

## **Report for the year 1903 of the Medical Officer of Health.**

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# The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

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## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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# The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.



## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1903.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In this Annual Report for the year 1903, the various statistics for the year refer to the fifty-two weeks ended Saturday, January 2nd, 1903, as adopted by the Registrar-General, and known as the registration year.

The death statistics do not exactly correspond with those of the Registrar-General for the following reasons :—The Holborn Union includes the area of the old Holborn District Board of Works, Clerkenwell and St. Luke's. In many of the deaths registered in outlying public institutions, the only address given is that of the Union, and from enquiries which I have made of the Authorities of the public institutions, I have ascertained that the previous addresses of the deceased before removal to the public institutions, were not in this Borough, and these deaths, although returned by the Registrars as belonging to this Borough, have been therefore excluded.

The London birth-rate 28·4 per 1,000 is the lowest on record. The Holborn birth-rate was 28·1 in comparison with 27·7 in the previous year.

The year has been a record one for this Borough and London in the following various ways :—

- The lowest general death-rate.
- The lowest death-rate from infantile mortality.
- The lowest death-rate from zymotic diseases.
- The lowest amount of notifiable diseases.
- The largest amount of rainfall.
- The largest amount of bright sunshine.
- The largest mean hourly horizontal movement of the air.



The death-rate in the Borough was only 18·3 per 1,000; the next lowest death-rate having been 20·0 per 1,000 in 1901, and 20·4 in each of the years, 1894 and 1897. The zymotic death-rate was only 1·21 per 1,000 in comparison with 2·29 for the preceding year.

The sanitary and hygienic lessons to be learned from these records are the great importance of making use of all means that will ensure increased purity of the air we breathe such as can be obtained by the following measures. Good flushing of streets, gullies and drains; securing as much bright sunshine as possible, and reducing obstructions to the movement of the air in our large towns by the abatement of smoke nuisances, the demolition of narrow courts and allies, provision of parks and other open-air spaces, and securing as much ventilation and through ventilation as possible in dwellings and work-places.

During the year changes have taken place in the staff of the Public Health Department, due to the resignations of Inspectors Freeman and Gregory, which took effect from the 30th September, 1903. The Public Health Committee and the Council agreed to my recommendation to appoint a female Inspector, and Miss F. N. F. Lovibond was appointed and began her duties on December 28th, 1903. The other vacancy was not then filled up for the following reasons:—At the time of the changes under the London Government Act, Inspector Freeman was engaged in the eastern part of the area of the Holborn District Board of Works, a large portion of which was then transferred to the Borough of Finsbury, and the Commissioners under the Act decided that Inspector Freeman should be transferred to this Borough. A large demolition of premises has taken place, or is about to take place, that has fortunately cleared away, or will shortly clear away, some of the most insanitary premises in the Borough.

The prevention of consumption on various occasions during the year received the careful attention of the Council and of the Public Health Committee, and on the 9th December, the Council agreed that, during a period of twelve months to be computed from the 1st day of January next, any medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit any patient in the Borough who is suffering from consumption should be invited to send to the Medical Officer of Health a certificate in the same form as that prescribed by the Local Government Board for the notification of infectious diseases, and that in consideration of his doing so the Council should pay to him a similar fee to that to which he would have been entitled had he been notifying a case of infectious disease.

In connection with the subject of Small-pox and the great importance and value of successful Vaccination and Re-vaccination and the necessity for a Re-vaccination Act, I have given extracts from the valuable report by Dr. R. Bruce Low, of the Local Government Board, on the arrangements made in Germany for dealing with Small-pox, in which he shows that compulsory Vaccination and Re-vaccination (and not isolation, as has been alleged) were Germany's great protectors against Small-pox.

In his report he gives the number of recorded deaths from Small-pox in Germany and in England and Wales during the twelve years 1891-1902 inclusive, and from these statistics I have estimated that the Small-pox mortality in England and Wales was twenty times more than in Germany during that period.

Under the heading Scarlet Fever I dealt with the question of the reduction of the stay of patients in hospital, and gave extracts from a paper of mine published in "Public Health," February, 1903, showing that there had been an average reduction of more than a week in the period of detention at the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals which had been accomplished without any corresponding increase in "return" cases. I also emphasised the importance of every infectious hospital being well supplied with small isolation rooms or wards, and that ordinary wards for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Measles should, if possible, be small rather than large, so as to lessen the risk of spreading other infectious diseases accidentally introduced, and that patients at different ages should be equally distributed as far as possible through the wards. In fact, fever hospitals should be constructed so as to secure strict isolation as far as possible. This ideal system of hospital construction exists at the Pasteur Hospital, Paris, which is in connection with the Pasteur Institute. Some of the wards of the existing hospitals could with advantage and small outlay be converted into the cubicle system. In this way the stay of patients in hospital might be still further



reduced to the advantage of the patients, the parents, the public generally, and the ratepayers, and "return" cases would be abolished or reduced to a minimum. A week's reduction in the average stay possesses a very great economic value in that it saves the building of a new hospital and its administration. A new hospital costs at least £250,000, and its maintenance and administration about £35,000 a year.

The new bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings were finally confirmed by the Local Government Board on the 21st August, 1903. During the year 296 houses let in lodgings were added to the Register, and all the rooms, as far as practicable, were measured and the measurements also entered in the Register. The rooms of many other houses that were previously registered were also measured.

On account of the increased powers respecting common lodging houses under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, I made a careful inspection and presented a detailed report of all the 47 common lodging houses in the Borough. The sanitary condition of these houses has been much improved during the year, and in the great majority I found that sanitary works were already in progress at the times of my inspections. I advised the Council to oppose the renewal of the licenses for six of them, as I was of opinion that they were quite unfit for occupation. In several others I advised the renewal of the license to be opposed unless the requisite structural alterations were carried out, and in the remainder I was of opinion that the licenses might be renewed when the structural alterations were completed and minor sanitary defects were remedied.

During the year there has been increased supervision of the premises in the Borough where food is sold, or prepared for sale, the number of such inspections having been 2,611 in comparison with 1,401 during the preceding year.

The 32 underground bakehouses occupied a great deal of the time of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk and the Borough Surveyor, as well as this department; and the structural and sanitary conditions of all the bakehouses that have received the Council's certificate have been very much improved.

On account of increased powers respecting the manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream which have been conferred by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, many rooms and bedrooms which, before the Act came into force, were used in connection with this business, are no longer used, and many rooms or other places have been specially fitted up and prepared for this business.

Under the new Education Act, this Council from the 1st May, 1904, has increased and great responsibilities in the care of the many children attending the provided and non-provided schools in the Borough. The late South African War has brought to light the large amount of physical deterioration that exists amongst the population of large towns, and it is to be hoped that the new Education Authorities will take a very broad, enlightened and public-spirited policy to assist in the prevention of this physical deterioration.

The aim of education ought to be to produce healthy, useful, energetic and intelligent members of the community. It is therefore necessary that there should be increased medical inspection of children attending school. Physical deterioration and bad health not only lead to enormous mental and moral distress to the individuals afflicted and their relatives, but are an enormous cost to the community and the State, and help to undermine the strength of the Empire. Prevention is not only very much better, but from a material point of view, is also cheaper than cure even if this is possible, which generally on account of previous neglect is not the case. It is therefore necessary that increased attention should be paid to the hygienic details of school life, and that the elementary laws of health should be inculcated, and female children taught the essentials of domestic economy and infant rearing. Moreover the teachers themselves must be taught.

The Society of Medical Officers of Health recently passed the following resolutions:—

(a) Domestic hygiene, personal hygiene, and physical training, to be a compulsory part of the training of all teachers.

(b) The teaching of elementary domestic hygiene, personal hygiene, and physical training, to be compulsory subjects in all elementary schools.



## AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

## AREA.

From the report of the Census, 1901, the area of the Borough is 405·1 acres.

## HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses is	...	...	...	...	4,703
The number of houses occupied for business purposes only	...	...	...	...	989
The number of houses not in occupation	...	...	...	...	219
The number of houses building	...	...	...	...	29

## POPULATION.

Males	..	...	29,489
Females	...	...	29,916
Total	...	...	59,405
Density of population	...	...	147 persons per acre.
„ „ for London	...	61	„ „

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

Details of the age and sex distribution of the population were given in the Annual Report for the year 1902.

The number of persons of foreign nationality in the Borough at the last Census was 5,706; 3,978 males and 1,728 females. Of these 2,029 were Italians, 1,098 Germans and 660 French.

In the County of London the total number of foreigners was 135,377; 79,804 males and 55,573 females.

Other details were given in the Annual Report for the year 1902.

## NUMBER OF TENEMENTS.

At the Census of 1901, the total number of tenements in the Holborn Borough was 13,790; 3,725 one-room tenements, 3,834 two-room tenements. As large a proportion as 60·1 per cent. of the population lived in tenements of only four rooms and 37·5 per cent. in tenements of one or two rooms. The following table gives details of tenements of 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms:—

Tenements with	No. of Tenements.	Percentage of all Tenements.	Total Occupants.	Percentage of Population in each Group of Tenements.	Average Occupants per room,	*Overcrowding.		
						No. of 1 to 4 roomed Tenements with more than 2 Occupants per room.	No. of Occupants of such Tenements.	Percentage of Population in such Tenements.
1 room ...	3,725	27·0	8,502	14·3	2·28	1,267	4,916	8·28
2 rooms ...	3,834	27·8	13,787	23·2	1·89	1,126	6,747	11·36
3 „ ...	2,224	16·1	9,175	15·4	1·38	328	2,603	4·38
4 „ ...	989	7·2	4,260	7·2	1·08	62	609	1·03
Total ...	10,772	78·1	35,724	60·1	—	2,783	14,875	25·05

\* The word "overcrowding" is used in the sense that the tenements were occupied by more than two persons per room, and not in the legal sense, for of the 2,783 "overcrowded" tenements there were probably comparatively few for which the Council could take action to abate overcrowding. The table shows that 60·1 per cent. of the population of the Borough lived in tenements of one to four rooms, and that 27·5 per cent. lived in only one or two rooms.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1903.

The following are the estimated populations at the middle of the year 1903 :—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	30,644
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	27,217
Holborn Borough ... ..	57,861
London ... ..	4,613,812
England and Wales ... ..	33,378,338
United Kingdom ... ..	42,372,556

## RATEABLE VALUE, 1903.

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	£491,862
Holborn ... ..	£432,348
Holborn Borough ... ..	£924,210

## BIRTHS.

During the 52 weeks ending Saturday, January 2nd, 1904, the number of births registered was :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males ... ..	*513	329	842
Females ... ..	*478	301	779
Total ... ..	*991	630	1,621

In London the number of births was ... ..	130,906
In England and Wales do. ... ..	947,949

## BIRTH-RATES FOR THE YEAR.

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	*32·4 per thousand.
Holborn Sub-Division ... ..	23·2 „ „
Holborn Borough ... ..	*28·1 „ „
London ... ..	28·4 „ „
England and Wales ... ..	28·4 „ „

## MORTALITY.

The following deaths have been registered in the Borough (1903) :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males ... ..	195	392	587
Females ... ..	172	329	501
Total ... ..	367	721	1,088

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



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

INSTITUTION.	Residents.		Non-Residents.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
St. Giles Workhouse ... ..	54	1	11	—
French Hospital ... ..	3	5	44	—
British Lying in Hospital ... ..	1	—	9	—
Children's Hospital ... ..	5	10	—	315
National Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	44
London Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	2	15	—	43
Italian Hospital ... ..	1	4	—	22
Alexandra Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	1
Private ... ..	—	—	6	1
Total ... ..	66	35	70	426

The following deaths of Parishioners occurred in Public Institutions outside the Borough (1903) :—

INSTITUTION.	Number.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
Holborn Workhouse ... ..	—	44
Holborn Workhouse, Mitcham ... ..	—	12
Holborn Infirmary ... ..	1	121
Central London Sick Asylum ... ..	82	7
Islington Workhouse ... ..	—	1
Camberwell Workhouse ... ..	—	1
St. Marylebone Workhouse ... ..	1	—
Westminster Workhouse ... ..	1	—
Strand Union Infirmary ... ..	2	—
St. Pancras Workhouse ... ..	1	—
Banstead Asylum ... ..	—	4
Caterham Asylum ... ..	3	4
Claybury Asylum ... ..	—	1
Colney Hatch Asylum ... ..	5	6
Darenth Asylum ... ..	1	1
Hanwell Asylum ... ..	3	3
Horton Asylum, Epsom ... ..	—	2
Hoxton House Asylum ... ..	—	1
Leavesden Asylum ... ..	2	2
London County Asylum ... ..	1	1
Tooting-Bee Asylum ... ..	6	1
North Western Fever Hospital ... ..	4	—
South Western Fever Hospital ... ..	5	2
Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest ... ..	1	1
Charing Cross Hospital ... ..	7	1
Friedenheim Hospital ... ..	—	2
German Hospital ... ..	1	—
Guy's Hospital ... ..	2	—
Home Hospital ... ..	3	1
Hostel of God ... ..	—	1
King's College Hospital ... ..	16	16
London Hospital ... ..	—	1
London Temperance Hospital ... ..	2	—
Middlesex Hospital ... ..	16	2
Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital ... ..	1	—
Royal Free Hospital... ..	4	14
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... ..	3	9
St. Mary's Hospital ... ..	1	—
St. Thomas's Hospital ... ..	—	1
University College Hospital ... ..	6	—
St. Joseph's Home ... ..	1	—
St. Peter's Home ... ..	—	2
Home for Incurable Children ... ..	—	1
Clapham Maternity Home ... ..	1	—
River Thames ... ..	1	—
H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubbs ... ..	—	1
Public Way ... ..	2	4
Private Nursing Homes, &c. ... ..	4	1
Total ... ..	190	272

## CORRECTED DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES, 1903.

District.	Total Deaths at all ages registered in District.	Deaths in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of non-residents of Borough registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages. Nett.	Death Rate for 1903.	Corresponding period 1902 (53 weeks).
				In Borough.	Beyond Borough.			
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	367	125	70	9	190	490	16.0	18.9
Holborn Sub-District ...	721	462	426	6	272	564	20.8	23.8
Whole Borough ... ..	1,088	587	496		462	1,054	18.3	21.2
Registration London Death-Rate ... ..							15.7	17.2
						No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..						490	16.0	
Holborn Sub-District ... ..						564	20.8	
Holborn Borough ... ..						1,054	18.3	
London ... ..						72,109	15.7	
England and Wales ... ..						514,450	15.4	

The death-rate for the year 1903 was only 18.3 per 1,000—the lowest death-rate recorded for Holborn—the average death-rate for the preceding decennium having been 22.0 per 1,000. The lowest death-rates in previous years having been 20.0 in 1901, and 20.4 in the years 1894 and 1897.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	98
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	144
Holborn Borough ... ..	242

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

	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	68	69
Holborn Sub-District ... ..	86	136
Holborn Borough ... ..	154	95
London ... ..	17,213	131

The principal causes of death of these 154 children under one year of age were :—

Premature Birth ... ..	25
Malnutrition, debility, &c. ... ..	38
Bronchitis ... ..	11
Pneumonia and Pleurisy ... ..	17
Tubercular Diseases ... ..	14
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1
Measles ... ..	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	8
Diphtheria ... ..	1
Diarrhœa ... ..	18
Enteritis ... ..	5
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	1
Venereal Diseases ... ..	4
Septic Disease ... ..	1
Heart Disease ... ..	2
Suffocation in bed and accidental ... ..	5



## SENILE MORTALITY.

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

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	...	119
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	134
Holborn Borough...	...	...	...	...	...	253

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	TOTAL.
Of these the numbers were—			
65 years and under 70 ...	36	43	79
70 " " 75 ...	29	39	68
75 " " 80 ...	26	25	51
80 " " 85 ...	17	16	33
85 " " 90 ...	9	9	18
90 years of age ...	1	1	2
94 " " ...	1	1	2
	119	134	253

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases in the Borough during 1902 was very small in comparison with any of the preceding ten years. The number of notifications being only 349 in comparison with a decennial average of 644.

