

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Camberwell,**

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### **Publication/Creation**

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified], [1908?]

### **Persistent URL**

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Camberwell

## Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

THE population of London as used by the Registrar General for the calculation of the birth and death rates is estimated at 4,758,218 at the middle of 1907.

The number of births registered in the county totalled 122,205, being over 3,000 less than in 1906. The birth rate, therefore, shows a reduction of 0·9 on the previous year, and one of 2 on the 1902-6 average. The total deaths registered for the same period were 70,013. In this number are included the deaths of Londoners who died in the various asylums, &c., outside the boundaries of the County, and in respect of whom it was possible to ascertain any information as regards their previous whereabouts, but it does not include those whose deaths occurred in London but who had not previously had a permanent residence therein. The death rate consequently works out at 14·6 per thousand, a reduction of 0·5 on the previous year and of no less than 1·1 on the average for the five years 1902-6.

The practice of estimating the population on the number of persons per assessment has been continued in this report. The procedure is to take in the census year the number of persons enumerated and the number of assessments; from this we obtain the average figure for each individual assessment in each of the wards of the Borough. To ascertain the population for any year subsequent to the census it is only necessary to multiply these, as ascertained from the rate book, by the factor which was fixed in the census year.

TABLE A.—POPULATION OF CAMBERWELL AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Borough.	Dulwich.	South Camber- well.	North Camber- well.	South Peck- ham.	North Peck- ham.	St. George's.
As enumerated at census 1896 ...	253,076	7,519	90,286		88,242		67,029
As enumerated at census 1901 ...	259,339	10,247	90,465		93,038		65,589
As calculated for middle of 1903	262,968	11,214	92,079		94,286		65,283
As calculated for middle of 1904	265,139	14,259	108,028		94,323		47,449
As calculated for middle of 1905	267,594	14,677	110,648		94,856		47,420
As calculated for middle of 1906	270,153	15,130	45,125	66,598	45,585	49,682	48,033
As calculated for middle of 1907	272,479	15,600	45,915	67,195	45,831	49,872	48,660

The calculation depends on the idea that the assessments which are not houses, *e.g.* bill-posting stations, have only proportionally increased, and that there has only been an ordinary amount of immigration, just as the older method depends for its correctness on the assumption that the population continues to increase in the same ratio as in the intercensal period. With the birth-rate falling as it is, this method must tend to become more and more unreliable, and, as a matter of fact, we have found that the first-named method more nearly approached the actual figures obtained on the taking of the census.

TABLE B.—BIRTHS IN CAMBERWELL AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Year.	Borough.	Dulwich.	South Camber- well.	North Camber- well.	South Peck- ham.	North Peck- ham.	St. George's.	Un- attached.
1906	7,020	226	1,018	1,676	1,045	1,471	1,473	111
1907	6,733	205	969	1,575	1,029	1,439	1,386	130
Difference	— 287	— 21	— 49	— 101	— 16	— 32	— 87	+19

The births showed a decrease of 287 in the whole Borough, the greatest reductions being shown in the North Camberwell and St. George's registration sub-districts. There are 6,733 births reported by the Registrar-General as opposed to 6,603 actually registered in Camberwell; these extra 130, being the offspring of Camberwell parents, have been distributed among the sub-districts in a similar manner to the deaths in outside institutions.

TABLE C.—BIRTH-RATES OF CAMBERWELL AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Year.	Borough.	Dulwich.	South Camber- well.	North Camber- well.	South Peck- ham.	North Peck- ham.	St. George's.
1906	25·9	14·9	22·5	25·1	22·9	29·6	30·6
1907	24·7	13·1	21·5	23·9	22·9	29·3	29·3

The birth-rate consequently shows a reduction of 1·2 on that of 1906. This will, no doubt, be pounced upon by the alarmists as a national danger; but, as it has been previously pointed out, it surely is sounder policy to consider the quality rather than the quantity of





births as concerning the future well-being of the race, and, further, that the reduction in the birth-rate has been accompanied by a reduction in the number of deaths of infants under a year, together with a general lessening of those at all ages.

The total number of deaths due to the Borough was 176 less than in the previous year. As I have previously said, this figure differs from the number registered in the Borough. For the sake of accuracy it has been necessary to exclude the deaths of the persons dying in St. Saviour's Infirmary, who are really parishioners of Southwark, and who are only removed here when ill. The two lunatic asylums also receive patients from Camberwell and other parts, so that any fatal cases among the latter class should find no place in our death records. The deaths of inhabitants of the Borough who happen to have been taken for their last illness to hospitals, &c., outside the Borough boundary must, on the other hand, be included among our deaths.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AMONG THE SUB-DISTRICTS OF  
CAMBERWELL.

District.	Deaths returned classified according to sub-districts.	Deaths of persons removed from unknown addresses in the Borough re-distributed.	Estimates of total deaths due to sub- districts.
Dulwich ... ..	136	6	142
South Camberwell ...	497	16	513
North Camberwell ...	979	24	1,003
South Peckham ... *	566	16	582
North Peckham ...	787	18	805
St. George's ... ..	761	17	778
Total ... ..	3,726	97	3,823

As a result of the calculations that have been referred to above, the death-rate works out at 14.0 per 1,000 per annum, a decrease of 0.8 on the previous year, a reduction which coming on a previously low rate is eminently satisfactory. The Registrar-General's calculation is even a little less than the above, a difference which is probably due to his estimate of the population being calculated by a different method from that adopted above, by which it is taken as 277,059, whereas we reckon it as 272,479.

## DEATH-RATES IN CAMBERWELL AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	Borough.	Dulwich.	South Camber- well.	North Camber- well.	South Peck- ham.	North Peck- ham.	St. George's.
1898	16.70	10.05	15.07		18.74		17.03
1899	17.68	10.60	15.30		19.01		19.05
1900	16.54	10.14	14.24		17.96		18.59
1901	16.49	7.51	13.91		18.41		18.81
1902	16.34	8.07	14.53		17.01		19.13
1903	13.80	7.57	13.04		14.10		15.39
1904	15.16	6.66	12.07		16.11		22.97
1905	13.8	9.87	13.40		14.18		15.60
1906	14.8	9.5	11.7	15.5	12.7	16.5	15.6
1907	14.0	9.0	11.2	14.9	12.6	16.1	16.1

Beginning with 1903, there has been a very decided fall in the death-rate, slightly interrupted by a rise in 1904. This event is, no doubt, partially due to the healthier conditions of weather, for improved conditions of existence, and especially of prosperity, can hardly have had any great influence.

The year made a bad start, for owing to the cold weather there was a decided increase in the number of deaths in the first weeks, especially among the very young and the old; nevertheless, the subsequent lessening of the number of deaths brings the figures for the year to the reduced rate of 14.0. Turning to the rates in the sub-districts, it will be seen that North Camberwell and North Peckham, now that they have been separated from the southern divisions, show a rate which is an increase on that for the old combined districts, and which has not shown a decrease concomitant with those of the other sub-districts for the past year.

The actual number of deaths to be credited to the Borough was 176 less than in 1906, and of this deficiency 137 were in the class of children under one year.

