

Report for the year 1907 of the Medical Officer of Health.

Contributors

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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907

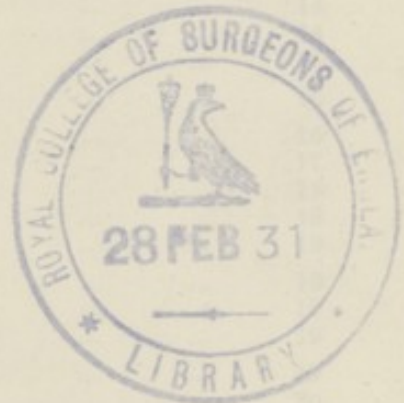
OF

The Medical Officer of Health,

WILLIAM ARTHUR BOND, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Camb.,

Bach. Surgery Camb., M.R.C.P. Lond.

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Fellow, and Member of Council, late Hon. Sec. of the Royal Institute of Public Health ;
Member, late Lecturer and Demonstrator, of the Sanitary Institute ; late Medical Officer of
Health to the St. Olave District, Southwark, and the Holborn District Board of Works.*



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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1907.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In this Annual Report for the year 1907, the various statistics for the year refer to the fifty-two weeks ended Saturday, December 28th, 1907, as adopted by the Registrar-General, and known as the Registration year.

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

During the past three years the birth-rate has been corrected as far as possible by the exclusion of the births of infants whose mothers were non-residents, as it was only in the latter part of the year 1904 that the Registrar-General gave permission for the addresses and other details of births to be supplied by the Sub-Registrars.



The Holborn birth-rate 18·3 and the London birth-rate 25·6 are both the lowest recorded.

The Holborn death-rate, 16·6, and the London death-rate, 14·6 per 1,000 are both the lowest death-rates recorded. The lowest death-rates in previous years in Holborn were 16·9 in 1905, 17·0 in 1906 and 17·9 in 1904. The average death-rate for the preceding decennium was 19·9 per 1,000 in Holborn, and 16·9 per 1,000 in London.

The corrected infantile mortality was 131 per 1,000, in comparison with 116 for London. Last year these rates were 128 and 151 respectively.

The death-rate from zymotic diseases in Holborn was again very low and below that for London, viz. :—1·29 in comparison with 1·42 per 1,000 which are both less than in the preceding year.

On account of the cold, showery summer there was very little prevalence of diarrhoea during the year, the number of deaths having been only 16 in comparison with 39 in the preceding year and a decennial average of 38.

The death-rate from Consumption has increased from 2·12 in 1906 to 2·28 in 1907, on the other hand, the London rate has decreased from 1·44 to 1·40 per 1,000. The rates for the preceding decennium were, Holborn 2·85 and London 1·63.

Although there was increased prevalence of infectious disease in London last year, especially Scarlet Fever, the number of notifications in the Borough was again very small, being only 276, the same as for 1906.

The notification rate for Holborn was again much lower than that for London generally, having been 5·0 per 1,000 in comparison with 8·6 for London. During the past six years this rate has always been lower than the London rate, and during the past four years, less than half of the rate for the years 1901 and 1902.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board, in view of the continued prevalence of Scarlet Fever, notwithstanding the extensive isolation accommodation which has been provided, asked the Local Government Board to cause inquiry to be instituted into the cause of this disease and whether any, and if so what, further means can be adopted for its prevention. Under the heading "Scarlet Fever" I point out that during the past eighteen years, in which the notification of infectious disease has been in force, there has in several years been even a greater prevalence of Scarlet Fever, and that during the past nine years there has been a reduction of more than 22 per cent. of the cases notified per 1,000 as compared with the first nine years; also that the mortality per centage of patients treated, and the mortality rate per 1,000 have diminished about one-half during the same period. Also, that many scientific researches and expert inquiries respecting Scarlet Fever have been made.

At a conference of the representatives of the City and Metropolitan Borough Councils held at the Paddington Town Hall, resolutions were passed that Pulmonary

Tuberculosis (Consumption) should be made compulsorily notifiable. Further details of the resolutions passed respecting further measures to limit the spread of the disease are given under that heading.

The Local Government Board has recently published a large illustrated volume on Sanatoria for Consumption and certain other aspects of the Tuberculosis Question, which embodies a large mass of critical and statistical information respecting the subject. On the vexed question of the notification of Consumption, Dr. Bulstrode considers that the time has not yet arrived for judging, in the light of Phthisis death-rates, the value of notification in the repression of the disease.

Under the heading of Infantile Mortality I have, in previous reports, pointed out the desirability of a much earlier registration of births than the six weeks after occurrence which is allowed by the existing law. The Council is well aware that the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was passed during the year and at an early opportunity it resolved to adopt the Act and the Local Government Board consented to this, the date fixed being the 9th March, 1908.

On pages 13-16 some details are given respecting the important question of Infantile Mortality and the measures that have been taken to prevent infantile illnesses and deaths. The arrangements which have been in force since June, 1906, with the Express Dairy Company for the supply of modified milk for infants of the working classes for about the same charges as at Municipal Milk Depots, and without any cost to the Council, are becoming more known and more frequently used. In the majority of cases the mothers are very well satisfied and the infants thrive well on the milk.

During the year, under the Cleansing of Persons Act, 247 men, 7 women, and 12 children infested with vermin, had their bodies and clothing disinfected free of charge.

By April 15th, the day fixed for the adjourned meeting of the Local Government Board inquiry respecting the Warner Street (Italian Colony) Area, all the courts had been closed and partly demolished, affording light, ventilation and air space. The underground rooms had been discontinued for living purposes and the repairs, alterations and renovations agreed upon had been carried out.

The erection of houses for the working classes on the site of the Union Buildings Area which was begun in August, 1906, was continued during the year and it is expected that they will be completed about the middle of 1908.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, increased powers are given with a view to preventing the sale of Tubercular Milk. Powers are also given for the compulsory cleansing of verminous children attending any of the London County Council's schools and verminous inmates of Common Lodging Houses. Also for the provision of water supply in tenement houses, for families on separate floors.

Although during the past three years the dust contract has been £800 per annum less than the preceding contract, the number of complaints from householders has very much diminished, especially during the past year. The Council has also effected a further saving of more than £200 per annum in salaries, as the duties of the dust Inspectors are now carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The removal of manure was again carried out satisfactorily, and for the first time no complaint was received during the year.

Details respecting the inspections of factories, workshops, workplaces and outworkers premises are given on pages 38-40 and in Table IX, (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Also details of the new Order of the Home Secretary issued on the 23rd May 1907, which extends the sections relating to lists of outworkers; employment in unwholesome premises; and the prohibition of homework in places where there is infectious disease.

A conference was held at the Home Office to consider the question of the further regulation of the industrial employment of women before and after childbirth, and the details of the form which the inquiry should take were agreed upon. Sanction was given by the Council to my co-operation in the Inquiry.

During the year 20,890 inspections were made, 1,116 intimation notices were served, 672 notices for the cleansing of lodging houses, 280 notices for breach of by-laws or regulations, and 195 Statutory notices. The market streets are inspected daily, including Saturday nights and Sunday mornings.

Applications were received for the removal and destruction as trade refuse of a large amount of unsound food, and during the year there were two seizures of meat, one unsound and one diseased, for which substantial penalties were inflicted.

The mean temperature of the year was about half a degree lower than the average; the rainfall nearly 2 inches below the average, and the total amount of bright sunshine was 85 hours below the average.

For further details see the various headings of the Report.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

AREA.

From the report of the Census, 1901, the area of the Borough is 405.1 acres.

HOUSES.

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

POPULATION.

Males	29,489
Females	29,916
Total	<u>59,405</u>

Density of population	147 persons per acre.
„ „ for London	61 „ „

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1907.

The following are the estimated populations at the middle of the year 1907 :—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	29,184
Holborn Sub-District	26,031
Holborn Borough	<u>55,215</u>
London	4,758,218
England and Wales	34,945,600
United Kingdom	44,104,321

RATEABLE VALUE, 1907.

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	£591,352
Holborn	£457,531
Holborn Borough	<u>£1,048,883</u>

NUMBER OF TENEMENTS.

At the Census of 1901, the total number of tenements in the Holborn Borough was 13,790. As large a proportion as 37·5 per cent. of the population lived in tenements of one or two rooms, and 60·1 per cent. of the population lived in tenements of one to four rooms.

There were 3,725 tenements of 1 room.

„	3,834	„	2 rooms.
„	2,224	„	3 „
„	989	„	4 „

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

District.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			Birth rate per 1,000.
			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	536	478	955	59	1,014	34·9
Holborn	296	260	547	9	556	21·4
Whole Borough	832	738	1,502	68	1,570	28·6

CORRECTED BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

The Registrar-General gave permission at the latter part of the year 1904 for details of births to be supplied by the Sub-Registrars. These details were at once supplied to us, so that I am now able to exclude the births of infants whose mothers were “non-residents.”

Of the 1,014 registered births in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, a large proportion of which took place at the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, as many as 568 were of infants whose mothers were non-residents in the Borough.

The corrected numbers are as follows:—

District.	Corrected number of Births of Residents.			Corrected Birth-rate per 1000.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	1907.	1906.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	376	29	405	13·9	16·4
Holborn	594	9	603	23·2	25·3
Whole Borough	970	38	1,008	18·3	20·6

In London the corrected number of births was 121,408, or a rate of 25·6 per 1,000.

In England and Wales the number of births was 917,636, or a rate of 26·3 per 1,000.

These birth-rates are the lowest recorded.

MORTALITY.

