

Report on the vital and sanitary statistics of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1904.

Contributors

Lambeth (London, England).
Priestley, Joseph.

Publication/Creation

London : Fredk. Tarrant, 1905.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vcwsh725>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Report
ON THE
VITAL AND
SANITARY STATISTICS
OF THE
Borough of Lambeth,
DURING THE YEAR
1904

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

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LONDON:

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

1905.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

333, KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.

February, 1905.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Again I have the privilege of presenting you with a very satisfactory Annual Report, dealing with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1904. The mortality-rates are well below the averages, and the morbidity- (or sickness-) rates have been, correspondingly, lessened during the year—more especially the zymotic incidence, which, for 1904, is the lowest yet recorded, either in the Borough, or in the old Parish, of Lambeth, viz., a rate of 4.5 per 1000 of the population, *i.e.*, only one-half the average of 9.04 for the decennium 1891-1900.

A somewhat serious local outbreak of Smallpox, introduced from a neighbouring Borough, during the year was quickly stamped out by the prompt methods taken, and so, what might have proved an epidemic, was prevented.

The marked decrease in the Diphtheria-rates for the last few years in Lambeth is still maintained.

The year 1904 will ever remain memorable for the public spirit shewn by the Lambeth Borough Council in having decided on July 14th, to establish, and maintain, within the Borough, an Infants Milk Depôt, even though the expenses connected therewith will certainly, in the present state of the Law, be surcharged by the District Auditor, and the disallowance may not be afterwards remitted by the Local Government Board. It is, however, satisfactory to know that much good must, of necessity, accrue from the establishment, and maintenance, of such an Infants Milk Depôt, if only from an educational point of view—one most important consideration (amongst many) in connection with the lessening of the infantile mortality, which exists, in an excessive amount, both in Lambeth and elsewhere, at the present time.

Other matters during 1904 calling for comment are :—

1. The increase in the number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (a total of 1,200) ;

2. The very small number of cases (only 22), in which summonses have had to be taken out on account of non-compliance with notices served under the Public Health Acts, *e.g.*, 0·2 per cent. of the total notices served ;
3. The large amount of disinfection carried out in connection with Tuberculosis, Measles and Whooping Cough ;
4. The completion of the Stabling at Wanless Road Disinfecting Station, where the horses and vans have been kept since January 1st, 1904, instead of at the Wharf (as formerly), with consequent administrative and financial benefits ;
5. The continuing success of the Bacteriological Department (over 3,000 samples having been examined during the six years that the Laboratory has been in use).

To the Sanitary Inspectors, and to the rest of the Staff of the Public Health Department, my thanks are due for the manner in which they have worked ; as also to my Colleagues, the other Chief Officers of the Borough Council, for advice and help at all times readily given in connection with their own respective Departments.

In conclusion, it is to the Members of the Borough Council (more especially the Public Health Committee) that credit is due for the ready support that they, at all times, give their Medical Officer of Health, thereby enabling the important work, detailed in this Report, to be carried out so successfully, and with such advantage to the Public Health of the Borough.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Joseph Priestley

Medical Officer of Health.



I. VITAL STATISTICS.

The Borough of Lambeth contains 4079·6 statute acres, exclusive of 82·1 tidal water, 0·8 inland water, and 31·1 foreshore, with an *estimated* total population of 310,359 persons to the middle of 1904, consisting of 146,868 males and 163,491 females, or an excess of 16,623 females.

The total estimated increase (1903-1904) of the population is 2,648, but the "natural increment," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths (uncorrected) is 3,901, so that an exodus of 1,253 in excess of those who came into the Borough during 1904 must be assumed.

The estimated Populations of the Borough of Lambeth to the middle of 1904 may be tabulated as follow :—

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

(Estimated, Middle 1904.)

I. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Parish Wards.	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Parish Wards.	26762
Bishop's			31888
Prince's			48650
Vauxhall			32168
Stockwell			33160
Brixton			44772
Herne Hill			32248
Tulse Hill			28911
Norwood			31800
Borough of Lambeth ...	146868	163491	310359

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

II. Registration Sub-Districts.

Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waterloo	13636	13127	26763
Lambeth Church (1st) ...	9113	9276	18389
Lambeth Church (2nd) ...	19895	20017	39912
Kennington (1st) ...	26960	27286	54246
Kennington (2nd) ...	20203	23967	44170
Brixton	40650	47650	88300
Norwood	16411	22168	38579
Borough of Lambeth ...	146868	163491	310359

III. *Age-Periods.*

Age-Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	3756	3754	7510
1—5	12951	12872	25823
Total under 5	16707	16626	33333
5—20	42747	44678	87425
20—40	51300	58319	109619
40—60	27137	30522	57659
60—80	8478	12266	20744
80 upwards	499	1080	1579
Total over 5	130161	146865	277026

IV. *Parliamentary Divisions (Old).*

<i>Old</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North	29373	29327	58700
Kennington	39839	40135	79974
Brixton	35611	41588	77199
Norwood	40915	50703	91618
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth	145738	161753	307491

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

V. *Parliamentary Divisions (Adjusted).*

<i>* Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	New Wards.	Total.
North	{ Marsh Bishop's }	58650
Kennington	{ Prince's Vauxhall }	80818
Brixton	{ Stockwell Brixton }	77932
Norwood	{ Herne Hill... .. Tulse Hill Norwood }	92959
<i>* Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Area of Lambeth ...	—	310359

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

1904—Groups of Metropolitan Boroughs (corrected rates).

	Enumerated Population, 1891 (Census).	Enumerated Population, 1901 (Census).	Estimated Population, 1904 (middle of year).	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Zymotic Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
London	4228317	4536541	4648950	27·9	16·1	2·1	144
South Group	1524472	1749956	1827967	28·4	15·5	2·2	144
West Group	770022	826985	847755	22·7	14·6	1·8	145
North Group	1013707	1056070	1072691	25·8	15·3	1·7	130
Central Group	214464	187791	179601	30·9	19·8	2·1	129
East Group	705652	715739	720936	34·7	19·4	2·6	161

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

HOUSES.

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

The estimated number of inhabited houses to the middle of 1904 is 42,359, which, with an estimated population (to the middle of 1904) of 310,359 gives an average of 7·3 persons per inhabited house.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the year ending March 31st, 1904, was £1,907,908, and a 1d rate per £1 is estimated to produce £7,625 *net* for the year ending March 31st, 1905, in both cases, inclusive of Government property.

STATISTICS FOR LONDON AS A WHOLE.

The Registrar-General returns the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1904 as 4,648,950 consisting of 2,194,638 males, and 2,454,312 females, and states that there were registered during the year 39,586 marriages, 129,335 births (65,716 males and 63,619 females), and 77,094 deaths (39,965 males and 37,129 females). There were registered, 9,990 deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases. The excess of registered births over deaths, *i.e.*, the natural increment, is 52,241, and the estimated increase of population from the middle of 1903 to the middle of 1904 is 35,138.

TABLE A.

Giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during 1904 (arranged Quarterly).

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1904.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Waterloo Road 1st ...	113	101	96	104	414	49·1*
„ 2nd...	209	217	233	242	901	
Lambeth Church 1st	146	133	137	153	569	30·9
„ 2nd	379	389	361	396	1525	38·2†
Kennington 1st	468	470	452	443	1833	33·8
„ 2nd	254	252	246	259	1011	22·9
Brixton	528	511	499	472	2010	22·8
Norwood	209	206	194	187	796	20·6
Borough of Lambeth	2306	2279	2218	2256	9059	29·2

* Including Lying-In Hospital (495 cases, of which 178 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births), = 37·3.

† Including Workhouse (190 cases, of which 161 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births), = 36·5.

Inner Districts, 40·1 ; Outer Districts, 25·8 per 1000—uncorrected (whole Borough=29·2).

Inner Districts, 36·01 ; Outer Districts, 25·8 per 1000—corrected (whole Borough=28·04).

TABLE B.

Shewing the Estimated Populations, Numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Corrected Deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, and in the Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.			Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.		
New Boro ¹									
1904	310359	42359	2480	9059	4880	1248	1778	603	1728
1891	276162	38634	2140	9097	5886	1387	2251	692	1438
1892	280032	38950	2107	9226	5457	1250	2091	705	1578
1893	283956	39265	2233	9222	5219	1325	1925	748	1741
1894	287935	39580	2224	9232	4837	1223	1936	680	1484
1895	291970	39895	2220	9341	5559	1420	2187	732	1511
1896	296061	40210	2445	9592	5098	1313	2045	708	1588
1897	300048	40525	2445	9388	5251	1425	2096	734	1546
1898	304073	40840	2589	9256	5430	1426	2089	726	1543
1899	308108	41155	2523	9433	5886	1488	2198	782	1680
1900	312152	41470	2454	9167	5430	1328	1884	497	1576
Average									
1891-1900	294049·7	40052·4	2338	9295·4	5405·3	1358·5	2070·2	700·4	1568·5

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

TABLE C.

Shewing the number of persons per house, the Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-Rates (corrected), and proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions, in the Borough of Lambeth for the Year 1904, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

The Year	Estimated No. of Persons per house.	Marriage-Rate per 1000 Population.	Birth-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Death-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Births.	Corrected Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Deaths.	Corrected Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths.	Corrected Zymotic Death- Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total uncorrected deaths.
New Boro' { 1904	7.3	15.9	29.2	15.7	137.7	255.7	364.3	1.9	334.9
Old Parish. { 1891	7.3	15.5	32.9	21.3	152.5	235.6	382.4	2.5	236.6
1892		15.0	32.9	19.5	135.5	229.1	383.2	2.5	272.4
1893		15.7	32.5	18.4	143.7	253.9	368.8	2.6	305.9
1894		15.4	32.1	16.8	132.5	252.8	400.3	2.4	284.7
1895		15.2	31.9	19.0	152.0	255.4	393.4	2.5	257.9
1896		16.5	32.4	17.2	136.9	257.6	401.1	2.4	295.7
1897		16.3	31.3	17.5	151.8	271.4	400.1	2.4	281.8
1898		17.0	30.4	17.9	154.1	262.6	384.7	2.4	277.1
1899		16.3	30.6	19.1	157.7	252.8	373.4	2.5	277.1
1900		15.7	29.4	17.4	144.9	244.6	346.9	1.6	282.5
Average 1891-1900.	7.3	15.9	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4	276.7

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

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1904 was 9059. Of the total 9059 births, 4,590 were males, and 4,469 females, showing an excess of 121 males.

Of the total 9059 births registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 495 took place in the Lying-In Hospital (York Road), and of these, 178 belong to the Borough; whilst 190 took place in the Workhouse (Brook Street), and of these, 161 belong to the Borough. Thus, there are 346 births belonging to other districts, but these may be assumed to counteract in number the births (amongst Lambethians) that have taken place *outside* the Borough, together with any *unregistered* births. The Lying-In Hospital and the Workhouse tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Waterloo Road and Lambeth Church Second Districts, and the necessary corrections are, consequently, made in a footnote to Table A (*see* p. 11).

The birth-rate for Lambeth is 29·2 per 1000 inhabitants (31·3 for males, and 27·3 for females; whilst in the various Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates work out as shown in Table A, from which it will be seen that the uncorrected birth-rate in the Inner Districts is 40·1, and that in the Outer Districts 25·8, per 1000—the corrected birth-rates being respectively 28·04 for the whole borough, 36·01 for the Inner, and 25·8 for the Outer, Districts.

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

The birth-rate for Lambeth (Parish and Borough) has been recently slowly, but steadily, declining. This decline is not peculiar to Lambeth, nor even to England, but is to be found in nearly all civilised countries, and is greater in reality than

would appear on the surface ; for it must be remembered that *pari passu* with this declining birth-rate is a greater declining death-rate.

Returns of all Births that occur in Lambeth are now obtained from the Registrar-General, and this information will be of great use in connection with the Borough Council's endeavours to lessen the high mortality amongst infants (under 1 year of age). The information will be useful, also, in dealing with humanised (sterilised) milk from the Council's Infants Milk Depôt, which will be opened during 1905, at 66, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1904 was 2480 as compared with 2452 during 1903, and a yearly average of 2338 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900.

The marriage-rate for Lambeth Borough is, therefore, 15·9 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 17·0 for London.

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

THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, during the year 1904, was 5160 as compared with 4853 during 1903, and a yearly average of 5716·7 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1903. Of the total

5160 deaths, 2711 were males and 2449 females, showing an excess of 262 males.

The death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 16·6 per 1000 inhabitants (18·5 for males and 14·9 for females), as compared with 16·6 for London (18·3 for males and 15·2 for females). These rates are, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 5160 deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, it is found that 740 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 460 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1904, of 4880, and a corrected death-rate of 15·7 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 16·1 for London (the total corrected number of London deaths being 74,555).

The outside Institutions, &c., where 460 Lambethians died during 1904, may be grouped as follows :—

I. *General Hospitals.*

Charing Cross	...	20	Royal Free	...	2
Guy's	...	32	St. Bartholomew's	...	15
Hostel of God	...	5	St. George's	...	6
King's	...	13	University	...	6
London	...	2	Westminster	...	45
Middlesex	...	13			

II. *Special Hospitals.*

Royal London			Hospital of St. John	2			
Ophthalmic	..	2	London Throat	...	2		
Brompton	...	...	9	Queen Charlotte	
Cancer	5	Hospital	1
Central London Sick		1	National Hospital	...	1		
Children's Hospital,			Hospital for Incurables,				
Paddington	...	1	Wandsworth	...	1		

II. *Special Hospitals—continued.*

Evelina	30	St. Mary's	2
Grosvenor Hospital ...	1	N. W. Hospital ...	4
St. Peter's	6	N. E. Children's	
Temperance Hospital	2	Hospital	1
Victoria Hospital ...	1	Gt. Northern Hospital	1
Seamen's Hospital,		Hospital, Women, St.	
Greenwich	1	Pancras	1
Fridenheim	6	Gt. Ormond Street ...	8
German Hospital ...	3	Heart Hospital, Soho	4

Fever.

Fountain	1	Western Hospital ...	1
Grove	18	Northern Hospital ...	1

III. *Infirmaries and Workhouses.*

Bermondsey Infirmary	1	St. Pancras Infirmary	2
Camberwell Infirmary	2	Southwark Workhouse	1
City Infirmary ...	2	St. George's Work-	
Southwark Infirmary	4	house	1
St. George s Infirmary	2		

IV. *Asylums.*

Aged Pilgrim's		Hanwell	2
Asylum	2	Horton Asylum,	
Banstead	13	Epsom	19
Bethnal House Asylum	4	Ilford	5
Camberwell House ...	4	Leavesden	5
Caterham	13	Licensed Victuallers ...	2
Cave Hill	19	Manor	6
Colney Hatch	4	Peckham House ...	6
Darenth	6	Tooting Bec	17
Dartford	5	London County	
Grove Hall Asylum ...	1	Asylum	2

V. *Unclassifiable Places.*

Brought dead to	River Thames	...	3
Hospital 3	Streets	...	4
Clapham Common ... 2	On Omnibus, Waterloo		
Honor Oak Railway	Bridge	...	1
Station 1	Putney Railway Station		1
H.M. Prison, Penton-	Streatham Common	...	1
ville 1	Grand Hotel, Charing		
Private Houses ... 16	Cross	...	1

SUMMARY.

I. General Hospitals	...	...	159
II. Special and Fever Hospitals	...	...	117
III. Infirmarys and Workhouses	...	...	15
IV. Asylums	...	...	135
V. Elsewhere (unclassifiable)	...	...	34
			<hr/> 460 <hr/>

Whether the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for the Borough of Lambeth (as a whole) be taken, they are very satisfactory for the year 1904, the fourth year of existence of the newly-formed Borough. Sub-dividing the death-rates amongst the several Registration Sub-Districts, it will be again noted that the Inner Districts, *e.g.*, Waterloo, Lambeth Church 1st and 2nd, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, Kennington 1st and 2nd, Brixton and Norwood. So, too, if the death-rates be sub-divided amongst the 9 new Wards, it will also be noted that the Inner Wards, *e.g.*, Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's, and Vauxhall, have collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Wards, *e.g.*, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, and Norwood. Nor is this a matter for surprise when it is borne in mind that the Inner Districts and Wards are more congested than the Outer, and

that, as a general law, it is found that the more congested a district (houses over area), the higher the mortality, and the greater the morbidity. The status of the inhabitants, and the general conditions (sanitary and otherwise) under which they live, are also matters to bear in mind when dealing with this difference in death- and sickness-rates in the Inner as compared with the Outer Districts and Wards of the Borough of Lambeth. No efforts must be spared to lessen this difference (as it is practically impossible to obliterate it), and this can be best done (as I have often pointed out) by seeing that the crowded Inner Districts are kept in good sanitary condition by means of constant and regular inspections. In this way, the evil effects arising from crowding and defective ventilation may be, in part, counteracted. Taking the Registration Sub-Districts (Table D), and the new Wards (Table E), into which the Borough is sub-divided, the corrected rates for 1904 will be found to vary between the Inner and the Outer Districts as follows :—

1904.	Registration Sub-Districts.		New Wards.	
	Inner.	Outer.	Inner.	Outer.
General Death-rate (corrected) ...	20·7	13·8	18·9	13·2
Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)...	3·2	1·5	2·8	1·3

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

It is only by sub-dividing the rates up in this way that it is possible to see where the (sanitarily) unsatisfactory parts of the

Borough are situated, and where, consequently, most care and attention are required at the hands of the Borough Council. In this connection, Table E deals with the new Borough Wards during 1903 and 1904, whilst on page 21 is given a similar comparison between the 1903 and the 1904 statistics for the Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough.

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

The place that the Borough of Lambeth takes in the Registrar-General's Returns amongst the Metropolitan Sanitary Districts is worthy of note, there being 15 other districts (out of 29) with a less general death-rate, 15 with a less zymotic death-rate, and 11 with a less infantile mortality-rate. Taking the South Metropolitan Districts, Battersea has a general death-rate per 1000 of the population of 14·5, and Camberwell of 14·9, as compared with Lambeth 15·7, Bermondsey 20·0, and Southwark 20·1, respectively.

London, as a whole, has a birth-rate of 27·9, corrected death-rate of 16·1, a corrected zymotic (death-) rate of 2·1 per 1000 population, and an infant mortality (corrected) of 144 per 1000 births; and England and Wales a birth-rate of 27·9, a corrected death-rate of 16·2, a corrected zymotic death-rate of 1·94 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality (corrected) of 146 per 1000 births; and the 76 great towns of England and Wales a birth-rate of 29·1, a corrected death-rate of 17·2, a corrected zymotic death-rate of 2·49, per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality (corrected) of 160 per 1000 births.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1903 AND 1904.
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Death-Rates (corrected).				Birth-Rates (uncorrected).		Infantile Mortality (uncorrected).	
	General.		Zymotic.		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.				
INNER DISTRICTS—	20·1	20·7	2·6	3·2	40·1	40·1	151·9	170·4
*Waterloo	20·5	21·9	1·8	3·1	49·9	49·1	101·9	123·9
Lambeth Church 1st ...	18·8	19·02	2·4	3·4	30·6	30·9	266·4	289·9
†Lambeth Church 2nd ...	20·4	20·3	3·2	3·03	37·9	38·2	153·8	165·9
OUTER DISTRICTS—	13·3	13·8	1·2	1·5	25·4	25·8	119·4	132·2
Kennington 1st	14·9	15·8	1·8	1·9	33·2	33·8	110·7	124·9
Kennington 2nd	14·1	15·4	1·1	1·6	22·2	22·9	126·8	168·2
Brixton	12·9	13·1	1·1	1·3	23·7	22·8	124·8	133·8
Norwood	10·9	10·9	0·9	1·3	29·4	20·6	116·1	104·3
Lambeth	15·2	15·7	1·6	1·9	29·5	29·2	131·7	146·6

* Excluding the 495 Lying-In Hospital Births, the birth-rate is 30·6, and the infantile mortality rate 224·1, for 1904.

† Excluding the 190 Workhouse Births, the birth-rate is 33·4, and the infantile mortality rate 189·5, for 1904.

TABLE D.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths, with Birth- and Borough during 1904. The Deaths are from all causes, and Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting strangers (who die in Public Institutions) into the Districts from which

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Persons per Acre.	Estimated Population (middle 1904).	Total Births (uncorrected).	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
Waterloo Road 1st	155.5	26763	414	49.1*	300	21.9
" " 2nd			901		271	
Lambeth Church 1st...	114.4	18389	569	30.9	334	19.02
" " 2nd...	218.7	39912	1525	38.2†	796	20.3
Kennington 1st ...	110.6	54246	1833	33.8	843	15.8
" 2nd ...	83.6	44170	1011	22.9	666	15.4
Brixton ...	65.4	88300	2010	22.8	1140	13.1
Norwood ...	32.2	38579	796	20.6	404	10.9
District not stated ...	...	...	...	...	126	...
Borough of Lambeth	76.1	310359	9059	29.2	4880	15.7

N.B.—In the 126 cases where the District is not stated, the deaths were sub-divided equally in the eight Districts. statute acres (exclusive of 82.1 tidal water, 0.8 inland

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

TABLE D.

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

Small Pox.	Measles.	Total Deaths (corrected) from						Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths.	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 10000 of the Population.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births (uncorrected).
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.					
{ ... 14	5	3	2	...	...	...	20	44	3.1	141.7	12.5	173.9
{ ... 15	...	5	6	...	...	...	13	39		138.6		100.9
... 27	...	...	13	...	1	...	21	62	3.4	179.4	11.6	289.9
... 31	4	3	25	...	2	...	55	120	3.03	148.8	13.9	165.9
... 23	1	2	18	...	2	...	57	103	1.9	120.8	10.6	124.9
... 23	3	7	9	...	2	...	26	70	1.6	103.8	5.9	168.2
... 22	3	11	25	...	2	...	47	110	1.3	95.9	5.4	133.8
... 7	...	3	10	...	2	...	27	49	1.3	118.5	7.1	104.3
... 2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
... 164	16	34	109	...	11	...	269	603	1.9	111.4	8.7	146.6

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

the corrected rate = 30.6 per 1000.
the corrected rate = 33.4 per 1000.

Age-Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 4880 corrected deaths during 1904 may be further analysed, and tabulated as follow :—

1248, <i>i.e.</i> , 25·6 per cent. of the total (corrected) deaths took		place under 1 year of age.
530, <i>i.e.</i> , 10·9	„	between 1 and 5 years.
1778, <i>i.e.</i> , 36·4	„	under 5 years.
212, <i>i.e.</i> , 4·3	„	between 5 and 20 years.
559, <i>i.e.</i> , 11·5	„	20 to 40 years.
923, <i>i.e.</i> , 18·7	„	40 to 60 years.
1073, <i>i.e.</i> , 21·9	„	60 to 80 years.
335, <i>i.e.</i> , 6·8	„	80 years and over.
3102, <i>i.e.</i> , 63·5	„	over 5 years.

These results may be compared with those for London given in Table F, which shows the estimated mortalities per 1000 persons at each age-period for London during 1904 and the London averages for the 10 years 1881-90.

TABLE E.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1903 AND 1904—NEW WARDS.

New Wards.	Death-Rates (corrected).				Zymotic Incidence per 1000 population.*		Total Number of Deaths(corrected).		Total Notified Cases. Zymoti 1904.
	General.		Zymotic.				General.	Zymotic.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1904.	1904.	
INNER—	18·4	18·9	2·3	2·8	5·3	4·7	2632	381	656
Marsh ...	20·6	21·4	1·9	3·4	5·5	5·5	573	92	148
Bishop's ...	24·1	23·6	2·8	3·2	6·2	5·1	752	103	163
Prince's ...	14·3	15·2	2·2	2·3	5·1	4·5	737	112	217
Vauxhall ...	16·9	17·7	2·4	2·3	4·7	3·9	570	74	128
OUTER—	12·5	13·2	1·03	1·3	4·3	4·3	2248	222	726
Stockwell ...	14·01	13·8	1·3	1·5	6·1	7·6	458	50	252
Brixton ...	12·9	14·7	1·01	1·5	5·4	3·9	659	69	175
Herne Hill ...	12·7	14·5	0·9	1·2	5·2	3·7	469	39	120
Tulse Hill ...	9·9	9·9	0·8	0·8	3·8	3·3	289	24	94
Norwood ...	12·5	11·7	1·03	1·3	3·4	2·7	373	40	85
Borough of Lambeth	15·2	15·7	1·6	1·9	5·03	4·5	4880	603	1382

*N.B.—The 556 notified Chicken-pox cases are excluded from this Table.

TABLE F.

Shewing Mortalities in Lambeth Borough at different Age-Periods during 1904, compared with (1) those for London 1904, and (2) the averages for London, for years 1881-90.

Age-Periods.	LAMBETH.				LONDON.	
	Estimated Populations (middle 1904).	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1904.		Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1904. Uncorrected.	Average of Ten Years, 1881—90, per 1000.	
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.			
0—5	35333	53·3	58·02	51·04	68·4	
5—20	87425	2·4	6·7	2·7	4·3	
20—40	109619	5·1		5·5	7·7	
40—60	57659	16·01	63·1	17·2	20·2	
60—80	20744	51·7		53·9	63·3	
80 and upwards	1579	212·2	64·3	180·8	206·3	
*Under 1 year	7510	137·8	146·6	131·5	152·0	
All Ages	310359	15·7	16·6	15·6	20·5	

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

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

TABLE G.

Shewing the Uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) in the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth (arranged Quarterly) during the year 1904.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total No. of Deaths in each District.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo Road 1st ...	26	17	43	23	20	43	23	40	63	25	21	46	195
„ 2nd ...	28	20	48	24	23	47	29	18	47	35	28	63	205
Lambeth Church 1st ...	144	97	241	127	95	222	162	96	258	110	85	195	916
„ 2nd ...	176	154	330	144	125	269	166	150	316	166	124	290	1205
Kennington 1st ...	87	78	165	84	64	148	92	78	170	81	76	157	640
„ 2nd ...	97	81	178	55	71	126	65	67	132	76	79	155	591
Brixton ...	154	153	307	102	129	231	114	117	231	131	134	265	1034
Norwood ...	43	61	104	37	42	79	43	47	90	42	59	101	374
TOTALS ...	755	661	1416	596	569	1165	694	613	1307	666	606	1272	5160

TABLE H.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (*i.e.*, including that of Strangers) at different Ages in each Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1904.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 yrs. & upwards.			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo Road 1st ...	32	40	72	16	17	33	31	24	55	19	16	35	195
" 2nd ...	57	34	91	5	15	20	36	23	59	17	18	35	205
Lambeth Church 1st ...	84	81	165	64	67	131	323	182	505	72	43	115	916
" 2nd ...	141	112	253	61	56	117	245	188	433	205	197	402	1205
Kennington 1st ...	127	98	225	41	28	69	83	74	157	91	98	189	640
" 2nd ...	95	75	170	40	41	81	85	71	156	74	110	184	591
Brixton ...	143	126	269	67	57	124	160	169	329	131	181	312	1034
Norwood ...	43	40	83	18	13	31	45	52	97	60	103	163	374
TOTALS ...	722	606	1328	312	294	606	1008	783	1791	669	766	1435	5160

TABLE I.

Shewing the uncorrected Deaths (*i.e.*, Parishioners and Strangers) that have been registered in the Borough of Lambeth at various Age-Periods in each quarter during the year 1904.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year... ..	166	131	297	133	115	248	259	222	481	164	138	302	1328
Between 1 and 5 years	88	62	150	100	84	184	75	89	164	47	61	108	606
Between 5 and 60 years	291	210	501	228	195	423	221	173	394	268	205	473	1791
60 years and upwards	210	258	468	135	174	310	139	129	268	187	202	389	1435
TOTALS	755	661	1416	596	569	1165	694	613	1307	666	606	1272	5160

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1904.

Of the 4,880 corrected deaths, 1248 were infants under one year of age. The total number of births is 9059, and of these 317 occurred at the Lying-In Hospital, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, and 29 occurred at the Workhouse, and belong also to districts outside Lambeth Borough. In this way, the corrected number of births for Lambeth Borough is 8713. The infantile mortality (*i.e.*, rate of corrected deaths under one year per 1000 corrected births) is, therefore, 143·2. In calculating this infantile mortality, it must be remembered that, whilst we subtract the births that belong to outside districts, we do not add the births amongst Lambethians who may happen to be residing outside the Borough at the time of such births. Taking the uncorrected births and the corrected deaths under 1 year, the corrected infantile mortality rate is 137·8.

Taking the uncorrected number of births (9059), and the uncorrected number of deaths under 1 year of age (1328), the uncorrected infantile mortality is 146·6, as compared with 121·7 during 1903, and an average of 150·5 for the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). The chief causes of these deaths were debility, atrophy and inanition, whooping cough, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa, premature births, and convulsions. Table J gives the infantile mortality in different towns in England and Wales, and in the London Districts.

In the Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth, the uncorrected infantile mortality varies from 289·9 per 1000 births in Lambeth Church 1st to 100·9 in Waterloo Road 2nd (the rates of 100·9 in Waterloo Road 2nd and 165·9 in Lambeth Church 2nd being due to the fact that these Sub-Districts contain the General Lying-In Hospital and the Workhouse respectively), thus :—

		Total No. of Births.	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Infantile Morality per 1,000 births (uncorrected).
Waterloo Road 1st	...	414	72	173·9
" " 2nd*	...	901	91	100·9
Lambeth Church 1st	...	569	165	289·9
" " 2nd†	...	1525	253	165·9
Kennington 1st	...	1833	225	124·9
" 2nd	...	1011	170	168·2
Brixton	...	2010	269	133·8
Norwood	...	796	83	104·3
Lambeth	...	9059	1328	146·6

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

*Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births, the corrected rate is 224·1.

†Excluding all the Workhouse births, the corrected rate is 189·5.

The Infantile Mortality (like the deaths under 1 year of age) is regarded as a sensitive index of the Sanitary state of a District, and, judged by this index, Lambeth Borough takes a most satisfactory position amongst Sanitary Districts (*vide* Special Report, Appendix pp. 70-71). Taking the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales, the uncorrected infantile mortalities vary from a *minimum* 128 Halifax, to a *maximum* 229 Burnley, London and Lambeth being 146. Lambeth ranks ninth *lowest* in such list, being bracketed with London, 24 Towns having higher infantile mortality rates. The corrected rate for Lambeth is 137, and of the 29 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, 11 have lesser corrected infantile mortality rates than Lambeth Borough; and of the 10 South Metropolitan Districts, 3 only have lesser corrected infantile mortality rates, *viz.* :— Wandsworth, Lewisham and Woolwich with 122, 123 and 135 per 1,000 births respectively, as compared with 137 for Lambeth Borough—the 2 highest corrected rates being registered in Bermondsey and Southwark, *viz.*, 172 and 174.

TABLE J.

Shewing the uncorrected Infantile Mortalities in the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Borough, during 1904.

England and Wales— (33 Large Towns.)			Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Average Ten Years, 1893—1903.
Halifax	...	...	128	143
Croydon	...	...	130	136
Brighton	...	...	134	150
Bristol	...	...	134	142
Huddersfield	...	...	136	144
Portsmouth	...	...	142	157
Derby	...	...	143	152
Cardiff	...	...	146	154
London	...	...	146	154
Wolverhampton	...	...	155	181
Newcastle	...	...	156	172
Oldham	...	...	156	175
Sheffield	...	...	158	185
West Ham	...	...	162	167
Sunderland	...	...	164	172
Bradford	...	...	166	163
Leicester	...	...	167	181
Bolton	...	...	168	171
Plymouth	...	...	172	169
Gateshead	...	...	174	173
Swansea	...	...	174	164
Leeds	...	...	175	174
Nottingham	...	...	176	184
Hull	...	...	178	172
Norwich	...	...	180	176
Birkenhead	...	...	181	168
Preston	...	...	185	221
Manchester	...	...	187	185
Blackburn	...	...	191	191
Salford	...	...	192	198
Liverpool	...	...	196	184
Birmingham	...	...	197	184
Burnley	...	...	229	209
London Districts—				
Central	...	...	129	
North	...	...	130	
South	...	...	144	
West	...	...	145	
East	...	...	161	
Lambeth	...	...	137.7	

N.B.—The rates for London Districts (including Lambeth) are corrected. The uncorrected rate for Lambeth is 146.6.

CLASS 1.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal Zymotic diseases are seven in number, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping cough, "fevers" (including typhus, typhoid or enteric, and simple or continued), and diarrhœa; and the zymotic death-rate is made up from the total deaths from these diseases. As a test of the sanitary condition of a Community, the zymotic death-rate is of approximate value, and the statistics for the Borough of Lambeth are very satisfactory for 1904, being 13·2 per cent. *below* the average (1891-1900).

In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1904, there were registered 676 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 113 were strangers belonging to other districts, and 563 parishioners who died within the Borough. 40 parishioners, however, died without the Borough. Subtracting the strangers, and adding on the parishioners who died without the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 603, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 1·9 per 1,000 inhabitants, the corrected rate for London being 2·1, varying in the various Metropolitan Districts, as shown on page 9. The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth vary also, as shown in Table D, which in addition gives the death-rates and birth-rates for comparison. Lambeth Church, 1st and 2nd, Waterloo and Kennington 1st, show the highest, and Norwood, Brixton, and Kennington 2nd the lowest, zymotic death-rates respectively. The corrected zymotic death-rate for the Inner Districts is 3·2, and for the Outer, 1·5—a difference explainable, as before, from the crowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in the former, as compared with the latter, Districts. Crowded Districts naturally suffer more in this respect than those more sparsely populated.

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

During the year 1904, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1,382 cases* of Infectious Diseases have been reported, and of this number 964, *i.e.*, 69·8 per cent. were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board, or to other Hospitals, and 418, *i.e.*, 30·2 per cent, remained under treatment at their homes. It is still satisfactory to note the large percentage of cases removed to Hospital, showing the growing favour with which the Isolation Hospitals are being looked upon, and pointing to the fact that it is coming to be more and more realised that infectious diseases cannot be properly isolated in the homes of the people. The percentage removed during 1904 is well above the average. Thus, since the introduction of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the percentages of notified infectious cases (excluding chicken-pox) removed from Lambeth are as follow:—

1891—36·6,	1895—30·4,	1899—61·2,	1903 —64·2
1892—33·7,	1896—43·0,	1900—64·5,	1904—69·8
1893—23·0,	1897—49·0,	1901—66·1,	
1894—33·9,	1898—55·9,	1902—70·3,	

* 556 cases of Chicken-pox were also notified by Medical Practitioners during 1904, but no single case was removed to Hospital. For proper comparison with previous years, these Chicken-pox cases have been omitted, in dealing with the different Tables throughout the present Report, as was the case in the last two years' Reports (1902-3). Chicken-pox was, during 1904, compulsorily notifiable throughout the County of London from April 8th to November 8th (seven calendar months).

Examining the removals more in detail (*e.g.*, nature of disease), it is seen that during 1904 in the Borough of Lambeth, the following are the percentages :—

Smallpox	...	...	100·0	Typhoid	...	81·2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	81·9	Puerperal	...	20·0
Diphtheria	}	80·8	{	Erysipelas	...	19·9
Membranous						
Croup						
						27·3

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

Taking the total number of notified cases of infectious diseases (excluding Chicken-pox) during 1904, it will be noticed that the zymotic incidence throughout the Borough of Lambeth is less than it has ever been since the Notification Act, 1899, came into force (*vide* Table K).

The total number of notifications received in Lambeth during 1904 is 48·01 per cent. below the average (Parish) of the ten years (1891-1900), and less than those received during any previous year since the introduction of the Notification Act.

There is again a marked decrease in the number of Diphtheria certificates received during 1904, *i.e.*, 55·7 per cent. below the average of the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth for 10 years

(1891-1900), and a decrease of 26·8 per cent. from the average received in the Borough during 1901-3. The 317 Diphtheria cases occurred in 296 infected houses, and in only 16·6 per cent. of these were the drains, on testing, found defective.

The Scarlet Fever notifications were 50·4 per cent. *below* the average of the Parish of Lambeth statistics for the 10 years 1891-1900. The 660 cases occurred in 511 infected houses, and in 11·5 per cent. of these, the drains were, on testing, found defective.

One or two introductions of Smallpox into the Borough from outside sources, during 1904, account for the 23 cases notified, and full particulars of these will be found on pages 48-54. There were 19 infected houses, but in no instance were the drains found to be defective, on being tested with the chemical test.

The Enteric Fever (or Typhoid) notifications received were 46·7 per cent. *below* the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 98 infected houses, of which 12·2 per cent. of the drains were shewn, on testing with chemical, to be defective.

No cases of plague, nor of *suspected* plague, nor of cholera have been notified during 1904, within the Borough.

In the case of each of the 1,205 infected houses, an inspection was made, and the drains and the sanitary fittings tested with chemical, with the following results as tabulated :—

- (a.) 146 (*i.e.*, 12·1 per cent.) were found to have defective drains.
- (b.) 521 (*i.e.*, 43·3 per cent.) were found to have defective traps, fittings, or appliances.
- (c.) 538 (*i.e.*, 44·6 per cent.) gave no results with the tests.

It will be noted that only 12·1 per cent. of the total infected houses showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained from the tests in the other cases ; and 43·3 per cent. shewed defective traps, fittings and appliances.

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

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

Bearing this explanation in mind, the statistics are still useful as showing that, year by year, the number of defects found decreases. Taking the statistics for the Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900), it will be noticed that the percentage of houses showing defective drains has decreased from 22·3 in 1891 to 12·1 in 1904. Table L gives full particulars, with the averages for the 10 years worked out, and on comparing these (which relate to the old Parish of Lambeth) with those for 1904 (relating the new Borough of Lambeth), it will be seen that the latter show a *decrease* of 37·9 per cent. *below* the average in respect of defective drains.

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

Disease.	No. of Infected Houses.	Numbers shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage giving no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox ...	19	—	5	5	26·3	73·7
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	296	49	132	181	61·2	38·8
Membranous Croup	11	3	4	7	63·6	36·4
Erysipelas ...	251	22	86	108	43·03	56·97
Scarlet Fever ...	511	59	252	311	60·9	39·1
{ Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid ...	98	12	41	53	54·1	45·9
{ Continued or Relapsing ...	4	—	—	—	0·0	0·0
Puerperal ...	15	1	1	2	13·3	86·7
TOTALS ...	1205	146	521	667	55·4	44·6

N.B.—The 476 Chicken-pox infected houses shewed defective drains in 40; defective traps, fittings and appliances in 225; and no defects in 211. To keep the records comparable for the past years, Chicken-pox is omitted from the above table.

TABLE K.

Shewing the number of Certificates for the Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for the ten years 1891-1900.

Disease.	PARISH OF LAMBETH.										Annual Average of 10 years 1891-1900 (Parish.)	Borough of Lambeth. Notifications received during 1904.
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Smallpox	3	22	99	26	51	16	2	0	1	—	22·0	23
Cholera... ..	4	26	23	10	16	6	18	7	3	2	11·5	—
Diphtheria	330	504	789	521	614	652	704	813	1080	844	715·1	317
Membranous Croup	29	47	49	26	23	27	17	16	22	6	26·2	11
Erysipelas	258	420	587	315	355	352	325	294	330	234	347·0	257
Scarlet Fever	858	1832	2275	1198	1389	1550	1375	1009	1006	821	1331·3	660
{ Typhus	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	—	1·1	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric	149	117	160	268	201	162	185	163	219	272	189·6	101
{ Continued or Relapsing	33	34	58	48	20	16	11	13	7	17	25·7	4
Puerperal	11	20	27	19	16	19	26	14	24	13	18·9	15
*Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2658·4	1382
Average per 1000 of population	6·1	10·9	14·5	8·6	9·4	9·5	8·9	7·7	8·7	7·1	9·04	4·5

861 cases of Chicken-pox were notified during 1904 within the Borough of Lambeth (556 by Medical Practitioners, and 305 by others), this disease being made compulsorily notifiable on April 8th, and remaining so until November 8th, 1904.