The question of infantile mortality still holds the field before the public, and attention continues to be given to measures which are considered likely to influence its decrease. Milk depôts, health visitors, and the instruction of young girls in the duties of motherhood have each had their respective advocates. Perhaps most attention is now beginning to centre round the mother and the necessity for her welfare during pregnancy. This idea is based on the principle of the necessity of the mother being healthy before she can bear and rear healthy children. But it is



impossible to shut one's eye to the question of the influence of the father; and taking an analogy from the breeders of stock in the animal kingdom, where the male parent is selected with great care, one is brought face to face with the necessity of seeing that not only the mothers, but also the fathers are kept in such a state of nutrition that they are fit to procreate children. I mention this as a difficulty which is likely to render the special efforts made for looking after the mother as not being of the same value as they appear at first sight. A witness before the Departmental Committee stated that food was at the base of all evils of child degeneracy, but I think I would omit the qualification of the opinion inferred by the word child, and would say that all measures whose purpose is to lessen infantile mortality unless they include attention on this point are likely to disappoint their advocates.

The question of health visitors has been very strongly insisted on by many. Some speakers have even gone so far as to pillory those Boroughs where these officials have not been appointed as belonging to a class who do not properly recognise their responsibilities, and who are not efficiently carrying out the duties entrusted to them by the State. There are many Boroughs who have already appointed such inspectors, and they claim to have secured a diminution in the rate of infantile mortality by that means. Huddersfield, in particular, has made such a statement, and in connection with this I propose to give the figures for the corresponding period for Camberwell, whereby it will be seen that there have been considerable reductions here without such an appointment and its consequent expense.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Annual Rate per 1,000 Births for the years 1903-4-5-6-7.

Huddersfield				Camberwell			
Rate.		Year.		Rate.			
120	...	1903	...	123			
136	...	1904	...	144			
119	...	1905	...	124			
135	...	1906	...	130			
97	...	1907	...	115			

There can be no doubt that the weather exercises a paramount influence, for it will be seen that in a certain year there was a fall, and in others there may be a rise, which is shown in all localities, but especially among the poorer classes, where extremes of weather cannot be so well guarded against.

From the following statement it will be seen that, from the statistical point of view, there seems to be no absolute difference between those Metropolitan Boroughs where health visitors are wholly and partly employed and where they are not, and by no means is there any striking diminution of infantile mortality in the former category.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHs FOR THE YEARS  
1906 AND 1907.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.

	1906.	1907.	Average, 1902-6.
Boroughs where Health Visitors are employed—			
Kensington ... ..	132	128	140
Hammersmith ... ..	138	117	140
Wandsworth ... ..	121	99	118
Woolwich ... ..	109	112	116
Boroughs where Health Visitors are partly employed—			
Finsbury ... ..	160	130	159
Marylebone ... ..	117	101	130
St. Pancras ... ..	123	108	132
Boroughs where Health Visitors are not employed—			
Bermondsey ... ..	153	123	156
Camberwell ... ..	130	115	131
Holborn ... ..	120	131	132
Lewisham ... ..	113	90	109
Paddington ... ..	105	109	118
Stepney ... ..	134	117	144

The mortality from measles is a little higher than last year, there being 8 more deaths; St. George's showed a considerably increased number, but in the other districts there was an improvement. In the spring, as the disease appeared to be spreading, I asked the Committee for instructions as regards the distribution of bills; not, indeed, that I had any faith in this procedure, but I wished to ascertain whether they intended to continue the practice ordered in 1906. They decided to take no action in this direction. Since last Easter routine disinfection after measles is no longer carried out, and we only act on a special request being made by the householder. A decided saving of expense has thereby occurred without any observable increase in the prevalence of the disease. In view of the fact that the mischief, so far as the spread is concerned, is done before the nature of the illness is recognised, disinfection to my mind could never have had any practical advantage.

There were 36 more deaths from hooping cough, and the increase showed itself in all of the districts, but to the greatest extent in the Camberwell division. The increase was indeed general all over the metropolis, the number being 30 over the decennial average. The prolonged duration and the extreme infective power of this disease render it very intractable to direct preventive measures, and it is only by impressing upon the community the importance of care in avoiding complications that decrease in the mortality is likely to result.

It is in the mortality from diarrhoea that the most noticeable decline is found. In 1906 there were 224 deaths from diarrhoea,



while in the last there were only 61. I have already alluded, in dealing with the marked reduction in the general rate, to the healthy effect of the weather on the youthful division of the community, especially in the third quarter. The Registrar-General in his annual report gives a comparative table in which he deals with the infantile mortality, the rainfall, and the earth temperature since 1870, and points out the fact that a cool summer means a low infantile death-rate, which in its turn brings down the general average. It appears, however, that there must be another factor or factors whose influences have recently been more effective. For example, in 1879, in 1888 and 1902, the average earth's temperature was nearly identical with that of the past year, and with also the additional advantage, from the health point of view, of an excessive amount of rain, yet the infantile mortality in the third quarter in each of these particular years was considerably higher than 1907.

There were 1,572 notifications of scarlet fever, that is, over 400 more than last year, the increased prevalence being most noticeable in North and South Peckham. As is shown by the number of deaths, the type of illness was very mild, and judging from the number of attacks of a type suspicious of this disease that have come to my knowledge, without having been notified, I am inclined to think that the amount of prevalence much exceeds that which has come to our notice.

Thirty-seven fatal results were recorded, being 12 more than in 1906. Very careful inquiries were made as to the evidence of any infecting focus in the schools, and also whether an infected milk supply might not account for the increase, but there was no evidence to indicate that either of these agencies was at work.

Compared with scarlet fever there was only a moderate increase in diphtheria, there being only 72 more notifications than in the past year, and the number of deaths was the same, viz., 40. The greater incidence, in the year under review, was in the age groups 1 to 5 and 5 to 15. So far as localities are concerned, North and South Peckham and Dulwich suffered more severely than the rest. The infants' department of a North Camberwell school was closed in October last year on account of the positive result of a bacteriological examination of some throats of those who were attending that department. Several of these children were subsequently notified to us as suffering from diphtheria, in some cases to the surprise and disgust of the parents who, in the absence of clinical signs, refused to admit the diagnosis. Every year it becomes increasingly certain that a systematic examination of swabs taken from school children even when only sore throats have been prevalent, will often result in the discovery of specific infection by the diphtheria bacillus, an infection which, if not promptly and thoroughly dealt with, is likely to spread to all susceptible at the moment, who are actually in attendance.

Of enteric fever we received intimation of 82 cases, an increase of 24 on the last year. The incidence on the South Peckham district



was to the extent of 14 in excess of the former notifications, and to some extent may be traced to infection from person to person in a house where a case was unrecognised and untreated for several days; but the source of the original case, although sought for, was not discovered.

There were 16 notifications of the various conditions which are classed together under the heading of puerperal fever, an exactly similar number to last year, but there is a great improvement to mention in the number of deaths, there having been only 3, as compared with 12 in 1906 and in 1905.

Erysipelas caused 7 deaths compared with 10 in the previous year. Of these the greater number occurred in public institutions, and the disease was usually the termination of chronic illness. The notifications were 20 less than last year.

No cases of small-pox or typhus fever were reported to us.

There were three notifications of cerebro-spinal fever. With one exception they were all in children under the age of 12 years, and all terminated fatally.

There were also two other patients who suffered from symptoms suspicious of this disease, who both succumbed. In one instance a post mortem examination was made, at which I was present; no obvious lesions were discovered and only negative cultures could be got by Dr. Bousfield from structures and fluids which are usually affected by the disease.

