccinated in infancy, aged 29 years, who sickened July 16th, 1903 and was removed to Hospital on July 18th, 1903. It may be noted that, at the time of Edward H.'s attack (June 16th to 30th), there were living and sleeping in the same room with him, his wife (vaccinated in infancy), aged 22 years, and 2 children, aged 4 and 2 years respectively and both well-vaccinated. The 2 children escaped, and the wife caught the disease. In the rest of the house were living at the same time, 5 adults (all vaccinated in infancy), and 3 children (all well-vaccinated); and of the 5 adults one (Lillie B.), aged 29 years, sickened with Smallpox, whilst the 3 well-vaccinated children escaped.

(9-30) At 12, Spring Gardens, Vauxhall, an unrecognised case of Small-pox (adult male) occurred, being treated for Chicken-pox for a period of 3 weeks (June 26th to July 17th, 1903). To this unrecognised centre, the following cases were traced :—

- (a) Elizabeth M., aged 32 years, vaccinated in infancy, of 11, Leopold Street, who sickened July 20th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on July 28th, 1903.
- (b) Annie W., aged 28 years, vaccinated in infancy, of 105, Wickham Street, who sickened July 28th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on July 31st 1903, after infecting Thomas K., aged 20 years, vaccinated in infancy, living in the same house, who sickened, August 12th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 14th 1903, after infecting, in his turn, his cousin (George M.), aged 18 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 2, Lilac Place, where he sickened August 27th, 1903, and whence he was removed to Hospital on August 29th, 1903.
- (c) William P., aged 20 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 93, Vauxhall Mansions, Glasshouse Street, who sickened July 27th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 1st, 1903.

William P., infected (I.) James D., aged 14 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 37, Vauxhall Mansions, who sickened August 9th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 13th, 1903, and James D., in his turn, infected the following :—

- (a) Ellen D. (sister), aged 11 years, unvaccinated, sickened August 19th, 1903, removed to Hospital August 22nd, 1903.
- (b) William D. (brother), aged 9 years, unvaccinated, sickened August 23rd, 1903, removed to Hospital August 25th, 1903.
- (c) Thomas D. (brother), aged 16 years, unvaccinated, sickened August 22nd, 1903, removed to Hospital August 25th, 1903.
- (d) Julia Edith D. (mother), aged 32 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened August 25th, 1903, removed to Hospital September 1st, 1903, after infecting Agnes G., aged 34 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened September 9th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on September 13th, 1903.
- (e) Annie Edith D. (sister), aged 5 years, unvaccinated, sickened August 25th, 1903, removed to Hospital September 1st, 1903, after infecting :—
 - (1.) Harry K., aged 34 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 38, Vauxhall Mansions, who sickened September 13th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on September 15th, 1903.
 - (2.) Rose Emma B., aged 14 years, unvaccinated, living at 19, Goda Street, who sickened September 14th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on September 17th, 1903.
 - (3.) Emma K., aged 4 years, unvaccinated, living at 38, Vauxhall Mansions, who sickened September 17th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on September 19th, 1903.

(II.) Jane Elizabeth C., aged 18 years, vaccinated in infancy, of 3, Spring Gardens, Vauxhall, who sickened August 13th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 15th, 1903, after having infected :—

- (a) Edward Wm. S., aged 3 years, unvaccinated, living at 7, Spring Gardens, who sickened September 3rd, 1903, and was removed on September 6th, 1903 to Hospital, where he died on September, 13th, 1903.

- (b) Fred. H. O., aged 36 years, vaccination doubtful, living at 5, Spring Gardens, who sickened September 6th, 1903, and was removed on September 8th, 1903, to Hospital, where he died on September 17th, 1903.

(III.) Louisa D., aged 30 years, vaccinated in infancy, of 14, Laud Street, who sickened August 28th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 31st, 1903, after she had infected :—

- (a) Charles D., (her husband), aged 36 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened September 9th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on September 12th, 1903.
- (b) Frank D. (son), aged 2½ years, unvaccinated, who sickened September 9th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on September 12th, 1903.
- (c) George O. (lodger in the same house), aged 24 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened September 10th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital September 14th, 1903.

(31-34) A series of cases cropped up at 36, Ely Place, Dorset Road, but the origin of infection could not be traced. Elizabeth Julia L., aged 24 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened July 25th, and was removed to Hospital on July 29th, 1903. At the time of her sickening, there were living in the same house (a two-roomed cottage) 5 others, viz., 2 adults (vaccinated in infancy) and 3 children (2 vaccinated and 1 unvaccinated), and of these 5 inmates, 3 afterwards sickened, thus :—

- (a) Arthur S., aged 9 years, vaccinated, sickened August 9th, 1903, removed to Hospital August 11th, 1903.
- (b) Julia Edith L., aged 14 months, unvaccinated, sickened August 9th, 1903, removed to Hospital August 11th, 1903.
- (c) Louisa L., aged 70 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened August 10th, 1903, removed to Hospital August 14th, 1903.

(35-36) An unrecognised case was notified after convalescence at 44, Newburn Street, George H., aged 24 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened July 26th, 1903, but was not removed to Hospital, and infected his mother, Mary H. (aged 45 years, vaccinated in infancy), who sickened August 13th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 15th, 1903.

(37) Florence G., aged 27 years, vaccinated in infancy, was notified as suffering from Smallpox at 21, Henry Street, having sickened August 14th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 17th, 1903, and no other case arose from this centre. The source of Florence G.'s infection was an unrecognised case (Fred. J. B., who had "spots" on July 27th, 1903, at a house in Westminster, having caught them from the child of a fellow-servant, which child had, it was stated, contracted Smallpox from Arthur W. of Rowton House, who sickened May 29th, 1903).

(38) Charles David W., aged 40 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened at 87, Tyers Street, Vauxhall, on August 19th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on August 21st, 1903. The source of infection was not definitely traced, but it is probable that he caught his disease at a Public House in the neighbourhood, where Smallpox infected persons were known to have visited.

(39) Emily M., aged 26 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 39, Model Dwellings, Albert Embankment, sickened September 28th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on October 1st, 1903. The source of infection could not be traced in this case.

(40) George D., aged 28 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened on October 17th, 1903, at 102, Lambeth Road, and was removed to Hospital on October 21st, 1903. George D. left Cardiff on October 7th, 1903, and must, therefore, have contracted the disease before leaving, though no case of Smallpox could be traced by the Medical Officer of Cardiff as having occurred there at that time.

(41) Claude N., aged 17 years, vaccinated in infancy, was removed to Hospital from the Lambeth Infirmary on October 22nd, 1903, having sickened on October 18th, 1903. The source of Claude N.'s infection could not be traced definitely though he appears to have been tramping about amongst Metropolitan Common Lodging Houses during the previous 3 weeks, and may have contracted the disease in that way.

(42) Celeste R., aged 20 years, unvaccinated, sickened on October 20th, 1903 at 55, Lambeth Palace Road, and was removed to Hospital on October 26th, 1903. The source of infection was probably the Italian Quarter, Soho, where Smallpox had broken out previously.

(43) Charles W., of 33, Methley Street, aged 42 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened October 24th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on October 27th, 1903. The source of contagion could not be traced.

(44-46) Robert M., aged 35 years, vaccination doubtful, was removed from St. Thomas' Hospital on December 7th, 1903, having sickened on December 4th, 1903. He had previously (3 weeks) stayed at 55, Tyers Street and at a Coffee House (68, Vauxhall Walk), but the source of his contagion could not be traced. A fellow worker (William A.), aged 24 years, unvaccinated, sickened at 87, Tyers Street, Vauxhall, on December 14th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on December 19th, 1903, so that, in all probability, the source of contagion was the same in both cases (at their work). Julia C., aged 48 years (vaccinated in infancy), was the keeper of the Coffee House (68, Vauxhall Walk), and sickened December 23rd, 1903, being removed to Hospital on December 23rd, 1903. He caught the disease from Robert M., who stayed at 68, Vauxhall Walk on December 4th to 7th, 1903.

(47) An outbreak of Smallpox in connection with the out-patient department of Westminster Hospital gave rise to several cases throughout London. One case was notified in Lambeth Borough, at 25, China Walk (Mary M., aged 34 years, vaccinated in infancy). Mary M. sickened December 18th, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on December 22nd, 1903, after having infected her newly-born baby (Ada M.), aged 10 weeks, unvaccinated, who sickened December 31st, 1903, and was removed to Hospital on January 3rd, 1904, after having herself infected her own father (Henry M., aged 33 years, vaccinated in infancy), who kissed his daughter on January 3rd, 1904 (the date of her removal to Hospital), and sickened on January 16th, 1904 (*i.e.*, 13 days afterwards), being himself removed to Hospital on January 21st, 1904.

[N.B.—These 2 last-mentioned cases (Ada M. and Henry M.) are not included in the 1903 statistics.]

Taking the 72 total cases of Smallpox, the sources of infection may be grouped as follows:—Rowton House (unrecognised cases and contacts) 25; contacts with previous Lambeth cases 29; outside (non-Lambeth) contacts 8; unrecognised cases 6; unknown 4.

The large number of Lambeth contacts is explainable by 3 small outbreaks (local), due to unrecognised cases, such cases being often answerable for the spread of Smallpox not only in Lambeth but elsewhere. Indeed the disease may take on, at times, such a modified form as to be either unattended medically, or (if attended) erroneously diagnosed.

Up to the date of this Report being written (February, 1904), no further case of Smallpox has been notified in Lambeth Borough since the case of Henry M., who sickened January 16th, 1904, and was removed to Hospital January 21st, 1904.

During the year, 18 suspicious cases of Smallpox were reported to the Medical Officer for confirmation, and, of these, 4 were diagnosed as variola (Smallpox) and removed at once to Hospital. The others were diagnosed as follow :—Chicken-pox 4, Lichen Urticatus 1, Porriginous Eczema 6, Copaiba Rash 1, Gouty Eczema 1, Diarrhœa 1.

"CONTACTS," OR "SUSPECTS."

In connection with the 72 Lambeth cases of Smallpox, a large number of inside (Lambeth) "Contacts," or "Suspects," were under observation, each "Contact" being watched for 16 days from the date of contact—a total of 769, of which 129 were under 10 years of age and 640 were 10 years of age and over, including the inmates of Rowton House (350 lodgers and 40 officers), who were under constant observation during the outbreak (a period of 8 weeks from May 18th to July 10th).

The vaccination-states of all these "Contacts" were registered, and the results may be tabulated as follows:—

		Vaccination States.	Number sickening with Smallpox.
769	{ 640 Adults	(Re-vac. or had Smallpox 170	2
		{ Vaccinated, 462	40
		{ Unvaccinated, 8	4
	{ 129 Children	{ Vaccinated, 83	1
		{ Unvaccinated, 46	7

There were, in addition, 70 outside "Contacts," *i.e.*, persons living in Lambeth, who had been in contact with Smallpox outside the Borough, and who had to be watched for a period of 16 days each. Their vaccination-states may be tabulated as follows:—

		Vaccination States.	Number sickening with Smallpox.
70	{ 50 Adults	(Re-vaccinate 1, 10	0
		{ Vaccinated, 40	0
		{ Unvaccinated, 0	0
	{ 20 Children	{ Vaccinated, 14	0
		{ Unvaccinated, 6	0

Further, there were 2 Lambeth visitors to the "Ships," both adults and both re-vaccinated, and neither sickened with Smallpox.

Taking all the "Contacts" together, inside and outside, the total numbers may be tabulated (with particulars as to their vaccination-states, etc.) as follows:—

All "Contacts"		Vaccination States.	Number sickening with Smallpox.
841	{ 692 Adults	(Re-vac. or had Smallpox, 182	2 (1.1 %)
		{ Vaccinated, 502	40 (8 %)
		{ Unvaccinated, 8	4 (50 %)
	{ 149 Children	{ Vaccinated, 97	1 (1.03 %)
		{ Unvaccinated, 52	7 (13.5 %)

A large amount of work was involved in watching these 841 "Contacts" or "Suspects," but the value of such quarantining is now acknowledged, for, had the 54 new Smallpox centres not been immediately discovered and dealt with, the outbreak would have been much larger.

Taking the 10 years 1891-1900, the Smallpox statistics for the Old Parish of Lambeth show annual averages of 1.1 deaths and 22 notifications, as compared with, for the new Borough of Lambeth, during the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, 54, 350 and 72 notifications, and 4, 60 and 4 deaths, respectively. The London figures for 1901, 1902 and 1903 are :—

1901—1700 cases and 229 deaths.

1902—7796 cases and 1314 deaths.

1903—417 cases and 13 deaths.

The Vaccination Returns of the Local Government Board for the Borough of Lambeth are to be found in Tables Q and R, dealing with the whole year 1902, and the first half of 1903, respectively, given, for comparison with the Reports of former years, both for the new Borough, and the old Parish, of Lambeth. The yearly Returns are not made up for the Local Government Board until the August of the following year, so that only the Returns for the first half of 1903 can be given in this Report.

The total number of conscientious objectors who have obtained certificates during 1903, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, is 79, whilst the total numbers of successful primary vaccinations at all ages received during the years 1902 and 1903 are 8285 and 7185 respectively.

TABLE Q.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH), 1902.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes.	Gone and not found.
Waterloo	1303	928	3	87	13	109*	163*
Lambeth Church 1st	606	375	2	84	4	16	125
Lambeth Church 2nd	1409	911	1	159	3	28†	307†
Kennington 1st	1781	1270	2	152	18	156‡	183‡
Kennington 2nd	991	730	5	84	12	54	100
Brixton	2074	1470	6	180	24	34	302
Norwood	913	761	2	50	15	12	46
Lambeth	9077	6445	21	796	89	409	1226

* Hospital Cases (195) included.

† Workhouse (51) cases included.

‡ Maternity cases (144) included.

TABLE R.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH) FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1903.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes.	Gone and not found.
Waterloo	681	404	2	54	4	121*	98*
Lambeth Church 1st	274	192	1	19	2	4	57
Lambeth Church 2nd	767	486	—	66	2	26†	187†
Kennington 1st	897	638	1	57	7	85‡	90‡
Kennington 2nd	502	378	2	34	7	30	43
Brixton	1058	739	2	92	13	14	134
Norwood	425	342	1	30	3	5	15
Lambeth	4604	3179	9	352	38	285	534

The Yearly Returns are not made up for the Local Government Board until the August in the following year.

*Hospital cases (101) included. †Workhouse cases (28) included. ‡Maternity cases (73) included.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1903, in the Borough of Lambeth, 744 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 23 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 3·1 per cent.—5·6 for the Inner, and 1·8 for the Outer Districts. In 1902, there were 1330 cases notified and 48 deaths registered, *i.e.*, a case-mortality of 3·6 per cent.—4·5 for the Inner, and 3·2 for the Outer Districts. The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Old Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases 1331·3, and (2) deaths, 53·6.

Of the 744 persons notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, 569 (*i.e.*, 76·5 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and of these, 19 died (*i.e.*, 3·3 per cent.), whereas 175 (*i.e.*, 23·5 per cent.) were treated at home, and of these, 4 died (*i.e.*, 2·3 per cent.). This difference in case-mortality as between Hospital- and home-treated patients is to be explained by the greater severity (as a rule) of the cases sent to Hospital.

The attack-rate and death-rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population have been steadily decreasing during the last few years in Lambeth Parish, and are below the average during 1903 in the Borough—a satisfactory condition of things, which seems to point to the value of isolation (following notification) as the chief preventive measure in this disease.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for the 744 Scarlet Fever cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1903 are as follow :—

Age	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	6	7	13	—	1	1	7·7
1 to 2 ...	14	12	26	4	1	5	19·2
2 to 3 ...	23	20	43	2	3	5	11·6
3 to 4 ...	33	35	68	1	2	3	4·4
4 to 5 ...	46	40	86	2	1	3	3·5
5 to 6 ...	30	48	78	—	—	—	—
6 to 7 ...	25	29	54	1	2	3	5·6
7 to 8 ...	25	24	49	2	—	2	4·1
8 to 9 ...	22	18	40	—	—	—	—
9 to 10 ...	38	37	75	—	—	—	—
Over 10 years ...	91	121	212	—	1	1	0·5
Total ...	353	391	744	12	11	23	3·1

It will be noted that, of the total 744 persons reported as suffering from Scarlet Fever during 1903 within the Borough of Lambeth, 236 (*i.e.*, 31·7 per cent.) were under five years of age, and 532 (*i.e.*, 71·5 per cent.) under 10 years of age : whilst the mortality was greatest amongst those between the ages 1 to 5 years (*viz.*, 69·6 per cent.). Of the 212 persons over 10 years of age, 1 (*i.e.*, 0·5 per cent.) died.

The distribution of the cases of, and the mortality from, Scarlet Fever amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 is seen from the following:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Road 1st ...	42	7	35	—	1	1	2.4	} 2.6
Waterloo Road 2nd	27	7	20	1	2	3	11.1	
Lambeth Church 1st	73	27	46	1	2	3	4.1	3.9
Lambeth Church 2nd	56	3	53	—	6	6	10.7	1.4
Kennington 1st ...	105	7	98	—	1	1	0.9	1.9
Kennington 2nd ...	155	36	119	1	3	4	2.6	3.5
Brixton ...	204	53	151	1	4	5	2.5	2.3
Norwood ...	82	35	47	—	—	—	—	2.2
Borough of Lambeth	744	175	569	4	19	23	3.1	2.4

Rate of Persons notified per 1,000 inhabitants—2.3 Inner Districts, and 2.3 Outer Districts.

Of the 569 cases removed, 27.1 per cent. were from the Inner, and 72.9 per cent. from the Outer, Districts.

In London, during 1903, there were registered 362 deaths out of a total of 12,536 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 2.9 per cent. (uncorrected).

As far as could be traced, no Scarlatinal Milk outbreak occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, and only one school (Licensed Victuallers) had to be closed on account of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever amongst the scholars.

This outbreak at the Licensed Victuallers School in Upper Kennington Lane occurred during the 4th quarter of the year—a total of 26 cases as follows:—

Dates of Notification.		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
1903.	Sept.	3	—	3
	Oct.	12	4	16
	Nov.	2	4	6
	Dec.	0	1	1
		<hr/> 17	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 26

There had previously been 2 cases amongst the Girls—notified on March 31st and July 21st respectively. The School was closed on December 14th, and remained closed until after the Christmas holidays.* An inspection of the School premises was made, and a special report as to the insanitary conditions found sent on to the school authorities, with the result that the premises have been since put into proper sanitary order and condition—the sanitary fittings being brought up to modern requirements. A copy of this special Report is printed in the Appendix to this Report (pp. 71-73). At the same time, the old brick sewer at the rear of the Schools was abolished, and a 9-inch pipe sewer substituted, with proper manholes as required, at an estimated cost of £150.

Several cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the last quarter of 1903 in connection with Stockwell Orphanage—a total 25 cases, of which 4 occurred in September, 5 in October, 3 in November, and 13 in December. By careful isolation of the cases as they occurred—doubtful cases being isolated in the Infirmary belonging to the Orphanage, and all cases of definite Scarlet Fever being sent to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the outbreak has been, practically, stamped out.

During 1903, “return” or “secondary” cases connected with Scarlet Fever have been carefully investigated—such investigation being now easy on account of the arrangement made with the Metropolitan Asylums Board for *previous* intimation of all discharged patients to be sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts concerned. 527 such intimations have been received during 1903, dealing with all discharged Lambethian patients, who had been treated for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c., in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In no single case was there any cause for complaint. In the best regulated hospitals, a certain number of so-called “return” cases occurs.

* At the time of writing this Report (February, 1904), only one further case (boy) of Scarlet Fever has occurred.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These two non-notifiable infectious diseases cause more deaths than all the notifiable infectious diseases together. In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1903, 130 and 126 deaths were registered from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving death-rates per 10,000 of the population of 4·2 and 4·1 respectively. In London, during 1903, there were registered 2,054 and 1,631 total deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corresponding death-rates of 4·5 and 3·5 per 10,000 of the population respectively.

Taking the Lambeth Registration Sub-Districts, it will be seen that Kennington First and Lambeth Church Second suffered most, and Brixton and Norwood least, from Measles ; whilst Lambeth Church Second and First suffered most, and Brixton and Kennington Second least, from Whooping Cough (*vide* pages 70).

The Inner Districts suffered (deaths per 10,000 of the population) twice as much as the Outer Districts, thus :—

	Inner.	Outer.
Whooping Cough	7·1	2·9
Measles	6·3	3·4

Comparing the Borough statistics for 1903 with those for the old Parish for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that there has been a saving during 1903 of 14 deaths from Measles over the average for that decennium, and a saving of 18 deaths from Whooping Cough over the average during the same period.

MEASLES.

With regard to Measles, extra precautions are taken in connection with disinfection of Measles-infected houses, exclusion of children (both infected children and also children from infected houses) from schools, the closing of classes or whole schools or

account of outbreaks of Measles, the distributing of leaflets and posters, and the educating of parents to regard Measles as a serious or dangerous infectious disease, and not as a trivial complaint of childhood.

During 1903 (from April 1st), Measles has been included, by Order of the London County Council (dated January 20th, 1903), such Order having been approved by the Local Government Board, in the term "Dangerous Infectious Diseases" for the purposes set out in Sections 60-65, 68-70, 72-74 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and this fact would appear to have prevented the usual spread of the disease (and its excessive mortality), more especially taking into consideration that the past year has been an epidemic year as far as Measles is concerned.

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable, but, through Board Schools, a very large number of cases (1,623 during 1903) are reported to the Borough Council. Measles being chiefly a "School" Disease, this voluntary system of notification is most desirable, and will, it is hoped, be, in the future, extended. (*Vide* Appendix, p. 80.)

Of the 130 deaths from Measles in Lambeth Borough during 1903, 129 (*i.e.* 99·2 per cent.) occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, shewing that it is a disease of young children, and especially fatal to such. 25 of the deaths (*i.e.* 19·2 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age.

During 1903, in the Borough of Lambeth, disinfection has been carried out in connection with 1,346 Measles-infected houses as compared with 364, 728, and 941 during 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively.

Measles is spread chiefly through Schools, especially Infants' Departments, and during 1903 special precautions have been taken in respect thereto, as follows :—

Church Street (Clapham Road) School. Infants' Department.—An outbreak of Measles amongst the infants attending class A, by which the attendance was reduced at the end of February from 51 to 33 (*i.e.* 35·3 per cent.), led to this class being closed for 14

days. The epidemic was a rapidly rising one, and the result of the closure of class A was a marked diminution in the number of cases not only in that particular class but also in others of the Infants' Classes.

Class A was again closed for a fortnight at the end of May, the attendance having decreased 36·2 per cent. on account of Measles, with equally satisfactory results.

St. John's School, Exton Street, Waterloo Road. Infants' Department.—On account of an outbreak of Measles in March (43·4 per cent. of the infants, 13·2 per cent. of the boys, and 12·1 per cent. of the girls being absent in consequence), the Infants' Department was closed from March 20th until April 17th.

Result of closure was a rapid decline in the numbers of Measles cases.

Salter's Hill Board School. Infants' Department.—On account of an outbreak of Measles, by which the average attendance of infants in class A was reduced during May from 75 to 66 (*i.e.* 12 per cent.), this class was closed on May 8th for a period of 3 weeks. This was a rapidly rising epidemic, and the result of the closure of class A was that the numbers of Measles cases declined throughout the Infants' Department as a whole, and the outbreak was stamped out.

Johanna Street Board School. Infants' Department.—Owing to an outbreak of Measles in class A (44·2 per cent. of the infants being absent), this class was closed for a period of 14 days. The outbreak was a rising one, and the result of the closure of class A was that the outbreak therein declined.

South Lambeth Road Board School. Infants' Department.—Owing to an outbreak of Measles, class C was closed for a period of 2 weeks, there being a decrease in the average attendance of 13·8 per cent. The outbreak was a rising one. Result of closure was a diminution in the numbers of cases of Measles not only in class C but also in others of the Infants' classes.

In all cases, where closure was resorted to, disinfection was carried out, followed by the cleansing of the classrooms concerned.

Special investigations were also carried out in connection with other schools, which were not, however, closed, and the details may be grouped as follow :—

Woodland Road Board School. Infants' Department.—An outbreak of Measles at above school was discovered in May, but was found to be a declining one, and, consequently, no action was taken in the way of closure.

Gipsy Road Board School. Infants' Department.—An outbreak of Measles at this school proved, on investigation, to be a declining one, and no action was, consequently, taken in the way of closure.

Priory Grove Board Schools. Infants' Department.—During March, an outbreak of Measles was investigated and found to be a rapidly declining one. As the Easter Holidays were approaching, the schools were not compulsorily closed, but remained closed for a period of 3 weeks for the Easter Vacation (instead of the usual 1 week). The majority of the cases of Measles were connected with an Orphanage in the District. Result of the action taken was that the outbreak gradually died out.

Lyham Road Board School. Infants' Department.—At the end of November and the commencement of December, an outbreak of Measles was reported in connection with the Infants' Department of the Lyham Road Board School. On investigation it was found that the disease was thoroughly diffused throughout the various class-rooms, and in view of the near approach of the Christmas Holidays, no compulsory closure was deemed advisable. There was a total of 57 scholars absent out of an average attendance of 300 (*i.e.*, 19 per cent.). Result of action taken was that the outbreak was found to have considerably diminished when the scholars re-assembled after the holidays.

Lambeth Schools, Elder Road, Norwood.—An unusually large number of deaths from Measles (8) were registered during January and February, 1903, as having occurred amongst the infants and children in connection with the Lambeth Schools, which are under the control of the Lambeth Guardians. Three deaths from the same disease had been registered during November and December 1902, making a total of 11 deaths from Measles during the 4 months November 1902 to February 1903, during which same period no single death from Measles had been registered in Norwood District (outside the Schools). The total number of cases of Measels that occurred during this period in the Norwood (Poor Law) Schools was 68, and, of these, 11 died, *i.e.*, 16·2 per cent. 60 of the cases were amongst children under 5 years of age, and, of these, 11 died. A special investigation into the whole of the circumstances was made, and a serious state of affairs disclosed, of which full details will be found in the special Report, which was made to the Guardians and the Borough Council, and which is reprinted in the Appendix to this Report (*vide* pages 39-49). The disease spread from the Lambeth Schools into the Board Schools of the District, and a wide spread epidemic throughout Norwood District resulted. The sanitary arrangements of the Lambeth Schools were found most unsatisfactory, and the drains have been reconstructed, and the sanitary appliances remodelled, in consequence, and brought up to modern requirements, whilst important changes have been also effected in administration.

The Lambeth experience during 1903 goes to prove that Measles is specially fatal amongst children living under insanitary conditions, and spreads rapidly through the medium of schools, more especially Infants' Departments. School-closure, or even class-closure, in connection with a rising epidemic is of the greatest value in stamping it out. The value of such closure is not so great when the epidemic is already disseminated throughout a school, or where such epidemic is a declining one. In connection with the closing of schools on account of epidemic

outbreaks, a retrograde step has been taken by the Education Board during 1903 in withdrawing Article 101* from the Educational Code, thereby doing away with the "Epidemic Grant," hitherto allowed to schools where the average attendance has been seriously diminished owing to the exclusion, under medical advice, of infected children, or children from infected houses.

There can be no doubt but that, in Lambeth Borough (as in all other districts where it has been efficiently worked), Article 101* has been most advantageous to the Public Health, and its withdrawal must, therefore, be detrimental in two directions, first by causing the return to school of children not completely convalescent from acute infectious disease ; and second, by making it increasingly difficult to exclude from attendance at school, children who, although in fair health, are capable of spreading infectious disease, either because they have suffered from slight attacks, or because they have been recently in contact with cases of such disease. There will now be danger of teachers (or officials) increasing the attendances at the risk of the scholars' health.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is also a serious disease, especially to young children. Of the 126 deaths registered in Lambeth Borough during 1903 from this disease, 121 (*i.e.*, 96·03 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 65 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 51·6 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age. It is, therefore, a disease of childhood, and its prevention ought to be systematically attempted, chiefly in the way of disinfection of Whooping Cough-infected houses, exclusion of children (both infected and from infected houses), and the educating of parents up to the dangerous nature of the disease and the importance of careful nursing of the patients when suffering from this complaint. Unfortunately, Whooping Cough, like Measles, is regarded as a harmless complaint of childhood, and the ignorance

displayed, and the apathy shown, in regard to these diseases are well known to all who visit amongst the poorer classes.

During 1903 in the Borough of Lambeth, disinfection has been carried out in connection with 325 Whooping Cough-infected houses, as compared with 110, 72 and 126 during 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively; and leaflets (dealing with the dangers and treatment of this disease) left at all known whooping cough infected houses.*

A Private School in Norwood was closed during 1903 (March 18th) on account of Whooping Cough, and afterwards disinfected, with the result that the outbreak was stamped out. Details of the incidences of Measles and Whooping Cough in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1903 are as follow:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	Number of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough Deaths per 10,000 Inhabitants.	Measles. Deaths per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st ...	7	10	} 4·9	} 5·7
Waterloo Road 2nd ...	6	5		
Lambeth Church 1st ...	14	9	7·7	5·1
Lambeth Church 2nd ...	33	28	8·3	7·1
Kennington 1st ...	30	43	5·6	8·05
Kennington 2nd ...	6	10	1·4	2·4
Brixton... ...	17	18	1·9	2·1
Norwood ...	12	4	3·2	1·2
District not stated† ...	1	3	—	—
Borough of Lambeth ...	126	130	4·1	4·2

* Whooping Cough is not a compulsorily-notifiable disease, but 392 cases were voluntarily notified by Board School Teachers (*vide* Appendix, p. 80).

† Where the District is not stated, the deaths (or death) are divided equally amongst the other Districts before calculating percentages.

CHICKENPOX.

This disease remained compulsorily notifiable from the end of 1902 up to January 6th, 1903, throughout the Administrative County of London (including Lambeth Borough), and during this period, as far as Lambeth Borough is concerned, 40 cases were compulsorily notified by Medical Practitioners, representing 36 infected houses. 496 other cases of Chickenpox were voluntarily notified during the year, 436 by Board School Teachers (*Vide* Appendix, p. 80), and of these, 316 were found to be genuine cases.

The Infirmaries of three large Institutions were disinfected in connection with outbreaks of Chickenpox during the year, 1903, viz., City of London Schools, Jews' Orphanage and Spurgeon's Orphanage.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

In Lambeth Borough, during 1903, no case of Plague, suspected or otherwise, was notified. One death from Cholera (under 1 year of age) was registered, but this was a death from Epidemic Diarrhœa, or Cholera Infantum (Summer Diarrhœa) as it is called. No case of Cholera was notified.

Four "Contacts" were watched in Lambeth Borough during 1903, in connection with outbreaks of Plague and Asiatic Cholera abroad (2 in contact with Plague, and 2 with Cholera).

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1903, 28 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Diphtheria, and a total of 329 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 8·5 per cent. Of the 329 cases notified, 250 (*i.e.*, 75·9 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 18 died, giving a case-mortality of 7·2 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 79 (*i.e.*, 24·1 per cent.) were treated at home, and 10 died, giving a case-mortality of 12·7 per

cent. amongst the patients treated at home. The difference in these case-mortalities is to be explained, in part, by the antitoxin treatment* that *all* Hospital-treated, and fewer home-treated patients, now have the advantage of having, and the greater care in nursing that is procurable in Hospital (whither the most severe cases are sent, as a rule).

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 is low, pointing to the mildness of the majority of cases notified.

The sudden decrease in the number of Diphtheria cases throughout the new Borough of Lambeth during 1903 is again remarkable, as it was during 1902 and 1901, and will be seen, on comparison with the yearly mortality average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth. This yearly average is 128, so that during 1903 there has been a decrease in the mortality-rate, in comparison, of 78.1 per cent. So, too, if the number of notifications received during 1903 in the Borough of Lambeth be compared with the yearly average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth, *i.e.*, since the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, came into force, the same remarkable decrease will be noticed, *viz.*, a decrease of 53.9 per cent. The yearly average of notifications for the old Parish is 715, and the number received for the Borough for 1903 is 329. Fortunately the comparison can be extended further, and made for many years past, as the statistics for Diphtheria have been worked out in connected with the old Parish, and are shown on the following page (73), as far as mortality is concerned.

Even allowing for the slight fallacy that may arise from comparing statistics of the old Parish with those of the new Borough of Lambeth, the extraordinary sudden decrease in the mortality from Diphtheria is most remarkable, and, when taken in conjunction with the equally sudden decrease in the number of notifications of the same disease received, points to a sudden decline

* 45 bottles of antitoxin have been gratuitously distributed in Lambeth Borough during 1903 with most satisfactory results.

Quinquennial Period.		Population (estimated).	Number of Deaths.	Death-Rate per million living.
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1863—1867	902119	148	164
	1868—1872	1021165	96	94
	1873—1877	1132106	184	163
	1878—1882	1245913	255	205
	1883—1887	1313211	365	278
	1888—1892	1367734	537	393
	1893—1897	1443857	683	483
	1898—1900	924333	362	392
Boro'	1901	302533	47	155
	1902	305102	49	160
	1903	307711	28	91

in the prevalence of Diphtheria throughout the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, as well as during 1902 and 1901, and that, too, although Diphtheria has been rising slowly but surely in epidemic proportions for the last 20 years. The statistics for London, as a whole, are no less remarkable.

The age and sex incidence and mortality from Diphtheria cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 are as follow :—

DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	6	3	9	1	1	2	22·2
1 to 5 ...	51	56	107	8	7	15	14·02
5 to 10 ...	55	56	111	6	5	11	9·9
10 to 20 ...	28	25	53	—	—	—	—
20 to 40 ...	16	30	46	—	—	—	—
40 to 60 ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	159	170	329	15	13	28	8·5

Mild and unrecognised cases cause the disease to spread, and in this way the advantage of bacteriological examinations must be apparent to all. In the report of the Bacteriological Laboratory (see page 186), it will be noted that, of the 227 examinations made in 1903, in only 41 (*i.e.*, 18·1 per cent.) were the true bacilli of Diphtheria found.

During 1903, no school had to be closed on account of Diphtheria.

The distribution of the disease in the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth, together with the numbers of death amongst both hospital-, and home-, treated patients, etc., during 1903, are as follows:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Rd. 1st	18	4	14	—	2	2	11·1	} 1·3
Waterloo Rd. 2nd	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	
Lambeth Ch. 1st	27	1	26	—	1	1	3·7	1·5
Lambeth Ch. 2nd	44	8	36	3	3	6	13·6	1·1
Kennington 1st	32	—	32	2	2	4	12·5	0·6
Kennington 2nd	79	27	52	1	4	5	6·3	1·8
Brixton ...	91	23	68	4	6	10	10·9	1·05
Norwood ...	21	16	5	—	—	—	—	0·6
Borough of Lambeth	329	79	250	10	18	28	8·5	1·7

The value of antitoxin* as a remedy for Diphtheria is now acknowledged, more especially when used in the early stages of the diseases, *e.g.*, first or second days. Recognising the importance of this antitoxin treatment being early administered, and remembering that no untoward results have yet been noticed, or

* Antitoxin first gratuitously distributed in Lambeth by the late Vestry on August 3rd, 1899.

reported, in cases where the remedy has been given to persons even when not suffering from Diphtheria, it is advisable to try this remedy at once, if necessary even before the diagnosis has been cleared up by bacteriological examination. Such early administration cannot possibly do any harm, and may do an immense amount of good, *e.g.*, by saving life, etc.

Antitoxin is found now to be useful, too, as a prophylactic, or preventative. Children and others exposed to Diphtheria may, with advantage, be injected with small doses of antitoxin, as also susceptible persons, who have been in close proximity to a Diphtheria patient, or may have to reside in a house where Diphtheria exists, owing to the patient, from any cause, not been removed to Hospital. Such persons under these conditions are less likely to catch the disease if protected by antitoxin. Antitoxin has been distributed gratuitously by the Borough Council for use both as a remedy and a prophylactic, throughout 1903, 45 vials having been so distributed within the Borough.

"Return" Diphtheria cases in Lambeth Borough have been watched for during 1903, the arrangement made with the Metropolitan Asylums Board, by which *previous* intimation is sent of discharged patients to the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts concerned, rendering such investigations easy. All such intimations, which have been received during 1903, have been investigated.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During 1903, in the Borough of Lambeth, 9 cases were notified from Membranous Croup, and 1 death was registered, giving a case-mortality of 11.1 per cent. as compared with a yearly average of 26 cases notified and 8 deaths registered throughout the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). No case was removed to Hospital during 1903.

In London, during 1903, there were registered 752 deaths, out of a total of 7727 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup notified, giving a mortality of 9·7 per cent.* (uncorrected).

TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1903, 24 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Typhoid (Enteric) Fever, and a total of 133 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 18·05 per cent. Of the 133 cases notified, 92 (*i.e.*, 69·2 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 15 died, giving a case-mortality of 16·3 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 41 (*i.e.*, 30·8 per cent.) were treated at home, and 9 died, giving a case-mortality of 21·9 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 is low, pointing to the mildness of the majority of cases, and the probability that several of the cases diagnosed were not genuine cases of Typhoid Fever, due to the Eberth-Gaffky bacillus.

If a comparison be made between the number of cases of Typhoid notified and the number of deaths from Typhoid registered in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, and the yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth, it will be noted that there is a marked decrease. The yearly average of cases notified in the Parish is 189·6, and the yearly average of deaths registered is 32·8, as compared with 133 and 24 respectively as the numbers of notified cases and deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for Typhoid cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1903 are as follow :—

* In London Statistics, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup are now grouped together by the Registrar-General.

Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	4	1	5	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 ..	6	6	12	1	1	2	16·7
10 to 20 ...	21	20	41	2	2	4	9·8
20 to 40 ...	31	32	63	9	7	16	25·4
40 to 60 ...	8	4	12	1	1	2	16·7
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	70	63	133	13	11	24	18·05

It will be noted that there were no cases notified in infants under 1 year of age, no deaths registered amongst children between 1 and 5 years of age, and only 2 deaths registered in children between 5 and 10 years; whilst the greatest number of both cases and deaths occurred amongst adults between 20 and 40 years, and the mortality-rate was greatest also amongst persons at the same age periods.

Sub-dividing the Typhoid cases and deaths amongst the various Registration Sub-Districts, it will be seen that the case-mortality is slightly lower in the Inner than in the Outer Districts, viz., 14·6 per cent., as compared with 19·6 per cent. The reason for this is not clear, as the contrary generally is the case, the case-mortality being greater in the Inner, more congested, and less sanitary Districts. The incidence of the disease in the Inner and Outer Districts respectively is practically the same.

Details as to the incidence of the disease during 1903 upon the different Registration Sub-districts of the Borough of Lambeth are as follow :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of persons Notified per 10,000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Road 1st	7	3	4	—	2	2	28·6	} 6·7
Waterloo Road 2nd	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	
Lambeth Church 1st	16	4	12	—	—	—	—	8·7
Lambeth Church 2nd	7	2	5	1	3	4	57·1	1·8
Kennington 1st ...	27	8	19	1	1	2	7·4	5·01
Kennington 2nd ...	21	8	13	1	3	4	19·05	4·8
Brixton ...	33	13	20	5	4	9	27·3	3·8
Norwood ...	11	2	9	1	2	3	27·3	2·9
Borough of Lambeth	133	41	92	9	15	24	18·05	4·3

Of the 123 Typhoid-infected houses, 73 (*i.e.*, 59·4 per cent.) showed, on inspection, defective drains, traps, fittings or appliances. In 22 (*i.e.*, 17·9 per cent.), the drains themselves were found to be defective. 19 cases were traced to sources outside the Borough, and 9 were secondary cases, *i.e.*, derived from previous cases in the Borough. No case could be traced definitely and conclusively to infected water, milk, oysters or other shell-fish, ice-creams, watercress, or other well known channels, through which Typhoid has been, again and again, stated to spread. There was a history in 20 cases (15 per cent.) of shell-fish having been eaten by the patients notified 1 to 3 weeks previous to the disease developing.

25 of the Typhoid-infected blankets sent from South Africa were traced to places in Lambeth Borough and were disinfected, and afterwards returned to the owners. No Typhoid case arose in Lambeth Borough from this source, though cases arose elsewhere.

The Lambeth Council during 1903 decided to support the City of Westminster in their endeavour to protect shell-fish from

sewage contamination, by calling for Legislation to prevent the laying down of all edible forms of shell-fish in sewage-polluted creeks, or other dangerous localities ; and asking that all layings, gathering beds, storage beds, &c. (at present in use and known to be polluted) should be protected by law from pollution, either by any person or by a Sanitary Authority.

The question of watercress being a carrier of Typhoid germs has been raised during 1903 in connection with an outbreak of the disease during June to August in the Hackney Borough, and the Lambeth Borough Council has, in consequence, asked the Local Government Board to make an enquiry as to the sources of watercress supplied to the Metropolis in relation to the possibility of this article causing disease. It will be remembered that an outbreak of typhoid in Lambeth during 1894 was traced to the consumption of typhoid-infected watercress (*vide* Annual Report, 1894, pp. 4-36).

90 samples of blood were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1903 (see p. 186) for the Widal reaction of Typhoid, and in 24 cases (*i.e.*, 26·7 per cent.) such reaction was obtained. As Typhoid Fever in a District is a sanitary index, the Borough of Lambeth may be congratulated as far as the year 1903 is concerned.

In London during 1903 there were registered 387 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 2,337 cases of Typhoid notified, giving an uncorrected case-mortality of 16·6 per cent.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

During 1903, 7 cases of Continued Fever were notified in the Borough of Lambeth, and one death was registered, as compared with yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth of 25·7 and 2·2 respectively. The case-

mortality for 1903 is 14·3 per cent. 10 cases were notified during 1902, and 1 death was registered, from Continued Fever, in the Borough of Lambeth.

In London, 40 cases were notified, and 6 deaths registered, from Continued Fever, during 1903, giving a case-mortality of 15 per cent. (uncorrected). No case of Typhus was notified during 1903 in the Borough of Lambeth, but 22 cases were notified in London, and 3 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 13·6 per cent. (uncorrected).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1903, in the Borough of Lambeth, 6 deaths were registered from Puerperal Fever (a disease of child-bed), and 17 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 35·3 per cent.

The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 18·9; and (2) deaths, 11·5; whilst, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1902, 17 cases were notified, and 6 deaths registered.

Puerperal Fever is a preventable disease, and is caused through want of care on the part of the nurse, or the medical practitioner, attending upon a lying-in woman. 9,069 births were registered in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, and in only 17 cases was Puerperal Fever notified—a most satisfactory fact to be able to report. Of the 17 cases notified, 4 were removed to Hospital. In each case enquiries were made, and the Midwives (when in attendance) were visited at their homes, their rooms (or houses), and clothes, disinfected, and their other cases (being attended at the time) followed up and watched for periods varying from 2 to 3 weeks each. Four Midwives were

cautioned, but in no instance was it found necessary to take legal action against any Midwife.

The New Midwives Act, 1902, came into force on April 1st, 1903. The L.C.C. is now the Supervising Authority, and has not delegated any of its duties under the Act to the Borough Councils—an action of the L.C.C. to be regretted in the cause of efficient and economical administration.

In London, during 1903, there were registered 170 deaths out of a total of 231 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 73·6 per cent. (uncorrected).

ERYSIPELAS.

During 1903, in the Borough of Lambeth, 236 cases of Erysipelas were notified, and 12 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 5·1 per cent. Of the 236 cases, 4 were removed to Hospital. The yearly averages for the 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 347; and (2) deaths, 17·5.

During 1902, 317 cases were notified, and 10 deaths registered, from Erysipelas within the Borough of Lambeth.

In London, during 1903, there were registered 183 deaths out of a total of 4376 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 4·2 per cent. (uncorrected).

The advantages from the notification of Erysipelas are few, and the majority of cases notified as Erysipelas are not such as were contemplated by the framers of the Notification Act.

The details as to the incidence of the two diseases, puerperal fever and erysipelas, in the different Registration Sub-districts of Lambeth Borough during 1903 are as follow :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	PUERPERAL FEVER.			ERYSIPELAS.		
	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.
Waterloo Road 1st	1	—	0·0	18	1	5·6
Waterloo Road 2nd	1	—	0 0	12	3	25·0
Lambeth Church 1st	2	—	0·0	27	1	3·7
Lambeth Church 2nd	1	1	100·0	60	2	3·3
Kennington 1st	4	2	50·0	27	—	0·0
Kennington 2nd	1	1	100·0	31	3	9·7
Brixton	5	2	40·0	48	2	4·2
Norwood	2	—	0·0	13	—	0·0
Borough of Lambeth	17	6	35·3	236	12	5·1

DIARRHŒA.

During the year 1903, there were registered, in the Borough of Lambeth, 160 deaths from Diarrhœa, as compared with 159 during 1902 (*vide* p. 85, deaths from Enteritis).

Taking the statistics of the old Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that the annual average is 188·4, so that the figures for 1903 for the Borough are 15·1 per cent. less, which fact, considering the greater care exercised by medical practitioners in nomenclature, on the lines of the recommendations of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, is highly satisfactory, though the small average heat, and other climatic conditions, during the summer months of 1903 must be remembered, and taken into account in connection therewith.

Of these 160 deaths, 153 (*i.e.*, 95·6 per cent.) were in children under 5 years, and 123 (*i.e.*, 76·9 per cent.) in infants under 1 year of age. August and September were the most fatal months (*see* Table S), though the disease was prevalent also during October. In this connection it is again interesting to note that the mean monthly air temperature was in June, 56·9 deg. ; July, 62·6 deg. ; August, 66·5 deg. ; September, 58·8 deg. ; and October, 50·3 deg. ; whilst the 4ft. earth thermometer registered 56 deg. F. on June 30th, rising to a maximum 60·4 deg. F. on several days between July 19th and 31st, and sinking to 56 deg. F. again on October 13th. 56 deg. F. is the so called "critical" earth temperature for Diarrhœa, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this particular disease begin to multiply, and prove themselves dangerous*

* The 4ft. earth temperatures were taken in Regent's Park, and thanks are due to Mr. Wm. Marriott, of the Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, S.W., for the information in connection therewith.

Age mortalities from Diarrhœa were as follow :—

Age.				Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths from Diarrhœa.
				M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year...	...	...	...	65	58	123	76·9
1 to 5 ...	...	...	...	17	13	30	18·8
5 to 20	...	...	...	—	—	—	0·0
20 to 40	...	...	...	1	1	2	1·2
40 to 60	...	...	...	—	—	—	0·0
Over 60	...	...	...	4	1	5	3·1
Total	...	...	...	87	73	160	100·0

In London there were registered, during 1903, 2,958 deaths from Diarrhœa, giving an uncorrected rate of 6·2 per 10,000 living, and 4·1 per cent. of total deaths.

The details as to the Diarrhœa incidence during 1903 upon the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough are as follow :—

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.					Number of Deaths.	Diarrhœa Death-rate per 10,000 Population.
Registration Sub-Districts.						
Inner.	{	Waterloo Road 1st...	...	...	8	} 4·5
		Waterloo Road 2nd	...	...	4	
		Lambeth Church 1st	...	...	17	9·2
		Lambeth Church 2nd	...	...	46	11·5
Outer.	{	Kennington 1st	...	...	17	3·2
		Kennington 2nd	...	...	18	4·1
		Brixton	...	...	32	3·7
		Norwood	...	...	18	4·8
Borough of Lambeth					160	5·2

In the Inner Registration Sub-Districts, the Diarrhœa death-rate per 10,000 inhabitants was 8·8 as compared with 3·8 for the Outer Districts *i.e.*, 2 to 1. The Inner Districts of the Borough during 1903 have *pro ratâ* suffered *less* from Diarrhœa than the Inner Districts of the Old Parish during previous years.

It will be noted that the 4-foot earth temperature had a very low register during 1903, and, as a natural consequence, the Diarrhœa deaths were very few in number.

Under the heading of Diarrhœa may be classed the 1 death of Cholera registered, as there is no reason to regard it otherwise than as a death from "Summer Diarrhœa"; and also the 65 deaths registered from "Enteritis," which represent a decrease that is *pro ratâ* with the increase in the number of "Diarrhœa" deaths, and is due to more exact nomenclature. The yearly average number of deaths from Enteritis in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900 is 101·8.

Comparison must be made with the corrected infantile mortality rate for the Borough, which is 125 per 1,000 births (*vide* p. 29).

The female Inspector has visited every house wherein a death has taken place from diarrhœa, with the result that valuable statistics are being tabulated in connection therewith, and from these statistics (when in sufficient numbers) important deductions may be able, hereafter, to be drawn.

TABLE S.

Shewing the Diarrhoea Mortality in Lambeth Borough in each month during the year 1903.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Waterloo 1st ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	8
Waterloo 2nd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
Lambeth 1st ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	2	—	—	17
Lambeth 2nd ...	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	16	11	7	4	—	46
Kennington 1st ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	7	1	2	2	17
Kennington 2nd ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	8	4	1	1	19
Brixton ...	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	5	12	5	1	1	32
Norwood ...	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	5	4	3	—	—	18
Total ...	2	4	10	2	3	3	10	37	53	25	8	4	161

N.B.—One case of Cholera Nostras occurred in September in Kennington Second Registration District (Brixton Ward), and is added to the above table.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1903, 435 deaths were registered in Lambeth Borough as due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 125 as due to tabes mesenterica and tubercular meningitis, and 79 as due to other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 639 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)—*i.e.*, 13·7 per cent. of the total deaths (corrected) registered from all causes. The total deaths within the Borough during 1902 and 1901 from all forms of tuberculosis were 701 and 695 respectively. Sub-dividing the tuberculosis deaths during 1903 amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts, it is found that the rates (per 1000 living) vary as follow :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths from			Total Deaths Tuberculosis.	Rate per 1000 living.
	Phthisis.	Tabes. Mes. and Tub. Men.	Other forms Tuber- culosis.		
Waterloo 1st	25	10	—	35	} 2·9
" 2nd	25	8	6	39	
Lambeth Church 1st	36	15	10	61	3·4
" " 2nd	73	24	24	121	3·1
Kennington 1st	86	20	11	117	2·2
" 2nd	49	13	12	74	1·7
Brixton	93	31	10	134	1·6
Norwood	37	4	5	46	1·3
District not stated...	11	—	1	12	—
Borough of Lambeth ...	435	125	79	639	2·1

{ Inner Districts=3·1 per 1000 living.
 { Outer Districts=1·7 per 1000 living.

N.B.—In the case of the 12 deaths occurring in Districts which are not stated, they have been distributed equally amongst the Eight Sub-Districts before working out rates per 1000.

In addition to the usual precautionary measures (disinfection, distribution of leaflets, etc.), the voluntary notification of consumption (with tuberculous expectoration) has been in vogue during 1903 (having been commenced by the Borough Council on June 1st, 1902). During 1903, 339 cases have been notified as compared with 315 during the seven months from June 1st to December 31st, 1902. In each case enquiries have been made, disinfection carried out as required, and leaflets distributed. Much valuable information is, in this way, being collected, and there is every reason to believe that much good will accrue from the measures taken, in preventing not only the spread of the disease but also its development in susceptible persons.

204 samples of sputum were examined bacteriologically during 1903, and in 34·8 per cent. tubercle bacilli were found.

To secure uniformity of information, the subjoined report-form was drawn up :—Ward.....Inspector's Name.....
Name of patient.....Sex.....Age.....
Married or Single?.....Address.....
OccupationHow long ill?.....Any
other case of Consumption in family?....
Date of Notification.....Name of Medical Attendant.....
Number in family (*a*) over 12 years (male and female), (*b*) 12
years and under (male and female).....Number of
rooms occupied by family.....Number of rooms in
house.....Number of persons in house.....Sanitary state
of premises.....General remarks.....
Date.....

In this way, a large amount of tabulated information is being obtained from which, it is expected, conclusions will be able to be drawn in regard to the etiology of Consumption, and measures taken to prevent its spread. The distribution of the disease in Lambeth Borough, judging by the voluntary notifications already received, will be seen from the following table :—

CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS 1902-3.

(Arranged in Wards so as to shew the varying incidences).

Wards.	1902	1903	Total 1902-3	Incidence Rate per 1000 population.
Marsh	62	45	107	3.9
Bishop's	64	101	165	5.2
Prince's	52	72	124	2.6
Vauxhall	34	45	79	2.5
Total Inner Wards ...	212	263	475	3.4
Stockwell	16	17	33	1.0
Brixton	33	25	58	1.3
Herne Hill	21	16	37	1.2
Tulse Hill	20	6	26	0.9
Norwood... ..	13	12	25	0.8
Total Outer Wards ...	103	76	179	1.1
Borough of Lambeth ...	315	329	654	2.1

It will be seen that the disease appears to have a greater incidence on the Inner, than on the Outer, Wards, in the same way as the death-rate (per 1000 persons living) from this disease is, also, greater. This result was to be expected, bearing in mind the more crowded conditions (persons in houses or houses over area) that exist in the Inner, as compared with the Outer, Districts—the patients notified being chiefly of the artisan and working class.

Sanatoria for Consumptives.

The Council approved, during 1903, the Metropolitan Asylums Board supplying Sanatoria for the use of Metropolitan Consumptives, and for using, for that purpose, at least temporarily, the existing (at present disused) Smallpox accommodation at Gore Farm. The value of Sanatoria is admitted by all practical

Sanitarians, and to ensure their success (in the way of treatment and cure), such Sanatoria should be established in conjunction with farm colonies, to which the patients, when cured or improved, could be sent, instead of being sent back to their crowded and unsatisfactory homes.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board, after carefully considering the subject, decided on November 28th, 1903, that "the question of the proposed establishment of Sanatoria for Consumptive patients is one of such vital and far-reaching importance to the community at large, and the proposal one, which, if adopted by the Managers, would entail so considerable an extension of their duties and responsibilities, and so large an increase in their expenditure, as to call for some authoritative expression of opinion by the Local Government Board, before the Managers are asked to take any definite action in the matter, or to make any further inquiries in regard thereto."

The Lambeth Council, in view of this decision by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, communicated with the Local Government Board, asking the Board to hold an enquiry into the whole question of the provision of Sanatoria for the use of London Consumptives by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, or by some other Body. The need for Sanatoria, none will gainsay, and the good effects that would accrue from the taking away, at least temporarily, from crowded localities and houses, of cases of Consumption, which, at present, are a considerable danger to others, will be readily admitted by all. It is to be hoped that some practical steps will be taken at an early date.

A Bye-law prohibiting spitting 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), has been passed during 1903 (May 12th) by the London County Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 23 of the Municipal Corporation Act 1882 and Section 16 of the Local Government Act 1888. The Bye-law applies to the County of London, and includes the Borough of

Lambeth. Such a Bye-law is much needed, as it will be readily acknowledged that indiscriminate spitting is a filthy and dangerous practice, and ought, consequently, to be prohibited, or minimised.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During 1903, 52 deaths were registered from Influenza in the Borough of Lambeth, as compared with 78 during 1902, and an average of 107·5 for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth. Of the 52 deaths, 29 were registered during the first, 13 during the second, 5 during the third, and 5 during the fourth quarter, of the year.

In London, there were registered 644 deaths (uncorrected), from Influenza during 1903.

Reviewing the past ten years' history of the old Parish of Lambeth in relation to Epidemic Influenza, it will be seen that the disease has been practically epidemic since 1891, rising to the maximum in 1892, 1895, 1899, and 1900. The yearly average for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth is 107·5, so that the 1903 statistics for the new Borough of Lambeth show a sub-epidemic state.

Table shewing the number of deaths from Epidemic Influenza in Lambeth Borough, and London, during 1903, and during ten years (1891-1900) in Lambeth Parish and London.

	Old Parish of Lambeth.										Average for 10 years. (1891-1901.)	Borough of Lambeth. 1903
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Lambeth ...	131	142	85	44	148	51	45	126	151	152	107·5	52
London ... (including Lambeth).	2336	2264	1526	750	2156	496	671	1283	1817	1950	1524·9	644

N.B.—The term "Influenza" is too indefinite in medical practice to permit of any satisfactory deductions being drawn from the above statistics.

The 46 deaths from venereal affections (Syphilis, etc.) is the only other point calling for note in the class of Zymotic Diseases.

Classes II. and III.—Parasitic and Dietetic Diseases.

33 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth in these classes from Alcoholism and Delirium Tremens.

Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Of the total 1041 deaths under this class, 307 were due to Cancer, 435 to Phthisis and 204 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

The total number of deaths in this class was 297, consisting of 159 from Premature Birth, 100 from Old Age, and 38 from Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations.

Class VI—Local Diseases.

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 408 deaths, including 49 from Convulsions, 198 from Apoplexy, and 25 from Epilepsy.
2. 584 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 727 deaths (370 from Bronchitis, and 118 from Pneumonia).
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 304 deaths, of which 65 were due to Enteritis, 13 to Peritonitis, 27 to diseases of the Liver and 39 to Dentition.
5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 200 deaths.
6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, etc., caused together 76 deaths.

Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.

174 deaths in all, including 137 from Accidents, 15 from Burns and Scalds, 16 from Drowning, 30 from Suffocation in bed (28 being infants under 1 year), 36 from Suicide, and 1 from Homicide.

Class VIII.—Other Causes.

175 deaths were registered in this class, consisting of deaths from Dropsy, Tumours, Hæmorrhages, or other ill-defined or non-specified causes.

Different rates of mortality from different diseases and groups of diseases are given in terms of the total deaths (corrected and uncorrected) in Tables T and U ; whilst Table T gives also the deaths from the chief Infantile Diseases, expressed in terms of the Infantile population (or number of Births). Allowing for the slight differences between corrected and uncorrected death returns, it will be noted that, in regard to both infantile and other diseases, Lambeth again compares favourably with London (*vide* Table U).

Deaths amongst infants under 1 year are a sensitive index (amongst others) of the sanitary state of a Community, and in this respect the Lambeth Borough statistics, as a whole, are satisfactory. Table F is important, too, in this connection, as comparing the Lambeth Borough statistics with those for London as a whole, taken in different age-periods.

TABLE T.

Shewing Classification of Causes of deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1902 and 1903.

A.—Total Deaths from all causes and at all ages with percentages of deaths to total deaths (corrected).

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH 1902.		BOROUGH 1903.	
	No. of Deaths (corrected).	Percent- age of Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths (corrected).	Percent- age of Total Deaths.
I.—Zymotic Diseases ...	704	13.1	625	13.4
Seven Principal ...	561	10.4	498	10.7
Influenza ...	78	1.4	52	11.1
II.—Parasitic ...	4	0.08	12	0.3
III.—Dietetic ...	25	0.5	41	0.9
IV.—Constitutional ...	1137	21.1	1041	22.3
Cancer ...	329	6.1	307	6.6
Phthisis ...	521	9.7	435	9.3
Tubercular Diseases, ex- cluding Phthisis ...	180	3.3	204	4.4
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout ...	38	0.7	41	0.9
V.—Developmental ...	342	6.4	297	6.4
Old Age ...	126	2.3	100	2.1
VI.—Local Diseases ...	2762	51.3	2299	49.3
Circulatory System ...	551	10.2	584	12.5
Bronchitis ...	529	9.8	370	7.9
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia ...	502	9.3	252	5.4
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneu- monia ...	42	0.8	42	0.9
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis... ..	1139	21.1	727	15.6
VII.—Violence ...	201	3.7	174	3.7
Suicide ...	33	0.6	36	0.8
VIII.—Other Causes ...	212	3.9	175	3.8

TABLE T (Continued).

B.—Deaths (corrected) of Infants under One Year of age from the chief infantile diseases, and from all causes, expressed in terms of 1,000 births.

	BOROUGH 1902.		BOROUGH 1903.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births.	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births.
From all causes	1155	127·5	1138	125·5
Diarrhœa	121	13·4	124	13·7
Convulsions	46	5·1	46	5·1
Respiratory Diseases	225	24·8	186	20·5
Premature Births	173	19·1	159	17·5
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	66	7·3	89	9·8
Measles	9	0·9	25	2·8
Whooping Cough	50	5·5	65	7·2
Suffocation in Bed	32	3·5	28	3·1
Enteritis	38	4·2	27	2·9
Dentition	19	2·1	26	2·9

TABLE U.

Shewing Classification of certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected)
in the Borough of Lambeth, compared with London,
during 1902 and 1903.

A.—Deaths at all Ages.

	LAMBETH.		LONDON.	
	Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)		Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS ...	10·1	11·1	12·6	11·3
Influenza	1·4	1·1	1·3	0·9
Measles	1·5	2·7	2·9	2·8
Whooping Cough ...	2·1	2·6	2·3	2·3
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ...	2·9	3·3	3·03	4·1
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·3
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	9·9	11·7	9·0	12·5
IV. BRONCHITIS, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ...	14·8	13·6	18·2	15·5
Phthisis	9·4	8·6	9·2	10·2
V. INJURIES	3·6	4·5	4·1	4·3

B.—Deaths under 1 Year of Age (per 1000 Births).

ALL CAUSES	127·4	131·7	140·9	131·5
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BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

**SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS, &c., FOR 1903.**

Area of Borough—4,080·4 statute acres (exclusive of tidal water 82·1, and foreshore 31·1, statute acres respectively) divided into 7 Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 9 New Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and New Wards are not co-extensive.

Population—estimated middle of 1903—307,711 (males, 145,585; females, 162,126).

Density—75·4 persons per acre,

Inhabited Houses—41,511 at Census, 1901.

Rateable Value—£1,897,711 (for year ending March 31st, 1903).

Marriages—2,452, being 15·9 per 1,000.

Births—9,069, being 29·5 per 1,000.

Deaths (corrected)—4664, being 15·2 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality—1,138 deaths (corrected) under 1 year, being 125·8 per 1,000 births.

Zymotic—Death.-Rate, 1·6 per 1,000.

Estimated Increase of Population 2,609, but the natural increase or increment (*i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths) was 4,216 (uncorrected).

TABLE V.

Local Government Board Old Table A.]

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1903 in the Borough of

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM				
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		1	2	3	4	5
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children) ...	17	3	5	5	...	4	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo Road First ...	150	62	20	5	6	48	9	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
General Lying-in Hos- pital, York Road ...	24	21	...	...	1	2	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo Road Second ...	166	51	23	3	5	65	19	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	633	71	73	65	68	312	44	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	6	...	...
Remainder of Lambeth Church First ...	220	79	27	7	9	69	29	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse ...	125	2	...	...	...	28	100	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Infirmary ...	623	48	17	2	21	351	184	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
Remainder of Lambeth Church Second ...	455	182	70	15	10	130	48	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	1	...
Clapham Maternity ...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's House ...	42	...	...	...	...	7	35	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Kenning- ton First ...	543	166	77	11	14	156	119	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE V.

Lambeth, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
FEVERS.																		
Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Empyema.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.			All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
...	7	7	6	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	50	82
...	1	10	14	11	...	3	...	...	29	68
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	21
...	3	3
...	4	5	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	49	74
...	12	20	8	1	10	...	...	40	92
...	...	5	...	...	1	3	2	21	...	4	21	3	...	11	...	...	69	144
...	7	...	...	...	1	19	17	53	1	70	...	...	312	489
...	7	13	13	...	1	13	...	...	4	...	...	54	106
...	1	...	...	21	16	22	...	13	...	...	41	114
...	2	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	16	63	7	1	...	...	33	123
...	17	2	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	65
...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	116	57	103	2	22	...	...	249	538
...	17	27	33	...	2	46	3	...	8	...	...	114	252
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	35	42	36	1	5	...	...	...	76	203
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	32
...
...	15	8	...	...	...	...	19	42
...	37	29	15	...	6	43	1	...	8	...	...	103	243
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	43	46	51	7	10	...	...	136	300

TABLE V.—*continued.**Local Government Board Old Table A continued.*TABLE of **DEATHS** during the year 1903 in the Borough of

<p> NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities. </p>	<p> MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES. </p>						<p> MORTALITY FROM </p>						
	<p>At all ages.</p>	<p>Under 1 year, 1 and under 5.</p>	<p>5 and under 15.</p>	<p>15 and under 25.</p>	<p>25 and under 65.</p>	<p>65 and upwards.</p>	(i)	<p>Smallpox.</p>	<p>Scarlatina.</p>	<p>Diphtheria.</p>	<p>Membranous Croup.</p>	<p>Puerperal.</p>	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)						
{ Belgrave Hospital ... }	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ Kennington Second ... }	462	126	30	10	15	153	128	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
{ South Western Hospital ... }	85	8	46	10	9	12	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	26 9	23 5	...	...
{ Remainder of Brixton ... }	890	249	72	23	26	274	246	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	3 1	...	...
{ Lambeth Workhouse Schools ... }	27	...	24	3	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ British Home of Incur- ables ... }	9	...	...	...	...	6	3	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ Remainder of Norwood ... }	348	91	33	14	11	100	93	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ..	4853	1114	519	173	198	1712	1657	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	28 12	36 12	1	...

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among per- sons belonging thereto	459	33	46	28	31	256	65	{ Under 5	1	9	5	...
								{ 5 upwds.	3	2	4	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	648	89	78	50	60	288	83	{ Under 5	...	20	11	...
								{ 5 upwds.	...	8	5	1

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Lambeth, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
FEVERS.																		
Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Empyema.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.			All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	1	...	8	6	17	...	1	28	1	1	4	...	...	85	156
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	40	44	59	11	7	...	...	139	306
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	54
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	31
...	15	15	26	...	7	62	1	2	6	...	...	184	321
...	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	63	81	102	13	19	...	...	273	569
...	10	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
...	3	11	17	...	2	30	...	1	6	...	...	57	127
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	29	13	41	6	7	...	...	118	221
...	1	1	131	121	157	...	26	276	10	4	53	...	...	868	1713
...	1	30	...	...	15	1	5	4	18	393	382	558	49	167	...	...	1486	3140

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	79
...	...	6	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	42	23	70	1	27	...	...	198	380
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	11	...	...	3	14	1	...	16	...	...	82	167
...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	23	22	54	2	63	...	...	284	481

TABLE W.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious of Health, during the year 1903, in the Metropolitan Diseases and

Local Government Board Old Table B.]

Registration Sub-Districts.	Population at all Age.		Registered Births.	New Cases of Sickness in each the knowledge of the Medical							
	Census 1901.	Esti- mated to middle of 1903.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.			
								Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)								
WATERLOO ROAD 1st	27440	26939	1345	—	42	18	—	—	7	1	
WATERLOO ROAD 2nd				3	27	17	—	—	11	—	
LAMBETH CHURCH 1st	18423	18386	583	4	73	27	—	—	16	—	
LAMBETH CHURCH 2nd	39818	39858	1509	31	56	44	2	—	7	3	
KENNINGTON 1st ...	53198	53907	1788	31	105	32	4	—	27	—	
KENNINGTON 2nd ...	42896	43773	994	3	155	79	1	—	21	1	
BRIXTON ...	84232	87069	2060	—	204	91	2	—	33	2	
NORWOOD ...	35888	37779	810	—	82	21	—	—	11	—	
Totals ...	301,895	307,711	9669	72	744	329	9	—	133	7	

TABLE W.

Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer Borough of Lambeth, classified according to Localities.

Locality, coming to Officer of Health.						Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.											
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Fevers.						Fevers.											
Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Chickenpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Chickenpox.	
—	1	—	18	7	—	35	14	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	
—	1	—	12	—	3	20	17	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	27	8	4	46	26	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	60	3	31	53	36	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	
—	4	—	27	12	31	93	32	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	1	—	
—	1	—	31	2	3	119	52	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	5	—	48	4	—	151	68	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	1	—	
—	2	—	13	4	—	47	5	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	17	—	236	40	72	569	250	—	—	92	3	—	4	—	4	—	

II. SANITARY WORK.

Return showing the Number of Nuisances removed or abated in the Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1903.

Number of Notices ... 13043

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.†

(Public Health, London, Act).

No. of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1336
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	41
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	615
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	123
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	292
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	9
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	17
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	232
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—

† Chickenpox remained a compulsory notifiable disease throughout Lambeth Borough (and the rest of the Administrative County of London) during 1903 from January 1st to January 6th, and during that period 40 cases were notified by medical men representing 36 infected houses.

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK

Carried out in Lambeth Borough during 1903, and for 24 years (1877-1900) in Lambeth Parish (for comparison).

Year.		Total Number of Notices (excluding those under Housing of the Working Classes Act).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Works, not Structural
Borough of Lambeth.	1903	13043	10448	3043
	1900	10065	10291	2303
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1899	10583	10042	2273
	1898	10469	9905	2224
	1897	11088	9058	1884
	1896	7475	6702	982
	1895	7645	8581	1104
	1894	6975	7672	1911
	1893	8769	9207	2046
	1892	7173	6931	2190
	1891	5557	7232	3173
	1890	5588	5053	3251
	1889	6854	4192	2662
	1888	4891	2969	1922
	1887	4565	2430	2135
	1886	4504	2433	2071
	1885	3567	1459	2108
	1884	3727	1621	2106
	1883	3000	1294	1766
	1882	3239	1267	1972
	1881	3730	1293	2437
	1880	3259	1106	2153
	1879	3075	960	2115
	1878	3310	1169	2211
	1877	3563	1299	2264
Average for 24 years, 1877-1900		5944·6	4798·6	2135·1

N.B.—The increase in the numbers since 1896 is due to the increased Inspectorial Staff.

A. Public Health (London) Act and Metropolis Local Management Acts.

Notices served (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	...	11707
WORKS STRUCTURAL :—			
Drainage defective...	...	...	1318
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Air Inlets required	...	...	321
Ventilating Pipes required	...	...	374
Indoor Sinks connected with the Drain	...	...	560
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain	...	...	740
Bath Waste connected with the Drain	...	...	72
Traps Defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	...	...	990
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	...	...	941
Water Supply to Closet Defective	...	...	840
Closet Dilapidated	...	...	602
Draw-off from Main for Drinking Purposes required	...	...	842
Dust Bins Defective	...	...	760
Premises Dilapidated	...	...	261
Ventilation under Floors required	...	...	59
Roofs Dilapidated	...	...	376
Soil Pipes Defective	...	...	72
Paving Defective	...	...	1191
Damp and Unwholesome Houses...	...	...	101
Dung Receptables required	...	...	28
WORKS NOT STRUCTURAL :—			
Cisterns Dirty	...	...	149
Manure Accumulations	...	...	116
Underground Rooms occupied	...	...	72
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	28
Stoped Drains	...	...	151
Overcrowding	...	...	74
Foul Urinals	...	...	56
Through Ventilation not provided	...	...	—
Refuse Accumulations	...	...	107
No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply	...	...	286
Dirty Premises	2004
			13,491

B. Infectious Diseases Notification.

Notices served	1336
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SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1903.

Inspections	8014
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	56249
Infectious Houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	1336
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	6199
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	...	...	...	...	...	1547
(a) Cases under treatment at home	...	...	...	...	...	607
(b) Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	972
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	2309
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1484
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	4012
Bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	26957
Bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	587
Dust Yards, Manure Depots and Brickfields, inspections of	...	...	...	...	...	348
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both)	...	...	...	...	...	8411
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	4935
Plans of Drainage received and approved	...	...	...	...	...	307
Premises the drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	265
Articles procured for the Analyst—						
(a) Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	1010
(b) Water	...	...	...	...	...	2
Special Smoke observations and enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	720
New Work-shops inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	163
Bakehouses inspected (including 91 underground)	...	...	...	...	...	226
Cowhouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	20
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	32
Restaurants re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	87
Out-Workers' Rooms visited	...	...	...	...	...	*289

* Including 182 premises, wherein no Out-Workers were found employed at the time of visit.

Notices served—

Sanitary Work (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	*11707
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)	...	1336
Housing of Working Classes Act	... ..	—

Sanitary nuisances abated—

(a) Structural	... ..	10448
(b) Non-structural	... ..	3043
Persons received at the Shelters	... ..	—
Summonses and Orders issued	... ..	95
Convictions obtained—		
Public Health Act	... ..	23
Food and Drugs Acts	... ..	56

INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

No change has taken place during 1903 in connection with the Inspectorial Staff, which consists of 12 Male Inspectors (11 District Inspectors and 1 special Food and Drugs and Smoke Inspector) and 1 Female Inspector. Inspector Emblin's appointment has not yet been filled up. The Staff, individually and collectively, has worked well during 1903, and the details of this work, as set out in this Report, are satisfactory.

SUPERVISION OF DRAINAGE.

A novel point has been raised during the year 1903 by the London County Council with reference to Sanitary Inspectors supervising the drainage of new buildings, *i.e.*, supervising the original construction of drainage works. It is held that such a duty is not included in the General Order of the Local Government Board, dated December 8th, 1891, and is not, therefore, one of the duties of a Sanitary Inspector. Consequently, in connection with such work, the London County Council refuses to pay half the Salaries of Metropolitan Sanitary Inspectors.

* Public Health Act (a) Preliminary 8248, (b) Statutory 3432; Metropolitan Management Acts 27.