The following deaths have been registered in the Borough (1907) :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males	155	473	628
Females	142	361	503
Total	297	834	1,131

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

INSTITUTION.	Residents.		Non-Residents.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
St. Giles Workhouse	47	—	9	—
French Hospital	2	—	37	—
British Lying-in Hospital	—	2	10	—
Children's Hospital	7	15	—	396
National Hospital	1	—	—	42
London Homœopathic Hospital	1	18	—	63
Italian Hospital	2	1	—	26
Orthopædic Hospital	—	—	—	6
Private	—	—	12	5
Total	60	36	68	538

The following deaths of Parishioners occurred in Public Institutions outside the Borough, 1907 :—

INSTITUTION.	Number.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
Holborn Workhouse	4	45
Holborn Workhouse, Mitcham	—	7
Holborn Infirmary	—	73
Central London Sick Asylum	70	4
Banstead Asylum	3	2
Dartford Heath Asylum	2	3
Cane Hill Asylum	1	—
Caterham Asylum	2	2
Camberwell House	1	—
Claybury Asylum	—	1
Colney Hatch Asylum	4	1
Darenth Asylum	—	1
Hanwell Asylum	2	1
Horton Asylum	3	—
Leavesden Asylum	2	—
City of London Asylum, Stone	1	1
Tooting Bec Asylum	1	—
St. Pancras Workhouse	1	—
Strand Workhouse	2	—
Strand Union Workhouse, Edmonton	2	—
City Workhouse	1	—
City Infirmary	—	1
Lambeth Infirmary	1	—
St. Pancras Infirmary	1	—
Chelsea Infirmary	1	—
North-Western Fever Hospital	3	3
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	1	3
South-Western Fever Hospital	1	—
London Fever Hospital	1	—
Guy's Hospital	—	1
St. George's Hospital	—	1
Brompton Hospital	1	1
Charing Cross Hospital	15	5
King's College Hospital	12	19
Middlesex Hospital	10	8
Royal Chest Hospital	1	4
Royal Free Hospital... ..	—	5
Heart Hospital, Soho Square	—	1
New Hospital for Women	1	—
German Hospital	2	—
Victoria Hospital	1	—
Westminster Hospital	1	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2	6
University College Hospital	2	1
London Hospital	—	1
Metropolitan Hospital, Hackney	1	—
Kensington General Hospital	1	—
Royal Hospital	—	1
London Temperance Hospital	—	1
Hospital for Women, Soho	1	—
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street... ..	—	1
Hostel of God, Clapham	—	1
St. Joseph's House, Kensington	1	1
St. Peter's House, Lambeth	2	—
Private Nursing Homes, &c.	9	1
River Thames	1	1
Public Way	3	—
Total	178	209

CORRECTED DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES, 1907.

District.	Total Deaths at all ages registered in District.	Deaths in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of non- residents of Borough registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages. Nett.	Death Rate for 1907.	Correspond- ing period 1906.
				In Borough.	Beyond Borough.			
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	297	106	68	11	178	416	14.3	15.0
Holborn Sub-District ...	834	579	538	2	269	496	19.1	19.3
Whole Borough ...	1,131	685	606	—	387	912	16.6	17.0
Registration London ...	...	...	...	...	...	69,268	14.6	15.1
						No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	...	416	14.3	
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	496	19.1	
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	...	912	16.6	
London	...	...	...	...	...	69,268	14.6	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	524,311	15.0	

The average death-rate for the preceding decennium was 19.9 per 1,000. The lowest death-rates in previous years having been 17.0 in 1906, 16.9 in 1905, 17.9 in 1904, 18.3 in 1903, and 20.0 in 1901.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

St. Giles and Bloomsbury	...	...	...	...	78
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	147
Holborn Borough...	...	...	...	...	225

The number of deaths of children under one year of age, and the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 total registered births and per 1,000 corrected births, were the following for :—

	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 corrected births.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	49	48	122
Holborn Sub-District	83	149	138
Holborn Borough	132	84	131
London	14,114	—	116

The principal causes of death of these 132 children under one year of age are given in table V. of the Appendix.

Of the 132 deaths of infants during the year inquiries were made and details obtained by the Lady Inspector respecting 107. In some cases, especially in cases of illegitimate births, the mothers could not be found owing to change of address. Of the 107, 8 died from premature birth and before food was given. Of the remainder, 48 were naturally fed and 51 artificially fed. Of the 51 artificially fed, 45 used boat bottles and only 6 tube bottles. The number of tube bottles used is gradually diminishing. 9 of the mothers worked in factories or workshops; 9 others at charring or other work outside the home; and 4 were engaged in "homework" (tailoring); and 1 mother died. The remaining 84 were engaged only in their own household duties.

As it was a cold, showery summer, there were very few deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the summer months. During the year there were only 15 deaths of infants from diarrhoeal diseases, and all but one of these were artificially fed.

CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS.

With a view of diminishing the preventible infantile mortality in the Borough in 590 out of the 1,008 births of residents of the Borough, where the mothers lived in lodging houses or tenements, visits have been made by the Lady Sanitary Inspector and inquiries made, as to the number and condition of rooms occupied; the number of other children that have been born, including the number that have died; the nature of food given to the infant and the method of feeding; whether the child sleeps in a cot or not; and the occupation of the mother. If thought desirable, instructions are given respecting the care and feeding of the child, and a leaflet left. Notices are also served for any sanitary defects that may be found.

Of the 590 visited during the year, 483 were naturally fed, and 107 partly or entirely artificially fed at the time of the first visit. Thus at the time of the first visit 18 per cent. were artificially fed.

Of the 107 that were artificially fed 23 were so fed from birth, 8 before the end of the second week and 6 partly so fed before the end of the second week. In more than one-third of the cases artificial feeding was begun before the end of the second week.

Of the artificially fed children only 5 were registered before the end of second week, 16 before 4 weeks, and of the remaining 86, 50 were not registered until six weeks or more after birth.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The last paragraph shows the need for the above Act and in previous reports I have advised the earlier registration of births. The Council adopted the above

Act on the 11th December, 1907. The Local Government Board afterwards consented to the adoption of the Act and fixed Monday, the 9th March, 1908 as the day on which the adoption came into operation.

The Act provides:—

“ In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the Child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the District in which the child is born.”

Notice is to be given by posting a prepaid letter or post-card addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, Council Offices, 197, High Holborn, giving the necessary information of the birth within 36 hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the Office of the Medical Officer of Health within the same term.

The Council is to supply, without charge, addressed and stamped post-cards containing the form of notice to any Medical Practitioner or Midwife residing or practising in the Borough who applies for the same.

Any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with the Act will be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s.

The notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births.

The Act applies to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

MODIFIED MILK FOR INFANTS.

In my Annual Report for 1906 I gave a detailed report respecting this matter, pointing out the large amount of preventable illness and the enormous sacrifice of infant life due to improper feeding, and that the provision of a Milk Depot in Holborn would be very costly. I, therefore, arranged with the Express Dairy Company, Limited, who have various Depots in and near the Borough to supply modified milk for infants of the working classes for about the same charges as at Municipal Milk Depots. The Company agreed to supply the modified milk at the reduced rate of 4d. per day on production of a certificate from me.

These arrangements are becoming more known and more frequently used ; in fact, during the year 64 certificates were issued. The certificates, however, were

only used for 48 infants. In the remaining cases the certificates, although issued, were not used for various reasons, several being on account of the death of the child, or removal to hospital, before the modified milk was obtained.

In some of the cases the modified milk was, for various reasons, discontinued after using it for short periods, extending from a few days to three months, in 9 cases on account of change in the mothers' residence.

Of the 48, 5 died ; 1, age 2 months, from convulsions, after 9 days' use ; 2, very small premature twins, after 1 month's use ; 1, 7 months old, from measles, after nine weeks' use ; 1, age 9 months, from convulsions, after 8½ months' use.

In the majority of cases the mothers were very well satisfied, and the infants thrived well on the milk. Councillor W. Hazell, J.P., kindly offered to pay half cost of the milk in cases where the parents cannot afford to pay the whole amount. During the year there were 24 such cases, and 3 others in which the mothers were able to pay 3d. per day.

SENILE MORTALITY.

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

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	113
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	117
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	230

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	TOTAL.
Of these the numbers were—			
65 years and under 70	33	38	71
70 " " 75	33	33	66
75 " " 80	28	28	56
80 " " 85	13	13	26
85 " " 90	3	2	5
90 years of age	—	1	1
91 " "	1	1	2
92 " "	1	—	1
94 " "	—	1	1
95 " "	1	—	1
	113	117	230

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following tables give details respecting the number of deaths, and the death-rates, from the seven principal zymotic diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever

(including Enteric or Typhoid, Typhus and continued), and Diarrhœa. It will be seen that the number is only 71 in comparison with a decennial average of 116. The death-rate for the Borough was only 1·27 in comparison with 1·42 for London.