In all, 32 fewer deaths took place from cancer, there being a great decrease in North Camberwell and an increase in Dulwich. From our knowledge of this disease we are not justified on looking on the change in numbers as anything more than an accidental variation.

Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver jointly were responsible for 68 deaths, being 9 more than the previous year. Although these two morbid conditions are combined together for the purposes of classification, it must not be supposed that every case of cirrhosis is due to alcohol. The deaths actually returned as due to this cause were 26.

The deaths from accidental causes of various kinds were 26 less than in 1906, but those from suicide were 6 more than in that year, while those from mental diseases were 8 less.

The numbers ascribed to the diseases and accidents of parturition and to premature birth were almost identical for the two years. There was a considerable increase in the fatal cases both of pneumonia and bronchitis.

There were 3 more deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis than in 1907. Increase was shown in the sub-district of North Camberwell, decrease in Dulwich and St. George's, while Peckham and South Camberwell remained practically stationary. A decrease also showed itself in the age periods of 15 to 25 and 25 to 65. The last Council had expressed their approval of the system of voluntary notification, but had never taken any active steps to secure its adoption. I therefore brought the matter before the new Committee



to take their instructions. They asked for a further report on the subject of which the following is a copy:—

JULY 11TH, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—The question of taking measures to prevent the spread of phthisis, directed especially to such means as are in accordance with the view that it is frequently conveyed direct from person to person, has been before the Vestry and Council ever since the end of 1898. During the last year, however, matters came to a crisis on the receipt of a letter from the L.C.C. accompanied by a report from their M.O.H., Sir S. F. Murphy, in which it was urged that voluntary notification should become universal throughout London. According to the L.C.C. letter, voluntary notification is carried out in all the London Boroughs except Paddington, Hackney, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Stepney, Poplar, Battersea, Camberwell, Deptford, Lewisham, and St. Pancras. Information was asked from the other Metropolitan Borough Councils at that time by this Council, and, as a consequence, Hackney, Deptford, and Lewisham, in their answers, expressed opinions favourable to voluntary notification. Some of the Borough Councils, Kensington, for example, indeed went so far as to strongly support the system of compulsory notification. On April 4th, 1906, my report, which was against taking any action, was before the Council, but in opposition to my opinion, the resolution was passed that the L.C.C. be informed that Camberwell is in favour of voluntary notification, and that certain steps should be taken with regard to obtaining and circulating particulars relating to hospital and dispensary patients. This resolution has, however, never been acted on, and I have brought the matter before the new Council to ask them whether they wish me to take any steps to carry out the resolution as to voluntary notification or not. Before doing so, however, they have ordered me to report on the subject.

For a disease to be benefited by notification it should be of a decidedly infectious character from person to person, either directly or through the medium of an infected article, and it should be recognisable at an early stage. Are either of these conditions fulfilled in the case of phthisis? The first one would lead one to suppose that a large proportion of cases would be those of persons who lived in the houses where there were, or had been, other cases of the same disease, and the closer the relationship the more frequent should such occurrences be. I am well aware of the exaggerated pictures drawn by Koch and many others of the liability of remaining members of a family to contracting a recognisable form of this disease from someone dying of it; but as a matter of fact it rarely occurs. The advocates of notification urge that this is because removal to an infirmary, where the supposed precautions are taken, has taken place, removing the patient who is said to be the source of danger; and so they maintain that to the removal from home of a greater number of cases which, according to their theory, are most likely to be centres of infection, is partly attributable the decrease of phthisis of late years. It is obvious, however, that much must depend, if the arguments have any weight, on how long the patients have been ill before removal. From the inspection of the Infirmary bed-cards, which have been kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Keats, out of 148 cases, 45 were in the Infirmary less than two weeks, 33 less than one month, and 70 more than one month, the disease having always lasted much longer; and, as a rule, when the lodging was of the poorest and most crowded description, it was there that the greatest delay in removal took place, the patient frequently not being more than a week in the infirmary before death, while they had been ill at home for months; and according to the theories of those who believe in the extreme personal infectivity of the disease, there should have been a goodly proportion of cases of tuberculosis, if not of phthisis, in their homes, which was not the case.

As I have mentioned before, the prime factor in tuberculosis appears to be the existence of a medium in which it can grow and flourish, and the rational system of dealing with such an ubiquitous germ as the bacillus of this disease is not to try to destroy it, for such events are likely to be futile, but to render impossible its increase in the human body and consequent power of mischief. For this purpose indirect means, while less sensational, and perhaps less likely to appeal to the public, are the more efficacious. I refer to the improvement of food and lodging, using both these terms in the widest sense. It is found especially that those who are addicted to the excess of alcohol in their occupation, and also those who are restricted in the way of food and liable to exposure, are the ones to suffer.



The fatal cases of consumption had been diminishing for many years before the policy of treating the disease as infectious had ever been initiated, and when reliance had been confined to hygienic measures. The object really to be aimed at is bringing every individual to much the same condition that many of us are in, *i.e.*, that the tubercle bacillus has attacked us, but has found it impossible to do us any material harm. I therefore see no reason to alter in any shape the views I expressed to the Council in 1906, nor to advise that consumption be made compulsorily notifiable, while to such a half-hearted measure as voluntary notification I should offer opposition, believing that it is neither useful nor consistent.

(Signed) FRANCIS STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

The Committee, and subsequently the Council, decided to take no steps in the way of the voluntary notification of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Early in June a conference was convened by the Paddington Borough Council to consider the question of legislative action as regards phthisis. Owing to absence from London, I was unable to attend to speak and to vote against a resolution which was adopted by a large majority, that compulsory notification of phthisis was desirable; for I believe that satisfactory evidence has not been given to the effect that person-to-person infection is a factor of any considerable amount in the spread of phthisis. At this conference a resolution was also passed to apply to the Local Government Board to ask them to confer powers on the Metropolitan Asylums Board to provide sanatoria which would be available for London inhabitants.

In my last report I called attention to a successful appeal against a decision obtained by this Council in a summons taken out against the proprietors of a motor 'bus for emitting smoke. The result seems to have had the effect of stimulating the drivers of these vehicles to greater efforts in this regard, but their supremacy is seriously challenged by those who drive private cars. The result is that other travellers who have to use the road have to suffer from the effects of a vapour which inflames the eyes, irritates the throat, in addition to running the risk of getting into a dust cloud, the bacteriological composition of which would probably surprise many of those who hailed the motor vehicle as the one hygienic way of progression.

Unless it should be the incomprehensible apathy of the public, it would appear that the passion for quick transit has obtained such a hold that people are prepared to suffer any inconvenience provided they can attain their desires in this respect.