The Health Department has also heard of, and dealt with, the following non-notifiable infectious diseases :—Measles, 1294; Whooping Cough, 380; Consumption, 659; Cancer, 20; Pneumonia, etc., 39.

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

TABLE L.

Giving number of infected houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1904, and throughout the old Parish during ten years (1891-1900).

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

N.B.—Only 12·1 per cent. of the houses in 1904 showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

TABLE L—*continued.*

Giving number of infected houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough since 1904, and throughout the old Parish during ten years (1891-1900).

	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average for ten years 1891-1900.	1904
Number of Infected Houses ...	2374	2094	2435	1992	2246·1	1205
Number of Houses with defects found	1210 =50·9%	1044 =49·9%	1163 =47·5%	886 =44·5%	1158·0 =51·6	667 =55·4%
Number of Houses with de- fective drains found ...	390 =16·4%	351 =16·9%	384 =15·8%	285 =14·3%	438·3 =19·5	146 =12·1%
Number of Houses with no defects found	1164 =49·1%	1050 =50·1%	1272 =52·5%	1106 =55·5%	1088·1 =48·4	538 =44·6%

N.B.—Only 12·1 per cent. of the houses in 1904 showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

TABLE M.

Shewing corrected zymotic seasonal variations (deaths) in the Borough of Lambeth in the different Registration Sub-Districts during 1904.

Registration Sub-District.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1904.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st	4	7	30	3	44 {	3·1
" " 2nd	4	15	17	3	39 }	
Lambeth Church 1st	10	24	27	1	62	3·4
" " 2nd	22	36	56	6	120	3·04
Kennington 1st... ..	11	14	71	7	103	1·9
" 2nd	16	18	34	2	70	1·6
Brixton	26	15	50	19	110	1·3
Norwood	8	5	33	3	49	1·3
District not stated	—	—	5	1	6	—
Borough of Lambeth...	101	134	323	45	603	1·9

N.B.—In the case of the 6 zymotic deaths occurring in Districts which are not stated, they have been distributed equally amongst the 8 sub-districts before working out percentages.
Inner Districts 3·2; Outer Districts 1·5 per 1,000 inhabitants.

TABLE N.

Shewing the total cases notified under the Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for 1904.
Smallpox	5	18	—	—	23
Scarlet Fever	116	141	158	245	660
Diphtheria	76	71	74	96	317
Membranous Croup	4	2	2	3	11
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid	21	18	37	25	101
{ Continued Fever	—	—	1	3	4
Erysipelas	53	60	61	77	251
Puerperal	3	2	3	7	15
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	278	312	336	456	1382
Chicken-pox (Compulsorily notifiable up to January 6th, 1903.)	—	319	158	79	556

N.B.—Chicken-pox was made, by special Order of the London County Council, a compulsorily notifiable disease on April 8th, 1904, and remained so until November 8th, 1904, and, during that period, 556 cases were compulsorily notified by medical men (305 other cases of the same disease being voluntarily reported also during the year 1904).

TABLE O.

Deaths from zymotic diseases (Strangers deducted) 1904.

For the 4 weeks ending.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	14	16	14	29	26	22	16	3	7	1	1	164
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	4	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	16
Diphtheria	1	6	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	5	33
Membranous Croup	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	13	1	11	18	15	12	13	12	5	1	1	7	109
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	11
{ Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa*	2	5	5	1	1	4	41	162	40	6	1	1	269
Total of Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases ...	34	32	36	40	48	45	80	193	52	20	7	16	603
Erysipelas	2	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	14
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	8

* Including the four cases registered from Cholera Nostras in August (1) and September (3).

The seasonal mortality (corrected) from the different important zymotic diseases during 1904 is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus :—

1904.	Smallpox	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.*	Influenza.	TOTAL.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1st Qr.	—	44	25	5	9	1	—	5	—	12	7	—	—	10	118
2nd Qr.	—	70	45	5	7	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	3	138
3rd Qr.	—	40	29	3	7	—	—	1	—	239	3	3	4	4	333
4th Qr.	—	10	10	3	10	—	—	4	—	8	4	4	—	19	72
TOTALS.	—	164	109	16	33	1	—	11	—	265	14	8	4	36	661

* The four Cholera Cases were, in all probability, Epidemic Diarrhœa.

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

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

Table Q gives the deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth from the seven principal zymotic diseases during 1904, and for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Lambeth Parish. For comparison, the deaths registered in London for the same period are also given.

TABLE P.

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

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

TABLE P.

diseases in the old Parish of Lambeth and in London, in the of Lambeth and in London during 1904.

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual Average of ten years 1891—1900 (old Parish).	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths in 10 years.	Total Deaths in 1904.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths 1904.
2	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.2	—	—
140	145	115	159	103	127.6	23.6	34	6.9
63	42	30	25	20	53.6	9.9	16	3.3
1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.07	—	—
24	26	35	50	54	32.8	6.1	11	2.3
1	—	—	—	1	2.2	0.4	—	—
185	139	133	169	69	144.4	26.7	164	34.4
140	144	159	130	97	144.4	26.7	109	22.3
152	238	254	249	153	188.4	34.8	269	55.1
708	734	726	782	497	694.9	128.6	603	123.6
14009	11525	12482	11147	10136	11575.3	130.8	9906	132.9

SMALLPOX.

During 1904, 23 cases of genuine Smallpox were removed to hospital from Lambeth Borough; and of these the full particulars (as to sources of origin, &c.) are given below in tabular form. 2 were removed in January, 5 in March, 3 in April, 6 in May, and 7 in June. From the 23rd June to the end of the year 1904, no case of Smallpox was notified. Of the 23 cases 12 were males and 11 females. 17 had been vaccinated in infancy (1 stated to have been also revaccinated 12 years prior to being attacked with Smallpox); 5 were unvaccinated; and 1 had a doubtful history of vaccination. 5 were under 12 years of age; and 18 were adults (varying in ages from 16 to 64 years).

5 other cases of Smallpox were notified during the year 1904, but the patients proved to be suffering from other diseases (3 Chicken-pox, 1 Vaccinia, and 1 Measles), and were consequently returned from hospital, and do not, therefore, appear in the Returns for 1904 as Smallpox.

No death from Smallpox was registered during 1904 as having occurred in Lambeth Borough.

18 Adults (over 12 years of age).	{	9 Males	{	Vaccinated 7
				Revaccinated 1 (12 years)
				Doubtful 1
				Unvaccinated 0
	{	9 Females	{	Vaccinated 8
				Unvaccinated 1
5 Children (under 12 years of age).	{	3 Males	{	Vaccinated 0
				Unvaccinated 3
				Vaccinated 1
	{	2 Females	{	Unvaccinated 1

Ages of the 23 notified cases :—

- 2—Under 1 year of age (both unvaccinated).
- 1—Between 1 and 5 years (unvaccinated).

- 1—Between 5 and 10 years (unvaccinated).
- 4—Between 10 and 20 years (1 unvaccinated and 3 vaccinated).
- 11—Between 20 and 40 years (all vaccinated).
- 3—Between 40 and 60 years (1 doubtful, 1 revaccinated and 1 vaccinated).
- 1—60 and over (vaccinated).

23 Total cases notified.

Particulars as to the 23 genuine cases of Smallpox notified in Lambeth Borough during 1904, are as follows :—

(1-2) Ada M., aged 10 weeks, unvaccinated, and her father, Henry M., aged 33 years, vaccinated in infancy, were removed from 25, China Walk, on January 3rd and January 21st respectively, the former having caught the disease from her mother (Mary M.), who was removed to Hospital on December 22nd, 1903, and had sickened on December, 18th, 1903. Henry M. sickened January 16th, 1904, *i.e.*, 13 days from January 3rd, on which date he kissed his daughter, Ada M., prior to her removal to Hospital; and Ada M. sickened December 31st, 1903.

(3) Stanley Edward M., aged 25 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened on March 8th, and was removed to Hospital on March 14th, from 271, Brixton Road, suffering from Smallpox, which he had contracted at Port Said, where cases occurred on board the s.s. "Assaye," in which boat Stanley Edward M. was returning to England. No other case occurred in connection with 271, Brixton Road.

(4-6) Richard C., aged 52 years, sickened with Smallpox on March 10th, and was removed to Hospital on March 15th, from 187, Railton Road. There was a doubtful history of vaccination in infancy, but no marks of vaccination were visible. The source of Richard C.'s infection was the London Hospital (out-patient department), where he was attending for spinal trouble, and where several cases of Smallpox had recently occurred. From Richard C. 2 other cases arose, *viz.* : Ann B., aged 64 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 187, Railton Road, and Mary Ann P., aged 38 years vaccinated in infancy, living at 138, Mayall Road, and visiting at 187, Railton Road. Ann B. sickened March 28th, and was removed to Hospital on March 30th, whilst Mary Ann P. sickened March 25th, and was removed to Hospital on March 29th.

(7) Elizabeth G., aged 28 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened with Smallpox on March 21st, and was removed to Hospital from 43, Newport Street, on March 24th, having caught the disease from Bertha B., at 17, Betterton Street (Westminster), where she visited Bertha B. on March 7th, *i.e.*, 2 days prior to Bertha B. being removed to the Smallpox Hospital. No other case arose from 43, Newport Street.

(8) James M., aged 20 years, vaccinated in infancy, sickened with Smallpox at 9, Farnham Royal, on April 7th, and was removed to Hospital on April 11th. It is supposed that he caught his disease whilst at work as a plumber's mate in the City. No other case arose from 9, Farnham Royal.

(9-23) Thomas Webster V., aged 47 years, vaccinated in infancy, and stated to have been revaccinated 12 years ago, sickened with Smallpox at 10, Ely Place, on April 5th, and was removed to Hospital on April 12th, having contracted his disease, in all probability, whilst at work as a lighter-man working at Hays Wharf, in the neighbourhood of which there had been several cases of Smallpox. No other case arose at 10, Ely Place, though, at the time of the outbreak, there were 6 other inmates (3 adults and 3 children—all vaccinated) living in the same small house (3 rooms) during the 7 days that elapsed between the times of Thomas Webster V.'s sickening and removal to Hospital. Connected, however, with the outbreak at 10, Ely Place, 3 other cases arose directly in the neighbourhood as follows:—

- (a) Alice A., living at 7, Meadow Place (abutting on 10, Ely Place) aged 37 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened with Smallpox on April 27th, and was removed to Hospital on April 29th.
- (b) and (c) Thomas William H., and John Robert H., living at 22, Belmore Street, and visiting 10, Ely Place, aged 6 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, both unvaccinated, who sickened with Smallpox, and were removed to Hospital on the same days, viz.: May 10th and 20th respectively.

Indirectly, other cases arose. Thus, Alice A., of 7, Meadow Place, infected Margaret H., aged 10 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 4, Stamford Buildings, South Lambeth Road. Margaret H., sickened May 7th, but was thought to be suffering from Chicken-pox. Consequently, she was not removed to Hospital until May 25th, having meanwhile infected

- (a) Beatrice Alice H., aged 14 years, unvaccinated, living at 4, Stamford Buildings, who sickened with Smallpox on May 22nd and was removed to Hospital on May 24th;
- (b) Emma Fanny H., aged 16 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 4, Stamford Buildings, who sickened with Smallpox on May 20th and was removed to Hospital on May 26th; and
- (c) Ernest L., aged 27 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 26, Landor Road and accustomed to visit at 4, Stamford Buildings, who sickened with Smallpox on May 30th and was removed to Hospital on June 2nd.

Alice A., of 7, Meadow Place, also infected Charles W., aged 13 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 8, Walton Terrace, South Lambeth Road, who sickened on April 22nd, but, the disease being diagnosed as Chicken-pox was not removed to Hospital. Charles W. infected (1) his brother, Walter W., aged 6 years, unvaccinated, who sickened on May 6th but was not removed to Hospital for the same reason that his brother was not; and (2) his mother, Cassie W., aged 38 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened on May 20th, but was not removed to Hospital, her disease being diagnosed by the Medical Attendant as Chicken-pox, though she infected with Smallpox her husband, Charles W., aged 39 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened June 5th and was removed to Hospital on June 9th.

From 22, Belmore Street, 3 other cases arose directly, as follows:—

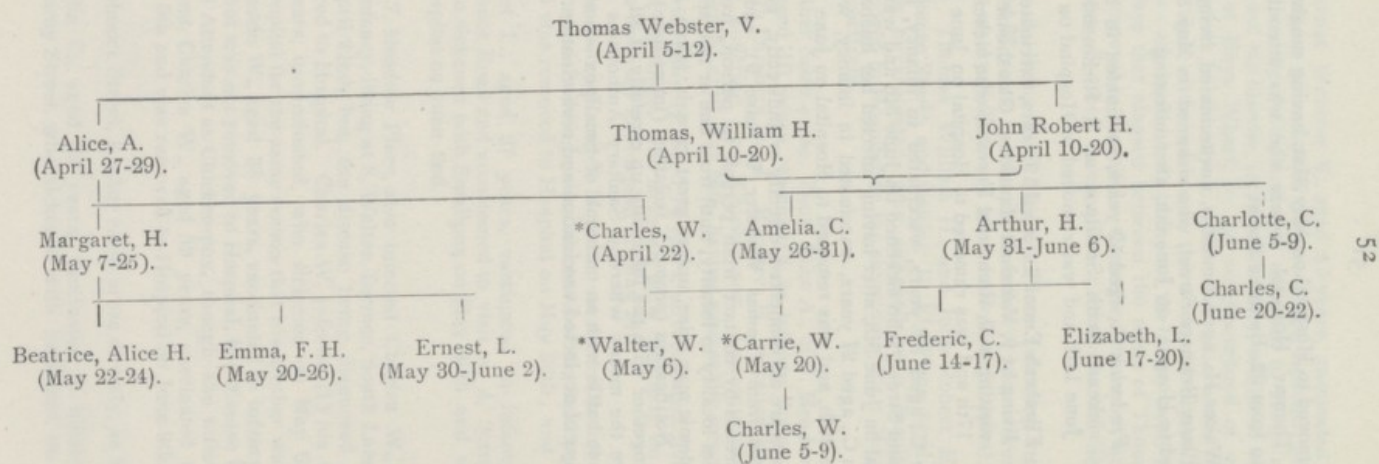
- (a) Amelia C., aged 32 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 29, Conroy Street, who sickened with Smallpox on May 26th, and

was removed to Hospital on May 31st, having caught the disease at St. Thomas' Hospital, where she was attending with the children from 22, Belmore Street;

- (b) Arthur Walter H., aged 3 months, unvaccinated, living at 9, Richmond Place, Belmore Street, who sickened on May 31st and was removed to Hospital on June 6th, after infecting
 - (1.) Frederick C., aged 52 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened with Smallpox at 9, Richmond Terrace on June 14th and was removed to Hospital on June 17th;
 - (2.) Elizabeth Emma L., aged 19 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 9, Vauxhall Mansions, Glasshouse Street, and visiting at 9, Richmond Terrace, who sickened on June 17th and was removed to Hospital on June 20th.
- (c) Charlotte C., aged 32 years, vaccinated in infancy, living at 13, Brookland Street, who sickened on June 5th and was removed to Hospital on June 9th, after having infected her husband, Edward Charles C., aged 27 years, vaccinated in infancy, who sickened on June 20th, and was removed to Hospital on June 22nd.

The above 15 cases are all connected, directly or indirectly, one with the other, having started from Thomas Webster V. (case 9), and show how easily Smallpox spreads by contact from person to person, from house to house and even from locality to locality, until from one or two separate cases an outbreak or epidemic may arise, unless great care is taken in following up all "Contacts." Notification (prompt), isolation (immediate), and disinfection (efficient), together with the following up carefully of all "Contacts," and vaccination, are the means whereby Sanitary Authorities must be, at all times, prepared to battle with an outbreak of Smallpox—more especially in these present days of neglected vaccination and revaccination.

Diagrammatically, personal contact shows as the important factor in connection with the 15 cases mentioned above ; thus:—



All these cases fit in, one with another, like a Chinese Puzzle.

N.B. * Not removed to Hospital.

Of the 23 cases, 15 were connected with the one outbreak (introduced from Southwark Borough), and the 8 other cases may be classified as follows :—

- (1.) Contacts with previous cases. (a) Lambeth 4. (b) Elsewhere 3.
- (2.) Introduced from abroad 1.

Up to the date of this Report being written (February, 1905), no further case of Smallpox has been notified in Lambeth Borough since the case of Edward Charles C., who sickened June 20th, 1904, and was removed to Hospital on June 22nd, 1904.

During 1904, 47 suspicious cases of Smallpox were reported to the Medical Officer for confirmation, and of these, 5 were diagnosed as Smallpox, 23 as Varicella (Chicken-pox), 9 as Scarlet Fever, 3 as Influenza, 2 as Porriginous Eczema, 2 as Purpuric Erythema, 1 as Porriago, 1 as Acne, and 1 as Roseola.

"CONTACTS" OR "SUSPECTS."

In connection with the 23 Lambeth cases of Smallpox, a number of inside (Lambeth) "Contacts" or "Suspects" were under observation, each "Contact" or "Suspect" being watched for 16 days from the date of contact—a total of 291, of which 78 were under 10 years of age, and 213 were 10 years of age and over.

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

		Vaccination States.	Number sickening with Smallpox.
291	{ 213 Adults	{ Re-vac. or had Smallpox, 39	1
		{ Vaccinated, 169	8
		{ Unvaccinated, 5	1
	{ 78 Children	{ Vaccinated, 57	1
		{ Unvaccinated, 21	3

There were, in addition, 36 outside "Contacts" or "Suspects," *i.e.*, persons living in Lambeth, who had been in contact with Smallpox outside the Borough, and who had to be watched for a period of 16 days each. Their vaccination states may be tabulated as follows:—

		Vaccination States.	Number sickening with Smallpox.
36	{ 36 Adults	{ Re-vac. or had Smallpox, 9	0
		{ Vaccinated, 27	0
		{ Unvaccinated, 0	0
	{ — Children	{ Vaccinated, 0	0
		{ Unvaccinated, 0	0

Further, there were 3 Lambeth visitors to the "Ships," all adults (1 re-vaccinated, and 2 vaccinated in infancy), but not one sickened with Smallpox.

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

All "Contacts" or "Suspects."		Vaccination States.	Number Sicken- ing with Smallpox.
330	{ Adults 252	{ Re-vac. or had Smallpox, 49	1 (2.4 per cent.)
		{ Vaccinated, 198	8 (4.04 per cent.)
		{ Unvaccinated, 5	1 (20.0 per cent.)
	{ Children 78	{ Vaccinated, 57	1 (1.8 per cent.)
		{ Unvaccinated, 21	3 (14.3 per cent.)

A large amount of work was involved in watching these 330 "Contacts" or "Suspects" for a period of 16 days each, but such work was absolutely necessary, for had the 14 new Smallpox centres not been immediately discovered and dealt with, the disease must have spread, and assumed epidemic proportions. Careful and systematic quarantine is of the greatest importance in Smallpox cases.

Taking the 10 years 1891-1900, the Smallpox statistics for the Old Parish of Lambeth show annual averages of 1.1 deaths and 22 notifications, as compared with, for the New Borough of Lambeth, during the years 1901-4, 54, 350, 72, and 23 notifications, and 4, 60, 4, and 0 deaths respectively. The figures for London as a whole are :—

1901—1700 cases and 229 deaths.

1902—7796 cases and 1314 deaths.

1903—417 cases and 13 deaths.

1904—492 cases and 25 deaths.

The Vaccination Returns of the Local Government Board for the Borough of Lambeth are to be found in Tables Q and R, dealing with the whole year 1903, and the first half of 1904 respectively, given, for comparison with the Reports of former years, both for the new Borough and the old Parish of Lambeth. The yearly Returns are not made up for the Local Government Board until August of the following year, so that only the Returns for the first half of 1904 can be given in this Report.

The total number of conscientious objectors who have obtained certificates during 1904, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, is 109, whilst the total numbers of successful primary vaccinations at all ages received during 1903 and 1904 are 7,185 and 7,643 respectively.

TABLE Q.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH), 1903.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes.	Gone and not found.
Waterloo	1345	842	—	111	7	179*	205*
Lambeth Church 1st	563	396	1	49	3	25	89
Lambeth Church 2nd	1509	927	—	129	4	148†	311†
Kennington 1st	1788	1345	1	154	23	118‡	156‡
Kennington 2nd	994	735	1	91	14	50	106
Brixton	2060	1524	6	175	30	28	278
Norwood	810	660	1	59	9	12	39
Lambeth	9069	6429	10	768	90	560	1184

* Hospital Cases (263) included. †Workhouse (113) cases included. ‡Maternity cases (198) included.

TABLE R.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH) FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1904.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes.	Gone and not found.
Waterloo	645	437	—	70	1	20*	108*
Lambeth Church 1st	285	188	—	24	1	5	63
Lambeth Church 2nd	767	482	2	71	3	25†	168†
Kennington 1st	939	667	—	101	10	74‡	75‡
Kennington 2nd	507	391	—	35	5	25	39
Brixton	1042	767	2	99	20	10	115
Norwood	414	331	1	24	10	5	14
Lambeth	4599	3263	5	424	50	164	582

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

*Hospital cases (134) included. †Workhouse cases (57) included. ‡Maternity cases (87) included.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1904, in the Borough of Lambeth, 660 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 16 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 2·4 per cent.—4·9 for the Inner, and 1·5 for the Outer Districts. In 1903, there were 744 cases notified and 23 deaths registered, *i.e.*, a case-mortality of 3·1 per cent.—6·6 for the Inner, and 1·8 for the Outer Districts. The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases 1331·3, and (2) deaths 53·6.

Of the 660 persons notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, 549* (*i.e.*, 83·2 per cent. were removed to Hospital, and of these, 16 died (*i.e.*, 2·9 per cent.), whereas 111 (*i.e.*, 16·8 per cent.) were treated at home, and of these, none died. This difference in case-mortality as between Hospital-and home-treated patients is to be explained by the greater severity (as a rule) of the cases sent to Hospital.

The attack-rate and death-rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population have been steadily decreasing during the last few years in Lambeth Parish, and are below the average during 1904 in the Borough—a satisfactory condition of things, which seems to point to the value of isolation (following notification) as the chief preventive measure in this disease.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for the 660 Scarlet Fever cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1904 are as follow:—

* Of the 549 cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital, 50 proved not to be suffering from that disease. These 50 cases must, therefore, be deducted from the total 660 notified during 1904.

Age.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	—	2	2	—	1	1	50·0
1 to 2 ...	12	11	23	—	1	1	4·3
2 to 3 ...	14	16	30	2	1	3	10·0
3 to 4 ...	23	31	54	1	—	1	1·9
4 to 5 ...	18	35	53	1	1	2	3·8
5 to 6 ...	37	35	72	2	1	3	4·2
6 to 7 ...	28	31	59	—	—	—	—
7 to 8 ...	24	22	46	1	—	1	2·2
8 to 9 ...	12	18	30	1	—	1	3·3
9 to 10 ...	40	24	64	—	—	—	—
Over 10 years ...	116	111	227	2	1	3	1·3
Total ...	324	336	660	10	6	16	2·4

It will be noted that, of the total 660 persons reported as suffering from Scarlet Fever during 1904 within the Borough of Lambeth, 162 (*i.e.*, 24·5 per cent.) were under five years of age, and 433 (*i.e.*, 65·6 per cent.) under 10 years of age : whilst the mortality was greatest amongst those under 1 year of age and between the ages of 2 to 3 years, *viz.*, 50 and 10 per cent. respectively. Of the 227 persons over 10 years of age, 3 (*i.e.*, 1·3 per cent.) died.

The distribution of the cases of, and the mortality from, Scarlet Fever amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during 1904 is seen from the following:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Road 1st ...	54	7	47	—	5	5	9.3	2.9
Waterloo Road 2nd	25	2	23	—	—	—	—	
Lambeth Church 1st	19	8	16	—	—	—	—	1.03
Lambeth Church 2nd	84	17	67	—	4	4	4.8	2.1
Kennington 1st ...	72	1	71	—	1	1	1.4	1.3
Kennington 2nd ...	186	30	156	—	3	3	1.6	4.2
Brixton ...	171	35	136	—	3	3	1.8	1.9
Norwood ...	49	16	33	—	—	—	—	1.3
Borough of Lambeth	660	111	549	—	16	16	2.4	2.1

Rate of Persons notified per 1,000 inhabitants—2.1 Inner Districts, and 2.1 Outer Districts.

Of the 549 cases removed, 27.9 per cent. were from the Inner, and 72.1 per cent. from the Outer, Districts.

In London, during 1904, there were registered 365 deaths out of a total of 13,435 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 2.7 per cent. (uncorrected).

As far as could be traced, no Scarlatinal Milk outbreak occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, and only one school (Stockwell Orphanage) had to be dealt with specially on account of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever amongst the scholars.

The outbreak at Stockwell Orphanage was a somewhat serious one, the disease being introduced, in the first place, from without, and spreading afterwards by contact from scholar to scholar. The outbreak began in 1903 (last quarter), and continued during 1904, as follows :—

				Cases Notified.
1903—September	...	...	...	5
October	...	...	...	4
November	...	...	...	4
December	...	...	...	10
Total				<u>23</u>
				<u>23</u>
				Cases Notified.
1904—January	...	...	...	4
February	...	...	...	1
March ...	...	...	...	5
April ...	...	...	...	—
May ...	...	...	...	—
June ...	...	...	...	13
July ...	...	...	...	19
August ...	...	...	...	—
September	...	...	...	3
October	...	...	...	30
November	...	...	...	9
December	...	...	...	7
Total				<u>88</u>
				<u>88</u>

All the patients were removed to Hospital as soon as the Medical Attendant was satisfied that the disease was Scarlet Fever, and a preliminary isolation in the School Infirmary took place in all doubtful cases. This School Infirmary is, unfortunately, placed somewhat near to the Main Buildings (in which the boys and girls live)—the playground practically adjoining it. Further, a certain amount of inter-communication takes place in other directions between the Infirmary inmates and those in the Main Buildings, *e.g.*, girls and boys who are in attendance at the Infirmary during the day, are allowed to return to the Main Buildings to sleep at night; all inmates, who complain of illness, are seen by the Medical Superintendent at the Infirmary

(downstairs) and, after being examined or treated, return to the Main Buildings, unless suffering from symptoms of suspected infectious complaints, in which case they are isolated at the Infirmary (upstairs).

The general arrangement of the Buildings may be described as a square. One side is made up by the entrance gates (in the centre) with the Dining Hall and Boys' School on the left, and the Staff Offices and the Girls' School on the right; whilst the two adjacent sides contain, on the right, the Girls' Blocks (6 in number), and, on the left, the Boys' Blocks (6 in number), and the fourth side (opposite the entrance gates) is formed by the Infirmary block and Swimming Bath. The pupils and staff live on the premises, but mix with the outside world on occasions, running, thereby, the usual risks of infection. There can be but little doubt that the first case was introduced from without into the Girls' blocks in September, 1903, and spread through the medium of mild unrecognised cases, causing a total of 23—22 girls and 1 boy—from September 16th up to the end of the year 1903 (10 being notified in December). 10 further cases occurred in the Girls' blocks during the first quarter of 1904, and it was thought that the outbreak was stamped out successfully in that no single case was notified during the 2 following months (April and May). Unfortunately, the disease re-appeared in the Boys' Blocks in June, and cases occurred off and on until the end of the year 1904, both in the Boys' and the Girls' Blocks (chiefly the former)—a total of 91 cases (69 boys, 19 girls and 3 officers) for the year 1904.*

Up to the end of 1904, the outbreak, which began in September, 1903, has consisted of 114 cases—70 boys, 41 girls and 3 officers, and, taking the average number of inmates of the Orphanage as 210 boys, 230 girls and 35 officers, the incidence percentages work out at 33·3 (boys), 17·8 (girls), and 8·6 (officers), respectively.

* Up to the time of writing this Report (end of February), 5 cases (3 girls and 2 boys) have been notified during 1905.

The outbreak began in 1903 in the Girls' Blocks and spread, after 3 months, to the Boys' Blocks—every Block, 12 in number, being infected. The majority of the cases were mild and no single death occurred.

The causes of the disease spreading may be tabulated as follow :—

- (a) Mild and unrecognised cases.
- (b) Aggregation of susceptible persons.
- (c) Proximity of Infirmary to playground and main buildings.
- (d) Intercommunication between inmates of Infirmary and those of main buildings.
- (e) Practical difficulties in closing the buildings and sending the inmates to their homes—many of the children having no homes to go to.
- (f) Intercommunication between the girls and boys in the dining room, etc.
- (g) State of drainage.

The preventive measures taken were as follow :—

- (a) Prompt isolation, and removal to Hospital, of all cases ;
- (b) Efficient disinfection ;
- (c) Medical inspection (daily) of all children for suspicious throats, etc. ;
- (d) Limiting, as far as practicable, all intercommunication between the Infirmary and main buildings ;
- (e) Closing of the Schools.

During 1904, " return " or " secondary " cases connected with Scarlet Fever have been carefully investigated—the Metropolitan Asylums Board giving *previous* intimation of all discharged patients. During 1904, such intimations have been received,

dealing with all discharged Lambethian patients, who had been treated for Scarlet Fever (as well as for Diphtheria, etc.) in the Hospitals. In no single instance was any cause for complaint found—the Lambeth experience being that the Metropolitan Asylums Board take every precaution to minimise, as far as possible, the numbers of these so-called “return cases” (*vide* Special Report in the Appendix, pp. 43-4). In view of this fact, the Lambeth Borough Council decided on April 28th, 1904, not to support the Borough of Poplar in their letter of complaint (dated March 17th, 1904) of alleged mal-administration by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in prematurely discharging a Scarlet Fever patient, thereby causing a spread of the disease to others.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These two non-notifiable infectious diseases cause more deaths than all the notifiable infectious diseases together. In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1904, 164 and 109 deaths were registered from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving death-rates per 10,000 of the population of 5·3 and 3·5 respectively. In London, during 1904, there were registered 2,261 and 1,507 total deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corresponding death-rates of 4·9 and 3·1 per 10,000 of the population respectively.

Taking the Lambeth Registration Sub-Districts, it will be seen that Waterloo and Lambeth Church First suffered most, and Brixton and Norwood least, from Measles; whilst Lambeth Church First and Second suffered most, and Kennington Second and Norwood least, from Whooping Cough (*vide* pages 68, 100-1).

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

	Inner.	Outer.
Whooping Cough	5·5	2·8
Measles	10·1	3·4

Comparing the Borough statistics for 1904 with those for the old Parish for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that there has been a loss during 1904 of 20 deaths from Measles over the average for that decennium, and a saving of 35 deaths from Whooping Cough over the average during the same period.

MEASLES.

With regard to Measles, extra precautions are taken in connection with disinfection of Measles-infected houses, exclusion of children (both infected children and also children from infected houses) from schools, the closing of classes or whole schools on account of outbreaks of Measles, the distributing of leaflets and posters, and the educating of parents to regard Measles as a serious or dangerous infectious disease, and not as a trivial complaint of childhood.

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable, but, through Board Schools, 1,929 cases (during 1904) were reported to the Borough Council. Measles being chiefly a "School" Disease, this voluntary system of notification is most desirable, and will, it is hoped, be, in the future, extended. (*Vide* Appendix, pp. 72-3).

Of the 164 deaths from Measles in Lambeth Borough during 1904, 158 (*i.e.*, 96·3 per cent.) occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, shewing that Measles is a disease of young children, and especially fatal to such. 46 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 28·05 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age.

During 1904 in the Borough of Lambeth, disinfection has been carried out in connection with 1,294 Measles-infected houses as compared with 1,346, 364, 728, and 941 during 1903, 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively.

Measles is spread chiefly through Schools, especially Infants' Departments, and during 1904 special precautions have been taken in respect thereto, as follows :—

Stockwell Road School (Infants' Department).—Classroom F. was closed on February 1st, 1904, for a period of 2 weeks on account of 3 cases of measles having occurred, and being (it was expected) the precursors of an outbreak. There had previously been an outbreak just before the Christmas Holidays, 1903 (8 cases in three days), but no action was taken at that time in regard to closure on account of the holidays. The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases of measles.

Cormont Road School (Infants' Department).—Classrooms C. and B. were closed on February 4th, 1904, for a period of 2 weeks on account of 9 new cases of Measles having occurred, and being (it was expected) the precursors of an outbreak. Before the Christmas Holidays Measles had been rife in the Girls' Department, and since the return of the scholars after the vacation several cases had occurred in the Infants' Department, there being 3 cases during the week ending January 29th, and 12 during the week ending February 5th, 1904. The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases.

St. Paul's School, Vauxhall Walk (Infants' Department).—The Infants' Department was closed for 21 days on February 19th, 1904, on account of an outbreak of Measles (rising epidemic)—42 per cent. of the infants being absent on account of Measles. Usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline (rapid) in the number of cases.

Walnut Tree Walk School (Infants' Department).—Classroom B. was closed on March 26th, 1904, for a period of 2 weeks on account of 4 cases of Measles (a rising epidemic). The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases of Measles.

Hackford Road School (Infants' Department).—Classrooms A and C. were closed on April 29th, 1904, for a period of 2 weeks

on account of 13 cases of Measles (a rising epidemic). The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases.

St. Mary's School, Prince's Road (Infants' Department).—The Infants' Department was closed on May 6th, 1904, for a period of 3 weeks on account of an outbreak of Measles (with a few cases of whooping cough also), by which the attendance of scholars had been reduced 30 per cent. during the past few weeks (rising epidemic). The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a marked decline in the number of cases of Measles (and Whooping Cough).

Priory Grove School (Infants' Department).—Classroom F. was closed on May 16th, 1904, for a period of 2 weeks on account of 10 cases of Measles (rising epidemic). The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases of Measles.

Stockwell College (Infants' Department).—The Infants' Department (Classes I., II., and III.) was closed on June 1st, 1904, for a period of 3 weeks on account of an outbreak of measles (rising epidemic), by virtue of which the attendances of the scholars were reduced 30 per cent. in Class I., and 16 per cent. in Classes II. and III. The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a rapid decline in the number of case of Measles.

Kennington Road School (Infants' Department).—Classrooms A. and B. were closed on July 1st 1904, for a period of 2 weeks on account of 8 cases of Measles (rising epidemic). The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases of Measles.

Effra Parade School (Infants' Department).—Classroom C. was closed on November 1st, 1904, for a period of 2 weeks on account of 4 cases of Measles (rising epidemic). The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of cases.

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

Special investigations were also carried out in connection with other Schools, which were not, however, officially closed, but simply disinfected and cleansed.

The Lambeth experience during 1904 (as in previous years) goes to prove that Measles is specially fatal amongst children living under insanitary conditions, and spreads rapidly through the medium of schools, more especially Infants' Departments. School-closure, or even class-closure, in connection with a rising epidemic is, therefore, of the greatest value in stamping it out, though the value of such closure is not so great when the epidemic is already disseminated throughout a school. Where such epidemic is a declining one school closure is of little use.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is also a serious disease, especially to young children. Of the 109 deaths registered in Lambeth Borough during 1904 from this disease, 105 (*i.e.*, 96·3 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 45 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 41·3 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age. It is, therefore, a disease of childhood, and its prevention ought to be systematically attempted, chiefly in the way of disinfection of Whooping Cough-infected houses, exclusion from school of children (both infected and from infected houses), and the educating of parents up to the dangerous nature of the disease and the importance of careful nursing of the patients when suffering from this complaint. Unfortunately, Whooping Cough, like Measles, is, at present, regarded as a harmless complaint of childhood, and the ignorance displayed, and the apathy shown, in regard to these diseases are well known to all who visit amongst the poorer classes.

During 1904 in the Borough of Lambeth, disinfection has been carried out in connection with 380 Whooping Cough-infected houses, as compared with 325, 110, 72 and 126 during 1903, 1902, 1901, and 1900 respectively; and leaflets (dealing with the dangers and treatment of this disease) left at all known Whooping Cough infected houses.*

No School nor Class was closed during 1904 on account of Whooping Cough. Details of the incidences of Measles and Whooping Cough in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1904 are as follow:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	Number of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough Deaths per 10,000 Inhabitants.	Measles. Deaths per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st ...	2	14	} 3·04	} 10·9
Waterloo Road 2nd ...	6	15		
Lambeth Church 1st ...	13	27	7·2	14·8
Lambeth Church 2nd ...	25	31	6·3	7·8
Kennington 1st ...	18	23	3·3	4·3
Kennington 2nd ...	9	23	2·1	5·3
Brixton	25	22	2·8	2·6
Norwood ...	10	7	2·6	1·9
District not stated† ...	1	2	—	—
Borough of Lambeth ...	109	164	3·5	5·3

* Whooping Cough is not a compulsorily-notifiable disease, but 431 cases were voluntarily notified during 1904 by Board School Teachers (*vide* Appendix, p. 72).

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

CHICKEN-POX.

When the number of cases of Smallpox began to increase in London (East-end) in 1904 (March), the London County Council made an Order for the compulsory notification of Chicken-pox throughout the County of London for a period of 4 calendar months as and from April 8th, 1904; and this Order was extended for a further period of 3 calendar months as and from August 8th, 1904. In other words, Chicken-pox was compulsorily notifiable throughout the County of London (including Lambeth Borough) for a period of 7 calendar months during 1904, viz., from April 8th to November 8th, during which period 556 cases (representing infected houses) were notified in Lambeth Borough by medical practitioners as follows :—

AGES OF CASES OF CHICKEN-POX NOTIFIED COMPULSORILY BY
MEDICAL MEN IN LAMBETH BOROUGH FROM APRIL 8TH TO
NOVEMBER 8TH, 1904.

AGES.	MONTHS—1904.								TOTALS.
	April (from 8th)	May	June	July	August	September	October	November (up to 8th)	
Under 1 year	12	8	16	8	6	4	5	2	61
1—2	14	4	5	8	6	1	2	2	42
2—3	4	16	8	6	4	2	4	1	45
3—4	12	6	16	7	6	4	4	2	57
4—5	10	19	22	18	2	4	4	2	81
5—6	14	10	12	9	1	1	3	2	52
6—7	6	12	17	7	2	2	10	4	60
7—8	6	10	8	8	3	3	5	2	45
8—9	5	7	3	1	2	4	5	1	28
9—10	5	3	4	1	2	1	4	2	22
10—11	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	17
11—12	2	—	4	3	1	2	3	1	16
12 and over	5	10	7	2	1	3	1	1	30
Totals	98	109	123	86	37	32	52	24	556

In the whole of London, 10,940 cases of Chicken-pox were notified during the same period of 7 months by medical practitioners.

In addition to the 556 cases of Chicken-pox compulsorily notified in Lambeth by medical practitioners from April 8th to November 8th, 1904, 525 cases were voluntarily reported during 1904, through the medium of schools. In all cases, disinfection was carried out as required.

No school nor class had to be closed during 1904 on account of Chicken-pox.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

In Lambeth Borough, during 1904, no case of Plague, suspected or otherwise, was notified; but 3 "contacts" or "suspects" were watched in connection with Plague abroad.

4 deaths from Cholera were registered during 1904 as having occurred within the Borough of Lambeth, but these were, probably, deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa (3 in infants under 1 year of age), and have, consequently, been included amongst the Diarrhœa deaths (*vide* pp. 81-4). No case of Cholera was notified within the Borough during 1904, but "contacts" or "suspects" were watched in connection with Asiatic Cholera abroad.