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, viz.:—Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) Whooping Cough, Fever (including Enteric or Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fever), and Diarrhoea, was only 70 during the year in comparison with a decennial average of 160. The zymotic death-rate was also very low having been only 1.21 per 1,000 of the population in comparison with 2.39 for the year 1902.

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

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

	Number.	Zymotic Death-Rate.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ...	32	1.04
Holborn Sub-District ...	38	1.40
Holborn Borough ...	70	1.21
And for London ...	8,088	1.75

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

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	Holborn Borough.
Small-pox ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	14	17
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	5	2	7
Whooping Cough ...	9	6	15
Typhoid Fever ...	4	1	5
Typhus ...	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	8	14	22
Total ...	32	38	70

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH  
DURING THE YEAR 1903 AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1893	4	15	12	21	18	6	25	101
1894	1	15	2	13	29	11	9	80
1895	1	13	5	13	13	2	30	77
1896	—	41	7	5	13	4	17	87
1897	—	9	7	6	18	6	17	63
1898	—	26	2	6	9	5	22	70
1899	—	16	—	4	1	4	30	55
1900	—	11	4	9	13	6	20	63
1901	19	9	1	6	4	7	18	64
1902	37	11	6	5	11	5	5	80
Average for 10 years 1893-1902	6.2	16.6	4.6	8.8	12.9	5.6	19.3	74.0
1903	—	3	3	5	9	4	8	32

HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1893	—	22	4	54	15	11	25	131
1894	—	21	—	37	22	6	13	99
1895	—	45	6	7	8	—	24	90
1896	1	32	—	9	26	5	19	92
1897	—	8	4	17	19	5	35	88
1898	—	36	2	21	12	2	29	102
1899	—	11	3	5	12	7	26	64
1900	—	20	3	4	10	3	25	65
1901	11	13	2	8	6	5	24	69
1902	9	19	2	6	16	1	9	62
Average for 10 years 1893-1902.	2.1	22.7	2.6	16.8	14.6	4.5	22.9	86.2
1903	—	14	1	2	6	1	14	38

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1893	4	37	16	75	33	17	50	232
1894	1	36	2	50	51	17	22	179
1895	1	58	11	20	21	2	54	167
1896	1	73	7	14	39	9	36	179
1897	—	17	11	23	37	11	52	151
1898	—	62	4	27	21	7	51	172
1899	—	27	3	9	13	11	56	119
1900	—	31	7	13	23	9	45	128
1901	30	22	3	14	10	12	42	133
1902	46	30	8	11	27	6	14	142
Average for 10 years 1893-1902.	8.3	39.3	7.2	25.6	27.5	10.1	42.2	160.2
1903	—	17	4	7	15	5	22	70



# NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1903, AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

## ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1893	72	81	235	34	—	91	2	—	515
1894	7	40	84	33	—	63	—	—	227
1895	13	63	147	24	—	63	1	—	311
1896	—	60	180	21	—	83	1	—	345
1897	4	56	207	31	—	94	2	—	394
1898	—	39	65	23	—	72	1	—	200
1899	—	28	76	23	—	56	1	—	184
1900	—	58	98	31	—	49	1	—	237
1901	168	60	150	17	—	58	1	1	445
1902	159	44	90	24	—	45	2	—	364
Average for 10 years 1893-1902.	41·3	52·9	132·2	26·1	—	67·4	1·2	·1	322·2
1903	1	22	55	36	2	65	1	—	182

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

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

## HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1893	26	135	327	46	2	115	2	2	655
1894	16	59	65	24	—	74	—	—	233
1895	31	60	160	20	—	61	1	—	333
1896	1	67	114	29	1	65	2	1	280
1897	—	158	114	25	—	42	—	—	339
1898	—	138	96	9	—	38	2	—	283
1899	—	63	117	32	2	43	1	—	248
1900	—	65	96	24	—	40	—	—	225
1901	53	101	104	22	—	31	1	—	312
1902	58	69	112	15	—	40	4	—	298
Average for 10 years, 1893-1902.	18·5	91·5	130·5	24·6	·5	54·9	1·3	·3	322·1
1903	1	31	89	17	—	25	3	—	166

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

## WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1893	98	216	562	80	2	206	4	2	1,170
1894	23	99	149	57	—	137	—	—	465
1895	44	123	307	44	—	124	2	—	644
1896	1	127	294	50	1	148	3	1	625
1897	4	214	321	56	—	136	2	—	733
1898	—	177	161	32	—	110	3	—	483
1899	—	91	193	55	2	99	2	—	442
1900	—	123	194	55	—	89	1	—	462
1901	211	161	254	39	—	89	2	1	757
1902	217	113	202	39	—	85	6	—	662
Average for 10 years, 1893-1902.	59·8	144·4	263·7	50·7	·5	122·3	2·5	·4	644·3
1903	2	53	144	53	2	90	4	—	348

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

## SMALL-POX.

During the year I received only two notifications of small-pox only one of which was a genuine case of small-pox, in comparison with 218 notified in 1902, and 211 in 1901.

The first was that of a "tramp," a male 41 years of age, who stated that he had tramped from Manchester through the Midlands, and was removed from the Casual Ward in Little Grays Inn Lane.

The other case notified was that of a male 6½ years of age. I was asked by the doctor to see the patient before removal, and on making a careful examination I found that the child was suffering from chicken-pox and not small-pox. I wrote to the doctor my opinion of the case and he afterwards wrote to me that he was then also of that opinion that it was chicken-pox. This doctor had had a fair experience of small-pox. I mention this as an illustration of the great difficulty there is in the diagnosis of many cases of small-pox and chicken-pox.

I was also asked to examine various other doubtful cases of small-pox, but I was of the opinion that they were really cases of chicken-pox and they were not removed to hospital.

The notifications in London were:—1903, 417 cases; 1902, 7,796 cases; 1901, 1,702 cases.

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

### NECESSITY FOR A RE-VACCINATION ACT.

In my Annual Report last year I gave various facts and statistics showing the great importance and value of successful Vaccination and Re-vaccination, and also resolutions adopted by the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health in connection with the proposed new Vaccination and Re-vaccination Act.

Conflicting statements having been made from time to time in the Public Press as to the methods employed in Germany in dealing with small-pox patients, the President of the Local Government Board determined to obtain through his medical staff, information, collected personally in Germany, of a sort to enable him to contrast the actual methods employed there with those existing in England and Wales. This mission was entrusted to Dr. R. Bruce Low, Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, and he visited ten of the principal towns in Germany during the autumn of 1903, and conferred with the physicians of the hospitals, inspected the accommodation provided for small-pox patients and obtained also information from the Central Imperial Health Office, Berlin.

In Germany all persons suffering from small-pox or *suspected* to be suffering from small-pox can be ordered to hospital for isolation, if, in the opinion of the medical adviser of the local authority the patient cannot be isolated at its home, and on the occurrence of a case of small-pox in a house "contacts" are immediately vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

During the twelve years 1891 to 1902 inclusive, in Germany with a population in 1900 of 56,367,178, the number of recorded deaths from small-pox was 607; in England and Wales with a population in 1901 of 32,526,075, the number of registered deaths was 6,761; thus in the twelve years in Germany there were less than 11 deaths per million of the population in comparison with 208 in England and Wales, or in other words, the small-pox mortality was about *twenty times more in England and Wales than in Germany*.

Dr. Bruce Low thus sums up his most valuable report:—

"From the account above given of the methods employed in Germany for isolating small-pox it will be obvious that the general plan followed differs markedly from that employed in this country. Almost always in Germany small-pox cases are isolated on the site of the general hospital, and, as often happens, when the occurrence of small-pox in a given place is rare, the small-pox pavilion is not allowed to stand empty, but is used for the accommodation of other cases, infectious or non-infectious.



Untoward results to other persons, from bringing small-pox to the site of the general hospital for purposes of isolation and treatment have been seldom observed, and this, in Germany, is with one consent attributed to the protection which is conferred on the population by statutory vaccination and re-vaccination. Without these the German method, it is unanimously admitted, would break down.

"It has been asserted in England, by persons who have little or no faith in the value of vaccination as a prophylactic against small-pox, that the comparative immunity of the German nation from that disease is due, not to statutory vaccination and re-vaccination, but to the strict system of isolation of Small-pox which is carried out in Germany. But the evidence given to me by the eminent medical men, with whom I personally conferred, entirely refutes this assertion; and one and all joined in the representation that compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination were Germany's great protectors against small-pox.

"The description which I have given of the position of the small-pox pavilion at each of the hospitals visited in Germany shows conclusively that there is not in that country the strict system of isolation of small-pox in the sense as we in England understand it. With one or two exceptions the pavilion is shut off in no way from the rest of the hospital, and there is no limitation in the number of persons residing within the several zones around the hospital. Nor is the administration of the small-pox pavilion entirely separate from the general administration of the hospital establishment. The German nation, therefore, by the agency of compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination is able to dispense with separate small-pox hospitals altogether. It is not necessary there to provide for small-pox a separate site nor separate administration. Germany is in this way freed from great expense, not to speak of the suffering and inconvenience which fall upon the English nation.\* But all this could not be achieved in Germany unless the law of Compulsory Vaccination and Re-Vaccination were thoroughly carried out.

"Germany, indeed, would have less need even for small-pox pavilions on the sites of her general hospitals than she has at present, were it not for the continual importation of small-pox by foreigners, or by German subjects returning from foreign countries.

"Should Germany's Vaccination Law at any future time be carried out less efficiently than at present, she may not only have to face the inconvenience of having to isolate more small-pox cases, but may also be driven to provide separate accommodation for small-pox cases at a distance from populous areas, and to endure the further expenses of separate administration and the like."

### CHICKEN-POX.

The notification of chicken-pox which had been enforced during the greater part of the small-pox outbreak was continued until January 6th, 1903 inclusive. It was not then again renewed as the outbreak of small-pox in London was then practically at an end.

In this Borough notification of chicken-pox began on the 19th October, 1901, and during the period to the 6th January, 1903 inclusive, 282 notifications were received, 114 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 168 to the Holborn District. Of these totals only three referred to the year 1903, one belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and two to Holborn.

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\* "For the purpose of comparison I append a statement of the requirements of the Local Government Board as to small-pox hospital sites provided by means of loans sanctioned by them. The following is an extract from the Memorandum 'On the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation by Local Authorities, 1902':—

"Hospitals for small-pox. In view of the frequently-demonstrated liability of small-pox hospitals to disseminate that disease to neighbouring communities, and in order to lessen the risk of such occurrence, the Board require the following conditions to be complied with in the case of small-pox hospitals provided by means of loans sanctioned by them.

"1st. The site must not have within a quarter of a mile of it either a hospital, whether for infectious diseases or not, or a workhouse, asylum, or any similar establishment, or a population of as many as 200 persons.

"2nd. The site must not have within half a mile of it a population of as many as 600 persons, whether in one or more institutions, or in dwelling houses.

"3rd. Even where the above conditions are fulfilled a hospital must not be used at one and the same time for the reception of cases of small-pox and of any other class of disease."



## SCARLET FEVER.

During the 52 weeks ended Saturday, the 2nd January, 1904, the number of scarlet fever notifications, excluding duplicates was 144: 55 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 89 in the Holborn District. All except 10 were removed to hospital. In the preceding year the number of notifications excluding duplicates, was 202, and in the year 1901, 254. During the year 1903, there were only four deaths from this disease, 3 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 1 to the Holborn District. There was no special outbreak of the disease during the year, and there was no special incidence of the disease in any one of the schools.

Three cases occurred in three houses and two cases at eight houses, leaving 119 houses in which there was only one case during the year.

The following table gives the details of the secondary cases. I have included the houses in which there was a secondary case within the previous twelve months in order to show that many of the so-called "return" cases are not really due to the discharge of the patient from hospital in an infectious state.

## SECONDARY CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Houses.	Date of Notification of Primary Case.	Date Returned from Hospital.	Date of Notification of Secondary Case.	Date Returned from Hospital.
(1)	1st January, 1903	15th May, 1903	5th January, 1903	21st February, 1903
(2)	26th May, 1902	24th July, 1902	27th January, 1903	30th March, 1903
(3)	22nd August, 1902	16th October, 1902	2nd April, 1903	6th June, 1903
			17th April, 1903	25th June, 1903
(4)	11th May, 1903 (peeling)	3rd July, 1903	18th May, 1903	4th July, 1903
(5)	20th April, 1903	17th October, 1903	20th July, 1903	(at home)
(6)	21st March, 1903	23rd May, 1903	27th May, 1903	25th July, 1903
			7th July, 1903	14th October, 1903
			14th July, 1903 (peeling)	14th October, 1903
(7)	16th July, 1903	19th November, 1903	7th August, 1903	2nd December, 1903
(8)	14th August, 1903	17th October, 1903	15th August, 1903	17th October, 1903
(9)	10th September, 1903	6th February, 1904	19th September, 1903	9th January, 1904
(10)	6th July, 1903	10th October, 1903	9th November, 1903	22nd March, 1904
			13th November, 1903	9th March, 1904
(11)	2nd November, 1903	*8th December, 1903	10th November, 1903	*8th December, 1903
(12)	15th December, 1903	11th March, 1904	17th December, 1903	26th March, 1904.