A conference of Borough Councils was held at Camberwell Town Hall, on July 13th, 1903, and, as a result, the Local Government Board was asked to amend its Order of the 8th December, 1891, making the supervision of the original construction of drainage works, one of the duties of a Sanitary Inspector for which half the salary can be claimed from the London County Council, and that, pending such amendment, the Board should authorize the payment, by the London County Council, of one moiety of the salaries for such work. The Board, however, replied "That they could not hold out any hope that any immediate alteration would be made in the Order" and, consequently, a further meeting of the Conference was held on October 20th, 1903, at which it was resolved to leave to each Borough Council the decision as to what proportion of the salary of each of the Sanitary Inspectors (engaged in supervising the drainage of *new* buildings) should be deducted from the moiety payable by the London County Council. The Lambeth Borough Council decided to offer the London County Council a deduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as representing the proportion of salary of each Inspector that would cover the work in connection with drainage of *new* buildings; and to this offer, the London County Council has agreed. The matter is, therefore, temporarily settled, though it is to be regretted that the London County Council raised the question, seeing how important a duty of a Sanitary Inspector is the supervision of the drains of new buildings.

In Lambeth Borough, the Sanitary Inspectors supervise the drainage of both *new* and *old* buildings, to the advantage not only of property owners and builders but also of the Ratepayers of the Borough generally.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

A large number of combined drains, which have been proved to be *legally* Sewers, have been relaid by the Council at the cost of the Ratepayers. This is a responsibility that the Borough Council cannot legally, nor morally, get out of in the existing

state of the Law. The *estimated* cost of this work, for the year 1903, is £1464 18s. 0d., though this sum does not represent the Council's total estimated liability and expenditure in connection with combined drainages, but merely the expenditure arising directly through the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of their daily routine duties during 1903.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH DRAINAGE.

1. *Refusal to admit Inspector.*

On account of the existence of a nuisance at No. 16, Benedict Road, certain sanitary works were found to be necessary, and a notice, dated October 20th, 1903, was consequently served upon the owner, calling upon him to open up the drain for inspection and examination, but this he refused to do. Instructions were, therefore, given for the Sanitary Inspector to arrange for the Council's men to open up the drain, in accordance with Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, after giving the required 24 hours' notice to the occupier. The occupier refused, however, to admit the Council's men, and an application was, consequently, made on November 18th, to the Magistrate for a warrant, under Section 115 of the Act. The occupier was present in court, and promised the Magistrate that he would offer no further obstruction, and, under these circumstances, the application for a warrant was withdrawn, an examination afterwards made of the drains (which were found to be defective), and the usual notices served. The nuisance was satisfactorily abated.

2. *Wilful obstruction of a Sanitary Inspector.*

At 15, Magee Street at 11.10 a.m. on June 29th, 1903, Inspector Hooper was refused admission over the premises for the purpose of inspecting the work that was being carried out in connection with the notice served. A summons was taken out against the builder's foreman, who obstructed, and a fine of £1 (costs 2s.) inflicted.

3. *Drainage work carried out without notice to the Authority.*

It was found that work (drainage) had been carried out at 44, Clapham Road, without notice having been given to the Council, and in such a way as to contravene the London County Council Bye-laws and to render such work a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health. No summons was taken out on account of the Builder apologising, and making good all the work to the satisfaction of the Council.

Similar breaches of the Bye-laws were made in connection with drainage alterations carried out at the Canterbury Music Hall, Westminster Bridge Road. In this case, also, no summons was necessary as the Builders exposed the work, which they had carried out without supervision, and which was found to be in proper order and condition.

The new London County Council Bye-laws (depositing of Drainage Plans) were passed on July 28th, 1903, by the London County Council, and approved by the Local Government Board on August 20th, 1903. These Bye-laws are made under the Metropolis Management Act 1855, Section 202, and the Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Bye-laws) Act 1899, and make compulsory the depositing of proper plans shewing intended construction of pipes, drains, or other means of communicating with sewers; partial or total construction or re-construction of a drainage system, or addition to (or alteration of) the same. These Bye-laws are somewhat stringent, and put an additional expense upon Owners and Builders. They will, however, prove useful in securing for Metropolitan Authorities more complete records of the private drains of their respective Districts. The Bye-laws do not apply to the City.

During 1903, in the Borough, 265 houses have been redrained throughout, or in part; whilst 307 plans (representing 590 houses) have been received, approved, and the work (as shewn thereon) carried out under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, and the drainage work water-tested.

8411 tests (hydraulic or smoke) have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1903.

520 Water Certificates have been issued during 1903 in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and in this connection, it is to be noted that a Water Certificate is not granted until all the drainage work is completed satisfactorily also.

Other duties fall to the lot of an Inspector in addition to drain-testing and supervision, and, as fairly representing the work carried out by an Inspectorial Staff, the numbers of (1) notices served, and (2) inspections and re-inspections made, are a fair criterion. In Lambeth Borough, during 1903, 11,680 notices have been served under the Public Health Act (8,248 preliminary and 3,432 statutory), and 27 under the Metropolis Management Acts, making a total of 11,707, dealing with 10,448 structural, and 3,043 non-structural, defects. In only 25 instances (*i.e.*, 0·7 per cent.) were summonses under the Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts taken out—the result of these summonses being penalties to the extent of £33 10s. 0d. (with £7 3s. 0d. costs), and the carrying out of the necessary works within specified times.

The numbers of inspections and re-inspections carried out during 1903 by the Male Inspectors are 8,014 and 56,249 respectively, and to these must be added the summary of work carried out by the Female Inspector and Smoke Inspector (*vide* pages 115-122 and 141-145).

UN SOUND FOOD.

No seizures of unsound food were made during 1903, but the following goods were voluntarily surrendered to the Inspectors :—

- (1) 54 boxes of Plucks and 6 boxes of Kidneys on April 6th—the Plucks and Kidneys being putrid ;
- (2) A barrel of Herrings (1½ cwts. in weight) on September 25th—the Herring; being stale and offensive.

A difficulty arose in connection with the destruction of the 54 boxes of Plucks and 6 boxes of Kidneys, which were found

to have been delivered at Nine Elms Goods Yard en route to a Firm in Bermondsey Borough. Application was made to the Lambeth Councils' contractors, but they could not, or would not, remove it in their barges. After an unfortunate delay, the food was destroyed in the Destructor of the City Corporation (situated in Commercial Road) by special arrangement. The Lambeth Council has no Destructor in which such unsound food, or trade refuse, etc., can be destroyed, and yet by Section 33 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891 it is compulsory upon such Council, as the Sanitary Authority, to remove all trade refuse on application by the owner or occupier of the premises, whereon such trade refuse exists, at the expense of such owner or occupier. Arrangements have been made during 1903 by which unsound food and trade refuse (to be dealt with in Lambeth) will be destroyed by the Westminster City Corporation in their Destructor (situated in Commercial Road, Lambeth) at a cost of 10s. per ton of refuse destroyed—an arrangement which, though satisfactory, must only be regarded as a temporary one, pending such time as the Lambeth Council may provide a Destructor, or Destructors, of its own.

An enquiry was held at the Guildhall on April 24th and May 18th, 1903, by the Local Government Board, with regard to the suggested transference of the powers and duties of Riverside Sanitary Authorities (with respect to unsound food) to the Port Sanitary Authority of the City Corporation. Such a transference was strenuously opposed by the 15 Riverside Authorities concerned as being against the Public Health interests, and contrary to the trend of Municipal Legislation, and the opposition was, fortunately, successful in that the Board refused to make any such transference. The Medical Officer of Health of Lambeth gave evidence against the suggested transference.

It was shewn to the Board's Inspector that there was no lack of supervision in inspection by any of the Riverside Authorities concerned so that there was no need for any change in the administration as at present carried out.

INSPECTION OF MARKET THOROUGHFARES.

The Market Thoroughfares have been, during 1903, under bi-weekly special inspection by the Inspectors (2 being on duty at a time)—Saturday nights (9 to 12) and Sunday mornings (9 to 12). The Market Thoroughfares are Atlantic Road, Wandsworth Road, New Cut, Lower Marsh and Lambeth Walk.

GREENGROCCERS' REFUSE.

Greengrocers' shops have been specially inspected during 1903 with a view to preventing the occupiers from throwing their shop refuse into the public thoroughfares. As a deterrent to others, a summons was taken out against the occupier for throwing a quantity of refuse (vegetable) into the public road in front of 18, Mostyn Terrace, and a fine of 10s. (2s. costs) was inflicted upon the occupier by the Magistrate. This was the only case dealt with before the Magistrate during 1903.

Ordinary shop sweepings (dust, etc.) are not allowed to be swept into the public roadways (*vide* New Bye-law of the London County Council made May 12th, 1903, for the Good Rule and Government of the County of London—the Police being the Authority for carrying out such Bye-laws).

PAVING OF PRIVATE COURTS.

The paving of "No Thoroughfares" has to be done by freeholders of land adjoining, and it is suggested by the London County Council to get permissive powers for the Borough and City Councils to do the work, and to apportion amongst the various owners, as in the case of "Thoroughfares," under Section 99 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855. This suggestion was approved by the Lambeth Council.

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

The work in connection with disinfection, smoke abatement, workshops, bakehouses, restaurants and dining (coffee) rooms, and the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts, is dealt with under special headings in this Report (*vide post*).

FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

1903 is another year's record of good work carried out by the Female Sanitary Inspector (Miss Gamble*) in connection with (a) Factories, Workshops, Work-places, Shops, Out-workers' Homes, Laundries, etc., wherein women and girls are employed, and (b) Underground Conveniences (belonging to the Council) and other Ladies' Sanitary Conveniences (Railway Stations, Hospitals, etc.).

The year's work 1903 may be tabulated as follows :—

*Summary of work carried out by Female Sanitary Inspector
during the year 1903, and during the preceding
year 1902 (for comparison).*

Workshops visited and inspected—	1903	1902
(a) Dressmakers	157	142
(b) Milliners	12	20
(c) Laundries	72	70
(d) Tailors	22	14
(e) Upholsterers	—	1
(f) Dyers	2	1
(g) Others	48	32
Workrooms inspected	669	325
Workshops re-inspected	163	333
Workrooms re-inspected	214	305
Restaurants re-inspected	87	118
Workshops : workrooms therein measured	450	318
Workshops removed from Register	19	29
Workshops reported to H.M. Inspector	19	48
Workshops reported by H.M. Inspector	46†	102
Workshops newly discovered and registered	152	3
†Premises visited, but no female hands found to be employed (including Out-workers)	231	80

* Miss Gamble was elected on October 3rd 1901.

†Houses where the business plate, or the local directory, or advertisements in newspapers, or other sources of information implied a probability that female workers would be employed, but at which none were found at the time of visit.

Female Conveniences visited and inspected—	1903	1902
Public (visits paid)	343	276
Private (visits paid)	5	35
Schools visited—		
Public	20	10
Private	—	1
Special places visited and inspected—		
†(a) Restaurants and Hotels, etc.	22	220
(b) Private Houses	218	199
(c) Outworkers	107	—
(a) Others	3	5
Written Intimations and Statutory Notices served	198	262
No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found on inspection	553	382
No. of Workshops in which defects were found on inspection	292	322
<i>Particulars of defects found.</i>		
Workrooms—		
Overcrowded	16	4
Damp	13	7
Dirty	217	208
Ill-ventilated	5	7
Otherwise	—	3
Defects—		
Yards	19	29
Floors	18	19
Roofs	13	7
Windows	—	4
Ceilings	23	17
Rain Water Pipes	9	13
Premises generally	5	9
Sanitary Appliances: Waterclosets—		
Dirty	83	86
Ill-lighted	—	1
Unventilated	16	5
Choked	3	15
Defective	51	44
Defective Flushing Tanks and Water supply	43	91
No separate suitable accommodation for the sexes	8	—
Drainage—		
Defective	7	9

† 9 others (in which men are employed) were reported also during 1903.

Dustbins—							
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	49	72
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	33	34
Lavatories—							
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Miscellaneous defects (not included above)—							
Animals improperly kept				...	...	1	3
Accumulations in yards	...			...	...	2	20
Sink wastes defective			...	...	...	—	8
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Nuisances referred to M. O. H. for attention by							
Male Inspectors (defective drains, w.c.'s,							
etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	86	68

An inspection of a workplace takes up much time, as the different workrooms have to be measured up, a plan drawn of the premises, and a large number of enquiries made in connection with the filling up of the Register.

The Female Public Conveniences are under constant supervision by the Female Inspector, 343 visits having been paid thereto during 1903, whilst the Female Conveniences of Railway Stations, Hospital Out-patient Departments, Shops, etc., also come in for systematic supervision.

Miss Gamble has again during 1903 been engaged in visiting all houses wherein deaths from infantile (summer) Diarrhœa have been reported as having occurred, with a view to helping to further elucidate the predisposing causes of this disease; and in inspecting schools, and the homes of the scholars, in connection with outbreaks of disease (more especially Measles). This special work in connection with Diarrhœa is giving satisfactory results, being work that was much needed in Lambeth, as it is in other Districts.

It will be noted, in connection with the inspections and re-inspections of workplaces (where women are employed), that the principal defects found are dirty workrooms, dirty sanitary appliances, defective flushing tanks to closets, defective closets, and defective dustbins. Overcrowding was only found in 16 cases—in each instance being slight.

OUT-WORKERS.

Special attention has been given by Miss Gamble during 1903 to Out-workers, and the houses and rooms wherein they carry out their work—duties devolving upon Sanitary Authorities under Sections 107—110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The Home Secretary has made an Order (which is known as the Home-Work Order 1901, and which came into force on January 1st, 1902) to the following effect:—

I. Section 107 of the Act (relating to lists of Out-workers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the following classes of work:—The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto; the making, ornamenting, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets; cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work; the making of electro-plate; the making of files; and fur-pulling.

II. Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home-work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work:—The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto (as in the said Section specified); the making, ornamenting, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets; upholstery work; and fur-pulling.

The lists of Out-workers required to be kept by Section 107, and the copies thereof, are to be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the schedule annexed to the Order. The Order of March 23rd, 1898, relating to lists of Out-workers, is revoked.

The object of the Order is to ensure work (in certain specially mentioned Trades) being carried out under sanitary conditions, and in places (including Laundries) free from notifiable infectious disease—Smallpox and Scarlet Fever being specially

mentioned in connection with the making, cleaning, or repairing of wearing apparel—processes which are prohibited under penalty (not exceeding £10) in Dwelling-Houses so infected; A Sanitary Authority may, by order, forbid work to be given out to any person living or working in any Dwelling-House (the whole of the house or any part thereof), where any notifiable infectious disease exists or has recently existed (the patient having been meanwhile removed to Hospital). Such Order may be served on the occupier of the Factory or Workshop whence the work is given out, or on the Contractor employed by such occupier, and must specify a definite period during which work is not to be given out, or is to be subject to the disinfection, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, of that part of the house which is referred to in the Order, or to “other reasonable precautions” being taken. Contravention of any Order issued by the Sanitary Authority entails a penalty not exceeding £10.

In case of urgency, the Order may be issued for the Sanitary Authority by any two or more of its members, acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

Occupiers of Factories and Workshops, and Contractors employed by such occupiers, in connection with certain Trades mentioned in the Order are to keep lists (open to inspection by the Sanitary Authority) of the people working for them “outside the Factory or Workshop,” together with the addresses of the places where such people work or are employed. Copies of such lists are, further, to be sent to the Sanitary Authority in whose District the Factory and Workshop concerned is situated “on or before” the 1st days of February or August in each Year. Where a list sent to a particular Sanitary Authority contains names and addresses of Out-workers living outside the District of that particular Authority, such names and addresses are to be sent on by that Authority to the other Sanitary Authority or Authorities concerned, thereby ensuring complete intercommunication between various Sanitary Authorities.

Records of such lists and addresses are to be kept by the respective Sanitary Authorities, and to be open to inspection by the Factory Inspector.

Should Out-workers' houses or rooms be found to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the persons employed therein, the Sanitary Authority may give notice to the occupiers of the Factory or Workshop for whom such work is done, or to the Contractors employed by such occupiers, and, after one month from the date of such notice, may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for a penalty (not exceeding £10), should work still be being given out to be done in such unhealthy houses or rooms.

From the above summary, it will be seen that increased duties are put upon the Borough Council by the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 in regard to the systematic inspection and tabulation of Out-workers premises throughout the Borough.

The following form has been drawn up by the Medical Officer for the use of the Female Sanitary Inspector:—

Out-workers Premises.

Trade.....	Address.....	
Employer and Address.....	Owner.....	
Date of Inspection.....	Householder.....	
Notified by.....	Head of Workers' Family.....	
Employed at.....	Situation of Workrooms.....	
Cubic Capacities.....	Used for Sleeping ?.....	
Workers (a) Male (b) Female.....	Overcrowding.....	
Ventilation.....	Lighting.....	Condition of Floors,
Walls, and Ceilings.....	No. of Floors in House.....	
Rooms.....	Families.....	Persons (a) under 10
years of age (b) 10 years and over.....	Rooms occupied	
by Workers' Family.....	No. of Persons in Family (a)	
under 10 years of age (b) 10 years and over.....		
Sanitary Conveniences.....	Water Supply.....	
Drainage.....	State of Yard.....	

A Register of all Out-workers' Premises in Lambeth Borough is being compiled, with the headings mentioned on the form, and during 1903, 107* such premises have been inspected. These Out-workers are connected with the following Trades and Businesses :—

Mantles	...	...	...	...	...	6
Blouses and Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ties and Belts	...	...	...	...	...	24
Baby Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children's Underclothing and Costumes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Women's Underclothing	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	10
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Embroidery	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dressing Gowns	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shirts	...	...	...	...	...	13
Aprons	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waistcoats	...	...	...	...	...	4
Jerseys	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Widow's Caps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Men's Caps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vamp Beader	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wigs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Incandescent Mantles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						107

The Wards, in which the houses (wherein these 107 Out-workers were found to be working) are situated, are as follow :—

* A total 239 premises were visited during 1903, but in 182 cases no Out-workers were being employed at the time of the Inspector's visit.

Marsh	...	...	...	12
Bishop's	...	...	...	10
Prince's	...	...	...	38
Vauxhall	...	...	...	12
Stockwell	...	...	...	18
Brixton	...	...	...	17
Herne Hill*	...	...	...	—
Tulse Hill*	...	...	...	—
Norwood*	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	<u>107</u>

Various sanitary defects were found on inspection, and these have since been remedied, shewing the importance of such places being inspected, and kept under regular inspection.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

During 1903, good work has been done in connection with the Disinfecting Department—4,012 infected rooms and 26,957 infected articles (bedding, etc.) being dealt with, as compared with 5,857 and 42,035 respectively during 1902. The total number of notifiable infectious diseases that have been reported during the year 1903 is less than that registered in any previous year (Vesty or Borough), but a large amount of disinfection has also been carried out in connection with cases of Measles (1,346), Whooping Cough (325), Tuberculosis (269), and Chickenpox (316). 13 Cancer cases have been dealt with during 1903 as compared with 34 during 1902. Full details are to be found on pages 126-8.

Of the compulsorily notifiable diseases, 1587 have been dealt with, including 40 cases of Chicken-pox (which was notifiable from January 1st to January 6th, 1903). 7 public and 1 private Schools, have been disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease, and 39 Smallpox infected rooms have been stripped (after disinfection) by the Borough Council's men.

* Not yet inspected.

*Particulars as to disinfection carried out in the
Borough of Lambeth during 1903.*

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Council	...	4012
Cases in which bedding has been disinfected at		
home	... ..	19
Do. do. do. at Chamber		3253
Do. do. do. destroyed		62
Bedding replaced by the Council	... ..	3
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied		10984
Infected cabs disinfected	... ..	4
No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection		
with infected houses	... ..	3089
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received		
in lieu of disinfection by the Council	... ..	109
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of		
disinfected premises	... ..	3036

Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected.

Beds	... ..	1785
Bolsters	... ..	1572
Pillows	... ..	3590
Mattresses...	... ..	1009
Palliasses	... ..	334
Chair Cushions	... ..	2293
Clothing	... ..	6988
Blankets	... ..	2575
Rugs and Mats	... ..	886
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts	... ..	1541
Carpets	... ..	532
Extras (not mentioned in above)	... ..	3852
Total	... ..	<u>26957</u>

Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Mattresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Total							587

Practically *all* the disinfection was carried out by the Councils' officers — only 109 certificates being received from Medical Practitioners during 1903, as compared with 282 during 1902. Particulars as to the 109 certificates (received during 1903) are as follow:—

Medical Certificates accepted in lieu of Disinfection being carried out by the Borough Council.*

Nature of Certificate.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
For Rooms only ...	3	—	—	—	3
For Bedding only ...	—	—	1	1	2
For Rooms and Bedding ...	17	42	24	21	104
	20	42	25	22	109*

*Including 64 from Non-Notifiable diseases.

REFUGES.

There are 2 Refuges in the Borough, one at Wanless Road, and the other at the Wharf, Belvedere Road. Neither refuge has been used during 1903.

DISINFECTING STATION.

From January 1st, 1903, the whole of the disinfecting work has been carried out at Wanless Road. There are 2 Equifex Machines in use, and these have given satisfaction during the year, no complaints having been received as to damaged goods, etc. The old machine (Neville's Patent) at the Wharf is no longer used for disinfecting purposes. Norris and Blake are responsible for the working of the machines, Norris also being General Superintendent of the Department. The Staff consists of the Superintendent, 4 Disinfecting Men, 4 Drivers and 1 Stove Assistant.

Stables have been erected at Wanless Road during the year 1903, and will be ready for use at the beginning of 1904. The estimated cost is £888—the estimated cost for the extension of the Disinfecting Buildings (including the paving of the courtyard and the provision of a glass roof over the same) being £2,288. All this work has been carried out during the years 1902-3.

Two new Disinfecting Vans were purchased during 1903 from Messrs. Dicks & Seaton, Clapham Road, at a cost of £45 per Van, and two of the old Disinfecting Vans were repainted at a cost of £8 per Van.

An extra (second) Equifex Disinfecting Sprayer has been purchased during 1903.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total. 1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	Yearly average 5 years (1898-1902).
Measles	266	403	98	579	1346	364	728	941	773	129	587·0
Whooping Cough...	91	78	33	123	325	110	72	126	58	—	91·5
Chicken-pox* ...	126	128	57	45	356	1625	78	88	21	4	363·2
Tuberculosis† ...	54	50	71	94	269	488	483	524	474	4	394·6
Cancer	2	4	2	5	13	34	15	23	13	7	18·4
	539	663	261	846	2309	2621	1376	1702	1339	144	1436·4

† Tuberculosis *voluntarily* notifiable throughout the Borough since June 1st, 1902.

*Chicken-pox *compulsorily* notifiable throughout the Borough (the whole of the Administrative County of London) from February 7th, 1902, to January 6th, 1903—40 cases being notified compulsorily by medical men, and 316 by others, during 1903.

N.B.—52 other diseases (not classified) *i.e.*, Rheumatic Fever, Pneumonia, etc., were also dealt with during 1903.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and twelve years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act; and for the year 1903.

		1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act.	1903.
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected.	At Home	332	258	278	10	62	52	7	144	143.6	19
	At Chamber	85	56	162	509	236	722	902	951	460.4	3253
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	... ..	37	23	62	52	8	57	48	79	45.7	62
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	... ..	1526	1437	1895	2275	916	3078	3121	3778	2253.2	26957
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	... ..	63	104	114	144	59	92	61	267	113.0	587
Premises Disinfected and Disinfectants Supplied.	... ..	727	680	657	727	736	1276	1255	1277	916.9	10984
Infectious diseases dealt with.	Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1587
	Non-notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2269

† vide footnote on page 128.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	Yearly average for 13 yrs. succeeding the Notification Act.	1903
No. of cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected.															
At Home	179	246	593	343	177	251	368	217	132	81	62	37	20	208.1	19
At Chamber	1391	1570	2540	3042	2206	2472	2447	2126	2124	2998	2450	3040	3702	2492.9	3253
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	185	275	314	224	119	6	49	39	27	44	59	75	134	119.2	62
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	3013	6747	9909	11513	8022	13516	20349	21487	21597	27923	27528	27265	41029*	18453.7	26957
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	333	467	605	674	544	186	178	162	126	326	1783	959	1006*	565.3	587
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied.	1722	1816	3157	5896	5742	7146	7210	8715	8441	9146	9124	9522	12607	6941.9	10984
Infectious Diseases dealt with.															
Notifiable†	—	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2025	4273	2740.2	1587
Non-Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	87	144	1339	1702	1376	1394	821.7	2269

* Including 26145 and 355 Smallpox articles disinfected and destroyed respectively.

† The Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, came into force on January 1st, 1892, and previous to 1896 practically no attention was paid to disinfection in connection with the non-notifiable infectious diseases.

N.B.—The Statistics for 1901-3 refer to the Borough Council; those for all previous years to the late Vestry.

PROPOSED AMBULANCE SERVICE (NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASES) BY
THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The Council, on April 23rd, 1903, approved of the proposal of the Ambulance Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to extend the operation of the Board's Ambulance Service, so as to permit of the ambulance carriages being placed at the disposal of the public for the conveyance in London of medical cases, surgical cases, and persons of unsound mind; and resolved to support the application by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to the Local Government Board for the necessary legal authority for giving effect to such a proposal. London is without any central public Ambulance Service for the conveyance of the classes of persons referred to—the pauper cases being, as a rule, provided for by the respective Boards of Guardians; and it is clear that economy and efficiency must result from all the ambulance arrangements of London being vested in a Central Authority with special experience. Such a Central Authority is the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose telephone systems, clerical staff, existing ambulance plant, horses, attendants, carriages, &c., are already in existence, and could be used forthwith. Legal authority is needed before the Metropolitan Asylums Board can act in this way, their existing powers only having reference to infectious diseases.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, Etc.

1. Food and Drugs.

During the year 1903, 1010 samples have been purchased within the Borough of Lambeth, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of the 1010 samples, 97 (*i.e.*, 9·6 per cent.) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated; 66 summonses (including one for refusing to sell to the Inspector a sample of milk, one for selling milk from a vehicle on which the name and address of the owner was not given, two against Farmers on “warranties”) were issued, with the result that 60 convictions

were obtained, together with £71 7s. 6d. in penalties, and £38 17s. 0d. in costs.* In 16 cases the vendors were cautioned. Full details are to be found on pp. 131—135, and in the Appendix (pp. 26—32).

Taking the average of 10 years (1891-1900), the annual number of samples taken in the old Parish of Lambeth is 501, of which 74 (*i.e.*, 14·8 per cent.) were found, on analysis, to be adulterated; whilst the annual average number of summonses issued is 53, with 52 convictions and £104 5s. 5d. in penalties, and £35 0s. 3d. in costs. In 16 cases (average), the vendors were cautioned. In the Borough, 710 and 704 samples respectively were taken during 1901 and 1902.

It will be noted that 1010 samples have been taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector, and analysed by the Public Analyst, during 1903—the largest number ever taken by the Borough Council, or by the late Vestry, in any one previous year. This is owing to the new arrangement made by the Council at the commencement of 1903, by which a *minimum* 1000 samples per year are taken and analysed. The Analysts' Salary is £400 per annum (payable quarterly) in connection with the analysis of the 1000 samples, whilst a fee of 10s. per sample is paid for every extra sample analysed over and above the 1000 yearly. This is a satisfactory advance, but a still larger number of samples must be taken in Lambeth if the Food and Drugs Acts are to be efficiently administered. The Annual Report of the Local Government Board 1902-3 gives, as the average for London, one sample analysed for every 252 persons.

No samples were received by the Public Analyst during 1903 from private purchasers in Lambeth Borough.

In one instance, the Food and Drugs Inspector was obstructed in the course of his duty, by being refused a sample of milk (for analysis) by a man with a barrow in Lyham Road on June 22nd.

* Two milk summons were dismissed on account of the warranty being proved, and two fresh summonses taken out against the Farmers (one being dismissed and the other withdrawn); and one was withdrawn (the wrong man having been summoned). A coffee summons was dismissed (*vide* p. 131). In 35 cases, no summonses were taken out—the amounts of adulteration being too small, or the legal technicalities such as not, to promise convictions.

A summons was taken out against the man, who was fined £2 (and 2s. costs).

In one instance, a man was summoned for selling milk from a milk barrow, which was not labelled and marked with the name and address of the vendor, and the man was fined 10s. with 12s. 6d. costs.

The various articles analysed were as follows:—

(a) MILK.

493 samples were taken, and, of these, 53 (*i.e.*, 10·8 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. Connected with these 53 adulterated samples, in 34, summonses were taken out and convictions obtained, viz: (a) added water (13), varying from 5 per cent. to 36 per cent.; (b) cream abstracted (18), varying from 7 per cent. to 18 per cent.; (c) both added water and abstracted cream (2), *e.g.*, 9 per cent. added water and 7 per cent. abstracted cream, and 8 per cent. added water and 12 per cent. abstracted cream respectively; (d) mixed new and separated milk being sold as new milk (1). In connection with the remaining 19 adulterated samples, in 3, summonses were taken out, but dismissed in 2* (warranty proved), and withdrawn in 1† (wrong man summoned); whilst in the remaining 16, no action was taken for the following reason:—

(1) amount of adulteration too small, *e.g.*, (a) added water 4 per cent. (2 cases), (b) abstracted cream 7, 8, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 per cent. (7 cases), (c) added water and abstracted cream 4 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively (1 case);

(2) sample sold as separated milk with 90 per cent. of the cream deficient (1 case);

(3) sample bottles retained by Inspector burst (3 cases); ‡

(4) vendors could not be found (2 cases). §

In the 2 cases in which the warranty was proved, 2 summonses were taken out against the Farmers—one being dismissed with £2 2s. costs against the Council, and one withdrawn, on technical grounds.

* Cream abstracted 12 and 13 per cent. respectively.

† Cream abstracted 11 per cent.

‡ Cream abstracted 11 per cent., water added 8 per cent., and cream abstracted and water added 39 per cent. and 7 per cent.

§ Cream abstracted 9 and 12 per cent. respectively.

(b) BUTTER.

199 samples were taken, and, of these, 12 (*i.e.*, 6.03 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. Connected with these 12 adulterated samples, a summons was taken out, and a conviction obtained, in each case. The adulterations varied from 45 per cent. to 95 per cent. of added Margarine.

(c) COFFEE.

63 samples were taken, and, of these, 4 (*i.e.*, 6.4 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with 25, 50, 54 and 60 per cent. added chickory respectively. A summons was taken out, and a conviction obtained, in three cases, but in the other case the summons was dismissed, the packet being labelled "Mixture."

(d) WHISKY.

80 samples were taken, and, of these, 18 (*i.e.*, 22.5 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. The amounts of added water were stated by notices in the bars or so small, or the samples were taken specially for adulteration with Sulphuric acid which was found not to be present (see page 136), that in no single instance was a summons taken out.

(e) MARGARINE.

9 samples were taken—8 being found to be not legally labelled, and 1 to contain more than the permitted amount of added butter fat (*i.e.*, 10 per cent.). A summons was taken out, and a conviction obtained, in each case.

(f) SAGO.

7 samples were taken, and, of these, 1 (*i.e.*, 14.3 per cent.) was declared by the Analyst to be tapioca. No summons was taken out—it being a custom of the Trade for tapioca to be sold as sago.

(g) OTHERS.

The other samples of Foods and Drugs (159 in number) taken were declared by the Analyst to be unadulterated.

The Expenses connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth Borough during 1903 amount to

£81 0s. 5d.—consisting of £24 3s. 0d. for samples, £24 9s. 9d. for Assistant (Deputy), £7 13s. 0d. for Witnesses, £20 9s. 9d. for Travelling Expenses, and £4 5s. 2d. for Sundries. The salary of the Food and Drugs Inspector (£120 rising by £10 annual increases to £180) is not included in the above.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of Analyses, during
the year 1903.

Samples.	Number Procured.	Number Adulterated
Milk	493	53
Butter	199	12
Coffee	63	4
Mustard	14	—
Pepper	24	—
Whisky	80	18
Lard	4	—
Margarine	9	9
Sago	7	1
Drugs	15	—
Tea	18	—
Ground Rice	12	—
Oatmeal	16	—
Gin	3	—
Sugar	3	—
Olive Oil	6	—
Arrowroot	8	—
Rum	6	—
Baking Powder	6	—
Flour	6	—
Bread	5	—
Semolina	4	—
Ground Almonds	3	—
Pea Flour	3	—
Cheese	3	—
Totals	1010	97

Particulars as to samples analysed, and proceedings taken, during 1903 (Borough), and during the ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.		No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Cautions.	Penalties.	Costs.	
Borough Council.	1903	1010	97	9.6	66*	60	16	£ 71 s. 7 d. 6	£ 38 s. 17 d. 0	
		1900	603	73	12.1	57	52	10	104 10 0	42 6 6
		1899	600	65	10.8	52	49	6	76 10 0	29 12 6
		1898	602	74	12.3	57	54	6	69 0 0	34 9 0
		1897	546	41	7.5	7	21	2	48 0 0	24 5 0
		1896	549	66	12.02	66	60	2	93 0 0	35 11 6
		1895	500	87	17.4	64	62	23	149 15 0	41 18 0
		1894	495	107	21.6	81	79	26	199 0 0	45 11 0
		1893	498	120	24.09	79	79	41	207 17 0	48 19 0
		1892	332	65	19.5	43	43	22	66 8 6	32 9 0
Late Vestry.	1891	292	48	16.4	25	24	23	28 13 6	15 1 0	
Average of 10 years 1891—1900.		501.7	74.6	15.1	53.1	52.5	16.1	104 5 5	35 0 3	

Inspector Perrin commenced his duties on February 21st, 1898, *vice* Inspector Wiggs, who did the work from August 1892, to November 1897.

* 4 Summonses were dismissed and 2 withdrawn.

Shewing percentage of different adulterated Samples during 1903 (Borough), and in ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.	Milk.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread and Flour.	Cocoa and Chocolate.	Cheese and Lard.	Other Groceries.	Sundries.	Spirits.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whisky.	Ale and Porter.	Wines.	Ærated Waters.	Drugs.
Boro' Council { 1903	9.7	5.5	4.8	0.0	—	0.0	1.1	0.0	20.2	—	0.0	0.0	22.5	—	—	—	0.0
Late Vestry. { 1900	14.2	11.0	17.8	—	—	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
1899	10.9	14.5	6.9	—	—	0.0	2.7	0.0	21.4	33.3	—	0.0	20.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
1898	13.6	14.5	10.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	0.0	50.0	5.9	—	—	—	18.8
1897	10.5	7.3	3.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.1	17.7	—	25.0	18.2	0.0	—	—	—	14.3
1896	11.06	17.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.9
1895	21.05	14.7	26.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.0	—	12.5	25.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	12.5
1894	27.6	22.4	30.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
1893	30.4	35.04	11.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	—	—	0.0
1892	31.3	36.4	18.4	—	66.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
1891	47.8	5.0	3.8	0.0	—	—	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

0.0 means that all samples were reported to be genuine and unadulterated. — means that no samples were taken during the year.

ADULTERATION OF WHISKY.

Special attention was given to the reported adulteration of Whisky and other spirits, with free Sulphuric acid (and other mineral acids). Sulphuric acid being chiefly, it was reported, used as an "improver" to Whisky, there was danger not only from the sulphuric acid itself, but also from the arsenic which commercial sulphuric acid at times contains. Consequently, a raid was made on the Whisky being sold within the Borough (31 samples being taken at once), and, of these 31 samples, the Analyst reported that in not one single instance was any "free" Sulphuric acid or any trace of arsenic to be found.

The majority of the samples of Whisky examined were found to be slightly acid—due to the presence of Sulphate of Potash and a natural organic acid, which are contained in the Sherry, which is added to Whisky, to suit the public taste. Further, it is a common practice to mature Whisky in Sherry casks.

Of the 31 samples taken for Sulphuric acid adulteration, 18 were found adulterated with water (small amounts), but no action was taken in regard to this form of adulteration owing to (1) notices of dilution with water being displayed in the bars, or (2) the amounts of added water (degrees below proof) being too small to secure convictions.

INADEQUACY OF FINES.

The inadequacy of the fines imposed again calls for attention—such fines being out of all proportion to the offences committed, and to the cost of the Council in procuring the samples. During 1903, the fines secured by the Lambeth Borough Council varied from 5s. to £5, the average being £1 4s. 0d., each fine. The total amount received during 1903 for penalties and costs in connection with offences under the Food and Drugs Acts, was £68 7s. 6d. penalties and £37 8s. 0d. costs, as compared with averages of £104 5s. 5d. penalties and £35 0s. 3d. costs during the 10 years 1891-1900 (late Vestry of Lambeth), the expenses

(excluding the Inspector's Salary), connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth Borough during 1903, amounted to £81 0s. 5d.

The Council decided to communicate with the Home Secretary on the subject of the inadequacy of these fines imposed.

Warranties.

One case, heard before Mr. Horace Smith at Lambeth Police Court, was dismissed (with £2 2s. 0d. costs against the Council), and one case withdrawn, on account of the legal difficulties in proving satisfactorily a false warranty.