	Number.	Zymotic Death-Rate.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	22	0·76
Holborn Sub-District	49	1·89
Holborn Borough	71	1·29
And for London	6,720	1·42

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

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	Holborn Borough.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Measles	2	11	13
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	5	5	10
Whooping Cough	7	20	27
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2
Typhus	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	6	10	16
Total	22	49	71

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1907 AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1897	—	9	7	6	18	6	17	63
1898	—	26	2	6	9	5	22	70
1899	—	16	—	4	1	4	30	55
1900	—	11	4	9	13	6	20	63
1901	19	9	1	6	4	7	18	64
1902	37	11	6	5	11	5	5	80
1903	—	3	3	5	9	4	8	32
1904	2	12	—	4	2	2	10	32
1905	—	3	1	—	6	3	10	23
1906	—	8	2	1	4	1	10	26
Average for 10 years 1897-1906.	5·8	10·8	2·6	4·6	7·7	4·3	15·0	50·8
1907	—	2	1	5	7	1	6	22

HOLBORN DIVISION.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1897	—	8	4	17	19	5	35	88
1898	—	36	2	21	12	2	29	102
1899	—	11	3	5	12	7	26	64
1900	—	20	3	4	10	3	25	65
1901	11	13	2	8	6	5	24	69
1902	9	19	2	6	16	1	9	62
1903	—	14	1	2	6	1	14	38
1904	—	31	—	3	6	2	25	67
1905	—	8	2	4	9	1	12	36
1906	—	17	—	6	6	—	29	58
Average for 10 years 1897-1906.	2.0	17.7	1.9	7.6	10.2	2.7	22.8	64.9
1907	—	11	2	5	20	1	10	49

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1897	—	17	11	23	37	11	52	151
1898	—	62	4	27	21	7	51	172
1899	—	27	3	9	13	11	56	119
1900	—	31	7	13	23	9	45	128
1901	30	22	3	14	10	12	42	133
1902	46	30	8	11	27	6	14	142
1903	—	17	4	7	15	5	22	70
1904	2	43	—	7	8	4	35	99
1905	—	11	3	4	15	4	22	59
1906	—	25	2	7	10	1	39	84
Average for 10 years 1897-1906.	7.8	28.5	4.5	12.2	17.9	7.0	37.8	115.7
1907	—	13	3	10	27	2	16	71

INFLUENZA.

During the year there were only 10 deaths registered as due to influenza, 4 in St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 6 in the Holborn District.

ALCOHOLISM.

Only 28 deaths were assigned to alcoholism or cirrhosis of liver, 17 in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 11 in the Holborn District. These represent only a portion of the deaths really caused by alcoholism as they are frequently registered under the headings of other secondary causes.

CANCER.

Thirty-nine deaths were registered as due to cancer or malignant disease, 19 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 20 to the Holborn District.

SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.**INQUESTS.**

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

Coroner: Dr. G. P. Danford Thomas, Paddington Mortuary, Paddington.

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

District.	Total Number.	Cause of Death.			
		Natural.	Accidents.	Suicide.	Murder.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	46	24	16	6	—
Holborn	43	22	15	5	1
Total	89	46	31	11	1

THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, GOLDSMITH STREET.

108 bodies were received (30 being non-parishioners), and on these 64 inquests were held, and 45 post-mortems made.

District.	Bodies Received.	Inquests held.	Post-mortems.	Non-Parishioners.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	57	39	32	15
Holborn	86	43	31	19
Total	143	82	63	34

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases in the Borough during 1907 was again very small, and, excluding two notifications of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, was only 276, the same as the previous year, the decennial average being 470. During the past six years the notifications per 1,000 of the population have been less than for London, and last year were 5.0 per 1,000 in comparison with 8.6 for London.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1907, AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1897	4	56	207	31	—	94	2	—	394
1898	—	39	65	23	—	72	1	—	200
1899	—	28	76	23	—	56	1	—	184
1900	—	58	98	31	—	49	1	—	237
1901	158	60	150	17	—	58	1	1	445
1902	159	44	90	24	—	45	2	—	364
1903	1	22	55	36	2	65	1	—	182
1904	5	19	37	22	—	38	4	—	125
1905	1	10	68	14	—	20	1	—	114
1906	—	14	74	9	—	22	1	—	120
Average for 10 years 1897-1906.	32.8	35.0	92.0	23.0	.2	51.9	1.5	.1	236.5
1907	—	32	58	6	—	18	—	1	115

Chicken-pox was notifiable from October 19th, 1901, to January 6th, 1903, inclusive, during which time 114 notifications were received, and from April 8th to November 6th, 1904, inclusive, during which time 27 notifications were received.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notifiable from March 12th.

There were also the following voluntary notifications of Phthisis:—1904 ... 157.
1905 ... 99.
1906 ... 98.
1907 74.

HOLBORN DISTRICT.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1897	—	158	114	25	—	42	—	—	339
1898	—	138	96	9	—	38	2	—	283
1899	—	63	117	32	2	43	1	—	258
1900	—	65	96	24	—	40	—	—	225
1901	53	101	104	22	—	31	1	—	312
1902	58	69	112	15	—	40	4	—	298
1903	1	31	89	17	—	25	3	—	166
1904	1	27	62	19	—	39	3	—	151
1905	—	37	88	7	1	15	1	—	149
1906	—	52	63	6	—	34	1	—	156
Average for 10 years, 1897-1906.	11.3	74.1	94.1	17.6	.3	34.7	1.6	.0	233.7
1907	—	32	98	8	—	22	1	—	161

Chicken-pox was notifiable from October 19th, 1901, to January 6th, 1903, inclusive, during which time 168 notifications were received, and from April 8th to November 6th, 1904, inclusive, during which time 34 notifications were received.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notifiable from March 12th. 2 notifications were received.

There were also the following voluntary notifications of Phthisis:—1904 ... 187.
1905 ... 109.
1906 ... 93.
1907 ... 97.

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1897	4	214	321	56	—	136	2	—	733
1898	—	177	161	32	—	110	3	—	483
1899	—	91	193	55	2	99	2	—	442
1900	—	123	194	55	—	89	1	—	462
1901	211	161	254	39	—	89	2	1	757
1902	217	113	202	39	—	85	6	—	662
1903	2	53	144	53	2	90	4	—	348
1904	6	46	99	41	—	77	7	—	276
1905	1	47	156	21	1	35	2	—	263
1906	—	66	137	15	—	56	2	—	276
Average for 10 years 1897-1906.	44.1	109.1	186.1	40.6	.5	86.6	3.1	.1	470.2
1907	—	64	156	14	—	40	1	1	276

Chicken-pox was notifiable from October 19th, 1901, to January 6th, 1903, inclusive, during which time 282 notifications were received, and from April 8th to November 6th, 1904, inclusive, during which time 61 notifications were received.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notifiable from March 12th. 2 notifications were received.

There were also the following voluntary notifications of Phthisis:—

1904	...	...	344.
1905	...	...	208.
1906	...	...	191.
1907	...	...	171.

SMALL POX.

There was no notification of small-pox in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the 52 weeks ended Saturday, December 28th, 1907, the number of scarlet fever notifications, excluding duplicates, was 156, 58 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 98 to the Holborn District. In the St. Giles District 52 cases were removed to Hospital, and in the Holborn District 94. Three of the cases were nurses at one of the hospitals in the Borough.

The number of notifications was only 2.8 per 1,000 in comparison with 5.4 for London.

SECONDARY CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Of the 156 notifications, 130 occurred at houses in which there was no secondary case. In six houses there were two cases, in one of which, the primary case occurred the preceding year. In five houses, including one Institution, there were three cases notified.

In the majority of instances, the secondary cases occurred because the primary case was isolated at home, or was not promptly notified and removed to hospital.

RETURN CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Of the secondary cases of scarlet fever, five were "Return" cases, *i.e.* cases which occurred in a house soon after the return home of a patient from hospital. These included two cases apparently infected by a patient who had returned home to a tenement on the same floor of a large block of dwellings, and had discharge from the ear. There had been no other case of scarlet fever either in the dwellings or at the school for many weeks.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

During the year 13 patients were returned home from the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals reported as not suffering from scarlet fever; four of them on the same day or day following their admission, and the remainder at various periods from one to seven weeks.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRY RESPECTING SCARLET FEVER.

At the latter end of the year, the Metropolitan Asylums Board passed the following resolution:—

"That in view of the continued prevalence of scarlet fever, notwithstanding the extensive isolation accommodation which has been provided, the Local Government Board be asked to cause an inquiry to be instituted into the cause of this disease, and whether any, and if so, what further means can be adopted for its prevention."

This resolution was approved by the Guardians of the Poor for St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, and afterwards by our Council.

There unfortunately has been an increased prevalence of scarlet fever during the past three years; the London rate per 1,000 having increased from 2.7 and 2.9 per 1,000 in the years 1903, 1904 respectively, to 4.2, 4.3 and 5.4 in the years 1905-6-7 respectively.

I may, however, point out that these high rates have, during the past 18 years in which notification of infectious disease has been enforced, in the following years, been even higher, *viz.* :—8.4 in 1893, 6.4 in 1892, 5.8 in 1896, 5.1 in 1897, 4.5 in 1895 and 4.2 in 1894.

In connection with this matter, I prepared the following statistics, dividing the 18 years into two equal periods of nine years:—

Cases notified per 1,000 of the Population.

9 years 1890-8 inclusive	...	...	...	...	4.94
9 years 1899-07 do.	...	...	...	...	3.83

That is a reduction of more than 22 per cent. of the former period.

Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.

9 years 1889-97 inclusive	...	...	...	6.3 per cent.
9 years 1898-1906 ,,	...	...	...	3.3 per cent.

Reduction nearly half.

Mortality Rate per 1,000 of the Population.

9 years 1889-97 inclusive	...	...	0.22 per 1,000
9 years 1898-1906 do.	...	...	0.10 per 1,000

Reduction more than half.

These statistics are very satisfactory as to the mortality per centage of patients treated, and the mortality rate per 1,000 of the population, and show a fairly satisfactory reduction of the number of cases notified.