\* Returned *not* Scarlet Fever.

In house (1) the secondary case was probably contracted from the first before the patient was removed to hospital.

In house (2) the secondary case occurred more than six months after the return of the first case from hospital, and was most probably contracted at school, and had nothing whatever to do with the first case.

In house (3) the secondary case occurred about six months after the return of the first patient from hospital, and the infection was probably not caused by the first case.

House (4). See below in "Return" cases.

In house (5) the first patient was very ill, and was frequently visited by his mother, and did not return home until nearly five months after the second case had been removed to hospital.

House (6). See below in "Return" cases.

In house (7) the secondary case occurred on the 24th day after the rash in the first case, and may have been contracted from some article that was put away without being disinfected.

In houses (8) and (9) each of the secondary cases was probably contracted from the first case before removal to hospital.

In house (10) the two secondary cases were probably "Return" cases. See below.



In house (11) both cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from scarlet fever, and were probably cases of German measles. The first child had previously suffered from scarlet fever, and both of them had also had measles.

In house (12) the secondary case was probably contracted from the first case before removal to hospital.

#### "RETURN" CASES.

The only secondary cases in the above list that could have been "return" cases were possibly at houses (4) (6) and (10).

At house (4) the first patient was removed on the 11th May, in a desquamating condition, and was a young servant who had recently come from Gloucestershire, and her illness had begun and the rash appeared about three weeks previously. This patient returned on the 3rd July, and left in two days for another situation. The second patient was a boy aged 10 whose illness began and the rash appeared on the 18th May, seven days after the removal of the first patient. This patient returned home on the 4th July, the day after the young servant. The third case was a boy aged 5 years whose illness began and the rash appeared on the 10th July. It was a mild case, and it was thought the patient was suffering from German measles, and the case was not notified until the 20th July. On making enquiries respecting the so-called "return" case I found that the maid servant had left two days after her return from hospital, and that the boy who returned from hospital on the 4th July, was quite well, with no desquamation, and no discharge from nose or ears.

At house (6) the first case, a boy aged 6, returned on the 23rd May, after staying in the hospital nine weeks. The second case, a girl, five years, became ill on the 6th July, and the rash appeared the following day, the 7th. The third case, a boy aged three years, was notified on the 14th July, because he was peeling. His illness had begun a fortnight previously, and was most probably the source of infection of the second case. The first patient on his return from hospital was quite well, had no desquamation, and no discharge from nose or ears.

In house (10) the first patient, a boy 7 years old, was notified and removed on the 6th July, 1903, and returned from hospital on the 10th October. There was no peeling nor discharge from the nose or ears, and the patient slept alone for three weeks after his return from the fever hospital. The second patient, a boy 3 three years of age, began to be ill and the rash appeared on the 7th November, on the twenty-ninth day after the return of his brother from hospital, and he was notified and removed to hospital on the 9th November. The third case, a girl 9 years of age, was notified on the 13th November, and probably contracted her illness from the second case.

In each of these three "return" cases there was nothing to indicate that the patients were not free from infection either at their return from hospital or afterwards, and it is very probable that the secondary cases at houses (6) and (10) were not really due to infection from the first case but from other causes.

The cases at houses (2) and (3) show that secondary cases often occur many months after the return of a patient from hospital, and the case at house (5) many months before the return of the first patient from hospital.

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

I read a paper at the meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, which was published in "Public Health" in February, 1903, in which I prepared statistics of the average detention of scarlet fever patients in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and showed that this period was longer than in most of the provincial hospitals and in hospitals in America and on the Continent. I then gave reasons and evidence for the adoption of measures that, in the opinion of many experts, would reduce the average period of detention of patients in hospital, not only to the advantage of the patients, but also of the parents, the public and the ratepayers.



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

Since the reading of this paper, from the early part of March, 1903, Medical Officers of Health have received notification of the dates on which it is intended to discharge fever patients from hospital. Medical Officers of Health are also informed of errors of diagnosis which is very often of great assistance.

I also gave statistics for the three years, 1899 to 1901, showing that since 1899 there had been an average reduction of rather more than a week in the period of detention at the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals; this reduction having almost wholly taken place since 1900, and was of opinion that Dr. Simpson's valuable investigation and report to the Metropolitan Asylums Board respecting "return" cases was in no small measure responsible for this reduction, which had been accomplished without any corresponding increase in "return" cases. A week's reduction possesses a very great economical value in that it saves the building of a new hospital and its administration. A new hospital costs at least £250,000, and its maintenance and administration about £35,000 a year.

In my paper I pointed out that many scarlet fever patients were also incubating other infectious diseases at the time of their admission to hospital, and that in the year 1898, as large a percentage as 12·57 of scarlet fever cases also suffered from other infectious diseases during their stay in hospital and that the average for the four years 1893-1901, was about 10 per cent. I therefore emphasized the importance of every infectious hospital being well supplied with small isolation rooms or wards and that ordinary wards for scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles should, if possible, be small rather than large, so as to lessen the risk of spreading other infectious diseases accidentally introduced, and that patients at different ages should be equally distributed as far as possible through the wards. In fact Fever hospitals should be constructed so as to secure strict isolation as far as possible.

This ideal system of hospital construction exists at the Pasteur Hospital, Paris, which is in connection with the Pasteur Institute. This is a hospital built on the cubicle system except two wards which are found to be unsuitable, and will be subdivided. At this hospital different infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and chicken-pox, are treated in different cubicles in the same ward. All these patients are attended by the same nurse, and yet it has never happened that the disease of one patient is conveyed to another patient. Full details of the construction and administration of this hospital were given by Professor Simpson in a paper, followed by a discussion, which I had the pleasure of hearing at the Liverpool Congress, and which was published in September, 1903, in the "Journal of State Medicine."

The hospital is built on the ordinary pavilion plan with a small verandah on each side on each story, but instead of the long ward containing two rows of beds, ten or twelve in number on each side, separated by the central portion of the ward, it contains the same number of cubicles, separated by a central passage. Each cubicle has its outside window opening into the verandah, and its outside wall which is the wall of the block. Its other three walls, two of which separate it from the adjoining cubicles, and the third from the central passage, are so constructed that the masonry part is only 4 to 5 feet in height, and the rest, to the ceiling, consists of glass. The door leading into the passage has the lower portion of wood, and the upper of glass. The result is a series of well-lighted, self-contained rooms, with a well-lighted central passage, and so arranged that while admitting of a certain amount of privacy, they are all under the direct supervision of the nurses on duty. Each cellule is provided with its own ventilation and warming, warm air being admitted near the floor, and the vitiated air being removed near the ceiling. It is also provided with hot and cold water arrangements. There is no furniture in the room except a small table, chair, and the bed and requisites for the patient. When a bath is given, a bath on rollers is brought into the cellule and filled from the taps.

In regard to existing hospitals, many wards could with advantage be converted into the cubicle system. Glass is now made as strong as ordinary walls, and there would be no difficulty in having the lower part opaque while the upper part was transparent for purposes of administration and light. One set of cubicles could be used for the admission of patients until it was determined whether two



diseases co-existed. In the event of co-existent diseases, they could be treated in the cubicle until well; while in the event of it turning out to be the disease for which it was sent to the hospital, the patient could be drafted after a certain time into a suitable common ward where the cases were classified. Another set of cubicles would provide isolation rooms for all patients suffering from discharges, thus preventing any possibility of spreading to other cases, and avoiding the danger of remaining in a ward in which infectious material could be engrafted on the discharges. In this manner some of the advantages of the cubicle system could be secured in hospitals already built.

In this way the stay of patients in hospital could be still further reduced to the advantage of the patients, the parents, the public generally and the ratepayers, and "return" cases would be abolished or reduced to a minimum.

### DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified was only 53, of which 22 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 31 to the Holborn Sub-district. All but 9 were removed to hospital. The decennial average for the Borough was 144; 53 for St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 91 for the Holborn district. The mortality in the two divisions was very different, viz., 22·7 in Bloomsbury and only 6·5 in the Holborn division. There was no special outbreak during the year, the largest number of cases notified in any one week having been only 4.

### SECONDARY AND "RETURN" CASES.

During the early part of January there were three nurses at the Children's Hospital attacked with diphtheria, and one nurse had also recently contracted enteric fever from nursing an enteric patient. I therefore saw the Resident Medical Officer and was glad to find that he was preparing a new set of rules and precautions for nurses who had to attend infectious cases, and made some suggestions respecting the same.

The only "return" cases occurred at one house in the Borough. The first patient, a male four and a-half years, was admitted to the North-Western Hospital on February 5th, suffering from scarlet fever. The patient suffered from post-scarlatinal diphtheria, and was notified on the 13th March and returned home on April 11th. On the 21st April, I had information that there was infectious disease at this house. On making inquiries I found that the mother and the aunt of the child who had returned from hospital had also suffered from sore throat, and each of them had some exudation of the fauces but no typical membrane. I saw the doctor who attended the cases, and took him two diphtheria outfits as I was of opinion that they were most probably suffering from diphtheria. On the 23rd the reports of the bacteriological examinations were received, and in each case the diphtheria bacilli were found, and the patients were notified and removed to hospital. The aunt returned to another house on the 15th May, and the mother returned home on the 19th May. On the 22nd May I had notification of the fourth case at the house, a male of six years; he, however, did not belong to the same family.

In the remaining 45 houses there was only one case in each with no spread of infection.

### ENTERIC AND CONTINUED FEVER.

Including two cases of continued fever, which were most probably enteric, as they were notified at the same time as a case of typhoid fever in the same house, apparently from the same source of infection, 56 cases were notified, of which 38 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 18 to the Holborn District. The decennial average being 51 for the Borough, and 26 and 25 respectively for the two divisions. 45 of the 56 cases were removed to hospital, and two of them were returned *not* enteric fever, also two other cases which were not removed to hospital, I was of opinion were not enteric fever.

The notifications month by month were 3, 3, 1, 5, 2, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 4, 24.

It is thus seen that only 16 of the cases occurred in the first six months of the year, and that there was rather a large outbreak of the disease in the month of December.



In four cases there was strong evidence that the disease was caused by eating shell-fish, and in several others there was a great probability that shell-fish was the cause of the disease.

Many outbreaks of enteric fever have been proved to be due to sewage-contaminated shell-fish. In many cases oysters and other shell-fish which have been laying in beds where there was a probability of sewage contamination have been proved on bacteriological examination to have been so contaminated. During December, 1902, and January 1903, oysters from various sources were submitted by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers for bacteriological examination, and the majority of them were found to have sewage-contamination.

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

Of the 24 cases notified in the month of December, 19 occurred in the vicinity of the Seven Dials, one of which I was of opinion was not a case of enteric fever, and the Widal re-action was not obtained. 15 of the 18 genuine cases were notified in the first fortnight of the month, and there were only two houses in which there was more than one case. Each of these having two cases. In one of these two houses the two cases were probably contracted from the same source of infection, and in the other house the second case was probably contracted from the first.

I made very careful enquiry in each case and was able to exclude shell-fish, watercress, celery, milk and ice-cream as a common source of infection. On the other hand in twelve of the fifteen primary cases there was a history of the consumption of fried fish at a time corresponding to the period of infection. In one of the remaining three cases the patient (male 26) was very ill after eating fried fish seven weeks previously, and on account of that had not eaten any fried fish since. It is therefore probable that he may have been suffering from a mild attack of enteric fever for five weeks and that at the time of notification he was having a relapse.

In the second of these three cases it is very probable that the woman had had fried fish as well as whelks, and in the other, although the patient had not had any fried fish, she very frequently had boiled fish, and it is possible that she may have contaminated her hands with the infected fish as she was in the habit of preparing and cooking it herself.

I also had information of another case in the same neighbourhood, in which the Widal reaction was obtained, but the case was not notified as it had been a mild case, and the patient was then convalescent. This patient had also often eaten fried fish from one of the two suspected shops.

The only two cases which had been notified in the neighbourhood, in the City of Westminster, I was informed by the Medical Officer of Health of that City, had also eaten fried fish from one of these two shops.

I made enquiries respecting fried fish because I had read the detailed reports by Dr. Hamer, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, London County Council, of the outbreaks in Southwark, Lambeth and Kensal Town of enteric fever in September, 1900, which after a most careful enquiry he attributed to the consumption of fried fish. The Southwark outbreak consisted of more than 100 cases, and the evidence pointing to fried fish as the cause was exceedingly strong. I therefore had a consultation with Dr. Hamer and he made a large number of inspections with me, and also visited the fish shops at Billingsgate Market, and the South Western and North Western Fever Hospitals, to which the patients had been removed.

#### INFECTED BLANKETS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

On the 21st May, I received information from the Medical Officer of Health of the City of London that a number of disused army blankets had been supplied to a large firm in this Borough. He informed me that blankets from the same source had been found to be soiled and infected with typhoid fever germs, and had given rise to an outbreak of typhoid fever. I at once proceeded to the factory, and with the manager inspected the premises, and saw that many of the blankets were already in use; I also saw the unused ones which were stored away. I was informed that no stains of any kind had been seen on the blankets, and that they had been sold to the firm as unused army



blankets which had been returned from South Africa. I also made inquiries respecting absence of employees on account of illness. No one had been away for more than a fortnight, and I saw and made personal inquiries of the only one who had been away so long, and he informed me that he had had no fever and no headache, and that his doctor had certified that he was suffering from acute indigestion. The manager rendered me every assistance, and was quite willing for the blankets to be removed for disinfection, and gave me the address of another branch of the firm to which a large number of blankets had also been sent. In all 338 blankets were removed and thoroughly disinfected by steam in the Council's apparatus, and returned at 1 p.m. the following day. All the blankets were carefully examined, and there was no evidence of any blood or faecal stains on any of them.

I also at once communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the branch of the firm was and the manager of the London firm also communicated with the branch.

I visited the premises on four different occasions in order to make certain that no one connected with the firm was suffering from typhoid fever on account of these blankets.

### MEASLES.

Only 17 deaths from measles were registered during the year. Of these 15 were young children under 5 years of age. This is the smallest number of deaths from measles during the past decennium. In the year 1897, there were also only seventeen deaths. On the other hand, in the year 1892, there were as many as 101 deaths, and in 1896, there were 73 deaths from this disease, the decennial average being 39. Of the seventeen deaths only three belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 14 to the Holborn Division. The decennial averages for these districts were 17 and 23 respectively.