These difficulties in dealing with warranties under the Food and Drugs Acts are increasing, and the Council, in consequence, decided, during 1903, to draw the attention of the Local Government Board to the anomalous position of Local Authorities in regard to the use or abuse of warranties, asking the Board to promote legislation with a view to putting the Law in a clear and more equitable position. Sections 25 of the 1875 Act, and 20 of the 1899 Act, are the Warranty Sections, and it has been held that proceedings must be taken within 6 months from the date of the warranty, as decided recently in a case in the High Court (*vide* Whittaker *v.* Pomfret Brothers). Further, where there are successive warranties, proceedings must be taken in the district where such successive warranties are given (*vide* Manners *v.* Taylor, 1902). The difficulties in reaching the real offenders are apparent. Formerly, under Section 25 of the 1875 Act a written warranty was a good defence, provided the vendor satisfied the Court that he sold the substance in the same condition (nature, substance and quality) as he received it, and had no reason to believe that the commodity was otherwise than as warranted. Where a false warranty was given, proceedings could be taken (Section 27 of the 1875 Act), but only in the place where the contract or warranty was executed—a most expensive procedure, which was altered by Section 20 of the 1899 Act. By this last Act 1899, proceedings can be taken with respect to a false

warranty in the place where the sample was purchased, but here case-law steps in and decides that such proceedings shall only apply to the *first* or principal warranty given (other warranties, if any, to be dealt with in the place or places where executed), and must be taken within 6 months from the date of such warranty or warranties. Further, a label on a churn may be a warranty, and in such a case the date of the warranty is the date on which the milk is despatched in such churn.

ALTERATIONS IN KEPT SAMPLES OF MILK.

An important circular has been issued during 1903 (August 17th), by the Board of Agriculture, stating that, except in a limited number of exceptional cases, there is no practical difficulty in accurately inferring the composition of milk, when fresh, from the analysis of the milk when sour. The change which takes place in a sample of milk kept from contact with air, as in a bottle nearly full of the sample, and fitted with a good sound cork, sealed with wax, is, as a rule, comparatively slight—a loss only of from 0·2 to 0·3 per cent. in the case of samples properly preserved for a period varying from 3 to 6 weeks. This loss is due to alteration in composition of the non-fatty solids, more particularly the milk sugar, due to the first fermentation change—the so-called “lactic acid fermentation,” with the formation of lactic acid, ethylic alcohol, and acetic acid. In connection with the second fermentation change—the so-called “butyric acid fermentation,” the amount of free acid is so increased, and the casein is separated out in such a way, as to render any satisfactory analysis of samples (so affected) impossible. Fortunately, this *second* fermentation change rarely, if ever, takes place in the case of samples properly taken and kept by Inspectors.

These results have been obtained from a large number of analyses carefully made, and are most important from the point of view of the efficient carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts.

SUGGESTED NEW REGULATIONS (SALE OF BUTTER).

The Council has, during 1903, written to the Local Government Board, and to the Board of Agriculture, asking that Regulations shall be framed under Section 4 of the new 1899 Food and Drugs Act, for determining what deficiency of the nominal constituents of butter, or what addition of extraneous matter, shall raise a presumption that the article is not genuine. Similar Regulations have already been framed by the Board of Agriculture in regard to inferior (but pure) milk as to the *minimum* amount of milk fat (and milk solids other than milk fat) such milk shall contain, and, in regard to Butter, as to the *maximum* amount of water such Butter shall contain.

The reason for the Council's action is the fact that certain Russian and Siberian Butters, shewing on analysis 14 to 15 per cent. of foreign (animal) fat, have been declared analytically and legally to be pure and unadulterated butters, the so-called "foreign fat" being claimed to be the natural product of the cow. This decision opens the door to wholesale adulteration of Butter with small amounts (at least up to 15 per cent.) of foreign (animal) fats, and puts the superior English Butters into unfair competition with (say) inferior (Russian or Siberian) Butters. Pure English Butter contains on the average 83 per cent. of milk fat, *i.e.*, fat derived from the milk of cream by churning. Pure Margarine is not allowed by the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, to have more than 10 per cent. of butter fat (derived, *i.e.*, from the milk with which the animal fats are churned up for the purpose of making Margarine), whereas no mention is made of the amount of animal fat to be allowed in pure butter.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER BILL.

The Council decided during 1903 to ask the President of the Board of Agriculture to insert in the Adulteration of Butter Bill, clauses dealing with the following matters :—

1. The application of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899, to samples of milk and butter

containing bacteria capable of producing disease in man as certified by a competent bacteriologist.

2. The granting of powers to Sanitary Inspectors to take samples, under the Food and Drugs Acts, at railway stations, whether or not within their own districts, at which milk is delivered for consignment within their districts.

The Board of Agriculture, in reply, state that they have no such power, but that the Local Government Board would require to amend the general provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for such purposes.

2.—Water.

In June, on account of complaints, samples of the drinking water supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall and Lambeth Water Companies in the Borough were analysed, and declared by the Analyst to be unfit for drinking purposes, on account of the increase of organic matter. This increased organic matter was due to the unprecedented heavy rains and floodings, the filters of the Water Companies being thereby overtaxed, and, consequently, rendered, for the time being, practically useless, whilst, in addition, the storm overflow weirs allowed flood water to pass directly into the mains. The Water Companies were communicated with. The Analysis shewed as follows :—

Result of Analysis.

						Grains per gall.
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0022
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.012
Oxygen consumed by organic matter in						
15 minutes	...	...	...	...	...	0.1458
Oxygen consumed by organic matter in						
4 hours	...	...	...	...	...	0.3280

Colour in 2-ft. tube—deep greenish yellow.

Odour at 100 degrees F.—slight.

No case of illness was traced as due, directly or indirectly, to the drinking of this flood water within the Borough, though careful enquiries were made at the time.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During 1903, there have been made 720 special observations and enquiries in connection with smoke abatement throughout the Borough, as compared with 679 and 620 during 1902 and 1901. This is an important duty, and one that a Sanitary Authority is right in carrying out rigorously.

During 1903, 60 smoke notices have been served, and the nuisances abated. In one case (Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Company, Limited) it was found to be necessary to proceed to summonses, and a fine of £10 (with £2 2s. 0d. costs) was inflicted by the Magistrate.

The following Firms have been under special observation *weekly* during 1903 :—

Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Company, 85,
Commercial Road.

Messrs. Clowes & Sons, Duke Street.

City and Waterloo Railway Generating Station, Launcelot
Street.

Messrs. Walkers, Parker & Co., Belvedere Road.

Messrs. Seth Taylor, Commercial Road.

Messrs. McGaw, York Road.

New London Brewery, Durham Street.

Beulah Laundry, South Lambeth Road.

Sunnybank Laundry, South Lambeth Road.

Messrs. Doulton & Co., Albert Embankment.

Messrs. Hammerton & Co., Stockwell Brewery.

Messrs. Stiff & Sons, Albert Embankment.

Electric Light Works, Electric Avenue.

Messrs. Clarke, Brixton.

52, Acre Lane (rear of).

Messrs. Mumford, Albert Embankment.

Messrs. Nightingale, Albert Embankment.

Messrs. Holloway Bros., Belvedere Road.
 Bon Marché, Electrical Works, Nursery Road.
 Dye Works, Lower Kennington Lane.
 Auxiliary Steam Power Company, Heron Road.
 City and South London Electrical Railway, Generating
 Station, Clapham Road.
 Messrs. Drew, Bear & Co., Commercial Road.
 182, Newington Butts.
 Messrs. Hampton & Sons, 43, Belvedere Road.
 Lion Brewery Company, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Beattie, 39, Lower Kennington Lane.
 Mr. Schmidt, 71, Brixton Road.
 South Metropolitan Gas Company, Works, Vauxhall.
 Messrs. Francis & Son, Brixton.
 Bonanza Bakery, 213, Lyham Road.
 South London Electric Supply Company, Bengeworth Road.
 Phoenix Wharf, Commercial Road.
 Messrs. Webb & Sons, Albert Embankment.

The above list will give an idea of the amount of work involved in carrying out the Nuisance Clauses of the Public Health Act, which have reference to the emission of black smoke from a chimney (other than the chimney of a private dwelling-house) in such quantity as to be a nuisance. In addition to this special work carried out by the Borough's Smoke Inspector, the London County Council has, during 1903, written 31 letters to the Borough Council, drawing attention to smoke nuisances observed by their own officers as follow :—

Messrs. McGaw & Co., 77 York Road.
 Messrs. Causton, Clapham Road.
 Messrs. Holloway, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Howe & Sons, 72, Brixton Hill.
 St. Thomas Hospital, Embankment.
 Messrs. Doulton & Co., Albert Embankment (4 occasions).
 Messrs. Stiff & Sons, Albert Embankment (3 occasions).
 City and South London Railway, Generating Station, Clapham
 Road.

Mr. Schmidt, 78, Brixton Road (3 occasions).
 Mr. B. E. Nightingale, Glasshouse Street, Builder (2 occasions).
 Mr. V. Backes, 106, Brook Street (3 occasions).
 Messrs. Hammerton & Co., Stockwell Brewery (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Holloway Bros., Belvedere Road.
 Bonanza Bakery, 213, Lyham Road.
 205, Railton Road (Bakery).
 Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Co.,
 85, Commercial Road.
 Bakery, 93, Clapham Road (2 occasions).
 Bon Marché, Electrical Works, Nursery Road (2 occasions).
 74, Atlantic Road (Bakery).
 Messrs. Wheeler & Co., Chrysell Road (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Cookson, Tinworth Street (3 occasions).
 Messrs. Drew, Bear & Co., Commercial Road.
 Suffrance Wharf, College Street, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Beattie, 39, Lower Kennington Lane.
 Messrs. Nelson, Commercial Road.
 Miles Street Laundry (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Beaton & Co., Norwood Brewery, Chapel Road.
 Messrs. Fremlin & Co., Danes Road, Brixton.
 Electric Light Station, Electric Avenue (6 occasions).

With one or two exceptions, the whole of these Firms reported by the London County Council were already under observation at the time of the receipt of the Council's complaints ; as also were the following Firms, reported to the Borough Council in the 9 communications of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, whose head offices are at 61, Godolphin Road Shepherd's Bush, W. :—

Lion Brewery (4 occasions).
 Lambeth Infirmary.
 India Stores, Belvedere Road (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Cookson, Tinworth Street.
 Messrs. Drew, Bear & Co., Commercial Road.
 Messrs. Ball & Co., 41, Lower Kennington Lane (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Mumford, Albert Embankment (6 occasions).

- Messrs. Spiers & Pond, Waterloo Station.
 Messrs. Clowes & Sons, Duke Street (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Braby, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Doulton, Lambeth (4 occasions).
 Messrs. Magee, Vauxhall Walk.
 London County Council, Belvedere Road.
 New London Brewery, Durham Street (3 occasions).
 Finsbury Borough Council Wharf, Commercial Road (4 occasions).
 Charing Cross & Strand Electricity Corporation, Commercial Road (4 occasions).
 Messrs. Seth Taylor, Albert Embankment (3 occasions).
 Messrs. McGaw, York Road (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Holloway Bros., Belvedere Road.
 Sunnybank Laundry, South Lambeth Road (5 occasions).
 Messrs. Webb & Sons, Albert Embankment.
 Messrs. Brotherhood, Belvedere Road, (3 occasions).
 Messrs. Cockerell & Co., Albert Embankment.
 South Metropolitan Gas Company, Vauxhall.

Fortnightly reports in connection with smoke have been presented by the Public Health Committee to the Council during the year 1903.

The Act lays down that *black* smoke only is a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the Nuisance Clauses, and there is, consequently, great difference of opinion (at times) as to what is, and what is not, *black* smoke. Further, is a Sanitary Authority justified in allowing a definite amount of black smoke, *e.g.*, 5-10 minutes per hour? Most Authorities do, to cover stoking, etc. The Westminster City Council are petitioning for an alteration of the Act, by which the word "*black*" is to be omitted. The Lambeth Borough Council do not agree, holding that the present Act gives sufficient powers, if only enforced, in regard to not only "*black*" but any other smoke.

The Lambeth Council, however, decided to ask the London County Council to undertake an enquiry into all methods of

cooking, so as to ascertain whether there is any form of apparatus which is smokeless, and, at the same time, practical and economical for general use. Such an enquiry is necessary in view of the damage to Health and Property caused by Coal Smoke emitted from private Dwelling Houses.

REFUSE AND MANURE DEPÔTS.

In places where large quantities of manure have to be dealt with, much trouble is experienced, during the summer months, on account of the Contractors finding a difficulty in disposing of it to farmers and others. Consequently, the Bye-laws of the London County Council are from time to time infringed, in that the manure is not removed regularly within the prescribed times. In practice, it is found that the simplest way is to provide a wagon, and to have the manure, as it collects from time to time, placed therein direct. The wagon, when full, is then drawn away, and another (empty) wagon put in its place, thereby preventing any disturbing of the contents, such disturbance giving rise to a nuisance. This method is not exactly in conformity with the London County Council Bye-laws, but application has been made to the London County Council with a view to the Bye-laws being altered so as to legalise such a method (*vide Appendix pp. 74-79*).

During 1903, owing to the absence of heat during the summer months, complaints have been few and far between, but special attention has been drawn by complaint to the following private premises :—

1. Messrs. Simmonds & Sons, Ranger Road, Westow Hill.
2. Mr. Morter, Beardell Street, Westow Hill.

In both cases, an arrangement (such as is mentioned above) was made, and a galvanised iron receptacle (on wheels), and a small wooden receptacle (on wheels), respectively provided. There was no nuisance complained of afterwards.

The Lambeth Council, in this connection, has suggested to the London County Council an addition to the Bye-laws, made under Section 39 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, relating to dung receptacles, so as to legalise the use of wheeled receptacles (wagons) as mentioned above in place of the present receptacles and cages allowed. The suggested addition (proposed to be made to the Bye-law) reads as follows:—

“ And provided that a person who shall use in place of such receptacle, or metal cage, a wagon, or van, fitted on wheels, and removed (together with the contents) periodically as required, without in any way disturbing such contents, shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this Bye-law—the provision of such wheeled receptacle being compulsory in connection with buildings or premises wherein, or whereon, more than one cubic yard of litter is made, or accumulates, within any consecutive twenty-four hours.”

With regard to the removal of offensive matters in properly constructed receptacles, an alteration has also been suggested by the Lambeth Council of the Bye-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891 altering the hours, during which such offensive matters are to be removed, so as to read as follows:—

“ Between 12 (midnight) and 8 a.m. all the year round, except that this Bye-law shall not apply to any person removing or carrying, or causing to be removed or carried, such fæcal, or offensive, or noxious, matter, or liquid, deposited in an impervious air-tight receptacle, or receptacles, and removed or carried in the same impervious air-tight receptacle or receptacles, such receptacle or receptacles being cleansed periodically, as required.”

This altered Bye-law shall not apply to any person removing or carrying manure in a wagon or van or other receptacle (fitted on wheels), into which such manure has been placed direct, and so removed and carried therein as not to be in any way disturbed thereby or previously.

It is clear that where impervious, or air-tight, receptacles are used for the removal of offensive matters, and provided such receptacles are moved with their lids on, there need be no restriction as to the time of day when such offensive matters should be removed. Under existing conditions, offensive matters should not be allowed to be removed after 8 a.m. At present, such offensive matters can be removed up to as late as 12 (noon), during the months of November, December, January and February, and even up to 10 a.m. during the other months of the year. In this way, by adopting 8 a.m. as the latest hour, the great nuisance connected with the removal of fish (and other) offal in a tank van just at the time when people are starting for business would be prevented. The present mode of removing in tank vans that are allowed to parade the streets up to 10 a.m. and 12 (noon) is, though technically within the four corners of the existing Bye-laws, undoubtedly a source of great nuisance, and any alteration in the existing Bye-laws, which will at any rate limit their use to the early hours of the morning, would be a distinct sanitary gain.

There are 13 public dépôts situated in Lambeth Borough, and these have been under constant supervision during 1903 (daily during the summer months). In no instance has a nuisance been discovered calling for special attention by the Sanitary Department.

Of the 3 Railway Sidings, used for manure traffic, complaints were received in connection with 2, viz., Tulse Hill and Nine Elms. In connection with the latter, arrangements were made with the London and South Western Railway Company to make good and level the roadways, concrete all the surfaces of the sidings between the railway lines, and provide additional drainage thereto, to effectually carry off the water. Special instructions were given by the Railway Companies in both cases to the effect that, after each loading of the trucks with manure, etc., the wastage on the roads was to be picked up, and the ground gone over, and cleared up, and cleansed, daily. The nuisance connected with this necessary business is, in this way, reduced to a *minimum*.

DUST SORTING BY HAND.

The question as to the danger from dust sorting by hand has been raised during 1903 in connection with proposed legislation by the London County Council in the Session 1904 (prohibiting the sorting and sifting of house refuse by hand in London). Formerly, in Lambeth District, several depots existed, wherein dust sorting by hand was carried on, and on account of the action taken by the late Vestry (on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health) such hand sorting was discontinued in connection with Lett's Wharf (Commercial Road) and Phoenix Wharf (Commercial Road). This action of the late Vestry has been approved by the present Borough Council during 1903, and the London County Council proposed Legislation supported—a wise decision, upon which the Borough Council is to be congratulated. It is true that there is always a difficulty in proving actual injury to health from such an offensive occupation as hand sorting of refuse, but there can be no doubt as to such a trade process being dangerous to health, when we consider that the employees work half buried in offensive, and more or less decomposing and fermenting, organic refuse, the fumes from which surround them, and are being breathed and re-breathed continuously.

A copy of the special Report presented to the Borough Council on October 15th, 1903 is printed in the Appendix (pp. 68-70).

DEPOSIT OF REFUSE ON ST. JOHN'S VILLA ESTATE, WEST NORWOOD.

A Contractor was found during June 1903 to be depositing refuse (clay, road sweepings, and other offensive market sweepings) on to the St. John's Villa Estate at the rear of houses in Casewick Road, West Norwood, thereby creating a nuisance. Action was taken, and the nuisance abated, such depositing (except of clay) being prohibited for the future.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ALLOTMENTS, ELDER ROAD.

Application was made for permission to shoot dust-bin refuse on the London County Council allotments for the purpose of making up two new roads. These allotments are let at a rental of 1s. 1d. per rod per annum by the London County Council to working men, who must construct the necessary roads, and who cannot for that purpose afford to use clean hard core at a cost of 4s. to 6s. per load, thereby adding an extra annual rent of 6s. 8d. per allotment.

During 1903, the Council took action to prohibit the shooting of dust-bin refuse by a Contractor on land adjoining the allotments during the Summer months, but, on the advice of the Medical Officer, the permission asked for was only granted under the following strict conditions :—

1. The depositing of house refuse on the allotments in Elder Road, West Norwood, only to take place during the winter months (December, January, and February).

2. The refuse, when deposited, to be at once spread out and levelled—all animal and vegetable matters found being buried or burnt as required, and in such a way as not to be a nuisance.

3. This permission to be allowed as a special favour, as an encouragement for the use of allotments by working men, and not to be regarded in any way as a general permission for depositing refuse within the Borough of Lambeth, by the Lambeth Borough Council Contractor, or others.

4. The Borough Council's own Contractor alone to be allowed to deposit the dust required (at 1s. per load).

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

1.—DUST DESTRUCTORS BELONGING TO PUBLIC BODIES.

No complaints* have been received during 1903 with respect to the working of the destructors belonging (a) to the City of Westminster and situated at Shot Tower Wharf, Commercial Road; (b) to the City Corporation and situated at Lett's Wharf, Commercial Road.

2.—DUST DESTRUCTORS BELONGING TO PRIVATE CONTRACTORS (MESSRS. CLARKSON & COOKSON), TINWORTH STREET.

Several complaints were received during the year 1903, and were found to be due to neglect of management, *e.g.*, coke (secondary) fire not kept alight, offensive (vegetable) matters being stacked in the yards adjoining, and not burnt at once when received, etc. These destructors are visited regularly and generally found to be in fair and satisfactory working order.

Destructors (properly planned and managed) need not be a nuisance.

3.—SAW MILLS, DULWICH ROAD.

A Memorial (signed by 11 inhabitants of the neighbourhood) was received by the Council at the end of February, drawing attention to an alleged effluvium nuisance from a chimney in connection with Saw Mills, situated in Dulwich Road—the chief complaint referring to “blacks” falling on clothes, which are hung out to dry.

No nuisance could be discovered by the Medical Officer nor by the Inspector of the District, and consequently no further action was taken on the Memorial.

* On December 1st, 1903 a large quantity of breeze caught fire accidentally in Cookson's Yard, Tinworth Street, and the nuisance at the time was serious, but was abated within 48 hours.

4.--MESSRS. ROGERS & COOK, SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD (LAUNDRY).

A Memorial (signed by 13 inhabitants of the District) was received by the Borough Council on April 18th, 1903, drawing attention to the serious nuisance arising from the noxious fumes and smoke allowed to issue from the chimney shafts of the laundry belonging to Messrs. Rogers & Cook, and situated in South Lambeth Road.

By Section 21 (effluvium nuisance) of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, a Prosecution by the Council became necessary, and the Summons was issued and heard at Lambeth Police Court on July 8th and 15th, 1903, with the result that Messrs. Rogers & Cook were fined £2 and £10 10s. 0d. costs. Against this conviction the Defendants appealed, but the appeal was dismissed with costs by Mr. Loveland Loveland, K.C., on October 23rd, 1903.

5.—72, BRIXTON HILL (BAKEHOUSE).

A Memorial (dated July 2nd, 1903, and signed by 10 inhabitants) was received by the Council drawing attention to an effluvium nuisance in connection with the chimney of a bakehouse at the rear of 72, Brixton Hill. Before the receipt of the Memorial, the Medical Officer had already succeeded in persuading the owner to raise the height of the Bakehouse chimney 20 feet, making it 45 feet in height in all, so that no action under Section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891 was necessary, the nuisance (complained of) having been satisfactorily abated.

6.—SOUTH LONDON ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION, BENGEC-
WORTH ROAD.

Two Memorials have been received during 1903, drawing attention to the emission of "grease," "blacks" and smoke from the chimney belonging to the South London Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, situated at Bengeworth Road, Loughborough Junction. The 2 Memorials were dated October 3rd, 1903, and signed by 20 and 14 inhabitants respectively.

Since the Magistrate inflicted an exemplary fine upon this Electricity Supply Company (the Magistrate's decision being upheld in the Court of Appeal), there has been a great improvement in regard to the *black* smoke nuisance. Steam is now used in large quantities, which, mixing with the black smoke in the chimney, gives it a greyish, brownish or (at times) whitish appearance, thereby preventing *black* smoke appearing from the chimney shaft, and so rendering it impossible for further action to be taken under Section 24 (b) of the Public Health (London) Act 1891.

The Memorialists complain not only of smoke but of unburnt carbon and grease coming out of the chimney, more especially towards the latter part of the afternoon, a condition of things that may be due to the class of fuel which is burnt in the furnaces about that time. Special observations are being made, and action will be taken during 1904 if, and as may be, found necessary.

Flooding.

The basements and back areas of houses in Arthur Road, Treherne Road, Elliott Road, and Bramah Road have been flooded during the heavy rain-storms of 1903, and the nuisance was so serious that the Council was petitioned by 30 of the residents, asking them to take such steps as will prevent the nuisance recurring.

Additional ventilation was provided to the sewers in consequence, and the existing stunt-ends of sewers connected up,* but these measures have, apparently, not proved sufficient, and further measures will be, consequently, required.

* The sewer in Eythorne Road was connected up to the sewer in Arthur Road for ventilation, by laying 110 feet of 9 inch pipes. A new 9 inch lamp hole with ventilating cover was provided to the sewer in Arthur Road at its junction with the sewer in Eythorne Road, and 2 ventilation manhole covers to existing manholes at the junction of Treherne Road and Akerman Road, and at the junction of Mostyn and Akerman Roads. (Estimated cost of total work £95 10s. 0d.)

The danger to health from the flooding of basements of living rooms will be acknowledged by all, when it is remembered that the sewage water (as it sinks) leaves a coating of filthy and offensive matter under the floors.

In connection with Flooding generally in South London, a Conference was held at Southwark Town Hall on October 15th, 1903, and at this Conference the Lambeth Borough Council was represented. The result of the Conference was that a Deputation waited upon the joint Highways and Main Drainage Committee of the London County Council on November 16th, 1903, and the question of the provision of a relief sewer was discussed. Many *promises* were made by the Chairman of the Joint Committee.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

One house has been registered during 1903 (March 5th) :—

63, UPPER KENNINGTON LANE.

A 9-roomed house, wherein were housed, at the time of registration, 24 persons, (12 adults, and 12 children 10 years of age and under) at rents varying from 6s. to 11s. 6d. per week per set of rooms.

There are 372 registered houses in the Borough, and these are regularly inspected and kept in fair sanitary condition.

In practice it is again found difficult to enforce the *annual* cleansing by the landlord, and the necessity for the Bye-law being altered, so as make the "owner," and not the "landlord," liable, has again been shown (*vide* Special Report, Appendix, pp. 50-53).

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 9 Common Lodging Houses (for men) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been licensed during 1903, at the Annual Licensing Meetings held June 24th and 25th, and October 14th. They are as follows :—

Date when registered.		Situation.	Author- ised No. of Lodgers.	Date of Approval of Premises.
18th July, 1900 ...	108	Lambeth-walk (c.h.) (house in rear).	38	2nd April, 1889.
30th October, 1890 ...	55	Belvedere-road	53	1st October, 1890.
16th October, 1901 ...	161	Stamford-street	24	15th October, 1901.
21st December, 1883 ...	92	Westminster-bridge-road	171	21st November, 1883.
28th December, 1898 ...	24	Lower-marsh (c.h.)	19	30th June, 1890.
24th October, 1885 ...	89 & 91	Wandsworth-road	216	7th October, 1885.
12th February, 1887 ...	126	Wandsworth-road	149	20th January, 1887.
23rd June, 1894 ...	65	Upper Kennington-lane	12	22nd February, 1892.

Under the Common Lodging Houses Act, 1853-5, the London County Council has control over all the Common Lodging Houses situated within the Metropolis—a duty which the newly-formed City and Borough Councils might, with advantage, have had transferred to them when the London Government Bill, 1899, was brought in. All Common Lodging Houses must be licensed by the London County Council annually (*vide* London County Council General Powers Act, 1902, Part IX Section 46).

No application was made for a renewal of the license during 1903 of 45, Lower Kennington Lane,

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

No single house has been condemned under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, during 1903, such a stringent measure not having been found necessary. In this connection, it must be remembered that a very large number of Notices under the Public Health (London) Act 1891 have been served, and many structural and non-structural works carried out, thereby improving greatly the properties concerned. Great power is given to Sanitary Inspectors under the Public Health Act in this way, and, if necessary, under this Act, a closing order can be applied for, so that the more stringent powers conferred under the Housing Acts are not (except in rare and exceptional instances) called for. This is an important point to remember.

SITE FOR WORKING CLASS DWELLINGS.

During 1903, the London County Council has acquired a freehold site (about 1 acre) for Working Class Dwellings on the West side of Brixton Hill, near the Avenue, under Part iii. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, at a cost of £7,000. The action of the London County Council was approved by the Borough Council on January 22nd, 1903, by 27 to 25 votes (on division). It is proposed to erect 3 blocks of 5 storied Dwellings to accommodate 620 persons in 60 tenements of 2 rooms, 50 of 3 rooms, and 10 of 4 rooms.

RENTS FOR TENEMENTS FOR COMPULSORILY DISPLACED TENANTS.

The Home Secretary refused during 1903 to reconsider the rents to be charged by the London and South Western Railway Company for their Dwellings erected on Maudslay's site, Westminster Bridge Road. These Dwellings were erected under an obligation imposed upon the Company under their Private Act of 1899—to provide Dwellings for the persons displaced by its widenings, at such rents as these people can afford to pay, and quite apart from the question of an adequate financial return for the cost of providing the new Dwellings.

SITE VALUES OF INSANITARY AREAS.

On February 5th, 1903 the Council decided to support the St. Pancras Borough Council and to petition Parliament praying that the Metropolitan Borough Councils shall be either relieved of the obligation to use particular sites of cleared insanitary areas for re-housing schemes, or that the difference between the market and the housing values of such sites may be repaid out of Imperial Funds. This is a much needed reform, as at present under demolition schemes a cleared site has to be paid for by a Local Authority out of all proportion to its real (market) value, having regard to the fact that such site was formerly occupied by slum property and is only to be used for the erection thereon of Workmen's Dwellings.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT 1903.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act 1903 (passed August 14th) introduces important amendments, *e.g.* (1) extension to 60 and 80 years of the *maximum* period for the repayment of loans in connection with (a) erection of buildings and (b) purchase of freehold land respectively; (2) simplification of procedure for obtaining a Closing Order by rendering it unnecessary to serve a Notice on the owner requiring him to abate the nuisance; (3) transference of certain housing work from the Home Office to the Local Government Board by special Order in Council; (4) provision for re-housing displaced persons, whether displaced at the time or 5 years previously by the clearance of an insanitary area by a Local Authority, or by street improvements, and by Companies acting under compulsory powers; etc.

ALTERATIONS IN THE INNER WARDS DUE TO RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

Marked changes are still taking place in the Inner Wards in connection with the further extensions of the London and South Western Railway (compulsory powers obtained under Private

Bills). During the last 3 years, in connection with widenings, this Railway Company has absorbed, or is about to absorb, the following whole streets :—

Launcelot Street.	Little York Street.
Charlotte Place.	Griffin Street.
Chartley Place.	Sapphire Place.
Aubin Street.	Barnes Terrace.
Granby Place.	Shrub Place.
Granby Gardens.	Frederick Place.

This represents a very large displacement of persons, and an important alteration in the aspect of the District.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

During 1903, 715 Certificates under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, in connection with tenements (or dwellings) so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families inhabiting the same, have been applied for, and of these, 355 have been granted *unconditionally*; and 360 have been granted *conditionally*; i.e., on condition that certain sanitary improvements and alterations are carried out at once or within a reasonable time (say, six to twelve months). In no case was a certificate refused.

(a.) Certificates granted unconditionally.

Address.	Blocks or Houses.	Tene- ments.
Campbell Buildings, Burdett Street ...	4 ...	240
Connaugh Mansions, Coldharbour Lane, 36-45	1 ...	10
Cranworth Gardens, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, { 22, 24 ...	8 ...	48
Fitzalan Street, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 ...	5 ...	15
Glenshaw Mansions, Brixton Road, 3-8 ...	1 ...	6
" " " " 11-16 ...	1 ...	6
" " " " 19-24 ...	1 ...	6
" " " " 27-32 ...	1 ...	6
" " " " 35-40 ...	1 ...	6
Hackford Road, Brixton 8 ...	1 ...	6
Park House, Chaucer Road, 1-6 ...	1 ...	6
Totals ...	25	355

(b.) Certificates granted conditionally.

Peabody Buildings, Duke Street, Stamford	}	16	...	352
Street, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, O,				
P, Q, R				
Rothschild Street, 35, 37, 39, 41	...	...	4	...
			...	8
		
Totals	...	...	20	360

(c.) Certificates refused.

Nil.

The Revenue Act 1903, which was passed on August 14th, 1903 and came into operation on September 1st, 1903, contains in Section 11 important amending provisions with respect to the exemption from, or a reduction in, inhabited house duty (under conditions) in connection with houses, so far as such houses are used as dwelling-houses, for the sole purpose of providing separate *dwelling*s, *e.g.* artisan's dwellings and houses let in tenements or flats.

When the annual value of any dwelling is below £20, there shall be no duty payable; £20 and not exceeding £40, the duty shall be reduced from 9d. to 3d.; over £40 but not exceeding £60, the duty shall be reduced from 9d. to 6d. A Certificate from the Medical Officer of Health of the District is required in all cases of dwellings of an annual value (gross rateable) not exceeding £40, stating that such dwellings are each so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families or persons inhabiting the same, and provided that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements (*vide* Section 26, Sub-section 2 and Section 4 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts 1890 and 1891 respectively, both of which Sections are now repealed except so far as the former is applied for the purposes of the new Act, and Section 5 of the Taxes Management Act 1880).

WORKSHOPS.*

During 1903, 162 new Workshops have been added to the Register,† consisting of the following :—

Name of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.
Dressmakers	68
Laundries§	44
Milliners	3
Waistcoat Makers	4
Corsetieres	3
Mantle Makers... ..	4
Embroiderers	1
Babies' Dresses	5
Fancy Bootmakers	1
Dressing Gowns	1
Blouses	6
Underclothing	2
Ticket Writer	1
Tailors	6
Cap Maker	1
Tie Makers	4
Collar Maker	1
Shirt Maker	2
Photographer	1
Dyers and Cleaners	1
Wardrobe Dealer	1
Quilt Makers	1
Watch Repairer	1
	<hr/>
	162

* The new Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into force on January 1st, 1902, and entails much extra work *e.g.*, outworkers, etc.

† The Register contains (up to the end of 1903) a total of 1057 workshops with 1851 workrooms.

§ 8 of the laundries are steam laundries, *i.e.*, factories.

Full particulars concerning these 162 Workshops have been entered up in the Register, and it is found that there are connected therewith 282 workrooms, in which were working at the time of inspection 1272 persons—75 males and 1197 females (*females alone* being employed in 129 workshops). There were found being employed—

	M.	F.	Total.
Children	—	—	—
Young Persons	3	191	194
Adults	72	1006	1078
	<u>75</u>	<u>1197</u>	<u>1272</u>

Notices as to the “protected persons” (*i.e.*, children, young persons, and women) were sent on to the Factory Inspectors, from time to time, as required (*i.e.*, where no abstract was found to have been posted up).

62 Notices of occupation of 74 workshops have been received during 1903 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors, as compared with 25 during 1902 and 32 during 1901, and 3, 32, 60, 31, and 29 respectively received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890.

9 written Notices have been received by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contraventions of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories and Workshops, and all such nuisances have been abated, and due notice sent to the Factory Inspectors within one month as to action taken in each case. The number of notices received in 1902 and 1901 were 5 and 17, as compared 16, 8, 27, 25 and 66 respectively received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890.

In connection with the 162 new workshops, the following insanitary conditions were met with at the time of the inspection:—

1. *As to Ventilation and Warming and Lighting.*

In 2 out of the 162 workshops (*i.e.*, 1·2 per cent.) only was the ventilation unsatisfactory, and in 160 out of 162 workshops (*i.e.*, 98·8 per cent.) the workrooms, at the time of inspection, were found to be reasonably warmed by open fireplaces, open or closed stoves, gas jets, etc., and sufficiently lighted.

2. *As to Cleanliness.*

In 33 workshops (*i.e.*, 20·4 per cent.), the workrooms were dirty and required cleansing.

3. *As to Sanitary Appliances.*

In 49 (*i.e.*, 30·2 per cent.), the sanitary fittings and appliances were bad. The w.c.'s were outside in 29·01 per cent., inside in 27·2 per cent., and outside and inside in 43·79 per cent. Separate closet accommodation for the sexes was wanting in 9 cases (*i.e.*, 5·6 per cent.).

The soil pipes were found to be unventilated, or insufficiently ventilated, in 32 cases (*i.e.*, 19·8 per cent.), a condition of things which may, or may not, be a nuisance; and in 6 cases (*i.e.*, 3·7 per cent.) there was found to be direct communication between w.c.'s and workrooms.

4. *As to Dampness.*

In 4 workshops (*i.e.*, 2·5 per cent.), dampness was found on inspection.

5. *As to Overcrowding.*

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were found to vary considerably, and in 5 workrooms (*i.e.*, 1·8 per cent.) over-crowding was found to exist.

In addition to inspecting the above workshops wherein females were employed, the special work done by the Female Inspector is dealt with on pages 115—122.

Six Factories were also inspected during 1903, to see if they complied with the requirements of the Acts as to w.c. accommodation for the employees.

I.—WORKSHOPS REGISTERED DURING 1903.

Number of Rooms and Persons employed.