Scarlet fever is certainly much less virulent than it used to be. The great majority of cases of recent years have been of a very mild type. I think isolation hospitals have probably tended to produce this diminished virulence, as the more severe cases have, for many years, been removed to hospital, and during recent years an increased number of mild cases also, so that only comparatively mild cases, and those which on that account have not even been diagnosed, and those in which a doctor was not called in, have been left to spread infection.

I may also mention that many scientific researches have been conducted for the Local Government Board respecting the bacteriology etc., of scarlet fever, and the results have been published in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of the Board. Various expert inquiries, particularly respecting "Return" cases, have been made during recent years by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It is desirable that such researches should be extended.

I therefore quite agree with Dr. T. Orme Dudfield, the Medical Officer of Health for Kensington, that there is no cause for alarm, and I trust, should the Local Government Board decide to comply with the request of the Managers, that satisfactory results will be obtained.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified was 64, of which 32 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 32 to the Holborn District. All but 9 patients were removed to hospital. The average number of notifications for the preceding decennium was 109, 35 for St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 74 for the Holborn District. Four of the cases were on the medical or nursing staff at one of the hospitals in the Borough.

SECONDARY CASES.

There were only four secondary cases all occurring within a few days of the primary case.

RETURN CASES.

There was no return case during the year.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

Only two patients were returned from hospital as not suffering from diphtheria. One on the day following admission, and the other after an interval of about one month.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Excluding duplicates, there were only 14 notifications of enteric fever, in comparison with 15 the previous year; of which 6 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 8 to the Holborn District. The average number of notifications for the preceding decennium was 40; 23 in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 17 in the Holborn District. All the cases were removed to hospital.

Of the 14 patients it was afterwards found that five were not suffering from enteric fever. Of the remaining nine at least three, contracted their illness when staying out of the Borough. Two of them, although living in different houses in the Borough, had been staying in the same house at Whitstable just before their illness. One patient was a servant at a hospital where there had been a case recently admitted, in which, the diagnosis was definitely confirmed by the Widal reaction. About the same time, a porter, who worked at the hospital, but lived out of the Borough, was removed to hospital. The Senior Physician of the hospital had a consultation with me, and we made careful inquiries respecting the matter. The general sanitary condition of the hospital was excellent.

TYPHUS FEVER.

One case of typhus fever occurred in the Borough, viz., a female, age 50.

There had been no typhus fever in the Borough since a case which occurred eleven years previously in 1896. I examined the patient with the doctor in attendance, and the diagnosis was afterwards confirmed at the South Western Hospital, to which the patient was removed. The illness began with vomiting after cleansing a foul w.c.

A case had been notified in Stepney about three weeks previously, and in Islington about ten weeks previously, but although careful inquiries were made, I could not ascertain any connection with either of these cases.

The patient lived with another woman, and there was no overcrowding as it was a large room; although it had two windows, it was rather badly lighted on account of close proximity to an opposite wall.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The London County Council made an order, approved by the Local Government Board, that the above disease should be notifiable in London for six months from and including the 12th March, 1907, afterwards extended for a further period of eighteen months from and including the 13th September, 1907.

Two cases were notified during the year. The first patient was an infant six months old, who had died before the notification was received. No bacteriological examination was made, and there was no post mortem examination. The second case was a child fourteen months old, who was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. I saw the patient at the Hospital. The patient was then improving and afterwards recovered. I made very careful inquiries, but could not ascertain any source of infection in either case. In the latter case the patient lived in a tenement of the Bourne Estate Houses for the Working Classes.

MEASLES.

Measles was not so prevalent in the Borough as in the preceding year. We received information of only 144 cases in comparison with 370 in 1906. It was principally prevalent in the Borough during the months of February to June inclusive, and October and November, and most cases died in the months of May and November.

The schools principally affected were Princeton Street, St. Mary, Charing Cross Road, Rosebery Avenue, St. John-the-Evangelist and St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

Of the 144 cases reported on by the Lady Sanitary Inspector, 126 were attending school. Of the remaining 18, at least 10 cases were traced

to school infection. Of 72 children under five years of age 54 were attending school. In 35 of the cases there was no doctor in attendance, and 91 occurred in tenements of only one or two rooms. Isolation was therefore practicably impossible in about two-thirds of the cases.

There were only 13 deaths in comparison with 25 in the preceding year; of these only two belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 11 to the Holborn Sub-District. All were young children under five years of age.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough on the other hand was apparently more prevalent than during the preceding year, there having been 27 deaths in comparison with only 10 in 1906; 20 of the deaths were in the Holborn Sub-Division, and all but one of the deaths were children under five years of age.

DIARRHŒA.

On account of the cold, showery summer there was very little prevalence of diarrhœa during the year, the number of deaths having been only 16 in comparison with 39 in the preceding year, and a decennial average of 38.

As desired by the Local Government Board, under the heading diarrhœa, as regards children under one year of age, all the deaths classified as diarrhœal diseases in Table V. have been included. Of the 16 deaths, 6 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 10 to the Holborn Sub-District. All were children under five years of age, and all but one under one year of age.

PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION.

The number of deaths from phthisis during the year 1907 was 125, equivalent to a death-rate of 2.28 per 1,000; of these 59 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, being a death-rate of 2.02 per 1,000, and 66 to the Holborn District, or a death-rate of 2.54 per 1,000.

Of the 125 deaths, 28 were persons who had been removed to Infirmary from common lodging houses, 14 from each division.

The corrected number of deaths in London was 6,654, the corresponding death-rate being 1.40 per 1,000.

The number of deaths from other tubercular diseases was 32; of these 12 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 20 to the Holborn District.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the Holborn Borough, and the rate per 1,000 and the corresponding rate for London for the ten years, 1898 to 1907, inclusive.

Year.	Holborn Borough.		London.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000
1898	220	3.26	1.74
1899	207	3.12	1.85
1900	193	2.96	1.74
1901	166	2.81	1.66
1902	182	3.06	1.60
1903	170	2.94	1.55
1904	157	2.75	1.62
1905	149	2.65	1.42
1906	118	2.12	1.44
1907	125	2.28	1.40

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF CONSUMPTION.

The Voluntary Notification of Consumption, which was in the first instance put into force for a period of 12 months from the 1st January, 1904, the fees to be paid being the same as for the notifiable diseases, was extended to the year 1905, and has since been further extended for the three years 1906-08.

Excluding a few duplicates there were 171 cases notified, 74 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 97 to the Holborn District. The corresponding numbers for the year 1906 were respectively 191, 98 and 93. The cost of the notification was £10. 19s. 0d.

Of the 171 cases notified, 93 or 54 per cent., had been living in common lodging houses, and these were all, at once or soon afterwards, removed to infirmaries. With a few exceptions the remaining 78 lived in tenement houses, and 59 of them were soon removed to infirmaries or hospitals, so that only 19 remained at home.

In previous Annual Reports for 1904-5 I gave details as to the action that is taken and the various results that were obtained from the enquiries made, and I think it is now unnecessary to repeat these.

After death, or removal to infirmary or hospital, disinfection is advised. Consent for this was, however, obtained in only 86 cases.

CONFERENCE ON THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

At a Conference of the representatives of the City and Metropolitan Borough Councils, on the question of taking measures to limit the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption), held at the Town Hall, Paddington, on the 6th June, 1907, at which your delegates were the then Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor James Smith, the Vice-Chairman, Councillor The Rev. Edward Canney, and the Medical Officer of Health, the following resolutions were passed:—

That it is desirable that the notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) should be compulsory.

That application be made to the Local Government Board for an order to be made—

(1.) To include Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) among the diseases to be notified under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891; and

(2.) To extend the provisions of the following Sections of the above Act to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption):—

Section 60.—Cleansing and disinfecting of premises, etc.

„ 61.—Disinfection of bedding, etc.

„ 62.—Infectious rubbish thrown into ashpits to be disinfected.

„ 63.—Penalty on letting houses in which infected persons have been lodging.

„ 64.—Penalty on persons letting houses making false statements as to infectious disease.

„ 65.—Penalty on ceasing to occupy house without disinfection or notice to owner, or making false answer.

„ 69.—Prohibiting infectious persons carrying on business (in so far as it relates to the milking of cows and to the sale and distribution of milk).

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable, in order to limit the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, provision should be made for public inspection and control at its several sources of the milk supply of England, and that the Local Government Board be asked to take steps to secure the efficient administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, and Orders amending the same, by making compulsory regulations.

That the provision conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, namely, that in every room in any factory or workshop sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided and sufficient ventilation maintained, be rigidly enforced, and a similar provision extended to all places where people are assembled together for any lengthened period, with a view to restricting the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

That a Sanatorium is needed for the open air treatment of poor persons.

That the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be the Central Authority for London and that the Local Government Board be requested to confer on, or if necessary to obtain for, the said Managers power to act in that capacity; and that they should be empowered to use for Sanatorium purposes the Southern Hospital recently erected by them at Carlshalton.

That this Conference appoint a Deputation to wait upon the Government to urge the desirability of their providing a sum of money annually for the erection and maintenance of suitable Sanatoria for the treatment of early cases of consumption.

That the President of the Local Government Board be asked to receive a Deputation from the Conference in support of the above resolutions and that he be urged to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to them.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS—HUMAN AND BOVINE.

The Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relations of Human and Animal Tuberculosis was published in the early part of the year.

In my Annual Report for last year I gave a summary of the principal results at which the Commission had already arrived, and I need not, therefore, repeat them.

DISINFECTIONS.

During the 52 weeks ended December 28th, 1907.