Measles was most prevalent in the Borough during the month of April, during which month six of the seventeen deaths occurred. Notwithstanding the prevalence of measles during that month, apart from the death returns, I had information of the occurrence of measles in only six other houses, in four of which I had the information from the doctors attending the cases, and no information at all from any of the schools. I therefore, reported to the Public Health Committee, that I thought it was desirable that the Town Clerk should be instructed to again communicate with the Managers of the Voluntary Schools, requesting them to kindly forward to me lists of children that are absent, or have been excluded on account of measles, and this recommendation was adopted by the Committee.

Apart from the death returns during the whole year, I had information from all sources of only 31 cases of measles; 22 of which were received from the head teachers of schools. In no school had I information of sufficient prevalence of measles amongst the children attending, to close even the Infants' departments.

During the year, disinfections were carried out in 30 houses after recovery or death from measles.

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

A brief summary of the Sections above referred to was given in last year's Annual Report so need not be repeated.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

During the year there were only 15 deaths from whooping cough in comparison with an average for the previous decennium of 28. Of the 15 deaths 9 occurred in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 6 in the Holborn Division. The decennial averages for these divisions were 13 and 15 respectively.

### DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths certified as Diarrhœa during the year was only 22, in comparison with an average of 42 during the previous decennium. The lowest being 14 in the year 1902 and the



highest 56 in the year 1899. Of the 22 deaths, 8 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 14 to the Holborn Division. The decennial averages for these divisions of the Borough were 19 and 23 respectively. All the 22 deaths were of young children under 5 years of age. In hot and dry summers there are many deaths from infantile Diarrhœa, but on account of the cool and wet summer last year there were only six deaths during the third or summer quarter.

#### ENGLISH CHOLERA.

On the 24th September, I had information from the Secretary of the British Lying-in Hospital that for some weeks there had been cases of English cholera at the hospital. I therefore visited the premises and made a very careful enquiry. I found that from the 20th May to the 24th September, *i.e.* during a period of seventeen weeks, of the 51 nurses who had, during that time been engaged at the hospital, as many as 19 had suffered from severe diarrhœa or English cholera. The matron and two assistant-matronns were also attacked. During this period there were about 180 confinements, but only seven mothers were attacked. The domestic staff consists of a cook and five housemaids. Within the past six weeks there have been three new housemaids, so that of the nine members of the domestic staff only the cook was attacked.

On the 8th June the new home for the nurses was opened. I found the drainage, sanitary conveniences and water supply satisfactory. On the other hand the larder is in a very unsatisfactory position. It is a basement room adjoining Short's Gardens, and is so placed that dust and dirt from the street can easily be blown on to any milk or other food that is placed there.

Many outbreaks of diarrhœa in hospitals have been traced to the milk supply, and it has been shown that even milk that has been cooked, as in baked rice pudding, has not been raised to a sufficiently high temperature to destroy the spores of the germs (*Bacilli enteriditis sporogenes*) which will produce diarrhœa.

The four last cases occurred on the 18th or 19th September. This was a very dry week, there having been no rainfall on six of the seven days, and no rain at all on the five days previous to this last outbreak. For about three weeks previously there had been no case of diarrhœa, and the outbreak preceding this occurred after an interval of dry weather. It is at such times that milk is specially liable to be contaminated by street dust, which generally contains some of the germs I have mentioned.

After careful inspections and long interviews with the Matron on the 24th and 25th September, I saw the Secretary on the evening of the 25th, and informed him that from the peculiar nature of the outbreak I had formed the opinion that the milk supply was the most probable cause, and that it was desirable that all milk should be boiled, and that no food should be stored in the present larder, or at least not without being kept in a refrigerator.

#### SEPTIC OR HOSPITAL SORE THROAT.

As there was this year a large increase in the number of cases of septic or hospital sore throat amongst the staff of the Alexandra Hospital, I was asked by the Secretary to examine the drainage of the hospital. I had made several inspections of the drainage of this hospital after its rebuilding about five years ago, and the work was then carried out in a first-class manner.

On making a careful inspection of all the drainage, sanitary conveniences, and accessories in the hospital, I found that all were in very good order, and that the main drain and manholes were exceptionally clean. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the drains are well flushed with an antiseptic solution every week.

I afterwards made further inspections of the wards and the remainder of the premises with the Matron and the senior Surgeon, Mr. Bowlby, and after consideration of the matter, sent the following report:—

#### SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF HOSPITAL SORE THROAT.

(1) The dressings to be well sprayed with water or a solution of disinfectant before being removed from the patients, and at once placed into water or a solution of disinfectant in order to prevent any contamination of the bed linen or the air of the wards.



(2) As the windows of the wards are generally closed during the dressing of the patient's wounds it is desirable that there should be more permanent ventilation to the wards especially those facing Queen Square. This could be done by ventilators in the chimney breasts and in the inner walls of the wards opposite the windows facing Queen Square.

(3) The staff should thoroughly wash their hands before feeding.

(4) When one of the staff is attacked (a) all food utensils used by the patient to be thoroughly scalded and washed separately. (b) All pillow cases, sheets, soiled linen, &c., used by the patient to be put into a disinfectant solution or boiled before being sent to the laundry.

### PLAGUE OR CHOLERA.

No notification of Plague or Cholera was received. If any case of Plague, Cholera or Small-Pox occurs on a vessel, the Port Medical Officer of Health on its arrival, sends the names of passengers and the addresses to which they are proceeding, to the respective Medical Officers of Health. Only four names and addresses of passengers respecting Plague, were received by me last year, and the usual enquiries were made.

### DISINFECTIONS

During the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1904.

DISTRICT.	Rooms.	Bedding, &c. No. of Articles.	Number of Persons using Refuge.	Persons Cleansed under the Cleansing of Persons Act.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	178	5,662		12
Holborn ... ..	223	4,639		4
Total ... ..	401	10,301		16

### BACTERIOLOGY.

DISTRICT.	Diphtheria.	Result of Examination.	Enteric Fever.	Result of Examination.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ...	3	{ 2 bacilli not found. 1 bacilli found.	8	{ 3 positive. 5 negative.
Holborn ... ..	15	{ 5 bacilli not found. 10 bacilli found.	4	{ 2 positive. 2 negative.
Total ... ..	18	11 bacilli found. 7 bacilli not found.	12	5 positive. 7 negative.

### PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION.

The number of deaths from Phthisis during the year 1903, was 170, equivalent to a death-rate of 2.94 per 1,000. Of these, 96 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, or a death-rate of 3.13 per 1,000, and 74 to the Holborn District or a death-rate of 2.73 per 1,000.

The corresponding rate for London was 1.55.

The number of deaths from other tubercular diseases was 40. Of these, 10 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and the rest to the Holborn Sub-district.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the Holborn Borough, the rate per 1,000, and the corresponding rate for London for the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Holborn Borough.		London. Rate per 1,000.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	
1894	196	2.75	1.69
1895	225	3.19	1.77
1896	215	3.03	1.68
1897	197	2.87	1.72
1898	220	3.26	1.74
1899	207	3.12	1.85
1900	193	2.96	1.74
1901	166	2.81	1.66
1902	182	3.06	1.60
1903	170	2.94	1.55

## PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

As the report on this subject which I prepared was included in my Annual Report for the year 1902, on pages 32 to 37 in order that each member of the Council might have a copy, there is no necessity to again include it in the report for this year. The subject received careful attention from the Public Health Committee and the Council on several occasions during the year, and the Public Health Committee at its meeting on the 30th November, 1903, recommended that the voluntary notification should in the first instance be put into force for a period of twelve months from the 1st January, 1904, the fees to be paid being the same as for the notifiable diseases. This recommendation was approved and adopted by the Council, and the Town Clerk was instructed to communicate it to the medical practitioners residing or practising in the Borough.

The Town Clerk has also been making enquiries with a view to ascertaining on what terms arrangements could be made for the examination of sputum in doubtful cases.

In New York after nearly three years of voluntary notification, the notification was made *compulsory* in January, 1897. It is also compulsory in Norway and Saxony, and is reported to be working satisfactorily.

In Sheffield, the Corporation last year secured the sanction of Parliament for the compulsory notification of phthisis for a period of seven years.

## SPITTING.

My recommendation that the Council should co-operate with other Metropolitan Borough Councils in order to secure the passing of a bye-law to prohibit spitting in all places of public resort fortunately became unnecessary before the report was finally considered by the Council; for on the 10th July, 1903, the London County Council in pursuance of powers under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1888 and the Local Government Act, 1888, made the following bye-law:—

“No person shall spit on the floor, side or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public waiting room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not.

“Any person who shall offend against this bye-law shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding Forty shillings.”

In my report I also advised that the Council should draw attention of owners of common lodging houses, public houses, restaurants and workshops, to the danger which is known to arise from indiscriminate spitting, and that an offer be made to supply cards of warning. I am glad that this recommendation was adopted by the Council, and the Town Clerk was instructed to have the same printed and distributed throughout the Borough.

The following is a copy of the card:—

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

SPITTING.

YOU ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO ABSTAIN FROM THE  
DANGEROUS AND OBJECTIONABLE HABIT OF SPITTING.



## DISINFECTION.

Of the 170 deaths from phthisis during the year 1903, 108 took place at infirmaries or hospitals, and of the remaining 62 who died at home the rooms occupied by the deceased were disinfected in 45 cases. In the majority of the remaining cases it was found that the bedding, &c., had been thoroughly cleansed, and that the rooms were also very clean. When any patient is removed to infirmary from the St. Giles Workhouse the bed and bedding on which the patient slept are thoroughly disinfected.

## SANATORIA.

At the recent Annual General Meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption it was reported that considerable progress in the promotion of Sanatoria had been made during the year, there now being more than 70 institutions in the United Kingdom, making a total of 2,760 beds; an increase of 18 institutions with 375 beds over the return in October, 1902. The majority of these institutions were, however, for paying guests, and, as I pointed out in my last report, Sanatoria for the early cases and Homes for the advanced cases amongst the poorest classes are a pressing necessity. The early cases may then be restored to health and activity. The advanced consumptive left to die in a small tenement of only one or two rooms is the most common cause of spreading the infection.

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

The subject was further considered by the Metropolitan Asylums Board last November, and the following resolution was agreed to:—

“That the Managers having duly considered the question of the proposed establishment of sanatoria for consumptive patients and the letters received from the Local Government Board and the various Metropolitan Local Authorities and Medical Officers of Health in regard thereto, are of opinion that the matter is one of such vital and far-reaching importance to the community at large, and one which, if adopted by the managers, would entail so considerable 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 Chief Health Authority of the country, viz., 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, and that the Local Government Board, the several Boards of Guardians, the Borough Councils and the Medical Officers of Health be so informed.”

## INFLUENZA.

Only 11 deaths last year were assigned to influenza, 7 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 4 in the Holborn Division.

## ALCOHOLISM.

Thirty-two deaths were assigned to alcoholism or cirrhosis of liver; 15 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 17 in the Holborn Sub-division. These represent only a small proportion of the deaths that are really caused by alcoholism, as they are frequently registered under the headings of other secondary causes.

Further details of the causes of, and ages at death, are given in Table 4 of the Appendix.

## SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.

## INQUESTS.

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

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

Inquiry Officer : Mr. Richard Powell, 58, Hemingford Road, Barnsbury, N.

	Total Number.	Cause of Death.			
		Natural.	Accidents.	Suicide.	Manslaughter.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	25	9	11	5	—
Holborn .. ...	58	26	29	2	1
Total ... ..	83	35	40	7	1

## THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, GOLDSMITH STREET.

133 bodies were received (21 being non-parishioners), and on these 70 inquests were held, and 39 post-mortems made.

District.	Bodies received.	Inquests held.	Post-mortems.	Non-Parishioners.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles ... ..	52	26	15	11
Holborn.. ...	81	44	24	10
Total ... ..	133	70	39	21

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

*Under Part I. of the Act.*

## ITALIAN COLONY.

Details of this area which was represented by me in 1901, were given in my Annual Report for that year. This Council has sent several communications to the London County Council, urging that Council to proceed with this area. Since the representation was made, Nos. 27 to 31 inclusive, Eyre Street Hill, have been demolished and rebuilt as warehouses, and Nos. 1 and 2, Eyre Court, and 4½ Little Bath Street have been closed as inhabited houses, and are now used entirely for the manufacture and storage of ice cream.

On the 4th January, 1904, the Housing of the Working Classes Committee reported as follows :—

“ In our Report of the 7th December last, we stated that we were considering a letter which had been received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, enquiring the Council's views as to the proposal of the London County Council not to make a Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the improvement of this area, as it appears to be the intention of the freeholders to develop the property for commercial purposes. The enquiries which the Town Clerk has been making with a view of ascertaining the accuracy of this allegation are almost completed, and we hope to be in a position to definitely report to the Council on the subject shortly. In the meanwhile, bearing in mind the fact that if the area were to be redeveloped by the owners for commercial purposes, that a very large population of the working classes would be displaced, we felt that it was desirable that we should ascertain whether, in the event of such a



state of affairs arising, the County Council would be able to earmark any housing accommodation they might be authorised to provide, and which had not been set apart for other purposes with a view of rehousing the population to be displaced from the Warner Street area. We accordingly appointed a deputation, consisting of our Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Councillor Hazell, J.P., and the Medical Officer of Health to wait upon the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the London County Council upon the subject; we have to-day received from the deputation a report of what took place at the interview, from which we gather that the deputation, who were most courteously received, had a sympathetic hearing and were promised that their representations should receive most serious consideration, and that a reply would be sent as soon as any decision had been arrived at."

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

In January, 1903, the Council agreed to the registration of the houses let in lodgings in the area under Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

### UNION BUILDINGS AREA.

AYLESBURY PLACE, CLERKENWELL, AND UNION BUILDINGS, HOLBORN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 1899.

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

During the year 1903, Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21, Verulam Street, were closed after representation under Part II. of the Act; Nos. 15, 16 and 17, which had been demolished were rebuilt; Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Providence Place were closed; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 13, Portpool Lane, were closed; No. 6, Half Moon Court, was closed, and Nos. 3, 6, 7, and the Cow Shed, Union Buildings, were closed.

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

Under Part II. of the Act, Section 30, the following were represented as unhealthy dwelling houses :—

- 11, Verulam Street.
- 20 and 21, Great Queen Street.
- 1, 2 and 3, Queen's Place.
- 9, Betterton Street.

Closing orders were obtained for Nos., 20 and 21, Great Queen Street, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Queen's Place. No. 9, Betterton Street was closed, demolished and rebuilt without further action being necessary, and No. 11, Verulam Street, was renovated and made fit for human habitation, and the summons after being adjourned on two occasions was then withdrawn.