New Wards and Inspectors in charge thereof.				No. of Workshops.	No. of Workrooms.	Children.		Young Persons.		Adults.		TOTALS.		
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Marsh	...	{	Scorrer	7	12	—	—	—	9	6	39	6	48	54
			Wallis	3	4	—	—	—	3	1	11	1	14	15
Bishop's	...	{	Hooper	17	36	—	—	2	11	3	350	22	361	383
Prince's	...		Howes	18	37	—	—	—	12	02	104	3	116	119
			Jones.	3	5	—	—	—	3	1	5	1	8	9
Vauxhall	...	{	Jackson	15	29	—	—	—	9	7	92	7	101	108
Stockwell	...		Baxter	27	46	—	—	—	23	7	107	7	130	137
Brixton	...	{	Gavin	34	51	—	—	—	72	20	181	20	253	273
			Bott	5	7	—	—	—	7	—	17	—	24	24
Tulse Hill	...		Smith	22	40	—	—	—	35	6	69	6	104	110
Norwood	...		Barfoot	11	15	—	—	1	7	1	31	2	38	40
Total				162	282	—	—	3	191	72	1006	75	1197	1272

N.B.—With 13 exceptions, the Inspections were made in connection with the above 162 Workshops by the Female Inspector.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 214 Bakehouses (135 above ground and 79 underground) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been inspected during 1903, and the necessary annual white-washing and cleaning carried out. The Underground Bakehouses have also received special attention during 1903 in accordance with the requirements of Section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

LIST OF OVERGROUND BAKEHOUSES IN LAMBETH BOROUGH.

(*Means that Overground Bakehouse is empty and not in use at present).

Marsh Ward :—

Cornwall Road, 73	Tower Street, 5, 28
Lower Marsh, 43, 139	Westminster Bridge Road,
New Cut, 44	120
Roupell Street, 62	Webber Street, 43

Bishop's Ward :—

Broad Street, 17	Prince's Road, 101*
Brook Street, 106	Stangate Street, 32
Ethelred Street, 107	Upper Marsh, 18-20
Lambeth Walk, 17,* 71, 82,	Walnut Tree Walk, 43
115, 191	Westminster Bridge Road,
Lollard Street, 124	189
North Street, 27	

Prince's Ward :—

Church Street, 10, 25	Trigon Road, 46
Glasshouse Street, 60	Tyer's Street, 49
Kennington Park Road, 202	Upper Kennington Lane, 76,
Lower Kennington Lane, 32,	107, 159*
84, 177	Vauxhall Street, 36, 86, 126
Newburn Street, 20	Vauxhall Walk, 18A, 79, 123
Newington Butts, 150	White Hart Street, 24, 58
Prince's Road 19*, 152	Windmill Row, 10
Stannary Street, 39*	

Vauxhall Ward :—

Clapham Road, 226	South Lambeth Road, 108,
Dorset Road, 55, 129	158, 175, 198-200
Hartington Road, 42, 58	Thorparch Road, 1
Lansdowne Road, 74	Wandsworth Road, 181, 227
Portland Place South, 20	230, 259, 283
	Wilcox Road, 44

Stockwell Ward :—

Acre Lane, 120	Lingham Street, 76, 39
Bedford Road, 29	Stockwell Road, 63, 143
Clapham Road, 247	Sydney Road, 26

Brixton Ward :—

Atlantic Road, 40	Denmark Street, 25
Brixton Road, 56, 66A, 267,	Holland Road 1*
274	Holland Street, 22
Camberwell New Road, 167	Loughborough Road, 76
Clapham Road, 93	Russell Street, 17*
Coldharbour Lane, 76, 203,	St. Mark's Road, 1
326	Vassall Road, 54, 75
Denmark Road, 133	Warham Street, 44, 81

Herne Hill Ward :—

Atlantic Road, 74	Hinton Road, 51
Coldharbour Lane, 203, 223,	Hurst Street, 28
439*, 459	Kemerton Road, 7
Denmark Hill, 120	Milkwood Road, 69
Dulwich Road, 67	Sussex Road, 75
Effra Parade, 11	

Tulse Hill Ward :—

Acre Lane, 115	Somers Road, 27
Cornwall Road, 32, 76, 146	Water Lane, 25, 87
Lyham Road, 159, 201-213	Norwood Road, 202
New Park Road, 59	

Norwood Ward :—

Barnfield Road, 28	High Street, 63*, 87
Eden Road, 7	Knights' Hill, 26, 49, 58, 190
Elder Road, 1A	Norwood Road, 427*
Gipsy Road, 193	Wood Street, 5
Hamilton Road, 134	Rommany Road, 123

N.B.—66 Hercules Road has been demolished during 1903, and not rebuilt.

In connection with Bakehouses generally, it is felt that Bye-laws are needed, to ensure the proper administration of the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act 1901, which have reference to Bakehouses. Such Bye-laws might, with advantage, deal with the following matters:—

1. Prohibiting alterations (structural and otherwise) except with consent of Sanitary Authority previously obtained.
2. Requiring sufficient light and ventilation to be provided and maintained in efficiency.
3. Requiring the Bakehouse to be kept and maintained at all times in a clean and proper state of repair.
4. Requiring all furniture and utensils to be kept properly cleansed and repaired.
5. Requiring all sweepings and refuse to be removed from the Bakehouse at the conclusion of each shift of work.
6. Requiring proper receptacles for same to be provided outside the Bakehouse.
7. To prevent misuse of a Bakehouse by urinating, expectorating etc., therein.
8. Prohibiting storing of Coal in a Bakehouse.
9. Prohibiting dressing elsewhere than in a dressing room, and prohibiting the keeping of clothes and boots in a Bakehouse.
10. Prohibiting the keeping of animals in a Bakehouse.
11. Prohibiting the use of a Bakehouse for laundry work, or any purpose other than for baking or the preparation of food.

The Home Office was petitioned by the Borough Council with a view to such Bye-laws being framed, so as to secure uniformity of action by all Local Sanitary Authorities (Metropolitan and others).

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

There are 79 Underground Bakehouses situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and of these, 72 have been altered and constructed (as required) in accordance with the Requirements passed by the Council on November 27th, 1902 (*vide* Annual Report 1902 pp. 165-7), and since certified by the Council as "suitable in construction, light, ventilation and in all other respects" for use as Underground Bakehouses (*vide* Section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901). These are now in use as Bakehouses.

The remaining 7 Underground Bakehouses (marked with an asterick*) have not yet been altered and constructed, and, consequently, remain uncertified, and, therefore, cannot be used as Underground Bakehouses (in their present conditions), after January 1st, 1904. These are now closed as Bakehouses, and cannot again be used as such until certified by the Council as "Suitable."

In 3 cases, the Underground Bakehouses have been closed, and Overground Bakehouses built in their places, viz.—

1. 13, Broad Street—demolished, and re-built Overground at 17, Broad Street.
2. 18, Upper Marsh—closed (ovens removed), and re-built Overground in the yards of 18 and 20, Upper Marsh,
3. 191, Lambeth Walk—closed, and re-built Overground at rear of 191, Lambeth Walk.

81, Lambeth Road has been demolished as an Underground Bakehouse, and not re-built Overground.

The following 12 Underground Bakehouses were not in use as such at the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 (*i.e.*, August 17th, 1901), and, consequently, cannot legally again be used at all as Bakehouses, but become permanently closed (*vide* Section 101 Sub-section 1 of the Act):—

Bishop's Ward :—

Crozier Street, 12
Hercules Road, 4

Saville Place, 19
Lambeth Walk, 148

Stockwell Ward :—Ferndale Road, 185**Brixton Ward :—**

Brixton Road, 447
Coldharbour Lane, 386

Cumberland Place, 6
Loughborough Road, 73,

Tulse Hill Ward :—

Brixton Hill, 154

Cornwall Road, 76

Norwood Ward :—Woodland Hill, 31

This constructing and altering of Underground Bakehouses has involved a large amount of work and trouble, which have taken up the greater part of the year 1903, formal notice having been given by the Borough Council, at the commencement of 1903, to all the occupiers of the Requirements of the Council for Underground Bakehouses by virtue of Section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

A Register has been compiled during 1903, shewing the states of the Underground Bakehouses *before* and *after* alteration, together with the cost of such alterations in each individual case—an interesting record as shewing what the carrying out of the New Factory and Workshop Act has entailed in respect of Underground Bakehouses throughout the Borough of Lambeth. The cost of alteration and construction has varied from a *minimum* £10 0s. 0d. to a *maximum* £850 0s. 0d. (the average being £80 0s. 0d. per Bakehouse) and it is cause for congratulation that the whole of the work involved has been carried out without friction, and without (in any one single instance) the Borough Council having to resort to the Magistrate for an Order for the work to be done.

Section 101 (8) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 lays down that, where a dispute arises between the occupier and

owner of an Underground Bakehouse as to who is to be responsible and liable for the structural alterations required, application shall be made to the Magistrate, who shall apportion the cost between the occupier and owner, due regard being had to the terms of any contract between such parties. Up to the date of this Report being written, in only one instance (53, Gipsy Hill) has this power in the Act been requisitioned, and the Magistrate decided that, of the total expenses incurred, the owner was to pay £20 and the occupier £72, there being a term of 16½ years lease still to run.

LIST OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES IN LAMBETH BOROUGH.

(*Means that Underground Bakehouse is empty and not in use at present.)

Marsh Ward :—

Broadwall, 24	New Cut, 81
Cornwall Road, 64, 78	Oakley Street, 26, 70
Doon Street, 22*	Waterloo Road, 59
Duke Street, 14	York Road, 102
Lower Marsh, 14, 20, 49	

Bishop's Ward :—

China Walk, 16	Monckton Street, 2
Lambeth Walk, 121, 126, 154, 204	Tracey Street, 22

Prince's Ward :—

Auckland Street, 1	Hurley Road, 17
Bonnington Square, 13	Kennington Road, 334
Clapham Road, 24	Upper Kennington Lane, 19,*
Cleaver Street, 12	199
Holyoake Road, 74	

Vauxhall Ward :—

Clapham Road, 264	Paradise Road, 30*
Hartington Road, 129	Wilcox Road, 3, 29

Stockwell Ward :—

Acre Lane, 144	Kepler Road, 14
Brixton Road, 466-8	Landor Road, 80, 99, 147
Dalyell Road, 46	Santley Street, 13
Dorrell Place, 11	Stockwell Road, 150, 170
Ferndale Road, 118	Tasman Road, 52

Brixton Ward :—

Akerman Road, 45	Gordon Grove, 9
Beresford Street, 271	Lothian Road, 100
Coldharbour Lane, 240	Treherne Road, 12

Herne Hill Ward :—

Atlantic Road, 65*	Railton Road, 45, 64, 78,*
Barnwell Road, 91	111, 205
Milkwood Road, 6	Shakespeare Road, 84

Tulse Hill Ward :—

Brixton Hill, 72	Upper Tulse Hill (The
Elm Park, 58	Exchange), 3*
Probert Road, 1	Norwood Road, 90, 222
Tulse Hill, 5,* 25, 182	

Norwood Ward :—

Approach Road, 6	High Street, 34, 94
Chapel Road, 2	Rommany Road, 191
Gipsy Hill, 53	Westow Hill, 33
Gipsy Road, 253	

N.B.—Those Underground Bakehouses marked with an asterisk cannot be used as such until certified as "suitable" by the Borough Council.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During 1903, no nuisance has been reported in regard to the 6 Offensive Trades, which exist in the Borough of Lambeth, and which are now under the supervision of the Borough Council:—

1. Fat Melters—Upper Marsh (Messrs. J. C. & J. Field).
2. Tallow Melters—144, Broadwall (Messrs. Harris, Blackman & Sons).
3. Soap Boilers—Upper Marsh (Messrs. J. C. & J. Field).
4. Soap Boilers—144, Broadwall (Messrs. Harris, Blackman & Sons).
5. Tripe Boilers—103, Lambeth Walk (Messrs. Bennett, Son & Co.).
6. Tripe Boilers—115, Lower Marsh (Messrs. Bennett, Son & Co.).

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were within the Borough of Lambeth at the end of 1902 33, registered Slaughter-houses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 26th and December 17th, 1903, respectively, the licenses were renewed with the following exception:—

- 158, Newington Butts—No application for license made.

LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1903.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.				Name of Licensee.
Marsh ...	106,	Lower Marsh	...	...	Thomas, Robert Edwin
" ...	124,	" "	†	...	Mabbott, Wm.
" ...	99,	" "	*	...	Holdstock, Jno. Thos.
Bishop's ...	38,	Walnut Tree Walk (rear of)			Climpson, H. J. (trading as Climpson & Co.)
" ...	151,	Lambeth Walk	...	...	Wright, Samuel
" ...	165,	" "	...	...	Wright, Samuel
" ...	172,	" "	...	...	Ward, Geo. Osborn
Prince's ...	406,	Kennington Road...		...	Parsons, W. B.
" ...	60,	Kennington Park Road	...		Grellier, Frederick
" ...	171,	Lower Kennington Lane	...		Clark, Arthur
" ...	4,	Clapham Road	...	...	Holdsworth, Chas
Vauxhall ...	302,	" "	...	...	Holdsworth, Geo.
" ...	152,	" ^{CRISTON} "	...	...	Lawrence Bros.
" ...	18,	Paradise Road (rear of)	...		Smith, Wm. Geo.
" ...	1,	Lansdowne Road	...	...	Copeman, Walter George
Stockwell...	97,	Stockwell Road	...	...	Rooksby, Walter
" ...	27,	Bedford Road	...	...	Mercer, Wm. Jas.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.			Name of Licensee.
Brixton ...	Near Railway Hotel	Brewery,		Elphick, Edwin
	Electric Lane			
" ...	263, Brixton Road	...	...	Knight, Harry
" ...	10, Foxley Road*	...	...	Malden, Robert Levers
" ...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to)			Warren, James Edward
Herne Hill	207, Coldharbour Lane	...		Spindler, Morris G.
"	309, " "	...	...	Ford, Hy. & Co., Ltd.
"	77, Dulwich Road	...	...	Atkin, Jim Cook
Tulse Hill	45, New Park Road	...	...	Beaumont, Hy. (trading as Martin & Beau- mont)
"	12, Lower Tulse Hill	...	...	Haydon, Wm.
Norwood ...	120, High Street*†	...	...	Bull, John
" ...	121, " " (rear of)	...	...	Griffiths, Fredk.
" ...	66, Knight's Hill Road	...		Crittall, Daniel Pearce
" ...	125, Hamilton Road	...	...	Grant, George Ephraim
" ...	32, Chapel Road	...	...	Arnold, Jno. Daniel
" ...	107, Hamilton Road (east side of)			Barnett, Joseph

* Small cattle only to be killed.

† Special conditions laid down.

Sanitarily, these 32 Slaughter-houses are in good condition, and the chemical test, which was applied to the drains in each case, failed to give a single result. Constant inspection of the Slaughter-houses within the Borough is now carried out, as the officers of the Borough Council are responsible for the due enforcement of all Bye-laws and Regulations made in pursuance

of the Slaughter-houses, etc. (Metropolis) Act 1874 and the Local Government Act 1888—an important duty, which was formerly carried out by the officers of the London County Council.

The following infringements of Bye-laws were dealt with during 1903 :—

121, High Street, West Norwood—leaving uncovered the receptacles used for storage and removal of offensive matters (trade refuse). *Occupier cautioned.*

107, Hamilton Road, West Norwood—leaving uncovered the receptacles used for storage and removal of offensive matters (trade refuse). *Occupier cautioned.*

263, Brixton Road—

Occupier Summoned (£2 penalty and 2s. costs).

Two Slaughter-houses have changed hands during 1903, viz : 107 and 125, Hamilton Road, West Norwood, and are now licensed to Joseph Barnett and George Ephraim Grant respectively (formerly George William Millar, and John Herbert Newman trading as R. Casswell).

The sanitary defects requiring to be dealt with in connection with the Slaughter-houses during 1903 were as follow :—

Defective paving 4, defective soil pipe 1, defective roof 1, defective dung-pit cover 1.

COWHOUSES.

There are, within the Borough of Lambeth, 20 licensed Cow-houses, the licenses of which were renewed by the London County Council at the Annual Licensings held on October 26th and December 17th, 1903, respectively :—

LIST OF LICENSED COWHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.	Sheds. Cows kept	
		No. of	No. of
Marsh ...	6, Coral Street, Lower Marsh ...	1	10
Bishop's ...	Cambria Cottage, 36, Tracey Street	1	13
„ ...	71, Ethelred Street ...	1	7
„ ...	24, Distin Street ...	2	9

Prince's	...	30, Upper Kennington Lane	..	1	...	7		
Vauxhall	.	38, Hartington Road	...	...	1	...	22	
	...	9, Dawlish Street	...	...	1	...	12	
Stockwell	...	8, Moat Place	...	...	...	1	...	7
Brixton	...	34, Ingleton Street	...	...	...	1	...	5
"	...	1, Elliot Road	...	...	...	2	...	9
Herne Hill...		67, Coldharbonr Lane	...	...	...	1	...	7
"	...	329, Coldharbour Lane	...	...	...	1	...	8
"	...	56, Railton Road...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Norwood	...	156, Hamilton Road	...	...	...	3	...	26
"	...	76 and 78, Gipsy Hill	...	...	...	3	...	27
"	...	67, Rosendale Road	...	...	...	1	...	10
"	...	93, Clive Road	...	...	...	1	...	4
"	...	196, Norwood Road	...	...	...	1	...	20
"	...	Elder Road Dairy, West Norwood	2	...	...	35		
"	...	15, Croxted Road...	...	...	...	1	...	3
						<u>27</u>	<u>246</u>	

Sanitarily, these 20 Cowhouses are in good condition, and they have been inspected carefully during 1903, and the drains in each case tested with the chemical test, without a result being obtained in any single instance. A few minor sanitary defect were found during 1903, *e.g.*, defective paving (5 instances).

One Cowhouse (56, Railton Road) has changed hands during the year 1903, and is now licensed by John Phillips (formerly Henry Richard Hayward).

The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Cowhouses, and the due enforcement of all Bye-laws and Regulations which have been made in connection therewith under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Orders, 1885-86-99. Such duties were carried out by the London County Council previous to the passing of the London Government Act, 1899.

These duties, highly important, are better carried out by the different local Sanitary Authorities (acting for their respective

districts) than by the London County Council, acting for the whole of the administrative County of London. The inspections are more systematic, and more frequent, with the result that the states of the Cowhouses (at least as far as Lambeth Borough is concerned) are better as to cleanliness and general sanitation. No single summons has had to be taken out on account of contravention of a Bye-law.

DAIRIES, MILK-SHOPS AND MILK-STORES.

Several new Milk-shops and Milk-stores have been registered during 1903, and all existing ones have been under inspection. A Register has been completed during 1903.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL MILK DEPÔT.

The question of the establishment of a Municipal Sterilised Milk Depôt for Lambeth has been under consideration during 1903 by the Borough Council, who decided on July 9th, 1903 in favour of the principle of the establishment of such, provided the Local Government Board would allow the necessary expenses out of the Rates. This the Local Government Board refused—there being no legal authority for such an expenditure being charged upon the General Rates, and so the question is, unfortunately, held, for the present, in abeyance. In view of the fact that Provincial Towns (*e.g.*, Liverpool, St. Helen's, Glasgow, Manchester, etc.) are allowed to incur the necessary expenses out of the Rates, the Local Government Board has given, as regards London, a most unfortunate, and (it would seem) a most inequitable, decision. For the present at least, other means will have to be trusted to, for lessening the existing abnormal infantile mortality and morbidity, due to irregular and improper feeding.

* In Battersea Borough, the Local Government Board has remitted the disallowance made by the Public Auditor, "in the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction conferred upon the Board," shewing that the Board has, apparently, sympathy with local authorities in their proposals to establish Municipal Milk Depôts.

Letters were received from the Royal Hospital for Children and Women (Waterloo Bridge Road), St. Thomas Hospital (Albert Embankment), and the General Lying-in Hospital (York Road) supporting the proposed scheme of a Municipal Milk Depôt for Lambeth.

Special Reports dealing with the subject of the proposed Milk Depôt (presented to the Council) will be found in the Appendix (pp. 54-61).

MORTUARIES AND CORONER'S COURTS.

The total number of bodies received at the two Borough Mortuaries (High Street and Wanless Road) during 1903 was 437, as compared with 443 during 1902, and an annual average for the old Parish of Lambeth for 5 years (1896-1900) of 450. Of the 437 bodies, 318 were received at High Street and 119 at Wanless Road.

51 bodies were brought in by the Police (42 to High Street and 9 to Wanless Road), and the rest by undertakers or private persons.

The Coroner's Court sat 48 times at Wanless Road, 128 times at High Street.

Wanless Road Mortuary alone is provided with a separate room for bodies dead from infectious disease, but during 1903 no infectious bodies were received there.

For comparison, details are given in tabular form of the work carried out by the late Vestry of Lambeth in connection with the Wanless Road and High Street Mortuaries during the five years (1896-1900). Taking an average, it will be seen that the total number of bodies received during 1902 in connection with the Borough is 7 less than the yearly average (450) received by the late Vestry during the preceding 5 years.

The number of post-mortems conducted for the Borough during 1903 is 250, as compared with 253, 281, 275, 285 and

267 respectively during the 5 years (1896-1900) for the old Parish, *i.e.*, 23·5 less than the *yearly* average (272·5) during the same quinquennium. Of the post-mortems, 48 took place at Wanless Road, and 202 at High Street.

Unfortunately, the High Street Mortuary is not separately provided, as it might be, with such separate accommodation for infectious bodies, so that bodies from the Inner Wards have at present to be taken to Wanless Road, Loughborough. In other respects, too, the High Street Mortuary and Coroner's Court are inadequate for the needs of an important Borough like Lambeth. The Coroner's Court itself is suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, though an extra room is needed in connection therewith, wherein visitors, witnesses, etc., can wait, whilst a retiring room is also required into which the Coroner can retire with the Jury.

The present Witnesses' Waiting Room, which leads off from the Coroner's Court, is appropriated by the Coroner as a Retiring Room for himself and Jury, leaving the visitors without any room to wait in—such persons having, consequently, to stand in the open air, and in the wet when it is raining. This small room which has been appropriated by the Coroner as a Retiring Room, is sufficient for the purpose for which it is now used.

The present condition of the Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room is most unsatisfactory. These buildings are totally inadequate, and not up to present day ideas, and consequently bodies are crowded together at times and left exposed to the view of Jurymen and others, who may be visiting the buildings in connection with any particular Inquest. The nuisance arising from this state of affairs is much intensified when two or more bodies taken from the River, and in advanced stages of putrefaction, are on view. The amount of room at disposal admits only of one Container, which is a hermetically sealed tank in which can be deposited any body that is in a late stage of putrescence. The present Container itself being constructed many years ago, is not

up to modern ideas, with the result that it is extremely difficult to keep it thoroughly clean, so that there is a nuisance connected with it irrespective of it containing any body. At least three Containers (constructed on approved principles) are needed for the work connected with the High Street Mortuary, which is at times very heavy. The walls of the existing Mortuary are not covered with an impervious material (white-glazed bricks, tiles, etc.).

From time to time necessary improvements (sanitary and other) have been carried out, as required, *e.g.*, the providing of additional (separate) w.c. accommodation for females; the re-forming of the floor of the Mortuary; the re-building of the Clothes Stores, the water-closet buildings, and the urinal, etc., but what is really required is a new Mortuary and Coroner's Court on a new site or reconstruction of the existing Mortuary Buildings on the present site—a somewhat difficult operation, but one which the Public Health Committee is, at the time of the writing of this Report, seriously considering.

MORTUARY FOR NORWOOD WARD.

This question has again been raised and the Borough Council has again emphasised the need for the provision of such a separate Mortuary for Norwood Ward—a small Mortuary for (1) infectious dead bodies and (2) other dead bodies.

Bearing in mind how rapidly Norwood Ward is growing, and the fact that the crowded parts of the District are south of the Cemetery and far removed from Wanless Road Mortuary, the urgency of the matter will be readily admitted. A site for such a purpose is difficult to obtain but, fortunately, at the end of 1903 negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of the Windsor Road site if such can be obtained for a fair value.

The Mortuary at Wanless Road was repainted during 1903. The Mortuary Buildings are insured for £1,500.

Numbers of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries during 1903 and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during the five years (1896-1900).

1903.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total 1903	Total 1900	Total 1899	Total 1898	Total 1897	Total 1896	Yearly Average for 1896- 1900.
<i>High Street—</i>																			
Males ...	18	13	24	21	17	11	16	14	18	12	18	17	199	237	239	222	218	221	227·4
Females ...	10	14	13	9	11	10	5	7	7	12	6	15	119	142	126	143	109	152	134·4
<i>Wanless Road—</i>																			
Males ...	10	3	5	4	5	6	4	3	6	6	6	8	66	58	71	72	41	—	48·4
Females ...	6	4	9	8	2	2	4	1	2	2	7	6	53	62	47	58	32	—	39·8
Totals ...	44	34	51	42	35	29	29	25	33	32	37	46	437	499	483	495	400	373	450

N.B.—The New Wanless Road Mortuary was opened on April 12th, 1897, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Joshua Fazey—High Street Mortuary being under Mr. S. G. Albin. Mr. Pierce is the Deputy Mortuary Keeper

Particulars as to cases of Drowning, Accidental Death and Suicide that have occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, and in the old Parish during five years (1896-1900).

	High Street.			Wanless Road.			Boro'	Parish of Lambeth.					Average 5 years 1896- 1900.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total 1903.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
Drowning	5	1	6	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	13	16	7.4
Suicides	1	1	2	7	1	8	10	14	13	21	6	13	13.4
Poisoning	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	4	4	3.6
Hanging	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	4	3	9	—	2	3.6
Throat cutting ...	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	3	4	5	1	2	3.0
Jumping off heights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.6
Cutting Arteries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	0.4
Shooting	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	2.2
Railway Accidents ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	2.6
Accidental Death (sudden)	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	6	1	12	—	—	3.8
Street Accidents (run over)	—	2	2	2	1	3	5	3	9	7	4	3	5.2
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1.4
Burning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	1.4
Falling	1	—	1	5	1	6	7	1	1	4	4	—	2.0
Bicycle Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	0.6
Strangulation and Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.4
Found Dead	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bursting Blood Vessel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fits	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—No body (dead from infectious disease) was admitted during 1903 into the special room provided for infectious bodies at Wanless Road Mortuary.

Ages of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries, 1903 and at the
Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during five years (1896-1900).

Registered Ages of Bodies.			1903.		Boro'	Parish.					Yearly Average for 1896-1900.
			High Street.	Wanless Road.		Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
0—1	...	...	70	41	111	133	121	160	101	121	127·2
1—5	...	...	16	10	26	47	44	50	39	22	40·4
5—10	...	...	7	5	12	12	22	17	9	12	14·4
10—20	...	...	12	1	13	17	13	8	18	9	13·0
20—30	...	...	27	3	30	31	29	26	26	24	27·2
30—40	...	...	37	6	43	43	59	45	35	35	54·2
40—50	...	...	48	20	68	80	67	64	48	37	59·2
50—60	...	...	35	9	44	61	53	42	59	46	52·2
60—70	...	...	36	16	52	50	47	39	30	35	40·2
70—80	...	...	19	5	24	16	19	32	20	22	21·8
80—90	...	...	6	2	8	6	8	5	9	7	7·0
90—upwards	...	...	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	3	1·0
Age not stated	...	...	4	—	4	3	—	6	6	—	3·0
Totals...	...	...	318	119	437	499	483	495	400	373	450

INQUESTS.

During the year 1903, within the Borough of Lambeth 134 cases were submitted to the Coroner, who, in 57 instances decided that no further inquiries were necessary; but in the other 374 cases, held inquests with the following results:—

I. NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	194
II. ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...	...	136
Burns and Scalds...	...	...	12	
Drowning ...	...	...	4	
Run over ...	...	...	16	
Falls, etc. ...	...	...	33	
Suffocation	...	...	32	
Alcoholism	...	...	2	
Fracture ...	...	..	2	
Misadventure	...	...	24	
Crushed ...	...	...	2	
Blood Poisoning ...	...	...	5	
Improper Feeding	...	...	4	
III. HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	37
Suicide ...	...	...	36	
Murder ...	...	...	—
Manslaughter	...	...	1	
IV. OPEN VERDICTS	...	...	...	7
Found Drowned	...	...	7	
Found Dead	...	...	—
Total				<u>374</u>

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Bacteriological Laboratory, situated at Arlington Lodge, Wanless Road, Loughborough Junction, has again proved most useful during 1903—having been much used by the Medical Practitioners practising within the Borough. All examinations are carried out free of cost to the Medical Practitioners.

The Laboratory was originally fitted up by the late Vestry in 1899, and since then (up to the end of 1903) 2,562* examinations have been made, viz :—Tuberculosis 769, Typhoid Fever 475, Diphtheria 1299, and others 19 (ice-creams, urine, tumours, etc.).

During 1903, 525 examinations have been made, and the subjoined details are given in connection therewith :—

Tuberculosis—

204 samples of sputa from doubtful tuberculosis cases have been examined, and in 71 (*i.e.*, 34·8 per cent.) tubercle bacilli have been found. The importance of tuberculosis cases being diagnosed at as early a date as possible is now acknowledged by all physicians, as in the early stages this disease may be arrested if not cured, by proper treatment. In 133 instances (*i.e.*, 65·2 per cent.), no tubercle bacilli were found. In 2 instances, pneumococci (of Friedländer) were found.

The increase in the number of samples submitted is due to the Council having made Consumption (with tuberculous expectorations) voluntarily notifiable throughout the Borough on (and after) June 1st, 1902. Greater exactitude in diagnosis is being, in this way, secured.

*1899—389; 1900—703; 1901—479; 1902—466; 1903—525; Total—2562. *Vide* Special Report in Appendix.

Typhoid Fever—

90 samples of blood from suspected Typhoid cases have been examined, and in 24 (*i.e.*, 26·7 per cent.) the characteristic Widal reaction was obtained, although in 8 of the cases (*i.e.*, 8·9 per cent.) this reaction was but slightly or feebly marked. In 66 (*i.e.*, 73·3 per cent.) no reaction was obtained. Experience shows that, with a well-marked reaction obtained with a high dilution of the suspected blood-serum (1-60 to 1-100), the Widal, test is most trustworthy, and exceedingly useful, consequently in settling the diagnosis in doubtful cases of illness which have the appearance of Typhoid. It is not advisable to lay too much stress upon a feebly (slightly) marked reaction, unless accompanied by one (or more) of the well-known clinical symptoms of typhoid in the patient from whom the sample of blood has been taken.

Diphtheria—

227 samples of throat membranes and secretions from doubtful Diphtheria cases have been examined, and in 41 (*i.e.*, 18·1 per cent.) the true (Klebs-Löffler) bacilli have been obtained. In 24 instances (*i.e.*, 58·5 per cent.) the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were obtained in pure cultivation—*i.e.*, without admixture with other bacilli, whereas in the remaining 17 (*i.e.*, 41·5 per cent.) the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were found combined with other well-known bacilli as follows :—

Klebs-Löffler + Staphylococci +

Torulæ 1 *i.e.*, 2·4 per cent.

Klebs-Löffler + Staphylococci 9 *i.e.*, 21·9 per cent.

Klebs-Lœer + Streptococci ... 7 *i.e.*, 71·1 per cent.

In 186 (*i.e.*, 81·9 per cent.) of the total number of throat samples examined the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were not isolated, but other bacilli were as follow :—

Streptococci 45 *i.e.*, 24·2 per cent.

Pseudo-bacilli 2 *i.e.*, 1·1 per cent.

Pseudo-bacilli + Staphylococci 7 *i.e.*, 3·8 per cent.

Pseudo-bacilli + Streptococci ...	1 <i>i.e.</i> , 0·6 per cent.
Pseudo-bacilli + Staphylococci + Streptococci ...	1 <i>i.e.</i> , 0·6 per cent.
Staphylococci ...	123 <i>i.e.</i> , 66·5 per cent.
Streptococci + Staphylococci ...	4 <i>i.e.</i> , 2·2 per cent.
Staphylococci + Torulæ ...	2 <i>i.e.</i> , 1·1 per cent.
Strephycycci + Torulæ ...	1 <i>i.e.</i> , 0·6 per cent.

The pseudo-bacilli (Hoffman) were found in pure cultivation in only two instances, and in no instance were pseudo-bacilli and true Diphtheria (Klebs-Löffler) bacilli found together. Pseudo-bacilli were found mixed with streptococci (1), with staphylococci (7), with streptococci and staphylococci (1).

An outbreak of sore-throats in a School led to 44 examinations being made with the result that no Diphtheria bacilli were found, but only pseudo-bacilli (6), staphylococci (36), and streptococci and staphylococci (2). By strict isolation of the pseudo-diphtheria cases, the outbreak was stamped out.

As to whether or not the pseudo-bacilli (Hoffman) are modified Klebs-Löffler bacilli, or *vice versa*, is a question still under discussion, but the practice in Lambeth Borough is to regard pseudo-throats as infectious, and to take the usual precautions in regard to patients having such throats, viz., notification, isolation, and disinfection. Removal to hospital is not advised until separate accommodation is provided away from the *true* Diphtheria cases.

Other Examinations—

2 separate samples of urine have been submitted for examination on account of the suspected presence therein of gonococci. The result of the bacteriological examinations was negative in each case.

1 specimen of gland and 1 of tumour were examined for the presence of tubercle, but in neither case were the tubercle bacilli found.

The value of the bacteriological laboratory to the Ratepayers is proved, and a large saving has been effected since its establishment. Had Lambeth followed the example of the other Metropolitan Boroughs and arranged for the bacteriological work of the Borough to be done by a Private Firm or Institution, the cost to the Borough for the last 5 years (allowing 5/- per examination) would have been £640 5s. 0d., or an annual average cost of £128 1s. 0d.

1903.	SPUTA. Tub. Bac. found.			*BLOODS. Typhoid reaction obtained.			THROAT MEMBRANES AND DISCHARGES. Klebs-Löffler bac. found.		
	Yes	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.
January ...	9	9	18	4	3	7	7	24	31
February...	8	7	15	2	6	8	2	14	16
March ...	14	18	32	—	4	4	1	18	19
April ...	7	8	15	—	—	—	2	13	15
May ...	5	9	14	3	10	13	1	14	15
June ...	8	13	21	1	2	3	1	26	27
July ...	5	13	18	4	4	8	3	23	26
August ...	3	11	14	—	11	11	15	8	23
September	1	11	12	2	1	3	—	15	15
October ...	6	11	17	2	9	11	4	20	24
November	2	12	14	3	11	14	2	5	7
December	3	11	14	3	5	8	3	6	9
TOTALS ...	71	133	204	24	66	90	41	186	227

* In 8 cases (*i.e.*, 8.9 per cent.) the reaction was slightly (or feebly) marked. 4 other samples (2 urines, 1 gland and 1 tumour) were also examined during 1903

Antitoxin—

The Borough Council, following the example of the late Vestry, has continued to distribute, free of cost, to medical practitioners practising in Lambeth Borough, antitoxin for the treatment of Diphtheria cases, with most satisfactory results. The value of antitoxin in the treatment of Diphtheria (early in the disease) is now a fact, and its use, too, as a preventative, or prophylactic, is being tried with marked results. The Borough Council distributes gratuitously antitoxin for this latter purpose also.

45 vials of antitoxin have been distributed during the year.

The walls at Arlington Lodge have been repointed, and the gutters and roof repaired, during 1903 at an estimated cost of £28 10s. 0d.

The Bacteriological Laboratory is now insured for £500.

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

The Public Underground Conveniences within the Borough of Lambeth are now 7 in number, and the accommodation is as follows :—

				W.C. Accommodation	
				Paying.	Free.
Vauxhall—Men only	...	...	3	1	
Kennington Cross—Men only	...	...	3	1	
Hercules Road {	Men	...	4	1	
	Women	...	3	1	
Brixton {	Men	...	3	1	
	Women	...	3	1	
Stockwell {	Men	...	3	1	
	Women...	...	2	1	
Loughborough {	Men	...	3	1	
	Women	...	3	1	
Stangate {	Men	...	8	1	
	Women	...	6	1	
TOTALS				44	12

Two new Underground Conveniences were opened during 1903 (September 26th) in Lambeth Borough, viz., at Loughborough Junction and Stangate, and in connection with these, 10 new attendants have been appointed (8 permanent and 2 relief) as follows :—Messrs. J. T. Lewis, W. Clark, E. Vass, R. Saunders, J. W. Willis, and Mesdames E. G. Burgess, M. Catterall, A. Fletcher, M. A. Sinclair, and Ida Sinclair. Miss Ida Sinclair withdrew, and in her place 2 temporary attendants (Mrs. Hardwick and Mrs. Davis) were appointed.

During 1903, Messrs. Baker and Moody (2 permanent male-attendants) resigned and Mrs. Kimber (permanent female attendant) died, and in their places Messrs. Peck and Guerrier and Miss Porter were appointed respectively.