At the end of 1906 and the beginning of 1907 complaint was made in reference to the shooting of dust from vehicles belonging to the dust contractor to the Lambeth Borough Council into barges near the Canal Head, Peckham, and of the nuisance caused thereby to the inhabitants of Salisbury Cottages and the neighbourhood. The matter was kept under daily observation by two Sanitary Inspectors, and frequent visits were paid by myself. As a result of our inspections the following report was made to the Public Health Committee:—



JANUARY 8TH, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the complaint caused by the shooting of dust on the canal bank, nuisance, either with or without danger to health, might arise, either from the smell given off by the decomposing animal and vegetable matter, or by dust containing disease-producing organisms being carried into Salisbury Cottages over the wall which separates them from the canal bank itself. It is also alleged that owing to the defective or ill-adapted shape of the shoots, and partly to the carelessness of the men, accumulations occur round the shoots themselves, which are insufficiently swept up, and are allowed to remain to pollute the ground afterwards, in addition to other possible ill effects. There are, therefore, two points for the consideration of the Committee:—First, with regard to the process itself. I have been there on several occasions, both when dust shooting was in progress, and also when no shooting has been taking place, but the barges have been alongside half full of dust, and the hatches have been off. On every occasion the smell has been of the slightest, and were such a smell existing outside my own door I could not swear that it was a source of nuisance to me. In the second place I am unable to agree with the statement that injury or danger to health now exists. With the present conditions of the weather I do not think that either of these are likely to exist, but when the warm weather comes conditions may be altered, and one might possibly be able to swear as to the existence of some detriment to the neighbourhood. But at present I do not think there is sufficient evidence for us to proceed.

With regard to the accumulations, the utmost amount that I have seen has never been much more than a large barrow load, taking all the shoots combined, and I doubt a magistrate considering this to be a nuisance, or injurious, or dangerous to health. As the Committee are well aware, there are special by-laws which govern the removal of offensive matter under which is classed household refuse; and, speaking as a layman, and not as a lawyer, it appears to me that so long as these by-laws are carried out, the evidence as to nuisance must be very strong indeed to secure a conviction. If local evidence of sufficient amount could be obtained to support that which your inspectors may be able to give, no doubt a conviction could be obtained, but I am not able to give any corroboration in this respect, and before any further legal proceedings are taken I should advise a survey by the Committee who will then see all the existing conditions.

(Signed) FRANCIS STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Of the articles seized during the year condensed milk forms a very large proportion. In April, Inspector Kerslake seized 1,328 tins in Belmont Buildings, the owner of which subsequently absconded and has not yet been arrested, a warrant still being out for his apprehension. As there was reasonable ground for supposing that there was a large quantity of this milk still in Camberwell and other districts, sharp look-out was kept by other Inspectors, with the result that other seizures were made in the neighbourhood; but Camberwell and North Peckham seemed to be the favourite localities for the foisting of this milk on the public. We gave information to other authorities, with the result that seizures were made in Hackney and Southwark of this same brand of milk.

The tins that were seized came under the description of what is technically termed "blown." In such an enormous number of tins it was manifestly impossible to open each one, so that one is obliged to rely on a selection of a small number, which in this case was made at random. Of those that were opened the taste and smell of their contents left no doubt in my mind that they were unfit for food and should be condemned; those tins which resembled these, so far as bulging was concerned, being seized on similar grounds.

The question of seizing unsound tinned food is one which



always presents some difficulty, as one cannot always say with certainty, while still unopened, what will be the state of the contents. If we condemn tins without opening we may do a trader a serious injustice, and, moreover, weaken our testimony should police-court proceedings be taken. On the other hand, those which have been opened are spoiled for trade, so that in such cases it would be very easy to run up a pretty little bill for the Council to defray. For these reasons tinned food is more likely to escape seizure than other descriptions of food, unless the appearances are in some way characteristic. Further, hardship usually falls on the retailer, for, as the result of our proceedings shows, it is exceedingly difficult to fix the blame on the wholesale dealer. One might have a very strong impression that the goods were unsound at the time of delivery at the shop, but this is quite a different thing from swearing on oath that such was one's opinion.

There were 131 applications for certificates of exemption from Inhabited House Duty under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, which necessitated inspection being made of all the tenements concerned. Certificates either with or without the carrying out of extra work were granted in respect of 109 of these.

From the returns it will be seen that there is no diminution of the work carried out at the Disinfecting Station, and I am glad to be able to say that we have passed through the year without a single claim for damage, whether avoidable or unavoidable, having been received. The Council will, I am sure, agree with me that this reflects great credit on those who are employed in the carrying out of this duty. The Disinfecting Dépôt has also been used for the cleansing of persons who, being verminous, apply for treatment; but this part of the work has now been largely increased by the advent of a number of school children.

The County Council, as the Education Authority, employs a certain number of nurses who go round to the various schools to inspect the heads of children, and it has been the practice to send those found to be verminous to the Peckham Park Road Dépôt for the purpose of being properly cleansed. The question of supervision during this process has, however, arisen in the cases where children of tender years go there without anyone in charge of them, and to secure the property of the Borough Council from damage even when they are properly accompanied. Application has been made to the County Council for recognition of the services rendered in this regard by the wife of the Disinfector, but so far without result. Considering that this cleansing of the children's heads is a duty which clearly belongs to the County Council, it is difficult to understand their action in failing to come to some agreement with this authority as regards payment.

Complaints were made at intervals of the smell arising from a factory used for the drying of grains near the Old Kent Road. The matter culminated in a representation being made to the Council under Section 21 of the Public Health Act, and the case was heard at the Lambeth Police Court. The defendant appeared and answered.

that the works were to be shut down for some weeks in order to carry out certain work. The magistrate adjourned the summons *sine die* to allow of this being carried out.

There were nearly 200 fewer complaints received during 1907 than during 1906, with a corresponding diminution in the inspections arising from this cause. The house-to-house inspections also have diminished, but there has been an increase in the number of visits paid to houses let in lodgings.

For the first time we record the periodical visits which are made to eating-houses. Many of these places are in need of constant inspection; not so much, perhaps, as regards the quality of food which they supply, but the general conditions under which it is prepared, and the effect of these conditions on those who carry out the work.

The remaining items which are set out in the return of work call for no special notice beyond the indication of the large amount of detailed work which forms the bulk of the duties of your Inspectors.



TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.	Deaths of Non- residents regis- tered in District.	Deaths of Resi- dents re- gistered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	257,772	7,478	29.0	1,187	158.7	4,525	17.5	1,842	620	472	4,377	16.9
1898	261,551	7,427	28.3	1,191	160.3	4,639	17.7	1,856	643	373	4,369	16.7
1899	265,385	7,443	28.0	1,181	158.6	4,941	18.6	2,200	732	484	4,693	17.6
1900	269,276	7,211	26.7	1,107	153.5	4,748	17.6	2,188	767	474	4,455	16.5
1901	259,660	7,260	27.9	1,033	142.2	4,576	17.6	2,224	802	509	4,283	16.4
1902	261,309	7,333	28.06	1,035	141.1	5,474	17.5	2,304	818	516	4,272	16.3
1903	262,968	7,286	27.7	893	122.5	4,004	15.2	1,768	741	366	3,629	13.8
1904	265,139	7,242	27.3	1,084	148.3	4,352	16.4	1,475	776	445	4,021	15.1
1905	267,601	6,939	25.9	865	124.7	4,067	15.2	1,468	849	495	3,713	13.8
1906	270,153	7,020	25.9	942	134.1	4,312	15.9	1,524	808	495	3,999	14.8
Averages for years 1897 to 1906.	264,081	7,263	27.4	1,051	144.4	4,563	16.9	1,884	755	462	4,181	15.7
1907.	272,479	6,733	24.7	805	119.5	4,217	15.4	1,508	873	479	3,823	14.0