No case of Plague, but 1 case of Cholera (Kensington), was notified in London during 1904.

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1904, 33 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Diphtheria, and a total of 317 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 10·4 per cent. Of the 317 cases notified, 242* (*i.e.*, 76·3 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 25 died,

* Of the 242 cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital, 27 proved not to be suffering from that disease. These 27 cases must, therefore, be deducted from the total 317 notified during 1904.

giving a case-mortality of 10·3 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 75 (*i.e.*, 23·7 per cent.) were treated at home, and 8 died, giving a case-mortality of 10·7 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1904 is low, pointing to (1) the mildness of the majority of cases notified, and (2) the great value of antitoxin* in the treatment of Diphtheria in the very early stages of the disease.

The sudden decrease in the number of Diphtheria cases throughout the new Borough of Lambeth during 1904 is again remarkable, as it was during 1903, 1902 and 1901, and will be seen, on comparison with the yearly mortality average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth. This yearly average is 128, so that during 1904 there has been a decrease in the mortality-rate, in comparison, of 74·2 per cent. So, too, if the number of notifications received during 1904 in the Borough of Lambeth be compared with the yearly average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth, *i.e.*, since the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, came into force, the same remarkable decrease will be noticed, *viz.*, a decrease of 55·7 per cent. The yearly average of notifications for the old Parish is 715, and the number received for the Borough for 1904 is 317. Fortunately the comparison can be extended further, and made for many years past, as the statistics for Diphtheria have been worked out in connection with the old Parish, and are shown on the following page (72), as far as mortality is concerned.

Even allowing for the slight fallacy that may arise from comparing statistics of the old Parish with those of the new Borough of Lambeth, the extraordinary sudden decrease in the mortality

* 69 Bottles of antitoxin have been gratuitously distributed in Lambeth Borough during 1904 as compared with 45 during 1903.

from Diphtheria is most remarkable, and, when taken in conjunction with the equally extraordinary and equally sudden decrease in the number of notifications of the same disease received, points to a sudden decline in the prevalence of Diphtheria throughout the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, as well as during 1903, 1902 and 1901; and that, too, although Diphtheria has been rising slowly but surely in epidemic proportions for the previous 20 years ending 1900. The statistics for London, as a whole, are no less remarkable.

Quinquennial Period.		Population (estimated).	Number of Deaths.	Death-Rate per million living.
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1863—1867	902119	148	164
	1868—1872	1021165	96	94
	1873—1877	1132106	184	163
	1878—1882	1245913	255	205
	1883—1887	1313211	365	278
	1888—1892	1367734	537	393
	1893—1897	1443857	683	483
	1898—1900	924333	362	392
Boro'	1901	302533	47	155
	1902	305102	49	160
	1903	307711	28	91
	1904	310359	33	106

The age and sex incidence and mortality from Diphtheria cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904 are as follow :—

DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	3	2	5	—	2	2	40.0
1 to 5 ...	66	46	112	10	8	18	16.1
5 to 10 ...	45	52	97	4	6	10	10.3
10 to 20 ...	21	42	63	—	1	1	1.6
20 to 40 ...	8	19	27	1	—	1	3.7
40 to 60 ...	3	10	13	—	1	1	7.7
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	146	171	317	15	18	33	10.4

During 1904, no school had to be closed on account of Diphtheria.

The distribution of the disease in the different Registration Sub Districts of the Borough of Lambeth, together with the numbers of deaths amongst both hospital-, and home-treated patients, etc., during 1904, are as follows:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Rd. 1st	12	—	12	—	4	4	33.3	} 0.9
Waterloo Rd. 2nd	13	3	10	2	3	5	38.5	
Lambeth Ch. 1st	15	2	13	—	—	—	—	0.8
Lambeth Ch. 2nd	50	16	34	1	2	3	6.0	1.3
Kennington 1st	61	8	53	—	2	2	3.3	1.1
Kennington 2nd	70	29	41	2	5	7	10.0	1.6
Brixton ...	72	10	62	1	8	9	12.5	0.8
Norwood ...	24	7	17	2	1	3	12.5	0.6
Borough of Lambeth	317	75	242	8	25	33	10.4	1.02

190 swabs from suspected diphtheria throats were examined at the Laboratory during 1904, and, of these, 19, *i.e.*, 10·0 per cent., shewed the presence of the true klebs-Löffler (diphtheria) bacilli.

No "return" cases have been found during 1904 connected with the intimations of discharged Lambeth patients received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The value of antitoxin* as a remedy for Diphtheria is now acknowledged, more especially when used in the early stages of the diseases, *e.g.*, first or second days. During 1904, 69 vials have been distributed gratuitously in Lambeth Borough by the Council.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During 1904, in the Borough of Lambeth, 11 cases were notified from Membranous Croup, and 1 death was registered, giving a case-mortality of 9·1 per cent. as compared with a yearly average of 26 cases notified and 8 deaths registered throughout the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). 3 cases were removed to Hospital.

In London, during 1904, there were registered 729 deaths, out of a total of 7,224 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup notified, giving a case-mortality of 10·1 per cent.† (uncorrected).

TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1904, 11 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Typhoid (Enteric) Fever, and a total of 101 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 10·9 per cent. Of the 101

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

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

cases notified, 73* (*i.e.*, 72·3 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 9 died, giving a case-mortality of 12·3 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital ; whilst 28 (*i.e.*, 27·7 per cent.) were treated at home, and 2 died, giving a case-mortality of 7·1 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1904 is low, pointing to the mildness of the majority of cases, and the probability that several of the cases diagnosed were not genuine cases of Typhoid Fever, due to the Eberth-Gaffky bacillus.

If a comparison be made between the number of cases of Typhoid notified, and the number of deaths from Typhoid registered, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, and the yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth, it will be noted that there is a marked decrease. The yearly average of cases notified in the Parish is 189·6, and the yearly average of deaths registered is 32·8, as compared with 101 and 11 respectively as the numbers of notified cases and deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for Typhoid cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1904 are as follow :—

* Of the 73 cases of Typhoid Fever removed to Hospital, 19 proved not to be suffering from that disease. These 19 cases must, therefore, be deducted from the total of 101 notified during 1904.

Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	4	1	5	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 ..	12	4	16	1	—	1	6·3
10 to 20 ...	13	10	23	—	—	—	—
20 to 40 ...	27	22	49	5	4	9	18·4
40 to 60 ...	3	4	7	—	1	1	14·3
60 and over ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	60	41	101	6	5	11	10·9

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

Sub-dividing the Typhoid cases and deaths amongst the various Registration Sub-Districts, it will again be seen that the case-mortality is lower in the Inner than in the Outer Districts, viz., 6·7 per cent., as compared with 14·3 per cent. The reason for this is not clear, as the contrary generally is the case, the case-mortality being greater in the Inner, more congested, and less sanitary Districts. The incidence of the disease in the Inner and Outer Districts respectively during 1904 is as 2 to 1.

Details as to the incidence of the disease during 1904 upon the different Registration Sub-districts of the Borough of Lambeth are as follow :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of persons Notified per 10,000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Road 1st	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	} 3.4
Waterloo Road 2nd	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	
Lambeth Church 1st	7	—	7	—	1	1	14.3	3.8
Lambeth Church 2nd	29	7	22	—	2	2	6.9	7.3
Kennington 1st ...	13	5	8	—	2	2	15.4	2.4
Kennington 2nd ...	21	11	10	1	1	2	9.5	4.8
Brixton ...	17	2	15	1	2	3	17.7	1.9
Norwood ...	5	1	4	—	1	1	20.0	1.3
Borough of Lambeth	101	28	73	2	9	11	10.9	3.2

Of the 98 Typhoid-infected houses 53 (*i.e.*, 54.1 per cent.) showed, on inspection, defective drains, traps, fittings or appliances. In 12 (*i.e.*, 12.2 per cent.) the drains themselves were found to be defective. 16 cases were traced to sources outside the Borough, and 8 were secondary cases, *i.e.*, derived from previous cases in the Borough. No case could be traced definitely and conclusively to infected water, milk, oysters or other shell-fish, ice-creams, watercress, or other well-known channels, through which Typhoid has been, again and again, stated to spread. There was a history in 25 cases (24.7 per cent.) of shell-fish having been eaten by the patients notified 1 to 3 weeks previous to the disease developing; but in this connection the number of persons who eat shell-fish, and do not get Typhoid, must be remembered.

60 samples of blood were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1904 (see p. 176) for the Widal Reaction of Typhoid, and in 11 cases (*i.e.*, 18.3 per cent.) such reaction was obtained.

In so far as Typhoid Fever is regarded as a sanitary index of a district, the statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1904 are, in that respect, of a most satisfactory character.

In London during 1904 there were registered 296 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 1902 cases of Typhoid notified, giving an uncorrected case-mortality of 15·6 per cent.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

During 1904, 4 cases of Continued Fever were notified in the Borough of Lambeth, but no deaths were registered, as compared with yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth of 25·7 and 2·2 respectively.

In London, 28 cases were notified and 6 deaths registered from Continued Fever during 1904, giving a case-mortality of 21·4 per cent. (uncorrected).

No case of Typhus was notified during 1904 in Lambeth Borough, but 3 cases were notified in London (no deaths).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1904, in the Borough of Lambeth, 8 deaths were registered from Puerperal Fever (a disease of child-bed), and 15 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 53·3 per cent.

The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 18·9; and (2) deaths, 11·5; whilst, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903, 17 cases were notified, and 6 deaths registered.

Puerperal Fever is a preventable disease, and is caused through want of care on the part of the nurse, or the medical practitioner, attending upon a lying-in woman. 9,059 births were registered in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, and in only 15 cases was Puerperal Fever notified—a most satisfactory

fact to be able to report. Of the 15 cases notified, 3 were removed to Hospital. In each case enquiries were made, and the Midwives (when in attendance) were visited at their homes, their rooms (or houses) and clothes disinfected, and their other cases (being attended at the time) followed up and watched for periods varying from 2 to 3 weeks each. Four Midwives were cautioned, but in no instance was it found necessary to take legal action against any Midwife.

In London, during 1904, there were registered 198 deaths out of a total of 274 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 72·3 per cent. (uncorrected).

ERYSIPELAS.

During 1904, in the Borough of Lambeth, 251 cases of Erysipelas were notified, and 14 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 5·6 per cent. Of the 251 cases, 50 were removed to Hospital. The yearly averages for the 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 347; and (2) deaths, 17·5.

During 1903, 236 cases were notified, and 14 deaths registered, from Erysipelas, within the Borough of Lambeth.

In London, during 1904, there were registered 232 deaths out of a total of 4,952 cases of Erysipelas notified, giving a case-mortality of 4·7 per cent. (uncorrected).

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

The details as to the incidence of the two diseases, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, in the different Registration Sub-districts of Lambeth Borough during 1904 are as follow :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	PUERPERAL FEVER.			ERYSIPELAS.		
	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.
Waterloo Road 1st	2	1	50·0	19	—	0·0
Waterloo Road 2nd	—	—	—	9	4	44·4
Lambeth Church 1st... ..	1	—	0·0	19	—	0·0
Lambeth Church 2nd	1	1	100·0	76	3	3·9
Kennington 1st	3	1	33·3	36	1	2·8
Kennington 2nd	2	2	100·0	25	2	8·0
Brixton	5	3	60·0	53	3	5·7
Norwood	1	—	0·0	14	1	7·1
Borough of Lambeth	15	8	53·3	251	14	5·6

DIARRHŒA.

During the year 1904, there were registered, in the Borough of Lambeth, 269 deaths from Diarrhœa,* as compared with 160 during 1903 (*vide* p. 91, deaths from Enteritis).

Taking the statistics of the old Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that the annual average is 188·4, so that the figures for 1904 for the Borough are 40·7 per cent. more.

Of these 269 deaths, 261 (*i.e.*, 97·03 per cent.) were in children under 5 years, and 222 (*i.e.*, 82·5 per cent.) in infants under 1 year of age. July, August and September were the most fatal months (*see* Table S). In this connection, it is again interesting to note that the mean monthly air temperature was in June, 58·5 deg.; in July, 66·2 deg.; in August, 62·4 deg.; in September, 55·8 deg.; and in October, 50·6 deg.; whilst the 4-ft. earth thermometer registered 56 deg. F. on June 21st, rising to a maximum 64·0 deg. F. on several days between July 26th and August 12th, and sinking to 56 deg. F. again on October 6th. 56 deg. F. is the so-called "critical" earth temperature for Diarrhœa, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this particular disease begin to multiply, and prove themselves dangerous.† Hence its importance statistically, in connection with this disease, which, though it kills chiefly young children, attacks persons of all ages—a fact not generally recognised.

* Including 4 deaths registered from Cholera-Nostras.

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

Age mortalities from Diarrhœa were as follow :—

Age.				Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths from Diarrhœa.
				M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	...	...	...	127	95	222	82·5
1 to 5	...	...	...	16	23	39	14·5
5 to 20	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
20 to 40	...	...	...	—	1	1	0·4
40 to 60	...	...	...	4	1	5	1·9
Over 60	...	...	...	—	2	2	0·7
Total ...				147	122	269	100·0

In London there were registered, during 1904, 4,801 deaths from Diarrhœa, giving an uncorrected rate of 10·4 per 10,000 living, and one of 6·2 per cent. of total deaths.

The details as to the Diarrhœa incidence (mortality) during 1904 upon the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough are as follow :—

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.					Number of Deaths.	Diarrhœa Death-rate per 10,000 Population.
Registration Sub-Districts.						
Inner.	{	Waterloo Road 1st	...	...	25	} 13·8
		Waterloo Road 2nd	...	...	12	
		Lambeth Church 1st	...	...	28	
		Lambeth Church 2nd	...	...	50	
Outer.	{	Kennington 1st	...	...	59	10·9
		Kennington 2nd	...	...	30	6·8
		Brixton	...	...	39	4·4
		Norwood	...	...	26	6·7
Borough of Lambeth ...					269	8·7

In the Inner Registration Sub-districts, the Diarrhœa death-rate per 10,000 inhabitants was 13·5 as compared with 6·8 for the Outer Districts *i.e.*, 2 to 1—a condition of things which is generally found to obtain, and which is readily understood when the crowded state of the Inner Districts is remembered.

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

During 1904, the 4-foot earth temperature was reached, at a later date, but attained a higher maximum temperature, which it maintained for a longer period, with the result that the diarrhœa death-rate was increased from 5·2 to 8·7 per 10,000 population.

Under the heading of Diarrhœa have been classed the 4 deaths of Cholera-Nostras registered, as there is no reason to regard them otherwise than as deaths from "Summer Diarrhœa"; and also the 89 deaths registered from "Enteritis," which represent a decrease that is *pro ratâ* with the increase in the number of "Diarrhœa" deaths, and is due to more exact nomenclature. The yearly average number of deaths from Enteritis in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900 is 101·8. During recent years there has been a marked improvement in the diagnosis of deaths from diarrhœal diseases, so that, to obtain comparable figures, attention should be paid not only to diarrhœa deaths certified, but also to all deaths arising from diseases of an enteritic nature, *i.e.*, those in which the intestines are, more or less, congested.

Comparison must be made with the corrected infantile mortality rate for the Borough, which is 137·8 per 1,000 births (*vide* p. 30).

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

TABLE S.

Shewing the Diarrhœa Mortality in Lambeth Borough in each month during the year 1904.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Waterloo Road 1st	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	3	1	—	—	25
Waterloo Road 2nd	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	1	—	1	—	12
Lambeth Church 1st	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	18	2	1	—	—	28
Lambeth Church 2nd	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	24	10	—	—	—	50
Kennington 1st ...	—	1	1	—	—	2	10	39	6	—	—	—	59
Kennington 2nd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23	2	1	—	—	30
Brixton ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	23	10	1	—	1	39
Norwood ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	14	6	2	—	—	26
Total ...	2	5	5	1	1	4	41	162	40	6	1	1	269

N.B.—Including 4 cases registered from Cholera-Nostras in August (1), and September (3).

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1904, 447 deaths were registered in Lambeth Borough as due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 93 as due to tabes mesenterica and tubercular meningitis, and 81 as due to other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 621 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)—*i.e.*, 12.7 per cent. of the total deaths (corrected) registered from all causes. The total deaths within the Borough during 1903, 1902 and 1901 from all forms of tuberculosis were 639, 701 and 695 respectively. Sub-dividing the tuberculosis deaths during 1904 amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts, it is found that the rates (per 1,000 living) vary as follows :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths from				Total Deaths Tuberculosis.	Rate per 1,000 living.
	Phthisis.	Tabes. Mes. and Tub. Men.	Other forms	Tuber- culosis.		
Waterloo 1st	27	5	5	37	} 3.1	
" 2nd	34	5	4	43		
Lambeth Church 1st ...	31	7	8	46		2.6
" " 2nd	89	14	23	126		3.2
Kennington 1st	77	17	12	106		1.9
" 2nd	53	16	7	76		1.1
Brixton	92	19	17	128		1.5
Norwood	33	9	6	47		1.3
District not stated...	11	1	...	12		...
Borough of Lambeth ...	447	93	81	162		2.001

{ Inner Districts—3.03 per 1,000 living.
 { Outer Districts—1.61 per 1,000 living.

N.B.—In the case of the 12 deaths occurring in Districts which are not stated, they have been distributed equally amongst the eight Sub-Districts before working out rates per 1,000.

In addition to the usual precautionary measures taken in connection with registered deaths from tuberculosis (disinfection, distribution of leaflets, etc.), the voluntary notification of consumption (with tuberculous expectoration) has also been in vogue during 1904 (having been commenced by the Borough Council on June 1st, 1902)—306 cases having been notified in 1904 as compared with 339 during 1903, and 315 during the seven months from June 1st to December 31st, 1902. In each notified case enquiries have been made, disinfection carried out as required, and leaflets distributed. Much valuable information is in this way being collected, and there is every reason to believe that much good is accruing also from the measures taken in preventing not only the spread of the disease but also its development in susceptible persons.

188 samples of sputum were examined bacteriologically during 1904, and in 31·9 per cent. tubercle bacilli were found.

The distribution of the disease in Lambeth Borough, judging by the voluntary notifications received during 1902-4, will be seen from an examination of Tables I. and II. following, dealing with (a) Wards and (b) Registration Sub-Districts :—

I.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS, 1902-4.

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

Wards.	1902	1903	1904	Total 1902-4	Incidence Rate per 1000 population.
Marsh	62	45	50	157	5·9
Bishop's	64	101	76	241	7·6
Prince's... ..	52	72	66	190	3·9
Vauxhall	34	45	35	114	3·5
Total Inner Wards...	212	263	227	702	5·03
Stockwell	16	17	15	48	1·4
Brixton	33	25	25	83	1·9
Herne Hill	21	16	27	64	1·9
Tulse Hill	20	6	4	30	1·04
Norwood	13	12	8	33	1·04
Total Outer Wards...	103	76	79	258	1·5
Borough of Lambeth ...	315	339	306	960	3·1

II.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS, 1902-4.

(Arranged in Registration Sub-Districts so as to shew the varying incidences).

Sub-Districts.	1902	1903	1904	Total 1902-4	Incidence Rate per 1000 Population.
Waterloo Road 1st ...	32	23	19	74	5.9
Waterloo Road 2nd ...	29	23	31	83	
Lambeth Church 1st...	39	52	58	149	8.1
Lambeth Church 2nd...	68	101	68	237	5.9
Total Inner Districts	168	199	176	543	6.4
Kennington 1st ...	44	63	52	159	2.9
Kennington 2nd ...	36	30	33	99	2.2
Brixton ...	55	36	37	128	1.4
Norwood ...	12	11	8	31	0.8
Total Outer Districts	147	140	130	417	1.9
Borough of Lambeth ...	315	339	306	960	3.1

It will be seen from the voluntary notifications received that the disease appears to have a greater incidence on the Inner than on the Outer Districts (whether Registration Sub-Districts or Wards), in the same way as the death-rate (per 1,000 persons living) from this disease is also greater. This result was to be expected, bearing in mind the more crowded conditions (persons in houses or houses over area) that exist in the Inner as compared with the Outer Districts—the patients notified being chiefly of the artisan and working class. It must be remembered, however, that the notification of consumption is voluntary, and that only a percentage of the cases are heard of.

Sanatoria for Consumptives.

There is urgent need for the provision of Sanatoria for Metropolitan Consumptives, and it is to be hoped that the Local Government Board will authorise the Metropolitan Asylums Board to act as the Sanatorium Authority for London.

The expenses connected with such a scheme will be great, more especially if all cases are to be dealt with—the disease in its early stages, when open-air treatment will do a *maximum* of good, and the disease in its late stages, when precautionary measures are so much needed to prevent the disease spreading to others.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During 1904, 36 deaths were registered from Influenza in the Borough of Lambeth, as compared with 52 during 1903, and an average of 107·5 for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth. Of the 36 deaths, 10 were registered during the first, 3 during the second, 4 during the third, and 19 during the fourth quarter, of the year.

In London, there were registered 709 deaths (uncorrected), from Influenza during 1904.

Reviewing the past ten years' history of the old Parish of Lambeth in relation to Epidemic Influenza, it will be seen that the disease has been practically epidemic since 1891, rising to the maximum in 1892, 1895, 1899, and 1900. The yearly average for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth is 107·5, so that the 1904 statistics for the new Borough of Lambeth show a sub-epidemic state.

Table shewing the number of deaths from Epidemic Influenza in Lambeth Borough, and London, during 1904, and during ten years (1891-1900) in Lambeth Parish and London.

	Old Parish of Lambeth.										Average for 10 years. (1891-1900.)	Borough of Lambeth. 1904
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Lambeth ...	131	142	85	44	148	51	45	126	151	152	107.5	36
London ... (including Lambeth).	2336	2264	1526	750	2156	496	671	1283	1817	1950	1524.9	709

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

The 41 deaths from venereal affections (Syphilis, etc.) is the only other point calling for note in the class of Zymotic Diseases.

The Council, on June 16th, 1904, expressed the opinion that the diseases, physical and mental, resulting directly, or by inheritance, from venereal diseases are so serious, and so numerous, that it is desirable that there should be a full Government Enquiry into the matter, particularly in the direction whether there is adequate provision for the treatment of the poorer classes in the various stages of the disease; and that all public Bodies connected with the health of the people should take action in this matter.

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

38 deaths were registered in these classes from Alcoholism.

Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Of the total 1,039 deaths under this class, 309 were due to Cancer, 447 to Phthisis, and 174 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

The total number of deaths in this class was 361, consisting of 172 from Premature Birth, 135 from Old Age, and 54 from Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations.

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 393 deaths, including 39 from Convulsions, 195 from Apoplexy, and 14 from Epilepsy.
2. 536 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 842 deaths (423 from Bronchitis, and 150 from Pneumonia).
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 315 deaths, of which 89 were due to Enteritis, 12 to Peritonitis, 85 to diseases of the Liver and 21 to Dentition.
5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 177 deaths.
6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, etc., caused together 94 deaths.

Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.

173 deaths in all, including 144 from Accidents, 11 from Burns and Scalds, 11 from Drowning, 22 from Suffocation in bed (all being infants under 1 year), 26 from Suicide, and 3 from Homicide.

Class VIII.—Other Causes.

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

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

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

TABLE T.

Shewing Classification of Causes of deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1903 and 1904.

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

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH 1904.		BOROUGH 1903.	
	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths.
I.—Zymotic Diseases ...	716	14.7	625	13.4
Seven Principal ...	603	12.4	498	10.7
Influenza ...	36	0.7	52	11.1
II.—Parasitic ...	6	0.1	12	0.3
III.—Dietetic ...	43	0.9	41	0.9
IV.—Constitutional ...	1039	21.3	1041	22.3
Cancer ...	309	6.3	307	6.6
Phthisis ...	447	9.2	435	9.3
Tubercular Diseases, ex- cluding Phthisis ...	174	3.6	204	4.4
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout ...	46	0.9	41	0.9
V.—Developmental ...	361	7.4	297	6.4
Old Age ...	135	2.8	100	2.1
VI.—Local Diseases ...	2357	48.4	2299	49.3
Circulatory System ...	536	10.9	584	12.5
Bronchitis ...	423	8.7	370	7.9
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia ...	302	6.2	252	5.4
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneu- monia ...	39	0.8	42	0.9
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis... ..	395	8.1	727	15.6
VII.—Violence ...	173	3.5	174	3.7
Suicide ...	26	0.5	36	0.8
VIII.—Other Causes ...	185	3.8	175	3.8

TABLE T (Continued).

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

	BOROUGH 1904.		BOROUGH 1903.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births.	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births.
From all causes	1248	137·8	1138	125·5
Diarrhœa	222	24·5	124	13·7
Convulsions	36	3·9	46	5·1
Respiratory Diseases	206	22·7	186	20·5
Premature Births	172	18·9	159	17·5
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	71	7·8	89	9·8
Measles	46	5·1	25	2·8
Whooping Cough	45	4·9	65	7·2
Suffocation in Bed	22	2·4	28	3·1
Enteritis	40	4·4	27	2·9
Dentition	11	1·2	26	2·9

TABLE U.

Shewing Classification of certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected)
in the Borough of Lambeth, compared with London,
during 1903 and 1904.

A.—Deaths at all Ages.

	LAMBETH.		LONDON.	
	Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)		Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS ...	13·1	11·1	12·9	11·3
Influenza ...	0·7	1·1	0·9	0·9
Measles ...	3·3	2·7	2·9	2·8
Whooping Cough ...	2·1	2·6	1·9	2·3
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ...	5·4	3·3	6·2	4·1
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM ...	10·9	11·7	12·3	12·5
IV. BRONCHITIS, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ...	15·1	13·6	17·01	15·5
Phthisis ...	8·0	8·6	10·04	10·2
V. INJURIES ...	3·7	4·5	3·1	4·3

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

ALL CAUSES ...	146·6	131·7	146·2	131·5
----------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

**SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS, &c., FOR, 1904.**

Area of Borough—4080·4 statute acres (exclusive of tidal water 82·1, and foreshore 31·1 statute acres respectively) divided into 7 Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 9 new Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and New Wards are not co-extensive.

Population—estimated middle of 1904—310,359 (males 146,868, females, 163,491).

Density—76 persons per acre.

Inhabited Houses—41,511 at Census, 1901.

Rateable Value—£1,907,908 for year ending March 31st, 1904.

Marriages—2,480, being 15·9 per 1,000.

Births—9,059, being 29·2 per 1,000.

Deaths (corrected)—4,880, being 15·7 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality—1,248 deaths (corrected) under 1 year, being 137·8 per 1,000 births.

Zymotic—Death-Rate, 1·9 per 1,000 (total deaths, 603).

Estimated increase of Population 2,648, but the natural increase or increment (*i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths) is 3,901 (uncorrected).

TABLE V.

Local Government Board Old Table A.]

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1904 in the Borough of

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM					
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	5
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)						
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children) ...	7	1	4	...	...	2	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo Road First ...	188	71	29	4	6	53	25	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1
General Lying-in Hos- pital, York Road ...	37	36	...	...	...	1	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo Road Second ...	168	55	20	6	4	57	26	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	657	82	82	61	69	319	45	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	6 12	...	...
Remainder of Lambeth Church First ...	259	83	49	10	16	77	24	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse ...	93	5	...	...	1	19	71	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Infirmary ...	633	61	33	4	27	316	192	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	2
Remainder of Lambeth Church Second ...	475	187	81	12	5	135	52	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
Clapham Maternity ...	31	29	...	...	1	1	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1
St. Peter's House ...	30	...	...	...	...	7	23	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Kenning- ton First ...	581	196	69	12	19	159	126	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE V.

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

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

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FEVERS.																
Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
...	3	...	...	...	2	5
...	1	...	...	...	1	2
...	11	2	10	...	2	18	...	...	8	49	100
...	1	...	...	1	14	22	8	2	4	35	88
...	3	1	...	...	32	36
...	1	1
...	11	2	11	...	12	...	...	...	1	37	75
...	2	...	1	...	2	19	23	12	2	22	93
...	4	1	2	29	...	2	24	1	13	82	164
...	2	...	1	1	6	18	59	...	56	339	493
...	25	14	17	...	1	32	...	...	4	39	132
...	1	...	14	27	27	...	19	39	127
...	3	9	63	...	5	5
...	16	91
...	15	9	20	...	3	17	...	...	...	30	94
...	1	5	...	1	4	125	68	87	20	236	539
...	29	22	38	...	1	51	...	...	4	125	271
...	1	...	1	3	39	36	39	5	2	78	204
...	1	...	...	...	28	29
...	1	2
...	11	8	2	...	9	30
...	52	1	...	6	124	265
...	1	...	...	1	45	41	61	4	9	163	316

TABLE V.—continued.

Local Government Board Old Table A continued.

TABLE of **DEATHS** during the year 1904 in the Borough of

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM				
		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.		15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5
			(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.
(a)	(b)												
{ Belgrave Hospital ... }	101	54	36	11	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
{ Kennington Second ... }	490	116	45	11	10	160	148	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	1
{ South Western Hospital ... }	124	8	53	32	7	23	1	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	20 12	29 12	...	...
{ Remainder of Brixton ... }	910	261	71	15	27	280	256	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	2	1	...
{ Lambeth Workhouse Schools ... }	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ British Home of Incur- ables ... }	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ Remainder of Norwood ... }	361	83	27	7	16	96	132	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	2	...	...
TOTALS ...	5160	1328	606	184	208	1707	1127	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	90 12	41 18	1	...

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto	460	46	41	20	34	248	71	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2 4	6 3	...	...	1
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	740	126	117	60	60	279	98	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	14 8	26 9	...	...	1

TABLE V.—*continued.*

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

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

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FEVERS.																
Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
...	2	...	12	...	2	17	...	...	4	52	90
...	1	2	1	...	1	6	11
...	...	1	...	...	...	21	8	22	...	27	1	1	1	1	79	161
...	1	...	...	1	38	62	47	5	6	166	329
...	1	11	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	61
...	3	1	...	...	...	22	63
...	...	2	...	2	1	18	22	40	...	3	54	1	2	11	176	332
...	3	2	2	7	66	94	96	9	9	285	578
...	1	...	...	...	3	4
...
...	4	1	...	...	3	8
...	1	...	6	7	26	...	3	17	...	...	2	48	110
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	25	31	51	4	1	133	251
...	3	4	164	103	273	...	18	330	5	3	54	915	1934
...	1	23	...	1	13	6	4	6	22	395	451	562	33	136	1535	3226

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	12	...	...	20	...	...	1	39	87
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	47	23	43	2	38	205	373
...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	27	...	4	27	1	...	9	123	243
...	1	16	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	9	33	73	2	47	294	497

TABLE W.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious of Health, during the year 1904, in the Metropolitan Diseases and

Local Government Board Old Table B.]

Registration Sub-Districts.	Population at all Age.		Registered Births.	New Cases of Sickness in each the knowledge of the Medical						
	Census 1901.	Esti- mated to middle of 1904.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria,	Membranous Croup.	Fever.			Continued.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	
WATERLOO ROAD 1st	27440	26763	404	—	54	12	—	—	5	—
WATERLOO ROAD 2nd			901	—	25	13	1	—	4	—
LAMBETH CHURCH 1st	18423	18389	569	3	39	15	—	—	7	—
LAMBETH CHURCH 2nd	39818	39912	1525	—	64	50	1	—	29	3
KENNINGTON 1st ...	53198	54246	1833	15	72	61	—	—	13	—
KENNINGTON 2nd ...	42896	44170	1011	—	186	70	3	—	21	—
BRIXTON ...	84232	88300	2010	5	171	72	5	—	17	—
NORWOOD ...	35888	38579	796	—	49	24	1	—	5	—
Totals ...	301,895	310,359	9059	23	660	317	11	—	101	4

TABLE W.

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

Locality, coming to Officer of Health.					Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.													
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Fevers.		Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Chickenpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Chickenpox.
Relapsing.	Puerperal.								Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.						
—	2	—	19	17	—	47	12	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
—	—	—	9	12	—	23	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	1	—	19	37	3	36	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
—	1	—	76	66	—	52	44	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
—	3	—	36	105	15	58	53	—	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	
—	2	—	25	110	—	156	51	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
—	5	—	53	113	5	136	62	3	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	
—	1	—	14	96	—	33	17	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	15	—	251	556	23	541	262	3	—	82	—	—	3	—	—	50	—	

II. SANITARY WORK.

Return showing the number of Nuisances removed or abated in the Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1904.

Number of Notices ... 11,778*

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. †

(Public Health, London, Act).

No. of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1681
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	511
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	98
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	296
Membranous Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	15
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	251
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—

* Exclusive of 10 notices served under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

† Chickenpox remained a compulsory notifiable disease throughout Lambeth Borough (and the rest of the Administrative County of London) during 1904 from April 8th to November 8th, and during that period 556 cases were notified by medical men representing 476 infected houses.

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK

Carried out in Lambeth Borough during 1904, and for 24 years (1877-1900) in Lambeth Parish (for comparison).

Year.		Total Number of Notices (excluding those under Housing of the Working Classes Act).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Works, not Structural.
Borough of Lambeth.	1904	11778	8433	2975
	1900	10065	10291	2303
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1899	10583	10042	2273
	1898	10469	9905	2224
	1897	11088	9058	1884
	1896	7475	6702	982
	1895	7645	8581	1104
	1894	6975	7672	1911
	1893	8769	9207	2046
	1892	7173	6931	2190
	1891	5557	7232	3173
	1890	5588	5053	3251
	1889	6854	4192	2662
	1888	4891	2969	1922
	1887	4565	2430	2135
	1886	4504	2433	2071
	1885	3567	1459	2108
	1884	3727	1621	2106
	1883	3000	1294	1766
	1882	3239	1267	1972
	1881	3730	1293	2437
	1880	3259	1106	2153
	1879	3075	960	2115
	1878	3310	1169	2211
	1877	3563	1299	2264
Average for 24 years, 1877-1900		5944.6	4798.6	2135.1

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

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

Notices (Preliminary and Statutory)	10087
--	-------

WORKS STRUCTURAL :—

Drainage defective	1063
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Air Inlets required ...	216
Ventilating Pipes required	281
Indoor Sinks connected with the Drain... ..	472
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain ...	670
Bath Waste connected with the Drain	51
Traps Defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	641
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	821
Water Supply to Closet Defective	763
Closet Dilapidated	508
Draw-off from Main for Drinking Purposes required ...	722
Dust Bins Defective	652
Premises Dilapidated	116
Ventilation under Floors required	50
Roofs Dilapidated	218
Soil Pipes Defective	78
Paving Defective	1011
Damp and Unwholesome Houses	86
Dung Receptacles required	14

WORKS NOT STRUCTURAL :—

Cisterns Dirty	87
Manure Accumulations	96
Underground Rooms occupied	26
Animals Improperly Kept	19
Stopped Drains	296
Overcrowding	48
Foul Urinals	116
Through Ventilation not provided	—
Refuse Accumulations	124

No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply ...	242
Dirty Premises ...	1921
	<hr/>
	11,408
	<hr/>

B. Infectious Diseases Notification.

Notices served ...	1681
--------------------	------

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1904.

Inspections ...	8082
Re-inspections ...	59977
Infectious Houses visited ...	1681
Complaints attended to ...	6630
Cases of Infectious Disease notified ...	1938
(a) Cases under treatment at Home ...	1033
(b) Cases removed to Hospital ...	905
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with ...	2658
Houses disinfected ...	1581
Rooms disinfected ...	4455
Bedding, etc., disinfected ...	26357
Bedding, etc., replaced ...	1
Dust Yards, Manure Depots and Brickfields, inspections of ...	312
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both) ...	8802
Sanitary Works completed ...	4988
Plans of Drainage received and approved ...	432
Premises the Drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed ...	432
Articles procured for the Analyst—	
(a) Food and Drugs ...	1200
(b) Water ...	2
Special Smoke observations and enquiries ...	540
New Work-shops inspected and registered ...	82
Bakehouses inspected (including 79 underground) ...	214

Cowhouses inspected	...	...	...	...	20
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	...	...	32
Restaurants re-inspected...	...	...	...	...	—
Out-Workers' Rooms visited	...	...	...	...	277*
Notices—					
Sanitary Work (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	...	...	...	10087
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)	...	...	...	...	1681†
Housing of Working Classes Act	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary nuisances abated—					
(a) Structural	...	...	...	...	8433
(b) Non-structural	...	...	...	...	2975
Persons received at the Shelters	...	...	...	...	—
Summonses and Orders issued	...	...	...	...	109
Convictions obtained—					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	20
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	43

MALE INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

No change has taken place during 1904 in connection with the Inspectorial Staff.

The salary of Mr. Bott has been increased from £180 to £200 as and from April 1st, 1904, and that of Mr. Perrin† (Food and Drugs and Smoke Inspector) from £170 to £180, to be further increased to £200 by two £10 yearly increments as and from April 1st, 1904. These increases were sanctioned by the Local Government Board on June 8th, 1904.

* Including 143 premises, wherein no Out-Workers were found employed at the time of visit.

† Public Health Act—Preliminary 6624, Statutory 3463; Metropolis Management Acts 10.

‡ Mr. Perrin has passed the Special Examination for Meat Inspectors during 1904.

The Staff, individually and collectively, has worked well during 1904, as shewn by the results of inspections, re-inspections, &c., tabulated throughout the Report. It is a matter for congratulation that in but very few cases (0·2 per cent. of the total notices) was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings before the Magistrate. These proceedings consisted of 25 Summonses, viz.:—defective drainage (or fittings) 12, defective paving 1, dampness 1, insufficient water supply 1, offensive accumulation 1, soakage of water into basement 1, overcrowding 1, dirty premises 5, and unsound meat 2. Four summonses were dismissed by the Magistrate, 3 connected with the same premises, on technical points, and, in connection with the other 21, orders were made for the nuisances to be abated (a closing order in 1 case), or penalties were inflicted to the extent of £21 (with £4 costs).

OUTSIDE URINALS CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC HOUSES.

During 1904 a special inspection has been made of all outside Urinals connected with public houses throughout the Borough, with the following results:—

Ward.	No. of Public Houses inspected.	No. requiring Notices to be served.	Defects found.			
			Dirty.	Defective or absent flushing arrangement.	Defective or absent door or screen.	Defective Paving.
Marsh ...	17	6	6	3	—	—
Bishop's ...	20	14	12	5	5	—
Prince's ...	30	16	13	4	2	1
Vauxhall ...	24	14	11	10	1	—
Stockwell ...	12	6	6	4	—	—
Brixton ...	19	4	2	2	1	—
Herne Hill ..	10	8	8	5	1	2
Tulse Hill ...	17	9	3	4	4	1
Norwood* ...	16	9	9	9	1	—
Borough of } Lambeth }	165	86	70	46	15	4

* Norwood Ward has no public W.C. accommodation, and the only urinal upheld by the Council is the one in Park Road, so that the small urinals attached to public houses (as also certain of the quieter smaller streets) are used from time to time for W.C. purposes

The defects found have been since made good, and in 6 cases (Marsh 1, Bishop's 2, Tulse Hill 2, Norwood 1), the outside urinals have been re-constructed, and in 1 case (Stockwell) the urinal has been closed. Increased powers are now in the hands of Sanitary Authorities throughout the Metropolis for dealing with urinals which are a nuisance, or even, by virtue of their position, an offence against public decency (*vide* Sect. 22 of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1904). One such urinal has been dealt with during 1904 in this way with most satisfactory results, it having been re-constructed, enlarged and altered in position (the Hope Public House, West Norwood). Others are to be dealt with similarly during 1905.