District.	Rooms.	Bedding, &c. Number of Articles.	Number of Persons using Shelter.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	145	3,141	—
Holborn	221	2,627	—
Whole Borough	366	5,768	—

SHELTER DURING DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.

As the Council's Shelter for the accommodation of persons during the disinfection of their houses at No. 191, High Holborn, was demolished in July, 1906, the Council made arrangements with the adjoining Borough of Finsbury for the use of their shelter. As the disinfectors work very early and very late, if required, it has not been necessary to use it.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The following table gives details of the examinations made by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine during the year.

District.	Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Consumption.	
	Number Submitted.	Result of Examination.	Number Submitted.	Result of Examination.	Number Submitted.	Result of Examination.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	3	{ 3 bacilli not found - bacilli found	—	{ —	4	{ 3 bacilli not found 1 bacilli found
Holborn	10	{ 8 bacilli not found 2 bacilli found	3	{ - Positive 3 Negative	—	{ - bacilli not found - bacilli found
Whole Borough ...	13	{ 11 bacilli not found 2 bacilli found	3	{ - Positive 3 Negative	4	{ 3 bacilli not found 1 bacilli found

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT.

During the year 247 men, 7 women, and 12 children, infested with vermin, had their bodies and clothing disinfected free of charge. Of the 266 persons, 221 had their bodies cleansed in the baths of the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Casual Wards in Goldsmith Street, and 1,456 articles were disinfected in the Council's steam apparatus. The remaining 45 had their bodies cleansed in the baths of the Holborn Casual Wards, Little Gray's Inn Lane, and their 361 articles of clothing disinfected in the steam apparatus at that Casual Ward.

On account of the large number of persons applying in the latter part of 1905 the cleansing of persons had to be limited to those living in the Borough.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, powers are given for the compulsory cleansing of verminous children attending any of the Council's schools, and verminous inmates of any common lodging houses.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Action under Part I, of the Act.

WARNER STREET (ITALIAN COLONY) AREA.

Details of this area, which was represented by me in July 1901, were given in my Annual Report for that year.

In successive Annual Reports I have given details of the few changes that had taken place in the area prior to 1906 and of the correspondence that had

taken place with the London County Council, the Home Office, the Local Government Board, and the principal freeholders respecting the matter.

In my Annual Report last year, I gave details respecting the Local Government Board Inquiry, which was begun on the 12th June 1906, and was afterwards adjourned until June 25th, and again to October 15th, and then to April 15th, 1907. I also gave details respecting the condition of the area at the time of the Inquiry and the high death-rates.

By April 15th, the day fixed for the adjourned meeting of the Local Government Board Inquiry, all the Courts had been closed and partly demolished, affording light, ventilation and air space. The underground rooms had been discontinued for living purposes, and the repairs, alterations and renovations agreed upon had been carried out. As a result, pending the promised further development of the area, a very considerable improvement has been made.

UNION BUILDINGS AREA.

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

Details of the action taken, and progress made each year, have been given in successive Annual Reports.

The erection of houses for the working classes on the site of this area, which was begun in 1906, was continued during the year, and it is expected that they will be completed about the middle of 1908.

LIST OF PREMISES CLOSED, DEMOLISHED OR REBUILT DURING 1907.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Alfred Place, Nos. 20-32. Part of site being used for mineral water factory.

Chenies Street, Nos. 12 and 14. Mineral water factory being built.

Francis Street, Nos. 14 to 18. Site still vacant.

Gate Street, No. 1. Do.

„ Nos. 22, 23 and 24, with Nos. 223-228, High Holborn. Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway. Offices over being built.

Gower Street, Nos. 82, 84 and 86. Being rebuilt.

Goldsmith Street, No. 9. House still closed.

Great Queen Street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and 61, Parker Street. Rebuilt.

Great St. Andrew Street, 43 to 47. Closed for demolition.

Great White Lion Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Do.

High Holborn, Nos. 191 and 192. Rebuilt. (Business premises.)

High Holborn, Nos. 193-196. Being rebuilt.

Do. Nos. 223-228, with Nos. 22, 23, and 24, Gate Street (Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway Station). Offices over being built.

High Holborn, Nos. 240 and 241. Rebuilt.

Huntley Street. Drummond House

Do. Howard

Do. Pearson

Do. Henderson

Do. Mayne

} Police Dwelling built.

Keeley Street, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Demolished.

Keppel Mews North, Nos. 28 and 29, 32-42, and 45-48. Demolished.

Do. Nos. 30 and 31. Closed and partly demolished.

Do. Nos. 43 and 49. Closed.

Keppel Street, Nos. 31 and 32. Demolished.

Do. Nos. 13 and 14. Partly demolished.

Kingsway, north-east corner of Great Queen Street. Buildings in progress.

Do. north corner of Wild Court.

Do. rear of 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Little Russell Street, 5A-8, Kingsley Hotel Extension. Being built.

Macklin Street, Schools and Convent. Being rebuilt.

Montague Place, Nos. 3-16, British Museum Extension. Being built.

New Compton Street, Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30. Still closed.

Parker Street, No. 61 with Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Great Queen Street. Rebuilt.

Russell Square, Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 64. Building completed. Imperial Hotel.

Sardinia Place, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17. Demolished.

Shaftesbury Avenue, No. 177. Closed for demolition.

South Crescent, Nos. 1 to 5. Demolished and warehouse being built.

Do. Nos. 6 to 10. Messrs. Bourne & Hollingsworth, staff residence built.

Southampton Row, Nos. 17 to 23. (Midland Furnishing Co.) shops built.

Do. Nos. 12 to 42, with 9, Parton Street and part of Kingsgate Street. L.C.C. Day Training College and School of Arts and Crafts, being built.

Southampton Row, Nos. 23 to 25, with Vernon Place, South Side. Being rebuilt.

Store Street, Nos. 24, 25 and 25A. New warehouses being built.

Torrington Square, No. 1. Demolished.

Torrington Street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Demolished.

Do. No. 4. Closed for demolition.

Torrington Mews, Nos. 6 and 13. Closed.

Do. No. 7. Demolished.

Do. East, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Closed.

Vernon Place, South Side, with 23 to 35, Southampton Row. Being rebuilt.
 Wild Court, Nos. 8 to 11. Still closed.
 Wild Street. Boys' Home built.

HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Bleeding Hart Yard, No. 1. Rebuilt.
 Boswell Court, Nos. 10 to 12. Demolished.
 Eagle Street, Nos. 42 and 43. Site still vacant.
 „ May's Yard. Partly demolished.
 Eyre Court, Nos. 1 to 12. Demolished.
 „ Place, Nos. 1 to 3. Demolished.
 „ Terrace, Nos. 1 and 2. Demolished.
 Great Ormond Street, No. 46. Demolished, being rebuilt.
 Gloucester Street, No. 3. Demolished, being rebuilt.
 Hatton Garden, No. 57. Demolished
 „ 57B and C. Rebuilt.
 „ 39. Rebuilt.
 „ 85. Rebuilt.
 Hatton Yard, No. 7. Closed.
 „ No. 6. Rebuilt.
 High Holborn, Nos. 315 and 318, with Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Southampton
 Buildings. Rebuilt.
 Jockeys Fields, Nos. 5, 8 and 21. Rebuilt.
 Kirby Street, Nos. 16 and 17. Rebuilt.
 Lamb's Conduit Street, Nos. 10 and 12. Demolished.
 Laystall Street, Nos. 15 and 16. Demolished and rebuilt.
 „ „ Nos. 17 and 18. Demolished.
 Leather Lane, No. 10 and 3, Robin Hood Yard. Demolished and being rebuilt.
 Little Gray's Inn Lane. Electric Station built.
 Long Yard, Nos. 3 and 4. Rebuilt.
 Nigel Buildings, Portpool Lane, Nos. 1 to 71 Built. (Bourne Estate).
 Ormond Yard, No. 33. Rebuilt.
 Powis Place, No. 10. Demolished.
 Queen Square, No. 12. Rebuilt.
 Union Buildings Area. Being rebuilt.
 Southampton Buildings, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with Nos. 315 to 318 High Holborn.
 Rebuilt.
 White Hart Yard, No. 3. Demolished.

SANITARY WORK.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS, 1907.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Arthur Street.
 Bernard Mews.
 Betterton Street.
 Broad Street (part of)
 Bucknall Street.
 Castle Street.
 Charing Cross Road (part of).
 Clark's Buildings.
 Clark's Mews.
 Denmark Place.
 Drury Lane (part of).
 Dyott Street.
 Endell Street.
 Galen Place.
 Goldsmith Street.
 Great Earl Street.
 Great Queen Street.
 Great St. Andrew Street.
 Great White Lion Street.
 Herbrand Street.
 High Street.
 Kenton Street.
 Lawrence Street.

Little Earl Street.
 Little St. Andrew Street.
 Little White Lion Street.
 Lumber Court.
 Macklin Street.
 Neal Street.
 New Compton Street.
 New Oxford Street (part of).
 Nottingham Court.
 Parker Street.
 Phoenix Street.
 Shaftesbury Avenue (part of).
 Short's Gardens.
 Smart's Buildings.
 Stacey Street.
 Store Street.
 Tottenham Court Road (part of).
 Tower Street.
 Wild Court.
 Wild Street.
 West Street.
 Woburn Mews.

HOLBORN.