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

TABLE II.  
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1. BOROUGH.				2. DULWICH.				3. SOUTH CAMBERWELL.				4. NORTH CAMBERWELL.			
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
										CAMBERWELL.							
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1897	...	257,772	7,478	4,377	1,187	7,707	94	67	5	92,582	2,385	1,325	367				
1898	...	261,551	7,427	4,369	1,191	7,861	91	79	8	94,461	2,427	1,424	384				
1899	...	265,385	7,443	4,693	1,181	8,018	101	85	9	96,379	2,443	1,475	371				
1900	...	269,276	7,211	4,455	1,107	8,178	109	83	8	98,335	2,356	1,401	315				
1901	...	259,660	7,260	4,283	1,033	10,247	125	77	15	90,465	2,295	1,259	284				
1902	...	261,309	7,333	4,272	1,035	11,275	117	91	32	90,510	2,401	1,316	290				
1903	...	262,968	7,286	3,629	901	11,214	140	85	9	92,079	2,341	1,209	279				
1904	...	265,139	7,242	4,021	1,084	14,259	181	92	13	109,028	2,735	1,275	306				
1905	...	267,601	6,939	3,713	865	14,677	208	145	22	110,648	2,731	1,483	322				
1906	...	270,153	7,020	3,999	942	15,130	232	144	17	45,125	1,036	531	138	66,598	1,703	1,034	194
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906		264,081	7,263	4,181	1,052	10,856	139	94	13	98,621	2,485	1,373	325				
1907	...	272,479	6,733	3,823	805	15,600	212	141	12	45,915	991	516	82	67,195	1,607	1,002	209



TABLE II.—Continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		5. SOUTH PECKHAM.				6. NORTH PECKHAM.				7. ST. GEORGE'S.			
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		PECKHAM											
				<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>			<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1897	...			89,472	2,789	1,699	442			67,976	2,210	1,286	373
1898	...			90,469	2,737	1,695	447			68,744	2,172	1,171	352
1899	...			91,476	2,669	1,735	429			69,520	2,230	1,394	372
1900	...			92,495	2,705	1,664	430			70,305	2,041	1,307	354
1901	...			93,038	2,742	1,713	398			65,589	2,098	1,234	336
1902	...			94,548	2,753	1,609	380			65,640	2,062	1,256	333
1903	...			94,286	2,764	1,330	329			65,283	2,041	1,005	284
1904	...			94,323	2,613	1,474	439			47,449	1,713	1,056	326
1905	...			94,849	2,611	1,345	323			47,420	1,386	740	198
1906	...	45,585	1,064	715	158	49,682	1,492	824	224	48,033	1,493	751	211
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906				93,022	2,693	1,580	399			61,595	1,944	1,120	313
1907	...	45,831	1,051	582	118	49,872	1,463	804	217	48,066	1,409	778	167

It has not been possible to correctly allot the deaths of persons removed to Public Institutions and of whose previous address we were unaware. See also report respecting the alteration in boundaries of the sub-districts.

A *pro rata* distribution has been made in respect to the "unattached" births.

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 Ages—Years.							Dulwich.	South Camberwell.	North Camberwell.	South Peckham.	North Peckham.	St. George's.	Dulwich.	South Camberwell.	North Camberwell.	South Peckham.	North Peckham.	St. George's.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up- wards.													
Small-pox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria(including) Membranous Croup	410	9	153	192	35	21	...	24	36	101	61	98	90	20	29	89	54	87	88	367
Erysipelas... ..	268	11	8	24	28	164	33	7	23	76	37	71	54	1	2	11	14	14	12	54
Scarlet Fever ...	1,572	12	423	951	128	58	...	89	247	380	198	196	462	55	185	316	168	176	418	1,318
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	82	...	4	16	24	38	...	9	9	12	21	18	13	7	7	10	18	17	11	70
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	16	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	3	5	6	2	...	...	2	3	3	1	9
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Totals ... ..	2,351	33	589	1,184	221	291	33	129	315	573	322	391	621	83	223	429	257	299	530	1,821



TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							
	All Ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8	Dulwich. 9	South Camberwell. 10	North Camberwell. 11	South Peckham. 12	North Peckham. 13	St. George's. 14	Locality unknown. 15	Deaths in Public Institutions. 16
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	109	29	75	5	...	...	...	1	9	25	18	22	33	1	13
Scarlet Fever ...	37	2	19	15	1	...	...	4	6	8	2	6	11	...	...
Hooping-cough ...	107	44	61	2	...	...	...	5	11	28	17	20	25	1	6
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ...	40	2	29	7	1	1	...	1	4	6	7	11	11	...	2
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	9	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	...	3
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	39	1	3	1	3	20	11	1	7	6	10	7	8	...	3
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	61	42	13	1	...	3	2	...	6	18	8	18	11	...	1
Enteritis ...	37	25	4	...	...	6	2	...	6	10	6	9	4	2	7
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas ...	7	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	4
Other Septic Diseases ...	43	5	4	10	2	17	5	1	6	13	11	5	7	...	14
Phthisis ...	333	3	5	11	47	255	12	6	38	101	54	55	70	9	123
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	135	42	40	23	10	20	...	7	11	35	20	31	30	1	12
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	226	1	2	2	2	141	78	21	36	46	43	41	38	1	63
Bronchitis ...	409	90	39	3	5	92	180	6	61	110	44	102	80	6	75
Pneumonia ...	381	117	107	14	8	90	45	9	36	114	46	89	81	6	47
Pleurisy ...	17	1	3	...	...	10	3	1	1	5	2	4	4	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ...	29	7	4	2	1	5	10	...	3	10	2	7	7	...	3
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	68	...	...	...	...	60	8	7	10	18	10	12	10	1	17
Veneral Diseases ...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
Premature Birth ...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	40	17	30	19	1	6
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	18	7	...	...	1	10	...	...	2	7	2	4	3	...	5
Heart Diseases ...	302	1	2	27	17	151	104	13	52	69	50	52	55	11	52
Accidents ...	105	22	12	7	2	41	21	4	10	25	16	25	23	2	28
Suicides ...	22	...	...	...	1	18	3	...	2	7	3	8	2	...	1
Convulsions ...	78	63	11	1	...	1	2	2	11	12	7	23	23	...	...
Defective Vitality ...	114	111	1	...	2	...	...	4	19	20	11	33	27	...	10
Granular Kidney ...	93	...	...	1	1	57	24	3	10	27	12	16	23	2	37
Mental Diseases ...	30	...	...	...	1	23	6	2	5	9	3	4	2	5	7
Old Age ...	277	...	...	...	...	5	272	11	49	56	49	46	40	26	76
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
All other causes ...	569	65	32	18	16	245	193	26	75	150	90	99	108	21	118
All causes ...	3823	805	467	152	126	1279	994	136	497	979	566	787	761	97	735*

\* This number refers to the deaths of parishioners, and excludes the deaths of non-residents who were inmates of Southwark Infirmary.