The Borough Council during 1904 has suggested to the Newington Petty Sessional Justices that they should enquire at the Licensing Sessions as to sanitary accommodation attached to public houses, *e.g.*, sufficiency of urinal accommodation, and the manner in which the urinals are kept, &c.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following legal seizures of unsound food have been made during 1904 by the Inspectors:—

- (1) 22 pieces of meat, weighing about 80 lbs., which were exposed for sale on a stall in the roadway in Wandsworth Road, on October 6th, 1904. The meat was being sold at the time at prices varying from 1½d. to 3d. per lb., and on examination by the Medical Officer of Health was found to be unwholesome. It was taken to the Magistrate who condemned it, and ordered it to be destroyed—a destruction that was carried out at the Council's Wharf by the Sanitary Inspector. The owner of the meat was fined £2, with 10s. costs.
- (2) 11 bullock's hearts (frozen), 7 pieces of cooked beef (salted), 5 pieces of cooked pork (salted), and 5 bullock's

tongues (smoked), which were exposed for sale, or being prepared for sale, at 191, Gipsy Road, on October 27th, 1904. The meat, on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, was found to be unwholesome and was, consequently, taken to the Magistrate, who condemned it, and ordered it to be destroyed—a destruction that was carried out at the Council's Wharf by the Sanitary Inspector. The owner of the meat was fined £50, afterwards reduced to £15 (with 4s. costs), at the special request of the Council.

In addition to the above *legal* seizures under Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the following voluntary surrenders were made to the Inspectors :—

(1) July 23rd (Saturday night) and July 24th (Sunday morning), at 160 and 205, Lambeth Walk, 235 and 248, Wandsworth Road, and a stall outside 257, Wandsworth Road, breasts of mutton and small pieces of beef (weighing approximately in all $8\frac{1}{2}$ stones), which were found to have an unwholesome appearance, but not sufficiently so to warrant a seizure being made in the ordinary way. In view of the state of the meat and the abnormally hot weather, and having regard to the fact that the meat, if seized, could not be taken before a magistrate until the Monday, the occupiers of the premises upon which the meat was found were advised to voluntarily surrender it, and have it destroyed by the Inspectors—an offer that was accepted. The meat was saturated with carbolic acid (so as to prevent its future use as human food), and removed afterwards as trade refuse.

(2) September 5th, at 6, The Pavement, Chapel Road, West Norwood, 3 baskets of tomatoes (weighing 36 lbs.), which were wet and pulpy, and unfit for human food.

The tomatoes were voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector by the owner and duly destroyed.

- (3) October 7th, at 191, Gipsy Road, a bullock's lungs, which were found on examination to be full of tuberculous nodules.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH DRAINAGE.

12 summonses were taken out during 1904 against owners for defective drains and sanitary fittings, and 4 were dismissed by the magistrate on technical points. In the other 8 cases orders were made to do the work, or penalties were inflicted—a total of £2, and 18s. costs.

An interesting damage case was decided during 1904 by Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, on October 12th. A summons was taken out by the Council against the builder and surveyor (acting for the owner) for having reconstructed the drain at 29, Binfield Road, Clapham Road, without properly laying it on concrete, and without an efficient intercepting trap and ventilation, as required by the London County Council Bye-laws. The summonses were dismissed, the magistrate holding that it was simply a "repair" and not a "reconstruction" of a drain, to which the Bye-laws did not apply, although, as a matter of fact, it was shown in evidence (and not disputed) that the drain had been relaid from front to back of the premises, a distance of 80 feet. The magistrate voluntarily expressed his willingness to state a case for the consideration of the High Courts, but the Borough Council decided that such an appeal was unnecessary, as it was clear that the magistrate, when giving his decision, was not in possession of the whole of the facts.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Many combined drainages have been reconstructed by the Council during 1904, amounting to £620 15s. (estimated), as

the direct result of inspections carried out by the Inspectors in the course of their daily routine duties.

Where a combined drain is *legally* a sewer (*i.e.*, when no record in the shape of a plan or application is in the possession of the Sanitary Authority, showing that approval was given to the drainage by a combined operation), the liability rests with the Sanitary Authority concerned.

During 1904, the Lambeth Council has decided to support the St. Pancras Borough Council in their endeavour to obtain an alteration of the law so that it may be compulsory upon the owners where premises within one curtilage are sub-divided into premises within two or more curtilages, to provide and deposit with the Sanitary Authority concerned, plans showing not only the drainage of all the sub-divided premises, but also the whole of the drainage, previous to such alterations being carried out.

Drainage of Lambeth Parish School at West Norwood.

During 1904, the work connected with the drainage of the Norwood Schools (situated in Elder Road, West Norwood), which was condemned by the Medical Officer of Health in a special report, submitted to the Guardians on March 21st, 1903, has been satisfactorily completed, involving an entire or partial reconstruction of the drains, and a remodelling of sanitary fittings of several of the different blocks of buildings (which comprise what is known as the "Norwood Schools") as follows:—

(a) *Entire* reconstruction of drainage.

1. New Schools (and Laundry attached).
2. Probation Wards.
3. Receiving Wards.
4. Infirmary.
5. Isolation Hospital (and Laundry attached).
6. Old Infants' School.

(b) *Partial* reconstruction of drainage.

1. Church (half of system relaid).
2. Two gully branches of 12 inch sewer at north side of Blocks C. and D. (few joints cemented).
3. Matron's House, Old Schools (two soil pipes reconstructed, and the branch drains connected therewith temporarily relaid).

In view of the large expense involved in connection with the above (stated to be £12,982 12s. 1d.), it was decided not to interfere, for the present, with the following systems of drainage (the Guardians taking all responsibility):—

- (a) Relief Station, and the main drain north of the same (taking also the Receiving Wards);
- (b) Lodge by the Old Schools;
- (c) 12-in. sewer on the north side of Blocks C and D, receiving by means of 2 gullies the surface drainage of the path only (all joints of sewer being open, as also of the 2 gully branches, except about 6 cemented joints in each case as mentioned above);
- (d) Sewer to north of Old Schools;
- (e) Main sewer running across part of grounds from Crown Lane to Elder Road (London County Council Sewer);
- (f) Certain disused drains and sewers (if any).

Having regard to the large amount of supervisory work thrown upon the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. James Barfoot), the Guardians voted him an honorarium of £25.

ROUTINE WORK OF INSPECTORS.

During 1904, in the Borough, 432 houses have been redrained throughout, or in part; whilst 432 plans (representing 560 houses) have been received, approved, and the work (as shewn thereon)

carried out under the personal supervision of the Inspectors, and the drainage work water-tested. The Sanitary Inspectors supervise all drainage work throughout the Borough—that of both *new* and *old* buildings.

8802 tests (hydraulic or smoke) have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1904.

91 Water Certificates (representing 385 houses in blocks) have been issued during 1904 in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and in this connection, it is to be noted that a Water Certificate is not granted until all the drainage work is completed satisfactorily also.

In addition to drain-testing and supervision, other duties fall to a Sanitary Inspector, and, as fairly representing the work carried out, the numbers of (1) notices served, and (2) inspections and re-inspections made, are a fair criterion. In Lambeth Borough, during 1904, 10,087 notices have been served under the Public Health Act (6,624 preliminary and 3,463 statutory), and 10 under the Metropolis Management Acts, making a total of 10,097, dealing with 8,433 structural, and 2,975 non-structural, defects. 6,630 complaints were attended to during 1904.

The numbers of inspections and re-inspections carried out during 1904 by the Male Inspectors were 8,082 and 59,977 respectively, and to these must be added the summary of work carried out by the Female Inspector and Smoke Inspector (*vide* pages 115-120 and 136-140).

INSPECTION OF MARKET THOROUGHFARES.

The Market Thoroughfares have been, during 1904, under bi-weekly special inspection by the Inspectors (2 being on duty at a time)—Saturday nights (9 to 12) and Sunday mornings (9 to 12). The Market Thoroughfares are Atlantic Road, Wandsworth Road, New Cut, Lower Marsh and Lambeth Walk.

PAVING OF BYE-ROADS AND PRIVATE COURTS.

George Place, Wandsworth Road, a private roadway, has been paved and drained during 1904 by the freeholders, and a long-standing nuisance has been, thereby, abated.

Providence Row, Gloucester Street (Tower Street)—a by-road, has also been paved and drained (a new sewer with 4 man-holes being first provided) by the Council at a cost of (estimated) £530 19s. 6d., thereby effecting a great sanitary improvement.

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

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

INSPECTION OF CROWN PROPERTY.

At present, Crown Property is exempt from inspection, &c., under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the attention of the Council has been drawn, during 1904, to such an anomaly in connection with the Post Office at 42, Kennington Road, where a case of Typhoid Fever was notified, and where, on inspection (through courtesy), insanitary conditions of drains, &c., were found to exist (defective drains, old-fashioned fittings, cracked lavatory basins, insufficient ventilating pipes, unsuitable water supply, &c.) Such a case shews the importance of even Crown Property being at times inspected, and a representation has, accordingly, been forwarded to the Government.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.*

During 1904, 82† new Factories and Workshops have been added to the Register,‡ consisting of the following :—

Name of Trade or Business.					No. of Workshops.
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	36
Laundries	...	...	...	...	8
Milliners	...	...	...	...	7
Waistcoat Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Babies' Dresses	...	...	...	...	3
Fancy Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	2
Dressing Gowns	...	...	...	...	1
Blouses ...	...	...	...	...	7
Ladies' Tailor	...	...	...	...	3
Tie Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	2
Druggists	...	...	...	...	1
Pinafores	...	...	...	...	1
Fly Papers	...	...	...	...	1
Hassocks	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Bag Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Perfumer (Toilet Soap)	...	...	...	...	1
Forge ...	...	...	...	...	1
Window Cleaners	...	...	...	...	1
Cycles ...	...	...	...	...	1
					82

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

† Including 6 factories, viz. :—1 laundry, 2 dyers and cleaners, 1 bed maker, and 2 bag makers.

‡ The Register contains (up to the end of 1904) a total of 1,139 workshops with 1,958 workrooms.

Full particulars concerning these 82 Workshops have been entered up in the Register, and it is found that there are connected therewith 107 workrooms, in which were working at the time of inspection 621 persons—20 males and 601 females (*females alone* being employed in 74 workshops). There were found being employed—

	M.	F.	Total.
Children	—	—	—
Young Persons	2	136	138
Adults	18	465	483
	<u>20</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>621</u>

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

26 Notices of occupation of 28 workshops have been received during 1904 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors, as compared with 62 during 1903, 25 during 1902 and 32 during 1901, and 3, 32, 60, 31, and 29 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

10 written Notices have been received during 1904 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contraventions of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories and Workshops, and all such nuisances have been abated, and due notice sent to the Factory Inspectors within one month as to action taken in each case. The number of notices received in 1903, 1902 and 1901, were 9, 5 and 17, as compared with 16, 8, 27, 25 and 66 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

In connection with the 82 new workshops inspected during 1904, the following insanitary conditions were met with at the time of the inspections :—

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

In 1 out of the 82 workshops (*i.e.*, 1·2 per cent.) only was the ventilation unsatisfactory, and in all the workshops, the workrooms, at the time of inspection, were found to be reasonably warmed by open fireplaces, open or closed stoves, gas jets, steam pipes, etc., and sufficiently lighted.

2. *As to Cleanliness.*

In 19 workshops (*i.e.*, 23·2 per cent.) the workrooms were dirty and required cleansing.

3. *As to Sanitary Appliances.*

In 16 (*i.e.*, 19·5 per cent.), the sanitary fittings and appliances were bad. The w.c.'s were outside in 23·2 per cent., inside in 29·3 per cent., and outside and inside in 47·5 per cent. In no single case was separate closet accommodation for the sexes found to be wanting.

The soil pipes were found to be unventilated, or insufficiently ventilated, in 7 cases (*i.e.*, 8·5 per cent.), a condition of things which may, or may not, be a nuisance; but in no case was there found to be direct communication between w.c.'s and workrooms.

4. *As to Dampness.*

In no workshop was any dampness found on inspection.

5. *As to Overcrowding.*

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were found to vary considerably, and in 4 workrooms (*i.e.*, 3·7 per cent.) over-crowding was found to exist.

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

Six factories were also inspected during 1904, to see if they complied with the requirements of the Acts as to w.c. accommodation for the employees.

WORKSHOPS :—Details as to Sanitary

Details as to Sanitary Conditions and Defects found.	Old Parish Districts, and the				
	Marsh.		Bishop's and Prince's.		
	Scorrer.	Wallis.	Hooper.	Jones.	Howes.
Ventilation { satisfactory ...	1	5	7	16	7
{ not ...	—	1	—	—	—
Cleanliness { satisfactory ...	1	3	5	14	4
{ not ...	—	3	2	2	3
Workrooms { damp ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ not ...	1	6	7	16	7
Workrooms { warm ...	1	6	7	16	7
{ not ...	—	—	—	—	—
State of sanitary fittings, &c. { good ...	—	4	6	13	5
{ bad ...	1	2	1	3	2
Soil pipe { ventilated ...	—	1	4	6	6
{ not ventilated ...	—	—	1	3	1
{ no soil pipe ...	1	5	2	7	—
Position of W.C. { outside ...	1	1	1	4	2
{ inside ...	—	4	—	9	1
{ outside and inside ...	—	1	6	3	3
{ No W.C. ...	—	—	—	—	1
Separate W.C. accommodation { Yes ...	1	6	7	16	7
{ No ...	—	—	—	—	—
Communication (direct) between W.C.'s & rooms { Yes...	—	—	—	—	—
{ No ...	1	6	7	16	7

N.B.—The Wards of the old Parish of Lambeth are retained so that this
The Workshops (with 6 exceptions) were inspected

Conditions and Defects found during 1904.

Inspectors in charge thereof.						TOTALS.
Vauxhall & Stockwell.		Brixton.		Tulse Hill, Norw'd.		
Jackson.	Baxter.	Gavin.	Bott.	Smith.	Barfoot.	
1	9	18	5	10	2	81
—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	6	15	4	9	2	63
1	3	3	1	1	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	9	18	5	10	2	82
1	9	18	5	10	2	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	9	14	3	9	2	66
—	—	4	2	1	—	16
1	8	13	3	5	2	49
—	—	—	—	2	—	7
—	1	5	2	3	—	26
—	1	5	1	2	1	19
—	3	3	2	2	—	24
1	5	9	2	6	1	37
—	—	1	—	—	—	2
1	9	18	5	10	2	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	9	18	5	10	2	82

Table may be comparable with those in previous Reports (1897-1901).
by the Female Sanitary Inspector.

WORKSHOPS REGISTERED DURING 1904.

Number of Rooms and Persons employed.

New Wards and Inspectors in charge thereof.				No. of Workshops.	No. of Workrooms.	Children.		Young Persons.		Adults.		TOTALS.		
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Marsh	...	{	Scorrer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
			Wallis	6	7	—	—	—	2	1	19	1	21	22
Bishop's	...	{	Hooper	7	9	—	—	1	7	5	15	6	22	28
Prince's	...		Howes	7	7	—	—	—	42	—	75	—	117	117
			Jones	16	27	—	—	—	7	8	239	8	246	254
Vauxhall	...	{	Jackson	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	5
Stockwell	...		Baxter	9	10	—	—	—	13	—	24	—	37	37
Brixton	...	{	Gavin	18	23	—	—	1	39	4	45	5	84	89
			Bott	5	8	—	—	—	12	—	18	—	30	30
Tulse Hill	...		Smith	10	11	—	—	—	7	—	21	—	28	28
Norwood	...		Barfoot	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	10	10
Total				82	107	—	—	2	136	18	465	20	601	621

N.B.—With 6 exceptions, the Inspections were made in connection with the above 82 Workshops by the Female Inspector.

FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

1904 is another year's record of good work carried out by the Female Sanitary Inspector (Miss Gamble*) in connection with (a) Factories, Workshops (Work-places†), Shops, Out-Workers' Homes, Laundries, etc., wherein women and girls are employed, and (b) Underground Conveniences (belonging to the Council) and other Ladies' Sanitary Conveniences (Railway Stations, Hospitals, etc.)

The year's work, 1904, may be tabulated as follows :—

Summary of work carried out by Female Sanitary Inspector during the year 1904, and during the preceding two years 1902-3 (for comparison).

Workshops† visited and inspected—	1904	1903	1902
(a) Dressmakers	80	157	142
(b) Milliners	14	12	20
(c) Laundries	37	72	70
(d) Tailors	7	22	14
(e) Upholsterers	—	—	1
(f) Dyers	2	2	1
(g) Others	23	48	32
Workrooms inspected	495	669	325
Workshops† re-inspected	98	163	333
Workrooms re-inspected	113	214	305
Restaurants re-inspected	—	87	118
Workshops†: workrooms therein measured	265	450	318
Workshops† removed from Register ...	9	19	29
Workshops† reported to H.M. Inspector ...	31	19	48
Workshops† reported by H.M. Inspector...	13	46	102
Workshops† newly discovered and registered	69	152	3
‡ Premises visited but no female hands found to be employed (including Out-workers)	135	231	80

* Miss Gamble was elected on October 3rd, 1901.

† Workshops include Workplaces.

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

Female Conveniences visited and inspected—	1904	1903	1902
Public (visits paid)	597	343	276
Private (visits paid)	—	5	35
Schools visited—			
Public	13	20	10
Private... ..	2	—	1
Special places visited and inspected—			
(a) Restaurants and Hotels, etc. ...	—	22	220
(b) Private Houses	322	218	199
(c) Out-workers	277	107	—
(d) Others	—	3	5
Written Intimations and Statutory Notices served	200	198	262
No. of Workshops,† etc., in which no defects were found on inspection ...	508	371	382
No. of Workshops† in which defects were found on inspection	254	292	322
<i>Particulars of defects found.</i>			
Workrooms—			
Overcrowded	11	16	4
Damp	10	13	7
Dirty	184	217	208
Ill-ventilated	1	5	7
Otherwise	—	—	3
Defects—			
Yards	12	19	29
Floors	11	18	19
Roofs	6	13	7
Windows	1	—	4
Ceilings	9	23	17
Rain Water Pipes	5	9	13
Premises generally	4	5	9
Sanitary Appliances : Waterclosets—			
Dirty	64	83	86
Ill-lighted	—	—	1
Unventilated	1	16	5
Choked	3	3	15
Defective	28	51	44
Defective Flushing Tanks and Water Supply	35	43	91
No separate suitable accommodation for the sexes	1	8	—
Drainage—			
Defective, unventilated, etc.	6	7	9

Dustbins—					1904	1903	1902
Wanting	...	...	...	...	34	49	72
Defective	...	...	...	...	21	33	34
Lavatories—							
Defective	...	...	...	...	—	2	8
Miscellaneous defects (not included above)—							
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Accumulations in yards	...	...	...	...	7	2	20
Sink wastes defective...	...	...	...	...	—	—	8
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Nuisance referred to M. O. H. for attention by Male Inspectors (defective drains, w.c.'s, etc.)	...	...	...	...	59	86	68

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

The Female Public Conveniences are under constant supervision by the Female Inspector, 597 visits having been paid thereto during 1904, whilst the Female Conveniences of Railway Stations, Hospital Out-patient Departments, Shops, etc., also come in for systematic supervision.

Miss Gamble has again during 1904 been engaged in visiting all houses wherein deaths from infantile (summer) diarrhoea have been reported as having occurred, with a view to helping to further elucidate the predisposing causes of this disease; and in inspecting schools, and the homes of the scholars, in connection with outbreaks of disease (more especially measles).

It will be noted, in connection with the inspections and re-inspections of factories, workshops, and workplaces (where women are employed), that the principle defects found are dirty workrooms, dirty sanitary appliances, defective flushing tanks to closets, defective closets, and defective dustbins. Overcrowding was only found in 11 cases—in each instance being slight.

OUT-WORKERS.

The good work commenced by the Female Inspector in 1903, connected with the visiting and inspecting of out-workers' premises and homes (situated within the Borough of Lambeth), has been continued during 1904 ; and a Register has now been compiled.

This is a special duty devolving upon the Borough Council under Sections 107-110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, under which an Order (known as the Home-work Order, 1901), has been made by the Home Secretary (*vide* Annual Report, 1903, pp. 118-122).

During 1903, 107* out-workers' premises have been inspected, and during 1904, 134,* making a total of 241, connected with the following trades and businesses :

	1903.	1904.	1903-4.
Mantles	6	12	18
Blouses and Skirts	10	14	24
Ties and Belts	24	19	43
Baby Clothing	6	4	10
Children's Underclothing and Cos- tumes	5	10	15
Women's Underclothing	5	2	7
Tailors	10	15	25
Upholsterers	1	—	1
Embroidery	9	3	12
Dressing Gowns	2	5	7
Shirts	13	7	20
Aprons	1	—	1
Waistcoats	4	2	7
Jerseys	2	—	2
Hosiery	1	—	1

* The total numbers of premises visited during 1903 and 1904 were 289 and 277 respectively, but in 325 cases no out-workers were found to be employed at the time of the inspector's visit.

Widows' Caps	...	...	...	1	—	1
Men's Caps	...	...	...	1	1	2
Vamp Beader	...	...	...	1	—	1
Wigs	...	...	...	2	—	2
Incandescent Mantles	...	...	...	1	—	1
Shoes	...	...	...	1	4	5
Umbrellas	...	...	...	1	—	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	—	9	9
Milliners	...	...	...	—	2	2
Collars Makers	...	...	...	—	5	5
Sack Maker	...	...	...	—	1	1
Paper Bag Maker	...	...	...	—	2	2
Box Making	...	...	...	—	4	4
Mattress Making	...	...	...	—	1	1
Lace Workers	...	...	...	—	2	2
Pinafores	...	...	...	—	1	1
Sheets	...	...	...	—	4	4
Smocking	...	...	...	—	2	2
Needlework	...	...	...	—	1	1
Carpets	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals	...	...	...	107	134	241

The Wards in which the houses (wherein these 107 and 134 out-workers were found to be working) are situated, are as follow :—

			1903.	1904.	1903-4.
Marsh	...	...	12	14	26
Bishop's	...	...	10	16	26
Prince's	...	...	38	13	51
Vauxhall	...	...	12	4	16
Stockwell	...	...	18	9	27
Brixton	...	...	17	37	54
Herne Hill	...	...	—	26	26
Tulse Hill	...	...	—	10	10
Norwood	...	...	—	5	5
Totals	...	...	107	134	241

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

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

During 1904, good work has been done in connection with the Disinfecting Department—4,455 infected rooms and 26,357 infected articles (bedding, etc.) having been disinfected, as compared with 4,012 and 26,957 respectively during 1903. The total number of notifiable infectious diseases that have been reported during the year 1904 is less than that registered in any previous year (Vestry or Borough), but a large amount of disinfection has also been carried out in connection with cases of Measles (1,294), Whooping Cough (380), Tuberculosis (659), Chickenpox (305), Verminous Houses (31), and Other Diseases (39). 20 Cancer cases have also been dealt with during 1904, as compared with 13 during 1903. Full details are to be found on page 124.

Of the compulsorily notifiable diseases, 1938 have been dealt with, including 556 cases of Chicken-pox (which was notifiable from April 8th to November 8th, 1904). 11 public and 3 private Schools have been disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease, and the 23 Smallpox infected rooms have been stripped (after disinfection) by the Borough Council's men.

Particulars as to disinfection carried out in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904.

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Council	...	4455
Cases in which bedding has been disinfected at		
home...	...	6
Do. do. do.	at Chamber	3107
Do. do. do.	destroyed	53
Bedding replaced by the Council	...	1
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied		12367

Infected cabs disinfected...	...	...	...	0
No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection with infected houses	...	...	...	3909
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	...	...	...	113
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	...	...	...	3707

Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	1734
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	1526
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	4574
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	969
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	260
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	1313
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	6003
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	3813
Rugs and Mats	...	...	...	...	...	137
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	1935
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	230
Extras (not mentioned in above)	...	...	...	...	...	3863
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>26357</u>

Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mattresses...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	104
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	17
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	263
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>479</u>

Practically *all* the disinfection was carried out by the Council's officers—only 113 certificates being received from Medical Practitioners during 1904, as compared with 109 during 1903. Particulars as to the 113 certificates (received during 1904) are as follow:—

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

Nature of Certificate.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
For Rooms only	2	1	2	2	7
For Bedding only	4	1	—	1	6
For Rooms and Bedding ...	10	31	37	22	100
	16	33	39	25	113

*Including 53 from Chicken-pox.

REFUGES.

There are 2 Refuges in the Borough, one at Wanless Road, and the other at the Wharf (Belvedere Road). Neither Refuge has been used during 1904.

DISINFECTING STATION.

From January 1st, 1903, the whole of the disinfecting work has been carried out at Wanless Road, where, since January 1st, 1904, the horses and vans have also been kept, instead of at the Wharf as hitherto—stabling, etc., having been erected for that purpose. From an administrative point of view this new departure is a great improvement. There are 2 Equifex Machines in use, and these have given satisfaction during the year, no

complaints having been received as to damaged goods, etc. To one of these Equifex Machines, a simple and efficient (so it is stated) patent air-controller (working automatically), the invention of Mr. Wolf Defries, has been fitted during 1904 as an experiment, at a cost of £25. By this means, the patentee stated, the exact time can be registered when the last trace of atmospheric air has been driven out of the interior of the machine, by the incoming steam, and when, consequently, steam fills every nook and crevice of such interior. It is acknowledged that, to obtain the maximum efficiency from steam as a disinfectant, such steam must not be mixed at all with atmospheric air; but, hitherto, the difficulty has been to know when all the atmospheric air had been effectually expelled. Should the patent prove efficient in its practical working, the second Equifex Machine will be fitted with it, as also the Sterilising Machine.

The Staff, which consists of the Superintendent, 4 Disinfecting Men, 4 Drivers, 1 Stove Assistant, and 1 Stableman, has, collectively and individually, given satisfaction.

Two separate chemical examinations of the 40 per cent. formalin solution used for disinfection by spraying were made in 1904, and in both instances the solution was found to be up to the standard guaranteed. Spray disinfection is the method now chiefly used in Lambeth in dealing with infected rooms, instead of the old-fashioned method of burning sulphur in rooms previously sealed up. The latter method is troublesome, takes a long time, and is of doubtful scientific value, whereas the former is easily performed, is expeditious, and of scientific value. Further, in connection with the spraying method, the room can be used again within a short time of being sprayed—the odour of the formalin quickly and readily dispersing. A scented formalin solution is used in Lambeth.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total. 1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	Yearly average 5 years (1899-1903).
Measles ...	392	594	193	115	1294	1346	364	728	941	773	830.4
Whooping Cough...	101	169	47	63	380	325	110	72	126	58	138.2
Chicken-pox*	74	91	25	115	305	356	1625	78	88	21	433.6
Tuberculosis†	134	230	140	155	659	269	488	483	524	474	447.6
Cancer ...	4	7	7	2	20	13	34	15	23	13	19.6
	705	1091	412	450	2658	2309	2621	1376	1702	1339	1869.4

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

*Chicken-pox *compulsorily* notifiable throughout the Borough (and the whole of the Administrative County of London) from April 8th, 1904, to November 8th, 1904—556 cases being notified compulsorily by medical men, and 305 other cases by others, during 1904, in Lambeth.

N.B.—39 other diseases (not classified) *i.e.*, Rheumatic Fever, Pneumonia, etc., and 31 Verminous Houses were also dealt with during 1904.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and twelve years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act; and for the year 1904.

		1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act.	1904.
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected.	At Home	332	258	278	10	62	52	7	144	143.6	6
	At Chamber	85	56	162	509	236	722	902	951	460.4	3107
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	...	37	23	62	52	8	57	48	79	45.7	53
	...	1526	1437	1895	2275	916	3078	3121	3778	2253.2	26359
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	...	63	104	114	144	59	92	61	267	113.0	479
	...	727	680	657	727	736	1276	1255	1277	916.9	12367
Premises Disinfected and Disinfectants Supplied.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2638

† vide footnote on page 126.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Yearly average for 14 yrs. succeeding the Notification Act.	1904
No. of cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected.																
At Home	179	246	593	343	177	251	368	217	132	81	62	37	20	19	194.6	6
At Chamber	1391	1570	2540	3042	2206	2472	2447	2126	2124	2998	2450	3040	3702	3253	2547.2	3107
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	185	275	314	224	119	6	49	39	27	44	59	75	134	62	115.1	53
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	3013	6747	9909	11513	8022	13516	20349	21487	21597	27923	27528	27265	41029*	26957	19061.1	26359
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	333	467	605	674	544	186	178	162	126	326	1783	959	1006*	587	566.9	479
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied.	1722	1816	3157	5896	5742	7146	7210	8715	8441	9146	9124	9522	12607	10984	7230.6	12367
Infectious Diseases dealt with.																
Notifiable†	—	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2025	4273	1587	2651.5	1938
Non-Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	87	144	1339	1702	1376	1094	2269	1003.9	2638

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

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

N.B.—The Statistics for 1901-4 refer to the Borough Council; those for all previous years, to the late Vestry.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, Etc.

1. Food and Drugs.

During the year 1904, 1,200 samples have been purchased through the Food and Drugs Inspector (Mr. Perrin) within the Borough of Lambeth, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of the 1,200 samples, 79 (*i.e.*, 6·6 per cent.) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated, varying quarterly as follows:—1st quarter, 13·4 per cent.; 2nd, 9·4 per cent.; 3rd, 5·6 per cent.; and 4th, 3·1 per cent.; and 66 summonses were issued, with the result that 43 convictions were obtained, together with £80 19s. 6d. in penalties, and £39 17s. 6d. in costs. In 12 cases the vendors were cautioned. Full details are to be found on pp. 137—139, and in the Appendix (pp. 26—31).

Taking the average of 10 years (1891-1900), the annual number of samples taken in the old Parish of Lambeth is 501, of which 74 (*i.e.*, 14·8 per cent.) were found, on analysis, to be adulterated; whilst the annual average number of summonses issued is 53, with 52 convictions and £104 5s. 5d. in penalties, and £35 0s. 3d. in costs. In 16 cases (average), the vendors were cautioned. In the Borough, 710, 704 and 1,010 samples were taken during 1901, 1902 and 1903 respectively.

It will be noted that 1200 samples have been taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector, and analysed by the Public Analyst, during 1904—the largest number ever taken by the Borough Council, or by the late Vestry, in any one year. This is owing to the new arrangement made by the Council at the commencement of 1903, by which a *minimum* 1000 samples per year are to be, in future, taken and analysed. The Analyst's

Salary is £400 per annum (payable quarterly) in connection with the analysis of the first 1,000 samples, whilst a fee of 10s. per sample is paid for every extra sample analysed over and above that number yearly. This is a satisfactory advance (one sample per 259 inhabitants), but a still larger number of samples in future must be taken in Lambeth, having regard to the size and population of the Borough. The Annual Report of the Local Government Board 1903-4 gives, as the average for London, one sample analysed for every 233 persons, *i.e.*, 4·3 per 1000 population.

No samples were received by the Public Analyst during 1904 from private purchasers in Lambeth Borough, though two samples of milk suspected to contain formalin were submitted on behalf of the Borough Council. Both contained traces of formalin.

The various articles analysed during 1904 were as follows :—

(a) MILK.

516 samples were taken, and of these 52 (*i.e.*, 10·1 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. 8 of the samples were purchased as “separated” milks, but none of these were declared to be adulterated. The 52 adulterations found were as follows :—

(1) Added water (19), varying from a *minimum* 3 to a *maximum* 36 per cent.

(2) Deficient in cream (31), varying from a *minimum* 5 to a *maximum* 30 per cent.

(3) Both added water and deficient in cream (2), 5 per cent. added water and 10 per cent. deficient in cream, and 4 per cent. added water and 17 per cent. deficient in cream, respectively.

In 44 cases summonses were taken out, and in 27 cases convictions were obtained, with penalties varying from a *minimum*

5s. (with 14s. 6d. cost) to a *maximum* £10 (with 20s. costs). In the remaining 17 cases the results of the summonses were as follows :—

- (a) summonses marked "no conviction" (10);
- (b) summonses dismissed (3)—warranty proved (2); offence disproved (1).
- (c) summonses not served within legal time limit (3); and
- (d) defendant absconded (1).

In 8 cases no action was taken for the following reasons :—

- (a) bottles burst (6).
- (b) amount of adulteration too small (1).
- (c) sample too sour for satisfactory analysis (1).

The total fines amounted to £61 5s., with £29 12s. costs.

(b) BUTTER.

249 samples were taken, and of these 16 (*i.e.*, 6·4 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated—the adulterations consisting of (a) added margarine (15), varying from a *minimum* 85 to a *maximum* 100 per cent., and (b) added water (1), 25·6 per cent., *i.e.*, 9·6 per cent. beyond the 16 per cent. allowed under the Sale of Butter Regulations.

In 14 instances summonses were taken out, and 10 convictions obtained, with penalties varying from 10s. (with 12s. 6d. costs) to £3 (with 17s. 6d. costs). In 3 instances the defendants absconded, and in 1 the summons was dismissed on account of the defendant being fined at the same time for another (butter) offence.

In 2 cases no action was taken—the butters being served in marked wrappers.

The total fines amounted to £16 7s. 3d., with £6 14s. costs.

(c) COFFEE.

87 samples were taken, and of these 9 (*i.e.*, 10·3 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with added chicory, varying in amount from a *minimum* 30 to a *maximum* 70 per cent., respectively. No action was taken in one case on account of the wrapper (in which the mixture was sold) being marked, and of the 8 summonses taken out, convictions were obtained in 6, with penalties varying in amount from 10s. (with 12s. 6d. costs) to 20s. (with 12s. 6d. costs); whilst the summonses were dismissed in 2 (marked wrapper being proved in the one, and absence of intent to defraud in the other).

The total fines amounted to £3 7s. 3d., with £3 11s. 6d. costs.

(d) SAUSAGES.

2 samples of sausages were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with 20 and 25 grains of crystalised boracic acid per lb. respectively.

The other samples of Food and Drugs (346 in number) taken by the Inspector were declared by the Analyst to be unadulterated.

The expenses connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth Borough during 1904 amounted to £89 19s. 10d.—consisting of £28 18s. 9d. for samples, £22 4s. 0d. for Assistant (Deputy), £4 15s. 6d. for Witnesses, £4 0s. 6d. for Collecting Evidence, £26 17s. 0d. for Travelling Expenses, and £3 4s. 1d. for Sundries. The salary of the Food and Drugs Inspector (£120 rising by £10 annual increases to £200), and the cost of the summonses (£9 18s. 0d.), are not included in the above.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of Analyses, during
the year 1904.

Samples.						Number Procured.	Number Adulterated
*Milk	...	...	...	...	...	516	52
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	249	16
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	87	9
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	27	—
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	46	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	22	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	17	—
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	15	—
†Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	20	—
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	13	—
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	...	18	—
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	21	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	21	—
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	20	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Pea Flour	...	...	...	...	...	28	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	24	—
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	12	—
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Linseed Meal	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Chocolate Powder	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals						1200	79

* Separated milk 8.

† Cream of tartar 8, milk of sulphur 6, tartaric acid 6.

Particulars as to samples analysed, and proceedings taken, during 1904 (Borough), and during the ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Cautions.	Penalties.	Costs.	
Borough Council.	1904	1200	79	6.6	66*	43	12	£ s. d. 80 19 6	£ s. d. 39 17 6
Late Vestry.	1900	603	73	12.1	57	52	10	104 10 0	42 6 6
	1899	600	65	10.8	52	49	6	76 10 0	29 12 6
	1898	602	74	12.3	57	54	6	69 0 0	34 9 0
	1897	546	41	7.5	7	21	2	48 0 0	24 5 0
	1896	549	66	12.02	66	60	2	93 0 0	35 11 6
	1895	500	87	17.4	64	62	23	149 15 0	41 18 0
	1894	495	107	21.6	81	79	26	199 0 0	45 11 0
	1893	498	120	24.09	79	79	41	207 17 0	48 19 0
	1892	332	65	19.5	43	43	22	66 8 6	32 9 0
1891	292	48	16.4	25	24	23	28 13 6	15 1 0	
Average of 10 years 1891—1900.	501.7	74.6	15.1	53.1	52.5	16.1	104 5 5	35 0 3	

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

* 6 Summonses were dismissed, and 17 withdrawn, during 1904.

Shewing percentage of different adulterated Samples during 1904 (Borough), and in ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.	Milk.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread and Flour.	Cocoa and Chocolate.	Cheese and Lard.	Other Groceries.	Sundries.	Spirits.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whisky.	Ale and Porter.	Wines.	Aërated Waters.	Drugs.
Boro' Council	1904	10.1	6.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
	1900	14.2	11.0	17.8	—	—	0.0	3.5	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
	1899	10.9	14.5	6.9	—	—	0.0	2.7	0.0	21.4	33.3	—	0.0	20.0	—	—	0.0
	1898	13.6	14.5	10.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	0.0	50.0	5.9	—	—	18.8
	1897	10.5	7.3	3.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.1	17.7	—	25.0	18.2	0.0	—	—	14.3
	1896	11.06	17.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.9
	1895	21.05	14.7	26.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.0	—	12.5	25.0	—	0.0	0.0	12.5
	1894	27.6	22.4	30.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
	1893	30.4	35.04	11.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	—	0.0
	1892	31.3	36.4	18.4	—	66.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Late Vestry.	1891	47.8	5.0	3.8	0.0	—	—	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

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

FULL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF SCOTCH WHISKEY AND ORDINARY BEER.

A full analysis has been made during 1904 for the information of the Council of samples of (a) Scotch Whiskey, and (b) ordinary Beer, with the following results:—

(a) *Sample of Scotch Whiskey.*

	Parts per 100.
Water	57·121
Absolute Alcohol	42·800
Acidity (as Acetic Acid)	0·004
Aldehydes (as Ethylic Aldehyde)	0·002
Furfural... ..	trace
Ethers (as Ethyl Acetate)	0·020
Higher Alcohols	0·011
Total dry solid matter	0·042
	<hr/>
	100·000
	<hr/>

This is a legally genuine, perfectly wholesome spirit, but cannot be described as first-class Malt Whiskey.

(b) *Sample of Ordinary Beer.*

	Parts per 1000.
Present Specific Gravity of Sample	1015·35
Ordinary Gravity of Wort	1054·07
	<hr/>
Water	900·2936
Absolute Alcohol	42·5000
Acetic Acid	0·9600
Higher Alcohols (as Amylic Alcohol)... ..	0·0638
Compound Ethers (as Acetic Ether)	0·0221

Furfural...	...	...	...	...	0.0005
Aldehydes	...	...	...	...	trace
Total dry solid matter	...	...	...	...	56.1600
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1000.0000</u>

A further detailed analysis of the dried solid matter found in the sample of beer gave the following results :—

Maltose ...	...	...	...	...	19.78
Dextrine	...	...	...	...	21.37
Albuminoids	...	...	...	...	5.66
Lactic Acid	...	...	...	...	1.08
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	3.88
Hop extract and colouring matter from malt	...	...	...	...	4.45
Total					<u>56.16</u>

The mineral matter was found to be made up as follows :—

Potash ...	...	...	...	...	1.24
Soda	...	...	...	...	0.41
Lime	...	...	...	...	0.06
Magnesia	...	...	...	...	0.18
Sulphuric Acid	...	...	...	...	0.05
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	...	1.07
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.47
Silica	...	...	...	...	0.40
Total					<u>3.88</u>

The chlorine found was equivalent to 0.774 sodium chloride (common salt), *i.e.*, the sample of beer contained 54.18 grains of common salt per gallon. The sample was quite free from arsenic or other deleterious ingredients.