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

### REID'S BREWERY SITE.

The Reid's Brewery site was purchased by the London County Council for the erection of working-class lodging houses for 1,681 of the 3,700 persons of the working classes that will be displaced by the new Holborn to the Strand street (Kingsway).

During 1903, Ledam and Bourne Buildings, blocks B and A, were completed, and the erection of buildings on the Clerkenwell Road and Leather Lane frontages of the area was begun.



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

“ We have had under consideration plans for the development of the Reid's Brewery site, Clerkenwell, which was acquired by the Council for the provision of accommodation for persons to be displaced by the formation of the new street from Holborn to the Strand. The site has frontages to Clerkenwell Road, Leather Lane, Portpool Lane and Grays Inn Road. The plan which we have approved and which has also received the approval of the Secretary of State, provides for the erection of five-story block dwellings all round the site, except on the frontage to Grays Inn Road where the existing buildings will remain for the present. These dwellings will be pierced with six archways up to the second floor, giving access to the interior of the site. There are also two existing archways from Grays Inn Road. The main interior of the site will be occupied by five five-story transverse blocks of dwellings divided by yards and gardens. The narrow end of the site next Grays Inn Road will contain another short block of five-story dwellings, and the remainder of the site between this block and Grays Inn Road frontages will be laid out as a playground and garden. An estate office and 23 shops will be provided on the ground floor of the dwellings facing Clerkenwell Road and Leather Lane. The accommodation will consist of 551 tenements, of which only 13 will be associated and the remainder self-contained. The 13 associated tenements will consist of one room; there will be 361 two-roomed tenements, 136 three-roomed tenements, and 41 four-roomed tenements. Accommodation will be provided in all for 2,614 persons exclusive of shops.”

#### HERBRAND STREET SITE.

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

During last year three blocks, Coram, Dickens, and Thackeray Buildings, were being erected.

#### HOUSES CLOSED VOLUNTARILY, DEMOLISHED, REBUILT, ETC.

##### BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Alfred Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Rebuilding.  
 “ “ “ 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Demolished and rebuilding.  
 Bernard Street and Herbrand Street (corner of). Flats erected.  
 Bloomsbury Street, Nos. 9, 11, 19. Remain closed.  
 “ “ No. 13. Closed.  
 “ “ Nos. 14, 16. Rebuilt.  
 “ “ No. 18. Demolished and rebuilt.  
 “ “ Nos. 21 and 23, and Nos. 94, 95, 96 and 97, Great Russell Street.  
 Rebuilt as the Kenilworth and Waverley Hotel (completed).  
 Chenies Street, Nos. 8 and 10. Rebuilding.  
 Coptic Street, Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29, with 1 and 2 Little Russell Street. Rebuilt (Mudie's).  
 Cosmo Place, Nos. 2, 4, 6. Demolished. Being rebuilt as the Cosmo Hotel.  
 Coram Street, No. 23, with 27, Kenton Street. Demolished. Flats being erected.  
 Drury Lane, No. 175. Closed.  
 “ “ “ 176. Closed.  
 Endell Street, Nos. 33 and 35. Rebuilding.  
 Francis Street, No. 18. Site still vacant.  
 “ “ Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 37 and 39, Huntley Street. Rebuilding as public house, shops and flats, completed.  
 Gate Street, Nos. 1, 22, 24. Demolished.



- Great Queen Street, No. 1. In course of demolition.  
 " " " No. 81. Demolished.  
 " " " Nos. 19, 20 and 21. Closed under the Housing of the Working  
 Classes Act.  
 Great Russell Street, Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. Demolished.  
 " " " " 94, 95, 96 and 97, and Nos. 21 and 23, Bloomsbury Street.  
 Rebuilding as Kenilworth and Waverley Hotel. Completed.  
 Great White Lion Street, No. 3. Remains closed.  
 Great Wild Street, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40. Demolished.  
 Gower Mews, Nos. 18, 19, 20. Closed, undergoing repair and renovation.  
 Herbrand Street. Erection of new houses for the Working Classes by the London County  
 Council, nearly completed.  
 Herbrand and Bernard Streets (corner of). New flats, nearly completed.  
 High Holborn, Nos. 111, 114 and 115. Rebuilding.  
 " " " 112 and 113. Closed.  
 " " " 127, 128 and 129. Demolished.  
 " " " 223, 224, 225, 226, 227 and 228.  
 Kenton Street, No. 27 and 23, Coram Street. Demolished. Flats being erected.  
 Little Queen Street, Nos. 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,  
 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40. Demolished.  
 Little Russell Street, Nos. 1 and 2.  
 Little Wild Street, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26. Demolished.  
 Neal Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 26, 28, 30, 32. Rebuilt as warehouses.  
 " " No. 24. Closed.  
 Nottingham Court, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Rebuilt as warehouses.  
 Newton Street and Parker Street. New premises for *Pall Mall Gazette*. Building completed.  
 Queen's Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.  
 Queen Street. No. 14. Rebuilding.  
 Red Car Yard. Nos. 1 and 2. Partly demolished.  
 Sardinia Street, Nos. 34, 36, 38 and 40. Demolition completed.  
 Short's Gardens, Nos. 11, 12 and 13. Demolished.  
 " " " 20, 21 and 22. Closed.  
 Southampton Row, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Demolished.  
 " " " 67, 69, 71. Rebuilding completed.  
 " " Walduck's Bedford Hotel Extension. Erection completed.  
 " " Nos. 126 and 128. Rebuilding as the Cosmo Hotel.  
 Southampton Street, No. 13. Demolished.  
 Theobald's Road, No. 91. Demolished.  
 Tottenham Court Road, Nos. 209, 210, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226.  
 Rebuilding.  
 Twyford's Buildings. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Demolished.

#### HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

- Bedford Row, No. 44. Rebuilding completed.  
 Charles Street, No. 3. Demolished and being rebuilt.  
 " " Nos. 8 and 9. Rebuilding, completed.  
 Eagle Street, No. 59. Demolished and rebuilt as workshops.  
 " " No. 60. Rebuilt.  
 " " Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46. Demolished.  
 " " No. 47. Closed.  
 Emerald Street, No. 1. Rebuilt.  
 " " Nos. 13, 15. Demolished and rebuilding.  
 " " Nos. 17, 19, 21. Rebuilt.  
 Ely Place, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Being rebuilt.

Ely Buildings (15 tenements). Being rebuilt.  
 Fisher Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Demolished.  
 " " No. 13. Remains closed.  
 " " No. 14. Demolished.  
 Fullwood's Rents, Nos. 1 and 2. Demolished.  
 Half-Moon Court, No. 6. Closed.  
 Hatton Garden, No. 109. Being demolished.  
 High Holborn, Nos. 79 and 80, 82 and 83. Rebuilt.  
 " " No. 35. Rebuilt.  
 Jockey's Fields, No. 13. Demolished and rebuilt as offices.  
 Kingsgate Street, Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36. Demolished.  
 Lamb's Conduit Street, Nos. 14, 16, 18. Rebuilt.  
 " " Nos. 25, 27. Rebuilt.  
 " " Nos. 24, 26, 28. Rebuilt.  
 Laystall Street, Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25. Demolished and being rebuilt.  
 Leather Lane, Nos. 1 to 9A. Rebuilt.  
 " " " 56, 57, 58. Being demolished.  
 " " " 64, 66. Closed.  
 Little Grays Inn Lane. Workhouse. Demolished.  
 Mount Pleasant, No. 69. Being rebuilt.  
 Orange Street, No. 11. Demolished.  
 Portpool Lane, Nos. 1, 3, 5. Closed.  
 " " Nos. 7, 13. Closed.  
 Providence Place, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8. Closed.  
 Red Lion Street, No. 61. Closed.  
 Robin Hood Yard, No. 2 (with No. 3, Charles Street). Demolished and being rebuilt.  
 Reid's Brewery site, Clerkenwell Road and Portpool Lane. L.C.C. houses for the working  
 classes, viz.:—Ledam Buildings and Bourne Buildings completed.  
 Sandland Street, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 (with No. 44, Bedford Row). Rebuilt.  
 Theobald's Road, Nos. 66 and 68 (with 1, Emerald Street). Rebuilt.  
 Verulam Street, Nos. 15, 16, 17. Rebuilt.  
 " " " 18, 19, 20, 21. Closed.  
 Union Buildings. Cowshed. Closed.  
 " " Nos. 3, 6, 7. Closed.

#### WATER SUPPLY TO NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year I have given certificates that the following premises which have been newly erected or rebuilt have a proper and sufficient supply of water:—

Block B, Bourne Estate. Dwellings for the Working Class.  
 Messrs. Wolff's premises west side of Alfred Place.  
 120, High Holborn.  
 Block A, Bourne Estate.  
 Kenilworth and Waverley Hotel, Nos. 94, 95, 96, and 97, Great Russell Street and Nos. 21, and 22, Bloomsbury Street.  
 Blenheim Mansions, Francis Street.  
 The "Marlborough Arms," Public House, No. 39, Huntley Street and No. 5, Francis Street.  
 The Bedford Hotel Extension, Nos. 83, 85 and 87, Southampton Row.  
 For many new premises, such as factories, workshops, offices, &c., a certificate is not required.

#### CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

During the year certificates have been granted under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, that the following premises are so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the



families or persons inhabiting them, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirement, viz.:—

Block C, Bourne Estate, 55 tenements.  
 Block D, Bourne Estate, 55 tenements.  
 Block E, Bourne Estate, 55 tenements.  
 Block F, Bourne Estate, 55 tenements.  
 18, Coram Street, 5 tenements.  
 19, Coram Street, 5 tenements.  
 20, Coram Street, 5 tenements.  
 21, Coram Street, 5 tenements.  
 22, Coram Street, 5 tenements.  
 St. George's Mansions, Coptic Street, 16 tenements.  
 Dalmeny Mansions, Theobald's Road, 16 tenements.

At 13, Coram Street, St. George's Mansions, and Dalmeny Mansions works were required to remedy sanitary defects before the certificates were granted.

A certificate was also requested for Leather Lane Buildings, but was refused.

### SANITARY WORK.

During the year several changes have taken place in the staff of the Public Health Department. On account of the resignations of Inspectors Freeman and Gregory which took effect on the 29th September, there were only three Inspectors until the female Inspector (Miss F. N. F. Lovibond) was appointed, and began her duties on the 28th December. The districts were re-arranged in the following way:—Inspector Bennett took Wards A., B. and D.; Inspector Clark took Wards E., F. and G., and Inspector Larard took Wards C., H. and I.

In connection with the new appointment I suggested that it would be more advantageous to the public health interests of the Borough, that instead of appointing two new male Inspectors, one should be a female inspector, and I gave the following reasons.

The tendency of all sanitary legislation is to increase the duties in the Public Health Department. During the existence of the present Council there have been many such additions made. Under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1899, various powers have been transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Councils. These include the registration of dairymen, and the duty of enforcing the bye-laws and regulations with respect to dairies and milk shops, and with respect to slaughter-houses and offensive businesses.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, which came into force on the 1st day of January, 1902, the Council is made the Authority responsible for the sanitary condition of the workshops and workplaces in the Borough, and while the Factory Inspector is responsible for the sanitary condition of factories, any sanitary defects reported by him have to be attended to and remedied under the supervision of this Department. The Council is also responsible for the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences in factories as well as in workshops and workplaces. In the memorandum issued by the Home Office respecting the duties of Sanitary Authorities under this Act, it was pointed out that the word "workplace" has a very extended meaning, and is not to be limited to places where something is being manufactured or made, but includes any place where work is done permanently, and where people assemble together to do work permanently of some kind or other.

From the 1st April this year, the provisions of Sections 60 to 65, Sections 68 and 69 and 70 to 74 inclusive, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to dangerous infectious diseases have also applied to measles.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, Part 8, increased powers and duties were given to this Council respecting the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream; and in the same Act, Part 9, increased powers were given to the London County Council respecting common lodging houses, and I am now required to inspect them and report whether it is necessary for any objections to be offered to the applications for licenses.

Over 60 per cent. of the population of this Borough live in tenements of under five rooms, and as the new bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings were confirmed by the Local Government Board in August last, there will be much increased work, especially in the Holborn Sub-district, in enforcing these bye-laws.



There are also many other matters of great public health importance which I should advise, and which I should like to see undertaken by this Council in the carrying out of which the services of a female inspector would be specially appropriate. As you are aware the death-rate from consumption is very high in this Borough, in fact, last year the death-rate from this disease was in this Borough, the highest of the Metropolitan Boroughs. In a special report on the subject presented to the Public Health Committee, on the 4th May last, I advised that this Council should undertake further duties for the prevention of this disease; but as the time of the Public Health Committee has been very much occupied with many other urgent matters, and especially with the consideration of underground bakehouses, it has not yet been practicable for the Committee to consider this report.

I should also like to see much more work done in connection with the prevention of measles, whooping cough, infantile diarrhoea, and the proper feeding of children.

The following duties could very appropriately be undertaken by a female inspector; inspection of outworkers' homes, domestic workshops, and workshops where females are employed, laundries, day schools, and restaurants; also in assisting in the inspection of tenement houses, for which the services of the fifth inspector, have in the past been very useful. Also work in connection with the prevention of consumption, measles, whooping cough and infantile diarrhoea. I think it is also desirable that the female inspector should be appointed an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, in order that samples of food and drugs could sometimes be taken by her. She might also sometimes be usefully employed in the inspection of milkshops.

From a report of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council giving particulars as to the sanitary inspectors employed in various districts of London, dated March, 1903, the following fifteen of the Metropolitan cities and boroughs had already appointed female inspectors:—Battersea, Camberwell, Chelsea, Hackney, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Southwark, Wandsworth and the City of London. Of these, Kensington and Paddington have appointed two, Southwark four, and the remainder one each.

Although a large demolition of property has taken or is about to take place in the Borough, and has fortunately cleared away some of the most insanitary property in the Borough, many of the new buildings will increase the number of workshops, and the number of outworkers. Also all new premises will have to be inspected to see that they have a proper and sufficient water supply, and suitable and sufficient watercloset accommodation. Although there has been much demolition, there has also been much reconstruction. Six blocks of the Bourne Estate on the Reid's Brewery site are already completed and occupied, and the houses for the working classes on the Herbrand Street site are nearing completion. When all have been completed and occupied, there will be an increased population of 3,294, and will mean increased work, especially for the female inspector, respecting the non-notifiable infectious diseases and outworkers. Moreover, it is in such dwellings that a more immediate and greater success might be expected to attend our efforts for the prevention of disease.