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 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes {	Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases :—																					
Small-pox ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	4	3	12	29
Scarlet Fever ...					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Hooping Cough ...					...	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	2	4	4	5	3	2	5	6	44
Diarrhoeal Diseases :—																					
Diarrhoea, all forms ...					...	1	...	1	1	4	5	3	5	6	5	1	5	5	1	1	42
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis					...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	25
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...					1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wasting Diseases :—																					
Premature Birth ...					65	18	10	9	102	8	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	118
Congenital Defects ...					11	4	2	3	20	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	27
Injury at Birth ...					5	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation...					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...					26	7	7	14	54	21	10	11	6	4	2	1	...	1	2	1	113
Tuberculous Diseases :—																					
Tuberculous Meningitis ...					1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	4	20
Do. Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...					1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	...	2	2	21
Erysipelas...					...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis ...					1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rickets ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	10
Convulsions ...					9	4	3	2	18	8	6	6	3	4	8	1	...	1	3	5	63
Bronchitis ...					3	1	5	4	13	15	11	7	6	3	6	4	3	4	8	10	90
Laryngitis...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...					1	3	...	5	9	8	10	12	8	9	7	6	10	10	10	18	117
Suffocation, overlying ...					4	2	1	...	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	16
Other Causes ...					6	2	4	2	14	5	6	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	...	5	42
					135	43	34	42	254	84	64	64	42	39	44	35	39	31	40	69	805



Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other institutions the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Southwark Infirmary. Camberwell House Asylum. Peckham House Asylum.	Manor Asylum, Horton, Epsom. South-Eastern Fever Hospital. Tooting Bec Asylum. St. Thomas's Hospital. South-Western Fever Hospital. Belgrave Hospital for Children. Lambeth Infirmary. Cancer Hospital, Chelsea. Dartford Heath Asylum. Claybury Asylum. London Hospital. Guy's Hospital. Bethlehem Hospital. Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road. Charing Cross Hospital. Park Hospital, Lewisham. King's College Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden. Royal Free Hospital. Lambeth Workhouse. Horton Asylum. Leavesden Asylum. London Fever Hospital. University College Hospital. Cane Hill Asylum. Caterham Asylum. Banstead Asylum. Westminster Hospital. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Darenth Asylum. Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street. General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth. Belmont Asylum. Brompton Hospital, Chelsea. Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street. Strand Union Infirmary. Evelina Hospital. Greenwich Infirmary. Hanwell Asylum. Hospital of St. John & St. Elizabeth, Marylebone. Friedenheim Hospital. Wandsworth Asylum. Great Northern Hospital. Poplar Hospital. Middlesex Hospital. Alexandra Hospital. St. George's Hospital.	Camberwell Infirmary. Constance Road Workhouse. Gordon Road Workhouse.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other institutions the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	<p> Epileptic Colony, Epsom.  Colney Hatch Asylum.  St. Luke's House, Kensington.  Marylebone Infirmary.  Mount Vernon Hospital, Hampstead.  City of London Almshouses.  Hostel of God, North Side, Clapham.  St. Peter's House, Lambeth.  St. George's Workhouse, Southwark.  Joyce Green Hospital.  German Hospital.  Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.  Fountain Hospital.  Bethnal House Asylum.  National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart.  West London Hospital.  Long Grove Asylum, Epsom.  West End Hospital.  Grove Hospital, Tooting. </p>	



MORTALITY RETURNS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES QUARTERLY  
FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

YEAR.	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.
1902. 1st Quarter	25	0	15	23	4	16	5	30
2nd „	36	9	10	20	5	42	6	7
3rd „	25	23	5	28	11	3	97	5
4th „	10	75	10	17	9	1	23	7
1903. 1st Quarter	26	40	3	19	8	0	12	14
2nd „	24	8	0	9	2	0	6	7
3rd „	11	11	6	5	4	0	62	2
4th „	7	16	2	3	4	0	30	7
1904. 1st Quarter	35	34	1	6	4	0	8	9
2nd „	36	53	3	4	3	0	6	0
3rd „	12	13	5	5	5	0	200	1
4th „	11	0	7	8	4	0	15	16
1905. 1st Quarter	36	10	3	5	1	0	9	12
2nd „	19	28	10	5	2	0	6	15
3rd „	4	4	7	3	4	0	140	1
4th „	11	37	9	5	2	0	11	6
1906. 1st Quarter	22	72	4	15	3	0	5	10
2nd „	22	26	7	5	0	0	9	15
3rd „	10	1	4	6	5	0	194	2
4th „	17	2	10	14	3	0	16	11
1907. 1st Quarter	40	50	10	9	3	0	7	21
2nd „	51	33	8	5	0	0	6	10
3rd „	8	24	9	15	2	0	21	4
4th „	8	2	10	11	4	0	27	4

ANNUAL MORTALITY RETURN OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES,  
FROM 1856 (inclusive).

YEAR.	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Fever.	Smallpox.	Diarrhoea.
1856 ...	32	48	30		19	5	29
1857 ...	30	7	44		24	4	50
1858 ...	51	28	129		20	7	26
1859 ...	66		82		31	12	?
1860 ...	36	40	34	11	26	5	?
1861 ...	72	8	13	25	25	2	?
1862 ...	53	32	101	40	64	0	?
1863 ...	57	32	124	29	41	14	?
1864 ...	61	29	83	16	51	10	?
1865 ...	52	39	55	14	31	12	118
1866 ...	72	38	59	11	53	35	76
1867 ...	64	20	75	8	41	9	67
1868 ...	58	67	71	17	45	13	146
1869 ...	134	43	164	9	46	9	133
1870 ...	49	24	192	10	57	23	160
1871 ...	50	29	60	9	40	153	143
1872 ...	132	46	86	1	38	41	124
1873 ...	60	49	7	7	38	2	137
1874 ...	76	54	24	9	57	2	93
1875 ...	125	64	177	14	40	1	107
1876 ...	93	33	78	16	31	32	126
1877 ...	61	72	38	12	27	124	94
1878 ...	206	88	59	29	41	81	176
1879 ...	122	123	76	31	35	80	75
1880 ...	206	59	126	32	36	33	223
1881 ...	74	95	120	29	44	190	127
1882 ...	180	168	76	60	44	66	100
1883 ...	91	112	48	49	35	19	122
1884 ...	173	171	82	78	40	34	240
1885 ...	136	91	20	68	27	154	135
1886 ...	156	97	18	48	30	2	215
1887 ...	203	133	99	71	41	0	239
1888 ...	130	101	105	65	31	1	115
1889 ...	149	193	37	76	27	0	145
1890 ...	191	163	51	60	26	0	144
1891 ...	123	67	29	56	21	1	142
1892 ...	128	189	63	85	21	1	169
1893 ...	104	78	80	118	30	11	213
1894 ...	126	164	45	193	21	2	115
1895 ...	61	100	47	181	30	7	254
1896 ...	180	192	52	262	34	0	238
1897 ...	101	125	32	167	28	5	339
1898 ...	121	113	18	86	25	0	350
1899 ...	76	127	19	162	32	0	371
1900 ...	110	38	11	131	33	0	282
1901 ...	77	149	47	110	22	7	186
1902 ...	96	105	40	88	29	62	131
1903 ...	68	75	11	36	18	0	110
1904 ...	94	100	16	23	16	0	229
1905 ...	70	79	29	18	9	0	166
1906 ...	71	101	25	40	11	0	224
1907 ...	107	109	37	40	9	0	61

Under the head of fever I have only included the deaths from enteric fever.



# SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Pointon.	Eagle.	Seadamore.	Collins.	Heath.	Kerslake.	Morley.	Homer.	Farmer.	Dewey.	Malins.	TOTALS.
Cleanse and limewash ... ..	155	149	117	28	251	140	56	75	83	141	475	1,670
Repair guttering, &c. ... ..	106	73	43	26	94	99	32	41	55	108	93	770
Ventilate under floors, &c. ... ..	30	63	12	9	16	108	44	19	46	36	15	398
Abate overcrowding ... ..	11	16	4	2	3	7	8	9	1	21	15	97
Abate smoke nuisance ... ..	2	13	3	—	8	8	1	19	6	16	6	82
Light and ventilate staircase ... ..	18	34	—	—	1	15	9	3	8	1	14	107
Provide, repair, or remove dustbin ... ..	60	67	62	46	117	55	31	95	67	67	120	787
Remove refuse or manure ... ..	69	9	17	28	7	15	21	21	40	21	7	255
Pave, level, or drain yard, &c. ... ..	91	94	41	45	57	125	40	64	49	78	144	828
Provide manure pit ... ..	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	5	3	—	26
Provide sufficient water supply ... ..	2	—	22	28	4	4	6	6	1	3	1	77
Provide or reconstruct receptacle (render accessible) ... ..	9	4	—	18	2	4	6	4	1	2	2	52
Repair, cover, or cleanse receptacles ... ..	18	15	1	29	10	60	15	4	6	19	7	184
Provide, repair, or remove closets, pans, &c. ... ..	77	40	107	148	62	64	40	89	110	80	63	880
Proper water supply to closet and apparatus ... ..	71	105	15	147	95	69	33	55	20	56	58	724
Ventilate and remove to outside soil pipes, cleanse, repair, and trap drains or sinks ... ..	125	156	117	90	87	109	57	149	80	51	53	1,074
Disconnect rain-water pipes, sinks, and other wastes ... ..	13	60	16	78	8	23	9	39	30	—	10	286
Empty and cleanse cesspools, or drain into sewer ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Totally reconstruct drains ... ..	12	50	39	42	39	36	24	32	2	37	—	313
Partially reconstruct drains ... ..	49	22	10	70	13	32	11	58	18	14	21	318
Animals to be kept clean or removed ... ..	6	2	2	8	2	4	2	3	—	4	3	36
Public conveniences—cleanse, supply with water, &c. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private conveniences—cleanse, supply with water, &c. ... ..	2	4	14	1	—	8	1	3	2	3	13	51
Abate nuisance from offensive trades ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abate nuisance from road gullies ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	14	—	—	—	17
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	50	—	35	69	4	18	16	—	30	71	293
TOTALS ... ..	927	1,029	645	882	947	993	467	822	630	791	1,196	9,329

## RETURN OF WORK PERFORMED IN THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	INSPECTORS.												TOTALS.
	Pointon.	Eagle.	Scudamore.	Collins.	Heath.	Kerslake.	Morley.	Homer.	Farmer.	Dewey.	Malins.	Miss Bevan.	
Complaints ... ..	72	87	102	52	83	86	74	115	76	68	39	5	859
Inspections arising from complaints ... ..	208	145	235	334	89	107	110	175	244	84	91	5	1,827
House to house inspections ... ..	550	561	369	155	770	348	381	429	291	400	578	—	4,832
Tenement houses inspected ... ..	2	—	—	—	414	60	42	—	29	110	49	—	706
Houses let in lodgings inspected ... ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	998	—	1,025
New buildings inspected ... ..	78	44	6	132	2	19	195	2	17	9	7	—	511
Visits to new buildings ... ..	194	68	123	2,044	17	107	764	2	539	26	6	—	3,890
No. of inspections of slaughterhouses ... ..	20	29	9	39	5	17	—	8	1	5	—	—	133
Do. do. bakehouses ... ..	57	45	57	83	32	48	38	109	100	33	31	—	633
Do. do. cowhouses and dairies ... ..	25	60	4	77	12	10	10	4	27	34	—	—	263
Do. do. milk shops ..	157	76	198	47	152	149	102	264	72	113	107	—	1,437
Do. do. ice cream shops ... ..	63	21	53	37	26	54	50	91	30	23	19	—	467
Do. do. railway stations ... ..	31	2	12	32	—	—	41	5	3	1	—	1	128
Do. do. workshops ... ..	117	74	253	35	155	106	63	173	62	99	126	616	1,879
Do. do. urinals, public ... ..	90	32	—	—	4	51	25	51	77	44	80	1	455
Do. do. do. private ... ..	170	368	207	105	207	350	486	382	524	102	194	—	3,095
Do. do. schools, L.C.C. ... ..	60	73	30	31	17	23	35	72	79	33	9	—	462
Do. do. do. private ... ..	44	17	3	43	9	7	18	27	40	5	43	39	295
Do. do. laundries ... ..	49	11	1	2	4	—	2	14	20	6	—	79	188
Do. do. re overcrowding ... ..	88	1	9	7	6	3	12	28	1	17	18	1	191
Do. do. eating houses ... ..	33	18	25	—	21	16	17	31	—	8	22	96	287
Do. do. factories ... ..	22	—	—	—	6	1	—	46	—	2	21	74	172
Do. do. re outworkers ... ..	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,138	1,151
Miscellaneous ... ..	224	121	133	26	74	315	60	814	151	320	413	1,055	3,706
Re-inspections ... ..	3,281	3,658	2,783	3,056	2,707	3,268	3,251	2,749	3,908	2,689	3,430	120	34,900
No. of infected houses ... ..	179	130	209	150	362	212	189	368	135	167	119	71	2,282
Do. do. re-visited ... ..	142	40	109	97	119	81	72	146	77	76	88	3	1,050
Measles ... ..	166	173	145	60	222	108	86	212	112	67	74	—	1,425
Intimations served under P.H. Act ... ..	367	430	256	265	552	411	279	216	346	435	543	33	4,133
Statutory notices under P.H. Act ... ..	82	134	53	42	93	65	61	3	83	122	70	10	818
Notices re houses let in lodgings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	111	—	122
Summonses under the P.H. Act ... ..	2	2	2	1	7	5	2	1	2	10	5	—	39
TOTALS ... ..	6,575	6,421	5,390	6,952	6,167	6,027	6,465	6,537	7,046	5,143	7,291	3,347	73,361



# FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

MISS G. D. BEVAN. REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING 1907.