Back Hill.
 Beauchamp Street.
 Bishop's Head Court.
 Boswell Court (South Side).
 Castle Court.
 Chapel Street.
 Dean Street.
 Devonshire Street.
 Dunstable Court.
 Eagle Street.
 East Street.
 Emerald Street.
 Evelyn Buildings.
 Eyre Street Hill.
 Fox Court.
 Gloucester Street.
 High Holborn (part of).
 Lamb's Conduit Passage.
 Leather Lane Buildings.

Leigh Street.
 Little Bath Street.
 Little Gray's Inn Lane.
 Little James Street.
 Little Saffron Hill.
 Mount Pleasant.
 New North Street.
 Old North Street.
 Orde Hall Street.
 Poole's Buildings.
 Princeton Street.
 Red Lion Passage.
 Red Lion Square.
 Red Lion Street.
 Robert Street.
 Summer Street.
 Theobald's Road.
 Verulam Street.
 Warner Street.

WATER SUPPLY TO NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year I inspected and gave certificates for the following premises :—

Huntly Street—

Drummond House	} Police Quarters.
Howard House	
Pearson House	
Henderson House	
Mayne House.	

May's Yard, House and Stables.

Nigel Buildings, Nos. 1 to 27, and 28 to 40.

Queen's Square, No. 12, St. John's House.

Russell Square, Imperial Hotel.

South Crescent, Messrs. Bourne & Hollingsworth's Staff Premises.

Wild Street, Boys' Home.

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES.

In accordance with Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907 :—

“For the purposes of Section 48 (provision as to houses without proper water supply) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, a tenement house shall be deemed to be a house without a proper and sufficient supply of water unless there shall be provided on the storey or one of the storeys in which the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of each family occupying such house are situate a sufficient provision for the supply of water for domestic purposes :

“ Provided that with respect to any building existing and in use as a tenement house at the passing of this Act this section shall not come into operation until the 1st day of January, 1908.”

As recorded in previous Annual Reports, on account of the decision of the Magistrate at the Woolwich Police Court on the 16th December, 1904, to the effect that the supply of water from a tap in the yard is not a proper and sufficient supply of water to a tenement house within the meaning of Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, a number of notices were served during the past few years for securing additional water supply. It was decided at first to serve statutory notices and take legal proceedings for tenement houses in which the only water supply was in the basement. I advised that legal proceedings should not be taken if additional water supply was provided about midway between the ground and top floor.

BY-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of the year 686 houses were registered under these by-laws. Of these, 361 are in St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 325 in the Holborn Division.

During the year a double house, Nos. 42 and 43, Great Saffron Hill, was added to the Register.

During the year there were 1,325 inspections of these premises, *excluding* a very large number of periodical inspections and re-inspections. Eleven notices were served for 16 overcrowded rooms, and 275 notices for other breaches of the by-laws, exclusive of 672 notices that were served for annual cleansing as required by the by-laws.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of dwelling rooms found to be overcrowded was 44, in comparison with 60 in the previous year. Sixteen of these were dealt with as breaches of the By-Laws as to Houses Let in Lodgings.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

In accordance with the contract all house refuse has to be removed during the months April to October inclusive, at least twice a week, and oftener if required by the Medical Officer of Health, and in the remaining months November to March, at least once in each week and oftener if required. In the main thoroughfares there is a daily collection.

Although during the past three years the dust contract has been £800 per annum less than the preceding contract, the number of complaints from householders has very much diminished, especially during the past year.

The Council has also effected a further saving of more than £200 per annum in salaries as the duties of the Dust Inspectors are now carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year 15,995 loads of house refuse were removed.

During the year a number of applications were received for the removal of trade refuse for which the contractor is paid by the owners in accordance with section 33 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

REMOVAL OF MANURE.

The removal of manure was again carried out satisfactorily, and for the first time no complaint was received during the year. Posters requiring the periodical removal of manure and other refuse matter from all stables, cowhouses, or other premises in the Borough not less frequently than every 48 hours were again posted in the various mews in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES ACTS 1851 AND 1853.

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

The following is a list of the Common Lodging Houses registered in this Borough at the end of the year 1907 :—

Of these 17 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles for	1,273 lodgers.
„ 8 „ Holborn District for ...	694 „
Total 25 in the Borough for	1,967 „

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Situation of Common Lodging House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
6, Betterton Street ...	83	M	8, Kennedy Court ...	34	W
9, Dyott Street ...	28	M	14, Lumber Court ...	68	M
25, Great Queen Street } and	117	M	1-7, Macklin Street ...	96	M
36, Parker Street }			19, do. ...	40	W
2, Kennedy Court ...	8	W	21, do. ...	26	W
3, do. ...	10	W	Parker Street Municipal	345	M
4, do. ...	19	W	7, 9, and 11, Short's } Gardens, and	311	M
5, do. ...	8	W	3, Neal's Yard }		
6, do. ...	8	W	6 and 7, Wild Court ...	63	M
7, do. ...	9	W			

A total of 17 Common Lodging Houses registered for 1,273 lodgers.

HOLBORN DISTRICT.

Situation of Common Lodging House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
25, Charles Street ...	241	M	28, Orde Hall Street ...	22	M
40, Eagle Street ...	50	M	39, Queen Square ...	52	M
4, Greville Street ...	53	M	28, Red Lion Square ...	72	M
29, Hatton Wall ...	94	M	12 and 13, Took's Court	110	M

A total of 8 Common Lodging Houses registered for 694 lodgers.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

During the year there were 79 inspections of factories, 988 inspections of workshops and 2,270 of workplaces other than outworkers' premises. 280 Intimation Notices for sanitary defects were served and 29 Statutory Notices.

There were also 195 inspections of home workers' premises for which 13 Intimation Notices for sanitary defects were served.

The following table gives the changes that have taken place during the year, details of the number of premises on the Register at the end of the year, number of inspections, etc.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

CLASS OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PLACES.					Number of Inspections. 1907.	Number of Notices 1907.		Number of Prosecutions 1907.
	On Register at end of 1906.	Added in 1907.	Removed in 1907.	On Register at end of 1907.			Intima- tions.	Statu- tory.	
				Premises.	Rooms.				
FACTORIES. †									
Factory Laundries ...	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ...	2	—	—	2	—	16	1	—	—
Other Factories ...	—	—	—	—	—	60	28	1	—
WORKSHOPS.									
Workshop Laundries ...	13	—	—	13	37	31	4	1	—
Workshop Bakehouses ...	32	—	1	31	—	288	14	4	—
Other Workshops ...	881	82	11	952	1,550	669	108	7	—
WORKPLACES.									
Home workers' Premises *	160	74	66	168	19)	195*	13	1	—
Places where Food is pre- pared for Sale † ...	377	—	28	359	—	1,994	78	9	2
Workplaces other than the the above ‡ ...	—	—	—	—	—	276	47	7	—
TOTAL ...	1,467	157	106	1,528	1,777	3,532	293	30	2

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

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

‡ Registration of Factories is not required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, but most of them were inspected during 1907, and notices served where necessary.

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

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year 1907, there were 34 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 17 were in St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 17 in the Holborn District.

The following is a list of the bakehouses in the Borough, all of which are underground except those marked * :—

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

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

HOLBORN.

172 Clerkenwell Road.	19 Red Lion Street.
9 Cosmo Place.	50 Red Lion Street.
49 to 57 Farringdon Road (Factory).	*74 Red Lion Street.
33 Great Ormond Street.	92 Theobald's Road.
1 Greville Street.	124 Theobald's Road.
*91 Leather Lane.	136 Theobald's Road.
*6 Lamb's Conduit Street.	*Viaduct Buildings, also 17 Charterhouse Street (Factory).
50 Lamb's Conduit Street.	36 Warner Street.
13 Leigh Street.	

During the year, in addition to my inspections, there were 304 inspections of the above bakehouses, excluding 16 inspections of the factory bakehouses.

HOME WORK.

All the out-workers' premises were inspected at least once during the year by the Lady Sanitary Inspector, details of which are given in the table. Many of these inspections of home-workers' premises are also made during house to house and periodical inspections of lodging houses and dwelling houses in which home-workers reside.

On the 23rd May, 1907, the Home Secretary issued a new Order which extended the sections relating to lists of out-workers; to employment in unwholesome premises; and to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease, to the following classes of work :—

- The making of artificial flowers.
- The making of nets other than wire nets.
- The making of tents.

The making or repairing of sacks.

The covering of racquet or tennis balls.

Pea picking.

Feather sorting.

The carding, boxing or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and hair pins.

The making of baskets.

Any processes incidental to the above.

Further details respecting Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Home-work are given in Table IX. of the Appendix.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

On the 6th November last, a conference of representative of the Home Office and Medical Officers of Health was held at the Home Office to consider the question of further regulation of the industrial employment of women before and after childbirth.

The present Factory and Workshop Act prohibits the employment of a woman or girl within four weeks after she has given birth to a child. Further regulation was recommended by the Physical Deterioration Committee in 1904, and the Conference on Infantile Mortality in 1906.

The latter Conference resolved (1) the extension of the period from one month to three months, (2) the prohibition of the employment of women advanced in pregnancy unless medically certified as fit for work.

It appeared to the Secretary of State that a simultaneous and systematic enquiry into the subject, on uniform lines by the Medical Officers of Health of a number of representative industrial centres would yield the best results.

The Holborn Borough Council approved of my co-operation and my attendance at the Conference at which the details of the form which the inquiry should take were agreed to.

PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

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

The number of these places on the register at the end of 1907 was 359; 1,994 inspections were made, and 78 notices were served during the year for sanitary defects found.