I have very carefully considered the question of whether I could advise the Council to appoint only one additional inspector, male or female; for the reasons mentioned above I regret that I really cannot do this, and advise the appointment of both a male and female inspector.

Metropolitan Boroughs.	Number of Sanitary Inspectors.		Average per Sanitary Inspector.						
	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.	Tenements.	Tenements under 5 rooms.	Over-crowded Tenements.	Population.	Population in tenements under 5 rooms.	Population in over-crowded tenements.
Holborn									
If 4 Sanitary Inspectors ...	{ 4	—	1,176	3,418	2,693	696	14,851	8,931	3,719
	{ 3	1							
If 5 Sanitary Inspectors ...	{ 5	—	941	2,758	2,154	557	11,881	7,145	2,975
	{ 4	1							
City of London ...	16	1	227	314	195	30	1,584	625	172
Excluding 7 Meat Inspectors	9	1	386	534	331	59	2,692	1,062	292
Finsbury* ...	9	—	1,031	2,677	2,279	708	11,274	8,705	3,969
Excluding Meat Inspector...	8	—	1,160	3,012	2,564	797	12,683	9,793	4,465
St. Pancras ...	15	1	1,482	3,565	2,814	635	14,707	9,737	3,526
St. Marylebone ...	7	1	1,692	3,953	2,868	647	16,663	9,269	3,518
Paddington ...	10	2	1,474	2,805	1,818	284	11,998	6,103	1,628
Kensington ...	11	2	1,702	2,950	1,624	354	13,587	5,648	2,016
Hampstead ...	6	1	1,613	2,438	1,025	123	11,706	3,459	745
Southwark ...	13	4	1,228	2,812	2,330	478	12,122	8,701	2,710

\*Female Inspector since appointed.



## HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION, 1903.

## ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Alfred Mews.	Kenton Street.	Queen's Place.
Aldwych Buildings.	Lawrence Street.	Queen Street.
Arthur Street.	Lindsey Buildings.	Red Lion Yard.
Betterton Street.	Little Denmark Street.	St. George's Buildings.
Bucknall Street.	Little Earl Street.	Sardinia Place.
Castle Street.	Little St. Andrew Street.	Sardinia Street.
Charing Cross Road.	Little Wild Street.	Shaftesbury Avenue (part of).
Clark's Buildings.	Lumber Court.	Short's Gardens.
Coram Street (part of).	Macklin Street.	Smart's Buildings.
Denmark Place.	Marchmont Street (part of).	Southampton Row.
Denmark Street.	Maynard Street.	Stacey Street.
Drury Lane.	Middle Yard.	Store Street.
Endell Street.	Museum Street.	Torrington Mews.
Gate Street.	Neal Street.	Torrington Mews East.
Goldsmith Street.	Neal's Yard.	Tower Street.
Great Queen Street.	New Compton Street.	Twyford Buildings.
Great St. Andrew Street.	New Oxford Street.	Upper Montague Mews.
Great Turnstile.	Newton Street.	West Street.
Great White Lion Street.	New Turnstile.	Whetstone Park.
Great Wild Street.	New Yard.	Wild Court.
Herbrand Street.	Nottingham Court.	Woburn Mews West.
High Street.	Parker Street.	Woburn Place.
Holborn Place.	Phoenix Street.	
Kennedy Court.	Phoenix Yard.	

## HOLBORN.

Albion Buildings.	Eyre Court.	Leather Lane Buildings.
Baldwin's Gardens.	Eyre Place.	Leigh Street.
Baldwin's Place.	Eyre Street Hill.	Little Bath Street.
Beauchamp Street.	Eyre Terrace.	Little James Street.
Bishop's Head Court.	Farringdon Road.	Millman Place.
Bleeding Heart Yard.	Fleet Row.	Mount Pleasant.
Boswell Court (South side).	Fox Court.	New North Street.
Brooke's Market.	Fulwood's Rents.	North Mews.
Castle Court.	Gloucester Street.	Old North Street.
Chapel Street.	Grays Inn Passage.	Poole's Buildings.
Clerkenwell Road.	Great Saffron Hill.	Providence Place.
Devonshire Street.	Half Moon Court.	Red Lion Passage.
Dove Court.	Hand Court.	Summer Court.
Dunstable Court.	Henry Street.	Summer Street.
Eagle Street.	High Holborn.	Verulam Street.
East Street.	John's Mews.	Vine Street.
Emerald Street.	Lamb's Conduit Passage.	Warner Street.
Evelyn Buildings.		

## BYE-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of the year the following 775 houses were registered under these bye-laws. Of these 439 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 336 are in the Holborn Sub-district. All have been inspected from time to time during the year, and the bye-laws enforced.

## BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Arthur Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	21	Neal Street, Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 50, 52, 54, 58, 60, 62, 66, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 82 ...	30
Betterton Street, Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34 ...	25	New Compton Street, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 ...	55
Castle Street, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32, 40, 48, 50, 52, 60, 62, 64, 70 ...	18	New Turnstile, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 ...	8
Clark's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	8	Nottingham Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 13, 13½, 15, 16	7
Denmark Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6... ..	6	Parker Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6 ...	3
Drury Lane, Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 162, 163, 164, 169, 170, 171, 175, 176, 178, 180, 184 & 185, 186, 188, 192 ...	22	Phoenix Street, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ...	13
Dyott Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 ...	12	Queen Street, Nos. 2, 3, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26 ...	7
Goldsmith Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 25, 29, 31 ...	8	Sardinia Place, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17... ..	7
Great St. Andrew Street, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 ...	28	Sardinia Street, No. 6 ...	1
Great Queen Street, Nos. 12, 23, 24, 26, 28, 34, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 66, 69, 69A	17	Shaftesbury Avenue (formerly Dudley Street), Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187 ...	28
Great White Lion Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ...	10	Short's Gardens, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 37, 38, 39 ...	9
Great Wild Street, Nos. 41, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57... ..	9	Smart's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 ...	5
Kenton Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 ...	12	Stacey Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 ...	15
Little Earl Street, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28 ...	9	Tower Street, Nos. 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 ...	8
Little St. Andrew Street, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 21, 25, 27, 28, 28A ...	12	West Street, Nos. 4, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22 ...	6
Little Wild Street, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15 ...	4	Wild Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5... ..	5
Lumber Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 ...	11		

## HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Back Hill, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ...	5	Castle Court, Nos. 5, 6 ...	2
Baldwin's Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ...	8	Charles Street, No. 4 ...	1
Beauchamp Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9... ..	10	Chapel Street, Nos. 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18	9
Bishop's Head Court, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11	7	Devonshire Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21A, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52 ...	40
Boswell Court, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 ...	6		



Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Dove Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 ... ..	4	Leigh Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ...	8
Drake Street, Nos. 9, 10 ... ..	2	Little Bath Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 ...	7
Dunstable Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 ... ..	11	Little Grays Inn Lane, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ... ..	8
Eagle Street, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 58 ... ..	24	Little Saffron Hill, No. 13 ... ..	1
Eyre Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ... ..	12	Mount Pleasant, Nos. 47, 49, 63 ... ..	3
Eyre Place, Nos. 1, 2 ... ..	2	New North Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14a, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36	32
Eyre Street Hill, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 25A ... ..	21	Old North Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 ...	6
Eyre Terrace, Nos. 3, 4, 5 ... ..	3	Portpool Lane, Nos. 19 and 21 ... ..	1
Emerald Street, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 22, 24 ...	5	Poole's Buildings, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 ... ..	4
Evelyn Buildings (47 tenements) ... ..	1	Red Lion Street, Nos. 26, 58 ... ..	2
Fleet Row, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 ... ..	15	Red Lion Passage, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ... ..	14
Fox Court, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 ... ..	6	Summer Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 18 and 19, 20 ... ..	16
Fulwood's Rents, No. 21 ... ..	1	Verulam Street, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40 ... ..	9
Half Moon Court, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 ... ..	4	Vine Street, Nos. 6, 25 ... ..	2
Lamb's Conduit Passage, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8A, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 ... ..	15	Warner Street, Nos. 32 and 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52 ... ..	8
Leather Lane Buildings (48 tenements) ...	1		

During the year 296 houses let in lodgings, all in the Holborn Division, have been added to the Register.

Other houses formerly on the Register have been closed for demolition during the year, and some are now occupied by members of only one family.

The new bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings were finally confirmed by the Local Government Board on the 21st August, 1903. I am very glad that the Local Government Board ultimately assented to the omission of the exemption clause.

In my Annual Report last year, I gave full details respecting the correspondence and interview with the Local Government Board.

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

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

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

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

## BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

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

\* Closed and demolished during year.

† Closed during year.

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

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

## HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
18, Fulwood's Rents ... ..	50	W	65, Mount Pleasant ... ..	9	M
19, ditto ... ..	32	W	39, Hatton Wall ... ..	101	M
20, ditto ... ..	114	M	28, Red Lion Square ... ..	72	M
7, Castle Court ... ..	57	M	39, Queen Square ... ..	52	M
40, Eagle Street ... ..	50	M	28, Orde Hall Street ... ..	22	M
12, Took's Court ... ..	63	M	25, Charles Street, Salvation Army Shelter ... ..	333	M
13, Took's Court ... ..	52	M			
4, Greville Street ... ..	55	M			

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

During the month of June, I made a careful inspection of all the common lodging houses in the Borough, and presented a detailed report respecting them, a copy of which was sent to the London County Council.

I advised the Council to oppose the renewal of the licenses for 11, 12 and 13, Short's Gardens, and for Nos. 20, 21 and 22, Short's Gardens, as I was of opinion they were quite unfit for occupation as common lodging houses. Also for 13 and 15, Sardinia Street, which are occupied with Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30, Vere Street, in the City of Westminster, and for 3, Neal's Yard, which forms part of a large common lodging house, Nos. 20 to 25, Queen Street, inclusive.

Nos. 11, 12 and 13, Short's Gardens, have since been closed and demolished.

Nos. 20, 21 and 22, Short's Gardens, have been closed.

Nos. 13 and 15, Sardinia Street, will probably soon be demolished in connection with the new street leading to the new Kingsway.

Many alterations were carried out at 20 to 25, Queen Street, and 3 Neal's Yard, and the premises were made suitable for occupation as a common lodging house.

In the great majority of the remaining common lodging houses many alterations had already taken place or were in progress in order to obtain a renewal of licenses and in the remainder there were only a few defects which were easily remedied.



Under the London County Council General Powers Act, 1902, the London County Council has obtained increased powers respecting common lodging houses. Under this new Act, the license is only valid for the period of one year, but the license may be renewed from year to year.

The license can only be refused upon the ground (a) that the person applying to be licensed is not a fit and proper person to be licensed as a common lodging house keeper; or (b) that the premises are not suitable or suitably equipped for the purposes of a common lodging house.

Respecting the premises it is further stated that they must be structurally and otherwise suitable for use and occupation as a common lodging house, having regard to the number, health, safety and convenience of the persons occupying or intended to occupy the same.

Under this section of the Act (Section 47), the London County Council have been making many further requirements in all the common lodging houses of the Borough before the license will be renewed. All the rooms of the common lodging houses have been measured, and in most of the common lodging houses the number of beds will have to be reduced. In many cases the drainage will have to be reconstructed, and in many the waterclosets and lavatory accommodation also. The County Council has also required separate accommodation for the washing of clothes and feet of the inmates. In cases where the passages and staircases are not made of fire-resisting material, adequate means for escape in case of fire have to be provided.

Section 53 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, is as follows :—

(1.) From and after the passing of this Act, Section 9 of the Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851, shall cease to be operative or to have effect in the county.

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

During the year the inspection of factories, workshops and workplaces in the Borough has been continued, and as, under the new Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, a register of all the workshops in the Borough must be kept, all the 360 workshops (including 12 workshop laundries) which were inspected during the year have been placed on the register.

In all, 704 workshops (including 13 workshop laundries, and excluding bakehouses which are kept in a separate register), were on the register at the end of the year and consisted of 1,100 rooms; and 3,484 men, 1,349 women and 384 young persons were employed.

Our list gives details of these workshops under more than 200 different trades, and these have been abridged into the following 14 principal divisions :—

TRADE.	No. of Workshops.	Males.	Females.	Young Persons.	Total.
Tailors ... ..	126	353	301	24	678
Dressmakers ... ..	26	5	102	17	124
Other Makers of Wearing Apparel ...	40	100	110	8	218
Laundries ... ..	13	1	70	—	71
Scientific Instrument Makers ... ..	21	139	26	10	175
Musical and other Instrument Makers...	6	58	17	3	78
Electrical Apparatus and Appliances ...	8	25	7	16	48
Jewellers, Diamond Mounters, etc. ...	42	324	131	70	525
Blacksmiths and other Workers in Metal...	99	379	16	21	416
Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and other Workers in Wood ... ..	107	698	18	32	748
Portmanteau Makers and other Workers in Leather ... ..	28	184	16	19	219
Glass Blowers and other Workers in Glass ... ..	22	110	1	5	116
Bookfolders and Stationers ... ..	17	79	36	9	124
Miscellaneous ... ..	149	1,035	461	150	1,646
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>3490</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>5,186</b>

Further details are given in the Appendix, Tables 7, 8 and 9, which are in the form suggested by the Medical Officer of Health for the County of London, with a view to securing uniformity of statistics in the Metropolis, and have been approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Table VII. gives further details of inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces.

Table VIII. gives details of matters dealt with.

Table IX. gives details respecting outworkers.

## BAKEHOUSES.

At the beginning of the year 1903, there were 38 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 19 were in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 19 in Holborn.

The following is a list of bakehouses in the Borough.

### BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

2 Bloomsbury Court.	21 Marchmont Street.
10 Bury Street.	77 Marchmont Street.
166 Drury Lane.	8 Museum Street.
155 High Holborn.	60 Neal Street.
162 High Holborn.	24, 26 and 28 New Oxford Street.
217 and 218 High Holborn (Holborn Restaurant).	21 Sardinia Street.
63 High Street.	200 Shaftesbury Avenue.
19 Little Earl Street.	88 Southampton Row.
5 Little St. Andrew Street.	33 Tottenham Court Road.
	6 Torrington Place.

### HOLBORN.

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

All are underground bakehouses, with the exception of 2, Bloomsbury Court, 162, High Holborn, 88, Southampton Row, 74, Red Lion Street, 28, Lamb's Conduit Street, one of the two at 6, Lamb's Conduit Street, and 58, Leather Lane.

These bakehouses, especially the 32 underground ones, occupied a great deal of the time of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk and the Borough Surveyor, as well as this Department. In addition to my inspections and detailed reports on various occasions, and inspections and detailed reports by the Borough Surveyor, 69 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 5 notices for minor defects were served during the year.