II. Water....

Two samples of suspected well water were examined during 1904, but in neither case was any organic (or other) contamination found.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During 1904 there have been made 540 special observations and enquiries in connection with smoke abatement throughout the Borough, as compared with 720, 679 and 620 during 1903, 1902 and 1901 respectively. This is an important duty, and one that a Sanitary Authority is right in carrying out rigorously.

During 1904, 46 smoke notices have been served, and the nuisances abated. In no case was it found necessary to proceed to summonses.

The following Firms have been under special observation *weekly* during 1904 by the Borough Council's Smoke Inspector:—

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

Messrs. Clowes & Sons, Duke Street.

City and Waterloo Railway Generating Station, Launcelot
Street.

Messrs. Walkers, Parker & Co., Belvedere Road

Messrs. Seth Taylor, Commercial Road.

Messrs. McGaw, York Road, Westminster Bridge.

New London Brewery, Durham Street.

Beulah Laundry, South Lambeth Road.

Sunnybank Laundry, South Lambeth Road.

Messrs. Doulton & Co., Albert Embankment

Messrs. Hammerton & Co., Stockwell Brewery.

Messrs. Stiff & Sons, Albert Embankment.

Electric Light Works, Electric Avenue.
 Messrs. Clarke, Brixton.
 Messrs. Howell, Belvedere Road.
 Jews' Hospital, Knight's Hill Road.
 Messrs. Mumford, Albert Embankment.
 Messrs. Nightingale, Albert Embankment.
 Sharwood's Factory (rear of), 26, Handforth Road.
 Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Belvedere Road.
 Laundry (rear of), 115, Stockwell Park Road.
 L.C.C. Works, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Meredith & Son, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Causton, Clapham Road.
 Messrs. Barrett, Wandsworth Road.
 Messrs. Higgs & Hill, South Lambeth Road.
 Messrs. Holloway Bros., Belvedere Road.
 Bon Marché, Electrical Works, Nursery Road.
 City and South London Electrical Railway, Generating
 Station, Clapham Road.
 Messrs. Hyde, Harold Street.
 Oval Tavern, Harleyford Road.
 Lion Brewery Company, Belvedere Road.
 Messrs. Beattie, 39, Lower Kennington Lane.
 Messrs. Fremlin & Co., Dane's Road.
 South Metropolitan Gas Company, Works, Vauxhall.
 Messrs. Francis & Son, Brixton.
 Bonanza Bakery, 213, Lyham Road.
 South London Electric Supply Company, Bengeworth Road.
 Lett's Wharf, Commercial Road.
 Messrs. Webb & Sons, Albert Embankment.
 Messrs. Brotherhood, Belvedere Road.

The above list will give an idea of the amount of work involved in carrying out the Nuisance Clauses of the Public Health Act, which have reference to the emission of black smoke from a chimney (other than the chimney of a private dwelling-house) in such quantity as to be a nuisance. In addition to this special

work carried out by the Borough's Smoke Inspector, the London County Council has, during 1904, written 19 letters to the Borough Council, drawing attention to smoke nuisances observed by their own officers as follow :—

Messrs. Doulton & Co., Albert Embankment (4 occasions).
 Messrs. Stiff & Sons, Albert Embankment (7 occasions).
 City and South London Railway, Generating Station, Clapham Road.
 Jews' Hospital, Knight's Hill Road.
 Fife Laundry, 39, Southville.
 Hackford Road Board School.
 Cookson's Destructor, Tinworth Street.
 Messrs. Clarke, Brixton (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Mumford, Albert Embankment (3 occasions).
 240, Coldharbour Lane (Bakery).
 Sunnybank Laundry, South Lambeth Road.
 79, Vauxhall Walk (Bakery).
 Mr. Schmidt, 78, Brixton Road.
 Messrs. Hammerton & Co., Stockwell Brewery.
 149, Hamilton Road, West Norwood (Laundry).
 Electric Light Station, Electric Avenue (5 occasions).
 Bakery, Treherne Road, Brixton.

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

Lion Brewery (6 occasions).
 Messrs. Drew, Bear & Co., Commercial Road.
 Messrs. Mumford, Albert Embankment (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Belvedere Road (2 occasions).
 Messrs. Meredith & Son, Belvedere Road (4 occasions).

Messrs. Clowes & Sons, Duke Street.

Messrs. Doulton, Lambeth (4 occasions).

Charing Cross & Strand Electricity Corporation, Commercial Road (6 occasions).

Messrs. McGaw, York Road (3 occasions).

Messrs. Holloway Bros., Belvedere Road (3 occasions).

Messrs. Webb & Sons, Albert Embankment.

Messrs. Brotherhood, Belvedere Road (3 occasions).

Fortnightly reports in connection with smoke have been presented by the Public Health Committee to the Council during the year 1904.

The Act lays down that *black* smoke only is a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under Section 2 of the Act, and there is, consequently, great difference of opinion (at times) as to what is, and what is not, *black* smoke.

Complaint was made in June, 1904, to the Council by the Smoke Abatement Society as to alleged nuisances from *black* smoke connected with the various manufactures situated on the south side of the Thames, along Belvedere and Commercial Roads. Consequently, special observations were ordered and taken daily from June 22nd to June 29th (inclusive), in connection with the business premises on the River frontage in the Borough of Lambeth, extending from Westminster Bridge to Broadwall—in which area are located the following Firms:—Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Peter Brotherhood, Howell, Holloway Bros., L.C.C. Works Department, Meredith & Co., Lion Brewery Co., Walker's, Parker, Seth Taylor, City of London Brewery Co., Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation, Clowes & Sons, McGaw, and the City & Waterloo Electric Railway Works. The observations were kept daily for periods of 4 and 5 hours (continuous), and the only cases of *black* smoke which were discovered during the whole of the time (7 days), were as follows:—Messrs. Howell's Granaries, June 23rd (4 minutes); Messrs. Meredith & Co., June 24th

(3 minutes); Lion Brewery Co., June 24th, 27th and 28th (5, 3 and 4 minutes respectively); Messrs. Peter Brotherhood, June 28th (5 minutes); Messrs. McGaw, June 28th (2 minutes); and Messrs. Holloway Bros., June 29th (1 minute).

Several complaints were received during 1904 with regard to 18, Belmore Street, Wandsworth Road, premises used as a marine stores. On inspection, it was found that the premises were in a dirty and dilapidated condition, with large quantities of filthy rags, and offensive decaying bones, deposited in the rooms and yard. A small dust sorting business is carried on there.

REFUSE AND MANURE DEPOTS.

The 13 public depôts, situated in Lambeth Borough, have been under constant (daily during the summer months) supervision during 1904.

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

Complaint was received in February, 1904, as to the depositing of black slop on the St. John's Villa Estate, West Norwood, at the rear of houses in Casewick Road, thereby creating a nuisance. The black slop was found to be the dredgings of a pond in a neighbouring Borough, and its deposit in Lambeth Borough was stopped forthwith—a letter of apology being, at the time, received from the Contractor.

COOKSON'S WHARF, ALBERT EMBANKMENT.

Several complaints have been received during 1904 as to a nuisance arising in connection with Cookson's Wharf, Albert Embankment, where the slop and dust from the Holborn Borough is dealt with, *e.g.*, transferred from the carts to the barges. The slop is deposited on the Wharf and left to drain, but no nuisance in this respect is found, though the slop is unsightly.

It was found, however, that the dust was also being temporarily deposited on the Wharf for the purpose of sorting (collecting the loose paper for burning in a Destructor, situated near the Embankment), thereby creating a nuisance to the neighbouring premises and the passengers on the public road. This depositing and sorting has been stopped—the dust being tipped direct into the barges.

CONVEYANCE OF THE CARCASSES OF DEAD HORSES ALONG PUBLIC STREETS.

Under Section 54 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903, bye-laws have been made, during 1904, with respect to the mode of conveying the carcasses of dead horses through and along the public streets in the County (including Lambeth)—the bye-laws to be enforced by the different Metropolitan Borough Councils. The bye-laws provide for :—

The use of a “vehicle constructed and closed in such manner that the carcase shall be completely concealed from public view,” and that the body of the vehicle “shall be made of or lined with impervious material, so as to prevent any liquid or discharge” escaping therefrom.

The carcase is to be conveyed along the public streets with all reasonable dispatch, and so as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

1.—DUST DESTRUCTORS BELONGING TO PUBLIC BODIES.

Complaints were received during 1904 as to a nuisance in connection with the Shot Tower Destructor, belonging to the Westminster City Council, and situated at their Wharf in Commercial Road, but the nuisance was a temporary one, and practically unavoidable, being due to a break-down in the overhead trolley apparatus, necessitating the cooling of the red-hot clinker at the furnace doors instead of at the end of the Wharf jetty.

2.—DUST DESTRUCTORS BELONGING TO PRIVATE CONTRACTORS.

Several complaints were received during 1904 with reference to Clarkson's Destructor, situated in Tinworth Street, Albert Embankment, but in every instance it was found that the nuisance was due to negligence—the secondary coke fire (or fume cremator) not being lighted owing to the contractors having failed to supply the necessary coke for burning therein. On another occasion, sparks from the furnace set fire to a large quantity of paper, breeze, &c., which was stacked temporarily in the yard near to the Destructor awaiting burning.

This Destructor, and others, are kept under constant official supervision, and the complaints received are few.

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

Special observations were taken during 1904 in connection with the effluvia proceeding (at times) from the chimney belonging to the works of the South London Electricity Supply Corporation, Bengeworth Road, the chief complaint being of "greasy blacks." These "greasy blacks" were analysed by the Public Analyst, who reported as follows: "The greasy black stains (on linen) consist of carbon in a fine state of division, embedded in an unsaponifiable greasy matter of a hydrocarbon nature, but, owing to the very minute quantity extractable, repeated attempts to further identify the hydrocarbon contained in it proved abortive. The spots may be simply described as 'greasy [soot],' and are evidently the result of solid matters thrown out with the smoke from a chimney where imperfect combustion is going on in the fire beneath."

The nuisance was chiefly complained of between 4 and 6 p.m., the time when increased work is put upon the boilers for the generation of the extra electricity needed when darkness sets in; and appeared to be due to the excessive draught in the flues

carrying out into the external air fine coal siftings—small coal siftings or screening being supplied at that time (so it was reported) to the works for burning after dark or at dusk. The Company was communicated with, and the nuisance ceased. No further action was therefore necessary, but the details show the danger of a nuisance arising at any time, unless strict care in the management of the furnaces is at all times enforced—Welsh steam coal only being used as fuel.

The Company denied that any coal siftings or screenings were used at the time of the complaints, though there could be no doubt as to the “greasy blacks,” which, it was stated, were found to be issuing from the chimney.

4.—MESSRS. HAMMERTON’S BREWERY, LINGHAM STREET, STOCKWELL.

A memorial, signed by 51 owners and householders living in Kimberley and Kay Roads, and in the immediate neighbourhood, has been received during 1904, drawing attention to the “continual nuisance and inconvenience arising from the smoke and fumes of sulphur emitted from the shaft of Messrs. Hammerton’s Brewery, Lingham Street, Stockwell, a nuisance which is (the memorialists allege) both detrimental to health and property.” The complaint of the memorialists could not be substantiated by the Council’s officials.

5.—BALLAST BURNING AT GIPSY ROAD.

An anonymous letter of complaint was received during 1904 (September) from the Gipsy Road Constitutional Club, drawing attention to a large ballast fire, burning in the Gipsy Road. On making enquiries it was found that the fire was lighted on September 29th on a large plot of land for the purpose of burning clean clay dug out of the footings from the two new houses being erected on the land, such clean clay being mixed with coal, and not with house refuse in any shape or form. A screen was found to have been erected so as to hide the ballast fire from the road—the nearest house, which is directly opposite, being 100 feet away, and the Gipsy Road Constitutional Club being

400 feet farther west. The fire was kept under the daily inspection of the Inspector (who had received no complaints from the surrounding inhabitants), and no nuisance could be discovered.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The 372 registered houses have been visited regularly, but no new house has been registered, during 1904.

ALTERATIONS TO BYE-LAWS.

Legal decision given in the King's Bench Division (Divisional Court) on February 5th, 1904, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Kennedy, in the two cases of *Stiles v. Galinski* and *Nokes v. Mayor, etc., of Islington*, have rendered it necessary to amend the present wording of the Bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings. It has been held that it is necessary to serve a notice upon the responsible person before subjecting him to a criminal charge, *e.g.*, annual cleansing of premises, *provision of 1 w.c. to every 12 lodgers, etc. Further, it has been suggested that it is desirable to extend the time within which the annual cleansing is to be carried out, viz., "the month of April," instead of "the first week of April."

The Borough Council, on April 14th, 1904, decided to alter the Bye-laws in accordance with the ruling and suggestion of the High Court Judges.

A difficulty in carrying out these Bye-laws is due to the "landlord" being liable for the annual cleansing and not the "owner" (*vide* Special Report, Appendix, p. 38).

* This involves an alteration of the L.C.C. Bye-law 26, made under Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—an alteration which the L.C.C. has already made (February, 1904).

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 10 Common Lodging Houses (for men) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been licensed by the L.C.C. during 1904, at the Annual Licensing Meetings held June 24th and 25th, 1904, and January 27th, 1905. They are as follows :—

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

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

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

It has only been found necessary to condemn 15 houses during 1904, under the housing of the Working Classes Acts, and particulars of these (together with the reasons for their condemnation) are to be found on p. 147. Action under the Housing Acts is exceptional, as the majority of cases can be dealt with satisfactorily under the Public Health Acts, under which a closing order can be obtained in the case of a house that may be found to be, structurally or otherwise, unfit for human habitation.

CONFERENCE ON LONDON HOUSING, BUILDING, &c.

A Conference, convened by the Workmen's National Housing Council, was held on December 3rd, 1904, at Essex Hall, and many resolutions were passed thereat, dealing with the subjoined (*inter alia*) subjects :—

1. Protests against (a) existing high rents; (b) the tendency to build houses and rooms of small dimensions; (c) continued existence of slums; and (d) the protracted shortage of house room, with the consequent unhealthy crowding.

2. Need for improved Municipal Housing Schemes by (a) empowering local authorities to issue non-interest bearing notes; (b) grants from the Imperial Exchequer; (c) tax on site values.

3. Need for proper definition of a "room," *e.g.*, the air space not less than 1,200 cubic feet.

4. Need for improved means of transit and locomotion for London.

An Order in Council has been issued, transferring all powers under the Housing Acts from the Secretary of State to the Local Government Board, as and from March 1st, 1904.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Details of Houses condemned during 1904.

Date of representation of Medical Officer of Health to, and of resolution of, Borough Council.	Address of Premises.	No. of Houses.	Date of Service of Notices.	Result.	Remarks.
January 7th ...	8, Gordon Grove, Loughboro' Road	1	...	Rendered fit	Dirty, damp & dilapidated
March 17th ...	1—2, South Cottages, Warham St.	2	Apr. 13	Rendered fit	Dirty, damp and dilapidated, and generally worn out, and drains defective
June 2nd ...	Gardener's Cottage, abutting on 30, Herne Hill	1	...	Rendered fit	Damp, dilapidated, old, and the drains defective
June 16th ...	18a, 18b, 18c, 18d, Kibworth Street	4	July 8	Closed ...	Dirty, damp, dilapidated and old
July 14th ...	422—424, Coldharbour Lane ...	2	July 28	Rendered fit	Dirty, damp, dilapidated, and drains defective
July 14th ...	32, Electric Lane	1	Sep. 19	Closed ...	Situated over unpaved stables so that effluvia permeate into the living rooms through the open staircase and badly-fitting wooden floors
November 10th	1, 2, 3, 4, Porter's Cottages, Coldharbour Lane	4	...	Rendered fit	Dirty, damp & dilapidated

REVENUE ACT, 1903.

During 1904, 494 Certificates under the Revenue Act, 1903, in connection with tenements (or dwellings) so constructed as to afford suitable separate accommodation for such of the families inhabiting the same, have been applied for, and, of these, 338 have been granted *unconditionally*; and 37 have been granted *conditionally*, *i.e.*, on condition that certain alterations and improvements are carried out. In 119 cases, the certificates were refused.

The limit of rent is extended by the Revenue Act, 1903, to £60, but a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health is only needed in the case of dwellings of an annual (gross rateable) value not exceeding £40.

(a.) *Certificates granted unconditionally.*

Address.	Blocks or Houses.	Tene- ments.
Brockwell Mansions, Crowstone Road, Water Lane, 1-24 	4	24
Coldharbour Lane, 131A-135B 	6	18
Courtney Street, 19-35 (odd numbers) ...	9	18
Cowley Mansions, Cowley Road, Brixton, 1-48	6	48
Denmark Mansions, Coldharbour Lane, 1-22	3	22
Hackford Road, 8 	1	6
Northlands Street, Coldharbour Lane, 2-32 and 5-23 	26	78
St. Gothard's Road, West Norwood, 36 ...	1	3
Springfield Terrace, Wandsworth Road, 1, 2, 3	3	6
Tower Street, 18 	1	8
Ufford Street, New Cut, 30-53 (inclusive) ...	4	24

Vaughan Road, Coldharbour Lane, 46-88 and 51-59	...	...	...	...	27	...	81
Vauxhall Models, Albert Embankment, 10A, 10B (part of South Block, already certified)	...	...	...	...	—	...	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	91	...	338

(b.) *Certificates granted conditionally.*

Brading Road, 2, 2A	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Clifton Mansions, Coldharbour Lane, 1-22	...	...	...	...	5	...	22
Lambeth Road, 101, 103	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Priory Buildings, Priory Grove, 1-4	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Totals	...	...	...	...	8	...	37

(c.) *Certificates refused.*

Broad Street, 40, 42, 44	...	...	...	...	3	...	9
Granby Buildings, 6-15 (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	10	...	30
New Palace Building, Whitgift Street, 1-12	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Salamanca Street, 25	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Strathleven Road, Acre Lane, 40, 42, 81-99 (odd numbers)	...	...	...	...	16	...	32
Vauxhall Walk, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16	...	...	...	...	7	...	21
Wandsworth Road, 172, 178, 188, 192	...	...	...	...	4	...	12
Totals	...	...	...	...	42	...	119

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 214 Bakehouses (135 above ground and 79* underground) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been inspected during 1904, and the necessary annual white-washing and cleaning carried out.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During 1904, no nuisance has been reported in connection with the 6 Offensive Trades, which exist in the Borough of Lambeth, and which are now under the supervision of the Borough Council :—

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

During 1904, the Local Government Board confirmed the Order, made by the London County Council on March 29th, 1904, by which the business of a dresser of fish skins becomes an offensive business within the meaning of Section 19 (1) (b) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. No such business is at present carried on in Lambeth Borough, as far as is known.

Fried fish shops have been complained of from time to time, but, unfortunately, a Sanitary Authority's power over such places is slight ; care is taken to see that proper fuel and fat are

* 72 have been certified as "suitable" for occupation as bakehouses.

used, and that the fish offal is removed regularly and in properly constructed tins.

During 1904, the L.C.C. Bye-laws as to Offensive Trades have been under consideration with a view to their amendment and extension, and the Borough Council has approved of the suggestions made by the L.C.C.

The most important amendment is to require, in future, that, in the case of every business, all offensive processes shall be conducted in a closed chamber—provision being moreover made for the adequate ventilation of such chamber and the destruction of offensive vapours.

The amended draught bye-laws also differ from the existing bye-laws, in the following, amongst other respects :—

(a) For the purpose of receiving and conveying away all scraps, litter, refuse and residues, there is to be provided in all cases a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, furnished with tight and close-fitting covers.

(b) All material emitting any offensive or noxious effluvium, vapour or gas, when delivered on to the premises across a public footway, is required to be conveyed in vessels properly constructed and covered.

(c) In all cases where a closed chamber is to be provided, the cleansing of the floor of every such chamber and such part of the walls thereof as is covered with hard, smooth, and impervious material, is required at the close of each working day; and all vessels, receptacles, etc., are to be kept clean so as to prevent any offensive smell.

(d) A copy of the Bye-laws and a plan of the premises are to be displayed in a conspicuous position.

(e) Drains on all premises are to be maintained in good order and in efficient action.

(f) In some instances a requirement is made that all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain, shall be treated in such a manner as to prevent nuisance.

(g) In the Bye-laws relating to the business of a Knacker, a provision has been inserted for the prevention of over-crowding of animals, and the cleansing of streets after the slaughter of horses by a licensed Knacker.

(h) A provision that the parts of walls and ceilings not covered with hard, smooth, and impervious materials shall be lime-washed between the first and tenth days of the months of March, June, September and December, has been inserted in each set of Bye-laws.

The proposed Bye-laws as to the trade of fell-monger are new, there being no existing bye-laws dealing with such an offensive trade, and incorporate the points mentioned above.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were within the Borough of Lambeth at the end of 1903, 32 registered Slaughter-houses, and at the annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 31st, November 1st and December 3rd, 1904, respectively, the licenses were renewed with the following exceptions:—

32, Chapel Road, West Norwood—No application for license made.

107, Hamilton Road, West Norwood—No application for license made.

LIST OF THE 30 LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN
THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1904.

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

Ward.	Situation of Premises.			Name of Licensee.
Brixton ...	Near Railway Hotel	Brewery,		Elphick, Edwin
	Electric Lane			
" ...	263, Brixton Road	...	...	Copp, Albert
" ...	10, Foxley Road*	...	...	Malden, Robert Levers
" ...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to), Canterbury Road	...	...	Warren, James Edward
Herne Hill	207, Coldharbour Lane	...	...	Clark, Albert John
"	309, " "	...	...	Ford, Hy. & Co., Ltd.
"	77, Dulwich Road	...	...	Atkin, Jim Cook
Tulse Hill	45, New Park Road	...	...	Beaumont, Edith Mary (trading as Martin & Beau- mont)
"	12, Lower Tulse Hill	...	...	Haydon, Wm.
Norwood ...	120, High Street*†	...	...	Bull, John
" ...	121, " " (rear of)	...	...	Griffiths, Fredk.
" ...	66, Knight's Hill Road	...	...	Crittall, Daniel Pearce
" ...	125, Hamilton Road	...	...	Forss, Thomas Lionel

* Small cattle only to be killed.

† Special conditions laid down.

Sanitarily, these 30 Slaughter-houses are in good condition, and the chemical test, which was applied to the drains in each case, failed to give a single result. Constant inspection of the Slaughter-houses within the Borough is now carried out, as the officers of the Borough Council are responsible for the due enforcement of all Bye-laws and Regulations made in pursuance

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

The following infringement of Bye-laws was dealt with during 1904:—

38, Walnut Tree Walk—general mismanagement, the premises being dirty and untidy. *Occupier cautioned.*

Six slaughter-houses have changed hands during 1904, viz.:—
124, Lower Marsh; 27, Bedford Road; 263, Brixton Road; 207, Coldharbour Lane; 45, New Park Road; and 125, Hamilton Road (West Norwood), and are now licensed to John William Sharpe, John Pied Pooley, Albert Copp, Albert John Clark, Edith Mary Beaumont, and Thomas Lionel Forss (formerly to William Mabbott, William James Mercer, Harry Knight, Morris Spindler, Henry Beaumont, and George Grant), respectively.

COWHOUSES.

There were, within the Borough of Lambeth, at the end of 1903, 20 registered Cowhouses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 31st, November 1st and December 3rd, 1904, respectively, the licenses were renewed with the following exceptions:—

8, Moat Place—License not applied for.
329, Coldharbour Lane—License not applied for.
71, Ethelred Street—Premises disused as a Cowhouse, and used as a Stable.

LIST OF 17 LICENSED COWHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

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

Prince's	...	30, Upper Kennington Lane	...	1	...	7
Vauxhall	...	38, Hartington Road	...	...	1	22
"	...	9, Dawlish Street	...	...	1	12
Brixton	...	34, Ingleton Street	...	...	1	5
"	...	1, Elliot Road	...	...	2	9
Herne Hill...	...	67, Coldharbour Lane	...	...	1	7
"	...	56, Railton Road	...	...	1	5
Tulse Hill	...	196, Norwood Road	...	...	1	20
Norwood	...	156, Hamilton Road, West Nor-				
		wood	...	...	3	26
"	...	76 and 78, Gipsy Hill	...	...	3	27
"	...	67, Rosendale Road	...	...	1	10
"	...	93, Clive Road, West Norwood	...	...	1	4
"	...	Elder Road Dairy, West Norwood	...	...	2	35
"	...	15, Croxted Road, West Dulwich	...	...	1	3
				24	224	

Sanitarily, these 17 Cowhouses are in good condition, and they have been inspected carefully during 1904, and the drains in each case tested with the chemical test, without a result being obtained in any single instance. A few minor sanitary defects were found during 1904, *e.g.*, defective paving, defective walls and floors, &c., and in one instance a grain pit was being improperly used.

One Cowhouse (38, Hartington Road) has changed hands during the year 1904, and is now licensed to William Davies Rees (formery T. Davies).

The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Cowhouses, and the due enforcement of all Bye-laws and Regulations which have been made in connection therewith under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Orders, 1885-86-99. Such duties were carried out by the London County Council previous to the passing of the London Government Act, 1899. During 1904 no action has been taken in regard to infringement of Bye-laws.

During 1904 a cow (Shorthorn) belonging to a dairy in Tulse Hill, was reported by the London County Council Veterinary Inspector as suffering from mastitis, and in view of the danger of such being tubercular the milk from that cow was not used for human consumption.

DAIRIES, MILK-SHOPS AND MILK-STORES.

Five new Milk-shops and Milk-stores have been registered during 1904, and all existing ones (468) have been under inspection, as required.

MUNICIPAL INFANTS MILK DEPÔT.

The Borough Council is to be congratulated upon their public spirit in having decided on July 14th, 1904, to establish and maintain, in the Borough of Lambeth, an Infants Milk Depôt, even though the expenses connected therewith will certainly be surcharged by the District Auditor, and the disallowance may not be afterwards remitted by the Local Government Board.

The value of such a depot in assisting to lessen the infantile mortality of a district, is admitted by all, and such an institution must, therefore, claim the sympathy of all persons interested in disease-prevention. It follows, as a corollary, that Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, like outside (provincial) districts should be empowered by law to provide, at their discretion, out of the Rates, a depôt for the preparation and sale of sterilised and humanised milk for the food of infants; and with such an end in view a Conference on the Administration of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, held in London on July 7th and 18th, 1904, decided unanimously to request the London County Council to insert a clause in their next General Powers Bill to confer such power upon the Borough Councils of the Metropolis. The Local Government Board would appear to sympathise with Sanitary Authorities in this respect. The Borough Council

decided, on July 28th, 1904, to take on lease for 7, 14, or 21 years, for the purposes of a Milk Depot, the premises known as 66, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, at a yearly rental of £70 per annum as and from September quarter, 1904. These premises are equidistant from three large Hospitals (Waterloo Road Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, and St. Thomas' Hospital), and the internal arrangement of the rooms is such as to be readily adapted for the necessary alterations. Instructions have been given for the necessary plant to be provided, and fitted up, in the premises at an initial cost of £250 (estimated) as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
One Steriliser	80	0	0
„ Boiler (3-horse power)	40	0	0
„ Rinsing Machine (bottles)	5	0	0
„ Washing Machine (bottles)	6	10	0
„ Tank for Cooling (bottles)	9	0	0
„ Tank for Washing (bottles)	3	0	0
„ Bottle Filler	2	0	0
40 gross of Bottles at 18s. 6d. per gross ...	37	0	0
10 dozen large Baskets at 13s. per dozen...	6	10	0
10 dozen small Baskets at 10s. per dozen...	5	0	0
1 Baby-weighing Machine	1	0	0
2 Milk Churns at 30s. each	3	0	0
Milk Measures (various)	1	10	0
1 Strainer	0	18	0
10 gross Rubber Teats at 32s. per gross ...	16	0	0
Extras (contingencies, &c.)... ..	33	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£250	0	0
	<hr/>		

It is further estimated that the *annual* expenses (for 100 children) will be (about) a *net* maximum *annual* charge upon the Rates for working expenses of £200, as follows :—

Annual Estimate (for 100 Children).

					£
Rent (house)	...	...	...	...	70
Rates and Taxes...	...	...	...	...	30
Water and Lighting	...	...	...	...	25
Fuel (Boiler)	...	...	...	...	10
Wages (2 Attendants)	...	...	...	...	125
*Milk, Cream and Sugar...	...	...	...	...	280
Contingencies (renewal of Bottles, etc.)	...				50
					<hr/> £590
†Receipts from sale of Milk (say)	...				390
Cost to the Rates	...	...	...	...	<hr/>£200 <hr/>

It is estimated that 63 gallons of milk per head per year will be required.

It is interesting to note that a letter, dated November 9th, 1904, was received by the Council from the Rev. E. G. Maxted, enclosing the following resolution, which had been carried unanimously at a Public Meeting held in St. Anne's Lecture Hall, Miles Street, South Lambeth, on Tuesday, November 8th, 1904:—

That this meeting expresses its thankfulness for the establishment of a Municipal Milk Depôt in York Road, and asks the Council to extend the Milk supply to other Wards by means of branch depôts at the Public Libraries, as soon as possible.

Should the Milk Depôt in York Road prove a success, the suggestion contained in the resolution will doubtlessly be acted upon by the Council, such a provision having been already made by the Medical Officer of Health in the Lambeth scheme.

* Milk at 9d. per gallon ; sugar—lactose at 63s. per ton, and cane sugar at 2½d. per lb. ; cream at 1s. 4d. per pint.

† Milk (humanised and sterilised) at 1s. 6d., 2s. 0d., and 2s. 6d. per head per week, varying with the ages of the infants and children.

For purposes of future record, it may be stated that the Borough Council of Lambeth decided on July 9th, 1903, in favour of the establishment of a Municipal Milk Depôt for the Borough (and elsewhere), provided the Local Government Board would allow the necessary expenses out of the rates. This the Board, unfortunately, refused to do, stating that there was "no legal authority for such an expenditure being charged upon the General Rates." The Board was again written to, asking if the Auditors' disallowance (when made in the case of Lambeth) would afterwards be remitted by the Board "in the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction conferred upon the Board," as has actually happened in the case of Battersea Borough Council. The subjoined was the official reply:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.,

6th June, 1904.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 16th ultimo, with reference to the proposal of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth to establish a Depôt for the supply of sterilized milk; and to state that, if the Council charged any expenditure in connection with the matter in their accounts, it would come before the District Auditor in the first instance. The Board could not properly intimate beforehand what course they would take if the Auditor should make any disallowance or surcharge, and an appeal were made to them against his decision. They would, however, give due consideration to all the circumstances of the case in dealing with such an appeal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The TOWN CLERK,
Lambeth.

(Signed)

THOS. PITTS,

Assistant Secretary.

The Public Health Committee discussed at their meeting, held on June 20th, 1904, as to whether or not this official reply of the

Board was a sufficient guarantee to warrant the Committee recommending the Council to "risk the surcharge," and the voting was—for 6, against 6 (the Chairman voting), such a recommendation. When this Report of the Public Health Committee came up before the Council at their meeting, held June 30th, 1904, an instruction was given to the Committee to "prepare and submit to the Finance Committee an estimate for the establishment of a Municipal Milk Depôt for the Borough of Lambeth." This estimate* was duly prepared, and submitted to, and accepted by the Finance Committee and the Council, at their meetings held on July 8th, 1904 and July 14th, 1904, respectively. The Depot is to be under strict medical supervision, and to be used only for such cases as it is intended for (and not promiscuously for all comers); whilst great care will be taken to obtain a contract for as pure a milk as possible from some country farm, which is in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and where the cows are well looked after and groomed, and subjected from time to time to veterinary inspection.

PURE MILK SUPPLY.

The important subject of a pure milk supply for Lambeth (and London generally) has engaged the attention of the Council during 1904, in connection with a Special Report on the subject of Unclean Milk presented by the Medical Officer of Health on April 28th, 1904, and the Council decided as follows:—

1. To urge the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture to take steps to ensure the better enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders (and the regulations made thereunder) outside the Metropolis.
2. To urge the Local Government Board to carry out their statutory duties, as laid down in Section 28 of the

* Estimated preliminary cost of fittings, £250;
Annual *net* estimate for up-keep, £200.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in respect of the Metropolis, whereby the Board may make such general or special Orders as they may think fit for the following purposes, or any of them, that is to say,—

- (a) Registration of all dairymen ;
 - (b) Inspection of cattle in dairies ;
 - (c) Sanitary conditions of dairies ;
 - (d) Securing of the cleanliness of milk vessels ;
 - (e) Prescribing of precautions to be taken for the protection of milk against infection, or contamination ; and
 - (f) Authorising the L.C.C. to make Bye-laws for any (or all) of the above purposes.
3. To call the attention of the Railway Companies and the large Metropolitan Milk Societies or Organisations to the present need for more sanitary means of transit and storage of milk.
4. To suggest to the Local Government Board the advisability of (a) all Milkshops and Milk Stores being required (under penalty) to be licensed annually, as is the case (at present) with all cow sheds ; and (b) no person or persons being allowed to sell milk unless the premises, at which such milk is sold or stored, have been previously certified as "suitable" by the Sanitary Authority for the District.

OPEN SPACES.

During 1904, the following action has been decided upon in regard to certain open spaces ;—

- (a) *Ufford Street*—Recreation ground, which has been given over to the Borough by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be paved, drained and fenced in at an estimated cost of £820 5s. 0d.

- (b) *Brixton Oval*.—Open space, which has been laid out, and presented to the Borough, by Lady Tate, to be maintained for all time.
- (c) *Brockwell Park Extension*.—Six acres at the Southern end of the Park, towards the price of which the Borough Council has guaranteed to contribute £2,000, if, and when, the Extension Committee has raised £10,000, and conditional to a widening being made to the public way at the junction of the Norwood and Trinity Roads.

The question of the provision of open spaces is an important one from a Public Health point of view, and the suggestion made during 1904 that land on Salter's Hill, or elsewhere in Norwood, should be secured for such a purpose, is one that should be supported, and carried into effect as soon as possible.

MORTUARIES AND CORONER'S COURTS.

The total number of bodies received at the two Borough Mortuaries (High Street and Wanless Road) during 1904 was 373, as compared with 437 during 1903, and an annual average for the old Parish of Lambeth for 5 years (1896-1900) of 450. Of the 373 bodies, 272 were received at High Street and 101 at Wanless Road. The total number (373) is 77 below the average for 1896-1900.

45 bodies were brought in by the Police (32 to High Street and 13 to Wanless Road), and the rest by undertakers or private persons.

The Coroner's Court sat 47 times at Wanless Road, 272 times at High Street.

Wanless Road Mortuary alone is provided with a separate room for bodies dead from infectious disease, and during 1904 one infectious body (diphtheria) was received there.

For comparison, details are given in tabular form of the work carried out by the late Vestry of Lambeth in connection with the Wanless Road and High Street Mortuaries during the five years (1896-1900).

The number of post-mortems conducted for the Borough during 1904 is 205, as compared with 253, 281, 275, 285 and 267 respectively during 5 years (1896-1900) for the old Parish, *i.e.*, 67 less than the *yearly* average (272.5) during the same quinquennium. Of the post-mortems, 50 took place at Wanless Road, and 155 at High Street.

Unfortunately, it has again to be reported that the mortuary and post-mortem rooms at High Street still remain in an unsatisfactory condition. These buildings are totally inadequate, and quite unsuited to present day requirements, and it was hoped that a plan for their rebuilding and re-arrangement (with enlargement) would have been dealt with during 1904—the Council having voted £500 for such necessary work. Difficulties have, however, again arisen causing delay.

EXTRA MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION FOR LAMBETH.

A letter was received during 1904 from the Guardians drawing attention to the need for additional Mortuary accommodation being provided in the Borough of Lambeth, not necessarily for the reception of the remains of persons awaiting inquest, but where bodies of poor people, whose friends, or relatives, are unable to make adequate and sanitary arrangements at home, may be taken, pending interment.

Such need is well-known, and it is unfortunate that a site in Norwood has not yet been obtained for the purposes of an extra Mortuary there (as approved by the Council on May 16th, 1901, and by the late Vestry on May 14th, 1896).

Numbers of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries during 1904 and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during the five years (1896-1900).

1904.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total 1904	Total 1900	Total 1899	Total 1898	Total 1897	Total 1896	Yearly Average for 1896- 1900.
<i>High Street—</i>																			
Males ...	16	16	15	10	13	16	13	19	11	13	13	19	174	237	239	222	218	221	227·4
Females ...	8	5	10	6	11	11	7	6	5	9	9	11	98	142	126	143	109	152	134·4
<i>Wanless Road—</i>																			
Males ...	6	5	5	2	3	3	4	3	4	8	3	4	50	58	71	72	41	—	48·4
Females ...	9	3	5	3	6	3	3	2	3	3	4	7	51	62	47	58	32	—	39·8
Totals ...	39	29	35	21	33	33	27	30	23	33	29	41	373	499	483	495	400	373	450

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

Particulars as to cases of Drowning, Accidental Death and Suicide that have occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1904, and in the old Parish during five years (1896-1900).

	High Street.			Wanless Road.			Boro'	Parish of Lambeth.					Average 5 years 1896- 1900.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total 1904.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
Drowning	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	13	16	7.4
Suicides	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	14	13	21	6	13	13.4
Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	4	3.6
Hanging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	—	2	3.6
Throat cutting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	1	2	3.0
Jumping off heights and in front of trains	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	0.6
Cutting Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	0.4
Shooting	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	2.2
Railway Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	3	2.6
Accidental Death (sudden)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	12	—	—	3.8
Street Accidents (run over)	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	9	7	4	3	5.2
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1.4
Burning (scalding)	—	1	1	2	2	4	5	1	2	3	1	—	1.4
Falling	—	—	—	5	1	6	6	1	1	4	4	—	2.0
Bicycle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	0.6
Strangulation and Suffocation	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	0.4
Found Dead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bursting Blood Vessel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—One body (dead from diphtheria) was admitted during 1904 into the special room provided for infectious bodies at Wanless Road Mortuary.

Ages of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries, 1904, and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during five years (1896-1900).

Registered Ages of Bodies.	1904.		Boro'	Parish.					Yearly Average for 1896-1900.
	High Street.	Wanless Road.		Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
0—1 ...	48	35	83	133	121	160	101	121	127·2
1—5 ...	22	10	32	47	44	50	39	22	40·4
5—10 ...	8	—	8	12	22	17	9	12	14·4
10—20 ...	21	2	23	17	13	8	18	9	13·0
20—30 ...	19	5	24	31	29	26	26	24	27·2
30—40 ...	29	6	35	43	59	45	35	35	54·2
40—50 ...	38	9	47	80	67	64	48	37	59·2
50—60 ...	38	10	48	61	53	42	59	46	52·2
60—70 ...	23	12	35	50	47	39	30	35	40·2
70—80 ...	18	5	23	16	19	32	20	22	21·8
80—90 ...	8	5	13	6	8	5	9	7	7·0
90—upwards ...	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	1·0
Age not stated ...	—	—	—	3	—	6	6	—	3·0
Totals... ..	272	101	373	499	483	495	400	373	450

INQUESTS.