The staff during 1903 (October 29th) was settled by the Council as follows :—

*Conveniences.**Attendants.*

		Males.	Females.
Brixton ...	...	{ Lester, C. ...	Smith, Mrs.
		{ Parsons, F. ...	Richards, Mrs.
Hercules ...	...	{ Holbrook, W. ...	Batchelor, Miss
		{ Frazey, H. ...	Fletcher, Mrs.
Stockwell ...	...	{ Bennett, W. H. ...	Hawkins, Mrs.
		{ Rodda, T. ...	Porter, Miss
Kennington Cross	...	{ Guerrier, E. ...	} <i>No female side.</i>
		{ Lewis, J. ...	
Vauxhall ...	...	{ Cooper, F. ...	
		{ Vass, E. ...	
Loughborough	...	{ Hazell, H. ...	Mason, Mrs.
		{ Peck, T. ...	Catterall, Mrs.
Stangate ...	...	{ Copper, G. ...	Luckett, Mrs.
		{ Clark, W. ...	Sinclair, Mrs.

Each attendant works six days per week, so that in addition 3 male and 2 female relief attendants are required as follows :—

Relief Attendants.

<i>Male.</i> —Hercules, Vauxhall, Kennington Cross	Saunders, R.
Loughborough and Brixton	Willis, J. W.
Stockwell and Stangate	Langley, J.
<i>Female.</i> —Hercules and Stangate	Mrs. Burgess.
Brixton, Stockwell and Loughborough	
	{ Mrs. Hardwick (<i>temporary</i>).
	{ Mrs. Davis (<i>temporary</i>).

A new Ladies' Convenience (overground) has been erected during 1903 in Vauxhall Park (accessible both from the Park, and from the South Lambeth Road) at a cost of £731, and is to be opened to the Public at the beginning of 1904.

During 1903, a suggestion has been brought forward to construct an Underground Convenience (for both sexes) at Westow Hill, near the Crystal Palace Parade (estimated cost £2,300). The Borough Council of Lambeth has approved of the Scheme, provided that the 4 Authorities, whose Districts meet at the point suggested for the position of the Convenience, *viz*: Lambeth, Camberwell, Croydon, and Penge, share the expense in equal proportions, irrespective of rateable value.

The provision of an adequate number of Public Conveniences throughout a District is an important duty, and one to be encouraged even though a yearly expense out of the Rates in connection therewith be involved. From a Return prepared by the Borough Accountant, it appears that, for the year ending March 31st, 1903, the total expenses in connection with the Lambeth 5 Underground Conveniences (*i.e.*, excluding Loughborough and Stangate) were £2,293 18s. 6½d. (inclusive of loan charges*), and the corresponding receipts (for the same period) £1,557 2s. 2d. In the cases of Brixton and Hercules Road Conveniences, the incomes and expenses practically balance.

* Exclusive of loan charges, the total expenses were £1,861 12s. 4½d.

During 1903, new treads have been provided to the Kennington Cross Convenience, and the ventilation has been improved at the Brixton Convenience by the provision of a gas extractor.

CLERICAL STAFF.

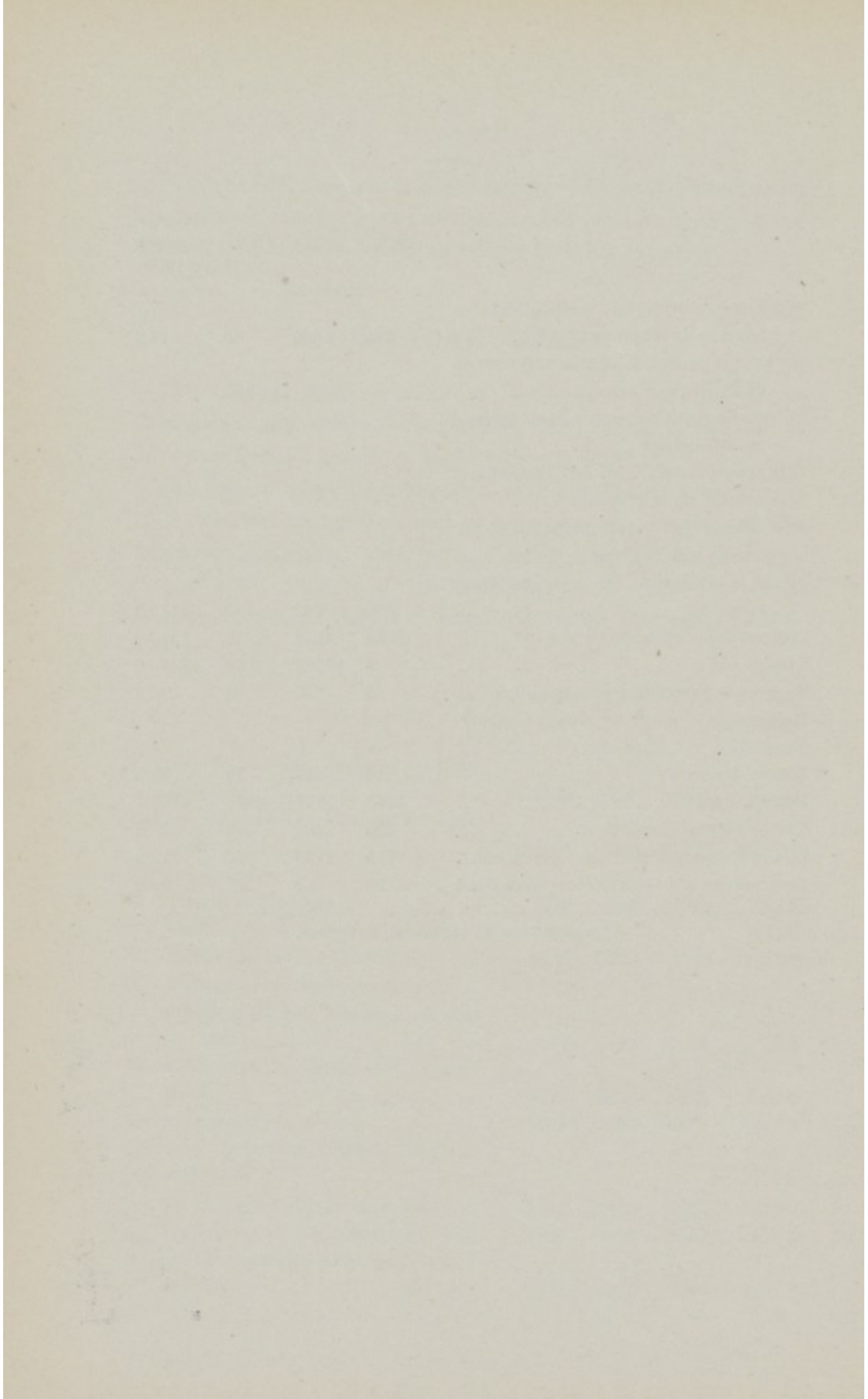
The Clerical Staff consists of 3 Clerks—a chief (W. R. Lawrence), and two others (Messrs. A. L. Baxter and W. J. Lawrence), and a junior, or boy (Albert E. Ruel).*

The Clerical work in connection with the Department during 1903 deserves recognition, and is again given in the form of the following Statement, shewing the work done in the Borough during 1901, 1902, and 1903, as compared with the yearly average for the old Parish of Lambeth during five years (1896-1900).

	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average 5 years (1896-1900).
	BOROUGH.			PARISH.
Letters, etc., received (entered in letter book)	7808	8760	9417	8611·4
Letters, etc., sent out (entered in postal book)	16555	19504	21703	26096·6
Notices served—				
Infectious Diseases	1336	2430	1848	2290·2
Public Health Acts (Preliminary) ...	8248	12954	7195	7812·0
Public Health Act (Statutory) ...	3432			
Metropolis Management Acts ...	27			
Housing of the Working Classes Act	—	14	13	43·6
Cases entered in Inspectors' Report				
Books	8372	8930	7821	8307·0
Complaints entered in book	6199	4378	5421	5474·0
Copies of Infectious Diseases Notifications—				
(a) Entered in Notification Book ...	1537	4426	2025	2319·2
(b) Sent off to Asylums Board ...	1587	4426	2025	2619·2
Notices of Infectious Diseases sent to				
Schools	2117	3410	2425	1953·6

	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average 5 years (1896-1900).
	BOROUGH.*		PARISH.	
Workshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register... ..	162	105	69	144.6
Milkshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	458	—
Cowsheds (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	6.6
Slaughter-houses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	9.2
Bakehouses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	51.6
Water Certificates for new buildings given out	520	420	183	112.2
Disinfection Certificates given out ...	3035	5186	2710	1010.2
Stamps used	—	17398	14274	19730.6
Reports to Committee (Fortnightly) ...	20	20	21	20.2
Reports to Vestry or Council (Quarterly)	4	4	4	4.0
Special Reports	13	15	12	12.2
Letters Typed	4883	5816	4867	4905.4
Bacteriological Reports	525	466	479	546.0
Inland Revenue Certificates given out...	715	2723	360	719.5
Summonses and Orders entered in Book	95	50	72	98.6

* Appointed *vice* E. G. Wood, resigned.



APPENDIX.

Local Government Board.

(Table i.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1903, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891—1900.).

Y.FAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions. in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births. registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Parish.	1891	276162	9097	32.9	1433	157.2	6073	21.9	1438	539	351	5886	21.3	
	1892	280032	9226	32.9	1303	141.2	5794	20.7	1578	651	314	5457	19.5	
	1893	283956	9222	32.5	1415	148.5	6165	21.7	1741	811	338	5219	18.4	
	1894	287935	9231	32.1	1264	136.9	5213	18.1	1484	775	399	4837	16.8	
	1895	291970	9341	31.9	1470	157.4	5857	20.6	1511	702	404	5559	19.0	
	1896	296061	9592	32.4	1371	142.9	5370	18.1	1583	705	433	5098	17.2	
	1897	300048	9388	31.3	1459	155.4	5486	18.3	1546	664	429	5251	17.5	
	1898	304073	9256	30.4	1447	156.3	5567	18.3	1543	592	455	5430	17.9	
	1899	308108	9433	30.6	1527	161.9	6064	19.7	1680	663	485	5886	19.1	
	1900	312152	9167	29.4	1350	147.3	5578	17.9	1576	606	458	5430	17.4	
Averages for years 1891-1900.		294049.7	9295.3	31.6	1403.9	151.03	5716.7	19.4	1568.5	670.8	406.6	5405.3	18.4	
Boro' 1903	307711	9069	29.5	1194	131.7	4853	15.8	1619	648	459	4664	15.2		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 are calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE. - The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough of Lambeth. The deaths included in Column 12 are the numbers in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the numbers in Column 10 and the addition of the numbers 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.

The "Public Institution" (taken into account for the purpose of these Tables) are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made, will be found on pp. 27, 112-115 of the Report.

Area of Lambeth Borough in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water) } 4079.6 Statute Acres.

Total population at all ages 301895 }
Number of inhabited houses 41511 } At
Average number of persons per house .. 7.3 } Census
of 1901.

(Table ii.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH
DURING 1903, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891—1900).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH 1ST.				3.—LAMBETH CHURCH 2ND.			
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).
Parish.	1891 ...	a. 28657	b. 1431	c. 866	d. 230	a. 18110	b. 605	c. 468	d. 158	a. 39191	b. 1630	c. 987	d. 299
	1892 ...	28601	1473	687	179	18249	610	432	160	39571	1639	907	259
	1893 ...	28545	1521	688	222	18388	610	448	165	39951	1632	858	272
	1894 ...	28489	1505	691	203	18522	624	384	139	40331	1553	789	266
	1895 ...	28433	1516	755	212	18666	618	457	189	40711	1629	995	284
	1896 ...	28377	1445	642	201	18805	649	364	169	41091	1687	930	262
	1897 ...	28333	1397	683	203	18947	597	442	188	41476	1595	934	301
	1898 ...	28282	1381	715	193	19090	581	438	175	41864	1613	853	265
	1899 ...	28232	1398	733	189	19234	627	436	151	42252	1517	1048	315
	1900 ...	28183	1348	678	202	19377	582	423	153	42642	1543	840	266
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900 }		28413·2	1441·5	713·8	203·4	18739·3	610·3	429·2	164·7	40908·0	1603·8	914·1	278·9
Borough 1903 ...		26939	1345	553	137	18386	563	345	150	39858	1509	812	232

(Table ii.—continued.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		4.—KENNINGTON 1ST.				5.—KENNINGTON 2ND.				6.—BRIXTON.				7.—NORWOOD.			
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).
		<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>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Parish.	1891...	50681	1722	1092	252	40065	1069	802	136	73707	2014	1335	291	25751	626	336	67
	1892...	51002	1733	1008	226	40695	1058	756	123	75431	2051	1305	287	26483	662	362	69
	1893...	51241	1759	153	270	41004	1039	719	127	77812	2002	1182	286	27015	639	371	73
	1894...	51721	1802	871	212	41713	1053	672	117	79507	2037	1050	258	27647	657	380	79
	1895...	52201	1736	969	263	42222	1099	742	169	81267	2093	1259	276	28470	650	382	77
	1896...	52581	1836	902	232	43429	1125	747	157	82267	2139	1174	291	29511	662	339	69
	1897...	52971	1859	952	249	44136	1110	721	132	83946	2131	1135	286	30239	699	384	100
	1898...	53361	1883	939	259	44852	1099	727	141	85647	2143	1274	334	30977	641	434	80
	1899...	53753	1871	1086	309	45570	1089	812	154	87350	2179	1342	296	31717	752	429	113
	1900...	54146	1856	1018	233	46239	990	732	123	89057	2112	1283	279	32453	736	456	94
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900		53365.8	1811.2	984.0	250.5	42997.5	1066.1	743.0	136.9	81599.1	2090.1	1233.9	287.4	29026.8	672.4	387.3	82.1
Boro'. 1903		53907	1788	803	198	43773	994	618	126	87069	2060	1120	257	37779	810	413	94

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

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

(c) Deaths under 1 year are not corrected, and the gross total of sub-columns *d* agrees with the total of column 5 in Table i.

N.B.—Where the District is not stated, the deaths are sub-divided equally amongst the Registration Sub-Districts.

Table iii.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
DURING THE YEAR 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Age—Years.						Waterloo.	Lambeth Church 1st.	Lambeth Church 2nd.	Kennington 1st.	Kennington 2nd.	Brixton.	Norwood.	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church 1st.	Lambeth Church 2nd.	Kennington 1st.	Kennington 2nd.	Brixton.	Norwood.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.														
Small Pox ...	72	...	5	6	18	42	1	3	4	31	31	3	...	...	3	4	31	31	3	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	329	9	107	116	52	45	...	35	27	44	32	79	91	21	31	26	36	32	52	68	5
Membranous Croup ...	9	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	236	...	11	14	31	144	36	30	27	60	27	32	48	13	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	744	13	223	346	88	74	1	69	73	56	105	155	204	82	55	46	63	98	119	151	47
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	183	...	5	37	31	60	...	18	16	7	27	21	33	...	14	12	5	19	13	20	9
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	7	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever ...	17	...	...	...	2	15	...	2	2	1	4	1	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	40	5	11	20	3	...	1	7	8	3	12	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1547	31	367	540	228	382	39	165	157	207	242	295	389	133	106	88	128	182	187	241	62

NOTES.—(a) The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables ii. and iv.

(b) Patients are removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, one of which is situated in Brixton Registration Sub-district.

N.B.—40 cases of Chickenpox were also notified during 1903 (from January 1st to 8th), but not one of these was removed to Hospital.

Local Government Board.

(Table

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH

Name of District—BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox ...	4	—	1	—	—	3	—
Measles ...	130	25	104	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	23	1	16	5	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	126	65	56	5	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	29	3	15	11	—	—	—
Croup ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
(Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever - Enteric ...	24	—	—	5	4	15	—
(Other Continued	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	52	3	1	2	2	16	28
Cholera Nostras ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	160	123	30	—	—	2	5
Enteritis ...	65	27	6	3	5	21	3
Puerperal fever ...	6	—	—	—	1	5	—
Erysipelas ...	12	2	—	—	1	8	1
Other Septic diseases ...	8	3	2	—	2	1	—
Phthisis ...	435	8	15	7	63	328	14
Other Tubercular disease ...	204	81	57	33	9	19	5
Cancer malignant disease ...	367	—	1	3	4	196	103
Bronchitis ...	370	100	32	1	2	88	147
Pneumonia ...	118	17	20	5	21	53	2
Pleurisy ...	20	3	4	1	—	5	7
Other diseases of							
Respiratory Organs...	219	65	58	6	4	49	36
Alcoholism ...	33	—	—	—	—	31	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	54	—	—	—	—	43	11
Venereal diseases ...	46	39	—	—	—	4	3
Premature birth...	159	159	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Accidents of parturition...	12	—	—	—	2	10	—
Heart diseases ...	584	6	4	14	19	291	250
Accidents ...	137	37	6	13	7	49	25
Suicides ...	36	—	—	1	3	29	3
All other causes ...	1287	369	57	35	18	414	394
All causes...	4664	1188	487	151	169	1680	1089

iv.)

DURING THE YEAR, 1903.

OF LAMBETH.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS (AT ALL AGES).								TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT.
Waterloo. 9	Lambeth Church First. 10	Lambeth Church Second. 11	Kenning- ton First. 12	Kenning- ton Second. 13	Brixton. 14	Norwood. 15	District not stated. 16	
—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	9	28	43	10	18	4	3	33
4	3	6	1	4	5	—	—	36
13	14	33	30	6	17	12	1	8
2	1	7	4	5	10	—	—	38
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	—	4	2	4	9	3	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	1	4	9	12	15	7	3	10
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12	17	46	17	18	32	18	—	28
5	3	9	11	8	21	7	1	—
—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	1
4	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	13
—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
50	36	73	86	49	93	37	11	147
24	25	48	31	25	41	9	1	—
24	20	51	54	40	79	30	9	—
47	21	64	70	53	94	19	2	140
19	7	22	17	17	29	3	4	
2	1	2	7	3	2	1	2	—
24	14	35	31	30	55	26	4	—
4	7	5	4	3	8	2	—	—
8	3	9	12	6	9	6	1	—
4	7	15	8	2	8	1	1	—
17	15	22	22	25	43	15	—	—
1	—	2	2	2	3	2	—	—
57	39	89	101	84	139	54	21	232
28	12	21	27	13	23	9	4	105
6	2	5	6	4	10	3	—	—
150	68	171	188	173	337	131	49	806
521	330	797	788	603	1106	399	118	1619

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	1		2		3	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
II.—Parasitic Diseases.						
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
III.—Dietic Diseases.						
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...	1	...	1	2	...	6
Delirium Tremens ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.						
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism of the Heart ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout ...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Rickets ...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	4	8	2	10	10	10
Cancer of Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	4	2	1	3	1
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	2	3	1	4	6	5
Pthisis ...	15	10	21	4	23	13
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	2	4	5	3
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	...	...	1	1	1	...
V.—Developmental Diseases.						
Premature Birth ...	8	2	2	5	6	9
Atelectasis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Congenital Malformations ...	1	2	...	3	...	2
Old Age ...	...	2	1	1	...	5
VI.—Local Diseases.						
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ...	3	5	2	1	1	1
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	4	6	2	2	4	4
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Convulsions ...	1	2	2	3	...	3
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	1	1	...	...	1	...
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.						
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ...	1	...	1	1	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
4		5		6		7		8		No Address.		All Ages		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	...	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
...
1	3	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	11	15	30
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	4	2	...	9	8	17
...
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	5	7
1	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	8	4	12
...	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	1	...	9	18
21	30	26	28	16	24	28	51	7	23	6	3	120	187	307
...
4	4	5	6	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	20	23	43
10	6	7	2	5	4	16	7	1	3	...	...	48	34	82
40	33	59	27	24	2	56	37	26	11	5	6	269	166	435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
16	8	7	4	6	...	7	3	3	2	1	...	47	30	77
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	6	2	8
1	...	...	...	2	1	4	5	1	...	...	...	9	10	19
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	7
13	9	14	8	16	9	19	24	9	6	...	...	87	72	159
4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
3	1	3	3	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	13	15	28
4	5	3	11	7	11	9	23	5	8	1	4	30	70	100
...
3	6	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	20	17	37
4	13	11	22	11	14	23	51	11	10	2	4	72	126	198
13	7	1	3	5	1	5	...	2	2	2	6	29	20	49
3	2	6	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	15	10	25
7	2	2	1	4	2	10	0	...	4	...	...	26	23	49
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
2	2	1	3	2	1	6	2	1	...	...	1	14	10	24
4	4	...	2	...	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	8	14	22
1	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	6	7	13

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	1		2		3	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis ...	...	2	1	1	...	1
Valvular Diseases of Heart ...	6	7	5	3	6	15
Other Diseases of Heart ...	3	7	4	3	7	5
Aneurism ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ...	2	2	3	4	4	1
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Laryngitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Emphysema, Asthma ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	7	14	12	14	9	12
Pneumonia ...	5	7	6	1	2	5
Pleurisy ...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Bronchopneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Pleuroneumonia ...	4	6	...	...	1	1
Other Dis. of Respiratory System ...	3	...	2	2	2	2
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Dentition ...	...	1	2	3	1	2
Sore Throat, Quinsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach ...	2	1	2	...	1	1
Enteritis ...	...	1	1	3	2	1
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ascites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	2	3	2	3	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ...	1	...	...	2	2	1
Diseases of the Pancreas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ...	2	...	1	...	...	...
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LINE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.						
(e.g., Bronchocoele, Addison's Disease) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	3	6	4	5	6	3
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Calculus (Stone) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ...	1	1	...	2	...	...
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.						
A. Of Organs of Generation.						
Male Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.													Total.	
4		5		6		7		8		No Address.	All Ages.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	4
1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	4	10
15	30	16	25	6	16	25	23	5	8	3	2	87	131	218
13	9	14	22	23	22	27	37	18	18	6	2	115	123	240
3	2	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
2	...	1	...	2	3	2	1	3	...	2	...	7	12	19
7	6	6	7	5	5	5	11	2	...	4	3	38	39	77
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	7	9	16
34	30	34	36	22	31	43	51	9	10	2	...	172	198	370
14	8	10	7	11	6	16	13	2	1	3	1	69	49	118
2	...	3	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	14	6	20
17	11	7	10	7	10	16	14	9	13	2	...	66	68	134
2	3	2	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	12	10	22
1	1	3	4	2	7	2	9	...	...	...	1	15	26	41
1	7	4	2	3	2	1	2	4	4	...	...	16	23	39
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	2	2	4	4	7	8	6	...	1	1	...	23	25	48
2	7	8	3	5	3	9	12	4	3	1	...	32	33	65
1	2	4	5	2	4	4	3	2	...	...	1	14	17	31
2	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	3	10	13
...
4	5	5	7	4	2	5	4	3	3	1	...	29	25	54
1	2	1	...	3	1	3	6	2	1	...	1	13	14	27
...
1	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	...	2	14	12	26
...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	8	3	11
...
1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	9	8	17
14	11	14	10	8	7	19	15	9	5	4	6	81	68	149
3	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	1	...	...	15	3	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	2	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	7	8	15
...
...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	12

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	1		2		3	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>b. Of Parturition:</i>						
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.						
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.—DISEASE OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.						
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.						
Fractures and Contusions ...	3	...	4	2	2	...
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	...	3	...	2	...	1
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drowning ...	1	...	3	1	1	1
Suffocation ...	...	2	1	...	1	1
Otherwise ...	3	2	1	...	2	2
2.—HOMICIDE.						
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.						
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Poison ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Drowning ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.						
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Death from Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.						
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	6	6	9	7	4	6
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined ...	1	1	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
4		5		6		7		8		No Address.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	4
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	7
1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
4	3	4	2	2	1	4	3	3	...	1	2	27	13	40
...
...	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15
...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
5	...	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	...	...	16	14	30
...	3	4	1	...	1	5	3	1	...	...	1	16	13	29
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
3	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	6
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	7
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...
...
13	5	11	9	8	10	21	2	8	7	...	...	80	71	151
...	1	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
...	1	1
...
...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered from

NOTE.—The deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES ...	148	117	112	115	260	232	11	13	1	2
II. PARASITIC DISEASES ...	5	6	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
III. DIETETIC DISEASES ...	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ...	54	45	49	32	103	77	16	18	10	8
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES ...	106	90	1	...	107	90	...	...	...	...
VI. LOCAL DISEASES ...	192	178	71	96	263	274	14	11	15	14
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ...	17	20	3	3	20	23	7	4	3	...
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ...	84	69	2	3	86	72	1	...	1	...
TOTALS ...	608	530	238	249	846	779	49	48	30	24
1.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.										
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.										
Smallpox { Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unvaccinated ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No Statement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	14	11	50	54	64	65	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	38	27	23	33	61	60	...	5	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	9	7	9	8	3	2	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...
Diphtheria ...	1	1	8	7	9	8	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup ...	1	...	...	1	1	8	1	1	...	...
Influenza ...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Miasmatic Diseases ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.										
Cholera, Nostris ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Asiatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	65	58	17	13	82	71	...	...	...	...
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.										
Remittent or Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.										
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.										
Syphilis ...	25	14	...	...	25	14	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.										
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	1	2	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

AGES.																			TOTAL.	
15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80 & over		Over 5 Years.		All Ages.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	1	2	5	18	11	16	4	1	5	18	11	4	4	75	58	335	290			625
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7			12
...	6	3	5	15	1	2	2	...	...	...	14	2	16	25		4
20	17	24	20	101	88	190	137	38	35	49	75	4	11	452	409	555	486			1041
...	1	1	11	21	18	48	30	7	137	160				297
13	19	14	19	93	105	294	241	97	83	244	312	53	121	837	925	1100	1199			2299
2	1	4	3	17	9	32	10	5	6	10	11	2	5	82	49	102	72			174
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	1	...	...	1	1	3	6	11	92	85			175
39	38	45	47	235	217	538	414	144	132	334	431	82	192	1496	1543	2342	2322			4664
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	6	66	...	130
...	5	61	65	...	126
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	11	...	23
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
1	...	3	9	4	1	1	13	11	13	24
...	6	5	15	13	...	28
...	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	2	1	6	2	1	4	11	10	3	4	26	22	27	25	52
...	1	1	...	3	3
...
...	1	...	1
...
...	1	1	3	1	1	...	5	2	8	73	160
...
...
...
...
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...
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LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered from

NOTE.—The deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year,		1 5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
II.—Parasitic Diseases.										
Thrush and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...	5	6	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietetic Diseases.										
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.										
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
Rheumatism of the Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	5	5	4	4	9	9	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Cancrum Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberc Mesenterica ...	15	15	3	4	18	19	...	1	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	16	10	15	13	31	23	9	10	3	1
Phthisis ...	4	4	11	4	15	8	4	...	1	2
Scrofula ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	14	11	14	6	28	17	...	3	2	2
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Developmental Diseases.										
Premature Birth ...	87	72	...	...	87	72	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	7	3	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	12	15	1	...	13	11	...	...	...	...
Old Age ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Local Diseases.										
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ...	5	6	6	7	15	18	4	...	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Convulsions ...	25	21	1	1	26	25	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	2	3	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	1
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.										
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...

all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

AGES.																Total.
15-20	20-25		25-30		30-35		35-40		40-45		45-50		50 & over.	Over 5 Years.	All Ages.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	30
...	...	...	...	6	3	2	14	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
2	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	2	2	1	5	7	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	8	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18
1	1	2	...	5	20	53	70	21	27	35	57	2	120	186	120	307
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	43
3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	34
12	13	20	18	84	62	118	52	8	4	7	7	...	254	158	269	435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2	2	...	1	4	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	19	13	30
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
...	...	...	...	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	9	10	19
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	21	18	48	30	70	30	100
...
...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	37
...	...	1	...	3	1	20	23	7	22	35	59	5	19	71	127	198
...	...	...	...	12	2	12	12	2	1	3	4	...	1	29	2	49
1	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	14	10	25
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
...	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	13	8	24
...	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	6	10	22
9	9	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	13

all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

THE NUMBERS OF THE DISTRICT ARE AS FOLLOWS.																		
AGES.																		
15-20		20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80		80 & over.		Over 5 Years.		All Ages.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	4
1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	4	...	...	10
3	3	1	2	7	12	43	42	12	12	15	37	2	9	86	130	87	131	218
...	2	1	3	8	10	40	32	16	12	36	42	12	21	113	123	115	125	240
...	2	7	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	3	13	3	16
1	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	...	2	7	11	7	12	12	19
...	3	3	2	3	23	21	10	12	38	39	38	39	...	77
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	4
...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	7	9	...	16
1	1	8	3	22	28	11	14	46	62	10	29	98	140	172	198	370
...	2	2	...	11	6	24	7	5	1	9	7	...	2	54	27	69	49	118
...	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	11	2	14	6	20
...	1	...	...	1	1	6	3	2	4	5	1	3	17	15	66	68	...	134
...	...	1	3	1	5	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	11	8	12	10	...	22
...	...	1	...	1	2	6	1	...	2	1	5	...	8	9	18	15	26	41
...	16	23	39
...	1	1
...	2	...	...	3	4	7	5	...	2	3	...	1	13	15	23	25	...	48
2	1	1	1	7	4	4	3	1	2	...	3	...	18	14	32	33	...	65
...	1	1	4	8	2	...	3	6	1	1	10	16	14	17	31
...	1	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	3	10	...	13
...
...	3	6	16	11	4	3	6	5	...	29	25	29	25	...	54
...	2	5	3	...	...	2	3	1	1	9	9	13	14	...	27
...
1	1	3	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	8	8	14	12	...	26
...
...	...	1	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	8	3	...	11
...
...	1	...	1	6	4	...	2	1	9	7	9	8	...	17
...	1	2	2	5	11	28	18	13	4	25	24	3	8	79	68	81	68	149
...	4	2	1	...	7	...	3	1	15	3	15	3	...	18
...	1	1
...	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	6	6	7	8	15
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LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered from

NOTE.—The deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

		AGES.									
		Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>B. Of Parturition.</i>											
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.											
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.											
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.											
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.											
Fractures and Contusions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Suffocation ...	...	15	13	...	...	15	13	1	1	...	...
Otherwise...	...	1	6	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	...
2.—HOMICIDE.											
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.											
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drowning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.											
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and Not Specified Causes.											
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	...	79	66	1	3	80	69	...	...	...	...
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or ill-defined	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	...

all Causes during the Year 1903.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

AGES.													TOTAL.	
15-20	20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80	80 & over.	Over 5 Years.	All Ages.		
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2
...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	4	3	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	7
1	1	...	4	1	8	2	2	...	4	3	1	5	21	13
...
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	11	1	14
...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	3
...	1	...	6	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	13	3	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	14
1	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	2	3	3	1	15	7	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...
...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	9	4	9	4
...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	2
...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	80	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	3

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CORRECTED DEATHS IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1903.

	No. of Deaths.		Total.		No. of Deaths.		Total.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases				Brought forward ..	2009	2043	4052
1. Miasmatic Diseases	200	192	392	VI.—Local Diseases—continued.			
2. Diarrhoeal "	88	73	161	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	8	3	11
3. Malarial " ... ..	...	...	...	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use ... ..	...	...	...
4. Zoogenous " ... ..	...	...	...	8. Diseases of Urinary System ...	112	88	200
5. Venereal "	32	14	46	9. Diseases of Reproductive System			
6. Septic	15	11	26	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation. ... ..	...	12	12
II.—Parasitic Diseases	5	7	12	(b) Diseases of Parturition ... ..	...	12	12
III.—Dietetic Diseases	16	25	41	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	8	5	13
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	555	486	1041	11. Diseases of Integumentary System.	11	4	15
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	137	160	297	VII.—Violence.			
VI.—Local Diseases				1. Accident or Negligence	77	60	137
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	186	222	408	2. Homicide ... ..	...	1	1
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	6	7	13	3. Suicide	25	11	36
3. Diseases of Circulatory System...	267	317	584	4. Execution ... ..	...	...	...
4. Diseases of Respiratory " ...	358	369	727	VIII.—Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.	92	83	175
5. Diseases of Digestive " ...	144	160	304				
Carried forward ...	2009	2043	4052	Total ...	2342	2322	4664

Offences under the Food and Drugs, and
Public Health, Acts, during 1903.

NATURE OF OFFENCE, AND AMOUNTS OF
PENALTIES AND COSTS IN EACH CASE.

Summonses—Sale of Food and Drugs (and Margarine) Acts.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
On 21st January, 1903, summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith at Westminster Police Court, re exposing for sale a parcel of Margarine, the fat of which contained more than 10 per cent of butter fat.	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 2 0
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 91 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 50 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 45 per cent.	0 10 0	0 14 6
Re exposing for sale a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters, 1½-in. "Margarine."	1 0 0	0 14 6
On 22nd January, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 50 per cent.	0 10 0	0 14 6
On 3rd February, an adjourned summons was heard before Mr. Garrett, at the South Western Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 9 per cent.	0 10 0	0 14 6

On 12th February, summonses were heard before Mr. Shiel, at Westminster Police Court, re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½-in. "Margarine."	1 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling a sample of Milk, from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 12 per cent.	2 0 0	0 16 6
On 19th March, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 12 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	3 0 0	0 14 6
Re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 25 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
On 30th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Plowden, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 26 per cent.	0 5 0	0 14 6
On 9th June, a summons was heard before Mr. Garrett, at the South Western Police Court, re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail, without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½-in. "Margarine."	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 18 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	15 10 0	10 19 6

Summonses—Sale of Food and Drugs (and Margarine) Acts.—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	15	10	0	10	19	6
On 10th June, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk to which water had been added to the extent of 8 per cent., and Cream abstracted to the extent of 12 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
On 11th June, summonses were heard before Mr. Francis at Westminster Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 8 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 92 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 93 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Coffee containing Chicory to the extent of 54 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
On 19th June, a summons was heard before Mr. Paul Taylor at the Southwark Police Court, re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½-in. "Margarine."	1	0	0	0	12	6
On 9th July, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter, containing Margarine (not Butter) 93 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 12 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 9 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk from vehicle or can without having conspicuously inscribed thereon his name and address.	0	10	0	0	12	6
On 23rd July, Summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 9 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 8 per cent.	5	0	0	0	12	6
Refusing to sell an article of food, to wit, Milk exposed for sale in the street.	2	0	0	0	2	0
On 30th July, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling New and Separated Milk mixed, not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 5 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Carried forward	33	10	0	19	16	6

Summonses—Sale of Food and Drugs (and Margarine) Acts—*continued*.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	33	10	0	19	16	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 7 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 7 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 5 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 12 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 7 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 9 per cent., and from which the cream had been abstracted to the extent of 7 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
On 13th August a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 18 per cent.	4	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 6 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6

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On 20th August, an adjourned summons was heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 12 per cent.	0	10	0	0	17	6
On 27th August, summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 17 per cent.	0	10	0	0	19	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream has been abstracted to the extent of 15 per cent.	0	10	0	0	19	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 13 per cent.	0	10	0	0	17	6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 12 per cent.	0	5	0	0	12	6
Reselling Milk containing added water 13 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
On 3rd December, summonses were heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter, containing Margarine (not Butter) 93 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk, containing added water 5 per cent.	1	0	0	0	17	6
Re selling Milk, from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 15 per cent.	1	0	0	0	17	6
Re selling Milk, containing added water 8 per cent.	1	0	0	0	17	6
On 12th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 36 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
On 31st December, summonses were heard before Mr. Cluer, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 85 per cent.	3	7	6	0	12	6
Carried forward	58	12	6	34	5	6

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Summonses—Sale of Food and Drugs (and Margarine) Acts—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	58 12 6	34 5 6
Re selling Milk containing added water 5 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
Exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½ in., "Margarine."	2 7 6	0 12 6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½ in., "Margarine."	3 7 6	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 95 per cent.	<hr/>	0 12 6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½ in., "Margarine."	2 0 0	0 12 6
On January 28th, 1904, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at the Lambeth Police Court re selling milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 10 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 14 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½ in., "Margarine."	<hr/>	0 2 0
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 84 per cent.	2 0 0	0 2 0
TOTAL	<hr/> 71 7 6	<hr/> 38 17 0

Summonses—Public Health (London) Act.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.	
On March 4th, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to make good defective drainage at No. 159, Loughborough Road.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Order made to do work in 21 days, and owner to pay 4s. costs. Against the occupier, for causing a quantity of vegetable matter to be thrown in front of No. 18, Mostyn Terrace.	...	0 4 0	
On 29th April a summons was heard before Mr. Chapman, at Southwark Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to intercept and ventilate drain at No. 99, Oakley Street.	0 10 0	0 2 0	33
Order made to do work within 14 days, and Defendant to pay 5s. costs.	...	0 5 0	
On 5th May a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with L.C.C. Bye-laws No. 2, with regard to a slaughter house at 263, Brixton Road.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
Carried forward	2 10 0	0 13 0	

Summonses—Public Health (London) Act.—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2	10	0	0	13	0
On 1st May, a summons was heard before Mr. Shiel, at Westminster Police Court, against the owners, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair the defective drains at No. 201, Upper Kennington Lane. Order made to do work within 28 days, and Defendant to pay 6s. costs.	.	...		0	6	0
On 7th May, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair soil pipe and under trap sink waste at 39, Knowle Road. Work completed. No costs allowed.	...			...
On 28th May, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair roof, &c., and ventilate soil pipe, at No. 29, Hayter Road. Order made to do work in 7 days, and Defendant to pay 4s. costs.	...			0	4	0
On 5th June, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse interior of No. 7, Leopold Street. Order made to do work in 7 days, and Defendant to pay 4s. costs.	...			0	4	0
On 10th June, summonses were heard before Mr. Baggallay, at Southwark Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair defective drain and water closet, at No. 155, Stamford Street. Order made to do work in 10 days, and Defendant to pay 5s. costs.	...			0	5	0
Against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse dirty walls and ceilings at 61, Gray Street. Order made to do work in 14 days, and Defendant to pay 5s. costs.	...			0	5	0
On 11th June a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to make good defects in drains at Nos. 6a, 8 and 10, Willington Road. Order made to do work in 7 days, and Defendant to pay 4s. costs.	...			0	4	0
Carried forward	2	10	0	2	1	0

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OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2	10	0	2	1	0
On 2nd July, 5 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, against the Secretary of the Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation Company, Limited, that a chimney, not being the chimney or a private dwelling-house, did on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th April last, send forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance.						
The Magistrate fined Defendant £10 and £2 2s. costs for nuisance committed on the 23rd April, and dismissed the 4 other summonses, it being understood that in all future cases against this Company the maximum penalty would be imposed in every case.	10	0	0	2	2	0
On 7th July, before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner, for wilfully obstructing Inspector Hooper in execution of his duty from examining premises at No. 15, Magee Street.	1	0	0	0	2	0
On 15th September a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse walls and ceilings at No. 218, Kennington Road.	2	0	0	0	2	0
On 16th September against the owner, for removing fish offal in an improperly constructed carriage, contrary to the Bye-laws of the London County Council.	1	0	0	0	2	0

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On the 26th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put drain and soil pipe into proper order and condition at 15, Knowle Road.