	No. of Visits.	Want of Cleanliness.	Overcrowding and Want of Ventilation.	Defective Roofs and Dampness.	Defective Yard and Flooring.	Sanitary Accommodation.			Miscellaneous Defects.			Intimation Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Summons.
						Dirty or Defective.	In-sufficient.	Not Separate.	Dirty or Uncovered Cisterns.	Defective Dust-bins.	Other Defects.			
Factories and Workshops Report:—														
Complaints and Visits <i>re</i> ditto ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops (new) ... ..	89	7	2	4	2	5	1	2	—	1	—	16	4	—
Do. (old) ... ..	544													
Laundries (new) ... ..	3	4	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	—
Do. (old) ... ..	117													
Factories (new) ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (old) ... ..	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outworkers (new) ... ..	516	31	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (old) ... ..	442													
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease on Outworkers' Premises ... ..	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-inspections <i>re</i> Work in Hand ...	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eating Houses ... ..	113	4	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	13	4	—
Public Lavatories for Women ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	3,176	46	2	12	7	10	1	3	—	7	—	35	11	—

## RETURN OF WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE DISINFECTING STATION DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Articles Disinfected.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Beds ... ..	95	103	127	100	108	109	113	103	156	203	283	155	1,655
Blankets ... ..	206	217	188	166	206	156	168	131	200	264	311	269	2,482
Bolsters ... ..	78	66	91	79	90	82	86	100	90	147	188	102	1,199
Books—Public Library ... ..	19	21	13	19	18	24	10	23	44	59	30	45	325
Books—Sunday School Library ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	1	—	—	21
Books—Day School Library ... ..	9	10	7	14	12	—	12	—	10	71	63	48	256
Cushions ... ..	50	38	57	59	43	37	36	34	68	71	119	55	667
Curtains (pairs) ... ..	7	1	8	3	4	6	8	3	12	1	8	7	68
Carpets ... ..	6	8	7	18	18	19	23	10	25	27	32	23	216
Mattresses ... ..	32	59	62	57	82	53	63	52	77	51	131	73	792
Palliasses ... ..	4	16	—	19	2	2	2	8	2	8	10	2	75
Pillows ... ..	211	231	247	211	235	237	255	226	262	382	539	309	3,345
Quilts ... ..	113	124	106	107	148	112	119	78	149	195	372	158	1,781
Sheets ... ..	104	123	112	101	166	118	149	126	177	232	317	174	1,899
Wearing Apparel (Suits, Dresses, &c.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	240	245	268	219	323	692	1,179	594	3,760
Miscellaneous ... ..	344	216	424	499	355	237	199	77	218	215	91	16	2,891
Total ... ..	1,278	1,233	1,449	1,452	1,727	1,437	1,516	1,205	1,813	2,619	3,673	2,030	21,432
Mattresses Retabbed ... ..	32	59	62	57	82	51	62	49	76	89	129	72	820
Palliasses do. ... ..	4	16	—	5	—	2	2	—	5	—	12	3	49
Cushions do. ... ..	50	38	57	59	40	37	36	30	48	70	73	55	593
Total ... ..	86	113	119	121	122	90	100	79	129	159	214	130	1,462



RETURN OF WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE DISINFECTING STATION DURING THE YEAR 1906 (continued).

Articles Disinfected.				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total]
Verminous Cases—																
Persons Cleansed	...	...	...	3	4	2	1	5	4	8	2	7	95	51	33	215
Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	7
Bedding do.	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	...	..	...	3	4	2	1	5	7	12	2	7	98	51	33	225
Articles Destroyed—																
Palliassees and Mattresses	...	...	...	79	100	102	60	205	193	45	171	136	225	95	77	1,488
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	—	19	—	28	77	6	25	13	8	31	4	211
Total	...	...	...	79	100	121	60	233	270	51	196	149	233	126	81	1,699
Houses Visited	...	...	...	334	440	702	572	322	333	405	259	427	512	801	447	5,554
Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	139	192	293	237	163	185	168	193	217	242	226	194	2,449
Total	...	...	...	473	632	995	809	485	518	573	452	644	754	1,027	641	8,003
UN SOUND FOOD, &c., DESTROYED AT DEPOT.																
FISH.			FRUIT.			MEAT.			RABBITS.			TINNED FOODS.			TINS OF MILK.	
cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Number.	
10	0	14	5	0	5	2	2	12	0	5	12	2	7	18	1,444	

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

In accordance with the requirements of this Act I have to submit a report of the work carried out during the year 1907.

Under the head of inspections of factories, workshops, and workplaces there were 3,683 inspections, compared with 3,309 in 1906. The inspections of factories show a decrease, but this diminution in number is more than made up by the extra number of visits paid to workshops (including laundries) and workplaces. The number of notices served was 176, being 25 more than the previous year.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	172	35	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	2,700	72	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	811	69	1
Total ... ..	3,683	176	1

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness... ..	104	104	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	2	2	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	15	15	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	46	46	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	5	5	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	42	42	—	1
Not separate for Sexes... ..	4	4	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (excluding Offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)...	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	218	218	—	1

\* 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 Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INSPECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (Sec. 110.)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110.)
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.					Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.												
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.											
Wearing Apparel—																	
(1) making, &c. ...	152	76	1,756	3	3	7	1,331	509	—	—	903	28	—	—	39	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	4	2	56	1	1	3	21	16	—	—	36	4	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	1	1	22	12	15	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro plate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and Grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	156	78	1,812	5	5	32	1,380	540	—	—	958	33	—	—	39	—	—

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops and Workplaces on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
	Clothing (wholesale and private)	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
	Preparation of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
	Building trades...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
Total number of workshops on Register								1,486

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	25
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	9
Other ...	9
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	66

The defects numbered 218, an excess of 22 on the previous year, and all the conditions which required alteration have received attention; it being only necessary in one instance to take legal proceedings to enforce compliance with our demands, although we had to hold out threats of such a course to several firms who were careless in the sending in the required lists of outworkers. There has thus been an increase in the defects discovered compared with those discovered the previous year, but, on the other hand, it must also be noted that there has been an increase in the number of inspections whereby such complaints are discovered.

A large number of outworkers have been received from other Councils, with an accompanying diminution in those that we have had to forward to other authorities. Table 5, as in last year, shows a diminution in the number of offences that were notified to the Inspector of Factories.



PROCEEDINGS DURING 1907  
(as asked for by the London County Council).

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 ...	598	32	31	599	1,310		—
Cowsheds ...	18	—	1	17	285	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	16	—	1	15	149	—	—
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	6	—	—	6	—	—	1
Ice Cream Premises ...	233	27	22	238	467	16	—
Registered Houses Let in Lodgings ...	217	—	—	217	1,025	{ (a)* 9 { (b)* 305	{ (a)* 1 { (b)* 2

\* (a) For overcrowding.

(b) For other conditions.

Total Number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes ... 4,408.

*Overcrowding, 1907 :—*

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	...	97
Number remedied	...	...	97
Number of prosecutions	...	...	Nil

*Underground Rooms :—*

Illegal occupation dealt with during year	...	...	Nil
Number of rooms closed	...	...	Nil

*Insanitary Houses :—*

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	Nil
Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act...	...	Nil
Number of Verminous Premises cleansed under Section 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904	...	10

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year...	...	Nil
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*Revenue Acts :—*

Number of houses for which applications were received during year	...	...	47
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	131
Number of tenements for which certificates were—			
(a) Granted	...	...	109
(b) Refused	...	...	22
(c) Deferred	...	...	—

*Number of Prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891 :—*

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, &c. ..	...	...	...	Nil
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, &c. ...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health ...	...	...	...	Nil
(d) As to paving of yards, &c., of dwelling houses ...	...	...	...	2
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, &c. ...	...	...	...	Nil
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, &c. ...	...	...	...	1
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, &c. ...	...	...	...	Nil
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. ...	...	...	...	1
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ...	...	...	...	4
(j) With respect to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202) ...	...	...	...	8
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	...	...	...	1

*Mortuaries :—*

Total number of bodies removed	...	...	...	314
Total number of infectious bodies removed	...	...	...	6

In conclusion, I have to thank the Members of the Council for the consideration they have never failed to show, and the Clerks and Inspectors for the help which is always so willingly given.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS STEVENS.