During the year 1904, within the Borough of Lambeth, 382 cases were submitted to the Coroner, who, in 42 instances, decided that no further inquiries were necessary; but in the other 340 cases, held inquests with the following results:—

I. NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	182
II. ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...	...	123
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	10
Drowning ...	...	...	...	6
Run over ...	...	...	...	14
Falls, etc. ...	...	...	...	40
Suffocation	...	...	...	23
Alcoholism	...	...	...	2
Fracture ...	...	...	...	11
Misadventure	...	...	...	7
Crushed ...	...	...	...	1
Blood Poisoning	...	...	...	6
Improper Feeding	...	...	...	1
Violent Blow	...	...	...	2
III. HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	31
Suicide ...	...	...	...	27
Murder ...	...	...	...	3
Manslaughter	...	...	...	1
IV. OPEN VERDICTS	...	...	...	4
Found Drowned	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	<u>340</u>

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Bacteriological Laboratory, situated at Arlington Lodge, Wanless Road, Loughborough Junction, has again proved most useful during 1904—having been much used by the Medical Practitioners practising within the Borough. All examinations are carried out free of cost to the Medical Practitioners.

The Laboratory was originally fitted up by the late Vestry in 1899, and since then (up to the end of 1904) 3,009* examinations have been made, viz :—Tuberculosis 957, Typhoid Fever 535, Diphtheria 1489, and Others 28 (ice-creams, urine, tumours, milk, etc.).

During 1904, 447 examinations have been made, and the subjoined details are given in connection therewith :—

Tuberculosis—

188 samples of sputa from doubtful tuberculosis cases have been examined, and in 60 (*i.e.*, 31·9 per cent.) tubercle bacilli have been found. The importance of tuberculosis cases being diagnosed at as early a date as possible is now acknowledged by all physicians, as in the early stages this disease may be arrested if not cured, by proper treatment. In 128 instances (*i.e.*, 68·1 per cent.), no tubercle bacilli were found. In no instance was the pneumococcus (of Friedländer) found.

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

*1899—389 ; 1900—703 ; 1901—479 ; 1902—466 ; 1903—525 ; 1904—447 ; Total—3009. *Vide* Special Report in Appendix.

Typhoid Fever—

60 samples of blood from suspected Typhoid cases have been examined, and in 11 (*i.e.*, 18·3 per cent.) the characteristic Widal reaction was obtained, although in three of the cases (*i.e.*, 27·3 per cent.) this reaction was but slightly (or feebly) marked. In 49 (*i.e.*, 81·7 per cent.) no reaction was obtained. Experience shows that, with a well-marked reaction obtained with a high dilution of the suspected blood-serum (1-60 to 1-100), the Widal test is most trustworthy, and exceedingly useful, consequently, in settling the diagnosis in doubtful cases of illness which have the appearance of Typhoid. It is not advisable to lay too much stress upon a feebly (slightly) marked reaction, unless accompanied by one (or more) of the well-known clinical symptoms of typhoid in the patient from whom the sample of blood has been taken. In this connection, the "paratyphoid" bacillus must be remembered—a bacillus (with many varieties) closely related to the bacillus typhosus. This bacillus causes the malady known as "paratyphoid" fever, affecting chiefly young adults, and the symptoms resemble closely those of typhoid fever, though less severe as a rule. The Widal reaction is absent (or but slightly developed) in paratyphoid patients—an important bacteriological diagnostic sign.

Diphtheria—

190 samples of throat membranes and secretions from doubtful Diphtheria cases have been examined, and in 19 (*i.e.*, 10 per cent.) the true (Klebs-Löffler) bacilli have been obtained. In 14 instances (*i.e.*, 73·7 per cent.) the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were obtained in pure cultivation—*i.e.*, without admixture with other bacilli, whereas in the remaining 5 (*i.e.*, 26·3 per cent.) the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were found combined with other well-known bacilli as follows:—

Klebs-Löffler + Staphylococci +	
Smegma	1 <i>i.e.</i> , 5·3 per cent.
Klebs-Löffler + Staphylococci ...	3 <i>i.e.</i> , 15·9 per cent.
Klebs-Löffler + Streptococci ...	1 <i>i.e.</i> , 5·3 per cent.

In 171 (*i.e.*, 90 per cent.) of the total number of throat samples examined, the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were not isolated, but other bacilli were as follow :—

Streptococci	...	...	...	32 <i>i.e.</i> , 18·7 per cent.
Staphylococci	...	...	...	134 <i>i.e.</i> , 78·4 per cent.
Streptococci + Staphylococci	...			1 <i>i.e.</i> , 0·6 per cent.
Staphylococci + Torulæ	...			3 <i>i.e.</i> , 1·8 per cent.
Streptococci + Sarcinæ...	...			1 <i>i.e.</i> , 0·6 per cent.

Pseudo-bacilli (Hoffman) were not found in any single instance, neither alone nor mixed with other bacilli.

Other Examinations.

One sample of ham was examined for suspected trichinæ spirales, but none were found. One sample of fæces was examined for suspected bacilli tuberculosis, but none were found. One sample of milk specially examined shewed the presence of micrococci, dirt, hairs and pus cells, and was, consequently, declared to be unfit to drink.

Six samples of milk were examined bacteriologically, and quantitatively for the number of bacilli present with the following results :—

Sample A	1,900,000 per c.c.	Sample E	4,200,000 per c.c.
„ B	4,700,000 per c.c.	„ F	3,200,000 per c.c.
„ C	5,200,000 per c.c.		
„ D	1,700,000 per c.c.		

Antitoxin—

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

prophylactic, is being tried with marked results. The Borough Council distributes gratuitously antitoxin for this latter purpose also.

69 vials of antitoxin have been distributed gratuitously during the year 1904 by the Borough Council.

There can be no doubt as to the value of the laboratory from a scientific point of view, whilst financially there has been a great saving since it was fitted up in 1899, over what it would have cost the Council, had this work been done by outside Experts. Had a private firm or institution done the work (as is the case in the other Metropolitan Districts), the total 3,009 samples would have cost £752 5s. during the last 6 years (allowing 5s. per examination), *i.e.*, an annual average cost of £125 7s. 6d.

1904.	SPUTA. Tub. Bac. found.			*BLOODS. Typhoid reaction obtained.			THROAT MEMBRANES AND DISCHARGES. Klebs-Löffler bac. found.		
	Yes	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.
January ...	5	10	15	1	2	3	3	10	13
February...	6	10	16	1	3	4	2	12	14
March ...	6	12	18	1	2	3	—	17	17
April ...	7	11	18	2	3	5	1	15	16
May ...	7	16	23	2	2	4	—	12	12
June ...	2	8	10	—	3	3	—	22	22
July ...	4	7	11	—	5	5	—	18	18
August ...	5	15	20	—	7	7	4	12	16
September	4	7	11	2	9	11	1	11	12
October ...	10	16	26	1	6	7	2	13	15
November	4	5	9	1	5	6	3	17	20
December	—	11	11	—	2	2	3	12	15
TOTALS ...	60	128	188	11	49	60	19	171	190

* In 3 samples (*i.e.*, 5 per cent.) of suspected Typhoid Fever blood, the reaction was slightly (or feebly) marked.

N.B.—9 other samples (1 fæces, 1 ham, and 7 milks) were also examined during 1904.

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

During 1904 there have been the following alterations and additions to the Staffs connected with the 7 Underground Conveniences (and the overground chalet at Vauxhall Park):—

1. Loughborough (females)—Mrs. Davies, aged 47 years, appointed by the Council on October 27th, 1904, as permanent attendant, *vice* Mrs. Mason (resigned September 8th, 1904)
2. Vauxhall Park.—Mrs. Hardwick, aged 59 years, appointed by the Council on October 27th, 1904, as permanent attendant, *vice* Miss Bachelor (dismissed, November 18th, 1904).

Both Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Hardwick had been previously temporarily employed by the Council, and had given satisfaction during consecutive 12 months.

Miss Swift has been appointed as a temporary attendant.

The Staff is as follows:—

<i>Conveniences.</i>			<i>Attendants.</i>	
			Males.	Females.
Brixton	...	...	{ Lester, C.	... Smith, Mrs.
			{ Parsons, F.	... Richards, Mrs.
Hercules	...	...	{ Holbrook, W.	... Burgess, Mrs.
			{ Frazey, H.	... Fletcher, Mrs.
Stockwell	...	...	{ Bennett, W. H.	... Hawkins, Mrs.
			{ Rodda, T.	... Porter, Miss
Kennington Cross	...	...	{ Guerrier, E.	...
			{ Lewis, J. ...	...
Vauxhall Cross	...	...	{ Cooper, F.	...
			{ Vass, E. ...	...
Loughborough	...	...	{ Hazell, H.	... Davies, Mrs.
			{ Peck, T. ...	... Swift, Miss
Stangate	...	...	{ Cooper, G.	... Luckett, Mrs.
			{ Clark, W.	... Sinclair, Mrs.
Vauxhall Park	...	...	{ —	... Hardwick Mrs.
				... Catterall, Mrs.

The Relief Attendants are :—

Males :—Saunders, R., Willis, J. W. and Langley, G.

Females :—Miss Ward and Mrs. Hulbert.

No progress has been made during 1904 with the erection of the new Underground Convenience ordered by the Council on February 7th, 1901, to be placed at the corner of York Road and Waterloo Road—the delay being due to the fact that the Borough Council has been awaiting the decision of the London County Council as to the extension of the tram lines over Waterloo Bridge. The plans of the Convenience have, however, during 1904 been approved, and a specification ordered to be prepared, quantities taken out, and tenders invited. The accommodation is to be as follows :—

Men.—8 w.c's., 12 urinal stalls, and 4 lavatory basins.

Women.—5 w.c's., and 3 lavatory basins.

Three other schemes have been under consideration during 1904, connected with suggested new Conveniences :—

1. Kennington Park (at Kennington Gate).
2. Kennington Road (near the "Horns" Public House.)
- *3. Brockwell Park (near Herne Hill Gate.)

It has been decided during 1904 to provide a Female Convenience at Tooting Cemetery, near the gardener's lodge, and within the cemetery railways, at a cost of £276. The accommodation to be provided consists of 3 w.c's and 1 lavatory basin.

During 1904, at the Brixton Convenience (males), new treads have been provided at an estimated cost of £18 (Mason's patent steel and lead, heavy pattern treads), and a lamp fixed to the

* Plans have been already prepared shewing 5 w.c's. and 11 urinal stalls for males, and 6 w.c's. for females.

staircase for the better lighting of the landing at an estimated cost of £10. New treads (Doulton's) have been ordered for the Hercules Convenience (males) at an estimated cost of £10; and at Vauxhall Park an extra light has been fixed over gateway in boundary wall in South Lambeth Walk (estimated cost £8).

LAMBETH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The transfer of the powers under the Education Acts to the London County Council (acting for the whole of London) has drawn attention to the Schools of Lambeth during 1904. These various Schools may be grouped as follows:—

1.—Provided Schools.

Parliamentary Divisions and Wards.	Names of Schools.	No. of Managers.	No. of Departments.
--	-------------------	---------------------	------------------------

NORTH PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

Marsh	1. Addington Street	12	3	9
	2. Johanna Street		3	
	3. Waterloo Road		3	
Bishop's	4. Lollard Street	6	3	6
	5. Walnut Tree Walk		3	

KENNINGTON PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

Prince's	6. Church Street, Clapham	12	3	12
	Road		3	
	7. Kennington Road		3	
	8. Upper Kennington Lane		3	
Vauxhall	9. Vauxhall Street	12	3	10
	10. Priory Grove, Priory Road		3	
	11. South Lambeth Road		4	
	12. Springfield, Wandsworth Road		3	

BRIXTON PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

Stockwell	13. Santley Street, Ferndale Road	6	3	6
	14. Stockwell Road		3	
Brixton	15. Cormont Road, Myatt's Fields	6	3	6
	16. Hackford Road		3	

NORWOOD PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

Herne Hill	17. Effra Parade	}	12	3	}	9
	18. Jessop Road					
	19. Sussex Road					
Tulse Hill	20. Lyham Road	}	6	3	}	5
	21. Rosendale Road					
Norwood	22. Gipsy Road	}	12	4	}	10
	23. Salter's Hill					
	24. Woodland Road					
						<hr/>
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.		24 Schools.				73

2.—Non-Provided Schools.

NORTH PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

Marsh Ward.

Cornwall Road	(St. Patrick's).
{ Roupell Street	(St. Andrew's Higher Grade).
{ Roupell Street	(St. Andrew's Lower Grade).
Stamford Street (61)	(Benevolent Society of St. Patrick).
Waterloo Road	(St. John's with All Saints').

Bishops Ward.

Carlisle Street	(Holy Trinity).
High Street	(Archbishop Tenison).
{ Lambeth Road	(St. Mary, Boys').
{ Lambeth Road	(St. Mary, Infants').
Lambeth Road	(Wesleyan).
Princes Road	(St. Mary-the-less).
Reedworth Street	(Archbishop Sumner St. Philip's).

KENNINGTON PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION—

Princes Ward.

Anderson's Walk	(St. Saviour's Salamanca, Girls).
Gye Street	(St. Paul).
Harleyford Road	(St. Ann).
Kennington Oval	(St. Mark).
Regency Square	(St. James).
Sancroft Street	(St. Mary-the-less).
St. Oswald's Place	(St. Peter).

Vauxhall Ward.

Devonshire Road	(St. Barnabas).
Dorset Road	(St. Stephen).
Gaskell Street	(St. John Bowyer).

BRIXTON PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION—

Stockwell Ward.

Lingham Street	(St. Andrew).
Southesk Street	(St. Andrew).
Stockwell Road	(Stockwell Practising).

Brixton Ward.

Bolton Street	(St. Mark).
{ Cancell Road	(Christchurch, Boys'-Girls').
{ Cancell Road	(Christchurch, Infants').
Canterbury Road	(St. John).
Camberwell New	(S. John).
Road and Warham	
Street	
Halstead Street	(St. Michael's).

NORWOOD PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION—

Herne Hill Ward.

Church Road	(St. Matthew).
Denmark Hill	(St. Matthew).
Herne Hill Road	(St. Saviour).
Railton Road	(St. Jude).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Brixton Hill	(Wesleyan).
Trent Road	(Roman Catholic).

Norwood Ward.

Eden Road	(Wesleyan).
Elder Road	(St. Luke).
Knights Hill Road	(Jews Hospital and Orphan Asylum).

The Borough Council, on December 8th, 1904, instructed the Medical Officer to have an examination made of the drainage of all the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough of Lambeth.

Underfed Children.

The important question of the proper feeding of children, whilst attending elementary (or other) schools, has engaged the attention of the Council during 1904, in connection with resolutions on the subject passed by the Bethnal Green, Hackney, and Battersea Borough Councils, and the Lambeth Borough Council has decided that the duty of providing food for underfed children in elementary schools is one which should be carried out by the State, and that, for such a purpose, legislation is urgently required. At the same time, the Council expressed appreciation of the valuable work hitherto done by voluntary effort in connection with underfed children in elementary schools.

CLERICAL STAFF.

The Clerical Staff consists of 3 Clerks—a chief (W. R. Lawrence), and two others (Messrs. A. L. Baxter and W. J. Lawrence), and a junior, or boy (Albert E. Ruel).*

The Clerical work in connection with the Department during

* Appointed by the Council permanently on February 14th, 1904.

1904 deserves recognition, and is again given in the form of the following Statement, shewing the work done in the Borough during 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, as compared with the yearly average for the old Parish of Lambeth during five years (1896-1900).

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average 5 years (1896-1900).
	BOROUGH.			PARISH.	
Letters, etc., received, (entered in letter book)	7476	7808	8760	9417	8611·4
Letters, etc., sent out (entered in postal book)	14427	16555	19504	21703	26096·6
Notices—					
Infectious Diseases	1681	1336	2430	1848	2290·2
Public Health Acts (Preliminary)	6624	8248			7812·0
Public Health Acts (Statutory)	3463	3432	12954	7195	2015·0
Metropolis Management Acts	10	27		—	—
Housing of the Working Classes Act	9	—	14	13	43·6
Cases entered in Inspectors' Report Books	8343	8372	8930	7821	8307·0
Complaints entered in book... ..	6630	6199	4378	5421	5474·0
Copies of Infectious Diseases Notifications—					
(a) Entered in Notification Book... ..	2023	1587	4426	2025	2619·2
(b) Sent off to Asylums Board	2023	1587	4426	2025	2619·2
Notices of Infectious Diseases sent to Schools	1492	2117	3410	2425	1953·6
New Workshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register	82	162	105	69	144·6
New Milkshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register... ..	5	5	5	458	—
New Cowsheds (with full particulars) entered up in Register... ..	—	—	—	—	6·6
New Slaughter-houses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	—	9·2
New Bakehouses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	—	51·6
Water Certificates for new buildings given out	385	520	420	183	112·2

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average 5 years (1896-1900).
	BOROUGH.			PARISH.	
Disinfection Certificates given out ...	3707	3036	5186	2710	1010.2
Stamps used	13667	15426	17398	14274	19730.6
Reports to Committee (Fortnightly)	21	20	20	* 21	20.2
Reports to Vestry or Council (Quarterly)	4	4	4	4	4.0
Special Reports	13	13	15	12	12.2
Letters Typed	5052	4883	5816	4867	4905.4
Bacteriological Reports	447	525	466	479	546.0
Inland Revenue Certificates given out	375	715	2723	360	719.5
Summonses and Orders entered in Book	109	9 ^f	50	72	98.6

(3 of 12)

Small Business Inc.

APPENDIX TO THE 1991 BUDGETARY CONTROL SYSTEM

1991-1992

APPENDIX.

Line Item	Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual	Variance	Percentage	Comments
1001	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1002	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1003	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1004	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1005	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1006	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1007	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1008	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1009	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1010	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1011	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1012	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1013	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1014	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1015	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1016	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1017	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1018	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1019	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1020	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1021	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1022	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1023	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1024	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1025	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1026	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1027	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1028	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1029	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1030	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1031	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1032	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1033	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1034	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1035	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1036	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1037	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1038	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1039	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1040	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1041	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1042	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1043	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1044	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1045	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1046	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1047	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1048	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1049	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1050	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1051	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1052	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1053	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1054	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1055	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1056	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1057	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1058	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1059	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1060	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1061	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1062	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1063	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1064	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1065	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1066	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1067	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1068	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1069	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1070	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1071	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1072	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1073	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1074	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1075	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1076	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1077	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1078	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1079	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1080	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1081	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1082	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1083	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1084	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1085	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1086	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1087	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1088	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1089	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1090	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1091	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1092	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1093	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1094	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1095	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1096	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1097	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1098	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1099	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	
1100	1991	1000	1000	0	0%	

Local Government Board.

(Table i.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1904, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891—1900.).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions. in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births. registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Parish.	1891	276162	9097	32·9	1433	157·2	6073	21·9	1438	539	351	5886	21·3	
	1892	280032	9226	32·9	1303	141·2	5794	20·7	1578	651	314	5457	19·5	
	1893	283956	9222	32·5	1415	148·5	6165	21·7	1741	811	338	5219	18·4	
	1894	287935	9231	32·1	1264	136·9	5213	18·1	1484	775	399	4837	16·8	
	1895	291970	9341	31·9	1470	157·4	5857	20·6	1511	702	404	5559	19·0	
	1896	296061	9592	32·4	1371	142·9	5370	18·1	1588	705	433	5098	17·2	
	1897	300048	9388	31·3	1459	155·4	5486	18·3	1546	664	429	5251	17·5	
	1898	304073	9256	30·4	1447	156·3	5567	18·3	1543	592	455	5430	17·9	
	1899	308108	9433	30·6	1527	161·9	6064	19·7	1680	663	485	5886	19·1	
	1900	312152	9167	29·4	1350	147·3	5578	17·9	1576	606	458	5430	17·4	
Averages for years 1891-1900		294049·7	9295·3	31·6	1403·9	151·03	5716·7	19·4	1568·5	670·8	406·6	5405·3	18·4	
Boro' 1904		310359	9059	29·2	1328	146·6	5160	16·6	1728	740	460	4880	15·7	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 are calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE. - The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough of Lambeth. The deaths included in Column 12 are the numbers in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the numbers in Column 10 and the addition of the numbers in Column 11.

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

The "Public Institution" (taken into account for the purpose of these Tables) are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made, will be found on pp. 27, 112-115 of the Report.

Area of Lambeth Borough in acres } 4079·6 Statute Acres.
(exclusive of area covered by water) }

Total population at all ages 3 1895
Number of inhabited houses 41511
Average number of persons per house .. 7·3 } At Census of 1901.

(Table ii.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH
DURING 1904, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891—1900).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.				1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH 1ST.				3.—LAMBETH CHURCH 2ND.			
YEAR.				Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).
				a.	b.	c.	d.	a	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
Parish.	1891	...	...	28657	1431	866	230	18110	605	468	158	39191	1630	987	299
	1892	...	...	28601	1473	687	179	18249	610	432	160	39571	1639	907	259
	1893	...	...	28545	1521	688	222	18388	610	448	165	39951	1632	858	272
	1894	...	...	28489	1505	691	203	18522	624	384	139	40331	1553	789	266
	1895	...	...	28433	1516	755	212	18666	618	457	189	40711	1629	995	284
	1896	...	...	28377	1445	642	201	18805	649	364	169	41091	1687	930	262
	1897	...	...	28333	1397	683	203	18947	597	442	188	41476	1595	934	301
	1898	...	...	28282	1381	715	193	19090	581	438	175	41864	1613	853	265
	1899	...	...	28232	1398	733	189	19234	627	436	151	42252	1517	1048	315
	1900	...	...	28183	1348	678	202	19377	582	423	153	42642	1543	840	266
	Averages of Years 1891 to 1900			28413·2	1441·5	713·8	203·4	18739·3	610·3	429·2	164·7	40908·0	1603·8	914·1	278·9
Borough 1904				26763	1315	603	163	18389	569	350	165	39912	1525	812	253

(Table ii.—continued.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		4.—KENNINGTON 1ST.				5.—KENNINGTON 2ND.				6.—BRIXTON.				7.—NORWOOD.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).
Parish.	1891...	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	1892...	50681	1722	1092	252	40065	1069	802	136	73707	2014	1335	291	25751	626	336	67
	1893...	51002	1733	1008	226	40695	1058	756	123	75431	2051	1305	287	26483	662	362	69
	1894...	51241	1759	953	270	41004	1059	719	127	77812	2002	1182	286	27015	639	371	73
	1895...	51721	1802	871	212	41713	1053	672	107	79507	2037	1050	258	27647	657	380	79
	1896...	52201	1736	969	263	42222	1099	742	169	81267	2093	1259	276	28470	650	382	77
	1897...	52581	1886	902	232	43429	1125	747	157	82267	2139	1174	281	29511	662	339	69
	1898...	52971	1859	952	249	44136	1110	721	132	83946	2131	1135	286	30239	699	384	100
	1899...	53361	1888	989	259	44852	1009	727	141	85647	2143	1274	334	30977	641	434	80
	1900...	53753	1871	1086	309	45570	1089	812	154	87350	2179	1342	296	31717	752	429	113
Boro'. 1904	...	54146	1856	1018	233	46239	990	732	123	89057	2112	1283	279	32458	736	456	94
	Averages of Years 1891 to 1900	53365.8	1811.2	984.0	250.5	42997.5	1066.1	743.0	136.9	81599.1	2090.1	1233.9	287.4	29026.8	672.4	387.3	82.1
Boro'. 1904	...	54246	1833	859	225	44170	1011	682	170	88300	2010	1155	269	38579	796	419	83

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

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

(c) Deaths under 1 year are not corrected, and the gross total of sub-columns *d* agrees with the total of column 5 in Table i.

N.B.—Where the District is not stated, the deaths are sub-divided equally amongst the Registration Sub-Districts.

Table iii.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
DURING THE YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Waterloo.	Lambeth Church 1st.	Lambeth Church 2nd.	Kennington 1st.	Kennington 2nd.	Brixton.	Norwood.	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church 1st.	Lambeth Church 2nd.	Kennington 1st.	Kennington 2nd.	Brixton.	Norwood.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.														
Small Pox ...	23	2	1	3	3	14	...	...	3	...	15	...	5	...	...	3	...	15	...	5	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	317	5	116	146	26	24	...	25	15	50	61	70	72	24	22	13	44	53	51	62	17
Membranous Croup ...	11	...	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Erysipelas ...	251	8	8	25	27	162	21	28	19	76	36	25	53	14	5	15	8	10	3	8	1
Scarlet Fever ...	660	2	160	398	76	24	...	79	39	64	72	186	171	49	70	36	52	58	156	136	33
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	101	...	5	25	23	47	1	9	7	29	13	21	17	5	7	6	26	10	14	15	4
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	15	...	...	...	6	9	...	2	1	1	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	556	61	225	253	10	7	...	29	37	66	105	110	113	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1938	78	522	857	172	287	22	173	121	290	306	417	441	190	104	73	130	148	224	230	55

NOTES.—(a) The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables ii. and iv.

(b) Patients are removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, one of which is situated in Brixton Registration Sub-district.

N.B.—556 cases of Chickenpox were notified during 1904 (from April 8th to November 8th), but not one of these was removed to Hospital.

Local Government Board.

(Table

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH

Name of District—BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	164	46	112	5	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	16	1	7	7	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	109	45	60	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ...	34	2	20	10	—	2	—
Croup ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
(Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever Enteric ...	11	—	—	1	2	7	1
(Other Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	36	1	2	1	2	15	15
Cholera Nostras ...	4	3	—	—	—	1	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	265	219	39	—	—	6	1
Enteritis ...	89	40	9	6	9	19	6
Puerperal fever ...	8	—	—	—	3	5	—
Erysipelas ...	14	3	—	—	1	6	4
Other Septic diseases ...	13	3	—	1	3	5	1
Phthisis ...	447	7	7	10	57	342	24
Other Tubercular diseases	174	64	55	25	12	14	4
Cancer, malignant disease	309	1	2	2	5	197	102
Bronchitis ...	423	105	40	1	4	110	163
Pneumonia ...	150	26	32	—	5	69	18
Pleurisy ...	14	2	1	1	—	8	2
Other diseases of							
Respiratory Organs...	253	73	55	6	5	69	45
Alcoholism ...	38	—	—	—	—	34	4
Cirrho-is of Liver ...	62	—	—	—	—	51	11
Venereal diseases ...	41	33	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth...	172	172	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Accidents							
of parturition...	14	—	—	—	3	11	—
Heart diseases ...	406	4	—	12	27	207	156
Accidents ...	144	31	12	11	9	60	21
Suicides ...	26	—	—	—	2	22	2
All other causes ...	1842	367	75	41	32	415	520
All causes...	4880	1248	530	144	182	1676	1100

iv.)

DURING THE YEAR, 1904.

OF LAMBETH.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS (AT ALL AGES).									TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT.
Waterloo.	Lambeth Church First.	Lambeth Church Second.	Kenning- ton First.	Kenning- ton Second.	Brixton.	Norwood.	District not stated.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	27	31	23	23	22	7	2	24	
5	—	4	1	3	3	—	—	32	
8	13	25	18	9	25	10	1	12	
8	—	3	2	7	11	3	—	50	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	19	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
4	—	6	4	6	11	4	1	2	
—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	21	55	57	26	45	26	2	63	
5	6	10	17	12	30	9	—	—	
1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	
4	—	2	1	2	3	1	1	12	
2	—	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	
61	31	89	77	53	92	33	11	143	
19	15	37	29	23	36	14	1	—	
27	14	27	50	55	90	34	12	—	
60	32	70	69	55	104	22	11	—	
22	15	30	20	21	30	11	1	182	
3	1	1	2	3	4	—	—		
26	28	33	42	34	59	26	5	—	
7	5	8	6	4	6	2	—	—	
3	5	9	12	9	19	5	—	—	
4	1	10	11	5	6	2	2	—	
19	12	31	28	18	52	11	1	—	
—	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	—	
35	25	64	76	53	93	49	11	223	
20	17	23	33	16	27	4	4	94	
3	2	3	4	6	7	1	—	—	
163	61	217	250	164	355	123	59	867	
408	273	579	593	502	785	281	67	1728	

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES...	21	36	21	26	20	33
II. PARASITIC DISEASES...	1	5	1	3	1	4
III. DIETIC DISEASES...	34	21	47	16	35	32
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES...	6	8	8	7	3	15
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES...	79	61	63	58	78	71
VI. LOCAL DISEASES...	7	9	6	4	11	8
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE...	7	9	5	6	4	9
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES...	7	9	5	6	4	9
TOTALS...	157	143	151	120	162	173

I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.

1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

(Vaccinated)

	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated
--	------------	--------------

(No Statement

• • • • •

g Cough ...

ever ...

[illegible]

Continued and 1

Typhoid Fever

... ..

ous Group ...

... ..

Haematic Disease

2.—DIARRHOICAL

2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

Cholera, Nostras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Asiatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	...	...	...	...	7	13	6	7	10 11

[illegible]

4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

Cowpox and effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (<i>e.g.</i> , Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)	...	...	...	...	...

5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis	2		2	1	
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra					

6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1904.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
Lambeth Church 2nd.		Kenning-ton 1st.		Kenning-ton 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
84	57	65	58	41	47	70	66	28	29	8	2	368	348	716
2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	
5	5	...	6	...	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	11	32	43
30	74	116	66	86	57	125	122	40	50	14	12	589	450	1039
34	22	27	32	21	25	50	63	10	12	4	5	163	198	361
172	196	212	192	162	182	279	269	89	119	42	33	1176	1181	2357
22	4	27	10	17	5	20	14	4	1	1	3	115	58	173
18	11	17	18	11	7	28	27	9	2	...	2	99	86	185
427	369	465	378	339	327	574	566	181	228	69	57	2525	2355	4880
...
...
16	15	12	11	14	9	15	7	4	3	2	...	85	79	164
16	15	8	10	2	7	11	14	3	7	1	...	46	63	109
3	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
...
2	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	7	16	23
1	2	...	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	...	...	15	13	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	1	2	2	1	5	4	7	2	2	1	...	18	18	36
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	4
...
37	18	33	24	15	11	21	24	14	12	1	1	144	121	265
...
...
...
...
7	3	2	7	2	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	19	17	36
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	6	8	14
2	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	13
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
II.—Parasitic Diseases.						
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietetic Diseases.						
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...	...	5	...	2	1	4
Delirium Tremens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.						
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Rheumatism of the Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout ...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Rickets ...	1	...	1	1	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	6	7	10	4	7	7
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	1	2	2	1	2	1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Phtisis ...	21	6	27	7	15	16
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	3	2	2	2	4	4
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Developmental Diseases.						
Premature Birth... ..	4	7	7	1	2	10
Atelectasis ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	2	...	...	1	...	2
Old Age ...	...	1	...	4	1	3
VI.—Local Diseases.						
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ...	4	3	1	1	1	2
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	7	6	5	1	1	4
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Epilepsy ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	4	...	3	1	...	1
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ...	3	1	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.						
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ...	2	...	...	2	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1904.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
Lambeth Church 2nd.		Kennington 1st.		Kennington 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
3	5	...	6	...	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	7	31	38
...
...	4	2	...	...	1	1	7	4	...	...	...	8	14	22
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
1	...	4	1	2	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	17	2	19
2	...	4	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	14	6	20
11	16	26	24	24	31	34	56	14	20	9	3	141	168	309
...
4	3	5	2	5	...	5	4	2	2	...	...	26	15	41
4	3	6	4	4	7	5	5	3	2	...	1	28	24	52
57	32	51	26	41	12	55	37	13	20	4	7	284	163	447
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
11	12	10	...	6	1	11	6	2	5	...	...	49	30	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	5	11
...	...	2	5	2	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	9	12	21
...	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8
23	8	18	10	10	8	30	22	4	7	1	...	99	73	172
5	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
...	6	4	9	3	2	2	5	2	...	...	...	13	25	38
6	1	5	13	8	14	18	35	4	14	3	5	45	90	135
...
4	5	4	2	2	1	6	4	1	3	...	...	23	21	44
6	22	17	19	25	16	10	26	13	11	3	3	87	108	195
11	6	4	2	5	2	4	1	...	...	6	3	31	15	46
1	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	6	9	14
1	3	3	5	3	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	21	18	39
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3	1	3	1	3	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	22	8	30
2	...	1	...	2	3	3	7	...	2	...	...	8	14	22
3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	9	4	13

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Valvular Diseases of Heart	4	6	1	5	7	9
Other Diseases of Heart	2	4	6	7	3	3
Aneurism	1	...	1	1	1	...
Embolism, Thrombosis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	5	2	5	1	3	1
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis	14	12	15	19	14	18
Pneumonia	9	5	6	2	12	3
Pleurisy	1	...	2	...	...	1
Bronchopneumonia ... ..	...	4	5	5	12	9
Pleuron pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	2	...	1	...	3	...
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Dentition ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	1	1	1	...	1	...
Enteritis	1	4	...	...	4	2
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	1	1	1	2	2	...
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	2	1	...	3	2
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ... ..	...	1	3	1	...	...
Diseases of the Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.						
(e.g., Bronchocoele, Addison's Disease) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis	1	...	...	1	1	2
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	6	8	2	4	2	4
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate	1	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus (Stone) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.						
A. Of Organs of Generation.						
Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1

from all Causes during the Year 1904.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
Lambeth Church 2nd.		Kenning-ton 1st.		Kenning-ton 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	7
10	24	16	12	7	10	15	11	3	11	1	4	64	92	156
11	18	27	20	14	21	24	37	11	23	2	4	100	137	237
2	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	13	8	16
1	2	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	6	8	14
10	7	7	6	6	7	6	7	3	3	11	10	56	44	100
...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
2	1	1	1	3	1	6	3	...	2	1	...	15	8	23
32	38	28	41	21	34	46	58	7	15	8	3	185	238	423
15	15	13	7	11	10	15	15	6	5	1	...	88	62	150
1	...	1	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
10	11	15	11	4	13	17	11	10	6	2	...	82	70	152
4	...	4	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	...	18	7	25
3	2	1	4	7	1	10	6	3	3	1	...	31	16	47
...
6	4	3	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	15	6	21
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	5
2	3	3	7	2	3	6	9	...	3	...	...	16	26	42
6	4	12	5	5	7	23	7	4	5	...	...	55	34	89
4	2	6	1	4	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	23	14	37
...	...	...	3	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	6	6	12
...
4	5	8	4	4	5	9	10	3	2	...	...	32	30	62
1	2	2	1	...	1	5	2	2	1	...	1	13	10	23
...
3	2	3	3	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	...	12	12	24
...
1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	6	8	14
...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
1	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	...	2	...	...	9	14	23
8	9	15	9	9	14	13	10	6	7	1	1	62	61	124
1	...	1	1	1	1	9	2	2	...	1	...	17	4	21
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	6
...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	17	17

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>B. Of Parturition.</i>						
Abortion, Miscarriage
Puerperal Convulsions
Placenta Prævia, Flooding
Other Accidents of Child Birth	2
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.						
Caries, Necrosis	1	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints
11.—DISEASE OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	1	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1	1	...	...	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.						
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.						
Fractures and Contusions	2	4	...
Gunshot Wounds
Cut, Stab	2
Burn, Scald	1	1
Poison	1	1
Drowning... ..	1	1	...	1	2	1
Suffocation ...	1	2	1	...	...	1
Otherwise ...	4	2	5	...	3	2
2.—HOMICIDE.						
Manslaughter
Murder ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.						
Gunshot Wounds	1	...
Cut, Stab	1	...	1	...	...
Poison	1	...	...	1	...
Drowning...
Hanging
Otherwise...
4.—EXECUTION.						
Hanging
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.						
Dropsy	9
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	7	9	5	6	4	9
Mortification
Tumour
Abscess
Hæmorrhage
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined

from all Causes during the Year 1904.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
Lambeth Church 2nd.		Kennington 1st.		Kennington 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	5
...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3
...	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	5
12	1	5	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	2	29	12	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
2	...	2	1	1	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	11	11
3	...	12	5	6	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	39	12
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	9	15	13	9	7	26	27	9	1	...	2	92	81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2

all Causes during the Year 1904.

[illegible]

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
II.—Parasitic Diseases.										
Thrush and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietetic Diseases.										
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.										
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Rheumatism of the Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	4	1	10	4	14	8	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Cancerum Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabs Mesenterica ...	13	9	7	3	20	12	4	2	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	14	7	12	26	19	1	2	1	2	2
Phthisis ...	2	3	3	4	5	9	1	3	4	2
Scrofula ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	8	12	15	6	23	18	9	2	1	1
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Developmental Diseases.										
Premature Birth ...	99	73	...	...	99	73	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	6	10	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	11	23	2	2	13	24	...	...	...	...
Old Age ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Local Diseases.										
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ...	12	6	8	7	20	13	...	3	...	1
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	20	16	1	2	21	18	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	2	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	...
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.										
(<i>e.g.</i> , of Ear, Eye, Nose) ...	3	...	2	1	5	1	...	2	...	...

[illegible]

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
Pericarditis	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Acute Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Valvular Diseases of Heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Other Diseases of Heart	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2
Anæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood-Vessels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
Laryngitis	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	1	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	47	58	20	24	67	78	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	14	12	19	13	33	25	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...
Broncho-pneumonia	33	34	28	16	61	50	1	2	1	...
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	...	2	3	3	5	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
Dentition	8	3	7	3	15	6	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Diseases of Stomach	10	11	...	2	10	13	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	25	15	6	3	31	18	2	1	2	1
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	7	1	...	...	7	1	2	...	...	...
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	4	4	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...
Diseases of the Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.										
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen)	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.										
(e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.										
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus (Stone)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.										
A. Of Organs of Generation.										
Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

AGES.

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
B. Of Parturition.										
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.										
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.										
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ...	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.										
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.										
Fractures and Contusions ...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	1
Poison ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation ...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
Otherwise... ..	4	3	1	2	5	5	1	...	2	...
2.—HOMICIDE.										
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.										
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.										
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and Not Specified Causes.										
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	87	77	2	4	89	81	...	...	...	...
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) Causes not specified, or ill-defined ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

AGES.

AGES.																		TOTAL.
15-20		20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80		80 & over.		Over 5 Years.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	5	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	...
...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	...
...
...	7	...	7	2	3	...	6	3	1	5	27	11	29	12
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	4	7	...	...
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	4	2	...	...
...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	7	4	...	...
...	11	11	...	...
3	3	...	10	...	12	4	1	2	2	1	...	...	34	7	39	12	...	...
...
...	1	2	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	92	81	...	178
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	2	...	...

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CORRECTED DEATHS IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1904.

	No. of Deaths.		Total.		No. of Deaths.		Total.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases				Brought forward ..	2195	2069	4264
1. Miasmatic Diseases	183	187	370	VI.—Local Diseases—continued.			
2. Diarrhoeal "	147	122	269	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	6	8	14
3. Malarial "	1	...	1	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs			
4. Zoogenous " ... ..	...	...	...	of Uncertain Use	1	2	3
5. Venereal "	24	17	41	8. Diseases of Urinary System ...	92	85	177
6. Septic "	13	22	35	9. Diseases of Reproductive System			
II.—Parasitic Diseases	4	2	6	(a) Diseases of Organs of			
III.—Dietetic Diseases	11	32	43	Generation. ... ..	...	17	17
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	589	450	1039	(b) Diseases of Parturition ...	...	14	14
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	163	198	361	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	7	8	15
VI.—Local Diseases				11. Diseases of Integumentary	10	8	18
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	198	195	393	System.			
2. Diseases of Organs of Special	9	4	13	VII.—Violence.			
Sense				1. Accident or Negligence ...	95	49	144
3. Diseases of Circulatory System...	246	290	536	2. Homicide	1	2	3
4. Diseases of Respiratory " ...	433	409	842	3. Suicide	19	7	26
5. Diseases of Digestive " ...	174	141	315	4. Execution ... ..	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	2195	2069	4264	VIII.—Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.			
					99	86	185
				Total ...	2525	2355	4880

Offences under the Food and Drugs, and Public Health, Acts during 1904.