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

In December, 1902, the Council informed the occupiers of all underground bakehouses in the Borough that after the 1st day of January, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the Council to be suitable for that purpose, and requesting occupiers to inform the Council whether they wished to make application for such certificate.



Applications for certificates were received from the occupiers of all the underground bakehouses with the exception of No. 8, High Holborn.

At No. 233, Tottenham Court Road, the application was refused. The premises are about to be demolished, and have not been used as an underground bakehouse since December 31st, 1903.

No. 8, High Holborn also is no longer used as an underground bakehouse.

The application for the certificate for the underground bakehouse at No. 6, Lamb's Conduit Street was refused, and it has not been used as such since the end of the year.

No. 70, Leather Lane is included in the Union Buildings area, and a new bakehouse is being built for this occupier by the London County Council at No. 58, Leather Lane. The Council refused the application for the certificate as the bakehouse did not comply with the Council's requirements, but, at the request of the London County Council, has allowed the occupation of the underground bakehouse to be temporarily continued.

No. 21, Sardinia Street will also be demolished in connection with the new Kingsway, and for this reason the Council has allowed the occupation of the same to be temporarily continued.

In all other cases certificates have either been granted or are about to be granted.

In my Annual Report for the year 1902, I included a long report on the minimum requirements which I suggested for the great majority of the underground bakehouses, and mentioned that the Town Clerk and I reported that we considered it undesirable for the Council to lay down any hard and fast rules that could be applied equally to all.

#### PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

Under this head are included kitchens of hotels, restaurants and eating-houses of all sorts, tripe, offal and other meat shops, fried fish, eel and other fish shops, and other places where food is prepared for sale, excluding bakehouses, which are given above.

The number of these places on the register at the end of 1903 was 313. 770 inspections were made and 70 notices were served during the year for sanitary defects where found.

#### OTHER SHOPS WHERE FOOD IS SOLD.

The inspection of other food shops includes 718 inspections of market streets, 54 provision merchants and cheesemongers, 82 fruiterers and greengrocers, 38 grocers and general shops, and 52 confectioners.

The inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, and ice cream premises are dealt with under separate headings.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The two slaughter-houses in the Borough :—

29, Red Lion Street, and

Yorkshire Grey Yard, Eagle Street,

were inspected on 28 occasions during the year, and no breach of the regulations was found.

#### OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

The only other offensive business in the Borough is that of a tripe dresser and boiler, of Nos. 67 and 68, Leather Lane. These premises are inspected weekly, and no breach of regulations was found. These premises are also included in the Union Buildings area, and will be demolished in accordance with the scheme for improving the area.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of registered dairies and milk shops in the Borough at the end of the year was 167 of which 70 were in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 97 in the Holborn District.

During the year 23 dairies and milkshops were newly registered, 10 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 13 to Holborn District. On application for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1885, the premises were also carefully inspected by me, and notices served to remedy any sanitary defects.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 812 inspections of these premises; 5 notices were served for breaches of regulations, and there was one prosecution for selling milk on unregistered premises, the defendant being convicted and ordered to pay 2s. costs.

Last year we had not so much difficulty in enforcing the covering of milk for preserving its purity, and for protecting it against infection or contamination; in several cases however, the occupiers had to be cautioned.

Of the two cow sheds in the Borough, viz :—

4 Goldsmith Street, and

Union Buildings, Leather Lane,

the latter is included in the Union Buildings area, and was closed at the latter part of the year.

## ICE CREAM.

On account of the increased powers which we have by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, for regulating the manufacture and sale of ice cream, much attention has been given during the year by this Department to premises where ice creams are manufactured, stored or sold. At the end of the year there were 32 premises where ice cream was manufactured or sold, and 179 inspections of these premises, including 28 early morning inspections between 6 and 7 a.m. were made. 15 notices for sanitary defects were served. In one case legal proceedings were taken for manufacturing ice cream in a sleeping apartment, and the defendant was convicted and fined 10s. 6d., and 9s. 6d. costs.

Many rooms and bedrooms which before the Act came into force were used for the manufacture, sale or storage of ice cream are no longer used for the purpose, and many rooms or other places have been specially fitted up and prepared for this business.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

On the 26th February, an oxtail which was exposed for sale and was unsound, unwholesome and unfit for the food of man, was seized and condemned at the Bow Street Police Court. Having regard, however, to all the circumstances of the case, no proceedings were taken beyond a caution sent to the vendor by the Town Clerk.

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

1 cwt. anchovies.	24 fowls.
70 baskets beans.	6 sacks onions.
5 carcasses of fawns.	8 lbs. onions.
5 baskets plums.	

I also received application for the removal and destruction of 28 quarter boxes of tomatoes, but on inspection I found that many of the tomatoes were quite fit for food. I therefore gave instructions for all the sound ones to be separated from the unsound ones, when this was done I found about one-quarter of them were good and fit for food, and the remaining three-quarters (21 cases) were removed for destruction.



I also received application for the removal and destruction of 7 boxes of white grapes, but on examination I found that only 5 boxes were unfit for food, and this number was subsequently removed and destroyed as trade refuse.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Much attention was given to the abatement of smoke in the Borough. The smoke shafts were frequently kept under observation, and in 107 instances the inspections were recorded; 17 intimation notices and 3 statutory notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

### METEOROLOGY.

The mean temperature for the year was  $50^{\circ}1$  or about  $1^{\circ}$  higher than for the years 1901 and 1902, when the mean temperatures for each year was  $49^{\circ}2$ .

The rainfall was 35.54 inches, being as much as 11.0 inches above the average for the preceding 50 years.

The total amount of bright sunshine was 1,445 hours out of a total possible 4,458 hours, and was 127 hours above the average for the preceding 16 years.

The mean hourly horizontal movement of the air was 13.2 miles per hour which was the highest recorded during the past 50 years. In each of the years 1901 and 1902, this mean hourly movement was 11.5 miles per hour. The lowest mean recorded during the past 50 years being 9.3 miles per hour.

Further details are given in Table 13.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent assistance and hearty co-operation that I have received from the staff of the Public Health Department during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. BOND.

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## APPENDIX.

TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.  
NAME OF DISTRICT—THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age. (Nett.)	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	At all Ages.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	69,827	1,958	28.1	340	174	1,678	24.5	600	431	565	1,812	26.0
1894	69,088	1,902	27.6	294	155	1,384	20.1	568	426	447	1,405	20.4
1895	68,349	1,941	28.5	359	185	1,546	22.7	526	355	470	1,661	24.4
1896	67,785	1,959	28.5	331	169	1,366	19.8	509	380	457	1,443	21.0
(53 weeks)												
1897	67,074	1,772	26.5	289	163	1,335	20.0	568	447	478	1,366	20.4
1898	66,371	1,840	27.8	336	183	1,467	22.2	605	461	477	1,483	22.4
1899	65,677	1,857	28.4	298	161	1,439	22.0	628	471	496	1,464	22.4
1900	64,990	1,762	27.2	311	177	1,326	20.5	516	412	514	1,428	22.1
1901	59,232	1,660	28.4	203	122	1,214	20.5	572	481	448	1,181	20.0
1902	58,542	1,646	27.7	213	129	1,283	21.9	627	517	494	1,260	21.2
(53 weeks)												
Averages for years 1893-1902	65,693	1,829	27.8	297	161	1,403	21.4	571	438	484	1,450	22.0
1903	57,861	1,621	28.1	154	95	1,088	18.8	587	496	462	1,054	18.3

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1893 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

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

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

Number of inhabited houses ... .. 4,703 " "

Average number of persons per house ... .. 12.6 " "

TABLE II.  
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	HOLBORN BOROUGH.				BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.				HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1893	69,827	1,958	1,812	340	37,563	1,094	926	155	32,264	864	886	185
1894	69,088	1,902	1,405	294	37,268	1,070	745	144	31,820	832	660	150
1895	68,349	1,941	1,661	359	36,974	1,120	851	185	31,375	821	810	174
1896	67,785	1,959	1,443	331	36,683	1,064	734	162	31,102	895	709	169
1897	67,074	1,772	1,366	289	36,394	981	676	146	30,680	791	690	143
1898	66,371	1,840	1,483	336	36,108	1,027	746	158	30,263	813	737	178
1899	65,677	1,857	1,464	298	35,824	1,132	748	136	29,853	725	716	162
1900	64,990	1,762	1,428	311	35,542	1,018	679	137	29,448	744	749	174
1901	59,232	1,660	1,181	203	31,401	1,040	575	88	27,831	620	606	115
1902	58,542	1,646	1,260	213	31,020	994	594	86	27,522	652	666	127
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902	65,693	1,829	1,450	297	35,477	1,054	727	139	30,215	775	722	157
1903	57,861	1,621	1,054	154	30,644	991	490	68	27,217	630	564	86

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1893 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.



TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY		NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Small-pox ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	53	1	13	13	11	11	4	22	31	18	26
Erysipelas ... ..	90	—	1	2	7	66	14	65	25	38	8
Scarlet Fever ... ..	144	2	47	72	13	10	—	55	89	48	86
Typhus Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	54	—	2	15	12	24	1	36	18	32	13
Relapsing Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	1
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals ... ..	352	3	63	106	45	116	19	183	169	137	135

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

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year, 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	17	3	12	2	—	—	—	3	14	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	2	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	9	7	24
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	11
Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ... ..	5	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	1	4
Other Continued ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	11	1	—	—	—	5	5	7	4	1
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ... ..	22	18	4	—	—	—	—	8	14	14
Enteritis ... ..	9	5	—	—	—	3	1	4	5	10
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Erysipelas ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	18	1	1	1	1	11	3	8	10	18
Phthisis ... ..	170	—	1	2	8	151	8	96	74	39
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	40	14	10	7	2	5	2	10	30	84
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	49	—	1	—	—	31	17	28	21	17
Bronchitis ... ..	116	11	7	—	—	46	52	40	76	22
Pneumonia ... ..	93	17	17	—	2	39	18	50	43	75
Pleurisy ... ..	11	—	—	—	1	9	1	4	7	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	8	—	1	—	—	6	1	5	3	11
Alcoholism ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	32	—	—	—	—	29	3	15	17	—
Venereal Diseases ... ..	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	4
Premature Birth ... ..	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	15
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Heart Diseases ... ..	71	2	1	5	4	31	28	33	33	33
Accidents ... ..	42	5	6	4	2	18	7	12	30	5
Suicides ... ..	11	—	—	—	1	10	—	7	4	1
All other causes ... ..	264	38	10	3	11	96	106	121	143	192
All causes ... ..	1054	154	88	26	34	499	253	490	564	587

TABLE V.

## Sanitary Inspectors' Work.

	Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Gregory.	Inspector Larard.	Inspector Freeman.	Inspector Lovibond (1 week).	Whole Borough.
Complaints ... ..	47	71	48	50	3	—	219
Infectious Diseases ... ..	109	114	62	77	16	1	379
Dwelling Houses ... ..	273	512	133	383	21	—	1,322
Lodging Houses ... ..	440	75	178	143	232	—	1,068
Common Lodging Houses... ..	25	5	9	8	—	—	47
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops...	153	212	96	316	35	—	812
Ice Creams — Manufacture or Storage ... ..	27	14	14	124	—	—	179
Slaughter-houses ... ..	—	28	—	—	—	—	28
Market Streets ... ..	150	45	214	272	37	—	718
Butchers' Shops ... ..	174	142	169	45	9	—	539
Bakehouses ... ..	22	17	12	15	1	—	67
Other Food Shops ... ..	69	73	46	94	22	—	304
Other Workshops ... ..	103	111	125	206	218	39	802
Out-Workers' Rooms and Registers Workplaces ... ..	21	59	9	18	—	—	107
Schools ... ..	3	2	1	3	—	—	9
Smoke shafts ... ..	51	15	11	30	—	—	107
Urinals ... ..	3	109	18	57	—	—	187
Miscellaneous ... ..	88	48	40	183	7	—	366
Periodical Inspections ... ..	361	448	143	695	—	—	1,647*
Total Inspections ... ..	2,072	2,029	1,280	2,669	598	40	8,688
No. of Re-Inspections ... ..	1,463	2,178	1,089	998	1,568	—	7,296
Visits other than Inspections and Re-Inspections... ..	598	1,050	354	957	495	41	3,495
Total ... ..	4,133	5,257	2,723	4,624	2,661	81	19,479
INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED ... ..	181	385	193	460	131	—	1,350
HOUSES ... ..	164	368	182	403	56	—	1,173
Waterclosets defective or dirty ... ..	71	154	69	173	18	—	485
" insufficient ... ..	8	44	12	9	14	—	87
Drains defective ... ..	22	18	27	12	9	—	88
Soil pipes or waste pipes defective ... ..	19	28	24	26	7	—	104
Gullies defective ... ..	2	13	4	8	6	—	33
Ash-bins defective ... ..	4	8	4	11	1	—	28
" absence of ... ..	2	7	19	7	3	—	38
Water supply defective ... ..	1	6	1	—	—	—	8
" cistern dirty or defective ... ..	10	19	18	14	6	—	67
" fittings defective ... ..	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Yard or area paving defective ... ..	7	31	21	11	7	—	77
Roof or guttering defective ... ..	12	40	26	46	6	—	130
Accumulations ... ..	10	39	16	26	2	—	93
Premises dirty ... ..	44	137	67	113	20	—	381
" overcrowded ... ..	8	35	6	34	—	—	83
" other defects ... ..	9	31	10	22	4	—	146
Underground rooms ... ..	1	15	3	—	2	—	21
Animals improperly kept ... ..	1	3	—	4	1	—	9
Smoke nuisances ... ..	4	1	3	9	—	—	17
Urinals ... ..	1	8	7	3	—	—	19
Other nuisances ... ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Manure receptacles, absence of ... ..	—	7	14	—	1	—	22
† FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ... ..	17	17	11	57	75	—	177
Dirty ... ..	17	8	7	18	33	—	83
Waterclosets, defective or dirty ... ..	2	7	4	32	41	—	86
" insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
" absence of separate accommodation for sexes ... ..	1	—	1	4	2	—	8
Drains, soil pipes, &c., defective ... ..	2	5	1	—	16	—	24
Improperly ventilated ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded ... ..	—	4	—	1	1	—	6
Other nuisances ... ..	—	3	—	—	32	—	35
BREACH OF BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS—							
† Lodging houses ... ..	4	24	45	29	104	—	206
Dairies, cowsheds, milkshops and slaughter-houses ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED ... ..	42	160	74	147	15	—	338

\* The majority of these are weekly inspections of Registered Lodging Houses.