In addition to the above inspections of places where food is prepared for sale, there were also 711 inspections of market streets, each of which includes a number of stalls at which meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are sold. These streets are also regularly inspected on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

There is now only one slaughter-house in the Borough, viz., No. 29, Red Lion Street, which, in addition to my inspections, was inspected on 16 occasions during the year, and one notice was served for sanitary defects found.

The Council decided to take no further action respecting the opposing of the renewal of the license.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of registered dairies and milkshops in the Borough at the end of the year was 178, of which 76 were in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 102 in the Holborn District.

During the year 18 dairies and milkshops were newly registered, 11 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 7 to the Holborn District. On application for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, the premises were also carefully inspected by me, and notices served to remedy any sanitary defects.

In addition to my inspections the Sanitary Inspectors made 878 inspections of these premises, and 10 notices were served for sanitary defects or breaches of regulations.

There is now only one cowshed in the Borough, which is No. 4, Goldsmith Street, and was frequently inspected during the year, and three notices were served for sanitary defects or breaches of regulations.

ICE CREAM.

At the end of the year there were 41 premises in the Borough where ice cream was manufactured or sold, and 118 inspections of these premises were made and two notices were served for sanitary defects.

As ice cream is often made in the early morning inspections, between 6 and 9 a.m., were also occasionally made in order to ascertain whether there were any infringements of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

UNSOUND FOOD.

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

1 barrel Pig's Heads.	1,765 crates Bananas.
5 boxes Kippers.	251 bundles Tomatoes.
2 hampers Mushrooms.	11 boxes Apples.
26 crates Potatoes.	

During the year there were two seizures, one of a quantity of unsound beef and mutton, the defendant being convicted and fined £10 and £5. 5s. costs; and the other a forequarter of tubercular pork, the defendant being convicted and fined £10.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The smoke shafts in the Borough were frequently kept under observation, and in 104 cases the inspections were recorded. 13 intimation notices and 3 statutory notices were served.

For further details of Sanitary Work and Legal Proceedings see Tables VI., VII., VIII., IX., X. and XI.

METEOROLOGY.

The mean temperature of the year was 49·7 degrees, which is 0·4 degrees lower than for the preceding 65 years.

The rainfall was 22·25 inches, and was 1·87 inches below the average for the preceding 65 years. In the year 1903 there was the large amount of 35·54 inches.

The total amount of bright sunshine recorded was 1,417 hours, out of a total possible 4,458 hours, and it was 85 hours below the average for the preceding 10 years.

Further details are given in Table XII.

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

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

W. A. BOND.

Public Health Department,
197, High Holborn,
W.C.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONG- ING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				Under 1 Year of Age. (Nett.)		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	67,074	1,772	26.5	289	163	1,335	20.0	568	447	478	1,366	20.4
1898	66,371	1,840	27.8	336	183	1,467	22.2	605	461	477	1,483	22.4
1899	65,677	1,857	28.4	298	161	1,439	22.0	628	471	496	1,464	22.4
1900	64,990	1,762	27.2	311	177	1,326	20.5	516	412	514	1,428	22.1
1901	59,232	1,660	28.4	203	122	1,214	20.5	572	481	448	1,181	20.0
1902 (5 weeks)	58,542	1,646	27.7	213	129	1,283	21.9	627	517	494	1,260	21.2
1903	57,861	1,621	28.1	154	95	1,088	18.8	587	496	462	1,054	18.3
1904	57,188	1,632	28.6	179	109	1,134	19.8	596	540	426	1,020	17.9
1905	56,522	1,601	28.4	145	91	1,131	20.1	680	604	427	954	16.9
1906	55,865	1,640	29.7	147	90	1,212	21.8	745	673	410	949	17.0
Averages for years 1897-1906	60,932	1,703	28.1	228	132	1,263	20.8	612	510	463	1,216	19.9
1907	55,215	1,570	28.6	132	84	1,131	20.6	685	606	387	912	16.6

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1897 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

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

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

Number of inhabited houses ... 4,703

Average number of persons per house ... 12.6

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.			HOLBORN BOROUGH.				BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.				HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.			
YEAR.			Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
			a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1897	...	...	67,074	1,772	1,366	289	36,394	981	676	146	30,680	791	690	143
1898	...	..	66,371	1,840	1,483	336	36,108	1,027	746	158	30,263	813	737	178
1899	...	..	65,677	1,857	1,464	298	35,824	1,132	748	136	29,853	725	716	162
1900	...	..	64,930	1,762	1,428	311	35,542	1,018	679	137	29,448	744	749	174
1901	...	...	59,232	1,660	1,181	203	31,401	1,040	575	88	27,831	620	606	115
1902	...	...	58,542	1,646	1,260	213	31,020	994	594	86	27,522	652	666	127
1903	...	...	57,861	1,621	1,054	154	30,644	991	490	68	27,217	630	564	86
1904	...	...	57,188	1,632	1,020	179	30,272	991	444	78	26,916	641	576	101
1905	...	..	56,522	1,601	954	145	29,905	988	452	61	26,617	613	502	84
1906	...	...	55,865	1,640	949	147	29,543	1,020	443	63	26,322	620	506	84
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906 }			60,932	1,703	1,215	227	32,665	1,018	584	102	28,267	685	631	125
1907	...	..	55,215	1,570	912	132	29,184	1,014	416	49	26,031	556	496	83

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1897 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	64	4	28	21	4	7	—	32	32	29	26
Erysipelas	40	—	—	7	8	20	5	18	22	5	9
Scarlet Fever	156	1	41	83	21	10	—	58	98	52	94
Typhus Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	14	—	—	4	4	6	—	6	8	6	8
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis }	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	278	6	70	115	37	45	5	115	163	93	139

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospitals are those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the London Fever Hospital. A few cases are treated at General Hospitals.

There were also 171 voluntary notifications of Phthisis (Consumption), 74 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 97 to the Holborn Division.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.		TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	2	11	4
Scarlet Fever	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Whooping Cough	27	12	14	1	—	—	—	7	20	29
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	10	1	7	2	—	—	—	5	5	7
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
{ Other Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Epidemic Influenza	10	—	—	—	—	8	2	4	6	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	16*	15*	1	—	—	—	—	6*	10*	53
Enteritis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Septic Diseases	10	1	—	1	—	7	1	8	2	16
Phthisis	125	—	1	1	14	99	10	59	66	38
Other Tubercular Diseases	32	6	19	3	—	3	1	12	20	116
Cancer, Malignant Disease	39	—	—	—	—	25	14	19	20	24
Bronchitis	82	6	2	—	—	25	49	42	40	15
Pneumonia	89	18	19	2	1	33	16	35	54	73
Pleurisy	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	8	2	—	—	—	5	1	2	6	8
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	28	—	—	—	—	26	2	17	11	5
Venereal Diseases	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9
Premature Birth	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	14
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Heart Diseases	100	—	—	3	4	54	39	53	47	33
Accidents	30	6	5	3	3	9	4	14	16	9
Suicides	10	—	—	—	2	7	1	6	4	1
All other causes	233	25	13	2	6	59	88	104	129	211
All causes	912	132	93	19	31	407	230	416	496	685

*Under the heading Diarrhœa, as regards children under one year of age are included all deaths classified as Diarrhœal diseases in Table V. as requested by the Local Government Board.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.	Certified ...	22	5	4	7	38	14	16	11	8	4	8	6	7	9	5	6	132
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																		
Small Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria: Croup	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	12
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																		
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	9
Enteritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
(not Tuberculous)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
WASTING DISEASES.																		
Premature Birth	...	17	2	2	3	24	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Congenital Defects	...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Breast-milk	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	2	2	1	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																		
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Rickets	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Convulsions	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Laryngitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	18
Suffocation, overlaying	...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other causes	...	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	12
		22	5	4	7	38	14	16	11	8	4	8	6	7	9	5	6	132

Births in the year { legitimate, total registered 1,502; "Residents" 970.
 { illegitimate do. 68; do. 38.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 912.
 Population estimated to middle of 1907, 55,215.

TABLE VI.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.—Inspections, &c.

					Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Larard.	Inspectors Lovibond and Orange. †	Whole Borough.
Inspections.	Complaints	...	...	...	62	76	94	5	237
	Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	108	120	115	258	601
	Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	269	232	157	601	1,234
	Lodging Houses	...	...	...	297	243	354	431	1,325
	Common Lodging Houses...	...	...	...	46	35	53	—	134
	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops...	...	...	...	296	221	361	—	878
	Ice Cream—Manufacture or Storage	...	...	...	2	7	109	—	118
	Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	—	16	—	—	16
	Market Streets	...	...	...	333	59	319	—	711
	Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	299	216	209	—	724
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	79	130	79	—	288
	Laundries	...	...	...	1	4	1	25	31
	Other Food Shops	...	...	...	490	248	286	112	1,136
	Other Workshops	...	...	...	217	250	74	128	669
	Out-Workers' Rooms and Registers	...	...	...	14	29	38	195	276
	Workplaces...	...	...	...	59	18	194	5	276
	Factories	...	...	...	23	1	55	—	79
	Schools	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	4
	Smoke shafts	...	...	...	3	10	91	—	104
	Urinals	...	...	...	1	68	23	—	92
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	166	51	48	2	267
	Periodical Inspections	...	...	...	849	1,612	999	—	3,460*
	Dust	...	...	...	86	171	24	2	283
	Mews	...	...	...	7	70	8	—	85
	Total Inspections	...	...	...	3,647	3,813	3,597	1,734	12,791
	No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1,033	1,804	789	1,303	4,929
	Visits other than Inspections and Re-Inspections	...	...	...	670	901	886	713	3,170
	Total	...	...	...	5,350	6,518	5,272	3,750	20,890

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

† Appointed, 24th July 1907, to succeed Miss Lovibond on her appointment as one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

TABLE VII.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.—Notices, &c.

	Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Larard.	Inspectors Lovibond and Orange.	Whole Borough.
INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED	217	483	317	99	1,116
HOUSES	160	402	198	63	823
Waterclosets defective or dirty ...	67	184	82	20	353
„ insufficient	4	6	2	2	14
Drains defective	17	38	16	4	75
Soil pipes or waste pipes defective	16	43	18	2	79
Gullies defective	2	—	18	—	20
Ash-bins defective	11	22	7	3	43
„ absence of	12	11	9	—	32
Water supply defective or insufficient	2	10	3	1	16
„ cistern dirty or defective ...	22	21	11	—	54
Yard or area paving defective ...	15	13	5	1	34
Roof or guttering defective ...	6	39	22	6	73
Accumulations	9	34	29	4	76
Premises dirty	44	71	60	23	198
„ overcrowded	10	9	6	3	28
„ other defects	4	52	29	2	87
Underground rooms	4	14	1	—	19
Animals improperly kept	4	3	4	—	11
Smoke nuisances	—	3	10	—	13
Urinals	1	—	—	—	1
Manure receptacles, absence of ...	3	3	—	—	6
* FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES	57	81	119	36	293
Dirty	24	16	26	19	85
Waterclosets, defective or dirty ...	14	41	31	15	101
„ insufficient	1	2	2	—	5
„ absence of separate accommodation for sexes	1	—	2	2	5
Drains, soil pipes, &c., defective ...	9	11	33	1	54
Improperly ventilated	—	4	2	3	9
Overcrowded	—	—	—	2	2
Other nuisances	8	18	30	—	56
BREACH OF BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS—					
† Lodging houses	53	116	57	52	278
Dairies, cowsheds, milkshops and slaughter-houses	—	—	2	—	2
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS ACTS)					
Verminous Persons	—	12	10	—	22
Ashpits	—	1	—	—	1
STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED	19	94	69	13	195

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

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

TABLE VIII.

Proceedings during 1907.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of Inspections 1907.	Number of Notices 1907.	Number of Prosecutions 1907.
	On register at end of 1906.	Added in 1907.	Removed in 1907.	On register at end of 1907.			
Milk premises	187	18	27	178	878	10	0
Cowsheds	1	0	0	1	weekly	3	0
Slaughter-houses	1	0	0	1	16	1	0
Other offensive trade premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Cream premises	42	5	6	41	118	2	0
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	690	1	5	686	1,325	{ (a)* 11 { (b)* 275	{ (a)* 0 { (b)* 0

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimation notices served for all purposes 1,116

Overcrowding, 1907—

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded	44
Number remedied	44
Number of prosecutions	0

Underground Rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year	19
Number of rooms closed	19

Insanitary Houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	0
" " " " Housing of the Working Classes Act	0

Ice Cream—

Proceedings under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902	0
---	---

Verminous Rooms—

Numbers of premises cleansed under Section 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	91
--	----

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year... ..	0
--	---

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	29
Number of dwellings comprised therein	152
Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted 16 ; (b) refused 136 ; (c) deferred 0	

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

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	0
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	0
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	0
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	0
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	0
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	0
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	0
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	0
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	0
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	0
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	0

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	143
Total number of infectious bodies removed	0

TABLE IX.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of			
	Inspections.	Written Notices.		Prosecutions.
		Intimations.	Statutory.	
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	79	29	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	988	126	12	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	2,270	125	16	2
Total	3,337	280	29	2

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
*NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—				
Want of cleanliness	85	85	—	—
Want of ventilation	9	9	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	56	56	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	5	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	101	—	—
	not separate for sexes	5	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	1	1	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	15	15	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	279	279	—	—

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

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								Number of In-spections of Out-workers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES. SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Ad-dresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Ad-dresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.			In-stances.	Notices served.	Prose-cutions.	In-stances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prose-cution (Sec-tions 109, 110)
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.†	Out-workers.†	Lists.	Out-workers.											
(1)															
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	110	734	6	31	300	518	—	—	182	—	—	—	2	—	—
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro Plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and Grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL...	116	755	6	31	305	518	—	—	195	—	—	—	2	—	—

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the *total* number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
(1)						(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as work-shop, bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	Laundries	...	...	...	...	13
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	31
	Other Workshops	...	...	...	...	952
Total number of workshops on Register						996

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.						Number.
(1)						(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—						
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)						11
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5)						2
Notified by H.M. Inspector						2
Report (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector						2
Other						—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—						
Certificates granted during the year						—
In use at the end of the year						26

TABLE X.

Legal Proceedings under Public Health (London) Act 1891.

Date.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1907. May 1st ...	20, New North Street ...	Nuisance ... W.C. defective ...	Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn on defend- ant paying one guinea costs.
Oct. 16th ...	67, Red Lion Street ...	Unsound meat deposited for sale	Defendant convicted and fined £10 and £5 5s. costs.
Dec. 18th ...	51, Farringdon Road ...	Diseased ditto	Do. £10.

TABLE XI.

Legal Proceedings under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Date.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1907. Jan. 31st ...	110, Charing Cross Road...	Selling brandy 37·08 degrees under proof	Summons dismissed.
Feb. 5th ...	57, High Holborn...	Selling rum 28·52 degrees under proof	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Feb. 12th ...	Somerset, Dorset and Devon Dairy Co, Ltd. (Chard)	Giving false warranty ...	Summons dismissed. Applica- tion for costs refused.
Mar. 5th ...	13, Chapel Street ...	Selling butter containing 35·0 per cent. foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Mar. 13th ...	22, West Street ...	Selling butter containing 12 per cent. excess of water	Ditto.
Apl. 12th ...	19, New North Street ...	Selling butter containing 20 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
June 7th ...	17, Charles Street...	Selling milk with 7·1 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 1s. and 12s. 6d. costs
„ ...	8, Beauchamp Street ...	Selling milk 15·3 per cent. deficient in fat	Ditto.
July 16th ...	87, Leather Lane ...	Selling milk 12·6 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Aug. 21st ...	11, Herbrand Street ...	Selling milk 16·0 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
Sept. 24th ...	20, Leather Lane ...	Selling butter containing 15 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
„ ...	22, Cross Street ...	Selling milk containing 24·1 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
„ ...	„ „ ...	Selling milk containing 49·6 grs. per gallon of crystallised boric acid	Defendant convicted and ordered to pay 2s. costs.

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

Date.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
Oct. 22nd ...	26, Denmark Street ...	Selling milk 10 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Oct. 23rd ...	2, Lambs Conduit Passage	Selling milk with 10·4 per cent. of added water	Ditto.
Nov. 5th ...	33, Portpool Lane ...	Selling milk containing 121 grs. per gallon of crystallised boric acid	Warranty pleaded. Summons withdrawn.
Dec. 3rd ...	1, Broad Street ...	Selling preserved spinach containing 0·017 per cent. of copper	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and £5 5s. costs.
„ ...	26, Little Earl Street ...	Ditto 0·012 per cent. of copper ...	Defendant convicted and fined £4 and £3 3s. costs.
Dec. 4th ...	78, Southampton Row ...	Ditto 0·027 per cent. of copper ...	Defendant convicted and fined £10 and £5 5s. costs.
Dec. 11th ...	9, High Holborn ...	Ditto 0·025 per cent. of copper ...	Summons dismissed.
Dec. 30th ...	178, Drury Lane ...	Selling milk containing 0·003 per cent. of formaldehyde	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

TABLE XII.

METEOROLOGY OF LONDON, 1907.

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

1907.	AIR TEMPERATURE.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.			RAIN AND OTHER FORMS OF PRECIPITATION.		
	Mean of—		Mean of A. and B.	Difference from Average.*	Total possible.	Total observed.	Difference from Average.*	Number of days.	Total fall.	Difference from Average.*
	A. Minimum.	B. Maximum.								
	°	°	°	°	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.		ins.	ins.
January ...	33·8	42·7	38·3	- 0·1	259	37	- 4	10	1·09	- 0·79
February ...	32·3	42·8	37·6	- 2·2	276	53	+ 1	14	1·27	- 0·21
March ...	34·3	53·6	44·0	+ 1·5	365	170	+ 71	10	0·91	- 0·61
April ...	36·8	56·0	47·4	- 0·7	413	125	- 22	16	3·14	+ 1·57
May... ..	44·6	62·3	53·4	- 0·4	481	159	- 27	18	1·47	- 0·45
June ...	49·3	66·2	57·8	- 2·5	494	168	- 29	15	2·65	+ 0·61
July ...	50·3	69·8	60·0	- 3·7	498	182	- 54	13	0·97	- 1·43
August ...	52·0	71·2	61·6	- 1·3	451	180	- 30	13	1·92	- 0·42
September ...	48·0	69·5	58·7	+ 0·5	380	154	- 1	6	0·62	- 1·53
October ...	43·5	58·7	51·1	+ 0·7	331	99	+ 4	24	3·25	+ 0·47
November ...	38·9	50·8	44·8	+ 1·4	266	37	- 11	9	2·23	+ 0·01
December ...	37·2	46·1	41·6	+ 2·0	244	47	+ 14	15	2·73	+ 0·90
Year ...	41·9	57·5	49·7	- 0·4	4458	1417	- 85	163	22·25	- 1·87

* The averages used are obtained from observations extending over 65 years for Rain and Temperature, and 10 years for Sunshine.