NATURE OF OFFENCE AND AMOUNTS OF PENALTIES
AND COSTS IN EACH CASE.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS.—SUMMONSES.

OFFENCES.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 18th February, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, a Lambeth Police Court, re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 70 per cent.	—	0 14 6
Re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 48 per cent.	} 1 14 6	—
Re selling Butter containing added water 25·6 per cent.		
On 31st March, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 17 per cent.	0 10 0	0 17 6
Exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½-in. "Margarine."	3 0 0	—
Re selling Milk containing added water 15 per cent.	3 0 0	—
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 96 per cent.	3 0 0	0 17 6
On 10th March, summonses were heard at Lambeth Police Court, before Mr. Francis, re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½-in "Margarine."	—	0 12 6

26

Re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 56 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 85 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 17th March, 10 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 16 per cent., 10 per cent. 17 per cent., 12 per cent., 16 per cent., 17 per cent., 16 per cent., 16 per cent., 12 per cent., and 12 per cent., respectively.	5 0 0	10 0 0
Re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 15 per cent. and 9 per cent.	1 0 0	2 0 0
On 20th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
On 21st April, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 14 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
On 19th May, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 8 per cent.	3 0 0	0 17 6
On 9th June, a summons was heard at Lambeth Police Court, before Mr. Horace Smith, re selling Milk containing added water 14 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	26 14 6	19 2 0

27

Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts.—Summonses—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	26	14	6	19	2	0
On 9th June, a summons was heard before Mr. Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 35 per cent.	0	10	0	0	17	6
On 23rd June, summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 7 per cent.	1	0	0	0	14	6
Re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 13 per cent.	0	10	0	0	14	6
Re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 60 per cent.	0	10	0	0	14	6
Re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 22 per cent.	0	5	0	0	14	6
On 14th July, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 5 per cent.	5	0	0	1	1	0
Re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat has been abstracted to the extent of 14 per cent.	5	0	0	1	1	0
On 21st July, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at the Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 93 per cent.	2	0	0	2	1	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 5 per cent., and abstraction of Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent.	2	0	0			
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 5 per cent.	0	10	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 5 cent.	2	0	0	0	16	6
On 18th August, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at the Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 13 per cent.	5	0	0	0	17	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 11 per cent.	3	0	0	0	17	6
On 8th September, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 6 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 22 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water 5 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
On 15th September, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 3 per cent.	10	0	0	1	0	0
Carried forward	68	9	6	33	6	6

Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts.—Summonses—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	68	9	6	33	6	6
On 10th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Francis at the Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 5 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
On 24th November, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 30 per cent.	2	0	0	0	14	6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 8 per cent.	1	0	0	0	14	6
Re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 12 per cent.	1	0	0	0	14	6
On 15th December, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court re selling Milk from which the Milk Fat had been abstracted to the extent of 22 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Coffee containing added Chicory to the extent of 53 per cent.	0	10	0	0	12	6
On 5th January, 1905, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 70 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
[Summons dismissed, the Magistrate being unable to prove fraud by the addition of Chicory].						
Re selling Milk, from which the Milk Fat was abstracted to the extent of 18 per cent.	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine, by retail, without having a label attached and maked in capital letters 1½-inch, "Margarine."	2	0	0	0	12	6
On 26th January, summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 16 per cent.	2	0	0	0	12	6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail, without having a label attached and marked in capital letters 1½-inch, "Margarine."	0	10	0	0	12	6
TOTAL	80	19	6	39	17	6

PUBLIC HEALTH AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS.—SUMMONSES.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COST.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On 29th January, summonses were heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to properly pave the yard at No. 7, Loughborough Street.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Against the Owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to remedy damp state of premises at No. 5, Loughborough Street.						
Magistrate ordered the necessary work to be done within 14 days, the Defendant to pay 4s. costs.	...			0	4	0
On 16th February, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair drains and soil pipe at No. 1A, Viceroy Road.						
Order made to do work in 14 days and to pay 4s. costs.	...			0	4	0
On 29th March, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Magistrate's Order to make good defective drains at Gabriel's Yard, Sutton Street,	2	0	0	0	2	0
On 6th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the occupier of 122, Loughborough Road, being an occupied dwelling house without a proper and sufficient supply of water.						
Magistrate made a closing order, and occupier to pay 4s. costs.	...			0	4	0
On 13th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner for non-compliance with By-laws of L.C.C. under Section 202 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, re ventilating pipe of soil pipe inside house at 37, Pearman Street.						
The Magistrate dismissed the case with £1 1s. costs against the Council, holding that, though there had been a technical breach of the By-law, the matter was not one in connection with which he (as Magistrate) felt justified in inflicting a penalty. The By-law states that the Magistrate <i>may</i> inflict a penalty.	...			...
On 2nd June, 3 summonses were heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with notice of Council to repair drains and W.C. at Nos. 14, 16 and 18, Luscombe Street.						
Magistrate made an order to do the work in one month, and Defendant to pay 4s. costs upon each summons; total 12s.	...			0	12	0
Carried forward ...	4	0	0	1	8	0

Public Health (London) Act.—Summonses—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COST.	
Brought forward	4 0 0	1 8 0	
On 2nd August, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner for a nuisance of an accumulation of offensive vegetable refuse at 46, Brixton Road. Order made to abate the nuisance forthwith, and prevent a recurrence of same, Defendant to pay 4s. costs.	...	0 4 0	34
On 30th August, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner for non-compliance with notice of Council to abate a nuisance of water soaking into basement of No. 18, Tower Street, and to provide a dust bin at No. 17, Tower Street. Defendant ordered to do work in 7 days, and pay 4s. costs.	...	0 4 0	
On 29th September, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse walls and ceilings of staircase, kitchen and scullery, and to properly seal manhole cover at No. 59, Heyford Avenue. Defendant ordered to do the work in 7 days, and pay 6s. costs.	...	0 6 0	
On 6th October, 6 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse ceilings and walls, provide dust bin, and make good defective drains and paving at Nos. 2, 4 and 6, Horace Street, and Nos. 20, 22 and 24, Luscombe Street. Order made for work to be done in two months, and Defendant to pay 4s. costs upon each summons; total 24s.	...	1 4 0	
On 12th October, 3 summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for reconstructing drains without providing efficient intercepting trap and ventilation at 29, Binfield Road, i.e., contrary to London County Council drainage By-laws made under the Acts. Against same defendant for not causing plans to be first deposited with the Sanitary Authority.			35
Against the Builder for reconstructing drains without providing efficient intercepting tray and ventilation at 29, Binfield Road, i.e., contrary to London County Council Drainage By-laws made under the Acts. The 3 summonses were dismissed, the Magistrate holding that it was simply a "repair" of drains, to which the By-laws did not apply, although, as a matter of fact, it was shewn in evidence			
Carried forward	4 0 0	3 6 0	

Public Health (London) Act.—Summonses—*continued*.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COST.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	4 0 0	3 6 0
that the drain had been relaid from front to back of the premises, a distance of 80 feet. The Magistrate expressed his willingness voluntarily to state a case for the Appeal Court, but the Council decided not to appeal.	...	...
On 5th October, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to provide proper water supply, water-closet, and cleanse and repair dirty and dilapidated condition of 18A, Kibworth Street.	...	...
Magistrate ordered premises to be closed as unfit for human habitation.	...	...
On 27th October, a summons was heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, against the occupier for exposing for sale on a stall in roadway, Wandsworth Road, certain articles of food, viz., 22 pieces of meat which were unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	2 0 0	0 10 0
On 15th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to abate the overcrowding at No. 34, Lanfranc Street.	...	...
Nuisance abated on 22nd November, 1904, prior to the hearing of the summons, which was consequently withdrawn.	...	...
On 16th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, against the occupier of 191, Gipsy Road, for depositing for the purpose of sale, or preparation for sale, certain articles of meat, viz., 11 bullocks' hearts, 7 pieces of cooked beef, 2 pieces of cooked pork, and 5 smoked tongues, which were unsound and unfit for the food of man.	15 0 0	0 4 0
Defendant was fined £50, which was afterwards reduced to £15, on the special application of the Town Clerk.	15 0 0	0 4 0
TOTAL	21 0 0	4 0 0

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS *re* BYE-LAWS FOR HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 14th, 1904).

I have to draw the attention of the Council to the recent important decisions given in the King's Bench Division (Divisional Court) on February 5th, 1904, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Kennedy, in the two cases of *Stiles v. Galinski*, and *Nokes v. Mayor*, etc., of Islington. The Court held that the Bye-laws of Houses let in Lodgings relating to cleansing (annual) and to the provision of one w.c. for every 12 lodgers were unreasonable, because they did not provide for notices being served upon the person or persons responsible previous to such person or persons being subjected to a criminal charge.

It was suggested also by the Court that perhaps the time (first week in April), in which the annual cleansing is to be done, might, with advantage, be extended.

The Bye-laws read as follows :—

“No. 14.—The *landlord* of a lodging-house shall cause every common passage or staircase in such house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

“No. 15.—The *landlord* of a lodging-house shall, in the first week of the month of April in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

“He shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly lime-washed.

“Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to the lime-washing of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases, and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such wall is painted or papered, or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the limewashing thereof unsuitable or

inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint, paper, or other covering is renewed, if the renewal thereof be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

"No. 26.—The *landlord* or *owner* of any lodging-house shall provide and maintain, in connection with such house, water-closet accommodation in the proportion of not less than one water-closet for every 12 persons.

Penalties.

"Every person who shall offend against any of the Bye-laws shall be liable to a penalty," etc.

The London County Council has already decided to alter the Bye-law having reference to the provision of w.c. accommodation for the inmates of houses let in lodgings (*vide* letter February 24th, 1904).

With reference to the annual cleansing, the Bye-law deserves the attention of the Council, on account of the practical difficulty that at present exists, rendering such Bye-law practically a dead letter.

Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, makes it compulsory for every Metropolitan Sanitary Authority to make, and enforce, Bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family. Bye-laws were adopted by the late Vestry on January 21st, 1897, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on May 11th, 1897, and since that time 411 houses have been registered by the late Vestry (and 2 houses since by the new Borough Council). With the re-arrangement of the Parish Boundaries to form the new Borough of Lambeth, certain houses (40) had to be transferred to other districts, leaving within the Borough at the present time 373 registered houses, containing 2,135 rooms. The Lambeth experience is that an Authority's hands are weakened, if anything, in respect of houses that are registered under the Bye-laws, due to the fact that under the Bye-laws the responsibility for the annual cleansing is transferred to the "landlord," who, under the definition laid down in the Bye-laws, is not the "owner" as defined by the Public Health (London) Act, under which such Bye-laws are made. What works out in practice is that the "landlord" is a person who has no money to expend on the

necessary annual cleansing, and so the work is not done, and the rooms, passages and staircases become dirtier and dirtier, until they are in such a state as to be a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health. They can then be readily dealt with by the Inspectors under Section 2 of the Act.

Bearing the above fact in mind, and having regard to the legal decisions quoted above, it would appear to be a suitable opportunity for amending the existing Bye-laws in such a way as to incorporate the Court's decision and suggestion with regard to the serving of a notice upon the person responsible before subjecting him to a criminal charge, and the extension of the time within which the annual cleansing of premises shall take place, so that the Bye-law may read "in the month of April" instead of "in the first week in April." I suggest, in addition, that the Bye-law should be altered so as to make the "owner," and not the "landlord," responsible in regard to this annual cleansing of houses let in lodgings.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

March 21st. 1904.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 28th, 1904).

Much good work is being carried out in Lambeth Borough by the Female Inspector, and special attention may be called to the investigations in connection with deaths from infantile diarrhœa. It is of great importance that every means should be taken to lessen, if possible, the large infantile mortality that still takes place in Lambeth (and elsewhere), due, in great part, to the improper feeding of young children and infants. Taking the 1903 figures as an example, there were 9,069 births registered as taking place in the Borough of Lambeth, whilst 1,194 infants under 1 year of age, and 519 between the ages of 1 and 5, died in the Borough during the same period, making a total of 1,713 deaths in children under 5 years of age; and of these 1,713 deaths, 157 are certified as due to diarrhœa. Taking the Lambeth *average* infantile mortality rate as 150 per 1,000 births, *i.e.*, 15 per cent., it may be estimated that 1,360 of the 9,069 infants born will die before reaching the age of 12 months. This is a serious mortality, and one that is, in part at least, preventable; and, if preventable, why not prevented.

Much good will accrue if the surroundings of the young children and infants are examined, and the conditions under which they pass the early years of their life kept sanitary and wholesome. The mothers, too, often need guidance and instruction. How can all this be best affected? By the employment of an extra Female Inspector. The Lambeth Borough is too large in area to be efficiently worked by one Female Inspector, and, whilst the present one (Miss Gamble) is doing good work, there is, consequently, still room for another. Miss Gamble finds her time more than fully occupied with the inspection and re-inspection of workshops, workplaces, and outworkers' rooms, together with the other routine duties that fall to the lot of such an officer, leaving little or no time for the equally important work of investigating all deaths under 1 year of age, all deaths due to diarrhœa, all births, &c. Further, the visiting of houses wherein cases of consumption are notified is a duty eminently suited to a Female Inspector.

For these special duties, the Borough might be divided into two divisions—the Inner and Outer Districts—each division to

be under the care of a separate Female Inspector, who would be responsible for carrying out such duties (outlined above) in her own respective district. I am satisfied that, judging by the work that has been done, and is being done, by the Borough's Female Inspector, much good would accrue from appointing an *extra* Female Inspector.

I am of opinion that much good would be obtained, at the present time and under existing conditions, from the appointment of a Female rather than of a Male, Inspector.

Miss Gamble was appointed October 3rd, 1901, at a salary of £100 per annum, rising by £10 yearly instalments, to £150.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

April 18th, 1904.

“ RETURN ” CASES.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 28th, 1904.)

When a fresh case of Scarlet Fever (or other infectious disease) occurs in a house (previously infected) within a certain definite time (*e.g.*, three weeks) of a patient being returned there from hospital convalescent from the same disease, it is known as a “secondary,” or “return” case, and is supposed to be, in some way or other, connected with the return home of the previous case. Such “return” cases are known to all Health Officers, and are attributed, generally, to maladministration (1) of the hospital authorities in prematurely discharging their patients, or (2) of the Sanitary Authorities in inefficiently disinfecting invaded houses and infected clothes and bedding. The former view is supported by Health Officers, who quote the fact that patients are, at times, discharged from hospital with “peeling” skins, discharging noses or ears, inflamed throats, etc.; whilst the latter view is supported by Medical Superintendents of infectious Hospitals, who quote the fact that “return” cases often occur after some garment or some article of bedding or clothing has been brought out for the use of the particular patients on their return from Hospital—such articles having been put away in an inefficiently-disinfected state.

The number of “return” cases varies considerably under different conditions, and may, even in a well-regulated, and carefully-administered Hospital, reach as high a figure as 3 to 5 per cent. of the total cases discharged. Theoretically, such cases should not occur at all; practically, they do. It is, indeed, difficult to see how they are to be prevented, as they appear to depend on a variety of causes, *e.g.* :—

1. Premature discharge of patients with discharging ears or noses, “peeling” skins, sore throats, etc. ;
2. Transference of convalescents direct from acute wards to their homes, thereby allowing the infected air, which fills the lungs of the returned patients, to infect others with whom they may come into contact—mechanical carriers of infection ;
3. Overcrowding in Hospital, leading to delayed elimination of poison from the patients, or the re-infection of the patients, or to other infecting conditions ;

4. Imperfect, or inefficient, disinfection —

- (a) By Hospital Authority.
- (b) By Sanitary Authority.

5. Unknown factors.

Such are the generally accepted views as to the reason for "return" cases, but the more experience one has the more difficult such cases are to satisfactorily explain. It may be that other factors (not yet ascertained) play a part in connection with these so-called "return" cases. Personally, I am satisfied that in scarlet fever the late stages of desquamation are not infectious, and that, consequently, slight "peeling" of the skin in a discharged patient does not necessarily mean danger to those with whom such patient may come in contact. I have never been able to satisfy myself that a patient with *late* peeling after scarlet fever had caused the disease to another or others. No patients with discharging ears, noses, etc., should be discharged without advising the Medical Officer of the district concerned.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board now take great precautions before sending out their convalescents; and about a year ago, at the suggestion of the Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health Society, even arranged to send *previous* intimation of the discharge of *all patients* to the Medical Officers of Health of the different districts concerned. This arrangement, as far as Lambeth is concerned, is working well, each house being visited and enquiries made as to the states of the patients sent home. 527 such cases have been visited and investigated during 1903, and in no instance has any real cause for complaint against the Metropolitan Asylums Board been found to exist.

Bearing all these facts in mind, the difficulties connected with administration, the evident desire on the part of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to do all that is possible to lessen, as far as practicable, all cause for complaint, etc., I do not recommend the Lambeth Borough Council to act with the Poplar Borough Council, which alleges maladministration against the M.A.B. The best regulated Hospitals everywhere show "return" cases, but there is no sufficiently proved case to warrant the assumption that a "return" case is due necessarily to the returned patient to whom it is generally at once attributed.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

April 18th, 1904.

UNCLEAN MILK.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 28th, 1904.)

The question of milk supply has recently been brought prominently forward, and a feeling seems to be growing that steps should at once be taken with a view to ensuring the milk supply of the Metropolis being clean and wholesome (*i.e.*, free from dirt), irrespective of the usual adulterations met with, and which are dealt with under the Food and Drugs Acts. I have taken, recently, half-a-dozen samples of milk from different parts of the Borough, and submitted them to examination. The samples show, in each case, a sediment, to a greater or lesser extent, and this sediment is found, on bacteriological and microscopical examinations, to consist of hairs, vegetable and cotton fibres, scales, bacteria, spores, etc. The sediments were brownish, greyish, whitish, and greenish. Each sample was, bacteriologically, carefully taken (*i.e.*, in a sterilised bottle), and examined at once. The samples may be numbered A B C D E and F—the first three being taken from the Inner, and the last the from the Outer, Districts.

Average No. of
bacteria present
per c.c. (*i.e.*, 15 drops).

Inner Wards—

Sample A—Good-class shop	...	...	1,900,000
Sample B—Poor-class shop	...	...	4,700,000
Sample C—In the street	...	...	5,200,000

Outer Wards—

Sample D—Good-class shop	...	...	1,700,000
Sample E—Poor-class shop	...	...	4,200,000
Sample F—In the street	...	...	3,200,000

The medium in which the bacteria were cultivated was gelatine. The milk was diluted a thousand times with carefully sterilised water before inoculating the media. The kinds of bacteria found were:—(1) lactic acid bacteria, (2) staphylococci, (3) streptococci, (4) sarcinæ, (5) diplococci, (6) micrococci, (7) bacillus coli, etc.; whilst pus cells, epithelial scales, debris, etc., were found also. No pathogenic germs were found. The bacteria

found come from the dust and dirt that gain entrance into the milk sold in Lambeth Borough (and elsewhere). 2 to 3 per cent. of the bacteria caused gelatine to liquefy. Some of the bacteria are harmless, or even beneficial; the rest harmful, and may be disease-producing. It must be emphasised that all bacteria are not harmful.

The conclusions to be drawn from the bacteriological examinations are (1) that the number of bacteria found in Lambeth milk per c.c. was considerably above standard, and of these bacteria many were putrefactive in nature (*i.e.*, liquefying gelatine); (2) that microscopical examination proved the presence of dust and dirt in the milk, the result of want of care. These few instances are sufficient to show the need for action being taken as far as Lambeth Borough is concerned, and what applies to Lambeth applies to other districts.

It has been recently estimated that about 63,000,000 gallons of milk are consumed annually in London, whereas the total number of milch cows within the Metropolitan area is about 3,000 to 4,000. For the purposes of this Report, the Metropolitan *inside* (or local) supply of milk from these cowsheds may be neglected, though it is a point whether all Metropolitan cowsheds might not, with advantage, be abolished. To take milk for human consumption from cows that are kept in sheds for nine months of the year must be attended with more or less risk.

As each cow gives, on an average, 500 galls. of milk per annum, it may be stated that only 1 to 3 per cent. of the milk consumed in London is produced locally (*i.e.*, within the Metropolitan area), the remaining 99 to 97 per cent. being introduced from without (chiefly rural districts). The history of the milk that appears on the breakfast table every morning may be given as follows:—

- (a) Obtained from cows in country farms.
- (b) Carried in trains to towns.
- (c) Distributed to, and stored by, wholesale dealers or contractors.
- (d) Sold to and stored by—
 - (a) Retail dealers, and (b) Customers.

The distance travelled varies, but the milk may come from as far as Cornwall, Scotland, or even the Continent, so that it will readily be understood how contamination or deterioration of it may arise. The average distance that the Lambeth milk travels is from 100 to 200 miles, taking from 10 to 20 hours (or longer) before finally being distributed to the customers. Roughly, 800 churns of milk are received daily at Vauxhall and Waterloo Stations.

(a) Country Farms wherein the Milk is produced.

These farms may be, often are, from a sanitary point of view, most undesirable, whilst the conditions under which the milk may be collected are such as, at times, to baffle description. It is the country sources of the milk supplies that need control and supervision. A high standard of sanitation is required at the farms in the country, and this can only be secured by a rigorous carrying out of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders of 1885, 1886, and 1899, which are, unfortunately, practically a dead letter—at least, in many rural districts. In this connection, the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture might, with advantage, be petitioned to take such steps as will ensure these Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders being efficiently carried out by all Sanitary Authorities (more especially in rural districts), and, further, that in regard to the Metropolis, the Local Government Board might be urged to consider the advisability of the Board carrying out its statutory powers under Section 28 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, by virtue of which the Board may make such general and special Orders as the Board may think fit, dealing with the registration of dairymen, the inspection of cattle in dairies, the sanitary conditions of dairies, the securing of the cleanliness of milk-vessels, the prescribing of precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination, and the authorising of the London County Council to make Bye-laws for any, or all, of the above purposes.

It is somewhat anomalous that Section 28 of the London Public Health Act (which came into force on January 1st, 1892) should have remained in abeyance up to the present day (an interval of over 12 years), and that, consequently, the Metropolis should have been deprived of up-to-date Orders (to be made by the Local Government Board) and up-to-date Bye-laws (to be made by the London County Council). The Local Government Board having failed to make the Orders, the London County Council has been unable to make the subsequent Bye-laws; and so the Metropolis is still dependent upon the Dairies, Cowsheds

and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886, *i.e.*, made nearly 20 years ago, and which are not up to modern requirements, nor in accordance with the scientific knowledge of to-day.

The 1885 and 1886 Orders were made by the Privy Council under Section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and were carried out, in the Metropolis, by the old Metropolitan Board of Works and their successors—the present London County Council, until the London Government Act, 1899, transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Councils the registration of dairymen and the administration of the Bye-laws and regulations for the time being in force with respect to dairies and milk. The only regulations to be administered are those made 20 years ago (*i.e.*, in 1885) under Article 13 of the 1885 Order of the old Metropolitan Board of Works. The annual licensing of Metropolitan cowsheds still rests with the London County Council, but, apart from this, practically the whole of the supervision of the milk trade is now in the hands of the Borough Councils—the Lambeth Borough Council, as far as Lambeth Borough is concerned. The London County Council has at present only power to act in default of a Borough Council. The Borough Councils must do their duty. The Lambeth cowsheds (20 in number) are under careful inspection, and kept up to sanitary standard, but the small amount of milk (obtained therefrom) consumed within the Borough, may, for all practical purposes, be neglected in connection with this Report.

(b). *Transit of Milk by Rail to Towns.*

The existing conditions as to transit of milk by Rail are anything but satisfactory. Proper and suitable milk-vans (ventilated, cool, etc.) are required, and greater quickness of transit most desirable. All churns should be locked or sealed. Heat, motion, and lost time in transit are the three factors that act deleteriously upon the milk, causing a great increase in the number of bacilli found therein, so that any means that can be adopted to lessen such injurious effects are of the greatest importance, and should be encouraged (*e.g.*, straining, cooling and protecting the milk).

(c). *Wholesale Dealers or Contractors.*

When milk is received from the country by the wholesale dealers in London, great care in handling is necessary, as also in storage, so as to protect the milk, as far as possible, from contamination by dust and dirt, the sun and motion. Quickness in delivery to the retailers is most important.

(d). *Retail Dealers and Ordinary Customers.*

(a) *Retail Dealers—*

What has been said in regard to wholesale dealers applies also with equal, or greater force, to retail dealers. In this connection, it will be remembered that, in a special Report in the Annual Report of 1901, details were tabulated as to the nature of the 458 known milk-shops and milk-stores situated in Lambeth Borough. Attention was drawn in the Report to the 277 general shops wherein a small quantity of milk (about 1 gallon a day) was stored for distribution in 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. worths to customers. This milk was found to be stored in pans and cans on the counters of shops—such vessels being uncovered and the milk, consequently, exposed to receive dust, dirt and flies; and in 119 cases (*i.e.*, 26 per cent.) in close proximity to paraffin and kerosene oils. In 47 per cent. of the milk-stores, sanitary defects were found to exist at the time of inspection—defective drains being found in 22 per cent.

(b) *Ordinary Customers—*

The unsatisfactory conditions under which milk is often stored in private houses (whether in the kitchen and scullery, or in the pantry and larder) are well known to all, and no emphasis is needed to satisfy all thinking people that these unsatisfactory conditions ought to be, at once, changed.

Milk is known to be such a favourable medium for the culture of germs that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent its contamination with dust and dirt, and their concomitants, *i.e.*, germs of various kinds.

To sum up, it may be stated that the weak points in connection with a milk supply (Metropolitan or other) are to be found under the following headings:—

1. Condition of farms ;
2. Means of transit, and methods of distribution ;
3. Storage by (a) dealers, and (b) consumers.

It must not be thought that the Lambeth milk supply is worse than, or even as bad as some of, the supplies of other Metropolitan districts, and it is only fair to add that many Lambeth milk dealers are most anxious to introduce such improvements as may be practicable.

Condensed milk is not dealt with in this Report, nor are infected and adulterated milks.

The recommendations that I suggest are—

1. That the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture be urged to take such steps as will ensure the better enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders (and the Regulations made thereunder) outside the Metropolis ; and that, in respect of the Metropolis, the Local Government Board be urged to carry out their statutory powers as laid down in Section 28 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, dealing with the registration of dairymen, the inspection of cattle in dairies, the sanitary conditions of dairies, the securing of the cleanliness of milk-vessels, the prescribing of precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination, and the authorising of the London County Council to make Bye-laws for any (or all) of the above purposes.
2. That the attention of the railway companies and the large Metropolitan milk organisations be drawn to the more pressing need of more sanitary means of transit and storage of milk.
3. That all milk-shops and milk-stores within the Borough be carefully inspected regularly from time to time by the Inspectors, and that all such milk-shops and milk-stores be required (under penalty) to be licensed annually, as is the case (at present) with cowsheds ; and that no one be allowed to sell milk unless the premises at which such milk is sold and stored have been previously certified as "suitable" by the Sanitary Authority of the District.
4. That united action amongst the Metropolitan Borough and City Councils be encouraged by communicating with them, stating the action that Lambeth Borough Council has taken.

The need that exists for wholesome and clean milk will be admitted by all, when it is remembered that milk forms the chief diet of infants, young children and invalids.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

April 18th, 1904.

Sanitary Congress at Folkestone.

(Special Report presented to the Council on October 27th, 1904.)

The Annual Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health was held at Folkestone, under the Presidency of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor, from July 21st to July 26th, 1904. The work of the Congress was carried on under 7 Sections, as follows:—

- (a) Preventive Medicine and Vital Statistics.
- (b) Comparative Pathology, Bacteriology and Chemistry.
- (c) Engineering and Building Construction.
- (d) Child Study and School Health.
- (e) Ladies.
- (f) Tropical Medicine.
- (g) Military Hygiene.

Clean Milk Supply.

In the section of Preventive Medicine, the chief interest centred round the discussion on "A Clean Milk Supply." It was pointed out that the primary essential in the production of clean milk supplies was the education of the farmer and the cowman—the conditions to-day of some of the country cowsheds being a national disgrace. In this connection the Local Government Board was taken to task by some of the speakers for not enforcing more strictly the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885-1886. Public opinion should be brought to bear upon the subject of a pure milk supply by such being demanded, and its supply would naturally follow in time. Let the public decline to buy milk unless it was guaranteed to come from clean cows, to have been kept under clean conditions, and to have been milked by clean men and women, and Sanitary Authorities and Medical Officers of Health would be greatly helped in their endeavours to secure clean milk supplies. Cleanliness in collection, storage and distribution of the milk was essential, as also were more satisfactory and more rapid means of transit of milk from the country districts into towns.

The distribution and sale of humanised and sterilised milk naturally came in for a large share of attention. Full particulars

were given by a Liverpool Councillor of the new Municipal Milk Depots at Liverpool, five in number—the first having been opened early in 1901. In addition, about 30 shops kept by dairymen in various parts of the city sell the municipal milk, a discount of 10 per cent. being allowed to the trade.

Statistics were brought before the Congress shewing what were claimed as good results from the use of the municipal milk for the feeding of infants extending over a period of nearly three years. Of 6,295 infants fed upon the milk during the period named (the average age at the commencement of the feeding being $3\frac{1}{2}$ months), "the infants thrived in the great majority of cases, increasing in weight and remaining perfectly healthy." Of a total 4,453 infants, fed from the depots direct (and carefully followed up), and in conditions of health below the average, the mortality was 78 per 1,000, as against 159 per 1,000 for the whole city. In addition to these figures, there was given the evidence of parents, of medical men, and of personal observation of officials—all strongly pointing to instances, repeated over and over again, in which to the use of the milk has been attributed the saving of the child's life.

A large amount of circularising the people on the proper feeding of infants is also being carried out in Liverpool. There was, of course, a consensus of opinion that the high infantile mortality (met with in towns and elsewhere) was due to very many separate and distinct causes, and that, therefore, it was not to be expected that the establishment of municipal depots would wipe out such infantile mortality; 100 deaths per 1,000 births are, probably, unavoidable, being due to weakness at birth, general constitutional defects, etc.

Before leaving the subject of milk, mention may be made of the strange (to use no stronger term) account given by the Sanitary Inspector of Folkestone of a typhoid outbreak due to polluted milk, in Folkestone itself, "by which it would appear that a certain milker, by some means, had been the probable cause of about 200 cases of typhoid spread over a period of eight years in that Borough. A certain cowman appeared to have the power of translating typhoid from place to place; indeed, to whatever farm he went, there typhoid appeared. So it went on until the cowman was found other work to do than of attending the cows."

Your delegates regard themselves as fairly average men in common sense, but this method of explaining 95 per cent. of

Folkestone's typhoid cases during the past eight years appeared to put a somewhat greater strain upon common sense than could conveniently be borne.

Infectious Hospitals.

Infectious hospitals came in for some hard remarks against their usefulness, and a resolution was passed, during an afternoon sitting (poorly attended) of the Preventive Medicine and Vital Statistics section, to the following effect :—

“That, as the hospital isolation of scarlet fever has been tried on a large scale for many years, and as some doubt exists as to whether the results obtained are commensurate with the cost, it is desirable, in the public interest, that a full and authoritative inquiry into the subject should be made.”

This, however, is but a pious opinion, and must not be taken to represent that of your delegates.

Personal Hygiene.

A popular lecture was given at the Pleasure Gardens Theatre, on Sunday night, on “The Personal Health of the Citizen in relation to National Efficiency”; whilst Dr. Hueppe (of Prague) gave an address on Monday morning on “Tuberculosis.”

Sanatoria for Consumptives.

One of the results of the Congress was an important discussion upon the management, or mis-management, of what are known as the Jones's Homes for Tuberculosis Patients, at Sandgate, a suburb of Folkestone. These Homes consist of houses that form part of the main street of Sandgate, and have no grounds of their own. Further, they are not under constant medical supervision. The result of the discussion was that a resolution was finally passed to the effect that “Sanatoria for consumptives should stand in their own grounds in an isolated position, away from the general population, and that such Sanatoria should be placed under the absolute control of fully-qualified medical practitioners.” It was stated in the discussion that the Homes were run for private profit—an unsatisfactory state of affairs, and one calculated to cause trouble sooner or later.

After the discussion, it is clear that those Boards of Guardians who are accustomed to send patients for treatment to the Sandgate Homes, will have just cause to seriously reconsider their decisions—it being the stated opinion of the Medical Officer of Health of Sandgate that such “Homes” are aptly described as the Sandgate scandal.

Tropical Medicine.

The Tropical Medicine Section is a new one for Congresses, and proved of interest, as showing what is being done abroad (more especially in India) to secure purity of water, air, food, and environment. The need that in India exists for sanitary organisation against malaria and other diseases was emphasized, and a resolution was passed by the Section “to lay before the Secretary of State for India the importance of a largely increased special Sanitary Service for India.”

A special lecture was given in this section on the disease known as Beri-beri, with a description of its signs, symptoms, and alleged causes, together with its geographical distribution and treatment. The disease has been recently brought into England (Liverpool).

Ladies' Section.

The Ladies' Section passed the following resolutions:—

1. “That it is desirable that steps be at once taken, either through the agency of the municipal corporations, or by some other means, of bringing home to the poor a knowledge of the principles of health.
2. “That municipal authorities should be empowered to erect and maintain day nurseries for the care of infants and young children of women employed in day labour, and that, for such a purpose, the Government should be requested to introduce an Adoptive Bill in the next Session.”

Minister of Public Health.

The desirability of appointing a Minister of Public Health was insisted upon, and it was decided to endeavour to make this subject an official one in the programmes of all Congresses (International and others).

Emphasis was laid on the need for the physical education of children, including not only physical exercises and training, but also the careful supervision and selection of the conditions (at school and at home) under which the children live, with a view to improving the physique of the nation.

We take this opportunity of thanking the Council for having appointed us their delegates.

CHARLES F. THWAITE.

October, 1904.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

Conference on the Administration of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(Special Report presented to the Council on October 27th, 1904.)

We attended the Conference at Spring Gardens on July 7th and July 18th, 1904. A large number of subjects came up for discussion before the Conference, taking up two whole days, and the results are best shown by the subjoined resolutions, which were carried :—

HOUSING.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

That the efficient administration of Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to the registration and regulation of houses let in lodgings is a matter of extreme importance to the public health of London.

That it is advisable that in bye-laws made in respect of houses let in lodgings there should be no rental limit of exemption, but that they should be so framed as to apply only to such houses as are registered by the sanitary authority.

That the efficient enforcement of bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings is the most effective method of dealing with overcrowding, but that inspections should from time to time be made during the early hours of the morning at other houses where overcrowding within the meaning of Section 2 (1) (e) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is suspected.

Underground Rooms.

That a single angle of light and air to underground dwelling rooms should be adopted in the enforcing of Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act.

That this Conference is of opinion that no underground room not complying with the conditions laid down by Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should be used for sleeping.

Water Supply.

That a draw-off tap from the rising main and a sink should be provided on every floor of a tenement house.

Factories and Workshops.

That it is desirable that the sanitary authorities in enforcing Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should adopt the following standards:—

I. In factories and workshops where females are employed or in attendance there shall be 1 sanitary convenience for every 25 females, provided that in factories or workshops where the number of females employed or in attendance does not exceed 75, the following shall be the standard:

One sanitary convenience where no more than 15 females are employed or in attendance.

Two sanitary conveniences where from 15 to 40 females are employed or in attendance.

Three sanitary conveniences where from 40 to 75 females are employed or in attendance.

II. In factories or workshops where males are employed or in attendance, there shall be 1 sanitary convenience for every 25 males; provided that—

(a) In factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance does not exceed 50, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided there shall be 1 sanitary convenience where no more than 20 males are employed or in attendance, and 2 sanitary conveniences where from 20 to 50 males are employed or in attendance.

(b) In factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 100, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is 1 sanitary convenience for every 25 males up to the first 100, and 1 for every 40 after.

(c) In factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 500, and the district Inspector of Factories certifies in writing that, by means of a check system, or otherwise, proper supervision and control in regard to the use of the conveniences are exercised by officers specially appointed

for that purpose, it shall be sufficient if 1 sanitary convenience is provided for every 60 males, in addition to sufficient urinal accommodation. Any certificate given by an inspector shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be liable at any time to be revoked by notice in writing from the inspector. (In calculating the number of conveniences required, any odd number of persons less than 15, 20, 25, 40, or 60, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 15, 20, 25, 40, or 60).

Shops.

That it is desirable that power should be given to local authorities to inspect the sleeping accommodation in shops where the assistants are boarded in.

FOOD.

Premises where Food is prepared for Sale.

That the London County Council be requested to insert in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905 a clause enabling them to make bye-laws for the regulation of the structure of premises where food is prepared for sale, and that no such premises should be used unless certified by the Borough Council to be suitable for the purpose.

That the London County Council be requested to insert in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905 a clause enabling them to make bye-laws for the regulation of the conduct of the business carried on in premises where food is prepared for sale, such bye-laws to be confirmed by the Borough Councils.

Abolition of Private Slaughter-houses.

That the time has arrived when private slaughter-houses should cease to exist in London.

Inspection of Meat killed in Private Slaughter-houses.

That it is desirable that Borough Councils should endeavour to have all meat that is killed inspected.

Inspection of Slaughter-houses, Cowhouses, Dairies, Milkshops, and Milkstores.

That slaughter-houses, cowhouses, dairies, milkshops and milkstores should be frequently inspected.

Registration of Milkshops.

That the London County Council be requested to take powers to enable the Metropolitan Borough Councils to refuse registration of premises as milkshops where, in their opinion, the premises are unfit for the purpose.

Sale of Milk.

That the London County Council be requested to introduce legislation providing for the penalising of persons selling filthy milk in London.

Municipal Milk Depôts.

That, having regard to the declining birth-rate and the large infantile mortality rate of the Metropolis, it is desirable that the Metropolitan Borough Councils should be empowered, at their discretion, to provide in their respective districts depôts for the preparation and sale of sterilised and humanised milk for the food of infants, and that the London County Council be requested to insert a clause in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905 to confer such power upon the said Borough Councils.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

(a) That, in the opinion of this Conference, the provisions of Section 25 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and of Section 20 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, operate to the prejudice of the purchaser and of public health, and should be repealed.

(b) That the London County Council be requested to make a communication, conveying the resolution of the Conference, to the President of the Local Government Board, with a view of his promoting legislation for this purpose.

That the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture be asked to take such steps as may be necessary in order that a limit may be fixed as to the amount of boracic acid—that is, free or combined boracic acid—or other preservatives which may be mixed with food other than milk.

That every registered milk seller in a Borough shall have his milk tested frequently.

Cisterns.

That, in cases where there is a constant water supply, cisterns should only be used in connection with hot water services and sanitary conveniences.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Disinfection.

That this Conference is of opinion that disinfection should be carried out by the responsible officers of the sanitary authority without the intervention of a contractor.

That the London County Council be asked to take measures to amend the law with regard to disinfection, so that disinfection should be carried out by the responsible officers of the sanitary authority without the intervention of a contractor, and that in all cases the disinfection should be to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provision of Laundry.

That the provision of a laundry for use in connection with the disinfection of infected articles is essential.

Provision of Permanent Shelter Accommodation.

That at least one permanent shelter for temporary use should be provided in each Borough for the accommodation of persons during the disinfection of their homes.

30. That the word "accommodation" mentioned in Section 60, sub-Section 4 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should, if and when necessary, include the expense of the supply of food.

Precautionary Measures against Phthisis.

That the system of voluntary notification of phthisis is desirable, and should be made general throughout London.

That the sanitary authorities should disinfect the premises in which a person suffering from phthisis has died, or from which such a patient has removed or has been removed.