Order made to do work in 7 days, and pay 4s. costs.

... 0 4 0

On 1st December, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to make good defective drains at Gabriel's Yard, Sutton Street.

Order made to do work in 7 days, and pay 4s. costs.

... 0 4 0

On 1st December, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to provide more w.c. accommodation, and cleanse and repair walls and ceilings, at No. 83 Stamford Street.

Order made to do work in 14 days, and pay 5s. costs.

... 0 5 0

Against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put the drain into proper order and condition at 16, Benedict Road.

2 0 0 0 15 0

On 22nd December, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put the drain into proper order and condition at No. 38, Pearman Street.

Order made to do work in 14 days and pay 5s. cost.

... 0 5 0

Carried forward

18 10 0 6 2 0

37

Summonses—Public Health (London) Act.—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	18	10	0	6	2	0
On 1st of April, 3 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for permitting the newly erected dwellings-houses Nos. 21, 38 and 9 to 16, Cowley Mansions to be occupied as dwelling-houses without first obtaining the Certificate of the Sanitary Authority that they have a proper and sufficient water supply.	6	0	0	0	6	0
On 8th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Chapman at Southwark Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to reconstruct drains at No. 6 Broadwall.	5	0	0	0	5	0
On 27th July, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse and repair interior walls and ceilings and water closet at No. 4, Ridgway Road.	2	0	0	0	2	0
On 14th August, a summons was heard before Mr. Bagally at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for failing to cleanse dirty walls and ceiling at No. 4, Ridgway Road.	...			0	4	0
On 22nd October, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair drain and water closet at No. 99, Holland Road.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Total	33	10	0	7	3	0

Out-Break of Measles at Lambeth Schools, Norwood.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 23rd, 1903.)

My attention has been drawn, through the Mortality Returns, to the unusually large number of deaths from Measles registered during January and February of the present year, as having occurred amongst the infants and children in connection with the Lambeth Schools under the control of the Lambeth Guardians, and situated in Elder Road, West Norwood. Taking the past year (1902) the following deaths have been registered from Measles in Norwood District :—

1902.	Norwood District (excluding Schools).				Schools.	
January	—	...	2 (male, 12 mths., male, 3 yrs.)
February	1	...	—
March	—	...	—
April	1	...	—
May	—	...	—
June	—	...	—
July	—	...	—
August	—	...	—
September	—	...	—
October	—	...	—
November	—	...	1 (female, 2 yrs.)
December	—	...	2 (males, 2 yrs.)
Totals				2	5	

It may be mentioned that there was an outbreak of Whooping Cough, also, in the Norwood District, during the first half of 1902, resulting in 12 deaths, 3 of which took place at the Lambeth Schools, thus:

1902.				Norwood District (excluding Schools).		Schools.
January	...	...	...	1	...	—
February	...	...	...	3	...	—
March	...	...	...	4	...	—
April	...	...	...	1	...	1 (M., 2 yrs.)
May	...	...	...	—	...	1 (F., 3 yrs.)
June	...	...	...	—	...	1 (M., 22 mths.)
Totals ...				9	—	3

Examining more in detail the Mortality Returns for the year 1902, I find that there have been, in addition, 11 deaths from non-infectious diseases amongst the boys and girls at the Lambeth Schools, viz.:—January, 1 (Dentition, male, 2 years); February 1 (Dentition, male, 2 yrs); May, 1 (Tabes Mesenterica, male 3 years); July, 1 (Tubercular Meningitis, female, 4 years); September, 1 (Tubercular disease of the lungs, female, 10 years); November, 1 (Struma, male, 10 years); December, 5 (1, Dentition, male, 21 months; 3, Bronchitis, males, 2, 3 and 3 years respectively; and 1, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh, female, 4 years.) All these details are important, as indicating the weak constitutions of some of the children admitted into the Lambeth Schools. The ages at death are also noteworthy, viz., 17 (out of 19) under 5 years, 15 under 4 years, 10 under 3 years, and 3 under 2 years of age.

The deaths during the winter months from lung troubles (bronchitis, etc.) may be in part explained by the absence of proper warming appliances in the Main Buildings, Probationary Wards, and Receiving Wards.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the Schools during 1902 was 19, giving a very high mortality-rate of 31·7 per 1000, taking the average number of children in residence as 600, as compared with 17·7 per 1000 for the whole of the Borough, and 12·5 per 1000 for Norwood District as a whole. This is a most serious state of affairs.

Taking the 3 deaths registered from Measles in connection with the Schools during November and December, 1902, I find that during the first two months (January and February) of 1903, 8 more deaths from Measles have been registered among the children, making a total of 11, and as this is a high mortality, more

especially taking into account the fact that, during the same period, there had been no single death from Measles registered in the Norwood District outside the Schools, I decided to pay a visit to the Schools and make enquiries. In this connection, I have to thank the Medical Superintendent (Dr. Rugg), with whom I at once communicated previous to my visits, and who accompanied me on my first visit, and gave me such information as I asked for. I also interviewed the Master (Mr. Fielder).

Measles is a non-notifiable disease, so that I have no means (officially) of knowing the numbers of cases that have occurred in the Norwood District; but I find from the School Register that, since October, 1902, up to the end of February, 1903, 68 cases have occurred in connection with the Lambeth Schools, and of these 11 have died, thus giving a high case mortality of 16·2 per cent. The ages of these 68 cases, and of the 11 deaths, are as follow :—

			Cases.	Deaths.		Case Mortality per 1000.
1-2 years	...	...	6	...	1	16·7
2-5 years	...	...	54	...	10	18·5
5-6 years	...	...	4	...	—	0·0
6-10 years	...	...	3	...	—	0·0
Over 12 years	...	...	1	...	—	0·0
Totals	...	...	—	—	—	—
			68		11	16·2
			—	—	—	—

In other words, 60 cases and 11 deaths were amongst children under 5 years of age, Measles being chiefly a disease of infant and child life.

Measles is a disease that, with proper care and attention, should give a very much lower mortality rate than this. Death generally results from the after-consequences, due to the patients catching a chill or cold during convalescence, giving rise to Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc., which are the immediate causes of death. The importance of warmth, therefore, goes without saying. No child in a fair state of health ought to die from Measles, if properly nursed and attended to, and if living under satisfactory sanitary conditions. It is now admitted that insanitary surroundings tend to increase the mortality from Measles (and other diseases), whilst the previous constitutional states of the children are also an important consideration to be taken into account in dealing with mortality rates. Further, the younger the child, the greater the risk of death from Measles, and other infectious diseases.

With a view to investigating the reasons for the Lambeth Schools' increased mortality from Measles, I directed special attention to the following headings :—

1. Nature of nursing and attention given.
2. States of Health of patients before attack.
3. Conditions (sanitary or otherwise) under which the patients lived before death.

Heading No. 1 may be dismissed at once, as the nursing arrangements made by the Guardians under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent are in every way satisfactory ; whilst the general condition (cleanliness and otherwise) of the Wards in which the patients are treated, was, at the time of my visit, all that could be wished for, and the Lambeth Schools Infirmary and Isolation Hospital would compare favourably with any Children's Hospital in London, or elsewhere. Indeed, I was struck with the cleanliness and the general satisfactory surroundings of the wards, themselves, and of the offices adjoining, showing that the Nurses do all they can to bring their patients back to health ; whilst the buildings are so arranged that the wards are airy and light, and are furnished in a manner to show throughout brightness and comfort. The Medical treatment that the patients receive does not need dealing with such patients having the advantage of a fully-qualified Medical Superintendent who visits *daily*, and who is in residence near the Schools, so that he can be called at any time, and can be at once in attendance.

With regard to Heading No. 2, an analysis of the 11 deaths shows, on inquiry, that the stamina of the patients, previous to their contracting Measles, were poor, and their constitutional states such as to render any illness, that they might contract, highly dangerous to life. In this connection, 2 of the children are registered as having died from tubercular disease of the lungs, in addition to Measles ; whilst the others appear to have been constitutionally debilitated before contracting Measles, as far as I could gather from the nurses, and judging by several patients, who had escaped death, and who were in the Wards at the time of my visit, and who proved, on physical examination, to be of low vitality, the result of rickets, want of proper attention in the early stages of their existence, etc. The ages at the time of death of the 11 patients who succumbed are important, and may, with advantage, be again tabulated. Thus, nine of the patients were 2 years of age ; one, 3 years ; and one, 18 months. Measles and other infectious diseases (as indeed any disease) are specially fatal to young children under (say) 3 or 5 years.

The immediate causes of death are registered as follows :—

Tubercular disease of lungs	...	...	...	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	6

The obvious lesson is not to expose such weakly children of tender years to infection.

With regard to Heading No. 3, the facts discovered are the most unsatisfactory reading. Speaking generally, whilst it is true that the sanitary appliances were clean, and the drains in working order, the conditions found point to the drainage systems being defective, old and obsolete, requiring immediate attention, with a view to such drains and appliances being made good, re-modelled, and brought up to modern requirements. A large number of chemical tests were applied to the drains of the 11 different blocks of buildings, and, practically, in every case, a result was obtained; whilst, in many instances, it was even unnecessary to trouble to test as it was easy to see by the eye that many of the joints of soil and waste pipes were defective, etc., allowing of the escape of sewer (or drain) gas around *all* the Buildings, which are, thereby, bathed in it night and day. Such a state of affairs might have been even more serious, had it not been that the evil effects have been in part counteracted by the fresh air, which blows around the Buildings on all sides at all times. The situation of the Schools is ideal.

The insanitary condition in which I find the Lambeth Schools (*vide* Sanitary Inspector's Report) would tend, in my opinion, to increase the mortality from Measles, and to lower the vitality of the children so as to render them more liable to contract any infectious disease. It is difficult to understand how such conditions have been allowed to remain, more especially as the defects found have reference to all buildings (Main Blocks, Infirmary, Probation and Isolation Wards, and the Receiving Blocks), for they must have been found at once, had the sanitary arrangements been supervised and examined at any time, not to mention *periodically*, as should be the case in all Public Institutions.

The Old School Buildings and the Matron's House, being empty, were not inspected, though doubtless in the same insanitary state.

I append to this Report a summary of the sanitary defects found.

Cause of Outbreak and Spread of Measles in the Schools.

Whilst the number of deaths (under 5 years) is excessive, the number of cases (under 5 years) that have occurred (60) is also excessive. Taking the average number (under 5 years of age) in residence as 100, the incidence of Measles is 60 per cent., and the Measles death-rate at that age-period per 1,000 living is 110, as compared with less than 2 for the whole of the Borough, and 0 for Norwood District alone, extending over a period of four months, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to trace how the disease has spread from scholar to scholar. It is true that children from an institution who attend daily at Board Schools run such risks of infection as do all children attending such Board Schools from different houses in the neighbourhood, but, during the period under investigation, Measles has not been, to any extent, epidemic in Norwood, as shown by the fact that during the last 12 months one death only has been registered from Measles throughout the whole of the district (excluding the Schools). Indeed, if we assume that Measles has been epidemic *outside* the Schools during the period under investigation, the alarming difference between the outside mortality from the disease and that within the School Buildings will have to be accounted for, bearing in mind the better nursing and other conditions that are supposed to exist in such Buildings as compared with those met with in the ordinary houses of the working classes. It is equally true that children from an infected Institution may spread the disease throughout the district in which such Institution is situated by means of Board Schools. It appears from my investigations that the disease has been brought into the Lambeth Schools, not from the Norwood District, but from the Inner Wards of the Borough, whence children are drafted to the Schools, and where Measles has been in an epidemic form during the period under investigation. From the Lambeth Schools the disease has spread into the Norwood district, where there is at present a commencing outbreak being spread through Gipsy Road, Woodland Road, Rockmount Road, and Salters' Hill Board Schools, where the children attend from the Lambeth Schools. To prevent, or at least to minimise, as far as possible, the spread of infectious diseases in the Lambeth Schools, the Guardians' Buildings have been planned in an exemplary way. The Schools consist of the Main Building, where boys and girls live; a Receiving Ward (a long distance away), into which the new arrivals from the Workhouses are received, and from which they are drafted to isolated Probation Wards (for a quarantine period of three weeks) prior to being admitted into the Main Buildings; whilst there is a detached Infirmary for the treatment of all the

sick children, as required, and, in addition, a separate small Isolation Hospital for the treatment of infectious cases as they occur. The arrangements made by the Guardians are, therefore, exemplary in theory, but I find that the uses to which these various buildings have been put, works out in practice unsatisfactorily. It is true that children have been admitted at the Receiving Wards, and drafted from there to the Probation Wards for a period of three weeks, prior to being admitted into the Main Building, but it is also true that the children in the Probation Wards have been allowed to go to the Board Schools in the Norwood and Croydon Districts, and whilst there to mix, not only with the Guardians' children from the Main Building, but also with other children from various parts of such districts. It seems anomalous that the Guardians should have arranged for Probation Wards with most praiseworthy intentions, but that the use of such Probation Wards should have been stultified by the fact that the children detained there have been allowed to mix with the children from the Main Building, both outside and inside the Guardians' premises—outside as already explained ; inside, in the Church, situated within the Guardians' own premises, where children from the Receiving and Probation Wards attend with children from the Main Building for religious instruction and other purposes. Such an arrangement is thwart with danger, as by this means Measles (and what applies to Measles applies to other infectious diseases) has been allowed to spread from the Probation Wards to the Main Buildings, and so the whole object of such Probation Wards has been lost. The idea of children from the Probation Wards joining children from the Main Buildings immediately outside the Guardians' premises, mixing with them going to school, at school, and coming back from school, being carefully separated and isolated afterwards when they arrive within the Guardians' premises would be amusing if such serious results had not obtained ! As showing how the Measles has spread, it is interesting to note, from the returns furnished to me, by the Head Nurse through Dr. Rugg, that, of the 68 cases that have occurred, 43 arose amongst children in the Main Buildings and 25 amongst children in the Infirmary, Probation Wards, and Receiving Wards. The Infirmary has helped to spread the disease. From the Inner Wards of the Borough of Lambeth, the Measles germs are passed into the Lambeth Schools at Norwood, first into the Receiving Wards, then into the Probation Wards, Infirmary, and Main Buildings, and so on from there to through the Board Schools into the Norwood and Croydon districts. No inter-communication whatever should be allowed to take place between the Infirmary and the Isolation Hospital, or between any neighbouring buildings which have been specially planned to avoid such. The disinfecting machine is old, inefficient and out of date.

The above Report, though exceedingly interesting from the point of view of showing the nature of Measles and its method of spreading, is serious reading, and calls for suggestions which, when carried out, will help to prevent a repetition of such a serious condition of affairs as is disclosed in the Report.

My suggestions are as follow :—

1. Re-constructing of the drainage systems.
2. Re-modelling of the sanitary appliances.
3. Supervising periodically by a Sanitary Expert of such drainage systems and sanitary appliances, when re-constructed and re-modelled.
4. Reserving the Probation Wards strictly for the uses for which they were originally intended, and preventing the children whilst in such Wards from mixing, in any way, with the children from the Main Building (or other children), either at School or elsewhere, *e.g.*, Church, Sunday School, Playground, &c.
5. Avoiding the sending of young children (at least, those under three years of age) to Norwood to the Lambeth Schools under existing arrangements (*i.e.*, without being kept absolutely, and at all times, distinct and separate from all other children), as Measles and other diseases are specially fatal to children of such tender years.
6. Preventing any communication between (a) the Isolation Hospital and the Infirmary; (b) the Main Buildings (children and officials) on the one hand, and the Receiving Ward, Probation Wards, the Infirmary, or the Isolation Hospital (children, patients, or officers) on the other hand—keeping the separate buildings carefully fenced off one from the other. In this connection, no children should be allowed to pass from the Main Buildings or from the Probation Wards to the Infirmary even for the purpose of having ointment, dressings, &c., applied.
7. Advising the Sanitary Authority in future of any outbreak of Measles (or other non-notifiable infectious disease) amongst the inmates of the Lambeth Schools, so that measures may at once be taken to prevent the disease spreading from such Schools into the Lambeth or neighbouring Boroughs, by closing the Schools.
8. Supplying proper warming appliances for the Main Buildings, Receiving Ward and Probation Wards.
9. Supplying an efficient disinfecting machine.

In connection with suggestion 5, it will be a matter for the serious consideration of the Guardians as to whether or not they are morally justified in sending young children (under five years of age) up to the Lambeth Schools under present conditions. There is no getting away from the fact that, had there been no children in residence under five years of age, 60 out of the 68 cases of Measles would not have occurred, and not one of the deaths would have taken place. Even taking the deaths from all causes during the past year, 1902, the 19 deaths that have taken place amongst the inmates of the Schools would have been reduced to two, and the total death-rate per 1,000 reduced from 31.7 to 3.3. The writing on the wall is significant, and Nature's warning should not (and will not, I trust) be neglected. The danger (not to use a stronger term) of sending young children (under five years of age) into barracks at Norwood is proved in this Report. The Guardians would belie their name, if they continued such a practice. It may be that, perhaps, any available room might, with advantage, be used for the aged Poor, or (better still) for the open-air treatment of consumptives, if the Local Government Board will give their consent to such a scheme.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Sanitary Defects Found.

1. Broken drain-pipes.
2. Open and defective joints to soil pipes.
3. Ventilating pipes discharging below eaves gutters, or receiving rainwater from same.
4. Rain-water pipes directly connected to the drains.
5. Defectively constructed access chambers and covers.
6. Defective air in-lets.
7. Open traps at the foot of the soil-pipes near to entrance doors of dormitories in the playground.
8. Foul and disgusting trough closets, coated with filth.
9. Water-closets opening direct, and ventilating, into Dormitories.
10. Improperly fitted and badly flushed slop-sinks.
11. Defective flushing cisterns.
12. No under-traps to baths and lavatory basins, and the in-let gullies in connection therewith not kept clean; etc., etc.,

JOSEPH PRIESTLY,
Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1903.

The Report was sent (marked "private") to the Board of Guardians, and dealt with by them as follows:—

GUARDIANS' OFFICES.

BROOK STREET,

March 26th, 1903.

DEAR SIR.

re Outbreak of Measles at the Norwood Schools.

I am directed by the Guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing your report with reference to this subject, and in reply to state that, at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board held on Monday last for the purpose of taking into consideration the alleged insanitary condition of the Schools, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz :—

1. That a Committee consisting of Captain Andrew, J.P., Mr. Bennett, Mr. Briant, Mr. Hawkey, and Mr. J. E. Turner, be appointed to at once remedy the defects pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health.
2. That the Committee be directed to enquire from those in authority how it has been possible to allow such a condition of affairs as that disclosed by the report of the Medical Officer of Health.
3. That the Committee be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent its recurrence, and to report thereon to the Board.

It was further resolved,

That the thanks of the Board be accorded to Dr. Priestley, Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Lambeth, for his advice and promised assistance in remedying the defective drainage at the Schools.

The Guardians desire me to assure you that the suggestions contained in your report will be carried out forthwith in their entirety, and that no effort will be wanting on their part to render the sanitation of the School Buildings satisfactory to you in every respect.

Yours faithfully,

W. THURNALL,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

The Committee, mentioned in the Guardians' letter, met at the Schools on Tuesday, March 29th, and the Medical Officer attended and pointed out the various defects in connection with the drainage system of the various blocks of Buildings and in con-

nection with the administration of certain departments of the Schools. Orders were given at the meeting (such orders being confirmed by the Guardians on April 1st, 1903) for the re-construction of the drainage systems and the re-modelling of the sanitary fittings to be proceeded with forthwith (as follows). The other matters to receive prompt attention hereafter :—

- (a) To instruct Messrs. Doulton & Co., to forthwith remove the trough closets on both sides of the New Schools and to substitute up-to-date pan and trap W.C.'s.
- (b) To obtain from Messrs. Doulton & Co., Messrs. B. Finch & Co., and Messrs. G. Jennings, Ltd., schedules of prices for sanitary appliances generally.
- (c) On the acceptance by the Guardians of the prices of one of these firms, to forthwith proceed with the re-construction of the drainage and fittings of the disused Infants' Block, forming part of the Old School premises and also one of the eight blocks of the New Schools. The latter will involve the displacement of 72 children, who, Mr. Fielder informs us, can be temporarily distributed among the other blocks.
- (d) To successively treat each remaining Block in a similar manner.
- (e) To arrange for the renovation of the disused Infants' Block, so that on the completion of the drainage work in connection with that Block the building can be used as a temporary Infirmary.
- (f) To then proceed with the re-construction of the drainage of the Isolation Block, a portion of the Infirmary, if necessary, being used as a temporary Isolation Ward.
- (g) On the completion of the re-construction work at the Isolation Block, to proceed with the re-construction of the drainage of the Infirmary.
- (h) To next proceed with the re-construction of the drainage of the Probation Wards, and the Receiving House as required.
- (i) To connect the drain from the Infirmary to the sewer in Crown Hill.
- (j) To instruct Messrs. Stenning & Son to proceed with the erection of a fence round the Infants' Block, in accordance with their tender already accepted by the Board.

Houses let in Lodgings.

Special Report presented to the Council, May 5th, 1903.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, makes it compulsory for every Metropolitan Sanitary Authority to make, and enforce, Bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family. A series of Bye-laws was adopted by the late Vestry on January 21st, 1897, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on May 11th, 1897. Since the passing of the Bye-laws, houses have been registered as follow :—

1897	...	...	93 houses
1898	...	...	258 „
1899	...	...	34 „
1900	...	...	26 „

making a total of 411 houses (containing 2,369 rooms) registered by the late Vestry. With the re-arrangement of the Parish boundaries in connection with the formation of the new Borough of Lambeth, 40 of these houses (containing 252 rooms) were transferred to other districts, and there are now within the Borough of Lambeth 371 registered houses, containing 2,117 rooms, in which, at the time of registration, resided 3,644 persons, of whom 2,294 were over ten years of age.

The ostensible objects aimed at in the Bye-laws are to ensure (1) absence of over-crowding, (2) periodical cleansing and lime-whiting, and the instruction of the late Vestry was only to select for registration those houses which it was thought could not be satisfactorily inspected and supervised otherwise, and where there was reason to believe that over-crowding existed.

The experience gained in connection with these houses registered under these Bye-laws has been, speaking generally, that a Sanitary Authority's Officers are hampered and their hands weakened instead of being strengthened. It is found that the Inspectors have greater powers under the house-to-house-inspection provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, than under such Bye-laws.

There is a difficulty in getting the annual cleansing done under Bye-law 15, as a landlord of a lodging-house is responsible, and such landlord is defined in the Bye laws as being the person, whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises, by whom, or on whose behalf, such house, or part of a

house, is let in lodgings, or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who, for the time being, receives, or is entitled to receive, the profits arising from such letting. The landlord is, therefore, not the owner, and often pleads, what would appear to be true, viz., that he, or she, has no money to expend for such a purpose. When houses become so dirty as to be a nuisance under Section 2 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, there is no difficulty in at once getting the cleansing done by the Owner, but often in connection with the annual cleansing under the Bye-laws there is no nuisance, but simply an offence against, or an infringement of, the Bye-laws, and in this case action must be taken against the landlord, and not against the owner. This annual cleansing has reference to the cleansing, by lime-washing, or otherwise, of every part of a house, viz., every area, interior surface of every ceiling and wall, of every water-closet, and the interior surface of every room, staircase and passage. For all practical purposes, therefore, it is better to proceed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and to carry out a systematic house-to-house inspection under Section 1, than to register, wholesale, houses under the Bye-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings, made under Section 94 of the same Act. In either case, a large increase in the staff would be necessary, as the present division of the Inspectors' districts shows that in Lambeth Borough each Inspector has charge of (roughly) 25,000 to 35,000 persons and three to four thousand houses. With all the various duties which devolve upon a sanitary inspector there is but little time for anything approaching systematic house-to-house inspection, or for systematic registering of houses under the Bye-laws. It must be remembered that, in the Inner Wards more especially, to be consistent, the greater number of the houses should be registered. Existing congestion, and consequent high rent, compel occupiers to sub-let parts of their houses. Should such a systematic and wholesale registering of houses in Lambeth be adopted, there would be a distinct setting back, in respect to the sanitary state of such premises, as regards cleanliness, in that the liability under the Act would be transferred from a responsible owner under the Act to an irresponsible landlord under the Bye-laws. I have always felt that it would be vexatious to summon such landlords under the Bye-laws, as from my own personal experience such landlords are often persons whose financial status is such that I do not feel justified in proceeding against them for penalties as laid down under the Bye-laws; more especially as I should have to proceed against them for premises whose state is such as not to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, but simply premises that are an offence against Bye-law 15, in the sense that the necessary annual cleansing has not been carried out. The landlord

is not in a financial position to cleanse his premises even when dirty, not to mention once every twelve months.

With regard to over-crowding, the advice that I have hitherto given to the Council and the late Vestry is to the effect that, under existing conditions, the Sanitary Authority would not be justified in proceeding to extremes, with a view to abating all over-crowding, until extra suitable accommodation has been provided into which the legally displaced tenants could move and be housed. Gross cases of over-crowding are dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but to systematically deal with over-crowding under the Bye-laws, where the cubic space is increased to 300 and 400 cubic feet per person respectively, would be a totally different matter, and in my opinion, an unjust and severe action for a sanitary authority to take under conditions such as at present exist, more especially in the Inner Wards of Lambeth Borough. From my experience in Lambeth, I am satisfied that the houses can be kept in better condition by systematic house-to-house inspections than by simply registering them under Bye-laws; but to enable a systematic house-to-house inspection to be carried out, a large increase to the existing Sanitary Staff would be rendered absolutely necessary. Even to carry out the Bye-laws in the sense that the London County Council would seem to suggest that such bye-laws should be carried out, would involve also a large augmentation to the existing Sanitary Staffs, and the practical results would not be commensurate with the extra expense incurred, though I am satisfied that many satisfactory results would accrue from systematic house-to-house inspection in the more congested and poorer parts of the District.

I would remind the Council of the decision given in the Appeal Court by the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the case of *Weatheritt versus Cautley*, to the effect that tenemented houses built in blocks cannot be registered as houses let in lodgings.

In conclusion, so far as my experience gained in Lambeth goes, whereas upon theoretical grounds much good was expected from the enforcing of the Bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, in practice such expectations have not been realised, the Bye-laws being found to be unworkable, more especially in connection with their chief object, viz., the systematic and regular cleansing of premises.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

February 23rd, 1903.

Appendix.

Numbers of houses registered up to date in the different Metropolitan Boroughs :—

Chelsea - - -	—	Hackney - - -	442
Bethnal Green - -	9	Islington - - -	533
Greenwich - - -	19	Paddington - - -	543
Lewisham - - -	29	Holborn - - -	596
Deptford - - -	34	Finsbury - - -	849
Battersea - - -	39	Hampstead - - -	911
Wandsworth - - -	116	Marylebone - - -	916
Woolwich - - -	117	Southwark - - -	1005
Stoke Newington -	119	St. Pancras - -	1270
Shoreditch - - -	190	Stepney - - -	1353
Camberwell - - -	191	Hammersmith - -	1359
Poplar - - -	270	Westminster - -	2004
Fulham - - -	329	Kensington - - -	2063
Bermondsey - - -	350		
Lambeth - - -	371		<hr/> 16433
City - - -	396		<hr/>

N.B.—At the Census 1901 there were in Lambeth Borough, 41,511 inhabited houses and 70,887 tenements, of which latter 44,495 contained less than five rooms.

Municipal Milk Depots.

Special Report presented to the Council on July 9th, 1903.

No Sanitary Authority should be satisfied with the sanitary progress of its district whilst the deaths of infants under one year of age remain yearly as high as at present. This high infantile mortality is a disgrace to sanitary administration and preventive methods, and represents an enormous waste of life that is more or less preventable. If preventable, why not prevented? Taking England and Wales, as a whole, it appears that about 130,000 children are born every year to die before they are one year old. In London, the number may be roughly stated as 20,000. This is sad reading, but the sadness is intensified when the figures are read, and considered, *pari passu* with the birth rates, which are, unfortunately, slowly but surely declining both throughout England and Wales, and in London. The Lambeth Borough Council's immediate concern is with the Borough of Lambeth. For the two years 1901-2, during which the new Borough has been in existence, 2,509 children under one year of age have died; whilst in the old Parish of Lambeth during the 10 years 1891-1900, 14,039 children under one year of age died, and to this number may be added the 7,921 children (between 1 and 5 years) who died also.

Taking an average, it may be stated that the uncorrected infantile mortality rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered) for Lambeth is 151—that for the whole of London for the same period being 160. Subdividing Lambeth into Registration Sub-districts, great variations are noticed in the different infantile mortality rates, thus :—

			Rates per 1000 births (Uncorrected).
<i>Inner Districts—</i>			
Waterloo Road...	...	...	141 (corrected 236)
Lambeth Church 1st	...	...	237
Lambeth Church 2nd	...	...	174 (corrected 185)
<i>Outer Districts—</i>			
Kennington 1st	...	...	138
Kennington 2nd	...	...	128
Brixton...	...	...	137
Norwood	...	...	122
LAMBETH	...	...	151

It is to be noted that these infantile mortality rates are uncorrected, and as Waterloo Road and Lambeth Church Second Districts contain respectively a Lying-in Hospital and a Workhouse, the rates (as given above) are deceiving, being much too small. If the necessary correction be made, *i.e.*, by excluding from Waterloo Road District all the Lying-in Hospital births, and from Lambeth Church Second District all the Workhouse births, the rates become 236 and 185 per 1000 births respectively. In other words, the average infantile mortality rate for the Inner Districts is 219 per 1,000 births as compared with 131 per 1,000 births for the Outer Districts. Special attention is, therefore, needed for the former, and it will be seen that Waterloo Road and Lambeth Church First Districts suffer most severely, *viz.*, 80 per cent. *more* than the Outer Districts, taken as a whole, and 100 per cent. *more* than (say) Norwood District. In other words, the chance of an infant under one year of age who lives in Norwood District celebrating its first birthday is double that of an infant living in Waterloo Road District.

Examining more in detail the causes of these deaths in infants under one year of age, it is found that the greatest number is due to irregular and improper feeding. Mothers will not, or cannot, do their duty by their infants in regard to feeding, and the alternative methods adopted are unsuitable, as well as irregular, and, therefore, totally opposed to what nature not only dictates and requires, but must have if infants are to prosper. Maternal ignorance or carelessness, drunkenness, overcrowding, insanitary conditions, female labour, etc., are also factors that assist in making up this high mortality. Epidemic or Zymotic Diarrhœa alone (the so-called "Summer" Diarrhœa of children) carries off yearly in Lambeth an average of 160 infants, the Inner Districts suffering in this respect twice as much as the Outer. Since the appointment of the Female Inspector, special investigations have been made in regard to deaths from Diarrhœa, and the one fact that stands out prominently is that breast feeding is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and that irregular and improper feeding of infants (the result of too early weaning or hand-feeding) causes digestive disorders, and predisposes to death from Diarrhœa, as well as from other infantile diseases.

Condensed milk (separated and other), sopped bread or biscuit, other farinaceous foods of different kinds, "ordinary" food, beef-tea, meat, alcohol, tea, etc., are found to be given to children of tender years by parents and others. Even when good cow's milk is used, the insanitary conditions under which such milk is, in many cases, collected and stored prior to use, are such as to ensure at times its contamination with dirt, and (may be) germs, thereby causing digestive troubles and Diarrhœa.

The above facts make out a case for interference, and admitting the difficulties surrounding the subject, and allowing for constitutional deficiencies in the parents, etc., I am satisfied that good will accrue from the establishment of a Milk Depot at which to provide, and from which to distribute, suitable sterilised wholesome milk for the feeding of infants, chiefly of the poorer classes, amongst whom ignorance and carelessness most abound, and whose children, unfortunately, are unable to secure Nature's food from Nature's supply. Whatever is done, it must be definitely understood that no artificial method can compare in any way with Nature's supply.

In the opinion of some, it cannot be too much emphasised that a Municipality is not justified in underselling, or even entering into the slightest unfair competition with, private traders at the cost of the rates. What I propose is what the Trade has, practically, never offered to do, and there can, consequently, be no injury to any of its members. The establishment of a Milk Depot is most needed for the Inner Districts, and as Waterloo Road District is the greatest sufferer from infantile mortality, and as this particular district contains a Children's Hospital and a Lying-in Hospital, and is closely adjacent to a large General Hospital, I suggest that, for these reasons, such a Milk Depot should be established in that particular district. Further, such Milk Depot should be established under the strict medical supervision of your Medical Officer of Health, and should also, if possible, be in touch with Benevolent Institutions and Hospitals, where children and infants attend for treatment, or other purposes. Indeed, with the help of one or two such Institutions or Hospitals, the financial, as well as other, success of the undertaking should be assured.

I have already received written promises of support from the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, in Waterloo Road; St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Embankment; and the Lying-in Hospital, in York Road; so that the difficulties that had hitherto presented themselves to me, and which had held me back previously from reporting to, and advising, the Council, on the subject of the establishment of a Milk Depot, have disappeared. The experiment may now be tried in Lambeth with every prospect of success; but I suggest that we proceed cautiously, and on a small scale to commence with. A house, or separated part of a house, should be taken in the neighbourhood of the three Hospitals named (*e.g.*, York Road), and fitted up with an approved sterilising apparatus, stock of bottles and wire baskets, apparatuses for washing out, rinsing, and filling the bottles, tank for mixing the milk, weighing machine, etc. Each basket should contain 6, 7, 8 or 9 bottles (according to the ages

of the infants), sufficient for one days' food—each bottle being enough for one “feed,” or meal, and each bottle to be opened immediately before use, and the milk taken out directly therefrom without being transferred to any other vessel. Adjustable teats or nipples should be used for this purpose, one being applied as required to each bottle, and returned to, and changed at, the Depot each day. In this way, method in feeding, as well as proper and suitable food, will be secured. The price to be charged should be 3d. per day (*i.e.*, for 9 bottles or one basket), or 1s. 6d. per week (*i.e.*, for 63 bottles or seven baskets).

The milk to be distributed must be altered in composition so as to be more alike to what nature intends for infants. This can be readily done by mixing fresh and pure cow's milk with cream, milk-sugar and whey, in such proportions as to secure the average composition of human milk, viz :—

Water ...	...	...	...	...	88·00
Fat ...	...	...	...	...	2·90
Solids, not fat :					
Proteids ...	...	...	...	3·07	
Milk Sugar ...	...	...	...	5·87	
Salts ...	...	...	...	·16	
				—	9·10
					—
					100·00
					—

The educational influence of such a Municipal Milk Depot must not be lost sight of.