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

‡ Many breaches of bye-laws are included in Intimation Notices served under "Houses."



The following Tables VI. VII. VIII. and IX. are in the form suggested by the Medical Officer of Health for the London County Council with a view to securing uniformity of Statistics in the Metropolis.

TABLE VI.

Proceedings during 1903.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of Inspections 1903.	Number of Notices 1903.	Number of Prosecutions 1903.
	On register at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Removed in 1903.	On register at end of 1903.			
Milk premises ... ..	157	23	13	167	812	5	1
Cowsheds ... ..	2	0	0	2			
Slaughter-houses ... ..	2	—	—	2			
Other offensive trade premises ... ..	2	—	1	1	weekly	—	—
Ice Cream premises ... ..	21	11	—	32	179	15	1
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	594	296	115	775	1,068	{ (a)* 206 { (b)* 6	{ (a)* 6 { (b)* 6

\* (a) For overcrowding.

\* (b) For other conditions.

Overcrowding, 1903—

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded ... ..	83
Number remedied ... ..	83
Number of notices issued ... ..	83
Number of prosecutions ... ..	1

Underground Rooms—

Number closed during year ... ..	21
----------------------------------	----

Insanitary Houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ... ..	—
“ “ “ “ Housing of the Working Classes Act ... ..	7

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year ... ..	—
---	---

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year ... ..	13
Number of dwellings comprised therein ... ..	332
Number of certificates granted ... ..	13

Number of prosecutions under Bye-laws under Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc. ... ..	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc. ... ..	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health ... ..	8
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses ... ..	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ... ..	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse etc. ... ..	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ... ..	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. ... ..	3
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ... ..	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202) ... ..	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202) ... ..	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed ... ..	130
Total number of infectious bodies removed ... ..	13

**TABLE VII.**  
**INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.**

CLASS OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PLACES :						Number of Inspections. 1903.	Number of Notices. 1903.	Number of Prosecutions. 1903.
	On Register at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Removed in 1903.	On Register at end of 1903.					
				Premises.	Rooms.				
Factories † ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	
{ Factory Laundries ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	
{ Factory Bakehouses ...									
{ Other Factories ...		‡ Included	under	Workshops	and	Work places.			
Workshops ...	7	12	6	13	26	Included under	other	Workshops.	
{ Workshop Laundries ...	42	—	5	37	—	67‡	5	—	
{ Workshop Bakehouses ...	343	348	—	691	1,074	791	177	—	
{ Other Workshops ...	148	89	—	237	—	177*	7	—	
{ Outworkers' Premises* ...									
Workplaces ...	Not on Register.			313	—	770	70	—	
{ Places where Food is pre- pared for Sale † ...									
{ Workplaces other than the above ¶ ...									
TOTAL ...	542	449	11	1,293	—	1,749	259	—	

\* There were in addition, many inspections of Outworkers' Premises made during the house-to-house inspections of Lodging Houses and other Dwelling Houses.

† Under this head are included the Kitchens of Hotels, Restaurants and Eating-houses of all sorts. Tripe, Offal, and other Meat Shops. Fried Fish, Eel, and other fish Shops, and other places where food is prepared for sale, excluding Bakehouses which are given above.

‡ Registration of Factories is not required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, but most of them were inspected during 1903, and notices served where necessary.

§ Many Inspections of Underground Bakehouses were also made by the Borough Surveyor and the Medical Officer of Health in connection with the requirements for the Council's Certificate.

¶ There is a very large number of workplaces other than the above, the registration of which is not required, and many of them were inspected and notices served where necessary.

**TABLE VIII.**  
**MATTERS DEALT WITH.**

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Notices Issued.	Prosecutions
	Found	Notified by Home Office.	Remedied.	Notified to Home Office.		
<i>Matters under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.</i>						
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	78	5	78	1	78	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	1	1	1	—	1	—
Want of Air Space; Overcrowding ... ..	6	1	6	—	6	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ... ..	3	1	3	—	3	—
{ Unsuitable ... ..	86	5	86	—	86	—
(s. 38). { Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	8	2	8	—	8	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	59	—	59	—	59	—
<i>Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.</i>						
Occupying Underground Bakehouse without Certificate ... ..	Not in	force until	1904			
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	5	—	5	—	5	—
Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) ...	115	—	115	—	115	—
Giving out work to be done in premises { Unwholesome (s. 108) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Infected (s. 110) ... ..	11	—	11	—	—	—
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (s. 109) ... ..	8	—	8	—	—	—
Other contraventions ... ..	75	—	?	75	?	?
Total ... ..	455	15	380	76	361	—

Cases reported to H.M. Inspector :—

Abstract not affixed, 74.

As to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector.

Other cases, 2.

Number of Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of 1903, 29.

Certificates granted (s. 101), 23.

Number of workshop rooms measured, 587.



TABLE IX.

LIST OF OUTWORKERS (s. 107).

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	NUMBER OF LISTS RECEIVED.				NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS.	
	Due Feb. 1st.		Due Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to Other Authorities.	Received from Other Authorities
	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.		
Wearing Apparel :—						
Tailors .. .. .	54	322	54	386	188	127
Shirt and Collar Makers .. .. .	5	12	4	11	11	2
Dress-makers .. .. .	1	3	1	1	2	5
Lace .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabinet making .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Electro Platers .. .. .	2	13	1	15	16	4
Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total .. .. .	62	350	60	413	217	143

Number of Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108), *Nil*.Number of Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110), *Nil*.

TABLE X.

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

Date.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1903. January 8 ...	20, New North Street ...	Breach of lodging-house regulations	Breach abated; summons withdrawn
" " ...	21, Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
February 6 ...	18, Eagle Street ...	Nuisance: W.C.s defective and very foul. (Recurring nuisance)	Prohibition order, with 27s. costs
" " ...	20, Torrington Mews ...	Nuisance: premises dirty; insufficient external light and ventilation to W.C.; drain defective; rainwater pipe defective; roof defective	Summons adjourned
April 17 ...	10, Great Russell Street ...	Nuisance: drain defective, and basement yard and areas dirty	Order to abate in 21 days; £1. 1s. costs
" " ...	1, Lumber Court ...	Breach of regulations as to lodging-houses	Defendant convicted and fined £2 and 2s. costs
" " ...	2, Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 2s. costs
" " ...	3, Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
" " ...	4, Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
May 22 ...	9, Goldsmith Street ...	Nuisance: W.C. stopped and in filthy condition. (Recurring nuisance)	Order to abate forthwith; £1. 7s. costs
February 6 to June 19	20, Torrington Mews ...	Nuisance: premises dirty; insufficient external light and ventilation to W.C.; drain defective; rainwater pipe defective; roof defective	Work done; costs paid, £1. 1s.; summons withdrawn
April 17 to June 19	7, New North Street ...	Breach of London County Council bye-laws. (Insufficient W.C. accommodation)	Numbers reduced. Summons withdrawn
July 17 ...	25, Eyre Street Hill ...	Manufacturing ice cream in sleeping apartment	Defendant convicted and fined 10s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. costs.

TABLE X.—continued.

Date.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
July 23 ...	2, Ormond Yard ...	Breach of bye-laws. (Absence of manure receptacle)	Breach abated. Costs paid (10s. 6d.) Summons withdrawn
" " ...	6, do. ...	do. ...	do.
" " ...	13, do. ...	do. ...	do.
" " ...	34, do. ...	do. ...	do.
" " ...	35, do. ...	do. ...	do.
" " ...	36, do. ...	do. ...	do.
" " ...	20, Torrington Mews ...	do. ...	Summons withdrawn on death of Owner
" " ...	13, do. ...	do. ...	Summons withdrawn. Change of ownership
August 10 ..	10, Great Russell Street ...	Nuisance: drain defective, and basement, yard and area, dirty	Order to abate in fourteen days
" 14 ...	35, New North Street ...	Breach of London County Council bye-laws	Defendant convicted and fined £2, and £5. 5s. costs
October 23 and 30	10, Great Russell Street ...	Recovery of costs of work executed under Magistrate's order	Judgment order and 20s. costs
November 12	1, Great White Lion Street...	Nuisance. W.C. foul ...	Prohibition order and 23s. costs
" "	2, do ...	do. ...	do. do.
December 1	14, Red Lion Passage ...	Breach of London County Council bye-laws	Defendant convicted and fined £3 and 2s. costs
" "	do ...	Nuisance. Premises dirty throughout, W.C. foul, staircase defective, yard paving defective, accumulation of refuse, third floor back overcrowded	Order to abate. Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and £2. 4s. costs
" "	8, Lamb's Conduit Passage ...	Nuisance. Ceilings and walls of premises dirty throughout, accumulation of rubbish, absence of proper ash-bin, washhouse paving defective	Order to abate. Fined £2 and 6s. costs
" 8	do ...	Overcrowding ...	Order to abate. 6s. costs
" "	38, Short's Gardens ...	Nuisance. W.C. stopped and foul	Prohibition order and 6s. costs

TABLE XI.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during the year 1903.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Offence.	Result.
1903. January 23...	Kershaw, Mr., or Gerlock, William	8, Beauchamp Street ...	Selling milk adulterated with 8·7 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
March 3 ...	Otterbein, Sarah ...	166, Drury Lane ...	Selling milk containing 97·34 grains per gallon of boric acid	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Davis, Hannah ...	2, Queen Street ...	Selling milk containing 41·91 grains per gallon of boric acid	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Longby, Charles J.	Municipal Lodging-House, Parker Street	Selling milk at least 13·3 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Wastell, William ...	51, Eagle Street ..	Selling butter containing 83 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs



TABLE XI.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Offence.	Result.
March 5 ...	Morgan, Alfred ...	37, Great Wild Street ...	Selling milk containing 23·31 grains per gallon of boric acid	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
April 9 ...	Davis, Mrs. ...	29, Lamb's Conduit Street	Selling milk adulterated with 6·8 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Wilson, W. ...	43, Endell Street ...	Selling margarine unlabelled	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Callan, John ...	11, Lumber Court ...	Selling milk at least 8 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
May 6 ...	Lott, David ...	15, Denzell Street ...	Selling milk from which 24·6 per cent. of the fat had been removed.	Warranty produced, summons withdrawn
" ...	Moor, Charles ...	12, Great Russell Street .	Selling milk from which 16 per cent. of the fat had been removed	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Jenkins, Richard ...	Union Buildings ...	Selling milk adulterated with 11·1 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
June 2 ...	Lloyd, David ...	73, Mount Pleasant ...	Selling milk from which 19·3 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted.	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" 8 and July 7	Saggers, F. ...	33, Mortimer Market ...	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 25 per cent.	Warranty proved, summons withdrawn
July 3 ...	Chiappa, Joseph ...	24, Eyre Street Hill ...	Selling milk from which 14·3 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted.	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" "	Elliott, Jane ...	134, Clerkenwell Road...	Selling milk adulterated with 11·1 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
" "	Padroni, Biagio ...	40, Warner Street ...	Selling milk adulterated with 6·4 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" "	Do.	Do.	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 11·6 per cent.	Defendant convicted and fined 1s. and 2s. costs
" 6 ...	Lauterwasser, Jack J.	1, Clark's Buildings ...	Selling milk from which 10·3 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
" "	Lloyd, John ...	14, Francis Street ...	Selling milk from which 7·0 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted	Warranty proved; summons withdrawn
August 18 ...	Busse, Miss ...	27, Millman Street ...	Selling butter containing 84 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs, or 1 month's imprisonment
" 24 ...	Bliss, John and Collins, William	24, Store Street ...	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 7·6 per cent.	Warranty proved; summons dismissed
" 26 ...	Wakelin, R. ...	15, Beauchamp Street ...	Selling milk containing at least 7·0 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 4s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" 18 ...	Lord Rayleigh's Dairy (Franklin Robert)	12, Great Russell Street	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 18·6 per cent.	Defendant convicted and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
" " "	Lord Rayleigh's Dairy (O'Brien, Mr.)	12, Great Russell Street	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 18·6 per cent.	Defendant dead, summons withdrawn
" " "	Billings, Frederick (Sudbury Dairy Company)	172, Wardour Street ..	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 7·6 per cent.	Third portion of sample submitted to Government Laboratory, but bottle burst before analysis. Summons withdrawn.

TABLE XII.

Proceedings under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

Date.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1903. January 23 ...	8, Beauchamp Street ...	Selling milk on unregistered premises	Defendant convicted, and ordered to pay 2s. costs

TABLE XIII.

METEOROLOGY OF LONDON, 1903.

(Deduced from observations at Greenwich under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal.)

1903.	AIR TEMPERATURE.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.			RAIN AND OTHER FORMS OF PRECIPITATION.		
	Mean of—		Mean of A. and B.	Difference from Average. +	Total possible.	Total observed.	Difference from Average. +	Number of days.	Total fall.	Difference from Average. +
	A. Minimum.	B. Maximum.								
	°	°	°	°	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.		ins.	ins.
January ...	36.8	44.6	40.7	+ 2.2	259	57.2	+ 27.9	18	2.13	+ 0.14
February ...	39.3	50.7	45.0	+ 5.5	276	73.3	+ 20.5	10	1.37	- 0.11
March ...	38.7	53.4	46.0	+ 4.3	365	132.6	+ 42.7	18	2.20	+ 0.74
April ...	36.7	52.0	44.3	- 2.9	413	128.9	- 8.5	11	1.85	+ 0.19
May ...	44.3	63.0	53.6	+ 0.5	481	182.9	+ 1.1	15	1.95	- 0.05
June ...	47.0	64.6	55.8	- 3.6	494	187.9	+ 5.0	10	6.07	+ 4.05
July ...	52.6	71.5	62.0	- 0.4	498	184.1	- 1.3	13	5.27	+ 2.80
August ...	51.4	69.2	60.3	- 1.3	451	188.0	+ 15.9	17	4.82	+ 2.47
September ...	49.3	66.0	57.6	+ 0.4	380	169.3	+ 34.6	15	2.24	- 0.01
October ...	46.6	58.7	52.7	+ 2.7	331	84.3	- 0.3	24	4.44	+ 1.63
November ...	39.1	49.8	44.5	+ 1.3	266	35.4	- 7.2	16	1.93	- 0.34
December ...	34.5	42.0	38.3	- 1.4	244	21.4	- 3.6	12	1.27	- 0.50
Year ...	43.0	57.1	50.1	+ 0.6	4,458	1445.3	+ 126.8	179	35.54	+ 11.01

+ The averages used are obtained from observations extending over 50 years for Rain and Temperature, and 16 years for Sunshine.