Hospital Accommodation.

That it is desirable to make provision of sanatoria for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from consumption, for the Metropolis as a whole, and under one authority; and that, in the opinion of this Conference, the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be such authority.

That the foregoing resolution be sent to the Local Government Board with the request that they give the matter their immediate consideration.

Offensive Trades.

That the business of a marine store dealer should be added to the list of offensive businesses specified in Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

That the business of a fried fish shopkeeper should be added to the list of offensive businesses specified in Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

That the London County Council be requested to make an order to carry out these resolutions.

House Refuse.

That this Conference is of opinion that dust collection should be carried out by the responsible officers of the sanitary authority without the intervention of a contractor.

That the daily removal of house refuse in suitable districts is advisable.

That improved dust carts should be adopted so covered as to minimise annoyance caused to passers-by during collection of house refuse, especially in crowded thoroughfares.

That the method of destruction of house refuse by fire should be universally adopted in London.

Collection of Fish Offal and other Offensive Trade Refuse.

That the collection of fish offal and other offensive trade refuse should be undertaken by the sanitary authorities at the expense of the producers.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

That Female Inspectors should be employed in each Borough.

MISCELLANEOUS

Municipal Crèches.

That, having regard to the declining birthrate and the large infantile mortality rate of the Metropolis, it is desirable that the Metropolitan Borough Councils should be empowered at their discretion to establish crèches for the reception of young children during the hours their mothers are employed in work away from home, and to make reasonable charges for the accommodation so provided and for the food of the children, and that the London County Council be requested to insert in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905 a clause to confer such power upon the said Borough Councils.

Smoke Nuisances.

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to nuisances arising from the emission of smoke, should be applied to property in the possession of the Crown.

Metropolitan Ambulance Service.

That the Conference, taking note that the Metropolitan Asylums Board are prepared to extend the operations of their ambulance service so as to include the transport of medical, surgical, and mental cases, respectfully requests the Local Government Board to obtain for the managers the requisite legal authority to enable them to do so.

That the Conference desires to express the opinion that should the London County Council not be able to provide for a Street Ambulance Service, the duty should be undertaken by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Application of Acts to Government Property.

That all provisions of the Public Health and Sanitary Acts should apply to Government property.

Vote of Thanks.

That the Conference do pass a hearty vote of thanks to its Chairman for his able conduct of the business of the Conference.

At the commencement of the Conference, a certain procedure of debate was agreed to, and it was also resolved that all delegates (including officers) should have equal rights of voting.

Twenty-four out of 28 Metropolitan Borough Councils were represented at the Conference (74 representatives in all), as was also the Metropolitan Asylums Board (1 representative).

Thirteen members of the London County Council (together with the Clerk and the Medical Officer) were also present, but did not vote as such.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Jephson, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council.

CHARLES F. THWAITE.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

October, 1904.

Conference on the Spread of Infectious Disease by Vagrants.

(Special Report presented to the Council on December 8th, 1904.)

We attended the Conference at Spring Gardens on November 10th, 1904. The Conference was very largely attended by Medical Officers of Health and other delegates, representing County Councils and County and Metropolitan Borough Councils, etc., and the following resolutions were finally adopted :—

General Measures for the Prevention of the spread of Infectious Disease by Vagrants.

1. (a) That this Conference of Urban and Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales recognises the increasing amount of habitual vagrancy as the cause of wide-spread and disastrous consequences to the public health, and is of opinion that much more effective measures than are at present adopted should be taken for preventing the spread of infectious diseases by vagrants, and for effectually dealing with this great and growing danger.
- (b) That the evil can only be met by conferring further powers upon the local authorities, viz., the Sanitary Authority, the Board of Guardians, and the Magistracy.
2. That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
3. That this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable that—
 - (a) Parliamentary powers should be sought for the compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of all vagrants unable to produce proof of being sufficiently protected against Smallpox on entering casual wards or common lodging houses, who, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, have been exposed to the infection of Smallpox, and also that Sanitary Authorities should have power to grant such compensation as they think necessary to persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated at their request who may be prevented on that account from work.

- (b) It should be an offence to withhold information or make false statements to the Sanitary Authority in carrying out its powers with respect to the disease.

4. That in order to deal effectually with the transmission of notifiable infectious diseases by tramps, power should be given to County Councils to enforce the existing laws in all cases where Sanitary Authorities in the County refuse or neglect to do so.

5. That the Local Government Board should obtain powers to secure weekly returns of all cases of infectious disease from all central authorities throughout the country, and circulate the same.

6. That it is desirable that in districts comprising groups of counties and county boroughs, intelligence bureaux should be established, to which information should be sent from Sanitary Authorities and workhouses in the district, of persons of the wandering class who have been exposed to the infection of Smallpox; and that a printed copy of such information should be distributed from the bureaux to every Sanitary Authority and Board of Guardians in the district, and that the expense of working the bureaux should be met by contributions from the County Councils and County Boroughs forming the district.

7. That this Conference is of opinion that the Port Sanitary Authorities should be authorised to take more stringent precautions to prevent the importation of disease by persons arriving by vessel at the ports who are suffering from Smallpox, or who have been exposed to infection by that disease.

Common Lodging-Houses and Casual Wards.

8. That the Local Authority should have increased control over common lodging-houses, their keepers, and occupants. Thus the Local Authority should have power:—

- (a) To medically examine the inmates.
- (b) To detain and isolate persons exposed to infection and to disinfect them and their clothes.
- (c) To temporarily close a common lodging-house in whole or in part, compensation to be given to the keeper of the house.

9. That the Local Authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging-house, in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for **such** time as may be required by the Authority.

10. That the Local Authority should be empowered to require medical examination and disinfection of all persons entering casual wards.

11. That the Local Sanitary Authority should have power to require the removal and isolation of any inmate of a casual ward who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

12. That the Local Authority should have full power to require the cleansing of the person and the disinfection of the clothes of any person in a casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.

Labour Bureaux.

13. (a) That the time has arrived when the Local Government Board should promote legislation for the establishment of labour bureaux in the areas of every County Council and every county Borough Council.

(b) That this Conference is also of opinion that it is desirable that a national voluntary agency should be formed for assisting *bonâ fide* working men while travelling through the country in search of work, and that such agency should be worked on the same lines as the Inter-Cantonal Union of Switzerland for the relief of poor travellers.

14. That the unemployed travelling *bonâ fide* in search of work, not being habitual vagrants, should not be treated as vagrants, but as far as possible be assisted to obtain employment.

Labour Colonies.

15. That the time has arrived when the Local Government Board should promote legislation for the establishment of labour colonies for the compulsory detention of habitual vagrants until they have acquired power to work and self restraint.

16. That this Conference approves and affirms the resolutions passed by the Executive Council of the Association of Poor Law Unions in England and Wales at their meeting in September, 1903, as follows :—

- (a) That Boards of Guardians should be grouped in suitable areas to provide labour colonies for vagrants
- (b) That such colonies should be established and governed by the joint committees of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions in the said areas.
- (c) That habitual vagrants should be sent to such labour colonies by Magistrates.
- (d) That the expenses of each colony should be spread over the unions in the areas served by such colonies.

Children of Vagrants.

17. That the powers of the Poor Law Guardians under the Poor Law Acts of 1889 and 1899, to assume and exercise, in certain circumstances, parental rights over the children of pauper parents should be extended so as to confer similar rights over the children of habitual vagrants.

Generally.

18. That, in order to give practical effect to the foregoing resolutions, the Conference is in favour of uniting with the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Association of Metropolitan Borough Councils, the Magistracy, and the Association of Poor Law Unions of England and Wales for the following purposes, viz. :—

- (a) To enlist the sympathy and co-operation of Members of Parliament.
- (b) To appoint representatives to wait on the Local Government Board.
- (c) To give evidence before the Inter-Departmental Committee of the Government on the Vagrancy Question.
- (d) To take such other measures as may be thought desirable in support of the resolutions arrived at by the Conference.

A Committee was appointed to give effect to this resolution.

19. That the best thanks of the Conference be accorded to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) C. F. THWAITE.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

November 28th, 1904.

Sanitary Condition of Lambeth Elementary Schools.

(Special Report presented to the Council on January 19th, 1905.)

On November 17th, 1904, the Education Committee of the Borough Council passed the following resolution, which was referred to, and agreed to by, the Council on November 28th, 1904 :—

“That the attention of the Public Health Committee of the Council be drawn to the Report, dated 2nd November, 1904, of the Education Committee of the London County Council, as to the condition of certain Non-provided Schools, with the suggestion that the Public Health Committee instruct the Medical Officer to have an examination made, as early as possible, of the drainage of all Public Elementary Schools in the Borough.”

Instructions were given to the Medical Officer by the Council on December 8th, 1904, to carry out the necessary examination of the drainage of all Public Elementary Schools in the Borough, and to bring up a report on the subject.

Accordingly, the Medical Officer made the necessary arrangements to carry out the inspections and examinations of the drains and sanitary fittings of the Non-provided Schools throughout the Borough, selecting the Christmas holidays, and the usual Saturday-half-holidays, as the most suitable times for such inspections and examinations to be made.

It now appears that, meanwhile, the London County Council, on December 13th, 1904, passed the following resolution :—
“That the estimate of £850 be approved, and that expenditure, not exceeding that amount, be sanctioned in connection with the investigation of the condition of the drains in the Non-provided Schools, and the reporting thereon not later than February, 1905, and that authority be given for the employment of a sufficient number of skilled assistants for the purpose.”

The result is that double inspections are taking place throughout Lambeth and other Boroughs, and the powers and duties of

the Local Sanitary Authorities are being usurped by the London County Council, without previous (official) notice thereof having been received from the Clerk of the Council, or other responsible Chief Officer concerned.

Putting aside the questionable conduct of the London County Council in acting in this manner, and having regard to the fact that the London County Council has no statutory powers by which its officers can enter upon private premises for the purpose of examining and testing drains and sanitary fittings (except in default of a Sanitary Authority), a communication might, with advantage, be sent to the London County Council, protesting against their action.

It will be noted that in connection with the London County Council and the examination of drains, instructions have been given to the officers to water test the drains—a most severe test. The Borough Council, and the late vestry, have always held (rightly, I think) that, though the water test is undoubtedly a trustworthy test, it is severe, and therefore should not be applied indiscriminately to *all* drains—at least, not without the written consent of the owner or owners concerned. There are but few new drain that would be found to stand such a severe test, and it is even questionable if the London County Council Schools would stand such an one. It goes without saying, therefore, that the majority (if not all) the drains of the Non-provided Schools will be found wanting, and large financial outlays will result in consequence of their relaying and reconstruction. It may be even that the water test itself will make defects in the drains of certain of the Schools, as it is well known that such a test has the power of bursting joints and even cracking, at times, pipes. The London County Council's position legally may be a matter for future consideration by the Courts should any Managers raise the question as to alleged trespass, and damage (if any) done. Time alone will show this.

I feel it my duty, as Medical Officer of Health, to lay the full facts before the Borough Council, and to ask for instructions.

It will probably be stated by some that the London County Council decided to act in this way on account of certain Sanitary Authorities in London failing, or being likely to fail, to carry out the duties required of them, but such an argument does not apply to Lambeth Borough, whose Council is, at all times, desirous of keeping abreast of the times in sanitary

matters, and to carry out, in a reasonable manner, all its statutory duties as a Metropolitan Sanitary Authority.

The action of the London County Council is to be regretted, even if it is not hereafter proved to be *ultra vires* and culpable. It certainly is unreasonable, and ought to be appealed against.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

January 9th, 1905.

Medical Officer of Health.

DEATH-RATES (CORRECTED) IN METROPOLITAN

	Births.	All Causes.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Smallpox.	Measles.
COUNTY OF LONDON ...	27.9	16.1	2.14	0.01	0.49
WEST—					
Paddington ...	22.5	13.8	1.56	0.01	0.27
Kensington ...	19.3	14.3	1.45	0.01	0.38
Hammersmith ...	26.9	15.7	2.53	...	0.91
Fulham ...	32.3	15.4	2.49	...	0.42
Chelsea ...	20.9	16.5	1.49	...	0.34
City of Westminster ...	16.4	13.5	0.87	...	0.13
NORTH—					
St. Marylebone...	30.4	16.2	1.51	...	0.38
Hampstead ...	16.6	10.2	0.66	...	0.20
St. Pancras ...	26.0	17.4	2.01	...	0.54
Islington ...	26.1	15.4	1.75	0.00	0.53
Stoke Newington ...	21.8	13.3	1.13	...	0.13
Hackney ...	27.3	14.9	2.13	...	0.34
CENTRAL—					
Holborn ...	28.6	18.5	1.80	0.04	0.74
Finsbury ...	36.4	21.3	2.57	0.03	0.59
City of London...	14.8	16.7	0.60	...	...
EAST—					
Shoreditch ...	32.1	20.4	3.20	0.02	0.69
Bethnal Green ...	34.9	19.3	2.95	0.05	0.69
Stepney ...	37.0	19.4	2.84	0.01	0.57
Poplar ...	32.7	18.6	3.37	0.02	0.54
SOUTH—					
Southwark ...	31.6	20.1	3.13	0.00	0.92
Bermondsey ...	32.5	20.0	3.52	...	1.05
Lambeth ...	29.3	15.8	2.10	...	0.53
Battersea ...	27.7	14.5	2.02	...	0.34
Wandsworth ...	27.0	13.4	1.73	...	0.41
Camberwell ...	27.1	14.9	1.90	...	0.41
Deptford ...	28.8	16.1	2.46	...	0.67
Greenwich ...	25.9	14.4	2.26	...	0.39
Lewisham ...	25.6	12.0	1.41	...	0.18
Woolwich ...	28.7	14.3	2.40	...	0.24

N.B.—0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give

The above table is taken from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary, and

BOROUGHES DURING 1904 PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Pyrexia (origin uncertain).	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 births registered.
0.08	0.16	0.32	...	0.06	0.00	1.02	1.62	144
0.07	0.13	0.11	...	0.07	...	0.90	1.20	136
0.03	0.10	0.11	...	0.03	0.01	0.78	1.44	150
3.05	0.19	0.31	...	0.04	...	1.03	1.38	152
0.03	0.15	0.38	...	0.04	...	1.47	1.43	153
0.08	0.07	0.35	...	0.03	...	0.62	1.82	156
0.05	0.04	0.10	...	0.06	0.01	0.48	1.52	125
0.07	0.11	0.10	...	0.02	...	0.83	1.68	94
0.02	0.05	0.09	...	0.06	...	0.24	0.83	113
0.11	0.16	0.35	...	0.07	...	0.78	1.88	150
0.10	0.09	0.25	...	0.05	...	0.73	1.55	129
0.06	0.15	0.23	...	0.06	...	0.50	1.72	114
0.09	0.24	0.24	...	0.12	...	1.10	1.39	142
...	0.07	0.16	...	0.07	...	0.72	2.86	109
0.17	0.16	0.28	...	0.09	...	1.25	2.39	140
0.04	0.09	0.30	...	...	...	0.17	1.58	104
0.11	0.15	0.54	...	0.07	...	1.62	2.18	188
0.14	0.36	0.40	...	0.05	0.01	1.25	2.16	157
0.11	0.30	0.42	...	0.10	...	1.33	2.12	155
0.14	0.50	0.48	...	0.08	...	1.61	1.74	154
0.06	0.13	0.57	...	0.09	0.00	1.36	2.36	174
0.14	0.12	0.53	...	0.12	0.01	1.55	2.12	172
0.05	0.11	0.35	...	0.04	...	1.02	1.45	138
0.06	0.08	0.34	...	0.07	...	1.13	1.42	147
0.05	0.16	0.19	...	0.04	...	0.88	1.12	122
0.06	0.08	0.37	...	0.06	...	0.92	1.37	144
0.09	0.14	0.43	...	0.03	...	1.10	1.42	145
0.03	0.11	0.55	...	0.09	...	1.09	1.33	142
0.05	0.09	0.26	...	0.01	...	0.82	0.90	123
0.13	0.24	0.45	...	0.05	...	1.29	1.67	135

a rate of 0.005; where no death occurred, ... is inserted.

the rates for Lambeth Borough differ slightly from those given in this Report.

R

1904.

CASES OF ILLNESS NOTIFIED FROM BOARD SCHOOLS, &c., TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOLS.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Ringworm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Eczema.	Blight.	Itch.	Erysipelas.	Influenza.	Ophthalmia.	Croup.	Smallpox.	TOTAL.
Addington Street, L.C.C. ...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Aristotle Road, L.C.C. ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Beresford Street, L.C.C. ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bolton Street, St. Mark's ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Brixton Hill, Wesleyan ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cancell Road, Christ Church ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Christchurch Road, Christ Church ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Church Street, L.C.C. ...	116	27	27	7	5	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Cormont Road, L.C.C. ...	151	28	24	7	3	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Dulwich Hamlet, L.C.C. ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Devonshire Road, St. Barnabas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Effra Parade, L.C.C. ...	38	22	1	2	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Eden Road, Wesleyan ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Elder Road, St. Luke's ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Faunce Street, L.C.C. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
George Street, L.C.C. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gipsy Road, L.C.C. ...	92	70	44	3	34	42	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	299
Gye Street, St. Paul's ...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gaskell Street, St. John's ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hackford Road, L.C.C. ...	144	13	40	1	12	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	221
Horseferry Road, L.C.C. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hazelrigge Road, L.C.C. ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heatherfield Road, L.C.C. ...	36	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Hatfield Street, L.C.C. ...	93	3	9	5	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Herne Hill Road, St. Saviour's ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Halstead Street, St. Michael's ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Jessop Road, L.C.C. ...	98	3	39	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Johanna Street, L.C.C. ...	100	4	77	1	2	5	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Kennington Road, L.C.C. ...	59	21	9	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Lyham Road, L.C.C. ...	34	54	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Lollard Street, L.C.C. ...	40	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Larkhall Lane, L.C.C. ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Leipic Road, L.C.C. ...	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lingham Street, St. Andrew's ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marlboro' Street, L.C.C. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
New Road, L.C.C. ...	21	8	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
New Park Road, L.C.C. ...	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Old Kent Road, L.C.C. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Priory Grove, L.C.C. ...	62	8	3	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Pocock Street, L.C.C. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rosendale Road, L.C.C. ...	64	7	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Reedworth Street, St. Philip's ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Santley Street, L.C.C. ...	43	18	37	5	5	12	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	123
Salter's Hill, L.C.C. ...	10	12	3	6	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Springfield, L.C.C. ...	104	20	8	11	4	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Sussex Road, L.C.C. ...	29	10	4	1	10	49	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Stockwell Road, L.C.C. ...	103	30	7	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
South Lambeth Road, L.C.C. ...	66	46	23	2	1	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Sayer Street, L.C.C. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stockwell Road, Practising ...	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Stamford Street, St. Patrick's ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tenison Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Upper Tulse Hill, Holy Trinity ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Upper Kennington Lane, St. Peter's ...	8	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	17
Upper Kennington Lane, L.C.C. ...	54	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Vauxhall Street, L.C.C. ...	146	5	27	6	4	3	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	199
Woodland Road, L.C.C. ...	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Westminster Bridge Road, L.C.C. ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Walnut Tree Walk, L.C.C. ...	44	12	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	67
Waterloo Road, L.C.C. ...	50	...	19	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	80
TOTAL ...	1929	525	431	74	152	202	42	3	8	23	6	3	2	8	2	1	3411

72

73

Home Office.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1904.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	6	203	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	169		
Workplaces...	277		
Homeworkers' Premises	452	203	...
Total	452	203	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	186	186	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	11	11	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	63	63	...	...
Sanitary accommodations {insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{unsuitable or defective... ..	138	138	...	...
{not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done in premises {unwholesome (S. 108) ... ..	...	...	...	...
which are {infected (S. 110) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	400	400	...	...

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

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.										Number.			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—													
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)										31			
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)										Notified by H.M. Inspector	13		
Other													
										Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	13		
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—													
In use during 1903										79			
Certificates granted { in 1903										72			
{ in 1904										...			
In use at the end of 1904										72			
										Number of			
Homework :—										Lists.	Out-workers.		
List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—													
Lists received										2	17		
Addresses of outworkers {forwarded to other Authorities										...	...
{received from other Authorities													
										139	277		
										Wearing Apparel.	Other.		
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—													
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)										...	...
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises										...	...
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)										...	...
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904 :—													
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop. bake-houses, may be enumerated here.										Bakehouses {	Underground	...	72
												Above ground	...	135
											Restaurants		...	242
											Other Workshops	...	1,139
Total number of workshops on Register										1,588	

INDEX.

A	The number of British and the number of the British in the High-land Subdivisions of the British Empire during 1901 (continued from page 11)	11
B	The estimated population of the British Empire during 1901, and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901	12
C	The number of persons in the British Empire during 1901, and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901	13
D	The number of British and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901, and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901	14
E	The number of British and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901, and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901	15
F	The number of British and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901, and the number of the British in the British Empire during 1901	16

Index of Tables.

	PAGE.
A The number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of Lambeth Borough during 1904 (arranged quarterly) 	11
B The estimated Populations, numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and corrected Deaths for the year 1904 in Lambeth Borough, and for the ten years 1891-1900 in Lambeth Parish 	12
C The number of persons per House, the Marriage, Birth and Death-Rates, and the proportion of deaths in Public Institutions per 1,000 persons, for the year 1904 in Lambeth Borough, and for the ten years 1891-1900 in Lambeth Parish 	13
D The number of Births and Deaths with Birth and Death-Rates in each of the Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough during 1904. [The deaths are from all causes and from the chief Zymotic Diseases, and are corrected by adding Lambethians who die outside the Parish, by omitting strangers who die within the Parish, and by re-distributing persons who die in Public Institutions into the Districts from which they have been removed during illness]. 	22—23
E Death-Rates, Zymotic Death-Rates and Zymotic Incidence-Rates in the new Wards of Lambeth Borough during 1904 	25
F Mortalities in Lambeth Borough during 1903 at different age-periods compared with (1) those for London, 1904 and (2) the averages for London for the years 1881-90...	26

G	The uncorrected mortality, Male and Female, in the different Districts, and a comparison of the number of Deaths in each Quarter within Lambeth Borough during the year 1904	27
H	The uncorrected mortality (<i>i.e.</i> , including that of Strangers) at different ages in each District of the Lambeth Borough during 1904	28
I	The uncorrected Deaths (<i>i.e.</i> , Parishioners and Strangers) at various age-periods in each Quarter of the year 1904 ...	29
J	The Infantile mortalities in the Registrar-General's old thirty-three large towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Borough during 1904	33
K	The number of Certificates for the notifiable Zymotic Diseases received since the introduction of the Notification Act (<i>i.e.</i> , for Lambeth Parish in the ten years 1891-1900), and for the Lambeth Borough in the year 1904	39
L	The number of infected houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, in Lambeth Borough during the year 1904, and in Lambeth Parish during the ten years 1891-1900	40—41
M	Zymotic seasonal variations in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1904, with the Zymotic Death-Rate per 1000 inhabitants	42
N	Total cases notified under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, in Lambeth Borough during 1904 (arranged quarterly)... ..	43
O	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (strangers deducted), 1904 ...	44
P	The number of deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases within Lambeth Parish in the ten years, 1891-1900, and within the Lambeth Borough in the year 1904	46—47
Q	Vaccination Returns (Lambeth) 1903	55
R	Vaccination Returns (Lambeth) for the first half year 1904...	56

(iv.)

	PAGE.
S The Diarrhoea Mortality in Lambeth Borough in each month during the year 1904	84
T The Classification of Causes of Deaths in Lambeth Borough during 1904, as compared with 1903	
(a) Deaths from all causes and at all ages, with percentages of deaths to total deaths (corrected) ...	92
(b) Deaths of Infants under one year of age from the chief infantile diseases and from all causes, expressed in terms of 1,000 births	93
U Table of Uncorrected Deaths during the years 1903 and 1904, classified according to Diseases, in the Borough of Lambeth and in London	94
V Table of Deaths during the year 1904 in the Lambeth Borough, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities. (<i>Local Government Board old Table A</i>) ...	96—99
W Table of Population, Births, and of new cases of Infectious Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1904 in the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth, classified according to Diseases and Localities. (<i>Local Government Board old Table B</i>)	100—101
Four new Tables of the Local Government Board, giving the—	
(i.) Vital Statistics of Lambeth Borough during 1904, and of Lambeth Parish during the 10 years 1891—1900 <i>Appendix</i>	2
(ii.) Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-districts of the Borough of Lambeth in 1904 and of the Parish of Lambeth in the ten years 1891—1900 ... <i>Appendix</i>	3—4
(iii.) Cases of Infectious Disease notified within the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1904 <i>Appendix</i>	5
(iv.) Causes of, and ages at, death during 1904, within the Borough of Lambeth <i>Appendix</i>	6—7

General Index.

	PAGE.
Abatement of Nuisances ...	102—6
Accidental Deaths ...	91, 172, 174
Adulteration of Food and Drugs ...	133—141
Age-Distribution of Diarrhœa ...	82
" " " Diphtheria ...	73
" " " Scarlet Fever ...	58
" " " Smallpox ...	48—49
" " " Typhoid Fever ...	76
" " " Deaths ...	24, 26, 28—29
" " " Population (Lambeth) ...	7
Air Temperature and Diarrhœa ...	81
Alcoholism, Deaths from ...	90
Ale (Adulteration of) ...	140—141
Analysis of Food and Drugs ...	133—141
" " Water ...	142
Antitoxin, Gratuitous Distribution of ...	177—8
Apoplexy, Deaths from ...	91
Area (Lambeth) ...	5, 95
Atelectasis ...	90
Bacteriological Laboratory ...	175—178
Bakehouses ...	156
Ballast Burning ...	149—150
Bedding, etc., Disinfected ...	126—128
" " Destroyed ...	126—128
Births and Birth Rates ...	11, 14—15, 21, 95, 100—101
Birth Rates in Sub-Districts ...	11, 22—23
Bodies received in Mortuaries ...	171—173
Bronchitis, Deaths from ...	91
Burns and Scalds, Deaths from ...	91, 172
Bye-laws (offensive trades) ...	157—158
" (carcases of dead horses) ...	147
Cancer, Deaths from ...	90
Carcases of dead horses ...	147
Cautions (Food and Drugs) ...	133, 138

	PAGE.
Censal Population (Lambeth)	100
Censal Population (London)	9
Cholera	36, 70, 81
Circulatory Diseases, Deaths of	91
Clerical Work	184—186
Closure of Schools (Measles)	64—67
Chickenpox	69—70
„ Notification of	69—70
Children (underfed)	184
Common Lodging Houses	151
Combined Drainage	110—111
Complaints	105, 113
Conferences—	
Administration of Public Health Act <i>Appendix</i>	56—62
Vagrants and Infectious Disease <i>Appendix</i>	63—66
Control of Drainage (supervision)	113
Conscientious Objectors	54—56
Congenital Malformations	90
Constitutional Diseases	90
Congress, Folkstone <i>Appendix</i>	51—55
Consumption (<i>See</i> Tuberculosis and Phthisis),	
Continued Fever	78
Convictions under Public Health Acts <i>Appendix</i>	26—31
„ „ Food and Drugs Acts <i>Appendix</i>	32—37
Convulsions, Deaths from	91
Coroners' Courts	169—174
Costs, Food and Drugs <i>Appendix</i>	32—37
„ Public Health Acts <i>Appendix</i>	26—31
Courts, paving of	114
Cowhouses	161—163
„ List of	161—162
Critical Temperature (Earth) and Diarrhœa	81
Crown Property (inspection of)	114
Croup (<i>See</i> Membranous Croup).	
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts (<i>See</i> Revenue Act).	
Dairies (<i>See</i> Milkshops).	
Deaths and Death-rates 15—101, <i>Appendix</i>	70—71
„ Inner and Outer Wards	18—21
„ (arranged quarterly)	27, 29
„ Metropolitan Boroughs <i>Appendix</i>	70—71

	PAGE.
Deaths, Corrected	16, 19—23, 24, 95
„ Uncorrected	15, 27—29, 96—99
„ in Public Institution	12—13, 16—18
„ Zymotic	12—13, 33—90, 95
„ Under 1 year	12—13, 30—33, 95
„ Under 5 years	12—13, 28
„ from violence	91, 172, 174
„ from ill-defined and non-specified causes	91
Density, per acre (Lambeth)	22—23, 95
Dentition, Diseases of	91
Depositing (refuse)	146—147
Depôts (Refuse and Manure)	146—147
Destructors	147—149
Developmental Diseases	90
Diagnosis (Bacteriological)	175—178
Diarrhœa	81—84
„ Age Distribution of	82
„ Monthly Mortality	84
„ Inner and Outer Wards	83
„ and Infantile Mortality	83
„ Registration Sub-Districts	82
Dietetic Diseases	90
Digestive System, Diseases of	91
Diphtheria	70—74
„ Age Distribution of	73
„ Antitoxin in	74
„ Decrease of	71—72
„ Mild Cases	71
„ Bacteriological Examination in	74, 176—7
„ Registration Sub-Districts	73
„ School Closure in	73
„ Pseudo-Bacilli	177
Disinfection, details of	126—132
„ Statistics	126, 132—133
„ Certificates	128
Disinfecting Department	126—132
„ Machines	128—129
„ Refuges	128
„ Station	128
Distribution (free) of Antitoxin	177—178

	PAGE.
Influenza (Epidemic)	89—90
Inhabited Houses of Lambeth Borough	10, 95
Inner and Outer Districts and Wards—Deaths and Births ...	18—21
Inquests	174
Inspections	103—108
Inspector, Female	121—126
„ Males	106—121
„ Food and Drugs	133—141
„ Smoke	142—146
Institution Deaths	12—13, 16—18
Integumentary System, Diseases of	91
Introductory Letter	3—4
Laboratory (bacteriological)	175—178
Lambeth Statistics	5—101 <i>Appendix</i> 2—24
Lavatories (Underground)	179—181
Legal Decisions <i>re</i> Bye-laws as to Houses let in Lodgings ...	<i>Appendix</i> 38—40
Letters (sent and received)	185
Liver, Diseases of	91
London County Council Bye-laws (offensive trades)	157—158
„ „ „ (carcases of dead horses)	147
Local Diseases—Nervous System, Heart Respiratory Organs, Digestive and Urinary Systems and Reproductive System	91
Locomotive System, Diseases of	91
Local Government Board, Old Tables A and B	96—101
„ „ „ New Tables i., ii., iii., iv. <i>Appendix</i>	2—6
Lodging-houses (common)	151
London (County of) Vital Statistics, 1904	9—10
„ No. of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1904	10
„ Zymotic Deaths, 1904	46—47
Lymphatic System, Diseases of	91
Manure Depôts... ..	146—147
Market Thoroughfares (inspection)	113
Marriage and Marriage Rates (Lambeth)	12, 13, 15, 95
Measles	63—68
„ Registration Sub-Districts	68
„ Compulsory Notification of	64
„ and School Closure	64—67
Membranous Croup	74
Meningitis (Tubercular)	90

	PAGE.
Milk (clean and unclean) 167—8 <i>Appendix</i>	45—50
" (Bacteriological Examinations) 177 <i>Appendix</i>	45—50
" Dépôt (municipal)	163—7
" Stores (<i>see</i> Milkshops)	
Milkshops	163
Milk Supply (pure) 167—8 <i>Appendix</i>	45—50
Mortality Rates, 1904	13, 15—101
" Different Age Periods (Lambeth and London)	24, 26
" Different Diseases (Lambeth Borough)	92—94
" Different Diseases (Lambeth and London)	94
" Under 1 year (London and Lambeth)	12—13, 30—31, 94
Mortality Tables <i>Appendix</i>	8—24
" " Sub-Districts	8—15
" " Age Periods	16—24
Mortuary, Norwood	170
" High Street... ..	170
Mortuaries	169—174
" Keepers of	171
" Extra for Lambeth... ..	170
Natural Causes, Deaths from... ..	
" Increment of Population (Lambeth)	5, 95
" " " " (London)... ..	10
Nervous System, Diseases of... ..	91
New Wards (Lambeth Borough)	5, 8
" General Diseases, Deaths	25
" Population (estimated)	5
" Tuberculosis	87
" Zymotic Diseases	25
" Zymotic Incidence	25
Norwood Schools (drainage of)	111—112
Notices served	102—106, 112—113, 185
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	130
Notification Certificates received, 1904 39, 100—101 <i>Appendix</i>	72—3
" " " " (Quarterly), 1904	43
" (voluntary) of Consumption... ..	86—88
Nuisances Abated	102—106
Observations (smoke)... ..	142—146
Offences, Public Health Acts <i>Appendix</i>	32—37
" Food and Drugs Acts	26—31

	PAGE.
Offensive Matters, removal of	146—147
„ Trades	156—158
„ „ Bye-laws	157—158
Old Age, Deaths from... ..	
Open Spaces	168—9
Organs of Special Senses (Diseases of)	91
Outer and Inner Wards, Deaths and Births	18—21
Outworkers	124—126
Parasitic Diseases	90
Parliamentary Divisions	8
Paving Courts, &c.	114
Penalties	<i>Appendix</i> 25—37
Public Health Acts	„ 32—37
Food and Drugs Acts	„ 26—31
Peritonitis, Deaths from	91
Persons per House	10, 95
„ Acre	22, 95
Phthisis, Deaths from... ..	85—89, 90
„ Voluntary notification of	86—88
„ Open-air treatment (Sanatoria)	89
Plague	70
Plans of Drainage	112—113
Pneumonia, Deaths from	91
Population of Lambeth Borough, 1904	5, 95
„ „ „ „ Sub-Districts	6
„ „ „ „ Parliamentary and New Wards	5, 8
„ „ „ „ Age Periods	7
Population of London, 1904	9—10
„ „ Sub-districts	9
Post-Mortems	169—174
Premature Births (deaths from)	90
Premises Disinfected	126
Prosecutions	<i>Appendix</i> 26—37
Public Health Acts	4, 106 „ 32—37
Food and Drugs Acts	106, 133 „ 26—31
Protected Persons (Workshops)	116
Provided Schools (<i>see</i> Schools)	
Pseudo-Bacilli and Diphtheria	177
Public Institutions, Deaths	12—13, 16—18
Public Health Acts (Convictions)	<i>Appendix</i> 32—37

	PAGE.
Puerperal Fever	78—79, 80
Pure Milk Supply	167—8 <i>Appendix</i> 45—50
Quarterly Returns (Lambeth)—	
Births	11
Deaths (Zymotic and General)	27, 29, 42, 45
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	43
Disinfection Certificates	128
Rateable Value (Lambeth Borough) ..	11
Refuges	128
Refuse Depôts	146—147
Refuse depositing of	146—147
Registration Sub-Districts (Lambeth Borough)—	
" " " Births	11, 21, 22—23
" " " Population (estimated)... ..	6
" " " General Diseases, Deaths	21, 22—23, 27—28, 96—101
" " " Infantile Mortality	30—32
" " " Tuberculosis	85, 88
" " " Zymotic	21, 22—23, 42, 96—101
" " " Vaccination Returns	55—56
Re-Inspections	105, 113
Removal of Infectious Diseases	34—35, 100—101
Reproductive System, Diseases of	91
Respiratory Diseases	91
" Return " Cases	<i>Appendix</i> 43—44
Revenue Act, 1903	154—155
Samples Food and Drugs	133—141
Sanatoria for Consumptives	89
Sanitary Defects	103—105
" Work... ..	102—186
" Structural	103—104
" Non-structural	103, 104—5
Scarlet Fever	57—63
" Age Distribution	58
" Registration Districts	59
" Return Cases	62—63 <i>Appendix</i> 43—44
" and School Attendances	59
" and Milk	59
" Outbreak at School	59—62

	PAGE.
Schools (Lambeth) 181—184 <i>Appendix</i>	67—69
(a) Provided... .. 181—182 "	67—69
(b) Unprovided 182—184 "	67—69
School Closure and Measles	64—67
Simple or Continued Fever	78
Slaughterhouses	158—161
" List of	159—160
" Infringement of Bye-laws	161
Smallpox	48—54
Details of Cases	49—53
Preventive Measures	51
Vaccination-states	53—4
Quarantining	53—4
Contacts	53—4
Smoke Nuisance and Abatement	142—146
" Observations	142—146
Special Reports	38—69
Elementary Schools (Lambeth) <i>Appendix</i>	67—69
Houses let in Lodgings (Recent decisions)	38—40
Infantile Mortality	41—42
Sanitary Congress at Folkstone, 1904	51—55
Conference on Public Health Administration	56—62
Unclean Milk	45—50
Conference on Vagrants and Infectious Disease	63—66
" Return " cases	43—44
Cases of Illness notified from Schools	70—73
Stamps used	186
Staffs—	
Clerical	184—6
Inspectorial (male)	106—114
" (female)... ..	121—126
Disinfecting	126
Mortuary Attendants	171
Underground Conveniences	179—181
Suffocation in Bed	91
Suicide and Homicide, Deaths from	91, 172, 174
Summary of Vital Statistics (Lambeth Borough), 1904	95
" " Sanitary Work	105—6
" " Work by Female Inspector	121—3
" " Death Returns <i>Appendix</i>	24

	PAGE.
Summonses 106 <i>Appendix</i>	26—37
Supervision (drainage)	113
Syphilis	90
Tables (special)—	
Local Government Board (old) A and B	96—101
" " " (new) i., ii., iii., iv. <i>Appendix</i>	2—7
Home Office (Factory and Workshops)	74—76
Mortality (Lambeth)—	
Registration Sub-Districts	8—15
Age periods	16—24
Temperature (Air and Earth)	1
Testing of Drains	37, 113
Tuberculosis, Deaths from	85—89
" and Bacteriological Examinations	86, 175
" Registration Sub-Districts and Wards	85, 87—88
" and Preventive Measures	86
" Notification (voluntary)	86—88
Typhoid... ..	74—78
" Age Distribution of	76
" Bacteriological Examinations	77, 176
" Registration Sub-Districts	77
" Inner and Outer Wards	76
Typhus	78
Unclean Milk <i>Appendix</i>	45—50
Underground Bakehouses	156
" Conveniences	179—181
Underfed Children (schools)	184
Unprovided Schools (<i>See</i> Schools).	
Unsound Food	108—110
Urinals of Public Houses	107—8
Urinary Diseases, Deaths from	91
Vaccination Returns	55—56
Varicella (<i>See</i> Chickenpox).	
Venereal Diseases	90
Violent Deaths	91
Vital Statistics, London	9, 10
" " Lambeth 5—101, <i>Appendix</i>	2—24
" " Summary (Lambeth)	95
Wards (Lambeth)	24
" Deaths and Death-Rates	24

	PAGE.
Wards Zymotic Incidence	24
Water Analysis	142
„ Certificates	113, 185
Whisky (Adulteration of)	140—141
Whooping Cough	63—68
„ „ Registration Sub-Districts	68
Work of Sanitary Staff	102—186
Workshops	115—126
„ Defects found	118—119, 121—3
„ Female Inspector in	121—126
„ Outworkers	124—126
„ Overcrowding in... ..	122
„ Home Office Tables	<i>Appendix</i> 74—76
Workshops, Persons employed in	116
„ Protected Persons	116
„ Trades, etc.	115, 124—5
Zymotic Diseases	32—90, 95
„ Deaths, arranged Quarterly	42, 45
„ Deaths, arranged Monthly	44
„ Incidence in New Wards	25
„ Incidence in Registration Sub-Districts	22—3, 42, 100—101
„ Principal Deaths (Lambeth)	46—47
„ Principal Deaths (London)	46—47
„ Seasonal Variations... ..	42