The experiment has already been tried successfully in France, and in England at St. Helens, Ashton-under-Lyne, Liverpool, and Battersea, and I prophesy even greater success in Lambeth, if the scheme, as suggested above by me, be carried out, and the help of the Hospitals and Institutions named above prove as important as I anticipate.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

May 25th, 1903.

Supplementary Report.

In the first place, let me repeat that, in the opinion of some persons, a Municipality is not justified in under-selling, or even entering into the slightest unfair competition with, private traders at the expense of the rates. In the case of the proposed Milk Depot, however, there can be no question of unfair competition, or even of competition at all, with the trade. The trade has never attempted to supply this much needed want, at least for the poorer classes. Indeed, for reasons that are not difficult to surmise, the trade has practically stood aloof from this branch of the milk business, so that, unless its members adopt a "dog in the manger" attitude, it cannot oppose consistently.

In Lambeth Borough, we are fortunately placed in having the matter of the establishment of a Milk Depot taken up by three large hospitals for the use of the thousands and thousands of infants and young children that come under the hands of physicians and surgeons in the Out-patients Departments. The difficulty hitherto has been that the necessary advice as to the feeding of infants with suitable food has been given to mothers, but the physicians and surgeons giving such advice have been unable to point to any place where such suitable food could be obtained at a cost within the means of the parents, or other persons concerned. The consequence has been that the preparation of this suitable food has been left in the hands of the parents and others at their own homes, and rather than take the necessary trouble, other foods, totally unfit for the wants of infants, have been substituted with the results already stated in my former report.

Taking the total number of deaths under one year of age, it may be stated that two-thirds are due entirely to the fact that infants are fed with unsuitable food, the other third being due to other causes, *e.g.*, overcrowding, insanitary conditions, female labour, constitutional weakness, etc. Even assuming that only half of the total number of deaths of infants is due to irregular and unsuitable feeding, there are still about 600 deaths annually that are preventable, and preventable in the way I have foreshadowed in my former report, viz., by the establishment of a Milk Depot, and the education of mothers in the way of feeding infants. The Milk Depot will have a powerful educative influence, and the cases can be systematically followed up by a Female Sanitary Inspector. It is the poorer children that require the Council's assistance, and it is not proposed to cater for the rich, but merely assist those who cannot, or will not, for various

reasons, help themselves. All Sanitary Authorities in whose districts Milk Depots have been established are agreed that much good has accrued in lessening the mortality and morbidity amongst infants—St. Helens, Battersea, and Liverpool furnishing statistics that prove this point. Thus, taking St. Helens (the longest in existence), the infantile mortality rate has been reduced as follows :—

1899	...	...	157 to 103.
1900	...	...	188 to 102.
1901	...	...	175 to 105.

i.e., a saving of life equal to 70 per 1,000.

All Authorities, further, agree in their endeavours to cater for the infants of the poor, though it is found practically impossible to keep out entirely the middle classes who may be desirous of taking advantage of such an Institution.

As to the probable cost of the undertaking, it is clear that no profit must be expected. Profits are not expected from other sanitary undertakings and preventive measures, *e.g.*, the provision of Public Sanitary Conveniences, the removal of house refuse, the methods of sewage disposal, etc. The utmost that a Sanitary Authority can do is to endeavour to limit the expense as far as possible, provided such a limitation does not interfere with the usefulness and efficiency of the undertaking. To save life and to prevent ill-health is the reason for a Sanitary Authority's existence, and the establishment of a Milk Depot will accomplish this at a cost to the ratepayers which is merely nominal, when the good that must accrue to the public is considered. Taking the English Milk Depot that has been longest established, *viz.*, that at St. Helen's, in Lancashire, it will be seen that the cost to the ratepayers has been about £3 per week, as shown by the following statement of accounts, which I have obtained from the St. Helen's Corporation :—

	1899-1900 (8 months).	1900-1901 (12 months).	1901-1902 (12 months).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost of Installation ...	225 2 5	123 7 1	32 8 7
Current Expenditure—			
Wages	63 11 0	115 11 5	119 2 2
Milk	160 11 9	272 9 2	185 5 10
Rent	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Sugar	12 1 2	8 6 6	14 2 6
Fuel	4 8 2	9 4 0	9 19 10
Sundries	5 19 0	21 13 5	22 19 6
Renewal of Bottles ...	—	25 18 8	33 6 5
	264 11 1	471 3 2	402 16 3
Receipts from sale of Milk	187 0 0	328 9 5	245 16 3
Cost to the Rates	77 11 1	142 13 7	157 0 0

N.B.—The total sum of cost of Installation (extending over 3 years) is £390 18s. 1d., but this sum, though paid out of Revenue, may be really regarded as a capital charge, as it will not occur in future years.

Battersea practically tells the same story, as also other places that are trying the experiment of a Milk Depot. Surely an expenditure out of the rates of £150 to £200 per annum ought not to be allowed to influence a Sanitary Authority in hesitating to carry out a scheme which is warranted to have far-reaching effects, and to do incalculable good, practically and educationally. To reduce the present Lambeth average of 150 deaths per 1,000 to, or under, 100, is a praiseworthy object for which the Lambeth Borough

Council, as a Sanitary Authority, might strive, and when accomplished, be justly proud of. To save 50 infantile lives per annum, not to mention the incalculable amount of ill-health amongst infants which would be prevented, justifies the expenditure out of the rates of £3 or £4 per week. The fact that the proposed Lambeth Depot is already receiving the approval of three large hospitals, gives every reason for believing that this small expense may be, in the case of Lambeth, reduced. The Lambeth Guardians can, and will it is hoped, also assist and materially help the success of the undertaking.

I estimate that the cost of the installation would be the same as at St. Helen's (*i.e.*, under £250 as a first outlay for sterilising plant, stock of bottles, arrangements for washing, rinsing, &c., &c.), and the money would, in my opinion, be well invested, even as an experiment.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

June 15th, 1903.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Congress of the Sanitary Institute, held at Bradford, July 7th-11th, 1903.

(*Special Report presented to the Council on October 1st, 1903.*)

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Lambeth.

GENTLEMEN,

As one of your delegates appointed to attend the Congress at Bradford, held from July 7th to July 11th (inclusive), I have to report that, for various reasons, I was, unfortunately, unable to get to Bradford except for the latter half of the Congress. Thus, my attendance was rendered necessary at your Council Meeting held July 9th, more especially in connection with the important resolution that was brought up by the Health Committee, dealing with the proposed establishment within the Borough of Lambeth of a Municipal Milk Depôt. For the same reason my co-delegate, Mr. Councillor Thwaite (Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee), found himself unable to visit Bradford at all. Further, a meeting of the Guardians, dealing with their final report on the insanitary state of the Norwood Schools and the outbreak of Measles there (in connection with which I had had a large amount of anxiety and trouble) was held on Wednesday, July 8th, and, as I was asked by the Guardians specially to attend, this meeting prevented also my visit to Bradford during the first half of the Congress.

Fortunately, I was able to be present at the final meetings of the Congress, and had the pleasure of listening to the *resumé* of the results of the labours of the three Sections, *e.g.* (1) Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine; (2) Engineering and Architecture; (3) Physics, Chemistry and Biology; and of the various Conferences, *e.g.* (*a*) of Municipal Representatives; (*b*) of Medical Officers of Health; (*c*) of Sanitary Inspectors; (*d*) of Workers in Domestic, Industrial and School Hygiene, etc.

This *resumé* may be given as follows, including the resolutions (if any) that were adopted during the Congress:—

1. *Appointment of a Minister of Public Health.*

It was resolved:—"That the Congress is of opinion that the national health would gain by the appointment of a Minister of Public Health, and the separation and enlargement of the Medical

Department of the Local Government Board into a Health Ministry ; and that an inquiry be made by the Government as to the need for this suggested development and separation of the Medical Department of the Local Government Board in the light of the growth and complexity of Public Health administration."

2. *Infantile Mortality, and Municipal Infants' Milk Depôts.*

It was resolved :—"That the high death-rate of infants urgently calls for special inquiry, and the appointment by the Sanitary Institute of a Special Committee on the subject is recommended." This resolution arose out of a discussion on Municipal Infants' Milk Depôts. It was, by all present, admitted that the present high infantile mortality (which is, in fact, as high as it was 50 years ago) is due, more or less directly, to improper feeding, and that, consequently, what is wanted, in addition to educating mothers, is the provision by a Municipality for infants' and young children of a nutritious, digestible food, free from chemical (or other) preservatives and from pathogenic organisms, and kept free from home contamination. This much-needed want can, and will, be most easily fulfilled by the establishment of Milk Depôts, where pure milk (sterilised and humanised), to be distributed in hermetically sealed bottles (each bottle sufficient for one meal and no more), can be secured. Such Depôts would, in the opinion of the Congress, have an important educative value, but are to be regarded as additional to the other ordinary educational methods in use (distribution of handbills, appointment of female inspectors or women health visitors, etc.). Bradford has recently opened a Municipal Milk Depôt, which I visited and inspected.

3. *Notification of Consumption, and the provision of Sanatoria*

It was resolved :—"That the time has arrived for systematic statutory notification of consumption," i.e., for compulsory (in place of voluntary) notification. The educative value of sanatoria, as distinct from their value as curative institutions, was much emphasised, and the Brighton Corporation, for instance, is doing much useful work in that connection by receiving consumptive patients for a month's sojourn into a separated portion of the Corporation's Isolation Hospital, which is suitably situated on the Downs.

4. *Epidemic Grant for Schools, Section 101* of the Code.*

It was resolved :—"That it is desirable to recognise the Code regulations for the payment of grants (Section 101*) in cases where the absence of scholars is due to epidemic disease, as this regulation has been a sanitary influence of great practical use in the past."

5. *Tramps and Smallpox.*

It was resolved :—" That, in view of the recurrent outbreaks of Smallpox, largely contributed to by a certain class of society, the Government be requested to take into consideration the necessity for legislation to deal more effectively with those resorting to common lodging-houses and workhouse tramp-wards as a constant and dangerous element in the propagation and dissemination of Smallpox."

6. *Preservatives in Food.*

It was resolved :—" That, whenever preservatives are added to food, their presence, nature and maximum amount should be indicated on the label, or otherwise declared."

7. *Efficiency of Disinfectants.*

It was resolved :—" That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the desirability of establishing a standard bacteriological method for determining the efficiency of disinfectants, and to take such steps as may be necessary for ensuring the legal control of disinfectants"—an important resolution, when it is remembered that thousands of different disinfectants are on the market, and that the large majority of these are worthless, if not actually dangerous, owing to the false security that their use gives rise to.

8. *Control of House Drainage.*

The disadvantages arising from *dual* control in regard to house drainage were brought forward, and the consequent necessity for all drains of new buildings being laid in under the supervision of the same set of officers (viz., Sanitary Inspectors), as will have to supervise, and deal with them at a later date, *i.e.*, when the buildings are occupied. One department is alone responsible, and efficient administration thereby obtained. [This is the experience of the late Vestry and the present Council of Lambeth since November, 1896, when the drainage of new buildings was transferred to the Sanitary Inspectors, so that the whole of the drainage works connected with new and old buildings have been, since that date, under their supervision ; and unnecessary expenses to owners, and friction between two separate departments have been thus avoided.]

9. *Combined Drainage.*

It was resolved :—" That the Government be approached with a view to obtaining an extended definition of the term 'drain' as provided in Section 42 of the West Ham Corporation Act, 1898, which reads as follows :—

42. In and for the purposes of Section 41 of the Act of 1893 the word "drain" shall be deemed to include any sewer or drain, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act, with which two or more houses or premises (whether belonging to the same or different owners) are, at the date of the passing of this Act, or may at any time thereafter be connected, or which is used or capable of being or intended to be used for the conveyance of the drainage of such houses or buildings directly, or by means of any other sewer or drain to any public sewer situate under a street repairable by the inhabitants at large, but shall not include any sewer which has been constructed to the satisfaction of the Corporation under Section 152 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or any sewer which has been constructed by the Corporation for the effectual drainage of the Borough.

10. *Insect-borne Parasites.*

Major Donald Ross gave a popular lecture on the subject of insects, and the parts they play, more especially in the spread of Malaria. Destroy the deadly mosquito, and Malaria will disappear—a prophecy that is to-day being practically realised at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, where the methods suggested by Major Ross are being put to-day to the practical test.

The Health Exhibition.

A most important part of the Congress is the Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, which is held in connection therewith. This Exhibition I was able to examine carefully, spending several hours there, the time being well spent. Bradford can hardly be congratulated upon its Health Exhibition, as the area devoted to it was restricted, with stalls crowded together, so that many of the exhibits unless specially looked for, were missed. The important exhibits may be tabulated as follows :—

1. *Destructors.*

The Horsfall Destructor Co., of Leeds and London, showed a portable refuse destructor, for use in small and scattered districts, consisting of a combined furnace and boiler on wheels. For this exhibit a silver medal was awarded. This Firm showed two sample bricks made from destructor clinker and lime upon the patented process of Dr. Schulthess, of Zurich, consisting of finely ground clinker and perfectly slaked lime, pressed and moulded and steam dried, maturing in 48 hours instead of two to three months

in the ordinary way. Bradford is provided with three separate Destructor Installations erected by the Horsfall Destructor Co., Ltd.

2. *Cast-iron Drain Pipes and Fittings.*

Messrs. Burn Bros., of Glasgow and London, obtained a silver medal for their exhibit of iron drains and fittings (glass enamelled on the insides). Iron drains appear to be coming more into use in connection with drainage work, and are found especially useful underneath houses or buildings, in soils that "give," etc. Square gully plugs were also a feature of the exhibit of Messrs. Burn Brothers.

3. *Milk Sterilisation.*

Messrs. Pale's & Barnes' Milk Purifier was exhibited by Messrs. Defries, of London. This is a new method, consisting of a single run of coils, through which the milk is passed and (a) heated and afterwards (b) cooled. In this way, the milk is raised to a temperature of 100 deg. C. (nearly) without any alteration in its flavour, or digestibility, due to the fact that the milk is never exposed to the air until after sterilisation is completed, *i.e.*, until after the milk in the coils has been both heated and cooled—by means of steam and cold water applied respectively to the outsides of such coils. The insides of the coils can be easily cleansed daily by running water (or water and Soda) through them, the water being heated as required by steam applied to the outsides of the coils. This steriliser is a great improvement, and will be considered more at length, should the establishment of the Lambeth Dépôt be under consideration by the Health Committee. The exhibit was awarded a bronze medal.

4. *Saturated Steam Disinfectors.*

A new apparatus was shewn by Messrs. Defries for the giving of efficient control over steam disinfectors by getting rid of all residual air out of the chamber before passing in the steam. The apparatus is simple, and can be readily attached to existing destructors at a small cost.

5. *Covered Dust-Vans.*

The Champion dust-van, for which the London County Council awarded a premium of £25 as being the best vehicle designed for the collection and removal of dust and house refuse, was much in evidence at the stall of Messrs. Glover & Sons, Limited, of Warwick. The van is fitted with patent wind-guards and sliding

covers, and 30 vans were stated to have been ordered by the Westminster City Council, the vans being also fitted with a rack and pinion-tipping gear, tipping at any angle. The same firm showed the Warwick Water Sprinkler, regulating width of spread and volume of water distributed by means of foot leavers, thus leaving the driver's hand free for driving. A silver medal was awarded to this Firm for their van.

6. *Treatment of Sewage.*

Sewage purification works, patent automatic sprinklers, septic tanks, bacteria beds, etc., came in for much attention by the different well-known firms, *e.g.*, Mather & Platt, of Manchester; Septic Tank Co. of Exeter and London; etc.

7. *Sanitary Fittings.*

Messrs. Doulton, Shank, Twyford, Cliff, Claughton and Duckett, had their usual exhibits of W.C.'s, baths, lavatories, etc., but nothing new was to be seen, finality being apparently reached in this class of goods.

700 delegates (representing 335 Local Authorities) attended the Congress.

I thank the Council for sending me as its delegate to Bradford.

I am, Mr. Mayor,

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

September, 1903.

Medical Officer of Health.

Hand Sorting of Refuse.

(Special Report presented to the Council on October 15th, 1903).

The history of the action taken by the Lambeth Sanitary Authority with reference to the question of the occupation of refuse sorting by hand in connection with several Yards and Depots in Lambeth may be tabulated as follow :—

February 1st, 1900.—Medical Officer was instructed by the Vestry, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, to report on the employment of women for sorting the rubbish at Phoenix and other Wharves, situated in Lambeth.—*Minutes, 1900, page 104.*

February 15th, 1900.—Medical Officer's Report was presented to, and adopted by, the Vestry, and a copy of the Report was ordered to be sent to the City Corporation and to the Clerkenwell Vestry, suggesting that the practice of hand sorting of refuse should be discontinued.—*Minutes, 1900, pages 177-8.*

March 29th, 1900.—Letter in reply from the Vestry Clerk of the Clerkenwell Vestry, stating that "the Vestry are unable to find a single instance in which the health of the women sifters has been affected by the process of dust sifting, and that in view of the fact that in November next St. Luke's will be amalgamated with Clerkenwell, when other arrangements could possibly be made, they are not prepared to make any alteration in their system at present."—*Minutes, 1900, page 477.*

October 11th, 1900.—Report was presented to the Vestry, stating that the Clerkenwell Vestry had, on reconsideration of the matter, discontinued the sorting of dust by women at their Phoenix Wharf.

Report of Medical Officer, presented to the Vestry on February 15th, 1900.

The refuse, consisting of household dust, ashes, and cinders from fires, scraps of waste food, and other refuse matters, is sorted and separated into—(1) breeze, consisting of cinders and small particles of coal; (2) hard core, consisting of bottles, bones, crockery, metal pots and pans, etc.; (3) soft core, consisting of animal and vegetable matters and textile substances. The breeze and the hard core are sold to brickmakers, builders, and others; whilst the soft core is chiefly burnt, in each case in a destructor provided for the

purpose, though at Lett's Wharf the paper and rags are also first carefully sorted out and sold as such. The whole process is an exceedingly offensive one and most degrading to the workpeople employed in it, especially the women and girls, who are to be seen standing with the refuse up to their waists, if not higher; whilst the foul odours which are given off during the process of sorting, and also from the heaps of refuse awaiting sorting, may, and often do become, a nuisance to the surrounding neighbourhoods. It is somewhat difficult to understand why the whole of this refuse is not burnt, seeing that each of the depots is provided with a destructor, and there is, consequently, no sufficient reason, apparently, for such preliminary sorting. It is an anomaly, if not a disgrace, that the wealthiest Corporation in the world should persist in carrying out what is recognised by all sanitarians to be a most noxious and degrading business; and as such business is carried out in the Parish of Lambeth, I feel it my duty to report strongly in connection with the matter. Clerkenwell is unfortunate in following the City's bad example.

There is always a difficulty in proving actual injury to health from such offensive occupations as the sorting of refuse; but there can be no doubt as to such a trade process being dangerous to health when one considers that the employees work half buried in offensive, and more or less decomposing and fermenting, organic refuse, the fumes from which surround them, and are being breathed and re-breathed continuously; and in my opinion representations should be made to the City Corporation and the Clerkenwell Vestry with a view to the discontinuance of the sorting forthwith.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

October 5th, 1903.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

(Special Report presented to the General Purposes Committee).

"The refuse sorted consists of household dust, ashes and cinders from fires, scraps of waste food, and other offensive matters, and this refuse is sorted and separated into (1) breeze, consisting of cinders and small particles of coal; (2) hard core, consisting of bottles, tins, crockery, metal pots and pans, etc.; and (3) soft core, consisting of animal and vegetable matters and textile substances. The breeze and the hard core are sold to brickmakers, builders, and others; whilst the soft core is chiefly burnt, in each case in a destructor provided for the purpose. The whole process is an exceedingly offensive one, and most degrading to the workpeople employed in it, especially women and girls, who are to be seen standing with the refuse up to their waists, if not higher; whilst the foul odours which are given off during the process of sorting, and also from the heaps of refuse awaiting sorting, may, and often do, become a nuisance to the surrounding neighbourhood. This business of hand sorting is recognised by all Sanitarians to be a most noxious and degrading business, though there is always a difficulty in proving actual injury to health from such an offensive occupation. There can be no doubt, however, as to such a trade process being *dangerous* to health, when one considers that the employees work half buried in offensive, and more or less decomposing and fermenting, organic refuse, the fumes from which surround them, and are being breathed and re-breathed continuously."

I have already reported to the same effect, with the result that action was taken against the City Corporation and the Clerkenwell Council with reference to the hand sorting of refuse that was being, at that time, carried on in connection with their Wharves, situated in Lambeth, and, as the result of such action, hand sorting of refuse at these particular Wharves was discontinued. The Lambeth Sanitary Authority having taken this action, I venture to ask the General Purposes Committee to pause before opposing the proposed legislation by the London County Council during the Session of 1904, with a view to preventing the hand sorting of dust in future in London. As Medical Officer of Health, I have no hesitation in certifying that such a trade process is *dangerous* to the health of those employed therein, though it is difficult to prove actual injury to their health; more especially on account of the persons employed being what are known in statistics as "picked lives."

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

September 23rd, 1903.

Schools, Upper Kennington Lane.

*(Special Report presented to the Public Health Committee on
October 19th, 1903.)*

I have to report that I have made an inspection and examination of the sanitary arrangements in connection with the Licensed Victuallers' Schools, Upper Kennington Lane. The premises are old, and the planning of the sanitary arrangements correspondingly, old-fashioned, and not up to modern sanitary ideas. From time to time the sanitary arrangements have been altered and attempts made to modernise them, with the result that, whilst improvements have been effected, the schools, as a whole, are not in a satisfactory sanitary condition such as is expected to-day of schools wherein a large number of boys and girls are not only educated, but also boarded. As a result of the inspection, the following defects have been found to exist:—

A. *Boys' Side*:—

- (1) Large dormitory—Foul and offensive urinal, badly supplied with water for flushing, and totally unnecessary in the position in which it is placed, causing offensive smells to ventilate continuously into the dormitory, which is, judging by the number of beds, overcrowded.
- (2) New dormitory—w.c. (provided with foul wash-out pan closet) directly approached from the dormitory, and inefficiently and insufficiently ventilated.
- (3) Lavatory—A room provided with lavatory basins, properly undertrapped, and connected with waste pipes, apparently satisfactory from a plumbing point of view (all such plumbing work being exposed to sight and readily accessible), but used in a most extraordinary double manner, viz., as a bath-room once a week for the boys, in addition to its use as a lavatory during the whole week. Hot water is admitted into the lower part of the room, which is, for that purpose, watertight, and in this hot water a large number of boys wash and bathe. The waste water, mixed with dirt and scales from the bodies of the boys, together with the soap that has been used in washing, &c., is allowed to run away by means of a waste pipe situated at the lower end of the room, with the result that there is a copious deposit of offensive matters left on the outside of all the different pipes and other fittings connected with the lavatory basins, and which are, as already stated,

exposed. This deposit can be with ease scraped off the outsides of the pipes, and is found, on examination, to consist of skin scales, dirt, soap, &c. This deposit is allowed to remain until the next bathing day (an interval of a week), during which time the room reverts to its ordinary use as a lavatory, used frequently daily by the boys—a condition of things more extraordinary and more insanitary it would be difficult to conceive of, not to mention find.

Further, the waste from a small bath is not properly disconnected from the drain.

B. Girls' Side :—

- (1) Dormitories—Provided with urinettes inefficiently and insufficiently ventilated, thereby allowing offensive smells to ventilate directly into the dormitories, which are, judging by the number of beds, overcrowded.
- (2) W.C. on top floor not properly ventilated.
- (3) W.C.'s on ground floor—Manhole cover not properly sealed.
- (4) Lavatories—Insufficiently lighted and ventilated.
- (5) Bath-room—Linings of baths are loose, allowing of the accumulating of offensive matters.

C. Officers' and Visitors' Rooms :—

- (1) Visitors' (male) Lavatory—Soil pipe defective and not properly ventilated, and the wash-out pan of w.c. cracked.
- (2) Visitors' (female) Lavatory—Sink wastes not under-trapped.
- (3) Masters' Lavatory—Waste pipe from wash basin not properly disconnected from drain.

D. Swimming Bath (erected 1890) :—

Soil pipe not properly ventilated; urinal waste both defective and foul; w.c. and urinal not properly ventilated.

E. Basement :—

Subject to flooding, and a manhole cover (on drain) not properly sealed.

F. Ashpit :—

Too much enclosed, and in a dark position, preventing the dustmen from satisfactorily cleaning up after each removal of dust.

G. *Defective Sewer (belonging to the Council) :—*

Running alongside the School buildings. [This sewer is being relaid.]

The drains have been tested with chemical, but no result obtained inside the premises.

I visited the Schools with Dr. Fletcher Little, the Consulting Medical Officer to the Schools, on October 6th.

The sanitary arrangements require rearranging and bringing up to modern requirements, whilst the (what can only be described as a most extraordinary) arrangement of combined lavatory and bathrooms must be stopped forthwith.

All suspicion of overcrowding must be removed.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

October 19th, 1903.

L.C.C. Bye-Laws made under Sections 16 and 39 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(Special Report presented to the Council on January 7th, 1904.)

I have carefully considered the existing Bye-laws of the London County Council, made under Sections 16 and 39 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and, in connection therewith, suggest, as the result of practical experience in the daily carrying out of such Bye-laws, the following amendments :—

(a) *Bye-laws under Section 16 (2).*

The hours stated in Bye-law 1 might be altered so as to read as follows :—

“ Between 12 (midnight) and 8 a.m. all the year round, except that this Bye-law shall not apply to any person removing, or carrying, or causing to be removed or carried, such faecal, or offensive, or noxious matter, or liquid, deposited in an impervious air-tight receptacle, or receptacles, and removed or carried in the same impervious air-tight receptacle, or receptacles, placed in a suitably closed van or vans—such van or vans, and such receptacle or receptacles, being cleansed periodically, as required.”

It is clear that, where impervious, or air-tight, receptacles are used for the removal of offensive matters, and provided such receptacles are moved with their lids on, and in suitably closed vans, there need be no restriction as to the time of day when such offensive matters are to be removed. At present such offensive matters can be removed up to as late as 12 (noon), during the months of November, December, January and February, and even up to 10 a.m. during the other months of the year (including Summer). Under existing conditions, I am of opinion that offensive matters should not be allowed to be removed after 8 a.m. Indeed, by adopting 8 a.m. as the latest hour, the great nuisance connected with the removal of fish (and other) offal in a tank van just at the time when people are starting for business will be prevented. The present mode of removing in tank vans that are allowed to parade the streets up to 10 a.m. and 12 (noon) is, though technically within the four corners of the existing Bye-laws, undoubtedly a source of great nuisance, and any alteration in the

existing Bye-laws, which will at any rate limit the use of such tank vans to the early hours of the morning, will be a distinct sanitary gain.

Manure placed direct into a wheeled wagon or van, or other receptacle and removed therein without being in any way disturbed, causes little, if any, nuisance; and an addition to the Bye-laws might, with advantage be made so as to allow of manure being deposited, and afterwards removed or carried, in such a manner.

Removal of House Refuse.

In connection with the removal of house refuse, Bye-law 8, which gives power to a Sanitary Authority to arrange for the daily removal of such house refuse in their districts, if they decide so to do, might be made compulsory in the case of blocks of working-class dwellings, in connection with which it is clear that the house refuse should not be allowed to accumulate for seven days in each small tenement, as is the practice at present, the overflowing dustbins being often kept in living rooms.

With regard to the removal of house refuse throughout a sanitary district, Bye-law 9 might be altered so as to read "twice in every week" instead of "once in every week." House refuse contains quantities of decaying (animal and vegetable) matters, which give rise, more or less, to a nuisance, and it is found, in practice, that the removal of such refuse throughout a district once a week is not sufficient for the abating of such a nuisance.

Further, a new Bye-law is, in my opinion, needed, preventing the obstruction of dustmen by occupiers. To meet this case, a new Bye-law to the following effect might be adopted:—

"The occupier of any premises shall give free access to the Sanitary Authority, or to other person, or persons, acting on behalf of such Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of the removal of house refuse."

(b) Bye-laws under Section 39 (1).

In connection with Bye-law 1, the words "equally efficient" require to be inserted between the words "other" and "materials," in line 15, in connection with the solid wall or partition of brick that is required where a water-closet abuts on a room intended for human habitation, or used for the preparation, manufacture or storage of food for man. As the Bye-law is at present, lath and plaster partitions are sometimes put up, and such partitions do not effect the object for which the Bye-law was evidently intended,

viz., to prevent offensive smell passing from the water-closet into a living-room or workshop. Further, where a lobby, or corridor, leading to a water-closet, is constructed, such lobby, or corridor, should be required to be ventilated to the outside air and efficiently lighted.

With regard to Bye-law 2, "air-bricks" should be required as additional means of ventilation in water-closets, and not "at least one air-brick," as stated in the existing Bye-law. In connection with this Bye-law, too, an addendum might be added to the following effect :—

"Provided always that where this Bye-law cannot be carried out in practice, a window or skylight in the roof of a water-closet, or earth-closet, situated on the ground or top floor of a building—such window, or skylight, in the roof being of the required dimensions, and opening directly into the external air—shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this, and the preceding, Bye-law, with regard to the construction of a window in one of the external walls."

The difficulties in connection with complying with the existing Bye-law in this respect are well known, and, by allowing a window, or skylight, in the roof, as suggested, matters would, from a construction point of view, be simplified, and the sanitary conditions of water-closets, not in any way interfered with.

With regard to Bye-law 3, the cistern that is required for flushing a water-closet should be of an approved pattern, so as to prevent the use, as at present, of exceedingly flimsy and unsatisfactory ones, and the down pipe from such flushing cistern in connection with the water-closet might, with advantage, be made of a minimum size of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., instead of, as at present, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ; and, further, the flushing cistern might be placed at a height of not less than 4 feet above the level of the flushing rim of the pan or basin of the water-closet. In this way the best flushing power would be obtained from the small quantity (2 gallons) of water at present allowed by the Water Companies.

In connection with this same Bye-law, the use of trough closets, which sooner or later become a nuisance, should be prohibited.

A new Bye-law is needed between existing Bye-laws 17 and 18, to prevent the construction hereafter of dust-shoots in connection with new buildings—existing shoots for dust having proved to be sources of nuisance (more or less).

With regard to Bye-laws 24 and 25, dealing with receptacles for dung, an addendum is needed to meet the case of a wagon or

van, fitted on wheels, being used in place of the prescribed receptacle, or metal cage. Where there is a large accumulation of manure (*e.g.*, Mewses, Bus-yards, etc.), it is found (as already explained) that a most efficient way of minimising, if not preventing, all nuisance in connection with the removal of manure is to have such manure placed directly from the stables into a wagon or van, or other receptacle, fitted on wheels. Such a wheeled receptacle is to be removed without its contents being disturbed, and another empty one put its place. The addendum that I suggest is as follows :—

“And provided that a person who shall use in place of such receptacle, or metal cage, a wagon, or van, fitted on wheels, and removed (together with the contents) periodically as required, without in any way disturbing such contents, shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this By-law—the provision of such wheeled receptacle being compulsory in connection with buildings or premises wherein, or whereon, more than one cubic yard of litter is made, or accumulates, within any consecutive twenty-four hours.”

In conclusion, it is found that, in certain districts, the Bye-laws have not been strictly enforced, or have been waived or dispensed with (wholly or in part), or, if enforced have been rendered ineffectual by subsequent structural alterations or additions to existing buildings, etc., so that an additional Bye-law appears to be necessary to safeguard such conditions of things happening in the future. The London School Board may be cited as an offender in this respect. I suggest the following :—

“None of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be altered, nor any prescribed provisions and conditions mentioned therein waived or dispensed with, wholly or in part, or in any way rendered ineffectual by any Sanitary or other Authority, or other person or persons, without the previous consent of the London County Council and of the Local Government Board.”

To sum up, I suggest the following alterations and additions, as explained in the report :—

(a) BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 16 (2).

1. *Suggested alteration to existing Bye-law 1.*

Between 12 (midnight) and 8 a.m., all the year round, except that this Bye-law shall not apply to any person removing or carrying, or causing to be removed or carried, such faecal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid, deposited in an impervious air-tight receptacle or receptacles, and

removed or carried in the same impervious air-tight receptacle or receptacles, placed in a suitably closed van or vans—such van or vans, and such receptacle or receptacles, being cleansed periodically as required.

2. *Suggested addendum to existing Bye-law 1.*

and shall not apply to any person removing or carrying manure, consisting of horse dung mixed with straw or other litter, in a waggon or van or other receptacle (fitted on wheels), into which such manure has been placed direct, and so removed or carried therein as not to be in any way disturbed.

3. *Suggested alteration to existing Bye-law 9.*

The word “once” to be altered to “twice.”

4. *Suggested new Bye-law to be read between existing Bye-laws 9 and 10.*

The occupier of any premises shall give free access to the Sanitary Authority, or to other person, or persons, acting on behalf of such Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of the removal of house refuse.

(b) BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 39 (2).

5. *Suggested alteration to existing Bye-law 1.*

The insertion of the words “equally efficient” between “other” and “materials,” in line 15.

6. *Suggested alteration to existing Bye-law 2.*

“air bricks” to be read for “at least one air brick.”

7. *Suggested addendum to existing Bye-law 2.*

Provided always that where this Bye-law cannot be carried out in practice, a window or skylight in the roof of a water-closet, or earth-closet, situated on the ground or top floor of a building—such window, or skylight, in the roof being of the required dimensions, and opening directly into the external air—shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this, and the preceding, Bye-law, with regard to the construction of a window in one of the external walls.

8. *Suggested alteration to existing Bye-law 3.*

The words “an approved” before the word “cistern” in line 2: and the word “quarter” to be altered to “half” in line 15

9. *Suggested addendum to existing Bye-law 3.*

and that such flushing cistern shall not be less than 4 feet above the level of the flushing rim of the pan, basin or other suitable receptacle.

10. *Suggested new Bye-law to form part of existing Bye-law 3.*

No trough closets to be constructed hereafter.

11. *Suggested new Bye-law to be inserted between existing Bye-laws 17 and 18.*

No person, or persons, shall, after the date of the confirmation of these Bye-laws, construct, or cause to be constructed, any dust-shoot, or dust-shoots, in connection with any building or buildings.

12. *Suggested addendum to existing Bye-law 25.*

and provided that a person who shall use in place of such receptacle, or metal cage, a wagon, or van, fitted on wheels, and removed (together with the contents) periodically as required, without in any way disturbing such contents, shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this Bye-law—the provision of such wheeled receptacle being compulsory in connection with buildings or premises wherein, or whereon, more than one cubic yard of litter is made, or accumulates, within any consecutive twenty-four hours.

13. *Suggested new Bye-law to be placed at the end of the existing Bye-laws.*

None of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be altered, nor any prescribed provisions and conditions mentioned therein waived, or dispensed with, wholly or in part, or in any way rendered ineffectual, by any Sanitary Authority, or other person or persons, without the previous consent of the London County Council and of the Local Government Board.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

December, 1903.

1903.

CASES OF ILLNESS NOTIFIED FROM BOARD SCHOOLS, &c.,
TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Schools.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Ringworm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Eczema.	Blight.	Itch.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia.	Influenza.	Total.
Addington Street ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Beresford Street...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Church Street ...	68	11	2	3	3	19	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	108
Cormont Road ...	24	19	44	3	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Dulwich Hamlet ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Effra Parade ...	121	32	10	2	19	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Faunce Street ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gipsy Road ...	131	24	50	6	29	6	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	255
Hackford Road ...	5	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Hazelrigge Road ...	42	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Hitherfield Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hatfield Street ...	69	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	87
Jessop Road ...	21	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Johanna Street ...	30	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Kennington Oval ...	...	13	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Kennington Road ...	40	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Larkhall Lane ...	30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Lyham Road ...	79	17	33	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Lollard Street ...	19	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	26
Marlboro' Street ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Road ...	32	14	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
New Park Road ...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Priory Grove ...	53	26	19	1	22	18	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	141
Rosendale Road ...	15	34	21	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
St. Peter's, Vauxhall ...	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	33
St. Mary's, Newington ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunnyhill ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sussex Road ...	24	16	20	...	3	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	73
Salters Hill ...	75	20	45	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
South Lambeth Road ...	81	13	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Stockwell Road ...	82	74	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Santley Street ...	162	9	60	3	3	54	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	294
Springfield ...	193	3	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	209
Upper Kennington Lane ...	55	30	34	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Vauxhall Street ...	20	9	22	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Westminster Bridge Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waterloo Road ...	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23
Woodland Road ...	33	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Walnut Tree Walk ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Totals ...	1623	436	392	37	109	163	11	3	9	6	5	2	2	2	2800

N.B.—All the above were not genuine cases, so that the numbers do not tally
with those given in other parts of the Report.

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